



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAVANNAH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
100 W. OGLETHORPE AVENUE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31401-3640

JUNE 20 2012

Regulatory Division
SAS-2005-00388

JOINT PUBLIC NOTICE
Savannah District/State of Georgia

The Savannah District has received an application for a Department of the Army Permit, pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344), as follows:

Application Number: SAS-2005-00388

Applicant: Mr. Wren Blalock
North Point Industrial, LLC
113B Houston Street
Savannah, Georgia, 31401

Agent: Mr. Charles Way
Kern-Coleman & Co., LLC.
7 Mall Court
Savannah, Georgia 31406

Location of Proposed Work: The 23.6 acre project area is located on portion of the 305 acre property known as the Anderson Tract. The site is bordered by the CSX and Norfolk Southern rail lines on the east and west, respectively, and Interstate 95 and Jimmy Deloach Parkway on the south and north, respectively, outside the city of Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia (Latitude 32.1735, Longitude -81.1993).

Description of Work Subject to the Jurisdiction of the US Army Corps of Engineers: Based on information submitted by the applicant, the project proposed to permanently fill 0.657 acre of non-wetland water and 0.20 acre of wetland and to permanently convert 0.18 acre of wetland from forested to emergent. The permanent fill impacts are associated with the following activities: 0.537 acre of non-wetland water for driving and parking areas; 0.12 acre of non-wetland water for the building pad; 0.02 acre of wetland for improving Godley Road. Further, the applicant proposed to temporarily impact and permanently convert 0.18 acre of wetland for utility installation alongside Godley Road. The area alongside Godley Road to the north would be excavated to allow installation of natural gas, electric, sewer, phone, and cable utilities; an 8" water main would be installed from Technology Circle to the west. After utilities have been installed, the area would be backfilled with natural material but would be seeded and maintained as part of the road right-of-way. To offset losses to waters of the US, the applicant proposes to purchase 4.4 wetland mitigation credits from the Black Creek Mitigation Bank. For more

information on the proposed project see the attached document titled "Project Description/Alternatives Analysis", provided by the applicant.

BACKGROUND

This Joint Public Notice announces a request for authorizations from both the US Army Corps of Engineers and the State of Georgia. The applicant's proposed work may also require local governmental approval.

STATE OF GEORGIA

Water Quality Certification: The Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, intends to certify this project at the end of 30 days in accordance with the provisions of Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, which is required for a Federal Permit to conduct activity in, on, or adjacent to the waters of the State of Georgia. Copies of the application and supporting documents relative to a specific application will be available for review and copying at the office of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Water Protection Branch, 4220 International Parkway, Suite 101, Atlanta, Georgia 30354, during regular office hours. A copier machine is available for public use at a charge of 25 cents per page. Any person who desires to comment, object, or request a public hearing relative to State Water Quality Certification must do so within 30 days of the State's receipt of application in writing and state the reasons or basis of objections or request for a hearing. The application can be reviewed in the Savannah District, US Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Division, 100 W. Oglethorpe Avenue Savannah, Georgia 31401-3640.

State-owned Property and Resources: The applicant may also require assent from the State of Georgia, which may be in the form of a license, easement, lease, permit or other appropriate instrument.

Georgia Coastal Management Program: Prior to the Savannah District Corps of Engineers making a final permit decision on this application, the project must be certified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Resources Division, to be consistent with applicable provisions of the State of Georgia Coastal Management Program (15 CFR 930). Anyone wishing to comment on Coastal Management Program certification of this project should submit comments in writing within 30 days of the date of this notice to the Federal Consistency Coordinator, Ecological Services Section, Coastal Resources Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, One Conservation Way, Brunswick, Georgia 31523-8600 (Telephone 912-264-7218).

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The Savannah District must consider the purpose and the impacts of the applicant's proposed work, prior to a decision on issuance of a Department of the Army Permit.

Cultural Resources Assessment: By letter dated June 4, 2012, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division found that there are no archaeological resources that are eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the proposed undertaking. In addition, the project will have no adverse effect to historic properties within its area of potential effects.

