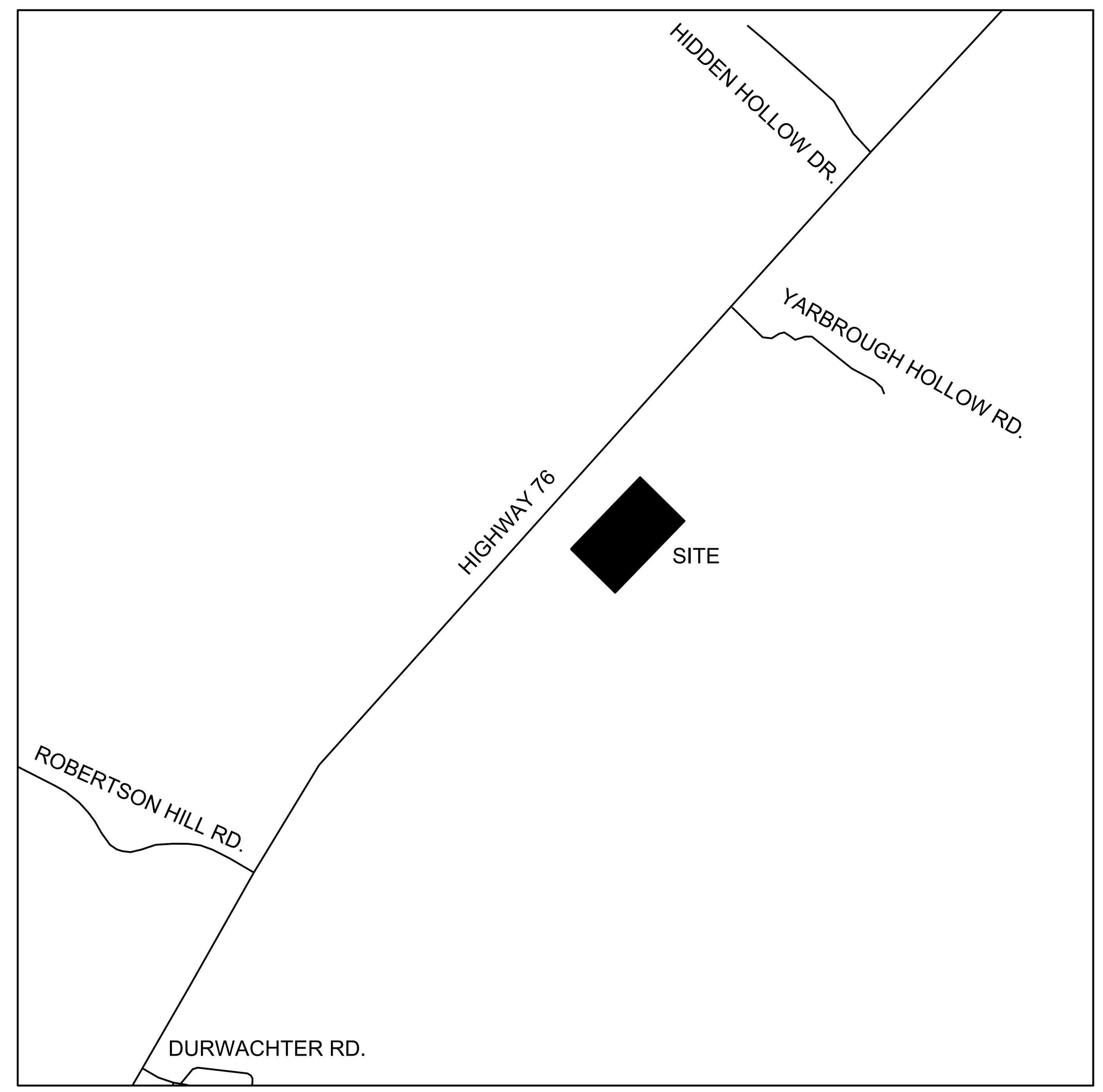
STEWART COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PAVILION



VICINITY MAP

LEGEND:

BENCHMARK
FIRE HYDRANT
POST TYPE BLOWOFF HYDRANT
GUY ANCHOR
POWER POLE
SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
VALVE
TRAFFIC SIGN
HEADWALL
AREA DRAIN
CURB INLET
FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
STREET LIGHT
PROPERTY LINE
EASEMENT LINE
MINIMUM BUILDING SETBACK LINE
OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINE
WATER LINE
GAS LINE
SANITARY SEWER LINE
STORM LINE
FIRE LINE
UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE
TELECOMMUNICATION LINE
SEWER FORCE MAIN
CENTER LINE
STREAM LINE
WETLAND
WET WEATHER CONVEYANCE
WATER QUALITY BUFFER
FENCE LINE
TREE LINE

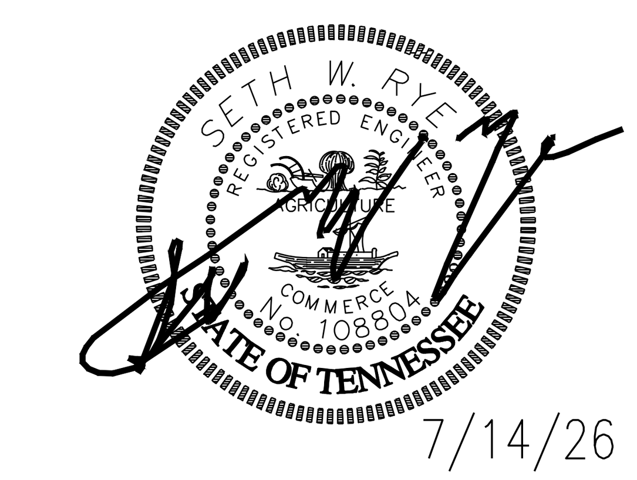
ELECTRIC MANHOLE
TELEPHONE MANHOLE
STORM MANHOLE
TRANSFORMER
SECONDARY BOX
SECTIONALIZER
CABLE TV JUNCTION BOX
PHONE JUNCTION BOX
BACKFLOW PREVENTER
GAS METER
WATER METER
EXISTING SPOT ELEVATION
PROPOSED SPOT ELEVATION
GUARDRAIL
1 PHASE ELECTRIC
2 PHASE ELECTRIC
3 PHASE ELECTRIC
SECONDARY CONDUIT
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION
RAW WATER LINE
BP PIPELINE
UNDERDRAIN
RETAINING WALL
CABLE TV
SILT FENCE
GUY WIRE
OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINE
TRENCH DRAIN
IRRIGATION
TREE PROTECTION FENCE
RAILROAD

SHEET INDEX:

RYE ENGINEERING PLC
CONSULTING ENGINEERS & SYSTEM OPERATORS
4210 W MAIN STREET, ERIN TN 37061
OFFICE (931) 289-2300 FAX (931) 289-2313

STEWART COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PAVILION

STEWART COUNTY, TN



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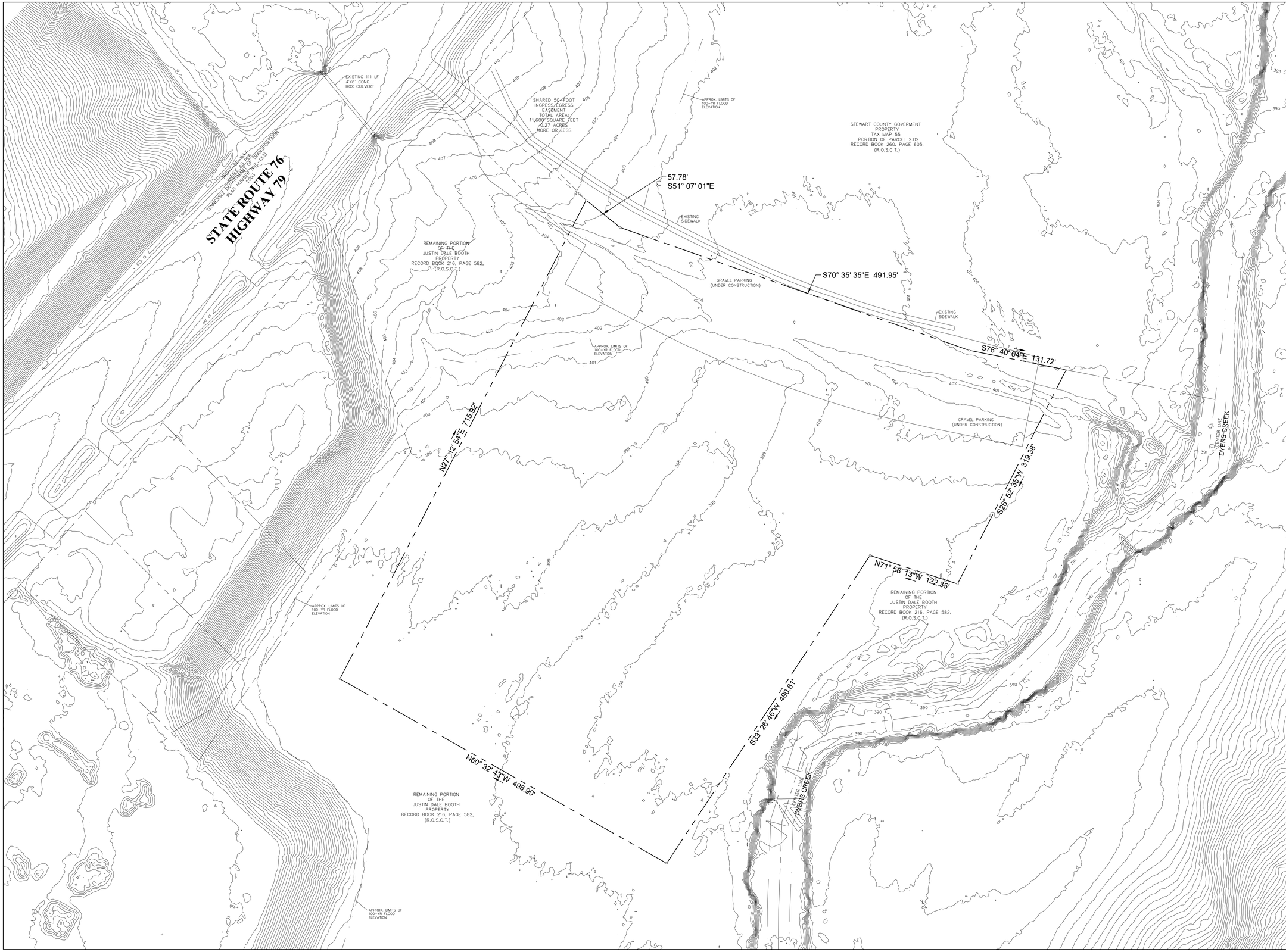
COVER SHEET



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STEWART COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PAVILION

STEWART COUNTY, TN

SETH W. RYE
REGISTERED ENGINEER
COMMERCE
TENNESSEE
STATE OF TENNESSEE
7/14/26

N.A.D. 1983
TENNESSEE STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM
NORTH

60 00 60 120
DRAWING SCALE: 1"=60'

A PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY LIES WITHIN FLOOD ZONE AE AS PUBLISHED ON FEMA FLOOD MAP FOR STEWART COUNTY, TN 47018 0170 D, DATED JANUARY 15, 2021.

TOPOGRAPHIC DATA TAKEN FROM AVAILABLE LIDAR DATA. ELEVATIONS HAVE BEEN MODIFIED WHERE GRAVEL PARKING IS SHOWN.

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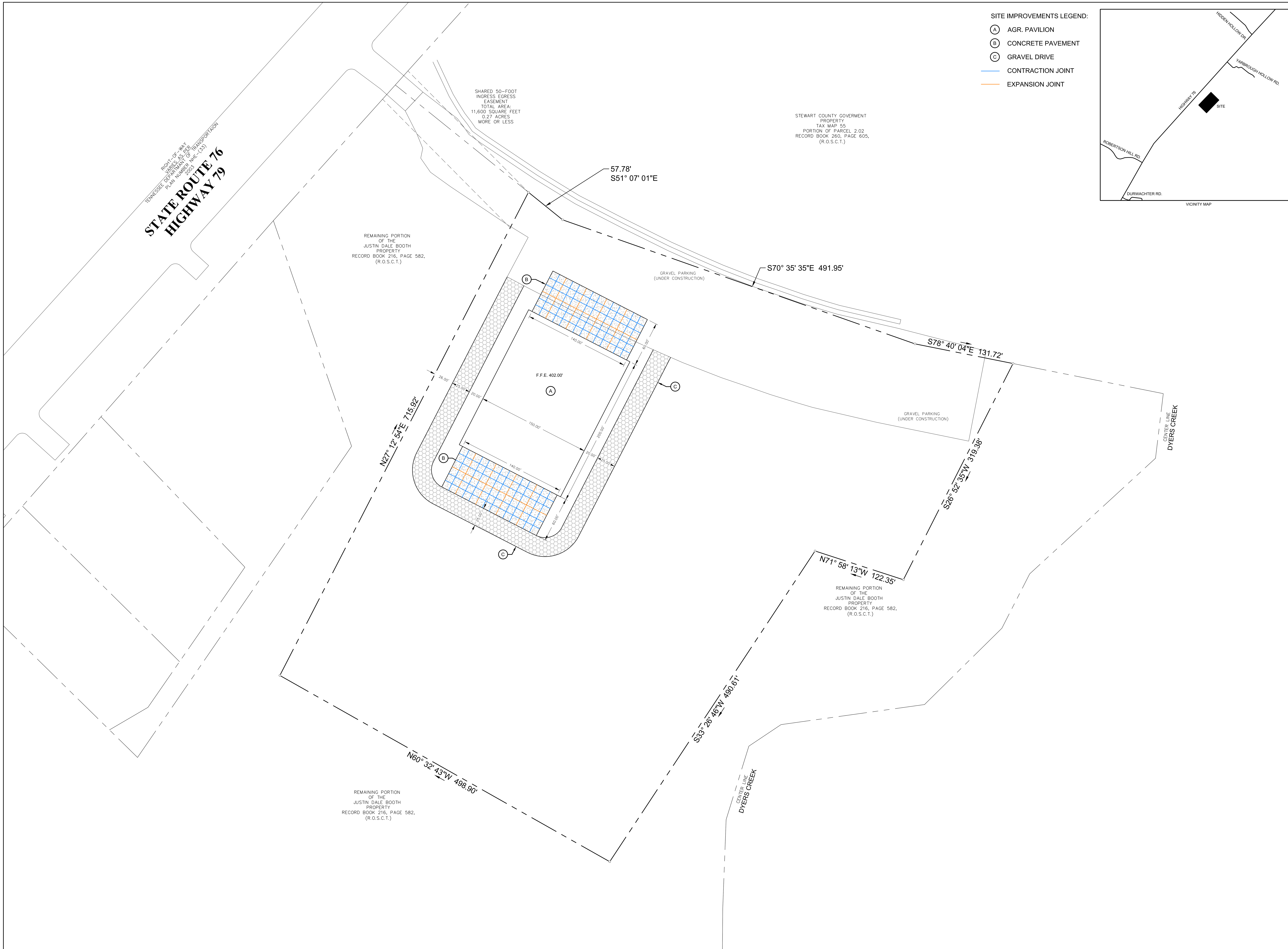
EXISTING CONDITIONS

C1.00



SITE IMPROVEMENTS LEGEND:
A AGR. PAVILION
B CONCRETE PAVEMENT
C GRAVEL DRIVE
CONTRACTION JOINT
EXPANSION JOINT
VICINITY MAP
HIGHWAY 79
SITE
ROBERTSON HILL RD.
DURWACHTER RD.
YARBROUGH HOLLOW RD.
STATE ROUTE 76
HIGHWAY 79
SHARED 50-FOOT INGRESS EGRESS EASEMENT TOTAL AREA: 11,600 SQUARE FEET 0.27 ACRES MORE OR LESS
STEWART COUNTY GOVERMENT PROPERTY TAX MAP 55 PORTION OF PARCEL 2.02 RECORD BOOK 260, PAGE 605, (R.O.S.C.T.)
REMAINING PORTION OF THE JUSTIN DALE BOOTH PROPERTY RECORD BOOK 216, PAGE 582, (R.O.S.C.T.)
57.78'
S51° 07' 01"E
S70° 35' 35"E 491.95'
GRAVEL PARKING (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
S78° 40' 04"E 131.72'
F.F.E. 402.00'
N27° 12' 54"E 715.92'
S26° 52' 35"W 319.38'
N71° 58' 13"W 122.35'
S33° 26' 46"W 490.61'
N60° 32' 43"W 498.90'
CENTER LINE DYERS CREEK

RYE ENGINEERING PLC

CONSULTING ENGINEERS & SYSTEM OPERATORS

4210 W MAIN STREET, ERIN TN 37061

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STEWART COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PAVILION

STEWART COUNTY, TN

SETH W. RYE REGISTERED ENGINEER COMMERCE NO. 108804 STATE OF TENNESSEE

7/14/26

N.A.D. 1983
TENNESSEE STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM

60 00 60 120

DRAWING SCALE: 1"=60'

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REVISION BLOCK

NO.	REVISION:	DATE:
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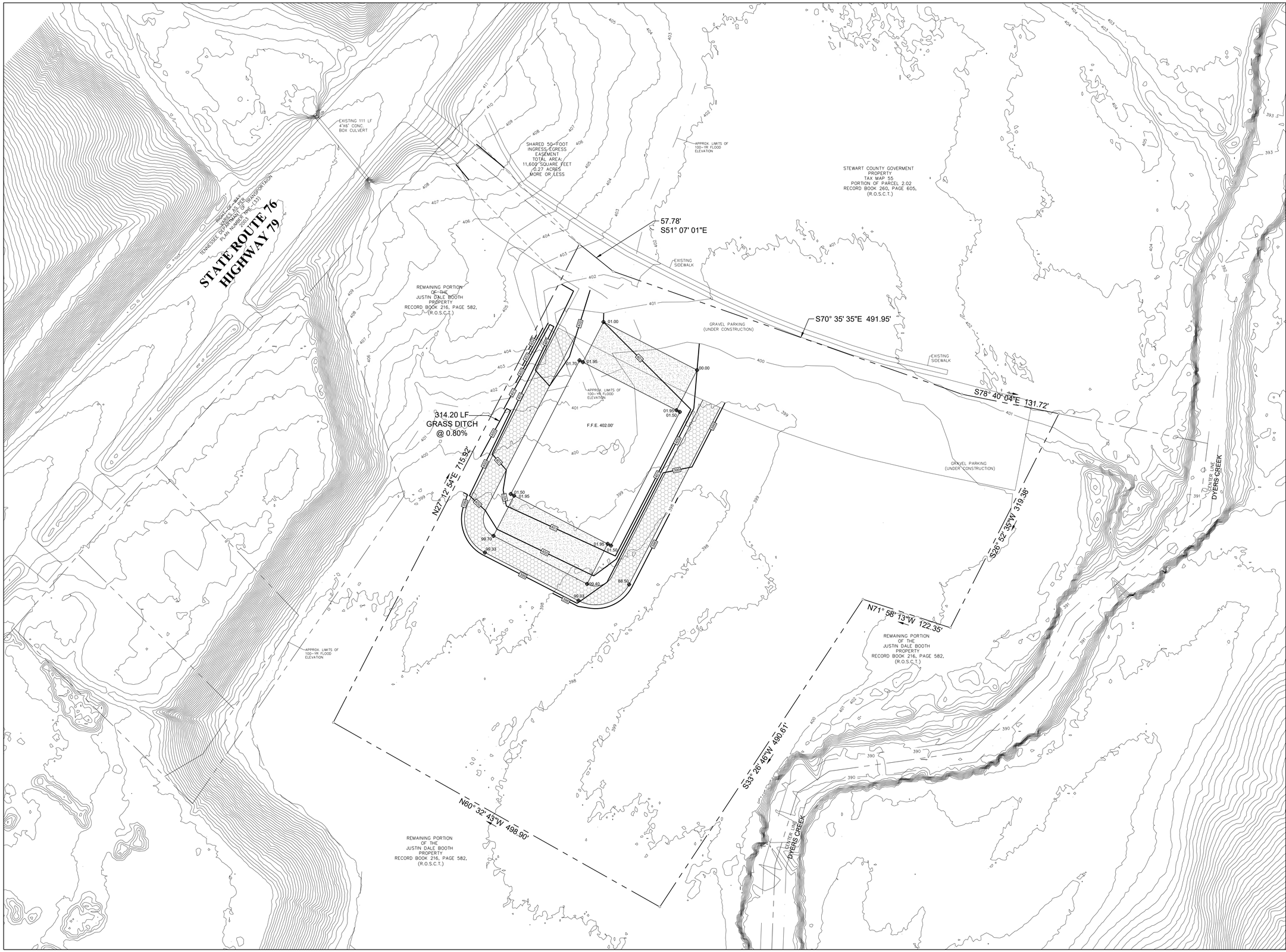
SITE PLAN

C2.00



RYE ENGINEERING PLC
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STEWART COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PAVILION

STEWART COUNTY, TN

SETH W. RYE
REGISTERED ENGINEER
COMMERCIAL
No. 109808
STATE OF TENNESSEE
7/22/26

A PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY LIES WITHIN FLOOD ZONE AE AS PUBLISHED ON FEMA FLOOD MAP FOR STEWART COUNTY, TN 47018 0170 D, DATED JANUARY 15, 2021.

