

**SEDIMENT STORAGE**

Outfall ID	Total Drainage area (acres)	Disturbed area (acres)	Required Sediment Storage Volume (cy)	Total Storage Volume provided (cy)	Sediment Basins		Check Dam (cy each)		Inlet Sediment Traps (cy each)		Silt Fence		Notes
					Pond *	Total Volume	* of Devices	Total Volume	* of Devices	Total Volume	Length of Fencing	Total Volume	
*1	69.19	6.57	4635.86	1995.00	n/a	n/a	30	672.00	n/a	n/a	4864'	1323 cy	The placement of a sediment basin at this outfall will create more disturbed earth from its construction than it would serve to mitigate. However, storage using check dams, silt fence and other bmps shall provide adequate storage when used together.
*2	76.11	6.57	5099.37	1984.00	n/a	n/a	7	694.00	n/a	n/a	4747'	1290 cy	The placement of a sediment basin at this outfall will create more disturbed earth from its construction than it would serve to mitigate. However, storage using check dams, silt fence and other bmps shall provide adequate storage when used together.
*3	64.62	6.57	4329.54	4845.00	n/a	n/a	4	4767.00	n/a	n/a	565'	78 cy	The placement of a sediment basin at this outfall will create more disturbed earth from its construction than it would serve to mitigate. However, storage using check dams, silt fence and other bmps shall provide adequate storage when used together.
*4	71.54	6.57	4793.18	3522.00	n/a	n/a	6	3444.00	n/a	n/a	565'	78 cy	The placement of a sediment basin at this outfall will create more disturbed earth from its construction than it would serve to mitigate. However, storage using check dams, silt fence and other bmps shall provide adequate storage when used together.
*5	24.82	1.875	1662.94	99.41	n/a	n/a	6	21.414	n/a	n/a	565'	78 cy	The placement of a sediment basin at this outfall will create more disturbed earth from its construction than it would serve to mitigate. However, storage using check dams, silt fence and other bmps shall provide adequate storage when used together.
*6	26.70	1.875	1788.90	78.00	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	565'	78 cy	The placement of a sediment basin at this outfall will create more disturbed earth from its construction than it would serve to mitigate. However, storage using check dams, silt fence and other bmps shall provide adequate storage when used together.
*7	26.80	1.875	1795.60	207.56	n/a	n/a	6	52.56	n/a	n/a	572'	155 cy	The placement of a sediment basin at this outfall will create more disturbed earth from its construction than it would serve to mitigate. However, storage using check dams, silt fence and other bmps shall provide adequate storage when used together.
*8	28.67	1.875	1920.89	164.57	n/a	n/a	1	9.57	n/a	n/a	572'	155 cy	The placement of a sediment basin at this outfall will create more disturbed earth from its construction than it would serve to mitigate. However, storage using check dams, silt fence and other bmps shall provide adequate storage when used together.
*9	15.76	1.47	1055.92	337.4	n/a	n/a	4	198.4	n/a	n/a	572'	139 cy	The placement of a sediment basin at this outfall will create more disturbed earth from its construction than it would serve to mitigate. However, storage using check dams, silt fence and other bmps shall provide adequate storage when used together.
*10	17.23	1.47	1154.41	209.57	n/a	n/a	5	70.57	n/a	n/a	572'	139 cy	The placement of a sediment basin at this outfall will create more disturbed earth from its construction than it would serve to mitigate. However, storage using check dams, silt fence and other bmps shall provide adequate storage when used together.
*11	12.00	1.47	804.00	140.60	n/a	n/a	6	105.6	n/a	n/a	386'	35 cy	The placement of a sediment basin at this outfall will create more disturbed earth from its construction than it would serve to mitigate. However, storage using check dams, silt fence and other bmps shall provide adequate storage when used together.
*12	13.47	1.47	902.49	140.6	n/a	n/a	6	105.6	n/a	n/a	386'	35 cy	The placement of a sediment basin at this outfall will create more disturbed earth from its construction than it would serve to mitigate. However, storage using check dams, silt fence and other bmps shall provide adequate storage when used together.
*13	18.57	2.67	574.19	462.20	n/a	n/a	7	123.2	n/a	n/a	1126'	339 cy	The placement of a sediment basin at this outfall will create more disturbed earth from its construction than it would serve to mitigate. However, storage using check dams, silt fence and other bmps shall provide adequate storage when used together.
*14	287.00	2.67	19229.00	497.40	n/a	n/a	9	158.4	n/a	n/a	1126'	339 cy	The placement of a sediment basin at this outfall will create more disturbed earth from its construction than it would serve to mitigate. However, storage using check dams, silt fence and other bmps shall provide adequate storage when used together.

**READY MIX CHUTE WASH DOWN**

The washing of ready-mix concrete drums and dump truck bodies used in the delivery of Portland cement concrete is prohibited on this site.

In accordance with Standard Specification 107: Legal Regulations and Responsibility to the Public, only the discharge chute utilized in the delivery of Portland cement concrete may be rinsed free of fresh concrete remains. The Contractor shall excavate a pit outside of State water buffers, at least 25 feet from any storm drain and outside of the travelled way, including shoulders, for a wash-down pit. The pit shall be large enough to store all wash-down water without overtopping. Immediately after the wash-down operations are completed and after the wash-down water has soaked into the ground, the pit shall be filled in, and the ground above it shall be graded to match the elevation of the surrounding areas. Alternate wash-down plans must be approved by the Project Engineer.