Endangered Species: The applicant has provided an undated report titled "Paper Tigers Recycling & Distribution Center: Threatened and Endangered Species Survey Report". The report indicates that a survey for listed species was performed in March 2010. The survey identified no suitable habitat or listed species within the review area. Therefore the US Army Corps of Engineers has made a no effects determination. Pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), we request information from the US Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, the US Department of Commerce, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Marine Fisheries Service; or, any other interested party, on whether any species listed or proposed for listing may be present in the area.

Public Interest Review: The decision whether to issue a permit will be based on an evaluation of the probable impact including cumulative impacts of the proposed activity on the public interest. That decision will reflect the national concern for both protection and utilization of important resources. The benefit, which reasonably may be expected to accrue from the proposal, must be balanced against its reasonably foreseeable detriments. All factors, which may be relevant to the proposal will be considered including the cumulative effects thereof; among those are conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, historic properties, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, flood plain values, land use, navigation, shoreline erosion and accretion, recreation, water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety, food and fiber production, mineral needs, considerations of property ownership and in general, the needs and welfare of the people.

Consideration of Public Comments: The US Army Corps of Engineers is soliciting comments from the public; federal, state, and local agencies and officials; Native American Tribes; and other interested parties in order to consider and evaluate the impacts of this proposed activity. Any comments received will be considered by the US Army Corps of Engineers to determine whether to issue, modify, condition or deny a permit for this proposal. To make this decision, comments are used to assess impacts on endangered species, historic properties, water quality, general environmental effects, and the other public interest factors listed above. Comments are used in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment and/or an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. Comments are also used to determine the need for a public hearing and to determine the overall public interest of the proposed activity.

Application of Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines: The proposed activity involves the discharge of dredged or fill material into the waters of the United States. The Savannah District's evaluation of the impact of the activity on the public interest will include application of the guidelines promulgated by the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, under the authority of Section 404(b) of the Clean Water Act.

Public Hearing: Any person may request, in writing, within the comment period specified in this notice, that a public hearing be held to consider this application for a Department of the Army Permit. Requests for public hearings shall state, with particularity, the reasons for requesting a public hearing. The decision whether to hold a public hearing is at the discretion of the District Engineer, or his designated appointee, based on the need for additional substantial information necessary in evaluating the proposed project.

Comment Period: Anyone wishing to comment on this application for a Department of the Army Permit should submit comments in writing to the Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Attention: Forrest B. Vanderbilt, 100 W. Oglethorpe Avenue, Savannah, Georgia 31401-3640, no later than 30 days from the date of this notice. Please refer to the applicant's name and the application number in your comments.

If you have any further questions concerning this matter, please contact Forrest B. Vanderbilt, Regulatory Specialist, Coastal Branch at 912-652-5051.

Enclosures

1. Applicant's "Project Description/Alternatives Analysis"
2. Location Map
3. Jurisdictional Resource Map

Project Description/Alternatives Analysis
Industrial Storage and Transport Facility
23.602 Acre Portion of the Anderson Tract – Chatham County, GA
North Point Industrial, LLC
January 4, 2012

1) Introduction and Project Purpose

North Point Industrial, LLC is proposing the construction of a warehouse/storage facility, intermodal yard, and office on a 23.602 acre tract of land located between the CSX and Norfolk Southern Railroads along the now abandoned Godley Road, 1 mile west of Highway 21/Augusta Rd in Chatham County, GA.

