

SITE PLAN PREPARED FOR  
THE ARRIGO RESIDENCE:  
2730 MORRIS CIRCLE, SE  
SMYRNA, GA 30080

LAND LOT 560  
17TH DISTRICT, 2ND SECTION  
COBB COUNTY, GA

CONTRACTOR

GEORGIA  
CLASSIC  
POOL  
1301 IRON MOUNTAIN RD  
CANTON, GA 30115  
770-521-0708

24 HR CONTACT  
ASHLEY DOVER  
GEORGIA CLASSIC POOL  
404-863-2450  
GeorgiaClassicPool.com

PAGE 1 OF 4  
EXISTING CONDITIONS

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04/17/2024

REVISED 04/25/2024 PER COMENTS. STORMWATER PAGE ADDED.

REV 05/22/2024 PER COMMENT ON FENCING.

REV 06/11/2024 TO ADD PROPOSED CABANA.

ALL PAGES TO BE PRINTED  
ON 36" X 24" PAPER TO  
BE TO SCALE.



IF YOU DIG HEREBA...  
CALL US FIRST  
1-800-282-7418  
770-521-0708  
(NORTH ATLANTA ONLY)  
UTILITY PROTECTION CENTER  
IT'S THE LAW

\*\*\* ALL PAGES RELEASED FOR CONSTRUCTION







NOTES:  
1. #3 (3/8") REBAR SCHED. 40 SPEC. 615 USED THROUGHOUT POOL EXCEPT IN BEAM  
2. STEEL WILL BE 12" O.C. EXCEPT IN BOND BEAM.  
3. STARTING AT 6 1/2" DEPTH AND RUNNING AROUND THE DEEP END BOWL TO THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE POOL AT THE 6 1/2" DEPTH. #3 REBAR SHALL BE INSTALLED ON 12" CENTERS 10" LONG BARS WILL START AT THE TOP OF THE BEAM AND BE SPLICED INTO THE FLOOR.  
4. ALL STEEL TO BE CONTINUOUS BY SPLICING.  
5. ALL SPLICES SHOULD BE APPROXIMATELY 18" WITH A MINIMUM OF 12" AND TWO TIES.  
6. ALL STEEL WILL BE BLOCKED 2" OFF DIRT.  
7. ADD #3 @ 10.0' LONG @ 12" VERT. MAKING A TOTAL OF #3 VERT. @ 6" O.C.. #3 TO BEGIN 2'0" INTO THE FLOOR & EXTEND UPWARD INTO THE WALL. ADD #3 @ 6" O.C. 2' INTO SHALLOW END EXTENDING DOWN BREAK 2' DEEP INTO THE DEEP END FLOOR.