Wash-down plans describe procedures that prevent wash-down water from entering streams and rivers. Never dispose of wash-down water down a storm drain. Establish a wash-down pit that includes the following: (1) a location away from any storm drain, stream, or river, (2) access to the vehicle being used for wash down, (3) sufficient volume for wash-down water, and (4) permission to use the area for wash down.

On sites where permission or access to excavate a wash-down pit is unavailable, the Contractor may have to wash-down into a sealable 55-gallon drum or other suitable container and then transport the container to a proper disposal site. For additional information, refer to the Georgia Small Business Environmental Assistance Program's "A Guide for Ready Mix Chute/Hopper Wash-down".

In order to prevent runoff from bypassing Inlet sediment traps, a temporary berm shall be installed on the downstream side of all Inlet sediment traps that are not located in a low point or an excavated sump. Temporary berms, when necessary, shall be a minimum of 18" high and constructed in a manner that ensures stormwater does not bypass the Inlet. The contractor may submit alternate temporary containment berm designs to the Project Engineer for approval.

**DISCHARGES INTO, OR WITHIN ONE LINEAR MILE UPSTREAM OF AND WITHIN THE SAME WATERSHED AS, ANY PORTION OF A BIOTA IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT.**

All outfalls are either located further than 1 linear mile upstream or outside of the watershed of an Impaired Stream Segment that has been listed for criteria violated, "Bio F" (Impaired Fish Community) and/or "Bio M" (Impaired Macro Invertebrate Community), within Category 4a, 4b or 5, and the potential cause is either "NP" (nonpoint source) or "UR" (urban runoff).

**MONITORING GENERAL NOTES:**

Representative sampling may be utilized on this project. The characteristics of the individual watersheds along the project corridor have been carefully evaluated and compared on the basis of drainage characteristics, watershed size, land disturbance and earth work. After evaluation of these items as presented in the projects drainage area maps, hydrology and hydraulic studies, construction plans and erosion sedimentation and pollution control plans, it has been determined that the increase in turbidity at the specified locations will be representative of the increase in turbidity for all waters leaving the site. Approved primary and alternate representative monitoring sites are identified in the table:

Monitoring Site	Primary or Alternate site	Location (Sta. and side)	Name of Receiving water.	Applicable constr. stage for monitoring	Sampling Type	Drainage Area	Total Project Area	Warm or Cold water Stream	Appendix B NTU value (Outfall Monitoring Only)	Allowable Increase (For Receiving Water)	Location Description
1	Primary	Sta 166+00 Right	Oconee River	1-3	Outfall	5110 sq. ml.	50.55 Acres	Warm	600	n/a	Outfall Ditch Prior to Oconee River
2	Primary	Sta 176+57 225' LT	Flat Creek	1-3	Receiving	293.83 sq ml	50.55 Acres	Warm	n/a	25	Upstream Wetland 3
		293.83 sq ml				Warm		n/a	25	Downstream Wetland 3	
3	Primary	Sta 221+50 Right	Non Buffered State Water	1-3	Outfall	0.45 sq. ml.	50.55 Acres	Warm	50	n/a	Outfall Ditch Prior to Non-Buffered State Water 7

**MONITORING SAMPLING METHODS & PROCEDURES**

See Special Provision 167 and other contract documents for Monitoring Sampling Methods and Procedures.

**SOIL SERIES INFORMATION**

A project-specific soil survey and geotechnical investigation was performed for this project and can be made available upon request. Soil characteristics have been given full consideration in the hydrologic analysis, the design of channels and linings, selection of temporary BMP's, design of energy dissipaters, and in the selection of permanent vegetation and fertilizers.

The following is a summary of the soils that are expected to be found on the project site:

Montgomery, Toombs, and Wheeler Counties, Georgia (GA647)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Aq	Ardilla loamy sand	6.0	2.2%
Cod	Coxville and Duplin soils	169.6	61.2%
FsB	Fuquay loamy sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	12.8	4.6%
LTC	Lakeland and Troup soils, 0 to 8 percent slopes	52.4	18.9%
MK	Maxton soils	6.7	2.4%
Oh	Ocilla loamy sand	7.8	2.8%
PI	Pelham loamy sand	3.6	1.3%
W	Water	15.9	5.7%
WwE	Wagram and Troup soils, 8 to 17 percent slopes	2.2	0.8%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>277.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Due to the size and scope of this project and the nature of soil series maps, it is not reasonably practical to delineate the precise locations of the above listed soils on the construction plans. The NRCS soil survey and soil series maps for the project site are also available online at <http://websol survey.nrcs.usda.gov/>.



**REVISION DATES**

11/14/11		
2/1/12		

STATE OF GEORGIA  
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
 OFFICE: JESUP ROAD DESIGN

**ESPC GENERAL NOTES**

SR 30/ US 280 @  
 OCONEE RIVER & OVERFLOWS

DRAWING No.  
**51-002**