In recent years the Port of Savannah has experienced record growth and was the nation's fastest growing regional port between 2000 and 2005. Compared with similar months in previous years, the Georgia Ports Authority (GPA) reported 35.8-percent growth in total tonnage in December 2009, 32.2-growth in January 2010, and 29.7-percent growth in February 2010. Trade between Savannah and China has grown 37% over the last five fiscal years (July-June, 2005-2009), and in FY09, the GPA handled 47% of total Mid & South Atlantic trade with China. In 2007 the Savannah Ports Authority projected 150 percent growth over the next 15 years, resulting in a required 30-40 million additional square feet of warehouse, storage, and distribution space required to handle the incoming and outgoing cargo. Two new container berths were also recently added to Port facilities, and \$1.2 billion in additional improvements are planned over the next 10 years. Such expansion requires trucks to transport cargo, construction crews and equipment to build additional facilities, and other economic ripple effects of the steadily increasing port activity. The continuing expansion of the Savannah Ports has been an invaluable factor in maintaining the health of Savannah's local economy, despite the nationwide recession. Without continued investment in infrastructure, logistical facilities, and personnel designed to keep pace with port growth, the GPA may not be able to provide adequate facilities for its customers, forcing them to divert their business to other ports. A reduction in Savannah's port activity would be detrimental to the local economy, as well as the State's, considering that Savannah is the only major port city in Georgia, and Georgia's deepwater ports and inland barge terminals support more than 286,476 jobs throughout the state annually and contribute \$14.9 billion in income, \$55.8 billion in revenue and \$2.8 billion in state and local taxes to Georgia's economy. The operations at the proposed facility will be 100% port-driven, specializing in transporting containerized goods to buyers both domestic and abroad.

2) Existing Site Conditions

The project site contains wetland and upland communities found commonly in Chatham County and the coastal plain of Georgia. A wetland delineation as verified by the Savannah District in June 2005 shows that the site contains 19.54 acres of upland and 3.46 acres of forested wetland. The wetlands were verified as part of the larger Anderson Tract. As part of this permit request, KCC is also requesting a re-verification of the existing wetland delineation for this parcel. The property does not appear to have ever been developed, although it has been used recreationally as a private shooting range and campground area. Site conditions also indicate that the majority of the property has been cut over and/or harvested for timber in the last 20 years. The jurisdictional wetlands on site are of moderate hydrologic function, having been subject to silvicultural activities in recent decades, and are connected to the St Augustine Creek system. Hydrology is present in the form of 10-24" of standing water, exposed root systems, butt swells, saturated soil,

water marks, and water staining. The jurisdictional borrow pit on site is low in quality as a wetland, as the extended periods of inundation prevent it from establishing significant vegetation. The 2-3' of standing water in the borrow pit has converted the area into a naturalized pond with vegetation growing only along the bank edges.

The proposed project site is comprised of four vegetative community types on 23.602 acres of land. The community types are upland mixed pine/hardwood forest, unmaintained lawn/pasture, forested wetland, and naturalized borrow pit. Historical aerial photographs dating back to 1994 were reviewed in order to determine past uses of the property, including timber harvesting and clearing activity. These photographs are enclosed in this report following the site photographs.

Upland Mixed Pine/Hardwood Forest: The upland forest community on site is comprised of three different plant communities characterized by the date of the most recent timber harvesting in each area. Area 1, located in the southwestern corner of the site, was cleared in the early 1990s. Re-growth consists almost entirely of loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) around 10 years old, with scattered wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) and an occasional sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) sapling. Soils in this area are poorly drained loamy sand texture with a clay layer at 18" and a seasonal high water table at 12". Area 2, located in the northern portion of the site, was cleared circa 1999. Re-growth consists of young (<10 year) laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), and sweetgum with scattered thorny olive (*Elaeagnus pungens*) in the mid-story. An occasional mature (>30 year) live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and laurel oak also exists in this area. Soils in this area are a somewhat poorly drained loamy sand texture with a clay layer at 35" and a seasonal high water table at 18". Area 3, located in the middle- and eastern portions of the site, was cleared circa 2004. Re-growth consists of loblolly pine and sweetgum saplings in the higher areas and sweetgum, red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and water oak closer to the wetland edges. Mid-story consists of scattered wax myrtle, with a ground cover of broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*) in the higher areas. See attached Habitat Type Exhibit and historical aerial photos for detailed views of the various vegetative communities.