POOL WILL HAVE AN ENCLOSED CARTRIDGE FILTER SYSTEM

BACKFLOW PREVENTER ATTACHED AT HOSE BIB

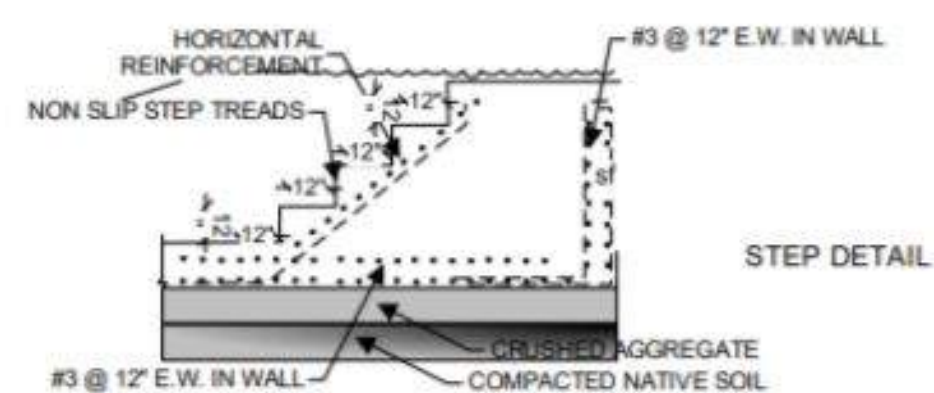
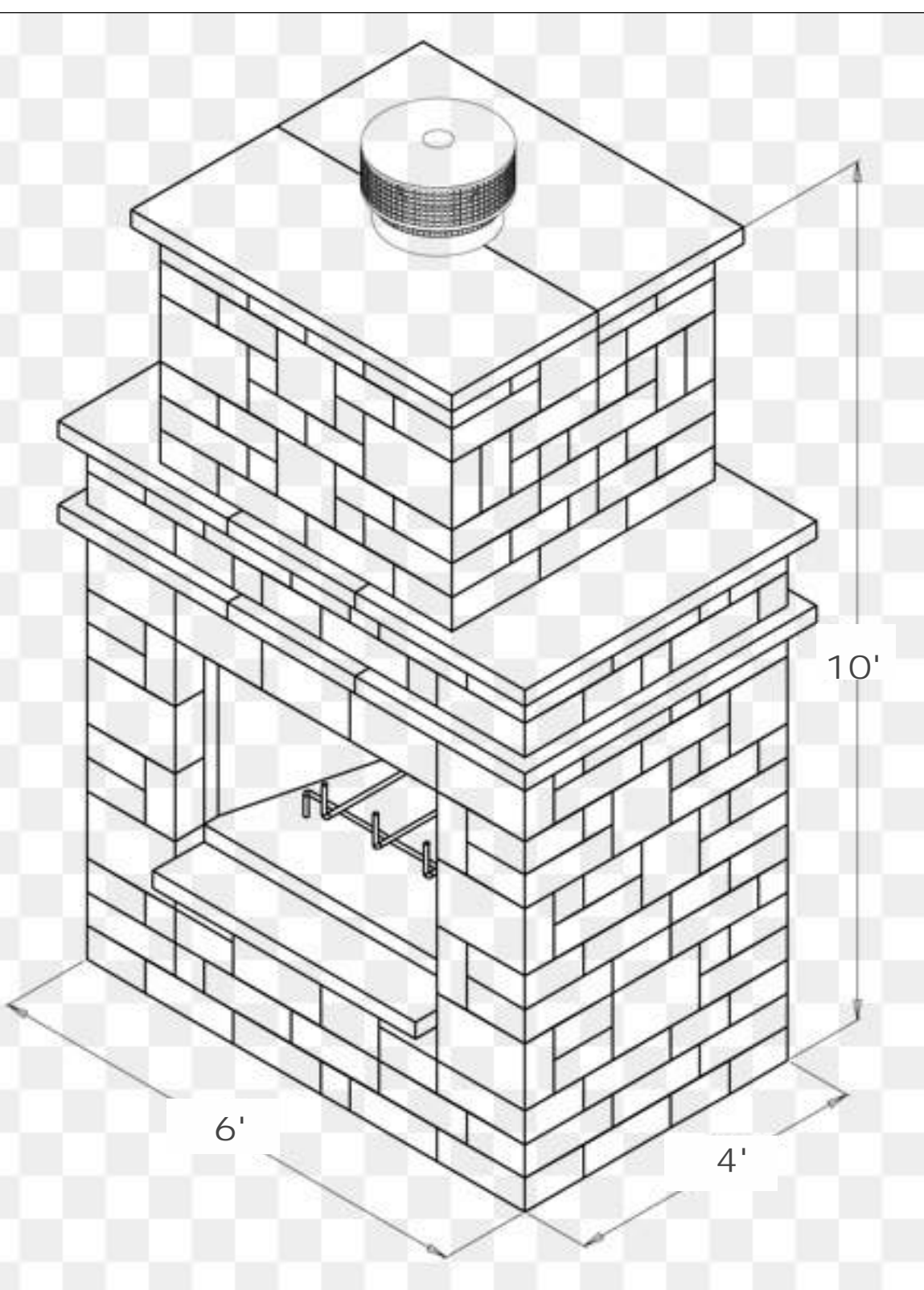
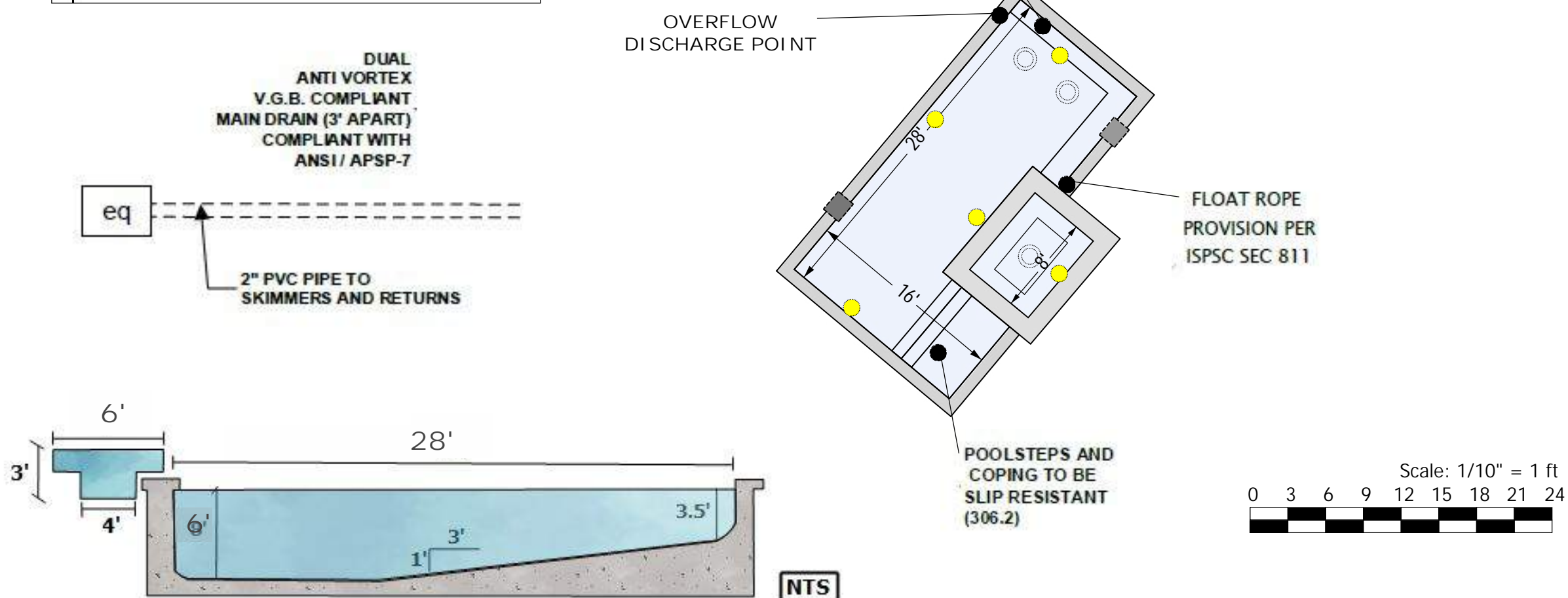
MAIN DRAINS LOCATED IN DEEP END FOR FILTRATION ONLY. OVER FLOW TO DRAIN TOWARD THE BACK SIDE OF THE PROPERTY TOWARD THE PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN.