TOPOGRAPHIC DATA TAKEN FROM AVAILABLE LIDAR DATA. ELEVATIONS HAVE BEEN MODIFIED WHERE GRAVEL PARKING IS SHOWN.

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REVISION BLOCK

NO.	REVISION:	DATE:
A	BID SET	7-14-26
B	GRADING REV.	7-22-26

GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN

C3.00

PROJECT NOTES:

Owner/ Primary Permittee: Stewart County, TN Government

Describe project: Project consists if the development of the infrastructure for Agricultural Pavilion

Description the location & general scope of the work for the project, including the major phases of construction: Property is located in Stewart County, TN off US Highway 76 and north of Dover, TN. Initial work will include grading, followed by the installation of site utilities, construction of pavilion and concrete pavement, and final gravel driveways. The entire site shall be fully stabilized after infrastructure is installed.

Receiving Waters: Dyers Creek

Are receiving waters listed as an impaired stream per state 303d list? No

EPSC's used at this site are designed to control runoff generated by a 2 year, 24 hour storm event.

Description of unique site features including streams, stream buffers, wetlands, specimen trees, natural vegetation, steep slopes, and highly erodible soils that are to be preserved:

A 30-foot natural riparian buffer zone adjacent to all streams at the construction site shall be preserved, to the maximum extent practicable, during construction activities at the site. The riparian buffer zone should be preserved between the top of stream bank and the disturbed construction area. The 30-feet criterion for the width of the buffer zone can be established on an average width basis at a project, as long as the minimum width of the buffer zone is more than 15 feet at any measured location.

For sites that contain and/or are adjacent to a receiving stream designated as impaired or exceptional Tennessee waters a 60-foot natural riparian buffer zone adjacent to the receiving stream shall be preserved, to the maximum extent practicable, during construction activities at the site. The 60-feet criterion for the width of the buffer zone can be established on an average width basis at a project, as long as the minimum width of the buffer zone is more than 30 feet at any measured location.

PERMITTING:

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is developed in accordance with the Tennessee general NPDES permit (TNR 100000) for storm water discharges associated with construction activity (TNGCP), and is prepared using sound engineering and construction practices.

The goal of this SWPPP is to prevent any detrimental discharge from the property described to receiving waters of the State of Tennessee. The construction activity mentioned in this report shall be carried out in such a manner that will prevent any discharge that would cause a condition in which visible solids, bottom deposits, or turbidity impairs the usefulness of the waters on the property or downstream of the property for fish & aquatic life, livestock watering, recreation, irrigation, navigation, or industrial or domestic water supply.

This SWPPP is intended to be a supplement to TNR 100000 and not a substitute for it. The owner and contractor shall be familiar with the contents and requirements of TNR 100000. a copy of TNR 10000 can be found on the Tennessee Department of Environment & Conservation (TDEC) website at: http://tnepsc.org/2016_cgppdfs/permit.pdf.

A completed Notice of Intent (NOI) and application fee (make checks payable to "Treasurer, State of Tennessee") shall be submitted to the local environmental assistance center (EAC) by the owner, who will be the primary permittee, at least thirty days before construction begins. a fee schedule is included in appendix d. the noi and all correspondence during the duration of the project shall be sent to:

Tennessee Department of Environment & Conservation Environmental Assistance Center (EAC)
Division of Water Pollution Control
attn: Storm Water Permitting
711 RS Gass Boulevard
Nashville, TN 37206
1-888-891-8332

Construction shall not begin until a Notice of Coverage (NOC) is received from the State.

Each contractor and sub-contractor that is responsible for the installation, inspections, or maintenance of erosion or sediment control measures is considered a secondary permittee and must also understand and adhere to this document. All secondary permittees shall sign the contractor's certification on the Notice of Intent & SWPPP and submit the NOI with the original tracking number to the local EAC at least seven days before beginning work. No additional fees are required of secondary permittees. The contractor shall maintain records of grading activities and stabilization practices throughout the entire project as accordance with Section 6 of this SWPPP.

Each secondary permittee that is responsible for the installation, inspection, or maintenance of erosion or sediment control measures shall file a Notice of Termination (NOT) when their respective duties are completed. The primary permittee shall submit a final NOT after final stabilization is complete and established.

All construction procedures for installation of erosion prevention and sediment controls shall be performed in accordance with the "Tennessee Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook" published by the State of Tennessee. A digital copy of this handbook can be obtained at
http://tnepsc.org/TDEC_EandS_Handbook_2012_Edition4/TDEC%20EandS%20Handbook%204th%20Edition.pdf.

CONSTRUCTION PHASING/ SEQUENCE:

Initial erosion and sediment controls such as construction exits, silt fencing and inlet protection of existing storm drains shall be installed according to EPSC plans. Only the clearing and grubbing necessary to install these controls shall be accomplished. All erosion prevention and sediment control best management practices identified in this SWPPP or shown on the construction plans shall be installed as recommended in the Tennessee Erosion & Sediment Control Handbook. A copy of this handbook can be obtained at: www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/sed_ero_controlhandbook/

Clearing and grubbing of the site will begin after temporary sediment controls have been installed. Storage of topsoil shall be protected with silt fence around the lower perimeter of stockpiles. Any stockpile that is dormant for fifteen days shall be stabilized with seed and mulch as noted below.

The contractor shall only clear and grub the areas shown or indicated on the construction plans. Areas that are not being developed shall be left in its natural state in order to prevent erosion.

Removal and disposal of organics such as tree laps, stumps, and brush shall be removed by the contractor. Removal and disposal of other items such as debris, building materials and other non-biodegradable materials shall be properly disposed of by the contractor at an off-site location. Ground cover shall not be removed more than twenty days before mass grading begins.

Any storage of soils shall be temporary in nature and shall be protected with silt fence around the perimeter of stockpiles. Any stockpile that is dormant for fifteen days shall be stabilized with seed and mulch as noted below.

Sediment basins shall be constructed as indicated on the construction plans. Sediment deposits shall be cleaned out of sediment basins, silt fence and other controls by the contractor when the capacity is reduced to fifty percent. Sediment removed from basins shall be deposited at a designated area and immediately stabilized with grass seed and matting, Care should be taken during removal of sediment to prevent disturbance of lands downstream from sediment basin. Any repairs required to re-establish functionality of sediment basin shall be immediately performed after sediment loads are removed.

Mass grading of roadways, parking areas, lawns and building pads shall be conducted according to current construction methods. The contractor shall notify the engineer of potential problem areas that could produce unfiltered runoff.

Construction of sewer, storm, water, natural gas, and other utility infrastructure shall be completed in a manner that will limit the amount of sediment that can be transported from the site. Once installed and functional, inlet protection (silt sacks) shall be installed at storm water inlets.

Paving of roadways and parking areas, the installation of concrete sidewalks and other hardscapes shall be completed according to current construction procedures.

Construction must be phased for projects in which over 50 acres of soil will be disturbed. No more than 50 acres of active soil disturbance is allowed at any time during the construction project.

The contractor shall exercise extreme caution during all phases of construction to maintain the integrity of all sinkholes. The contractor shall install erosion control and sediment control as shown on plans to protect the sinkhole from siltation.

The contractor shall take all measures necessary to prevent turbid, or "cloudy" runoff from leaving the site.

TEMPORARY STABILIZATION:

Stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as possible in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. Temporary or permanent soil stabilization at the construction site (or a phase of the project) must be completed no later than 14 days (within 7 days on slopes greater than or equal to 35%) after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased.

Prepare and amend the soil on a disturbed site to provide sufficient nutrients for seed germination and seedling growth. Loosen the soil surface enough for water infiltration and root penetration. If soils are too acidic, increase the pH to between 6.0 and 6.5 with liming or choose plants that are appropriate for the soil characteristics at your site. Protect seeds with mulch to retain moisture, regulate soil temperatures, and prevent erosion during seedling establishment.

Temporary stabilization measures shall be installed on all disturbed areas, including stockpiles, which will remain more than 14 days. Temporary seeding mixtures shall be applied as noted in the following table at a rate of 200 lb per acre. Hydro-seeding is the preferred method for applying seed, fertilizer & stabilizer.

Temporary Seeding Mixtures:

January 1- May 1 Italian Rye33%,
Korean Lespedeza 33%,
Summer Oats 34%

May 1- July 15 Sudan- Sorghum 100%

May 1- July 15 Starr Millet 100%

July 15- January 1 Balboa Rye 67%
Italian Rye 33%

Grasses should emerge within 4-28 days and legumes 5-28 days after seeding, with legumes following grasses. A successful stand has the following characteristics:

- Vigorous dark green or bluish green (not yellow) seedlings
- Uniform density, with nurse plants, legumes, and grasses well intermixed
- Green leaves that remain green throughout the summer--at least at the plant bases

Inspect seeded areas for failure and, if needed, reseed and repair them as soon as possible. If a stand has inadequate cover, reevaluate the choice of plant materials and quantities of lime and fertilizer. Depending on the condition of the stand, repair by overseeding or reseeding after complete seedbed preparation. If timing is bad, overseed with rye grain or German millet to thicken the stand until a suitable time for seeding perennials. Consider seeding temporary, annual species if the season is not appropriate for permanent seeding. If vegetation fails to grow, test the soil to determine if low pH or nutrient imbalances are responsible.

Straw mulch is a sufficient alternative to seeding for temporary stabilizations. On stable slopes straw can be punched into the ground using a knife-blade roller or a straight bladed coulter, or a crimper. On steep slopes, straw should also be held in place using plastic netting or jute. Straw mulch should be applied at a uniform rate of 4,000 pounds per acre.

Do not apply straw during overly windy times.

SLOPE STABILAZATION:

Erosion control blankets and matting shall be installed where indicated on the EPSC plans and where directed by the Engineer. Blankets are used to stabilize the flow of channels or swales or to protect seedlings on recently planted slopes until they become established.

There are many varieties of erosion control blankets and mattings, and each variety targets specific design requirements. The Contractor shall install the type of blanket noted on the plans, unless an alternate type is approved in writing by the Engineer.

To ensure the effective use of the blankets and mattings, keep firm, continuous contact between the materials and the soil. If there is no contact, the material will not hold the soil, and erosion will occur underneath the material. All blankets and mattings must be installed in accordance with the specific manufacturer's specifications.

Inspect blankets and mattings regularly to determine if cracks, tears, or breaches have formed in the fabric; if so, repair or replace the fabric immediately. It is necessary to maintain contact between the ground and the geotextile at all times. Remove trapped sediment after each storm event.

INLET PROTECTION:

Protect existing and new constructed storm drain inlets as noted on the EPSC plan. Methods of protection include:

- Silt Sacks
- Block & Gravel
- Silt Fence Inlet protection
- Sod Inlet protection
- Stone Filter Rings

Detail drawings for each control specified are included in the Project documents.

With the exception of sod drop inlet protection, install these controls at existing structures before any soil disturbance in the drainage area. Excavate around drop inlets 1 foot deep. Side slopes leading to the inlet should be no steeper than 2:1. Design the shape of the excavated area such that the dimensions fit the area from which stormwater is expected to drain. For example, the longest side of an excavated area should be along the side of the inlet expected to drain the largest area.

Stake silt fence inlet protection close to the inlet to prevent overflow onto unprotected soils. Stakes should be at least 3 feet long and spaced no more than 3 feet apart. Construct a frame for fabric support during overflow periods, and bury it at least 1.5 foot below the soil surface. It should rise to a height no greater than 1.5 feet above the ground. The top of the frame and fabric should be below the down slope ground elevation to keep runoff from bypassing the inlet.

Block and gravel inlet barriers should be 1 foot high. Do not use mortar. Lay the bottom row of blocks at least 2 inches below the soil surface, flush against the drain for stability. Place one block in the bottom row on each side of the inlet on its side to allow drainage. Place 1/2-inch wire mesh over all block openings to prevent gravel from entering the inlet. Place gravel (3/4 to 1/2 inch in diameter) outside the block structure at a slope no greater than 2:1.

Do not consider sod inlet protection until the entire surrounding drainage area is stabilized. Lay the sod so that it extends at least 4 feet from the inlet in each direction to form a continuous mat around the inlet. Lay the sod strips perpendicular to the direction of flows. Stagger them so that the strip ends are not aligned. The slope of the sodded area should not be steeper than 4:1 approaching the drop inlet.

Check all temporary control measures after each storm event. To maintain the capacity of the settling pools, remove accumulated sediment from the area around the drop inlet (excavated area, area around fabric barrier or block structure) when the capacity is reduced by half. Remove additional debris from the shallow pools periodically. The weep holes in excavated areas around inlets can become clogged, preventing water from draining out of the pools. If that happens, it might be difficult and costly to unclog the intake.

PERIMETER PROTECTION:

Install silt fence and fiber rolls where indicated on the EPSC Plans.

Silt fences are used as temporary perimeter controls around sites where construction activities will disturb the soil. They can also be used around the interior of the site. A silt fence consists of a length of filter fabric stretched between anchoring posts spaced at regular intervals along the site at low/down slope areas. The filter fabric should be entrenched in the ground between the support posts. When installed correctly and inspected frequently, silt fences can be an effective barrier to sediment leaving the site in stormwater runoff.

Silt fences apply to construction sites with relatively small drainage areas. They are appropriate in areas where runoff will occur as low-level flow, not exceeding 0.5 cfs. The drainage area for silt fences should not exceed 0.25 acre per 100-foot fence length. The slope length above the fence should not exceed 100 feet.

Erect silt fence in a continuous fashion from a single roll of fabric to eliminate gaps in the fence. If a continuous roll of fabric is not available, overlap the fabric from both directions only at stakes or posts. Overlap at least 6 inches. Excavate a trench to bury the bottom of the fabric fence at least 6 inches below the ground surface. This helps to prevent gaps from forming near the ground surface. Gaps would make the fencing useless as a sediment barrier.

The height of the fence posts should be 16 to 34 inches above the original ground surface. If standard-strength fabric is used with wire mesh, space the posts no more than 10 feet apart. If extra-strength fabric is used without wire mesh reinforcement, space the posts no more than 6 feet apart.

Once installed, it should remain in place until all areas upslope have been permanently stabilized by vegetation or other mea Inspect silt fences regularly and frequently, as well as after each rainfall event, to make sure that they are intact and that there are no gaps where the fence meets the ground or tears along the length of the fence. If you find gaps or tears, repair or replace the fabric immediately. Remove accumulated sediments from the fence base when the sediment reaches one-third to one-half the fence height. Remove sediment more frequently if accumulated sediment is creating noticeable strain on the fabric and the fence might fail from a sudden storm event. All blowouts to silt fence shall be repaired when encountered. Additionally, the inspector on site should make note of blowout areas and determine if additional EPSC measures are warranted.

Fiber rolls (also called fiber logs or straw wattles) are tube-shaped erosion-control devices filled with straw, flax, rice, coconut fiber material, or composted material. Each roll is wrapped with UV-degradable polypropylene netting for longevity or with 100 percent biodegradable materials like burlap, jute, or coir. Fiber rolls complement permanent best management practices used for source control and re-vegetation. When installed in combination with straw mulch, erosion control blankets, hydraulic mulches, or bounded fiber matrices for slope stabilization, these devices reduce the effects of long or steep slopes. Fiber rolls also help to slow, filter, and spread overland flows. This helps to prevent erosion and minimizes rill and gully development. Fiber rolls also help reduce sediment loads to receiving waters by filtering runoff and capturing sediments.

Fiber rolls can be suitable in the following settings:

- Along the toe, top, face, and at-grade breaks of exposed and erodible slopes to shorten slope length and spread runoff as sheet flow
- At the end of a downward slope where it transitions to a steeper slope
- Along the perimeter of a project
- As check dams in unlined ditches
- Down slope of exposed soil areas
- Around temporary stockpiles

Fiber rolls should be prefabricated rolls or rolled tubes of geotextile fabric. When rolling the tubes, make sure each tube is at least 8 inches in diameter. Bind the rolls at each end and every 4 feet along the length of the roll with jute-type twine

On slopes, install fiber rolls along the contour with a slight downward angle at the end of each row to prevent ponding at the midsection. Turn the ends of each fiber roll upslope to prevent runoff from flowing around the roll. Install fiber rolls in shallow trenches dug 3 to 5 inches deep for soft, loamy soils and 2 to 3 inches deep for hard, rocky soils. Determine the vertical spacing for slope installations on the basis of the slope gradient and soil type. A good rule of thumb is:

1:1 slopes = 10 feet apart
2:1 slopes = 20 feet apart
3:1 slopes = 30 feet apart
4:1 slopes = 40 feet apart

For soft, loamy soils, place the rows closer together. For hard, rocky soils, place the rows farther apart. Stake fiber rolls securely into the ground and orient them perpendicular to the slope. Biodegradable wood stakes or willow cuttings are recommended. Drive the stakes through the middle of the fiber roll and deep enough into the ground to anchor the roll in place. About 3 to 5 inches of the stake should stick out above the roll, and the stakes should be spaced 3 to 4 feet apart. A 24-inch stake is recommended for use on soft, loamy soils. An 18-inch stake is recommended for use on hard, rocky soils.