Unmaintained Upland Lawn/Pasture: The cutover upland community on site was maintained as open field in the past but has not been maintained since circa 2004. Based on remnant structures, the arrangement of large earthen berms, scattered bullet casings around the structures, and historical aerial photographs, it is evident that this area was once used as a private shooting range. Current growth in the maintained areas is 3-5 years old and is characterized by immature growth of loblolly pine and sweetgum saplings, occasional wax myrtle, and a prominent layer of trumpetflower (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) and sedges (*Carex spp.*) on the ground. Some mature pines (>20 years) grow from the earthen berms surrounding the shooting range area. Soils in this community are poorly drained sandy loam with a seasonal high water table of 12 inches and a clay layer at 25 inches.

Forested Wetland: The forested wetland on site is characterized by an open, semi-mature hardwood canopy of sweetbay (*magnolia virginiana*), red maple, and bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), mostly less than 15 years old. The mid-story is dense with sweetbay and red maple saplings. The wetland areas appear to have been lightly timbered within the last 20 years. These areas have year-round standing water between 10-24 inches.

Naturalized Borrow Pit: The jurisdictional borrow pit on site was excavated decades ago and was allowed to naturalize over time. It does not appear to have been actively excavated in many years, and its shape has remained unchanged since at least the early 1990s. The borrow pit is largely void of vegetation due to the water depth of 12-36 inches, but loblolly pine, sweetgum,

and red maple saplings grow along the pond edges. Some mature pines also grow on earthen berms along the edge of the borrow pit.

3) Development Plan

The proposed development plan consists of a 168,750 ft² warehouse and storage facility with offices, as well as parking areas, truck loading and turnaround areas, stormwater detention facilities, and floodplain mitigation areas. Upon opening the proposed new facility, the applicant expects to support up to 85 employees at full capacity. In addition to parking spaces required for employee and visitor parking, sufficient space must be allotted for truck parking and maneuvering. Per FEMA regulations, filling on site must be mitigated with excavated floodplain area; the proposed project requires floodplain mitigation area based on the amount of fill required to complete the build. The applicant determined that the site plan proposed reflects the smallest facility possible to run its operations at its projected growth capacity, and rejected site plans that provided more space in order to minimize wetland impact.

4) Project Impacts

The proposed project will impose certain local impacts on the surrounding community. Economic impacts will be positive, with the proposed project expected to increase revenue for the occupying tenant, provide jobs for truck drivers, office personnel, and railroad personnel, and increase corporate income and property taxes revenues. As clearly stated in the Introduction and Project Purpose, the economic impact associated with the continued growth of the Savannah Ports and associated facilities is vital to the economic health of the City of Savannah, the State of Georgia, and the regional Southeast. CSX and Norfolk Southern railroads will have certain responsibilities and liabilities as a result of the project utilizing their rail lines, but these effects will only occur as a result of a willingly signed agreement between the railroads and the applicant, and will be offset by the increased revenues created by the facility.

Environmental impacts of the project site will be minor and have been minimized to the greatest extent practicable by the applicant. The 0.657 acres of jurisdictional borrow pit the applicant is proposing to fill is a man-made water feature and is of low hydrologic and ecological value as a wetland. Soil material was excavated decades earlier to be used on site to create landscape features conducive to the property's recreational use as a shooting range and hunting camp. Subsequent naturalization of the borrow pit has resulted in a pond-like feature with little to no vegetation except along the upland bank. Only 0.20 acres of natural forested wetlands on site will be impacted for this project, which was unavoidable due to the historic Godley Road being the only possible vehicle access to the site. The road in its current form is not wide enough to support the type of vehicles that will be frequenting this facility, and additional right-of-way will be required for underground utilities and side slopes that meet engineering standards. New culverts will be installed beneath the improved Godley Road bed that will allow the transfer of water and aquatic organisms between two wetland areas that for decades have been separated by Godley Road. The project site does not support any threatened or endangered species. The project site is within the 100-year floodplain and will require floodplain mitigation on site. The far northern portion of the site is reserved for floodplain mitigation per FEMA regulations. As per local regulations, a 20' vegetated buffer will be maintained along all shared property boundaries, as well as a 25' buffer around jurisdictional wetlands that will not be impacted from site development. Certain areas of the wetlands along the new Godley Road will not have the 25' buffer due to the necessary road widening. However, the City of Savannah Department of Engineering will grant a variance for those areas contingent upon approval of the Section 404 permit. All state and local guidelines for erosion and sedimentation control will be adhered to, and no waters of the state will be affected by the proposed project.