#### R401.3Drainage.

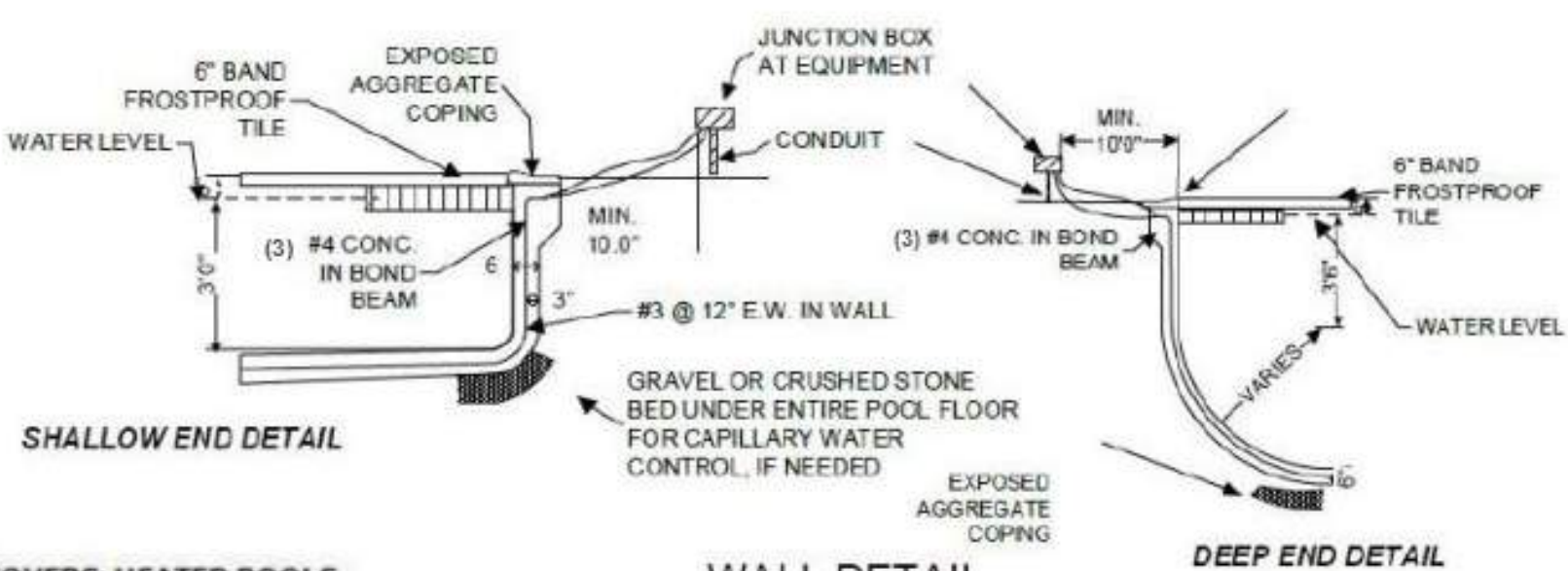
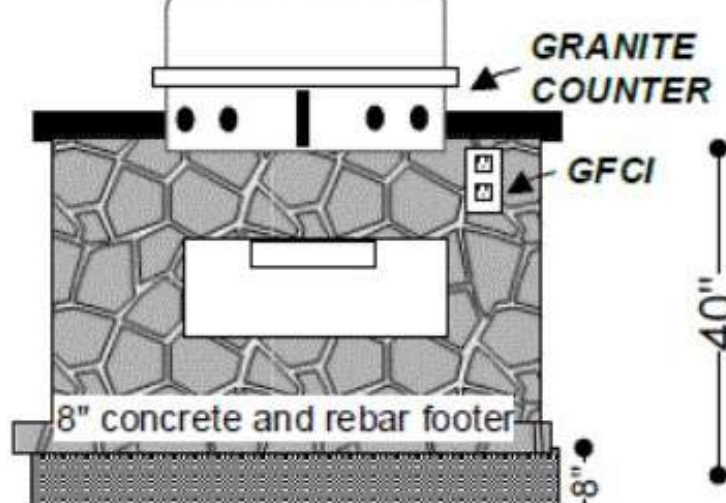
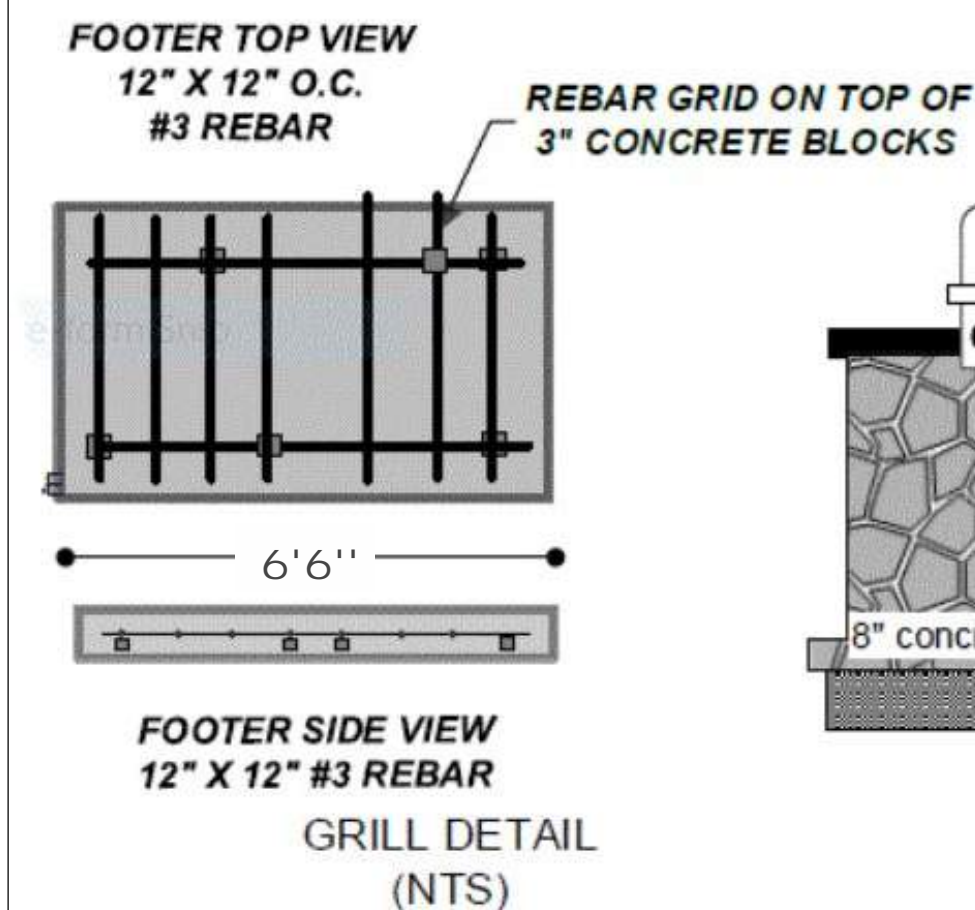
Surface drainage shall be diverted to a storm sewer conveyance or other *approved* point of collection that does not create a hazard. *Lots* shall be graded to drain surface water away from foundation walls. The *grade* shall fall not fewer than 6 inches (152 mm) within the first 10 feet (3048 mm).