Fiber rolls can also be used at projects with minimal slopes. Typically, the rolls are installed along sidewalks, on the bare lot side, to keep sediment from washing onto sidewalks and streets and into gutters and storm drains. For installations along sidewalks and behind street curbs, it might not be necessary to stake the fiber rolls, but trenches must still be dug. Fiber rolls placed around storm drains and inlets must be staked into the ground. These rolls should direct the flow of runoff toward a designated drainage area. Place them 1 to 1½ feet back from the storm drain or inlet.

The maintenance requirements of fiber rolls are minimal, but short-term inspection is recommended to ensure that the rolls remain firmly anchored in place and are not crushed or damaged by equipment traffic. Monitor fiber rolls daily during prolonged rain events. Repair or replace split, torn, unraveled, or slumping fiber rolls. Fiber rolls are typically left in place on slopes. If they are removed, collect and dispose of the accumulated sediment. Fill and compact holes, trenches, depressions, or any other ground disturbance to blend with the surrounding landscape.

CONCRETE WASHOUTS:

Concrete washouts are used to contain concrete and liquids when the chutes of concrete mixers and hoppers of concrete pumps are rinsed out after delivery. The washout facilities consolidate solids for easier disposal and prevent runoff of liquids. The wash water is alkaline and contains high levels of chromium, which can leach into the ground and contaminate groundwater. It can also migrate to a storm drain, which can increase the pH of area waters and harm aquatic life. Solids that are improperly disposed of can clog storm drain pipes and cause flooding. Installing concrete washout facilities not only prevents pollution but also is a matter of good housekeeping at the construction site.

At larger sites, build an above-grade washout at least 10 feet wide by 10 feet long and size it to contain all liquid and solid waste expected to be generated in between cleanout periods. Washouts at smaller sites can be smaller according to the expected capacity needed. Include a 4-inch freeboard in the sizing calculations. Washouts can be constructed from staked straw bales or sandbags double- or triple-lined with plastic sheeting of at least 10-mil thickness that has no holes or tears.

Concrete washout facilities should not be constructed within 50 feet of storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies. Place them in a location that allows convenient access for concrete trucks, preferably near the area where the concrete is being poured. Appropriate gravel or rock should cover paths to concrete washout facilities if the facilities are located on undeveloped property. These areas should be far enough away from other construction traffic to reduce the likelihood of accidental damage and spills.

Check all concrete washout facilities daily to determine if they have been filled to 75 percent capacity, which is when materials need to be removed. Both above- and below- ground self-installed washouts should be inspected daily to ensure that plastic linings are intact and sidewalls have not been damaged by construction activities.

Concrete washouts are designed to promote evaporation where feasible. However, if stored liquids have not evaporated and the washout is nearing capacity, vacuum and dispose of them in an approved manner - check with the local sanitary sewer authority to determine if there are special disposal requirements for concrete wash water. Remove liquids or cover the structures before predicted rainstorms to prevent overflows.

Hardened solids can be removed whole or can be broken up first depending on the type of equipment available at your site. Solids can then be reused onsite or hauled away for recycling.

When materials are removed from the concrete washout, build a new structure or, if the previous structure is still intact, inspect the structure for signs of weakening or damage and make any necessary repairs. Line the structure with new plastic that is free of holes or tears and replace signage if necessary. It is very important that new plastic is used after every cleaning because pumps and concrete removal equipment can damage the existing liner.

SEDIMENT BASINS & TRAPS:

Sediment Basins and Sediment Traps shall be installed where indicated on the EPSC plans. Detailed drawing for each sediment basin is included in the EPSC plans

A sediment basin should accomplish the following for drainage areas of different sizes:

- *10 or more acres of disturbed area:* For common drainage locations that serve an area with 10 or more acres disturbed at one time, a temporary (or permanent) sediment basin that provides storage for a calculated volume of runoff from the drainage area from a 2-year, 24-hour storm, or equivalent control measures, must be provided where attainable until final stabilization of the site. When computing the number of acres draining into a common location, it is not necessary to include flows from offsite areas and flows from on-site areas that are either undisturbed or have undergone final stabilization where such flows are diverted around both the disturbed area and the sediment basin.
- *Less than 10 acres of disturbed area:* For drainage locations serving less than 10 acres, smaller sediment basins and/or sediment traps should be used. At a minimum, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope boundaries (and for those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions) of the construction area unless a sediment basin providing storage for a calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm or 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained is provided.
- *5 or more acres of disturbed area for 303D Sites:* For common drainage locations that serve an area with 5 or more acres disturbed at one time, a temporary (or permanent) sediment basin that provides storage for a calculated volume of runoff from the drainage area from a 5-year, 24-hour storm, or equivalent control measures, must be provided where attainable until final stabilization of the site. When computing the number of acres draining into a common location, it is not necessary to include flows from offsite areas and flows from on-site areas that are either undisturbed or have undergone final stabilization where such flows are diverted around both the disturbed area and the sediment basin.

Outfit sediment basins with earthen embankments with a dewatering structure and skimmer set just above the sediment removal cutoff level. Skimmer details are included with the EPSC plans.

Routine inspection and maintenance of sediment basins is essential to their continued effectiveness. Inspect basins after each storm event to ensure proper drainage from the collection pool and determine the need for structural repairs. Replace material eroded from earthen embankments or stones moved from rock dams immediately. Locate sediment basins in an area that is easily accessible to maintenance crews for removal of accumulated sediment. Remove sediment from the basin when the storage capacity has reached approximately 50 percent. Remove trash and debris from around dewatering devices promptly after rainfall events.

Sediment traps can be used to trap small amounts of sediment at multiple spots. Note the natural drainage patterns, and place the traps in areas with the highest erosion potential. Sediment traps should not be used for drainage areas greater than 5 acres.

Design a sediment trap to maximize the surface area for infiltration and sediment settling. This increases the effectiveness of the trap and decreases the likelihood of backup during and after periods of high runoff intensity. The minimum storage capacity should be 1,800 ft3 per acre of total drainage area. The volume of a natural sediment trap can be approximated using the following equation:

Volume (ft3) = 0.4 x surface area (ft2) x maximum pool depth (ft)

The installer should take care to situate sediment traps for easy access by maintenance crews. This allows for periodic inspection and maintenance. When excavating an area for a sediment trap, make sure the side slopes are no steeper than 2:1 and the embankment height no more than 5 feet from the original ground surface. Machine-compact all embankments to ensure stability. To reduce flow rate from the trap, line the outlet with well-graded stone.

The primary maintenance consideration for temporary sediment traps is removing accumulated sediment. Do this periodically to ensure that the trap continues to operate effectively. Remove sediments when the basin reaches about 50 percent sediment capacity. Inspect the sediment trap after each rainfall event to ensure that the trap is draining properly. Also check the structure for damage from erosion. Check the depth of the spillway and maintain it at a minimum of 1.5 feet below the low point of the trap embankment.

Sediment removed from basins shall be deposited at a designated area and immediately stabilized with grass seed and matting, Care should be taken during removal of sediment to prevent disturbance of lands downstream from sediment basin. Any repairs required to re-establish functionality of sediment basin shall be immediately performed after sediment loads are removed.

CONSTRUCTION EXITS:

Install constructions exits shown on the EPSC pans. The purpose of stabilizing entrances to a construction site is to minimize the amount of sediment leaving the area as mud and sediment attached to vehicles. Installing a pad of gravel over filter cloth where construction traffic leaves a site can help stabilize a construction entrance. As a vehicle drives over the pad, the pad removes mud and sediment from the wheels and reduces soil transport off the site. The filter cloth separates the gravel from the soil below, keeping the gravel from being ground into the soil. The fabric also reduces the amount of rutting caused by vehicle tires. It spreads the vehicle's weight over a soil area larger than the tire width.

Stabilized construction entrances are installed where construction traffic leaves or enters an existing paved road. But site entrance stabilization should be extended to any roadway or entrance where vehicles enter or leave the site. From a public relations point of view, stabilizing construction site entrances can be worth the effort. If the site entrance is the most noticeable part of a construction site, stabilizing the entrance can improve both the appearance and the public perception of the construction project.

Stabilize all entrances to a site before construction and further site disturbance begin. Make sure the stabilized site entrances are long and wide enough to allow the largest construction vehicle that will enter the site to fit through with room to spare. If many vehicles are expected to use an entrance in any one day, make the site entrance wide enough for two vehicles to pass at the same time with room on either side of each vehicle. Make the end of the entrance flared so that long vehicles do not leave the stabilized area when they turn onto or off the paved roadway. If a construction site entrance crosses a stream, swale, or other depression, provide a bridge or culvert to prevent erosion from unprotected banks. Make sure stone and gravel used to stabilize the construction site entrance are large enough so that they are not carried offsite by vehicles. Install stone at a depth of at least 6 inches for the entire length and width of the stabilized construction exit.

Maintain stabilization of the site entrances until the rest of the construction site has been fully stabilized. add stone and gravel periodically to each stabilized construction site entrance to keep the entrance effective. Sweep up soil tracked offsite immediately for proper disposal. For sites with wash racks at each site entrance, construct sediment traps and maintain them for the life of the project. Periodically remove sediment from the traps to make sure they keep working.

The contractor shall daily inspect all roadways on which project associated construction vehicles travel. Cleaning of roadways shall be required when excess mud, dirt or stone deposited by construction vehicles is present.

WASTE DISPOSAL:

Building materials and other construction site wastes must be properly managed and disposed of to reduce the risk of pollution from materials such as surplus or refuse building materials or hazardous wastes. Practices such as trash disposal, recycling, proper material handling, and spill prevention and cleanup measures should be implemented onsite to reduce the potential for stormwater runoff to mobilize construction site wastes and contaminate surface or ground water.

Solid Wastes:

- Designate a waste collection area on the site that does not receive a substantial amount of runoff from upland areas and does not drain directly to a water body.
- Ensure that containers have lids so they can be covered before periods of rain, and keep containers in a covered area whenever possible.
- Schedule waste collection to prevent the containers from overfilling.
- Clean up spills immediately. For hazardous materials, follow cleanup instructions on the package. Use an absorbent material such as sawdust or kitty litter to contain the spill.
- During the demolition phase of construction, provide extra containers and schedule more frequent pickups.
- Collect, remove, and dispose of all construction site wastes at authorized disposal areas. Contact a local environmental agency to identify these disposal sites.
- Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to storm water shall be picked up prior to anticipated storm events or before being carried off of the site by wind (e.g., forecasted by local weather reports), or otherwise prevented from becoming a pollutant source for storm water discharges (e.g., screening outfalls, daily pick-up, etc.).

Hazardous Materials and Wastes:

- Consult with local waste management authorities about the requirements for disposing of hazardous materials.
- To prevent leaks, empty and clean hazardous waste containers before disposing of them.
- Never remove the original product label from the container because it contains important safety information. Follow the manufacturer's recommended method of disposal, which should be printed on the label.
- Never mix excess products when disposing of them, unless specifically recommended by the manufacturer.

To ensure the proper disposal of contaminated soils that have been exposed to and still contain hazardous substances, consult with state or local solid waste regulatory agencies or private firms. Some landfills might accept contaminated soils, but they require laboratory tests first.

Paint and dirt are often removed from surfaces by sandblasting. Sandblasting grits are the byproducts of this procedure and consist of the sand used and the paint and dirt particles that are removed from the surface. These materials are considered hazardous if they are removed from older structures because they are more likely to contain lead-, cadmium-, or chrome-based paints. To ensure proper disposal of sandblasting grits, contract with a licensed waste management or transport and disposal firm.

Pesticides and fertilizers:

- Follow all federal, state, and local regulations that apply to the use, handling, or disposal of pesticides and fertilizers.
- Do not handle the materials any more than necessary.
- Store pesticides and fertilizers in a dry, covered area.
- Construct berms or dikes to contain stored pesticides and fertilizers in case of spillage.
- Follow the recommended application rates and methods.
- Have equipment and absorbent materials available in storage and application areas to contain and clean up any spills that occur.

Petroleum Products:

- Store new and used petroleum products for vehicles in covered areas with berms or dikes in place to contain any spills.
- Immediately contain and clean up any spills with absorbent materials.
- Have equipment available in fuel storage areas and in vehicles to contain and clean up any spills that occur.

Detergents:

Phosphorous- and nitrogen-containing detergents are used in wash water for cleaning vehicles. Excesses of these nutrients can be a major source of water pollution. Use detergents only as recommended, and limit their use on the site. Do not dump wash water containing detergents into the storm drain system; direct it to a sanitary sewer or contain it so that it can be treated at a wastewater treatment plant.

Inspect storage and use areas and identify containers or equipment that could malfunction and cause leaks or spills. Check equipment and containers for leaks, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other signs of deterioration, and test them for soundness. Immediately repair or replace any that are found to be defective.

ESTIMATED TIME SCHEDULE FOR SITE STABILIZATION												
YEAR												
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE												
INITIAL EROSION CONTROL												
SEDIMENT CONTROL BASINS/TRAPS												
CLEARING, STRIP TOPSOIL												
MASS GRADING												
STORM DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTION												
SITE UTILITY CONSTRUCTION												
SITE CONSTRUCTION												
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION												
FINISH GRADING												
LANDSCAPING/ FINAL STABILIZATION												

AVERAGE PRECIPITATION SUMMARY FOR CLARKSVILLE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, TN													
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
RAINFALL (INCHES)	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.7	4.3	4.3	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.5	4.9	51.1
2 YEAR, 24 HOUR RAIN EVENT= 3.64"													

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE:

Vehicle maintenance and washing BMPs prevent construction site spills of wash water, fuel, or coolant from contaminating surface or ground water. They apply to all construction sites. Appropriate BMPs include the following:

- Using a covered, paved area dedicated to vehicle maintenance and washing
- Ensuring that the areas are properly connected to a storm drain system
- Developing a spill prevention and cleanup plan
- Preventing hazardous chemical leaks by properly maintaining vehicles and equipment
- Properly covering and providing secondary containment for fuel drums and toxic materials
- Properly handling and disposing of vehicle wastes and wash water

Inspect construction vehicles daily, and repair any leaks immediately. Dispose of all used oil, antifreeze, solvents and other automotive-related chemicals according to manufacturer instructions. These wastes require special handling and disposal. Used oil, antifreeze, and some solvents can be recycled at designated facilities, but other chemicals must be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site. Local government agencies can help identify such facilities.

Designate special paved areas for vehicle repair. To direct wash water to sanitary sewer systems or other treatment facilities, ensure that vehicle washing areas are impervious and are bermed. Use blowers or vacuums instead of water to remove dry materials from vehicles if possible. Because water alone can remove most dirt adequately, use high-pressure water spray without detergents at vehicle washing areas. If you must use detergents, avoid phosphate- or organic-based cleansers to reduce nutrient enrichment and biological oxygen demand in wastewater. Use only biodegradable products that are free of halogenated solvents. Clearly mark all washing areas, and inform workers that all washing must occur in this area. Do not perform other activities, such as vehicle repairs, in the wash area.

Vehicle maintenance operations produce substantial amounts of hazardous and other wastes that require regular disposal. Clean up spills and dispose of cleanup materials immediately. Inspect equipment and storage containers regularly to identify leaks or signs of deterioration. Maintenance of vehicle wash areas is minimal, usually involving repairs to berms and drainage to the sanitary sewer system.

If a release containing a hazardous substance in an amount equal to or in excess of a reporting quantity established under either 40 CFR 117 or 40 CFR 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, the contractor shall immediately notify the permittee who shall then notify the National Response Center (NRC) (800-424-8802) and the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) (800-262-3300 for emergencies; 800-262-3400 for non-emergencies) and the Environmental Assistance Center. A report describing such spills, mitigation plans, and steps taken to prevent future spills shall be reported to the EAC within fourteen days of the spill.

OUTLET PROTECTION:

The outlets of channels, conduits, and other structures are points of high erosion potential because they frequently carry flow at velocities that exceed the allowable limit for the area downstream. To prevent scour and undermining, an outlet stabilization structure is needed to absorb the impact of the flow and reduce the velocity to non erosive levels. A riprap-lined apron is the most commonly used practice for this purpose because of its relatively low cost and ease of installation.

The riprap apron should be extended downstream until stable conditions are reached even though this may exceed the length calculated for design velocity control.

The apron length and width shall be as indicated on the construction plans. The apron should be constructed on zero grade. The invert elevation of the downstream end of the apron should be equal to the elevation of the invert of the receiving channel. There should be no turbulence at the end of aprons.

The apron should be straight throughout its entire length, but if a curve is necessary to align the apron with the receiving stream, locate the curve in the upstream section of the riprap.

The apron may be lined with riprap, grouted riprap, or concrete. The median sized stone for riprap (d50) shall be as indicated on the construction plans. Maximum stone size is equal to 1.5 times the d50 value. The gradation, quality, and placement of riprap should conform to riprap specifications. The minimum thickness of riprap 1.5 times the maximum stone diameter and not less than 12".

Geotextile Filter fabric must be provided between the riprap and natural ground. The geotextile must be properly protected from punching or tearing during installation. Repair any damage by removing the riprap and placing another piece of geotextile over the damaged area. All connecting joints should overlap a minimum of 1 foot. If the damage is extensive replace the entire geotextile liner.

Inspect riprap outlet structures after heavy rains to see if any erosion around or below the riprap has taken place, if the stones have been dislodged, or if the separator has been damaged. Immediately make all needed repairs to prevent further damage.

A detention basin is the most common method to satisfy both stormwater detention requirements. It is applicable to small and large developments, can be easily designed and constructed, and is long lasting and durable while reducing peak flows (with adequate inspection and maintenance). This practice will also provide a reduction in sediment, as well as a partial reduction in nutrients, toxic materials, heavy metals, floatable materials, oxygen demanding substances, and oil and grease.

SITE ASSESSMENT:

Quality assurance of erosion prevention and sediment controls shall be done by performing site assessment at a construction site. The site assessment shall be conducted at each outfall involving drainage totaling 10 or more acres or 5 or more acres if draining to an impaired or exceptional quality waters, within a month of construction commencing at each portion of the site that drains the qualifying acreage of such portion of the site. The site assessment shall be performed by individuals with following qualifications:

- a licensed professional engineer or landscape architect;
- a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC) or
- a person that successfully completed the "Level II Design Principles for Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control for Construction Sites" course.

As a minimum, site assessment should be performed to verify the installation, functionality and performance of the EPSC measures described in the SWPPP. The site assessment should be performed with the inspector, and should include a review and update (if applicable) of the SWPPP. Modifications of plans and specifications for any building or structure, including the design of sediment basins or other sediment controls involving structural, hydraulic, hydrologic or other engineering calculations shall be prepared by a licensed professional engineer or landscape architect and stamped and certified.