Other potential impacts associated with the project include burdens placed on local municipalities or the aesthetic impacts of new facilities. Given the relatively small scope of this project compared to most industrial developments and its location in an industrial area devoted almost entirely to the Savannah Ports, impacts to the local authorities and the surrounding community will be minor. These impacts are expected to be limited to providing utilities and law enforcement services, while local municipalities collect increased tax revenue from the business activities of the project.

5) Alternatives Analysis & Avoidance/Minimization

Off-Site Alternatives: The subject site was purchased by the applicant in January 2005 as part of a ±305 acre tract. The applicant has overseen the development of the remainder of the property into an industrial and logistics park, of which nearly all the facilities serve Savannah Ports-related interests. The 23.602 acre parcel has remained undeveloped until now due to the financial cost and logistical difficulty of developing a property that is landlocked between two independently owned railroad companies, and has no existing vehicular access. This is the only remaining undeveloped parcel on the Anderson Tract. In order to be suitable for this project, any potential site would have had to have met the following criteria: 1) zoned for industrial use, 2) isolated from high-traffic residential or commercial hubs, 3) suitable size (accounting for wetland areas) to accommodate at least 125,000 sq ft of warehouse and office space, along with suitable parking and maneuvering space for employee vehicles and container trucks, stormwater management facilities, and floodplain mitigation, 4) availability of municipal water and sewer connections, 5) close proximity to a major interstate and to the Savannah Ports, 6) accessible by at least one major railroad line, and 7) require no upfront financial investment, as the proposed site is already owned by the applicant. There are a limited number of properties in the Savannah area that meet criteria 1-6, particularly the combination of railroad and interstate access. There are no properties in the Savannah area that meet criteria 7, as the applicant does not own any other property with rail access at this time, and financing the purchase of property for commercial development requires a significant down payment and/or collateral. The proposed project site meets all of the criteria and for that reason no alternative sites were considered for this project.

“No Action” Alternative: With any project, there is always the option of taking no action and not pursuing the project at all. In the case of this project, railroad accessible land in such an ideal location and zoned for industrial use can be difficult to find, as outlined in the above paragraph. To leave such a property unused would be a waste of valuable land and a waste of capital for the applicant. Additionally, to continue to pay taxes on such a high-value property with no tenant would not be practicable for the applicant, particularly after having invested large amounts of capital to make available the necessary utilities and infrastructure to serve this property. The demand for this type of facility exists in the metro Savannah area, and could remain unmet if the proposed project is not completed. Therefore, the ‘no action’ alternative does not meet the basic project purpose and is not practicable.

On-Site Alternatives: Alternative site plans were evaluated in order to minimize wetland impact while still fulfilling the project purpose. Multiple approaches, both with more and less wetland impact, were considered according to the project purpose and the projected space requirements, while also taking into account USACE guidance, local regulations and ordinances, adverse impacts on the environment, mitigation costs, and permit approval timelines. The size and arrangement of the wetlands on site made wetland impact unavoidable, as the jurisdictional borrow pit is located in the center of the site and could not be avoided while still providing sufficient warehouse space and maneuvering space for industrial vehicle traffic. Local ordinances require a 20’ vegetated buffer along property boundaries and a 25’ buffer around

undisturbed wetlands, further reducing the amount of useable upland on site and making wetland impact more necessary.

Alternative A involved minimizing wetland fill by using the isolated jurisdictional wetland (identified as 'Wetland 3') as the project's storm water detention area and shifting the warehouse facilities over to minimize filling of the borrow pit. However, USACE and EPA guidance discourages "in-stream treatment" of storm water and pollutants. A memo dated 6/02/04 titled, "*FINAL Region 4 Guidelines for Reconciling Storm Water Management and Water Quality and Resource Protection Issues*", states, "In general, the Clean Water Act prohibits the designated use of our creeks, streams, lakes or wetlands, and the larger rivers in which we fish and swim, from being used as pollution treatment systems except in the most extreme situations." Alternative A also required more total wetland impact after combining the filling of the borrow pit with the excavation and flooding necessary for detention. For those reasons Alternative A was abandoned.