#### POOL EQUIPMENT:

**PUMP: JANDY VARIABLE SPEED PUMP 2 HP**  
**FILTER: CL420 CARTRIDGE**  
**CHEMICAL TYPE: SALT**  
**LIGHTING: 4 24W LED, 1 6W LED**  
**HEATER: 399k BTU**  
**REINFORCEMENT: STEEL Cx12 INCH**  
**REBAR SIZE: #3 3/8"**  
**RETURNS: 2w/2" PIPE**  
**SKIMMERS: 1w/2" PIPE**  
**DRAIN: VGB COMPLIANT, DOUBLE ANTI VORTEX**  
**CLEANER: ALPHA IQ PLUS**  
**COPING: FLAGSTONE**  
**TILE: 6x6 PORCELAIN**  
**INSIDE FINISH: PEBBLE TEC**



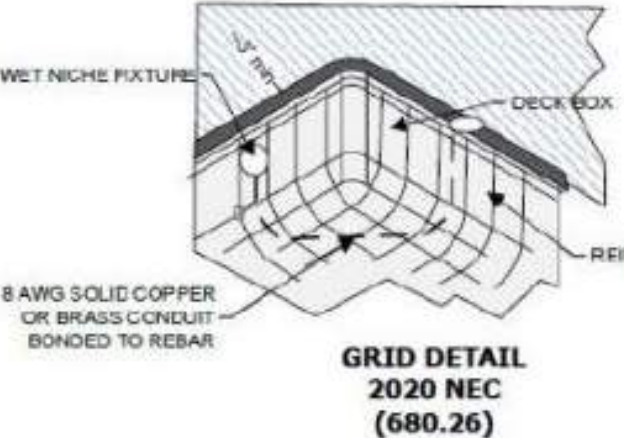
CURRENT APPLICABLE CODES FROM 2018 ISPCS CODE, WITH GEORGIA AMMENDMENTS (2020)  
\*\*\*RELEASED FOR CONSTRUCTION



POOL COVERS: HEATED POOLS SHALL BE EQUIPPED WITH A VAPOR-RETARDANT POOL COVER ON OR AT THE WATER SURFACE. POOLS HEATED TO MORE THAN 90°F (32°C) SHALL HAVE A POOL COVER WITH A MINIMUM INSULATION VALUE OF R-12. R403.10.4 (2015)

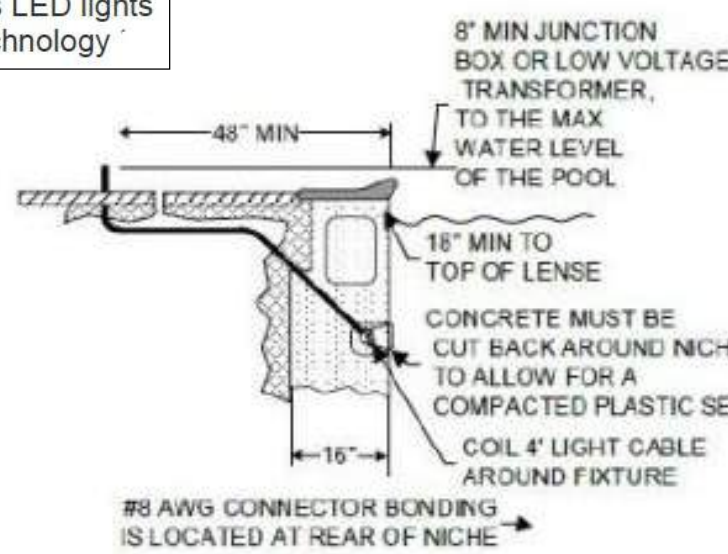
Jandy Pro Series WaterColors Nicheless LED lights  
\* Engineered with NEW HydroCool™ technology