The site assessment findings shall be documented and the documentation kept with the SWPPP at the site.

INSPECTIONS:

Each permittee's qualified personnel shall inspect each outfall and all erosion control measures on site at least twice every calendar week. Inspections shall be performed at least 72 hours apart. Each inspection must be documented and the inspection log which is included in the Appendix.

The inspector performing the twice weekly inspections must have an active certification by completing the "Fundamentals of Erosion Prevention & Sediment Control Level" course. A copy of the certification or training record for inspection certification should be kept on site.

Inspector's shall inspect all disturbed areas of the construction site that have not been finally stabilized, areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation, structural control measures, all temporary sediment control measures, and locations where vehicles enter and exit the site, and all outfalls (to include all existing & newly install storm inlets.

The inspector shall look for and note the following:

A. Erosion prevention & sediment controls shall be inspected for structural defects and general effectiveness of the control.

B. Disturbed areas and storage areas that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence, or the potential for, pollutants entering the site's drainage system.

C. Outfall points shall be inspected to determine whether erosion prevention & sediment control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters, and in this case, the existing storm system.

D. Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to storm water shall be picked up prior to anticipated storm events (e.g. forecasted by local weather reports), or otherwise prevented from becoming a pollutant source for storm water discharges (e.g. screening outfalls, daily pick-ups).

E. Locations where vehicles enter and exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of offsite sediment tracking.

All inspections must be documented on the Construction Stormwater Inspection Certification form.

Any inadequate control measures or measures in disrepair, found during an inspection shall be replaced, modified, or repaired before the next rain event or within seven days, whichever is sooner.

LAND USE DATA	
TOTAL PROPERTY AREA (AC.)	10.01
OFF-SITE AREA (AC.)	0.287
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE (AC.)	2.69
PRE-DEVELOPED IMPERVIOUS AREA (AC.)	1.873
PRE-DEVELOPED IMPERVIOUS %	18.71%
PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS AREA (AC.)	1.14
PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS %	11.40%

Soil name	Soil Erodibility factor, K (tons/acre/R unit)	Soil name	Soil Erodibility factor, K (tons/acre/R unit)
Arrington	.37	Lax	.43
Baxter	.28	Lindside	.37
Beason	.37	Lobelville	.28
Bedford	.43	Melvin	.43
Bodine	.28	Mountview	.43
Brandon	.37	Newark	.43
Cannon	.24	Pembroke	.32
Crider	.32	Pickwick	.43
Cumberland	.32	Sengtown	.17
Dickson	.43	Staser	.32
Egam	.32	Statler	.32
Forestdale	.37	Taft	.43
Guthrie	.43	Wolftever	.37
Humphreys	.28		

RECORDS RETENTION:

The following records shall be maintained on or near site: the dates when major grading activities occur; the dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site; the dates when stabilization measures are initiated; inspection records and rainfall records; copy of site inspector's EPSC Level 1 Certification.

Current versions of the SWPPP, NOI, & NOC shall be kept at the project site for the duration of the project and shall be made available to all operators and site personnel. These documents shall be kept in a job trailer and/or project permit board if available. In cases where these locations are not available, a copy of each document shall be placed in a mailbox located near the construction entrance marked with the letters "SWPPP".

In either case the documents shall be kept on site at all times when work is being performed and shall be made available to all operators and site personnel involved with the project. The Project Engineer & Owner/Developer shall also keep a copy of each document at their respective offices.

This SWPPP shall be amended as necessary when defects or problems need to be corrected or there is a change in scope. All amendments to the plan shall be implemented within 48 hours after initiation.

Permittees shall maintain a rain gauge and daily rainfall records at the site, or use a reference site for a record of daily amount of precipitation.

All records taken during construction shall be kept for a minimum of three years after the NOT is filed. TDEC may request that files be kept for periods longer than three years.

FINAL STABILIZATION:

Permanent Stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as possible in portions of the site where construction activities have permanently ceased. Permanent soil stabilization at the construction site (or a phase of the project) must be completed no later than 15 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has permanently ceased. Areas having slopes exceeding 35% shall be stabilized within 7 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has permanently ceased.

All areas to receive vegetation should be topped with a minimum 4" of uniform topsoil that is free of large rocks and foreign material. All areas shall be raked smooth.

Apply fertilizer and lime per soil requirements and supply fertilizer at a rate of 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet with commercial grade 10-10-10.

Permanently stabilized with drought tolerate hybrid Kentucky 31 tall fescue at the rate of 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Seed should be sown uniformly as soon as preparation of seedbed has been completed. No seeding shall be done during windy weather or when the ground is frozen, wet or otherwise non-tillable.

Seed shall be protected based upon the slope applied:
less than 10:1: Mulch with clean wheat or oat straw at the rate of 1 bale per 500 s.f.
10:1-3:1: Erosion control blanket
greater than 3:1: Sod, "TN Certified Premium"

Maintenance for seeded areas will vary depending on the level of use expected. Use long-lived grass perennials that form a tight sod and are fine-leaved for areas that receive extensive use, such as homes, industrial parks, schools, churches, and recreational areas. Whenever possible, choose native species that are adapted to local weather and soil conditions to reduce water and fertilizer inputs and lower maintenance overall.

Low-maintenance areas are mowed infrequently or not at all and do not receive lime or fertilizer regularly. Plants must be able to persist with minimal maintenance over long periods of time. Sites suitable for low-maintenance vegetation include steep slopes, stream or channel banks, some commercial properties, and "utility" turf areas such as road banks.

Grasses should emerge within 4-28 days. A successful stand has the following characteristics:

- Vigorous dark green or bluish green (not yellow) seedlings
- Uniform density, with nurse plants, legumes, and grasses well intermixed
- Green leaves that remain green throughout the summer--at least at the plant bases

Inspect seeded areas for failure and, if needed, reseed and repair them as soon as possible. If a stand has inadequate cover, reevaluate the choice of plant materials and quantities of lime and fertilizer. Depending on the condition of the stand, repair by overseeding or reseeding after complete seedbed preparation. If vegetation fails to grow, test the soil to determine if low pH or nutrient imbalances are responsible.

On a typical disturbed site, full plant establishment usually requires re-fertilization in the second growing season. Use soil tests to determine if more fertilizer needs to be added. Do not fertilize cool season grasses in late May through July. Grass that looks yellow might be nitrogen deficient.

All drainage structures, pipes within the limits of construction, and detention ponds shall have sediment removed prior to final acceptance.

Temporary erosion control devices shall be removed when the site is stabilized and devices are no longer required for the intended purpose.

The Contractor shall be responsible for permanently stabilizing all areas disturbed during the construction process, regardless of whether it is included within or outside of the limits of disturbance shown on plans.

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STEWART COUNTY, TN

SETH W. RYE
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STATE OF TENNESSEE
7/14/26

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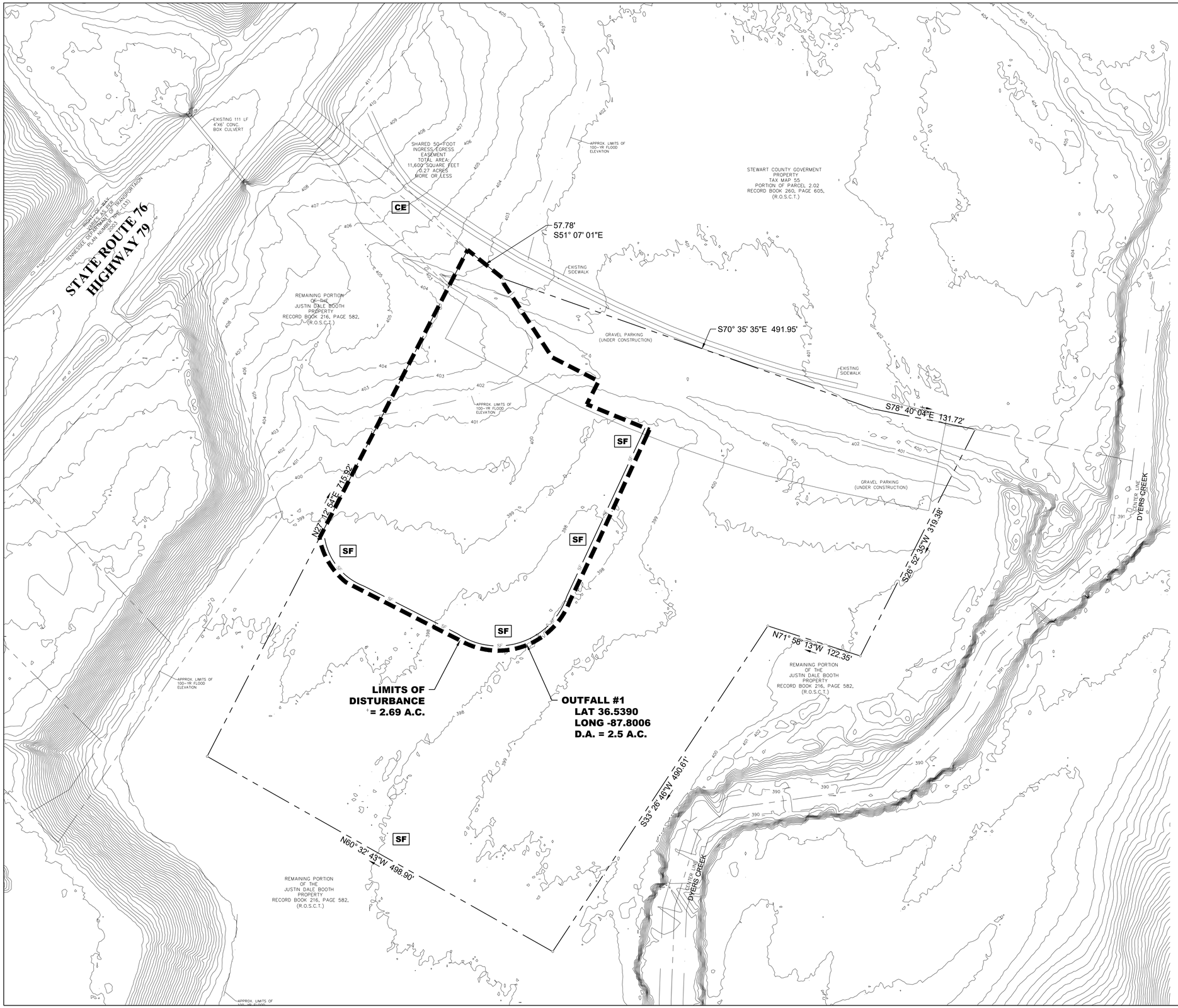
REVISION BLOCK		
NO.	REVISION:	DATE:
A	BID SET	7-14-26

SWPPP

C4.00



SWPPP LEGEND:

TP	TREE PRESERVATION
ST	STABILIZATION
SO	SOD
EB	EROSION CONTROL BLANKET
CW	CONCRETE WASHOUT
CD	CHECK DAM
OP	OUTLET PROTECTION
SW	STRAW WATTLE
LS	LEVEL SPREADER
CE	CONSTRUCTION EXIT
FR	FILTER RING
SB	SEDIMENT BASIN
TR	SEDIMENT TRAP
SF	SILT FENCE
IP	INLET PROTECTION
BU	STREAM BUFFER
SWPPP	SWPPP MAILBOX

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STEWART COUNTY, TN

SETH W. RYE REGISTERED ENGINEER COMMERCIAL No. 108204 STATE OF TENNESSEE

7/14/26

N.A.D. 1983
TENNESSEE STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM

60 00 60 120

DRAWING SCALE: 1"=60'

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NO.	REVISION:	DATE:
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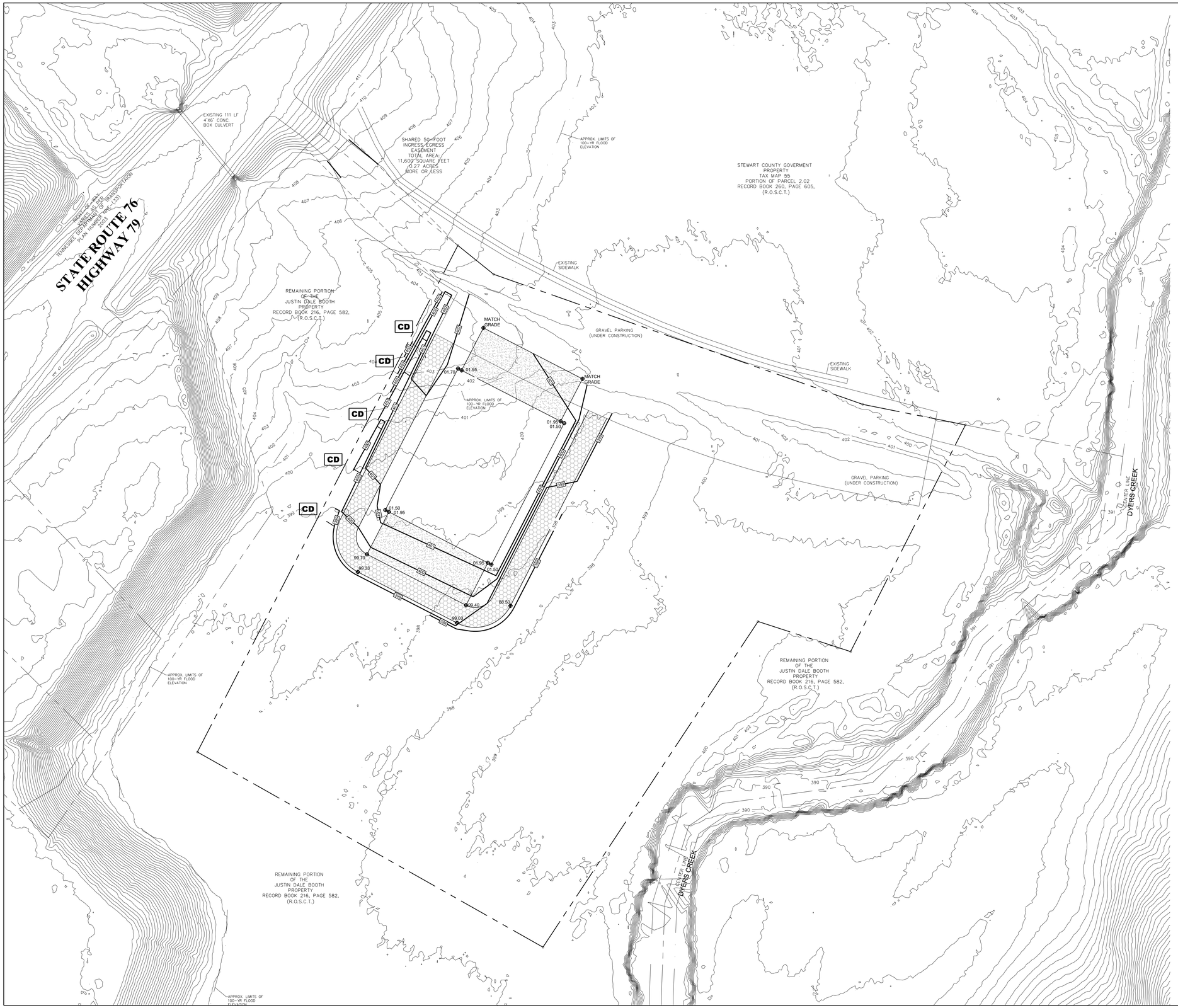
EPSC - PHASE I

C4.01



SWPPP LEGEND:

- TP — TREE PRESERVATION
- ST — STABILIZATION
- SO — SOD
- EB — EROSION CONTROL BLANKET
- CW — CONCRETE WASHOUT
- CD — CHECK DAM
- OP — OUTLET PROTECTION
- SW — STRAW WATTLE
- LS — LEVEL SPREADER
- CE — CONSTRUCTION EXIT
- FR — FILTER RING
- SB — SEDIMENT BASIN
- TR — SEDIMENT TRAP
- SF — SILT FENCE
- IP — INLET PROTECTION
- BU — STREAM BUFFER
- SWPPP — SWPPP MAILBOX

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60 00 60 120

DRAWING SCALE: 1"=60'

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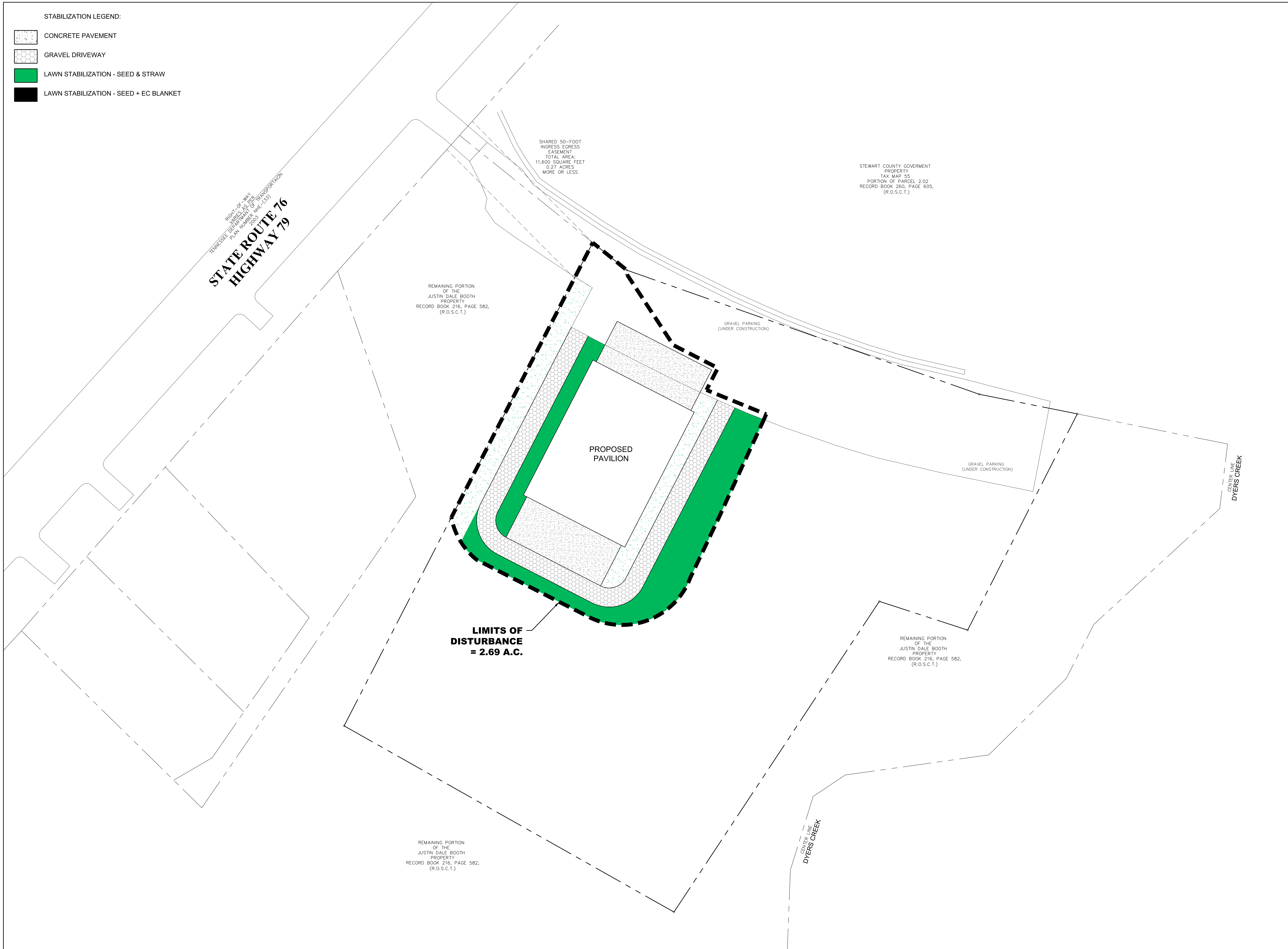
EPSC - PHASE II

