DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The proposed project will replace a structurally deficient and functionally obsolete bridge on State Route 203 over Dry Creek, located 5.7 miles northwest of Screven, Georgia. The proposed typical section on State Route 203 will consist of a rural section with two 12 foot travel lanes and 10 foot rural shoulders, 4 foot paved and 6 foot grassed. A temporary detour will be constructed south of the existing roadway during the bridge replacement.

REVISED AUGUST 2011

ESPCP GENERAL NOTES:

The escape of sediment from the site shall be prevented by the installation of erosion and sediment control measures and practices prior to, or concurrent with, land disturbing activities.

Erosion control measures will be maintained at all times. If full implementation of the approved plan does not provide for effective erosion control, additional erosion and sediment control measures shall be implemented to control or treat the sediment source.

PLAN ALTERATIONS

The Erosion Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan (ESPCP) is provided by the Department. It addresses the staged construction of the project based on common construction methods and techniques. If the Contractor elects to alter the stage construction from that shown in the plans or utilize construction techniques that render this plan ineffective, the Contractor shall revise the plans in accordance to Special Provision 161 of the contract.

The Contractor, the Certified Design Professional and the WECS shall carefully evaluate this plan prior to commencing land disturbing activities. A major modification or deletion of structural BMP's with a hydraulic component requires a formal revision of the ESPCP and the signature of a GSWCC level-II-certified design professional. Additional BMP's may be added per Special Provision 161 - Control of Soil Erosion and Sedimentation.

TEMPORARY MULCHING

EPD General Permit GAR 100002 requires "**Any disturbed area left exposed for a period greater than 14 days shall be stabilized with mulch or temporary seeding.**" However, the Department typically requires disturbed areas to be stabilized at a minimum of every 7 days. The construction documents, special provisions, or specification may require mulching more often than every 7 days.

VEGETATION AND PLANTING SCHEDULE

All temporary and permanent vegetative practices including plant species, planting dates, seeding fertilizer, lime and mulching rates for this project can be found in section 700 of the current edition of the Department's specifications and other applicable contract documents, special provisions, or landscaping plans.

SEQUENCE OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The Contractor is responsible for developing the construction schedule for the project. The construction schedule for this project shall be submitted with the NOI. A copy of the construction schedule shall be maintained at the project site.

BMPs shall be placed according to the phased location details. Silt fence shall be placed before clearing and grubbing. Inlet sediment traps, outlet protection, slope mats, mulch, and temporary grassing shall be placed during road construction. Final stabilization BMPs shall be the last to be placed.

PETROLEUM STORAGE, SPILLS AND LEAKS

These plans expressly delegate the responsibility of on-site hazardous management to the Contractor. The Contractor shall at a minimum provide an action plan and keep the necessary materials on site for the capture, clean up, and disposal of any petroleum product, or other hazardous material, leaks or spills associated with the servicing, refueling or operation of any equipment utilized at the site. A copy of the action plan shall be submitted to the Project Engineer and maintained on the project site. All personnel operating or servicing equipment shall be familiar with the action plan. The Contractor shall not park, refuel, or maintain equipment within stream buffers.

If the Contractor elects to store petroleum products on site, the Contractor shall prepare an ESPCP addendum that addresses the additional BMPs needed for onsite storage and spill prevention for petroleum products. This plan shall be prepared by a Certified Design Professional as required by GAR100002 for inclusion with these plans. The Contractor's attention is specifically directed to Standard Specification 107-Legal Regulations and Responsibility to the public for additional requirements.

NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Non-storm water discharges defined in Part III.A.2 of the NPDES Permit will be identified after construction has commenced. These discharges shall be subject to the same requirements as storm water discharges required by the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act, the NPDES Permit, the Clean Water Act, The Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia, Department Standards, and contract documents.

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:

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name
AvP	Wet alluvial land (kinston)
GnA	Goldsboro (stilson) loamy sand, thick surface, 0 to 2 percent slopes
LvB	Lynchburg (hazelhurst) loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
ObA	Ona (olustee) sand
PeA	Plummer soils
TgB	Tifton loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
TrA	Tifton (fuquay) loamy sand, thick surface, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Due to the size and scope of this project and the nature of soil series maps, it is not reasonably possible to identify the precise locations of the above referenced soils on the plans. The NRCS web soil survey and soil series maps for the project area are also available on line at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov

SILT FENCE INSTALLATIONS WITH J-HOOKS AND SPURS

Silt fence should never be run continuously. The silt fence should turn back into the fill or slope to create small pockets that trap silt and force stormwater to flow through the silt fence. This technique, or configuration, is commonly referred to as J-Hooks or spurs. The J-Hooks shall be utilized on all silt fences that are located around the perimeter of the project and along the toe of embankments or slopes. The J-Hooks shall be spaced in accordance with Construction Detail D-24C. The maximum spacing of J-Hooks is reached when the top of the adjacent downgradient J-Hook is at the same elevation as the bottom of the adjacent upgradient J-Hook. J-Hooks shall be paid for as silt fence items per foot. All costs and other incidental items are included in cost of installing and maintaining the silt fence.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Where attainable, locate waste collection areas, dumpsters, trash cans and portable toilets at least 50 feet away from streets, gutters, watercourses and storm drains. Secondary containment shall be provided around liquid waste collection areas to minimize the likelihood of contaminated discharges. The Contractor shall comply with applicable state and local waste storage and disposal regulations and obtain all necessary permits. Solid materials, including building materials, shall not be discharged to Waters of the State, unless authorized by a Section 404 Permit.