EQUIPOTENTIAL BONDING AND BONDING GRID. \* BONDING SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 680.26 OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE (NEC)



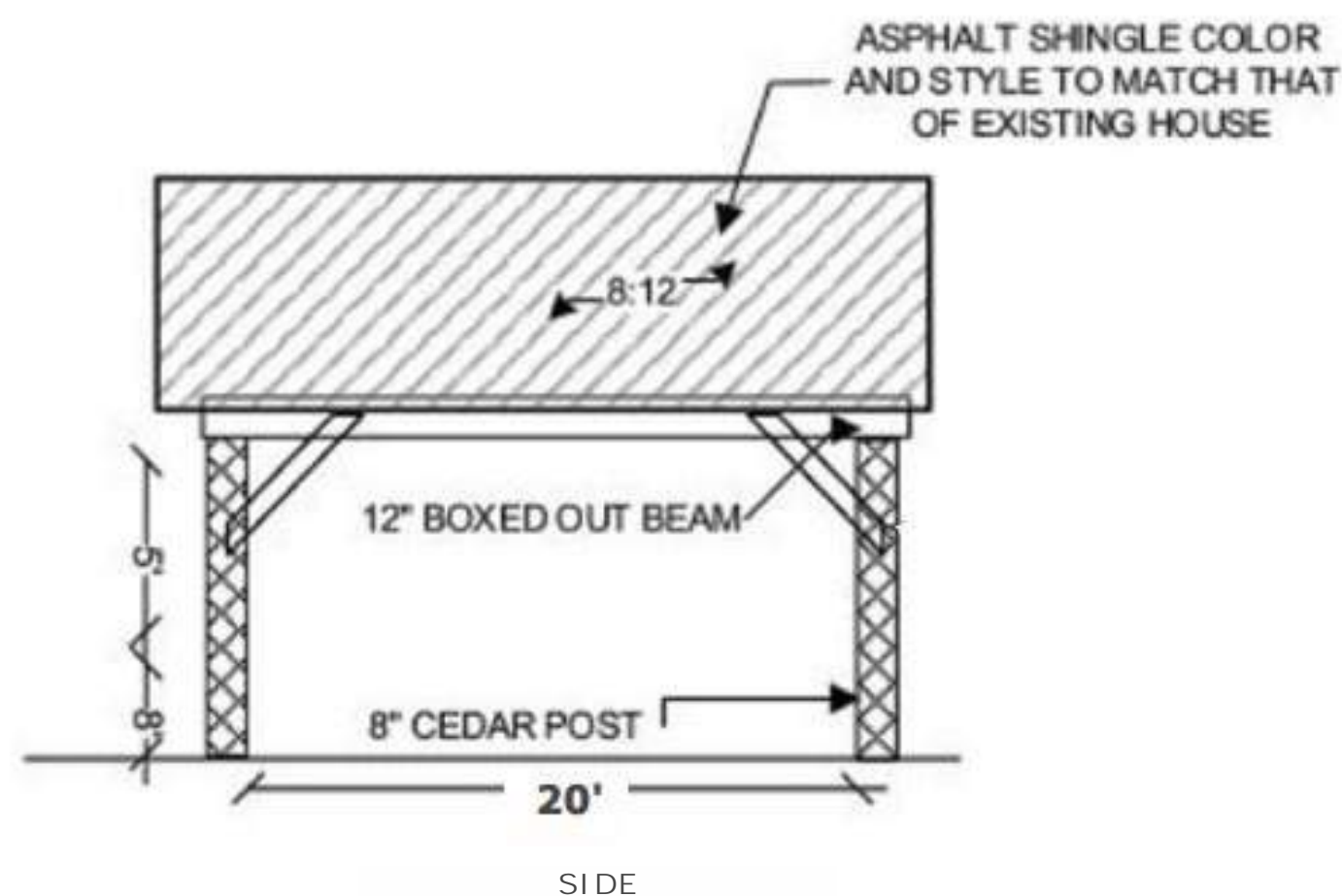
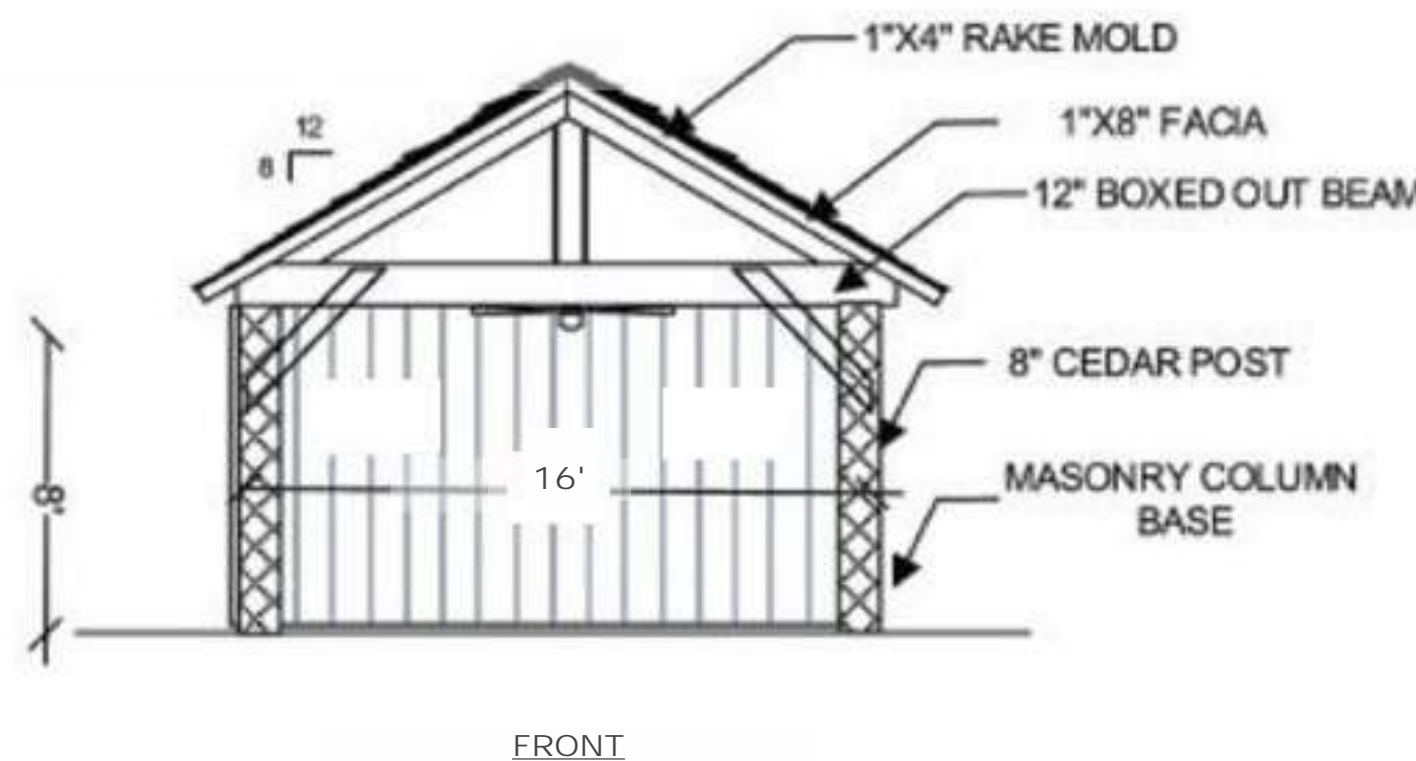
GRID DETAIL 2020 NEC (680.26)