Alternative B involved placing the access road through Wetland 3, increasing the warehouse size to 250,000, and shifting the warehouse space towards the former Godley Road. This alternative provided more facilities and resulted in an additional 0.928 acres of wetland impact. Ultimately the applicant decided that although the larger facilities may suit the company's needs at some point in the future, the additional wetland impact and subsequent mitigation costs were not justified or necessary to complete the project.

The applicant also considered impacting < ½ acre of jurisdictional area and applying for a Nationwide Permit 39 based on Alternative C. However, after considering the useable warehouse space that was lost and the potential of having to impact additional wetlands in the future to expand the site, the applicant decided that Alternative C, although cheaper and more time efficient to permit, would likely not have provided adequate space to meet the project purpose. Therefore, the applicant concluded that Alternative D provided an appropriate balance between useable site size and wetland avoidance, and would require no additional wetland impact for future site expansion. The applicant and the design engineers also settled on Alternative D because it was the smallest amount of wetland impact that would fulfill the project's purpose without involving in-stream treatment of storm water, while impacting primarily a man-made jurisdictional borrow pit and a small amount of natural forested wetlands. While attempting to minimize adverse effects to the environment, the applicant concluded the proposed site plan reflects the smallest facility possible while still fulfilling the project purpose and leaving the most undisturbed wetland on site.

| | Filled Wetland | In-Stream Treatment | Warehouse Space | Total Wetland Impact |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Alternative A | 0.40 | 0.75 | 150,000 | 1.15 acres |
| Alternative B | 1.58 | 0.00 | 250,000 | 1.58 acres |
| Alternative C | 0.49 | 0.00 | 85,000 | 0.49 acres |
| Alternative D (proposed) | 0.857 | 0.00 | 168,750 | 0.857 acres |

6) Threatened and Endangered Species

A preliminary threatened and endangered (T & E) species review was performed by KCC in March 2010 in order to determine the potential impacts of the proposed project on T & E species of Chatham County. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) list of T & E species for Chatham County was reviewed for potential matches in habitat composition. No habitat required by any T & E species was found to be characteristically similar to the habitat found on the project site. The FWS and GA DNR were contacted and questioned regarding any reported sightings of T & E species near the project area. Neither FWS nor the DNR reported any sightings of individual

species or nest activity in the immediate vicinity of the project area. KCC does not expect the proposed project to have an adverse effect on any T & E species.