C4.02

STABILIZATION LEGEND:

- CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- GRAVEL DRIVEWAY
- LAWN STABILIZATION - SEED & STRAW
- LAWN STABILIZATION - SEED + EC BLANKET



RIGHT-OF-WAY
VARIES AS PER
TENNESSEE DEPARTMANT OF TRANSPORTAION
PLAN NUMBER NHE-(33)
2003
STATE ROUTE 76
HIGHWAY 79
SHARED 50-FOOT
INGRESS EGRESS
EASEMENT
TOTAL AREA:
11,600 SQUARE FEET
0.27 ACRES
MORE OR LESS
STEWART COUNTY GOVERMENT
PROPERTY
TAX MAP 55
PORTION OF PARCEL 2.02
RECORD BOOK 260, PAGE 605,
(R.O.S.C.T.)
REMAINING PORTION
OF THE
JUSTIN DALE BOOTH
PROPERTY
RECORD BOOK 216, PAGE 582,
(R.O.S.C.T.)
GRAVEL PARKING
(UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
GRAVEL PARKING
(UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
PROPOSED
PAVILION
LIMITS OF
DISTURBANCE
= 2.69 A.C.
REMAINING PORTION
OF THE
JUSTIN DALE BOOTH
PROPERTY
RECORD BOOK 216, PAGE 582,
(R.O.S.C.T.)
CENTER LINE
DYERS CREEK
REMAINING PORTION
OF THE
JUSTIN DALE BOOTH
PROPERTY
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7/14/26

N.A.D. 1983
TENNESSEE STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM

60 00 60 120

DRAWING SCALE: 1"=60'

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REVISION BLOCK

NO.	REVISION:	DATE:
A	BID SET	7-14-26

EPSC - PHASE III

C4.03

GENERAL PROJECT NOTES:

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH ALL MATERIAL, EQUIPMENT, AND LABOR REQUIRED TO CONSTRUCT ALL WORK SHOWN AND DESCRIBED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL LOCAL CODES, OBTAIN ALL PERMITS, SUBMIT ALL BONDS REQUIRED TO PERFORM WORK, AND PAY ALL PERMIT AND TAP FEES PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK.

IN THE EVENT OF ANY DISCREPANCIES FOUND IN THE DRAWINGS OR IF PROBLEMS ARE ENCOUNTERED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY ENGINEER BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK. WHEN DISCREPANCIES OCCUR, THE MORE STRINGENT SHALL APPLY.

ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES. COORDINATE ALL WORK WITH INSPECTORS FOR ALL OF THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.

CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE SUBMITTALS AND SHOP DRAWINGS FOR ALL MATERIALS TO BE USED ON PROJECT. DO NOT INSTALL SAID MATERIALS UNTIL APPROVED BY THE OWNER AND ENGINEER.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE TENNESSEE ONE-CALL SYSTEM, INC. (TOCS) AT 1-800-351-1111 AND ANY NON TOCS MEMBER UTILITY INDIVIDUALLY, AT LEAST 3 WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION AND/OR DEMOLITION.

UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES & UTILITIES SHOWN ARE STRICTLY APPROXIMATE IN LOCATION AND DEPTH, AND MAY NOT BE THE ONLY UTILITIES PRESENT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY FIELD SIZES, LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS OF EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, INCLUDING IRRIGATION SYSTEM, PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK. NOTIFY ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.

CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE PROTECTION TO ALL STREETS, FENCES, TREES, UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES THAT ARE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR-CAUSED DAMAGE SHALL BE REPAIRED TO EXISTING CONDITIONS AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE OWNER.

IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO REPAIR ANY DAMAGE TO THE PROPERTY OF ADJOINING PROPERTIES DURING CONSTRUCTION.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTING, MAINTAINING & RESTORING ALL EXISTING DRAINAGE SYSTEMS.

WHEN WORKING IN RIGHT-OF-WAYS OR EASEMENTS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT AND RESTORE SAID PROPERTY TO LIKE CONDITION OR BETTER. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL ALL NECESSARY BARRICADES SIGNAGE REQUIRED TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC.

PROVIDE A SMOOTH TRANSITION BETWEEN EXISTING PAVEMENT AND NEW PAVEMENT. FIELD ADJUSTMENT OF FINAL GRADES MAY BE NECESSARY. INSTALL ALL UTILITIES PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF PAVEMENT.

CONTOUR LINES AND SPOT ELEVATIONS ARE THE RESULT OF A DETAILED ENGINEERING GRADING DESIGN AND REFLECT A PLANNED INTENT WITH REGARD TO DRAINAGE. SHOULD THE CONTRACTOR HAVE ANY QUESTION OF THIS INTENT OR ANY PROBLEMS WITH CONTINUITY OF GRADES.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT THE PUBLIC FROM WORK AT ALL TIMES. WHEN THE WORK AREA IS AN AREA OF DIRECT PUBLIC ACCESS, THE WORK AREA SHALL BE BARRICADED AND ILLUMINATED DURING DARKNESS AND PERIODS OF INACTIVITY.

CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE TRAFFIC CONTROL FOR ALL WORK IN PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS. TRAFFIC CONTROL SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH FEDERAL AND STATE MANUALS OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES (MUTCD), CURRENT EDITION.

CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE SHEETING, SHORING AND BRACING AS NECESSARY TO PROTECT WORKMEN AND EXISTING UTILITIES DURING ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A TRENCH SAFETY SYSTEM TO MEET ALL APPROPRIATE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE A PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF THE SITE BEFORE SUBMITTING A PROPOSAL FOR THE PROJECT. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE CONTRACTOR HAS EXAMINED THE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND THE SITE BEFORE SUBMITTING A PROPOSAL. ANY ITEMS THAT WOULD BE REASONABLY REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION, WHETHER OR NOT SPECIFICALLY DENOTED IN THE PLANS SHALL BE PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR.

TOP OF GRATE ELEVATIONS FOR CURB INLETS ARE TO THE CENTER OF THE INLETS AT THE FACE OF CURB. THE GRATES SHALL SLOPE LONGITUDINALLY WITH THE PAVEMENT GRADE. ADJUST CASTING TO FALL ALONG THE CURB LINE.

CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ONE SET OF AS-BUILT DRAWINGS ON THE JOB SITE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE ENGINEER UPON COMPLETION. AS-BUILTS SHALL INCLUDE LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS OF WATER MAIN, APPURTENANCES & SERVICES, SEWER MAINS, MANHOLES AND SERVICES, STORM STRUCTURES, STORM WATER BASINS, AND STORM WATER QUALITY DEVICES.

ANY WORK UNACCEPTABLE TO THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE OR TO THE LOCAL GOVERNING AUTHORITY SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED BY THE CONTRACTOR AT NO ADDITIONAL EXPENSE TO THE OWNER.

CLEARING NOTES:

DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS SHALL COMMENCE ONLY AFTER ALL INITIAL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES ARE INSTALLED.

UNLESS SPECIFICALLY NOTED ON THE PLANS, IT IS THE INTENT TO PRESERVE ANY TREES EXISTING OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE. IF THERE IS A QUESTION OF WHETHER A TREE IS TO BE PRESERVED, CONTACT THE ENGINEER.

SELECTIVE CLEARING MAY BE CALLED FOR ON THE PLANS OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE. SELECTIVE CLEARING SHALL CONSIST OF THE REMOVAL OF VINES, SHRUBS, POISON IVY AND ANY OTHER NOXIOUS OR INVASIVE WEED/PLANT. GRASS SHALL BE SOWN AS SPECIFIED IN THE PLANS AND/OR SPECIFICATIONS.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL TREES DESIGNATED TO REMAIN. A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING SHALL TAKE PLACE BEFORE ANY CLEARING BEGINS TO DETERMINE WHICH TREES SHALL REMAIN. DO NOT OPERATE NOR STORE HEAVY EQUIPMENT, NOR HANDLE/STORE MATERIALS WITHIN THE DRIPLINES OF TREES THAT WILL REMAIN.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL AN ORANGE BARRIER FENCE AROUND THE DRIP LINE OF ALL TREES TO REMAIN. IF FOR ANY REASON THE FENCING IS DAMAGED THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY MAKE REPAIRS.

WHEN ROOTS ARE ENCOUNTERED OF TREES THAT ARE TO REMAIN, THE ROOT SHALL BE CLEANLY CUT.

DO NOT CLOSE OR OBSTRUCT DRIVEWAYS, ROADWAYS, SIDEWALKS OR HYDRANTS.

ALL EXISTING PAVEMENTS TO BE REMOVED SHALL BE SAW-CUT AND REMOVED TO CLEAN STRAIGHT LINES.

ALL PAVEMENT, BASE COURSES, SIDEWALKS, CURBS, BUILDINGS, FOUNDATIONS, ETC. IN THE AREA TO BE REMOVED SHALL BE REMOVED TO FULL DEPTH.

UTILITIES TO BE ABANDONED MAY BE ABANDONNED IN PLACE ONLY IF THEY ARE LOCATED MORE THAN 24" BELOW PROPOSED SUB-GRADE AND NOT LOCATED WITHIN TEN FEET OF PROPOSED BUILDING FOOTPRINTS.

DISCONNECT AND CAP DESIGNATED UTILITIES. IDENTIFY UTILITIES AT TERMINATION OF DEMOLITION. RECORD TERMINATION OR CAPPED LOCATION ON AS-BUILT DOCUMENTS.

OWNER SHALL NOTIFY CONTRACTOR WITH LIST OF ITEMS TO BE SALVAGED. CONTRACTOR SHALL DELIVER SALVAGE MATERIALS TO OWNER. ALL OTHER MATERIALS BECOME PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACTOR.

ALL DEMOLISHED MATERIALS BECOME PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACTOR UNLESS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED. DISPOSE OF WASTE MATERIALS OFF THE OWNER'S PROPERTY IN A LEGAL MATTER.

CAVITIES LEFT BY STRUCTURE AND UTILITY REMOVAL SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH SATISFACTORY MATERIAL AND COMPACTED TO 95% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY PER ASTM D698.

CONTINUOUSLY CLEAN-UP AND REMOVE DEMOLISHED MATERIALS FROM SITE. DO NOT ALLOW MATERIALS TO ACCUMULATE ON SITE.

DO NOT BURN OR BURY MATERIALS ON SITE. UNLESS DESIGNATED BY ENGINEER. LEAVE SITE IN CLEAN CONDITION.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED AIR QUALITY PERMITS FOR DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURES REQUIRED BY THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

EARTHWORK NOTES:

TOPSOIL, VEGETATION, ROOTS, SOFT, ORGANIC, FROZEN, OR UNSUITABLE SOILS IN THE CONSTRUCTION AREAS SHALL BE STRIPPED FROM THE SITE WHERE GRADING IS TO TAKE PLACE AND EITHER WASTED OR STOCKPILED FOR LATER USE IN NON-STRUCTURAL AREAS. TOPSOIL SHALL BE STOCKPILED IN FREE DRAINING AREAS. INSTALL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS AROUND LOWER HALF OF STOCKPILES.

EVERY EFFORT SHALL BE TAKEN BY THE CONTRACTOR TO LIMIT THE DISTURBANCE OF SOILS TO THE AREAS INDICATED ON THE PLANS.

A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER SHALL BE RETAINED BY CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE OBSERVATION AND TESTING OF EARTHWORK ACTIVITIES.

STANDARD PROCTOR TESTS SHALL BE PERFORMED ON ALL SOURCES OF FILL MATERIAL PER ASTM D698.

AFTER STRIPPING TO THE PROPOSED SUB GRADE LEVEL THE BUILDING AREA AND ROADWAYS SHOULD BE PROOF-ROLLED WITH A LOADED TANDEM AXLE DUMP TRUCK HAVING AN AXIAL LOAD GREATER THAN 20 TONS. SOILS THAT ARE OBSERVED TO RUT OR DEFLECT EXCESSIVELY (TYPICALLY GREATER THAN ONE INCH) UNDER THE MOVING LOAD SHOULD BE UNDERCUT AND REPLACED WITH PROPERLY COMPACTED LOW PLASTICITY FILL MATERIAL. THE SUB GRADE SOILS SHOULD BE SCARIFIED AND COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95% OF THE MATERIALS STANDARD PROCTOR MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY (PER ASTM D698), TO A DEPTH OF AT LEAST TWELVE (12) INCHES BELOW THE SURFACE.

AFTER SUB GRADE PREPARATION AND OBSERVATION HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, FILL PLACEMENT REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH GRADE MAY BEGIN. LOW-PLASTICITY SOILS HAVING A LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN FORTY (40) AND PLASTICITY INDEX LESS THAN TWENTY-EIGHT (28) ARE RECOMMENDED AS STRUCTURAL FILL MATERIALS. STRUCTURAL FILL MATERIALS SHOULD BE FREE OF ORGANIC OR OTHER DELETERIOUS MATERIALS AND HAVE A MAXIMUM PARTICLE SIZE OF LESS THAN THREE (3) INCHES.

STRUCTURAL FILL SHOULD BE PLACED IN MAXIMUM LOOSE LIFTS OF EIGHT (8) INCHES AND COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95% OF THE MATERIALS STANDARD PROCTOR MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY (PER ASTM D698), AT A MOISTURE CONTENT OF NOT LESS THAN 2% ABOVE OR BELOW THE OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT.

LANDSCAPE AREAS SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 85-90% OF THE MATERIALS STANDARD PROCTOR MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY (PER ASTM D698).

THE EDGES OF COMPACTED FILL SHOULD EXTEND A MINIMUM OF SIX (6) FEET BEYOND THE LIMITS OF BUILDINGS AND ENCLOSURES, AND SHOULD EXTEND A MINIMUM OF THREE (3) FEET BEYOND CURBS, SIDEWALKS AND PAVEMENT LIMITS OF ROADWAYS & PARKING AREAS.

ON SITES WITH FINE-GRAINED CLAY SOILS, IT MAY BECOME DIFFICULT TO ACHIEVE THE DESIRED SOIL COMPACTION AND SUB GRADE STABILITY DUE TO HIGH SOIL MOISTURE CONTENTS. IF THE FILL MATERIAL IS TOO WET, THE SOILS MAY NEED TO BE SCARIFIED, AERATED AND DRIED TO A MOISTURE CONTENT THAT WILL FACILITATE COMPACTION. IF THE FILL MATERIAL IS TOO DRY, WATER SHOULD BE UNIFORMLY APPLIED AND THOROUGHLY MIXED INTO THE SOIL BY DISKING OR SCARIFYING.

WATER SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO COLLECT IN FOUNDATION EXCAVATIONS, ON FLOOR SLAB AREAS, OR ON PREPARED SUB-GRADES OF THE CONSTRUCTION AREA EITHER DURING OR AFTER CONSTRUCTION. POSITIVE SITE DRAINAGE SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO REDUCE INFILTRATION OF SURFACE WATER AROUND AREAS OF STRUCTURAL FILL.

EACH LIFT OF ENGINEERED FILL SHALL BE TESTED AND DOCUMENTED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF SUBSEQUENT LIFTS. TESTED FILL MATERIALS THAT DO NOT ACHIEVE EITHER THE REQUIRED DRY DENSITY OR MOISTURE CONTENT RANGE SHALL BE RECORDED, THE LOCATION NOTED, AND REPORTED TO THE CONTRACTOR AND OWNER. A RE-TEST OF THAT AREA SHALL BE PERFORMED AFTER THE CONTRACTOR PERFORMS REMEDIAL MEASURES.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT COMPACTION TEST RESULTS FOR EACH PROPOSED BUILDING PAD/LOT HAVING STRUCTURAL FILL TO THE OWNER AND TO THE PROPER BUILDING & CODES DEPARTMENT BEFORE FINAL PROJECT APPROVAL IS GRANTED.

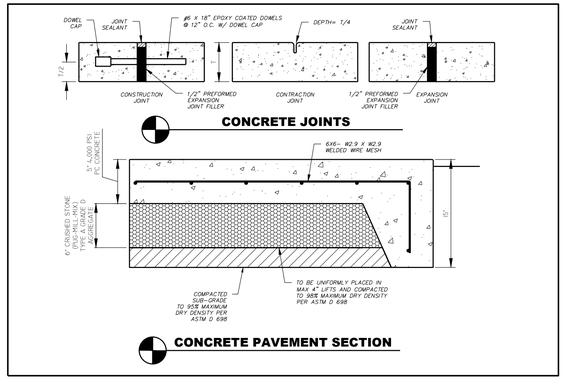
ALL GRADED PERVIOUS AREAS SHALL RECEIVE A MINIMUM OF 4" TOPSOIL AND BE SEEDED AND MULCHED WITHIN 15 DAYS AFTER GRADING IS COMPLETED. SATISFACTORY TOPSOIL IS DEFINED AS SOIL BEING FREE OF SUBSOIL, CLAY LUMPS, STONES, OBJECTS OVER 1 INCH IN DIAMETER, AND CONTAMINANTS.

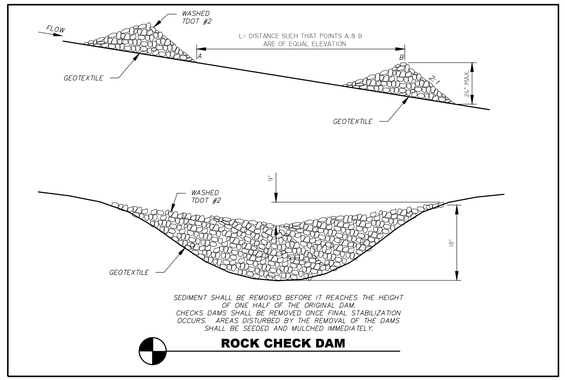
WASHOUTS CREATED BY STORM EVENTS SHALL BE RE-GRADED UNTIL AN ADEQUATE STAND OF OF GRASS OCCURS.