ALL PUMP MOTORS AND WET NICHE FIXTURES ARE PROTECTED WITH GFCI OVERCURRENT DEVICES



WET NICHE FIXTURE

#### OPEN- AIR CABANA DETAIL NTS



#### ASPHALT SHINGLE COLOR AND STYLE TO MATCH THAT OF EXISTING HOUSE

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PAGE 3 OF 4 BUILDING DETAILS

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REV 04/25/2024

REV 06/11/2024



**AVSCO**  
ANTI-VORTEX SINGLE CHANNEL DRAIN  
The Anti-Vortex Single Channel Drain combines safety, innovation and easy installation.

**TRULY ONE OF A KIND**  
The only drain of its kind available. Get peace of mind with our maximum safety drain that also cleans your pool. Install only one drain for up to two pumps. Requires minimum plumbing yet provides maximum protection and compliance with anti-entrapment codes.

**BENEFITS**  
• **UNBLOCKABLE**  
Designed with large opening for large debris removal. Most other certified drains are for circulation only.  
• Requires no vent line or SVRS per ANSI/APSP-7 standard.  
• Perfect for spas, negative/finishing edges, fountains, sheer descents and all other water features.  
• Easy Installation.

**SAFETY ENGINEERED**  
• Listed and certified by NSF International to the Virginia Graeme-Baker Act and ASME/ANSI A112.19.5a-2008 and it is Certified up to 227 GPM.  
• List by NSF 50.  
• Full compliance with anti-entrapment codes.  
• Throw-away cover to provide protection during construction.  
• Dual levels of protection with the AVSC safety baffle providing a second level of protection in the event the main cover is removed.

**FEATURES**  
• Available in two models, Single & Dual Inlet.  
• With the dual inlet design and a flow rate of 227 GPM, pool builders can use one AVSC Drain for two pumps. Think of the savings!  
• The AVSC Drain comes with:  
• Pre-installed pressure test plug.  
• 10 safety-protected Torx® screws to secure the cover.  
• Construction Cover.  
• Available in multiple colors.  
• Optional Hydrostatic Valve connection.

**Easy installation right out of the box**

**UNBLOCKABLEDRAIN.com**

**A&A MANUFACTURING**

**SAFETY FIRST**  
Safety baffle over interior inlet.

Toll Free: 800.433.6892 Local: 602.764.6815 Fax: 602.732.4865  
370 West Indian School Blvd. Phoenix, Arizona 85019  
www.aamfg.com

**SAFETY VACUUM RELEASE SYSTEM**  
SVRS

**MODEL VA-2000**  
Safety Vacuum Release System (SVRS)

**VAC-ALERT™ INDUSTRIES, LLC**  
FORT PIERCE, FLORIDA  
www.vac-alert.com

Vac-Alert™ Model VA-2000 SVRS Unit Reacts In Less Than A Second To Quickly Release Dangerous Pump Suction Vacuum.

A Totally Mechanical, Non-Electric Safety System, The VA-2000 SVRS is Easy To Install, Adjust And Test.

Vac-Alert's Fail Safe Design Is Manufactured With Only Engineered Plastics And Type 316 Stainless Steel For Long-Life And Reliable Service.