7) Cultural Resources

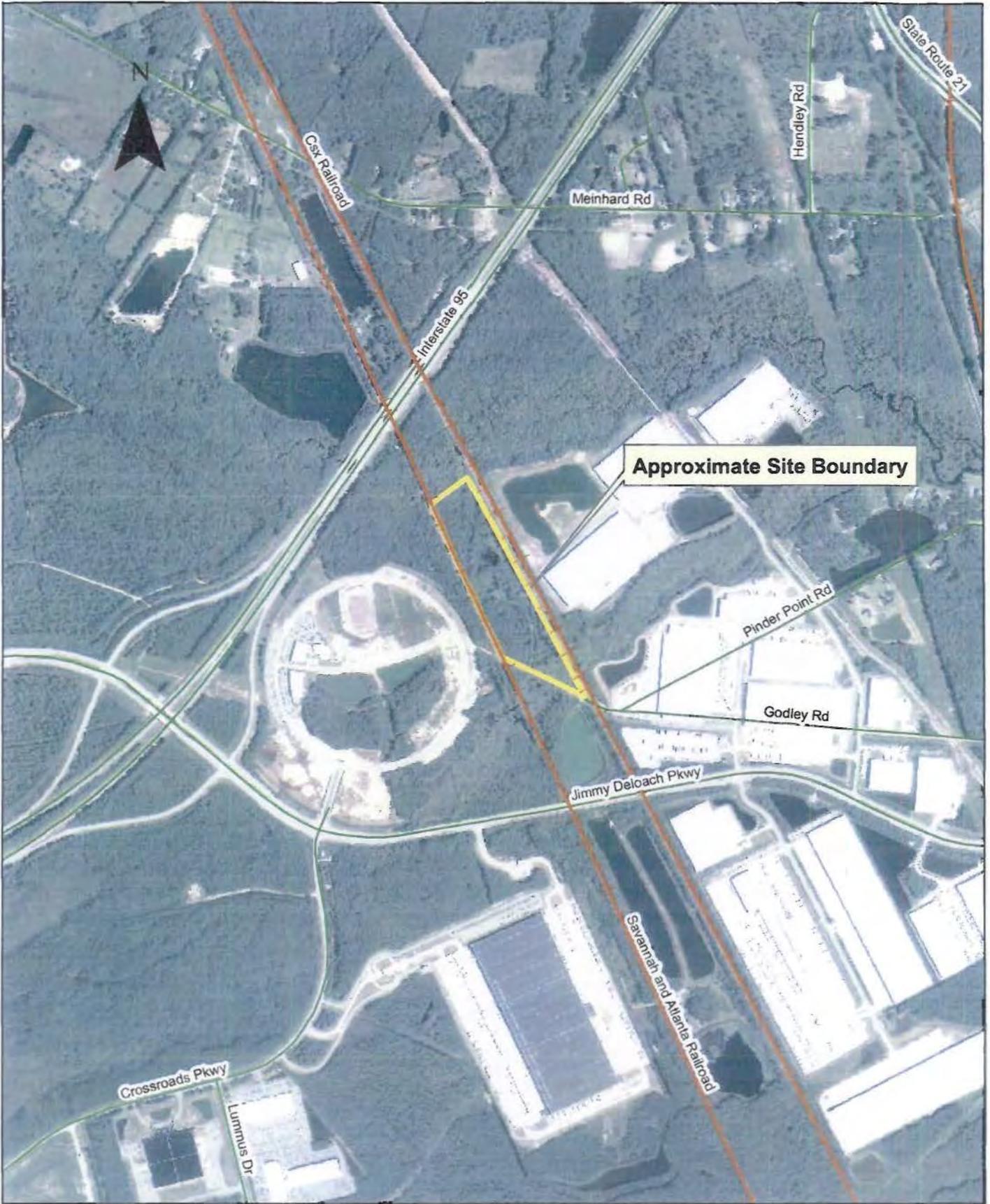
A Phase I Cultural and Historical Resources Survey has been performed by Bland & Associates, Inc. Their report is attached to this submittal for your review.

8) Storm Water Management

A storm water management plan has been designed by KCC engineers and is awaiting approval from local authorities. The storm water management plan will adhere to all state and local storm water management guidelines.

9) Compensatory Mitigation

The proposed project requires the fill of 0.657 acres of jurisdictional borrow pit and 0.20 acres of jurisdictional wetland. To compensate for unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S., the applicant proposes the purchase of 4.4 wetland credits from a USACE approved mitigation bank. The credits for this project will be purchased from Black Creek Mitigation Bank, whose primary service area includes the Ogeechee Coastal watershed in which the project site is located. Please see attached mitigation worksheets.