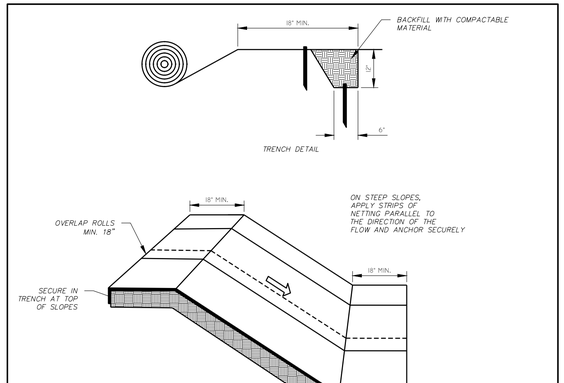
ALL CURBS AND SIDEWALKS SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH TOPSOIL, AND SEEDED, AND MULCHED, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

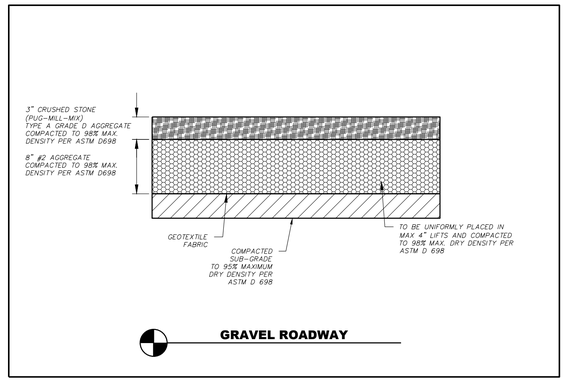
EXCESS MATERIAL SHALL BE DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY THE GRADING CONTRACTOR.

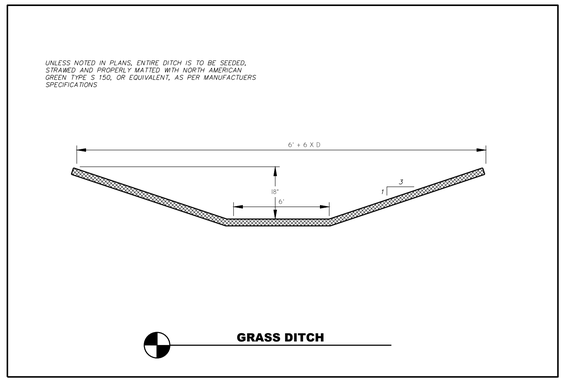
CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE NECESSARY MEASURES TO PREVENT MUD, DUST, SEDIMENT, AND DEBRIS FROM LEAVING SITE. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROMPTLY CLEAN ANY MUD, SEDIMENT, AND DEBRIS TRACKED ONTO ROADWAYS, PARKING AREAS, OR ANY OTHER ADJOINING PROPERTIES.

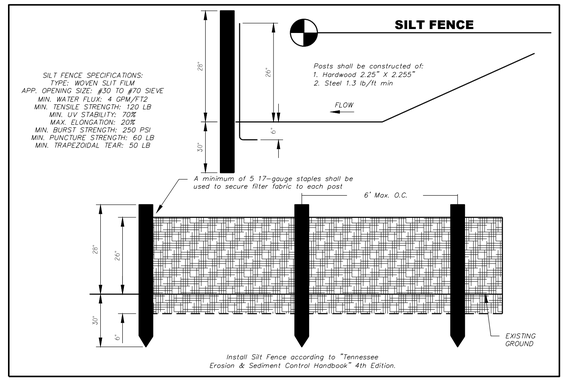












RYE ENGINEERING PLC
CONSULTING ENGINEERS & SYSTEM OPERATORS
4210 W MAIN STREET, ERIN TN 37061
OFFICE (931) 289-2300 FAX (931) 289-2313

STEWART COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PAVILION

STEWART COUNTY, TN

SETH W. RYE — REGISTERED ENGINEER — COMMERCIAL — No. 108204 — STATE OF TENNESSEE

7/14/26

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REVISION BLOCK

NO.	REVISION:	DATE:
A	BID SET	7-14-26

NOTES & DETAILS

C6.00

FRAMING

COLOR:

ROOF PANELS: 26 RL

COLOR: Galvalume Plus 25-yr

WALL PANELS: 26 RL

COLOR: Need SMP Lifetime Color

TRIM COLORS

GABLE: Need SMP Lifetime Color

CORNER: Need SMP Lifetime Color

EAVE: Need SMP Lifetime Color

FRAMED OPENINGS: Need SMP Lifetime Color

DOWNSPOUT:

GUTTER:

LINER PANELS

LEFT ENDWALL:

RIGHT ENDWALL:

FRONT SIDEWALL:

BACK SIDEWALL:

CEILING:

TRIM COLOR:

GABLE SOFFIT PANELS:

TYPE:

COLOR:

CANOPY SOFFIT PANELS:

TYPE:

COLOR:

EAVE EXTENSION PANELS:

TYPE:

COLOR:

BUILDING LOADS / DESCRIPTION

WIDTH: 150 LENGTH: 200 HEIGHT: 14 /14

FRONT PITCH: 1.0:12 BACK PITCH: 1.0:12

(BUILDING DIMENSIONS ARE NOMINAL. REFER TO PLANS).

THIS STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED UTILIZING THE LOADS INDICATED AND APPLIED AS REQUIRED BY : IBC 21/IBC 21

THE CONTRACTOR IS TO CONFIRM THAT THESE LOADS COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LOCAL BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

ROOF DEAD LOAD:	2.50	PSF (ROOF PANELS & PURLINS)
COLLATERAL LOAD:	1.00	PSF
OCCUPANCY:		
ROOF LIVE LOAD:	20.00	PSF
LIVE LOAD REDUCTION:	Yes	
ROOF SNOW LOAD:	14.00	PSF
GROUND SNOW LOAD:		PSF
BASIC WIND SPEED:	115.0	MPH
WIND EXPOSURE:	C	
SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY:	C	

FACTORS:

WIND IMPORTANCE:	1.00	Ss:	
SNOW IMPORTANCE:		S_{DS}:	
SEISMIC IMPORTANCE:	1.00	S_{D1}:	
SNOW THERMAL:		SITE CLASS:	
SNOW EXPOSURE:			

DEFLECTION LIMITS

EW COLUMN:	180
EW RAFTER LIVE:	180
EW RAFTER WIND:	180
WALL GIRT:	90
PURL LIVE:	180
PURL WIND:	150
WALL PANEL:	60
ROOF PANEL LIVE:	60
ROOF PANEL WIND:	60
RF HORIZONTAL:	60
RF VERTICAL:	180
WIND BENT:	60
RF CRANE:	100
RF SEISMIC:	50
WIND BENT SEIS:	50

BUILDER / CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BUILDER/CONTRACTOR TO INSURE THAT ALL PROJECT PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS COMPLY WITH THE APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS OF ANY GOVERNING BUILDING AUTHORITIES. THE SUPPLYING OF SEALED ENGINEERING DATA AND DRAWINGS FOR THE METAL BUILDING SYSTEM DOES NOT IMPLY OR CONSTITUTE AN AGREEMENT THAT THE METAL BUILDING SYSTEM MANUFACTURER OR ITS DESIGN ENGINEER IS ACTING AS THE ENGINEER OF RECORD OR DESIGN PROFESSIONAL FOR A CONSTRUCTION PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR MUST SECURE ALL REQUIRED APPROVALS AND PERMITS FROM THE APPROPRIATE AGENCY AS REQUIRED. APPROVAL OF THE METAL BUILDING SYSTEM MANUFACTURER'S DRAWINGS AND CALCULATIONS INDICATE THAT THE METAL BUILDING SYSTEM MANUFACTURER CORRECTLY INTERPRETED AND APPLIED THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONTRACT DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS. (SECT. 4.2.1 AISC CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICES, 9TH ED.) WHERE DISCREPANCIES EXIST BETWEEN THE METAL BUILDING SYSTEM MANUFACTURER'S STRUCTURAL STEEL PLANS AND THE PLANS FOR OTHER TRADES, THE STRUCTURAL STEEL PLANS SHALL GOVERN. (SECT. 3.3 AISC CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE 9TH ED.) DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS OF ANY MATERIALS IN THE STRUCTURE WHICH ARE NOT FURNISHED BY THE METAL BUILDING SYSTEM MANUFACTURER ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERS OTHER THAN THE METAL BUILDING SYSTEM MANUFACTURER'S ENGINEER UNLESS SPECIFICALLY INDICATED. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL ERECTION OF STEEL AND ASSOCIATED WORK IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE METAL BUILDING SYSTEM MANUFACTURER "FOR CONSTRUCTION" DRAWINGS. ALL BRACING AS SHOWN AND PROVIDED BY THE METAL BUILDING SYSTEM MANUFACTURER FOR THIS BUILDING IS REQUIRED AND SHALL BE INSTALLED BY THE ERECTOR AS A PERMANENT PART OF THE STRUCTURE. TEMPORARY SUPPORTS, SUCH AS TEMPORARY GUYS, BRACES, FALSE WORK, CRIBBING OR OTHER ELEMENTS REQUIRED FOR THE ERECTION OPERATION WILL BE DETERMINED AND FURNISHED AND INSTALLED BY THE ERECTOR. THESE TEMPORARY SUPPORTS WILL SECURE THE STEEL FRAMING, OR ANY PARTLY ASSEMBLED STEEL FRAMING, AGAINST LOADS COMPARABLE IN INTENSITY TO THOSE FOR WHICH THE STRUCTURE WAS DESIGNED, RESULTING FROM WIND, SEISMIC FORCES AND ERECTION OPERATIONS, BUT NOT THE LOADS RESULTING FROM THE PERFORMANCE OF WORK BY OR THE ACTS OF OTHERS, NOR SUCH UNPREDICTABLE LOADS AS THOSE DUE TO TORNADO, EXPLOSION, OR COLLISION. (SECT. 7.9.1 AISC CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE, 9TH ED.)

GENERAL NOTES:

1) MATERIALS :

	MINIMUM YIELD:
HOT ROLLED BAR	Fy = 50.0000 ksi MIN.
STRUCTURAL STEEL SHEET	Fy = 50.0000 ksi MIN.
STRUCTURAL STEEL PLATE	Fy = 50.0000 ksi MIN.
COLD FORMED SHAPES	Fy = 57.0000 ksi MIN.
WALL SHEETING	Fy = 80.0000 ksi MIN.
ROOF SHEETING	Fy = 80.0000 ksi MIN.
BOLTS	A307B & A325

THE METAL BUILDING MANUFACTURER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO SUBSTITUTE THE ABOVE MATERIALS WITH EQUAL OR BETTER MATERIAL.

2) BOLT TIGHTENING REQUIREMENTS:
ALL HIGH STRENGTH BOLTS ARE A325 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. HIGH STRENGTH BOLTS SHALL BE TIGHTENED BY THE TURN OF THE NUT METHOD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITION AISC "SPECIFICATION FOR STRUCTURAL JOINTS USING ASTM A325 OR A490 BOLTS". A325 BOLTS SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH OUT WASHERS WHEN TIGHTENED BY THE "TURN OF THE NUT" METHOD. ALL BOLTED CONNECTIONS, FOR SHEAR/BEARING CONNECTION TYPE WITH BOLT THREADS EXCLUDED FROM THE SHEAR PLANE SHALL BE SNUG TIGHT ONLY.

3) ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL TO RECEIVE A RUST INHIBITIVE PRIMER. THIS PAINT IS NOT INTENDED FOR LONG TERM EXPOSURE TO THE ELEMENTS.

4) THE UNDERSIGNED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER IS NOT THE ENGINEER OF THE RECORD FOR THE OVERALL PROJECT. THIS CERTIFICATION COVERS PARTS MANUFACTURED AND DELIVERED BY THE MANUFACTURER ONLY, AND EXCLUDES PARTS SUCH AS DOOR, WINDOWS, FOUNDATION DESIGN AND ERECTION OF THE STRUCTURE.

SPECIAL NOTES:

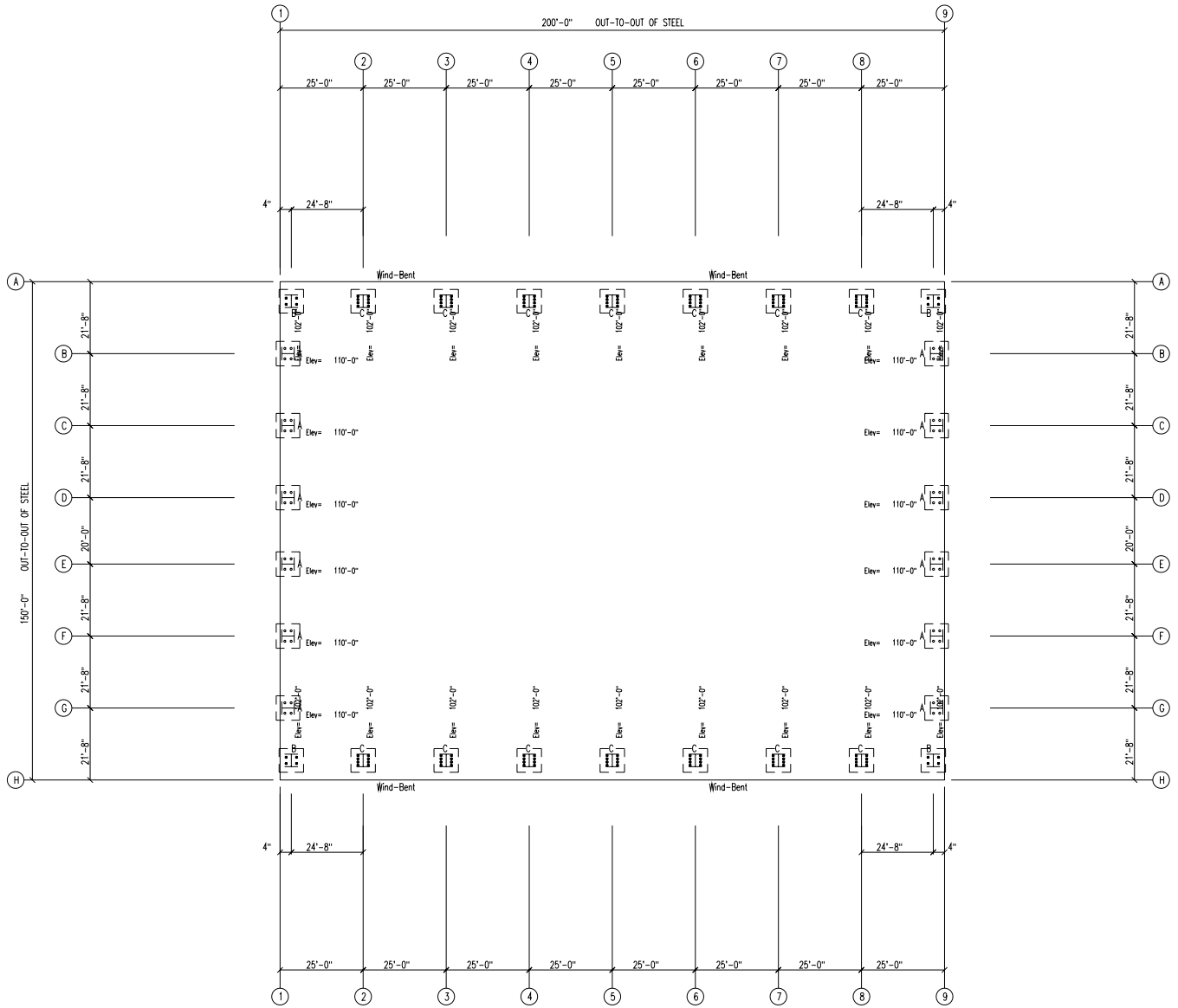
PRELIMINARY NOT FOR PERMIT

REV	DATE	PRINTS ISSUED FOR
	5/20/26	REVIEW
1		
2		
3		

Coleman Lumber and Home Center (18272)

PROJECT	Arena	COVER SHEET / NOTES / LOADS	
ID	260520-11417	ESTIMATOR	DM
PROJECT ADDRESS	Dover, TN 37058	DATE: 5/20/26	SHEET

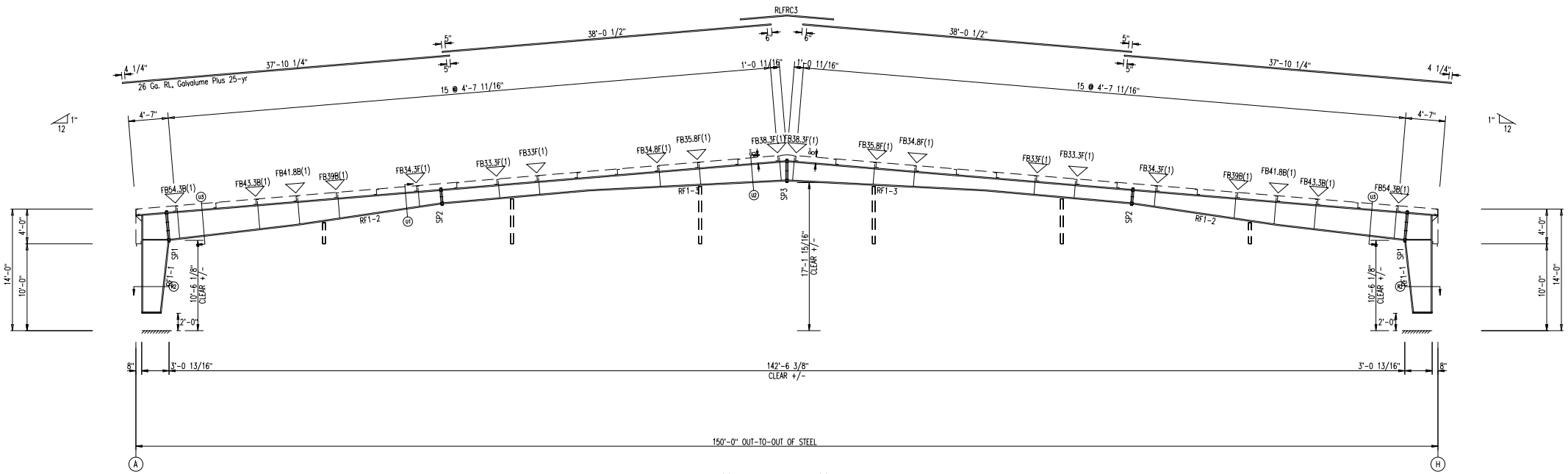
Coleman Lumber and Home Center (1827)



ANCHOR BOLT PLAN

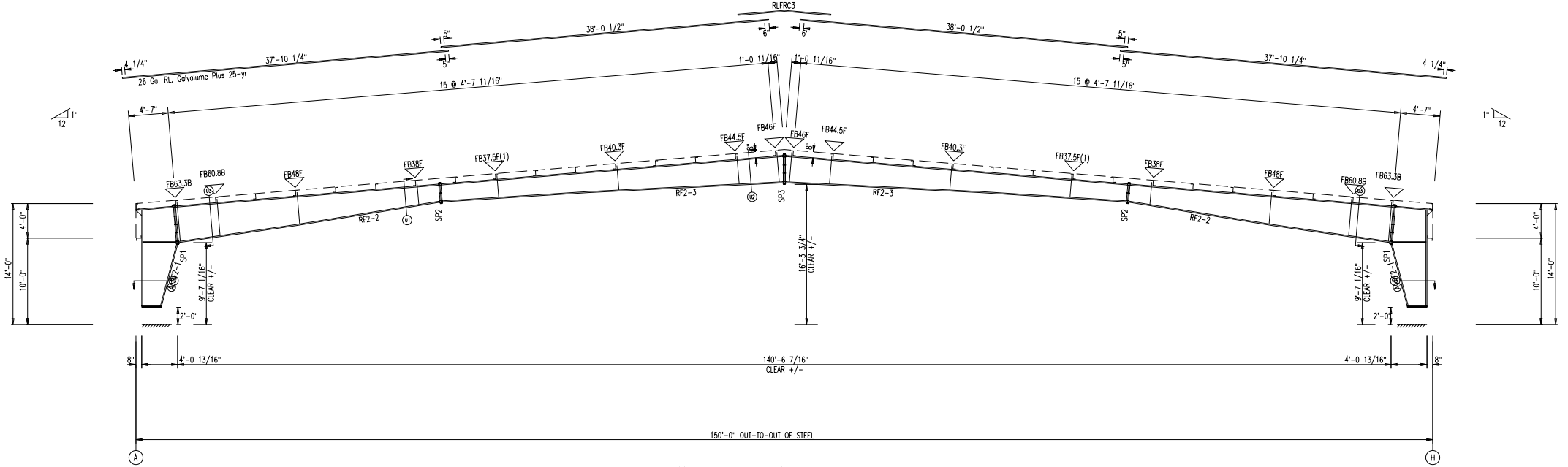
NOTE: All Base Plates @ 100'-0" (U.N.)