The VA-2000 SVRS Provides A Critical Layer Of Protection Against Body Or Limb Drain Suction Entrapment.

Tests Conducted By Independent, Third Party Laboratory Demonstrate That Vac-Alert's Model VA-2000 Meets Or Exceeds The Performance Requirements Of ASME/ANSI A112.19.17 - Manufactured Safety Vacuum Release Systems.

The VA-2000 SVRS is Backed By A 3-Year Limited Manufacturer's Warranty.

FOR SALES AND SERVICE CONTACT:

**Vac-Alert™ Model VA-2000 SVRS Unit Reacts In Less Than A Second To Quickly Release Dangerous Pump Suction Vacuum.**

**Vac-Alert's Fail Safe Design Is Manufactured With Only Engineered Plastics And Type 316 Stainless Steel For Long-Life And Reliable Service.**

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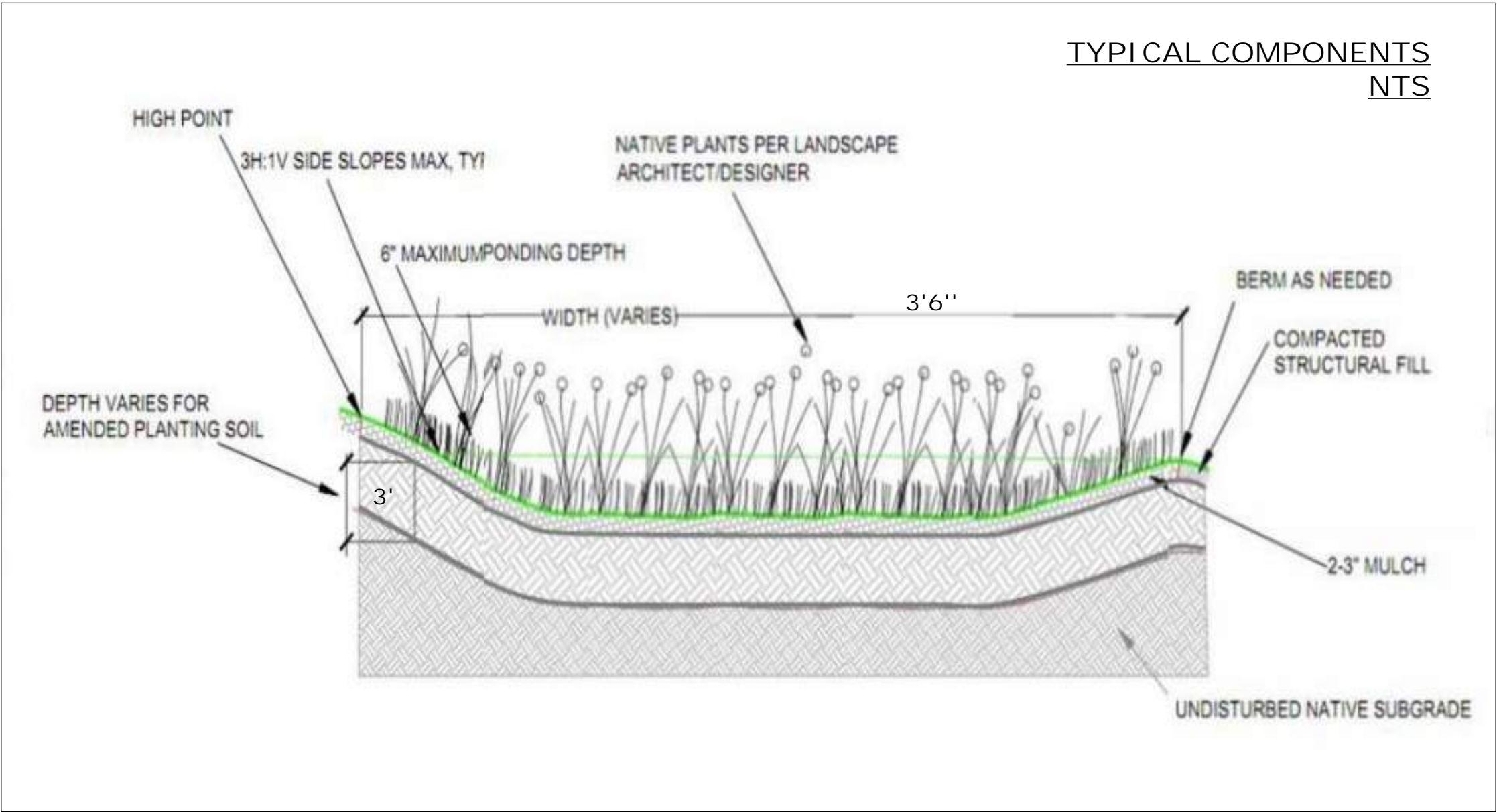
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**FOR SALES AND SERVICE CONTACT:**



BIOINFILTRATION - RAIN GARDENS

Rain Gardens are one name for a range of vegetated, infiltration practices. Also called “bioinfiltration,” Rain Gardens are shallow, landscaped depressions that are filled with a mix of native soil and compost and planted with trees, shrubs, and other perennial vegetation. Rain Gardens are designed to temporarily store stormwater runoff as surface ponding before it filters through the specialized soil and infiltrates into the underlying soil. In soils with lower infiltration rates, runoff is collected by an underdrain and discharged to the drainage system. Rain Gardens can be individual cells or multiple cells connected in series. Rain Gardens can be used to manage stormwater runoff from rooftops, driveways, patios, and other areas around your home. Rain Gardens control runoff volumes and rates via detention, attenuation, and losses due to infiltration, interception, evaporation, and transpiration. Water quality treatment is accomplished through sedimentation, filtration, adsorption, uptake, or biodegradation and transformation of pollutants by soil organisms, soil media, and plants. A Rain Garden can be a beautiful and functional addition to your landscape.



