USE OF ALTERNATIVE AND/OR ADDITIONAL BMPS:

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

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 eiter 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 neither "NP" (nonpoint source) or "UR" (urban runoff).

STREAM BUFFER ENCROACHMENT

Stream Buffers are not impacted by this project.

The contractor is not authorized to enter into stream buffers.

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".

MONITORING GENERAL NOTES:

The total site size is 5.39 acres. Representative sampling may be utilized on this project.

- The individual outfall drainage basins along the project corridor have been carefully evaluated and compared on the basis of four characteristics: the type of construction activity, the disturbed acreage, the average slope about the outfall, and the soil erosion index 0-10, 10 being the most erodible soil.The construction activity type is road widening. The disturbed area is 1 acre to less than 2 acres. The average outfall slope is mild. It is equal or less than 0.03. The soil erosion index is low. It is less than 5.
After evaluation of these characteristics as presented in the project's drainage area map, construction plans, and ESPCP, the Department has determined that representative sampling is valid for the duration of the project. The table below shows the groups of similar outfall drainage basins. The increase in turbidity at the specified locations will be representative of the alternate outfall drainage basins when similar outfall drainage basins exist. Approved primary monitored feature are identified in the table below.

MONITORING SAMPLING METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Sampling Requirements: This permit requires the monitoring of nephelometric turbidity in receiving water(s) or outfalls in accordance with this permit. The following procedures constitute EPD's guidelines for sampling turbidity.
a. Sampling Requirements shall include the following:

(1) A USGS topographic map, a topographic map or a drawing (rererred to as a topographic map) that is a scale equal to or more detailed than a 1:24000 map showing the location of the infrastructure construction; (a) the location of all perennial and intermittent streams and other water bodies as shown on a USGS topographic map, and all other perennial and intermittent streams and other water bodies located during mandatory field verification, into which the storm water is discharged and (b) the receiving water and/or outfall sampling locations for each representative stormwater outfall. When the permittee has chosen to use a USGS topographic map and the receiving water(s) is not shown on the USGS topographic map, the location of the receiving water(s) must be hand-drawn on the USGS topographic map from where the storm water(s) enters the receiving water(s) to the point where the receiving water(s) combines with the first blue line stream shown on the USGS topographic map;
(2). A written narrative of site specific analytical methods used to collect and analyze the samples including quality control /quality assurance procedures. This narrative must include precise sampling methodology for each sampling location;
(3). When the permittee has determined that some or all outfalls will be sampled, a rationale must be included on the Plan for the NTU limit(s) selected from Appendix B. This rationale must include the size of the construction site, the calculation of the size of the surface water drainage area, and the type of receiving water(s) (i.e., trout stream or supporting warm water fisheries); and
(4). Any additional information EPD determines necessary to be part of the Plan. EPD will provide written notice to the permittee or the information necessary and the time line for submittal.

b. Sample Type. All sampling shall be collected by "grab samples" and the analysis of these samples must be conducted in accordance with methodology and test procedures established by 40 CFR Part 136 (unless other test procedures have been approved); the guidance document titled NPDES Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document, EPA 833-8-92-001" and guidance documents that may be prepared by the EPD.

(1). Sample containers should be labeled prior to conecting the samples.

(2). Samples should be well mixed before transferring to a secondary container.

(3). Large mouth, well cleaned and rinsed glass or plastic jars should be used for collecting samples. The jars should be cleaned thoroughly to avoid contamination.

(4). Manual, automatic or rising stage sampling may be utilized. Samples required by this permit should be analyzed immediately, but in no case later than 48 hours after collection. However, samples from automatic samplers must be collected no later than the next business day after their accumulation, unless flow through automated analysis is utilized. If automatic sampling is utilized and the automatic sampler is not activated during the qualifying event, the permittee must utilize manual sampling or rising stage sampling during the next qualifying event. Dilution of samples is not required. Samples may be analyzed directly with a properly calibrated turbidimeter. Samples are not required to be cooled.

(5). Sampling and analysis of the receiving water(s) or outrais beyond the minimum frequency stated in this permit must be reported to EPD as specified in Part IV.E.

C. Sampling Points.

(1). For construction activities the primary permittee must sample all perennial and intermittent streams and other water bodies shown on the USGS topographic map and all other field verified perennial and intermittent streams and other water bodies, or all outfalls into such streams and other water bodies, or a combination thereof. However, provided for in and in accordance with Part IV.D.6.c.(2), of this permit, primary permittees on an infrastructure construction project may sample the representative perennial and intermittent streams, other water bodies or ourtalls, or a combination thereof Samples taken for the purpose of compilance with this permit shall be representative of the monitored activity and representative of the water quality of the receiving water(s) and/or the storm water outfalls using the following minimum guidelines:

(a). The upstream sample for each receiving water(s) must be taken immediately upstream of the confluence of the first storm water discharge from the permitted activity (i.e., the discharge farthest upstream at the site) but downstream of any other storm water discharges not associated with the permitted activity. Where appropriate, several upstream samples from across the receiving water(s) may need to be taken and the arithmetic average of the turbidity of these samples used for the upstream turbidity value.