Coleman Lumber and Home Center (18272)				
PROJECT	Arena	ANCHOR BOLT PLAN		
ID	260520-11417	DESIGN:	DRAFT:	CHECK:
PROJECT ADDRESS	Dover, TN 37058	DATE: 5/20/26	SHEET	OF
		REVISION: 0		



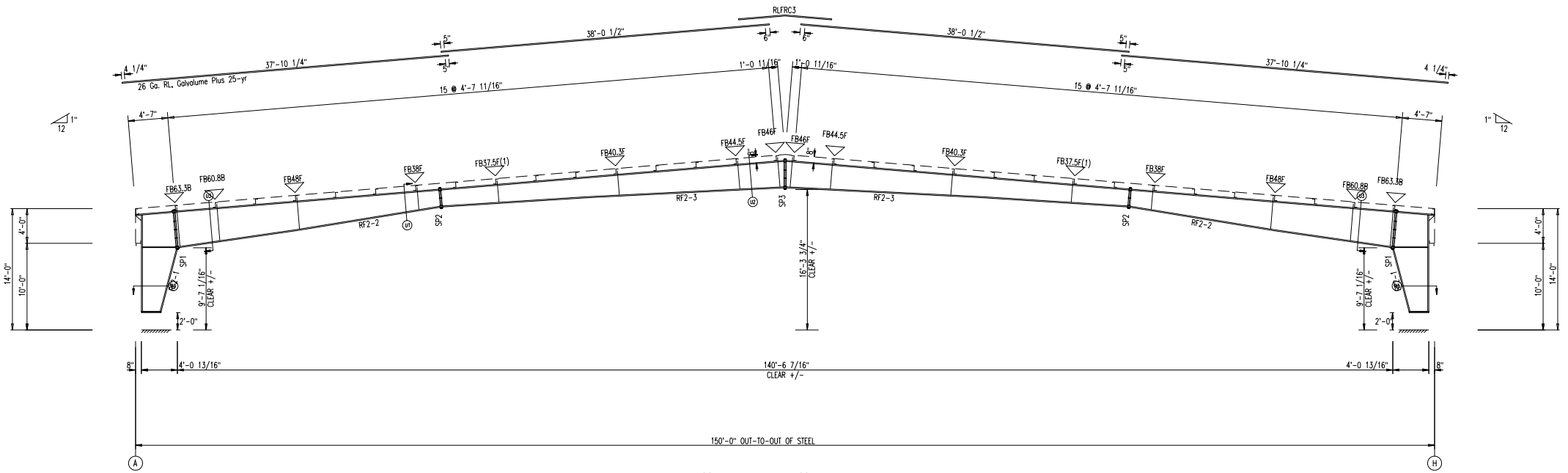
RIGID FRAME ELEVATION: FRAME LINE 1 9

Coleman Lumber and Home Center (18272)					
PROJECT	Arena	RIGID FRAME ELEVATION			
ID	260520-11417	DESIGN:	DRAFT:	CHECK:	
PROJECT ADDRESS	Dover, TN 37058	DATE: 5/20/26	SHEET	OF	
		REVISION: 0			



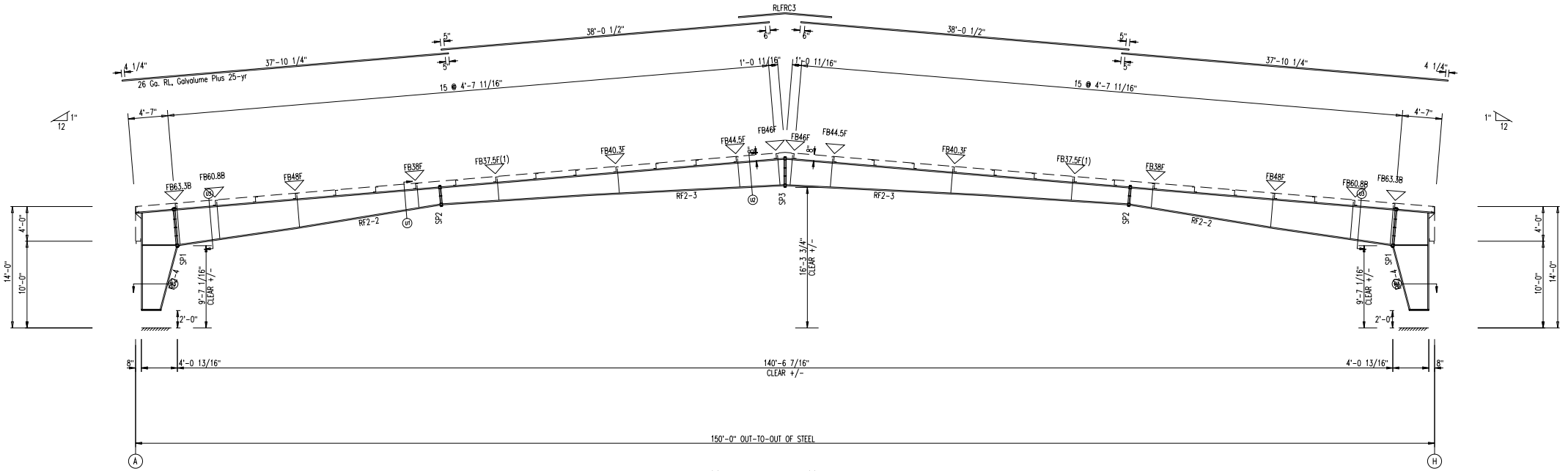
RIGID FRAME ELEVATION: FRAME LINE 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Coleman Lumber and Home Center (18272)					
PROJECT	Arena	RIGID FRAME ELEVATION			
ID	260520-11417	DESIGN:	DRAFT:	CHECK:	
PROJECT ADDRESS	Dover, TN 37058	DATE: 5/20/26	SHEET	OF	
		REVISION: 0			



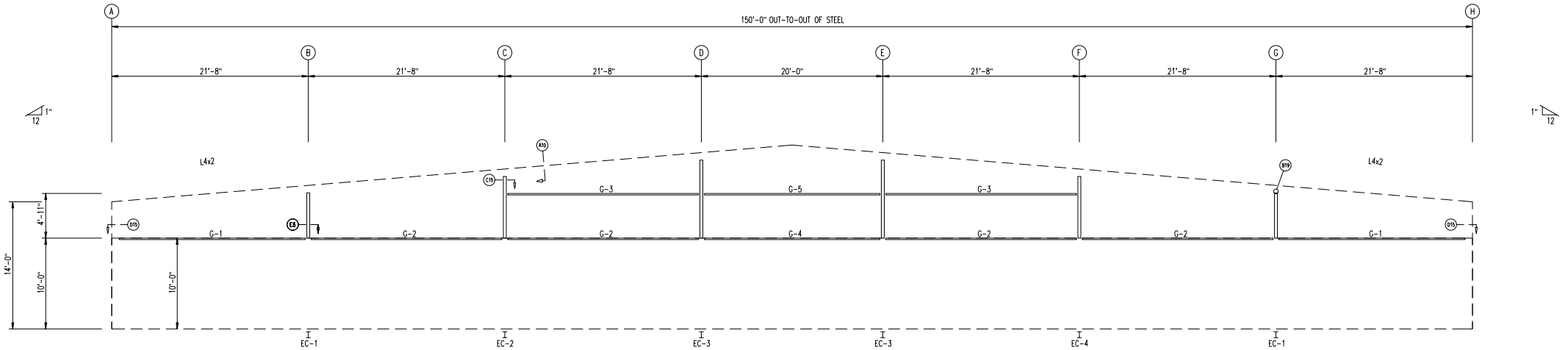
RIGID FRAME ELEVATION: FRAME LINE 2 3 6 7

Coleman Lumber and Home Center (18272)				
PROJECT	Arena	RIGID FRAME ELEVATION		
ID	260520-11417	DESIGN:	DRAFT:	CHECK:
PROJECT ADDRESS	Dover, TN 37058	DATE: 5/20/26	SHEET	OF
		REVISION: 0		

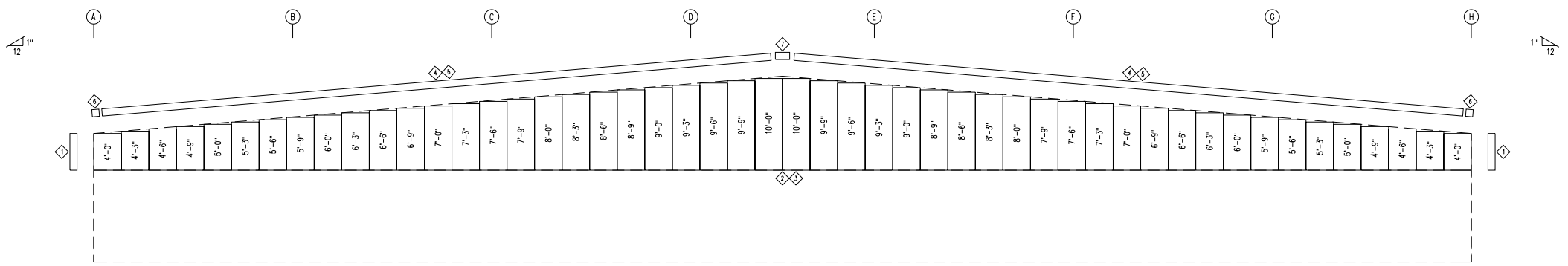


RIGID FRAME ELEVATION: FRAME LINE 4 5 8

Coleman Lumber and Home Center (18272)				
PROJECT	Arena	RIGID FRAME ELEVATION		
ID	260520-11417	DESIGN:	DRAFT:	CHECK:
PROJECT ADDRESS	Dover, TN 37058	DATE: 5/20/26	SHEET	OF
		REVISION: 0		



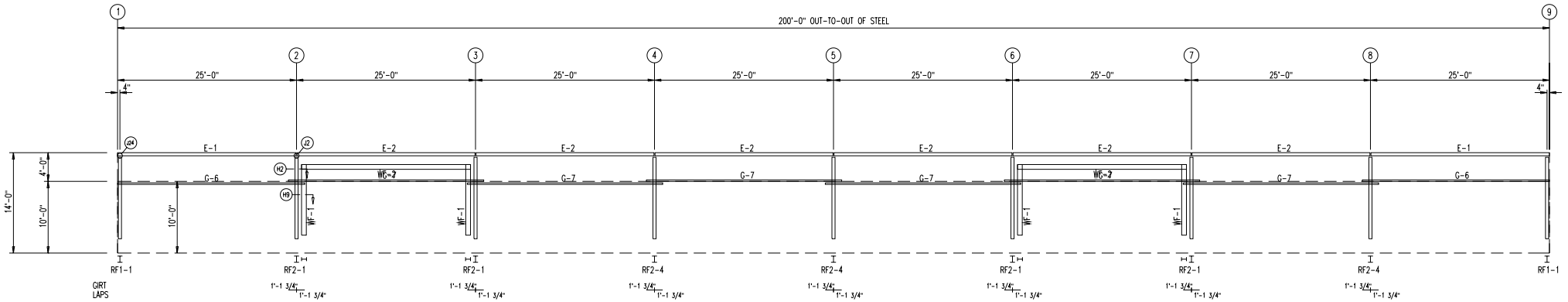
ENDWALL FRAMING: FRAME LINE 1



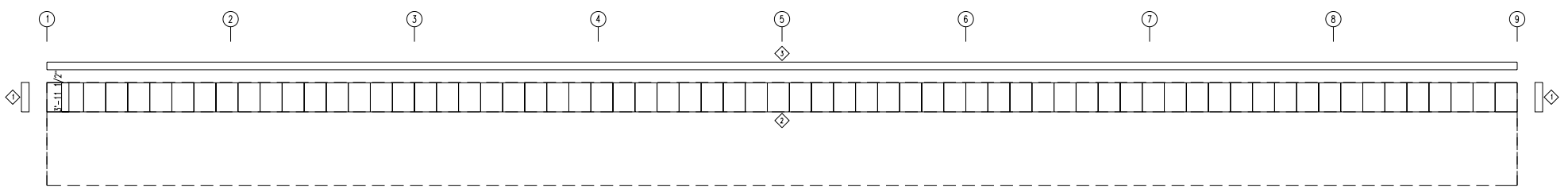
ENDWALL SHEETING & TRIM: FRAME LINE 1

PANELS: 26 Ga. RL - Need SMP Lifetime Color

Coleman Lumber and Home Center (18272)					
PROJECT	Arena	ENDWALL FRAMING			
ID	260520-11417	DESIGN:	DRAFT:	CHECK:	
PROJECT ADDRESS	Dover, TN 37058	DATE: 5/20/26	SHEET	OF	
		REVISION: 0			



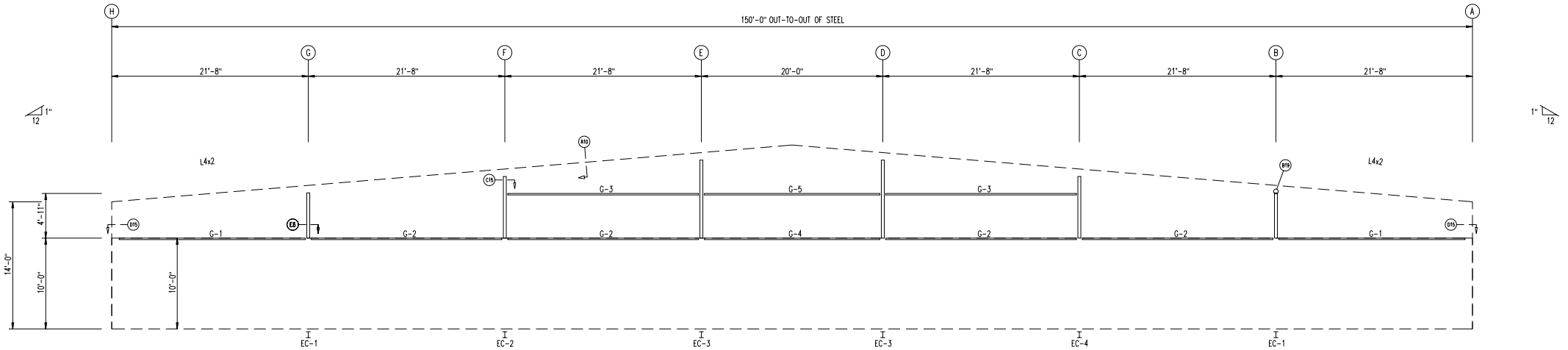
SIDEWALL FRAMING: FRAME LINE H



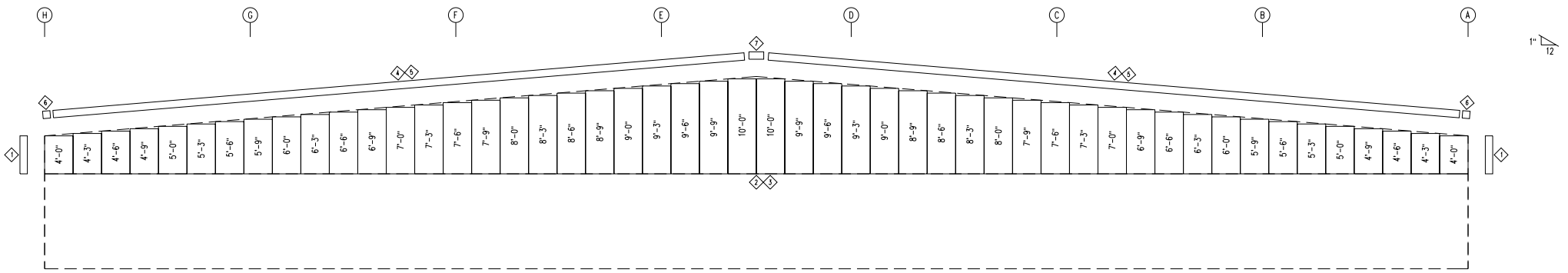
SIDEWALL SHEETING & TRIM: FRAME LINE H

PANELS: 26 Ga. RL - Need SMP Lifetime Color

Coleman Lumber and Home Center (18272)				
PROJECT	Arena	SIDEWALL FRAMING		
ID	260520-11417	DESIGN:	DRAFT:	CHECK:
PROJECT ADDRESS	Dover, TN 37058	DATE: 5/20/26	SHEET	OF
		REVISION: 0		