Design

- Proper construction methods and pre-planning are essential for the success of any infiltration practice, including Rain Gardens. Over compaction of the underlying soil or fine sediment contamination onto the existing subgrade during construction will significantly degrade or completely eliminate the infiltration capability of the practice.
- A maximum ponding depth of 6 inches is allowed within Rain Gardens. On average, Rain Gardens drain within a day which will not create a mosquito problem.
- Design the entrance to the Rain Garden to immediately intercept inflow and reduce its velocity with stones, dense hardy vegetation or other means.
- If the sides of the Rain Garden will be mowed, the sides should be designed with slopes of 3:1 (H:V) or flatter.
- For best results, test the soil characteristics as you would for a garden, or contact your local County Extension Service for help [www.caes.uga.edu/extension/fulton](http://www.caes.uga.edu/extension/fulton).
- Soils for Rain Gardens should be amended native soils containing: 2/3 native soils and 1/3 compost.
- A mulch layer consisting of 2 to 3 inches of non-floatable organic mulch (fine, shredded, hardwood mulch, pine straw, or leaf compost) should be included on the surface of the Rain Garden. Pine bark and wood chips should not be used.
- Rain Gardens have a better appearance and can be more easily maintained if they have defined edges as seen in image above.
- Overflows from the Rain Garden should be designed and constructed to resist erosion and may consist of a small berm or an inlet grate set at the proper elevation in the garden. The grate should be domed or set at a slant to allow clogging debris to fall off.
- Vegetation commonly planted in Rain Gardens includes native trees, shrubs, and other herbaceous vegetation. When developing a vegetation plan for the Rain Garden, choose vegetation that will stabilize soils and tolerate the stormwater runoff rates and volumes that will pass through the Rain Garden.
- Incorporating trees into traditional bioretention practices is Highly Recommended. The Tree Protection Ordinance provides extra (2x) credit for trees planted in rain gardens and other infiltration practices.
- Vegetation used in Rain Gardens should also tolerate both wet and dry conditions. See Appendix F of Volume 2 of the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual (ARC, 2001) for a list of vegetation appropriate for use in Rain Gardens in Georgia.

\*RAIN GARDEN VEGETATION TO BE CHOSEN BY HOMEOWNER & LANDSCAPER FROM VOL. 2 OF THE GEORGIA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MANUAL.

CONSTRUCTION STEPS:

1. Locate Rain Garden(s) where downspouts or driveway runoff can enter garden flowing away from the home. Locate at least 10 feet from structures with basements, not within the public right-of-way, away from utility lines, not over septic fields, and not near a steep bluff edge.
2. Measure the contributing drainage area and determine required surface area and planned excavation depth from the table on the next page.
3. Perform infiltration test according to Appendix A. If the rate is less than 0.25 in/hr an underdrain is necessary. If the rate is more than 0.50 in/hr the size of the garden may be decreased 10% for every 0.50 in/hr infiltration rate increase above 0.50 in/hr.
4. Measure elevations and stake out the garden to the required dimensions. Ensure: (1) positive flow into garden, (2) the overflow elevation allows for six inches of ponding, and (3) the perimeter of the garden is higher than the overflow point.
5. If the garden is on a gentle slope, a berm at least two feet wide can be constructed on the downhill side, or the Rain Garden can be dug into the hillside and ensuring erosion control at the garden inlet(s).
6. Remove turf or other vegetation in the Rain Garden. Excavate garden without compacting the soils in the bottom of the garden. Level bottom of garden as much as possible to maximize infiltration area.
7. Mix compost, topsoil, and some of the excavated subsoil together to make the 'amended soil'. The soil mix should be 1/3 compost, 2/3 native soil (topsoil and subsoil combined).
8. Fill Rain Garden with the amended soil, leaving the surface eight inches below your highest surrounding surface. Eight inches allows for 6 inches ponding and 2" of mulch. The surface of the Rain Garden should be as close to level as possible.
9. Build a berm at the downhill edge and sides of the Rain Garden with the remaining subsoil. The top of the berm needs to be level and set at the maximum ponding elevation.
10. Plant the Rain Garden using a selection of plants chosen from those listed in Appendix B.
11. Add two to three inches of non-floating organic mulch to the surface of the Rain Garden with. The best choice is finely shredded hardwood mulch. Pine straw is also an option.
12. Water all plants thoroughly. Regular watering is likely necessary to establish plants during the first growing season.
13. During Rain Garden construction, build the inlet feature as a pipe directly connected to a downspout or use a rock lined swale with a gentle slope. An impermeable liner under the rocks at the end of the swale near the house is recommended to keep water from infiltrating there. Test the drainage of water from the source to the garden prior to finishing.
14. Create an overflow at least 10 feet from property lines and ensure it is protected from erosion.

MINIMUM MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS:

1. Irrigate vegetation as needed in first two seasons
2. Remove weeds
3. Replace unsuccessful plantings
4. Replenish mulch
5. Repair eroded areas
6. Rake clogged surface to restore infiltration
7. Monitor Rain Garden for appropriate drainage times. If garden does not drain an underdrain may be necessary.

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STORMWATER DETAILS

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