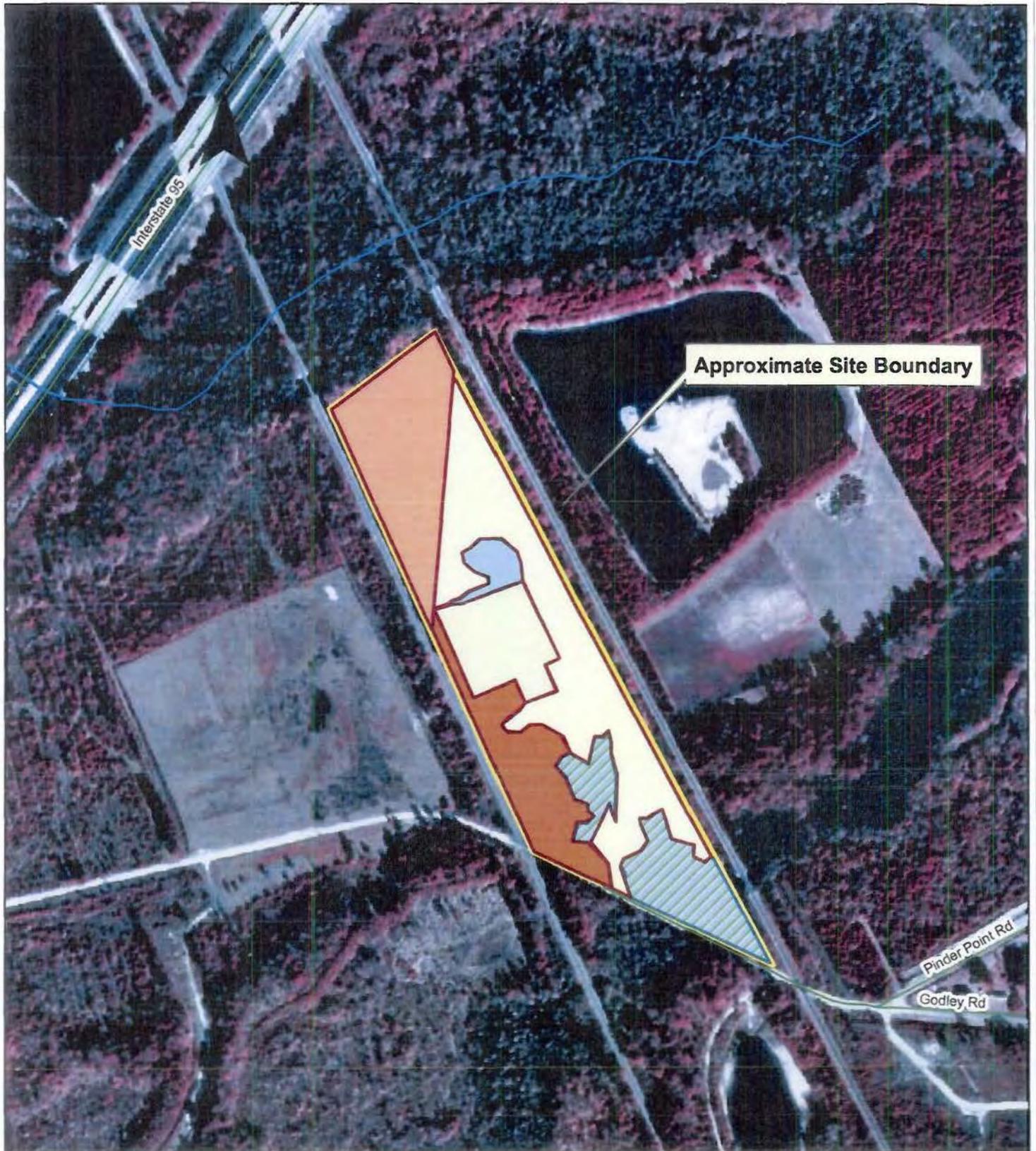
Approximate Site Boundary

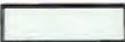


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23.602 Acre Parcel
Portion of the Anderson Tract
Chatham County, GA

Location Map
 2009 Aerial Photo
 0 340 680 1,360 Feet



| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
|  | Wetland (±3.50 ac) |  | Borrow Pit (±0.65 ac) |  | Upland Area 1 (±3.3 ac) |
|  | Lawn/Pasture (±5.18 ac) |  | Upland Area 2 (±5.18 ac) |  | Upland Area 3 (±8.12 ac) |

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23 acre Parcel
 Portion of the Anderson Tract
 Chatham County, GA

Habitat Type Exhibit
 1999 CIR Photo
 0 100 200 400 Feet