INSPECTIONS

All inspections shall be documented on the appropriate Department inspection forms. See Special Provision 167 and other contract documents for inspection requirements. These inspections shall continue until the Notice of Termination (NOT) is submitted.

Failure to perform inspections as required by the contract documents and the NPDES permit shall result in the cessation of all construction activities with the exception of Traffic Control and Erosion Control. Continued failure to perform inspections shall result in non-refundable deductions as specified in the contract documents.

By agreement with Georgia EPD, the Department's Construction Project Engineer will be responsible for the seven day inspections required for new BMP installations.

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 traveled 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 water pit location 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".

PERMANENT BMP'S

Measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in storm water that will occur after construction operations have been completed include permanent grassing, permanent rip rap, and stone check dams.

DE-WATERING ACTIVITIES AND USE OF PUMPS

Any pumped discharge from an excavation or disturbed area shall be routed through an appropriately sized sediment basin, silt filter bag or shall be treated equivalently with suitable BMP's. The contractor shall ensure the post BMP treated discharge is sheet flowing. Failure to create sheet flow will obligate the contractor to perform water quality sampling of their pumped discharges. The contractor shall prepare sampling plans in accordance with the current GAR100002 NPDES permit utilizing by a Certified Design Professional. No separate payment will be made for water quality sampling of pump discharges.

OTHER CONTROLS

The Contractor shall follow this ESPCP and ensure and demonstrate compliance with applicable State and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations.

The Contractor shall control dust from the site in accordance with Section 161 of the current edition of the Department's Specifications.

SEDIMENT STORAGE

The following table summarizes the required and available sediment storage for every outfall on this project. The Contractor shall provide and maintain the storage volumes for the BMPs specified in this table.

Drainage Area	Total drainage area (ac)	Disturbed area (ac)	Req. Sediment Storage Volume (cy)	Total storage volume provided (cy)	Filter Ring		Check Dam (24 cy each)		Inlet Sediment Traps (67 cy/ac each)		SILT FENCE (0.11 cy/LF)	
					# of Devices	Total Volume	# of Devices	Total Volume	# of Devices	Total Volume	LF	Total Volume
A	2.27	0.50	152	163	0	0	4	96	2	67	2	67
B	31.58	0.80	2,115	118	0	0	5	120	0	0	0	0
C	2.88	0.52	193	192	0	0	8	192	0	0	0	0
D	0.97	0.97	65	169	0	0	0	0	2	67	925	102
E	0.58	0.58	39	133	0	0	0	0	2	67	604	66
F	0.44	0.44	30	121	0	0	0	0	2	67	493	54

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.

The installation of a sediment basin would increase the disturbed area and was not feasible due to property constraints. The total storage volume provided for Drainage Area B does not meet the required; however, 29.0 acres of Drainage Area B flows into Wetland 2 which flows into structures B-3 & B-1, therefore not flowing over any disturbed area of the drainage area.

POST-CONSTRUCTION BMP'S

All permanent, post-construction BMP's are shown in the construction plans and in the ESPCP plan. The post-construction BMP's for this project may consist of permanent vegetation, permanent slope drains and/or flumes, rip-rap at pipe outlets for velocity dissipation and outlet stabilization, vegetated swales/ditches where practical, channels/ditch stabilization with Turf Reinforcing Mats, rip-rap, and concrete ditch lining where necessary. The post-construction BMP's will provide permanent stabilization of the site and prevent accelerated transportation of sediment and pollutants into receiving waters.

INSPECTION OF INITIAL BMP'S

The design professional who prepared the ES&PC Plan is to inspect the installation of the initial sediment storage requirements and perimeter control BMPs within 7 days after installation.

USE OF ALTERNATIVE AND/OR ADDITIONAL BMPS:

Alternative BMPs are not used on this project.

GEORGIA REGISTERED NO. 31072 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER KARI E. WARD

KARI E. WARD, P.E.
GSWCC LEVEL II No. 46526

DATE

street SMARTS

REVISION DATES
01/11/12
03/05/12

STATE OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE:

ESPC GENERAL NOTES

SR 203 OVER DRY CREEK
BRIDGE REPLACEMENT
BR000-0005-00(572) 11/3/2011

DRAWING No. 51-001

GPLN