INSPECTIONS

The primary permittee (GDOT) must retain the design professional who prepared the ES&PC Plan is to inspect the installation of the initial sediment storage requirements, perimeter control BMPs and sediment basins in accordance with part IV.A.5. with 7 days after installation.

Alternatively, for linear infrustructure projects, the permittee must retain either of these personnel to inspect the initial sediment storage requirements and perimeter control BMP'sfor the initial segment, as defined by Part IV.A.5 of the current GAR100002Permit, within seven (7) days of installation and all sediment basins within the entire linear infrustructure project seven (7) days if installation. The inspecting design professional shall report the results to the primary permittee within seven (7) days, and the permittee must correct all deficiencies within two (2) businessdays of receipt of the inspection report, unless
on-site
weather conditions are such that more time is required. Additionally, the Department's Construction Project Engineer will be responsible for all subsequent seven-day inspectionsfor all new BMP installations.

All inspections shall be documented on the appropriate Department inspection forms. See Standard Specifications (or 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.

NONSTORM 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 other contract documents. The NPDES does not authorize the discharge of soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing or discharge of wastewater from washout and cleanout of containers for stucco, paint, concrete-form release oils, curing compounds and other contruction materials.

DE-WATERING AND PUMPING ACTIVITIES

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 pumped discharges. The contractor shall prepare sampling plans in accordance with the current GAR100002 NPDES permit by 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 all applicable State and/or local regulations for waste disposal, sanitarysewer or septic system regulations, and petroleum storage.

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

RETENTION OF RECORDS

The Department will retain all records related to the implementation of this ESPCP in accordance with Part IV.F of the General Permit GAR100002.

USE OF ALTERNATIVE AND/OR ADDITIONAL BMPS:

No alternative or additional BMPs will be used on this project.

Approved alternative BMPs will be used on this project. They are the following...

Alternative BMPs are not used on this project. Silt Gates are used on this project as additional BMPs at pipe inlets and are not being used in place of or as a substitute for other conventional BMPs. Temporary check dams are used in ditches to provide interim stabilization and flow velocity reduction. The stability of the site is maintained with other conventional BMPs as shown on the plans. This ESPCP would be fully compliant with permit requirements if the silt gates were removed and as a result are not considered alternative BMPs when used on this project. The silt gates help to prevent pipe clogging during construction that can result from the ingestion of sediments and other large debris like riprap, sand bags, roadway debris and other construction materials that when combined with sediments easily clog roadway drainage pipes. Sediment stored by silt gates is not included in the required minimum sediment storage volume or shown in the sediment storage table.

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).

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".

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 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:

EROSION HAZARD (OFF-ROAD, OFF-TRAIL) - SUMMARY BY MAPUNIT - COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AmB	Appling sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Slight	Appling (100%)	N/A	0.7	1.40%
CuC	Cecil-Urban land complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes	Slight	Cecil (60%)	N/A	20.4	43.90%
MdB	Madison gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Slight	Madison (100%)	N/A	13.9	29.90%
MdC	Madison gravelly sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Slight	Madison (100%)	N/A	9.6	20.50%
MfD2	Madison gravelly sandy clay loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Slight	Madison (100%)	N/A	2	4.20%
Totals for Area of Interest					46.6	100.00%

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://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/.

VOID

STORM DRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION

US 29/GA 11/SR 14 @ SR 16 and Pine Road	STATION	OFFSET	PIPE SIZE/DEPTH (FT)	STRUCTURE NUMBER	FLOW RATE 25-YR (CFS)	VELOCITY 25-YR (FPS)	TAILWATER CONDITION	LaLENGTH OF APRON (FT)	W1W IDTH AT HEADWALL (FT)	W2 DOWNSTREAM WIDTH (FT)	d50 RIPRAP SIZE (FT)	STONE DEPTH (FT)	STONE VOLUME (SY)
DRAINAGE AREA #2	122+08	57 LT	3.00	A16-A17	83.27	9.47	MIN	28	9	31	0.8	1.8	37.3
DRAINAGE AREA #3	128+96	58 RT	2.00	C2-C3	16.32	7.92	MIN	14	6	16	0.4	1.5	8.6
DRAINAGE AREA #4	131+07	68 RT	2.00	D2-D3	22.08	11.34	MIN	14	6	16	0.6	1.5	8.6
DRAINAGE AREA #5	15+14	50 RT	1.50	E3-E4	12.21	6.69	MIN	14	6	16	0.4	1.5	8.6
DRAINAGE AREA #6	18+82	68 TR	1.50	B2-B3	6.04	3.73	MIN	10	6	12	0.2	1.5	5.0
DRAINAGE AREA #7	13+75	5 LT	1.26	DITCH	5.39	4.97	MIN	14	6	16	0.3	1.5	8.6
DRAINAGE AREA #8	121+84	74 RT	2.00	G4-G5	15.34	3.31	MIN	14	6	16	0.2	1.5	8.6
DRAINAGE AREA #9	122+20	56 RT	1.00	DITCH	2.23	1.17	MIN	8	12	12	0.2	2.0	7.1
DRAINAGE AREA #10	18+50	78 RT	0.70	DITCH	2.54	3.48	MIN	14	6	16	0.2	1.5	8.6
DRAINAGE AREA #11	128+00	55 RT	1.75	DITCH	19.03	4.33	MIN	14	8	16	0.2	1.5	9.3
DRAINAGE AREA #12	131+35	60 RT	1.75	DITCH	5.66	3.57	MIN	14	6	16	0.2	1.5	8.6
DRAINAGE AREA #13	14+00	35 RT	2.00	DITCH	1.91	2.71	MIN	14	6	16	0.4	1.5	8.6
DRAINAGE AREA #14	17+50	62 RT	1.12	DITCH	2.08	2.12	MIN	8	6	10	0.2	1.5	3.6

CHA
270 Peachtree St. NW, Suite 1500 • Atlanta, GA 30303-1283
Main: (678) 954-5000 • www.chacompanies.com

REVISION DATES
3/28/14

STATE OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE: PROGRAM DELIVERY

ESPC GENERAL NOTES

PROJECT: CSMSL-0006-00(293)
COUNTY: COWETA

DRAWING No. 51-002

GPLN