(b). The downstream sample for each receiving water(s) must be taken downstream of the confluence of the last storm water discharge from the permitted activity (i.e. the discharge farthest downstream at the site) but upstream or any other storm water discharge not associated with the permitted activity. Where appropriate, several downstream samples from across the receiving water(s) may need to be taken and the arithmetic average of the turbidity of these samples used for the downstream turbidity value.

(c). Ideally the samples should be taken from the horizontal and vertical center of the receiving water(s) or the storm water outran channel(s) .

(d). Care should be taken to avoid stirring the bottom sediments in the receiving water(s) or in the outfall storm water channel.

(e). The sampling container should be held so that the opening faces upstream.

(f). The samples should be kept free from floating debris.

(g). Permittees do not have to sample sheetflow that flows onto undisturbed natural areas or areas stabilized by the project. For purposes of this section, stabilized shall mean, for unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures,100% of the soil surface is uniformly covered in permanent vegetation with a density of 70% or greater, or landscaped according to the Plan (uniformly covered with landscaping materials in planned landscaped areas), or equivalent permanent stabilization measures as defined in the Manual (excluding a crop of annual vegetation and a seeding of target crop perennials appropriate for the region). For infrastructure construction projects on land used for agricultural or silvicultural purposes, final stabilization may be accomplished by stabli izing the disturbed land for its agricultural or silvicultural use.

(h). All sampling pursuant to this permit must be done in such a way (including generally accepted sampling methods, locations, timing, and frequency) as to accurately reflect whether storm water runoff from the construction site is in compliance with the standard set forth in Parts III.D.3. or III.D.4., whichever is applicable.

(2). For infrastructure construction projects, the permitee is not required to sample a perennial or intermittent stream or other water bodies (or the associated outfall, if applicable) if the design professional preparing the Plan certifies that an increase in the turbidity of a specific identified receiving water to be sampled will be representative of the increase in the turbidity of a specific identified un-sampled receiving water. A written justification and detailed analysis shall be prepared by the design professional justifying such proposed sampling. A summary chart of the justification and analysis for the representative sampling must be included on the Plan. The justification and analysis shall include the location and description of the specified sampled and un-sampled receiving water and shall contain a detailed comparison and discussion of each such receiving water in the following areas:

(a). site land disturbances and characteristics:

(b). receiving water watershed sizes and characteristics; and

(c). site and watershed runoff characteristics utilizing the methods in Appendix A-1 (United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service's TR-55, Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds) of the most recent version of the "Manual for Erosion and Sedimentation Control in Georgia'' for the various precipitation events and any other such considerations necessary to show that the increase in the turbidity of a specific identified sampled receiving water will be representative of the increases in the turbidity of a specific identified un-sampled receiving waters.

SAMPLING INFORMATION													OUTFALL CHARACTERISTICS				
Monitoring site	Primary or Alternate Site	Location (Sta. and Side)	Name of Receiving water	Applicable construction stage for sampling	Sampling Type (Outfall or Receiving Water)	Drainage Area for the Receiving Water (mi^2)	Upstream Disturbed Area (acres)	Total Project Area (Acres)	Warm or Cold water Stream	Appendix B NTU value (outfall Monitoring Only)	Allowable NTU Increase (Receiving Water Monitoring only)	Location Description	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	DISTURBED AREA (acres)	Average Outfall Slope (Rise/Run)	EROSION SOIL INDEX	Alternate Outfall Drainage Basins
4	Primary	215+74.00,16.6' LT	TRIBUTARY TO NORTH FORK PEACHTREE CREEK	ALL	OUTFALL	1.61	0.85	5.39	WARM	75	N/A	DRAINAGE STRUCTURE A-1	Road Widening	0.85	0.005	3	1,2,3

The primary monitored features specified should be used as the initial sampling locations. An alternate monitored feature may be used if additional sampling is required or to replace a primary monitored feature that is no longer located within an active phase of construction.

PREPARED BY:
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USE ON CONSTRUCTION

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REVISION DATES		
10/09/13		

STATE OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE:

ESPC GENERAL NOTES

INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS
LAVISTA ROD. AT OAK GROVE RD.

DRAWING No. 51- 02