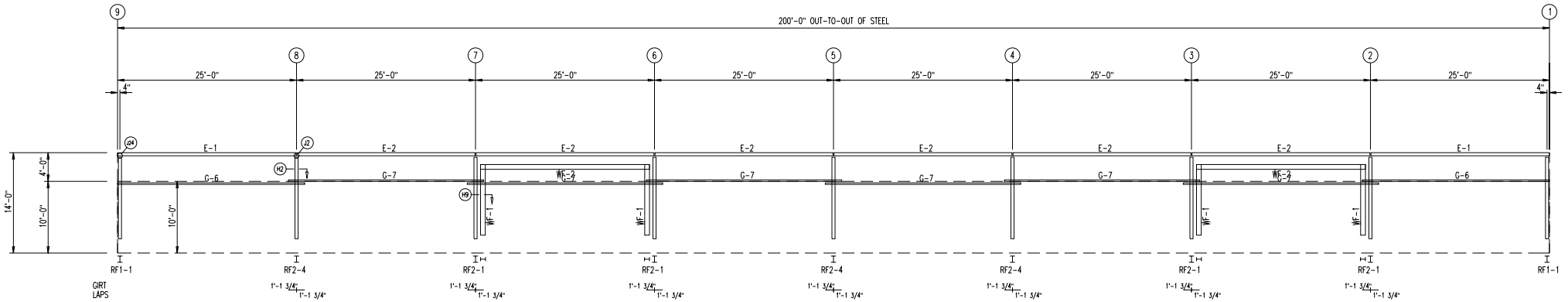
ENDWALL FRAMING: FRAME LINE 9



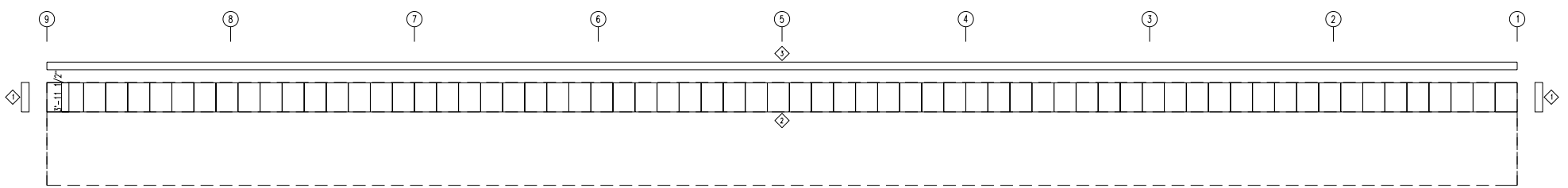
ENDWALL SHEETING & TRIM: FRAME LINE 9

PANELS: 26 Ga. RL - Need SMP Lifetime Color

Coleman Lumber and Home Center (18272)					
PROJECT	Arena	ENDWALL FRAMING			
ID	260520-11417	DESIGN:	DRAFT:	CHECK:	
PROJECT ADDRESS	Dover, TN 37058	DATE: 5/20/26	SHEET	OF	
		REVISION: 0			



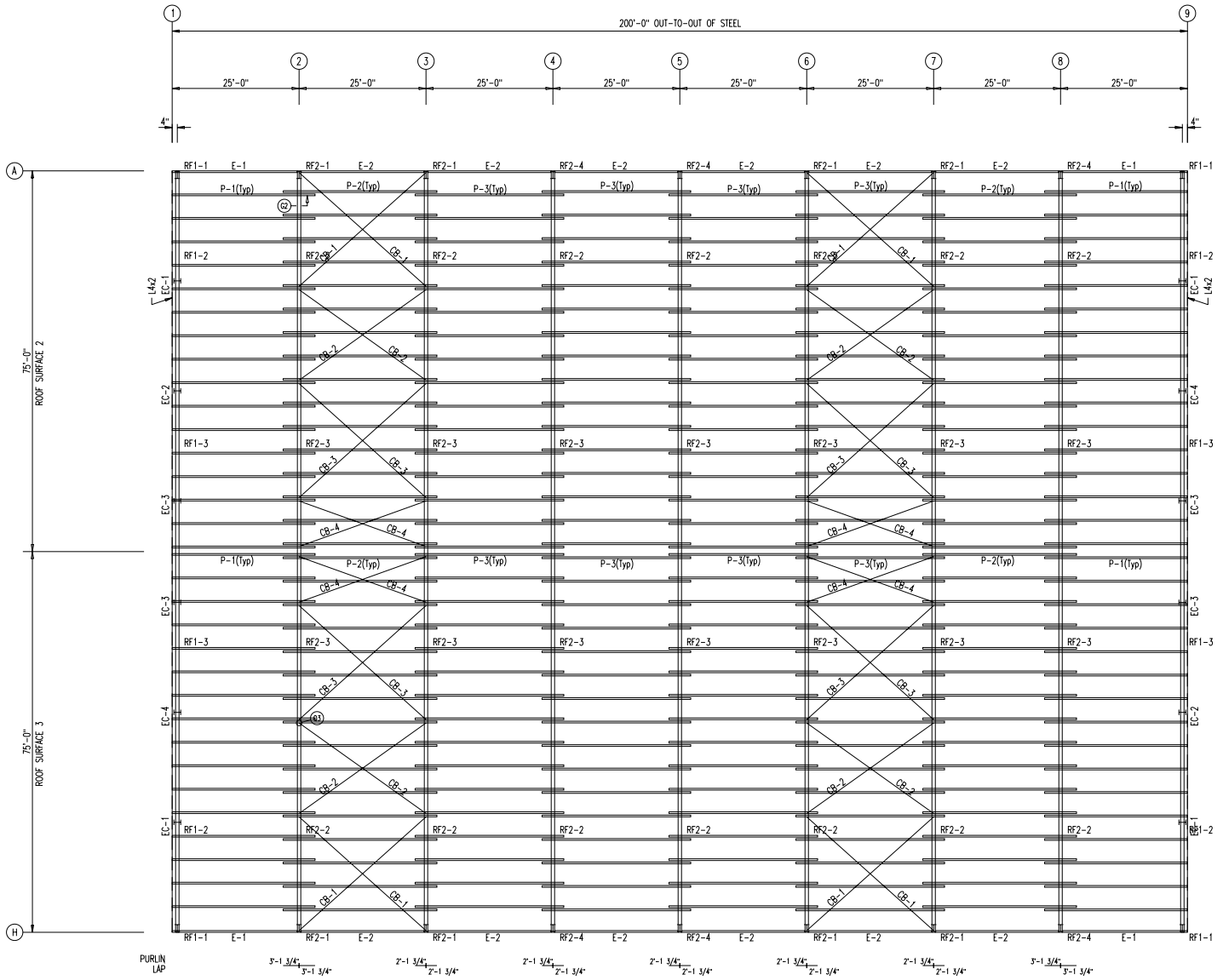
SIDEWALL FRAMING: FRAME LINE A



SIDEWALL SHEETING & TRIM: FRAME LINE A

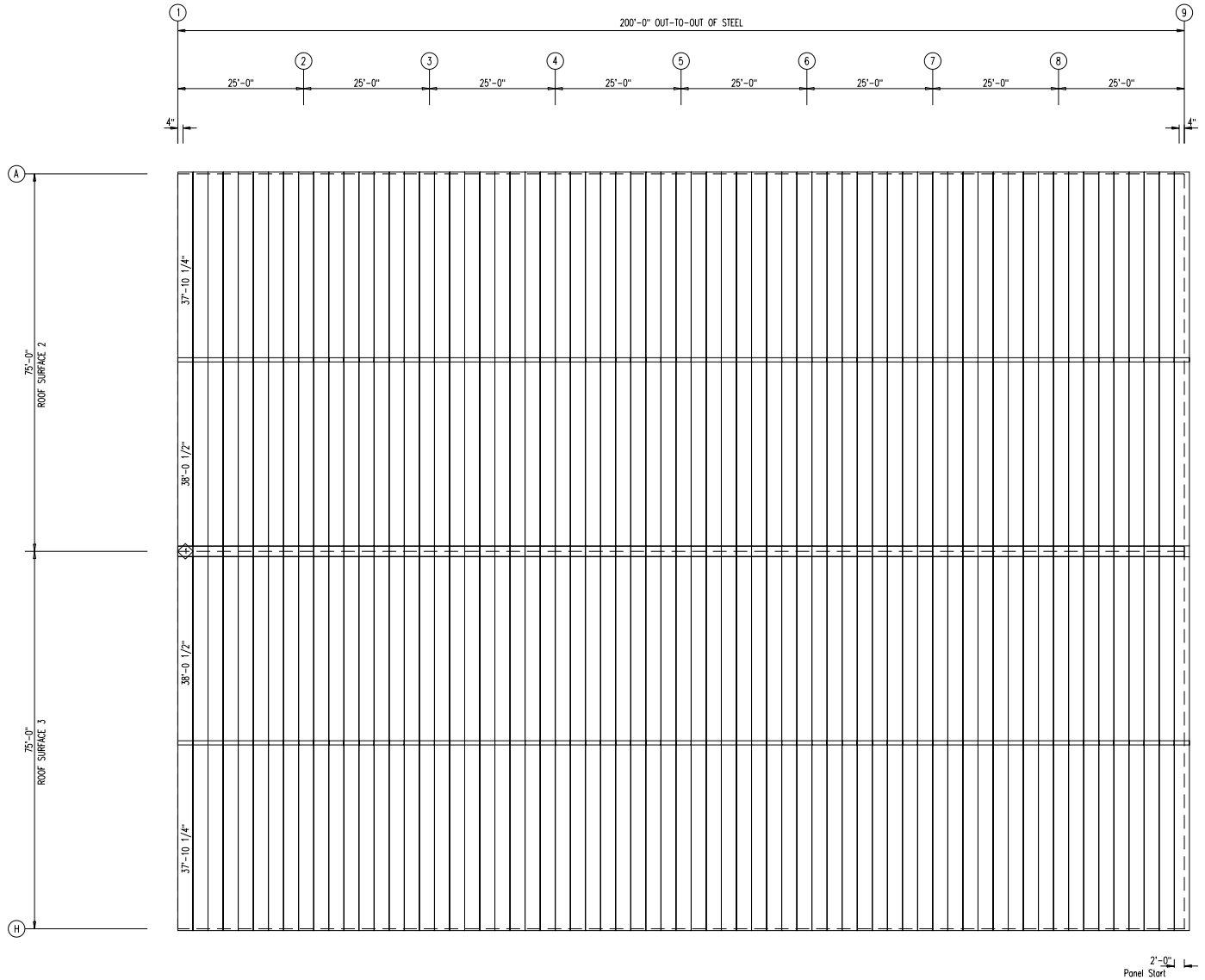
PANELS: 26 Ga. RL - Need SMP Lifetime Color

Coleman Lumber and Home Center (18272)				
PROJECT	Arena	SIDEWALL FRAMING		
ID	260520-11417	DESIGN:	DRAFT:	CHECK:
PROJECT ADDRESS	Dover, TN 37058	DATE: 5/20/26	SHEET	OF
		REVISION: 0		



ROOF FRAMING PLAN

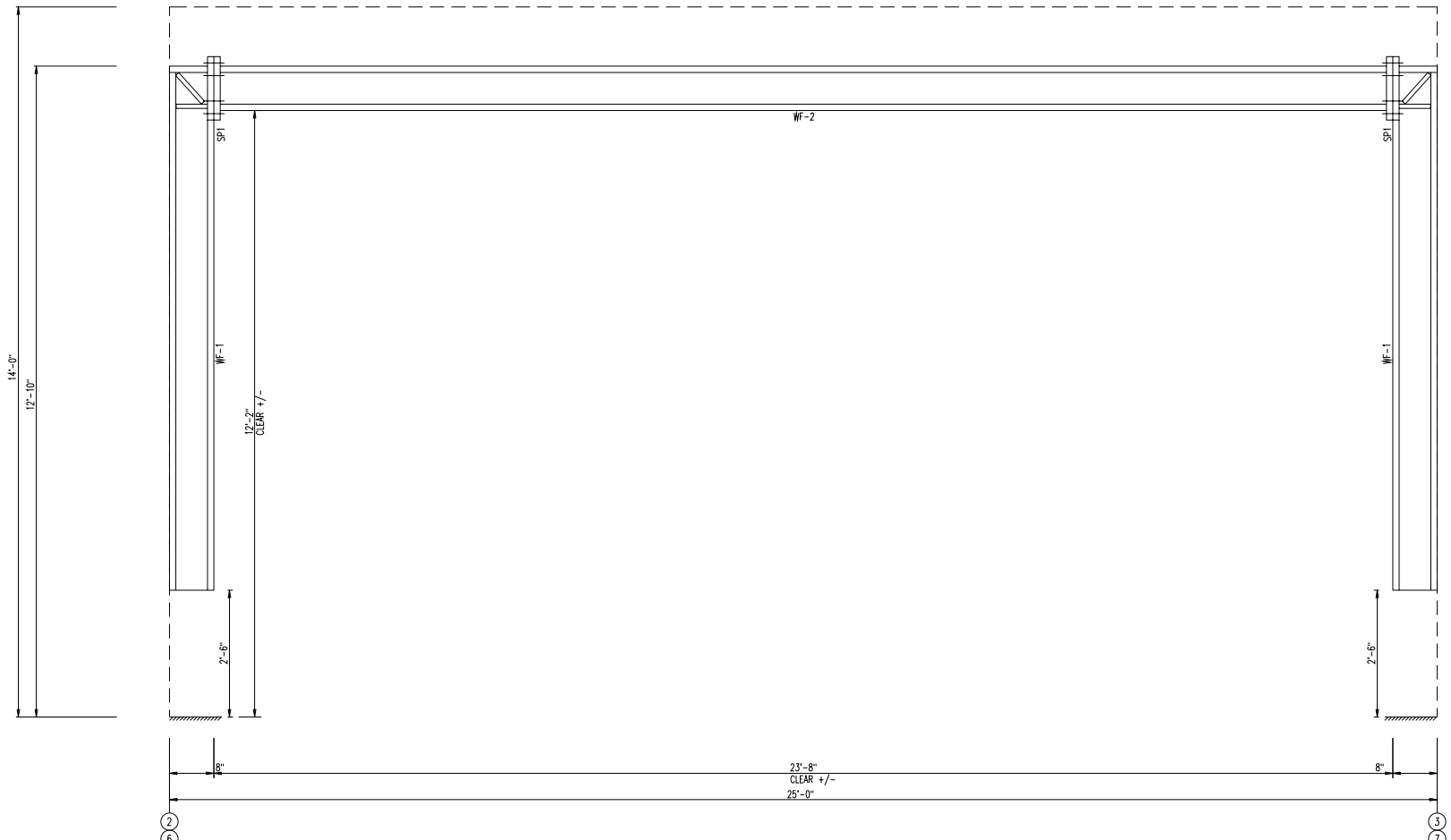
Coleman Lumber and Home Center (18272)				
PROJECT	Arena	ROOF FRAMING		
ID	260520-11417	DESIGN:	DRAFT:	CHECK:
PROJECT ADDRESS	Dover, TN 37058	DATE: 5/20/26	SHEET	OF
		REVISION: 0		



ROOF SHEETING PLAN

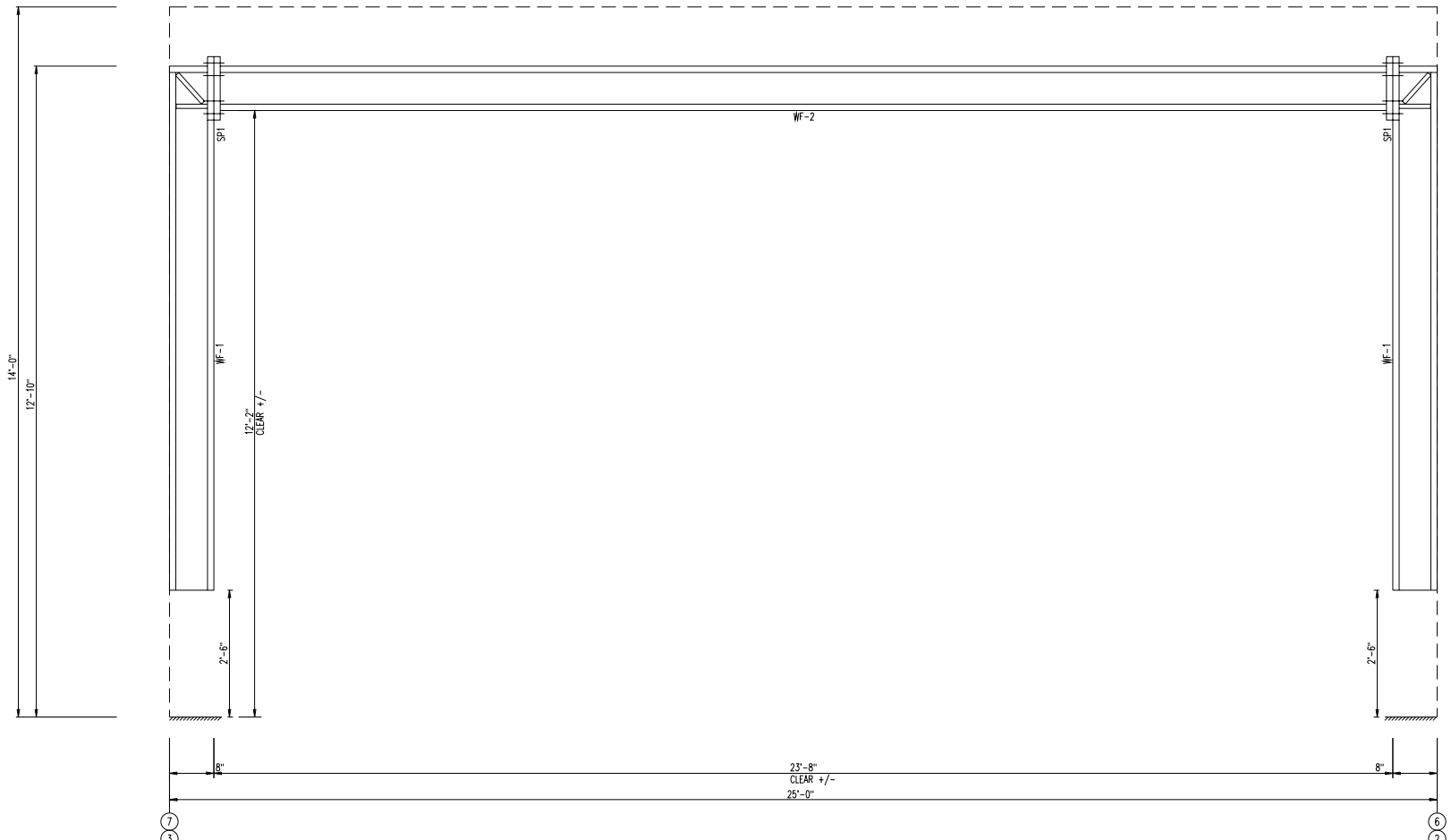
PANELS: 26 Ga. RL - Galvalume Plus 25-yr

Coleman Lumber and Home Center (18272)				
PROJECT	Arena	ROOF SHEETING		
ID	260520-11417	DESIGN:	DRAFT:	CHECK:
PROJECT ADDRESS	Dover, TN 37058	DATE: 5/20/26	SHEET	OF
		REVISION: 0		



WIND BENT ELEVATION: FRAME LINE H

Coleman Lumber and Home Center (18272)				
PROJECT	Arena	WIND BENT ELEVATION		
ID	260520-11417	DESIGN:	DRAFT:	CHECK:
PROJECT ADDRESS	Dover, TN 37058	DATE: 5/20/26	SHEET	OF
		REVISION: 0		



WIND BENT ELEVATION: FRAME LINE A

Coleman Lumber and Home Center (18272)				
PROJECT	Arena	WIND BENT ELEVATION		
ID	260520-11417	DESIGN:	DRAFT:	CHECK:
PROJECT ADDRESS	Dover, TN 37058	DATE: 5/20/26	SHEET	OF
		REVISION: 0		