

DATE: OCT 18, 2013

INSPECTIONS

The primary permittee (GDOT) must retain the design professional who prepared the ESPCP, or an alternative design professional approved by EPD in writing, to inspect the installation of the initial sediment storage requirements and perimeter control BMPs within seven (7) days of installation over the entire infrastructure project. Alternatively, for linear infrastructure projects, the permittee must retain either of these personnel to inspect the initial sediment storage requirements and perimeter control BMPs for the initial segment, as defined by Part IV.A.5. of the current GARIO0002 Permit, within seven (7) days of installation and all sediment basins within the entire linear infrastructure project seven (7) days of 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) business days 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 inspections for all new BMP installations.

All other 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.

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

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. The NPDES does not authorize the discharge of soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing or the discharge of wastewater from washout and cleanout of containers for stucco, paint, concrete-form release oils, curing compounds and other construction 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 GARIO0002 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, sanitary sewer and septic systems, 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.

USE OF ALTERNATIVE AND/OR ADDITIONAL BMPS

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 rip rap, 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.

SEDIMENT STORAGE

The site has a total disturbed area of 2.66 acres.

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 BMP's specified in this table.

LOCATION	TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA (ACRES)	DISTURBED AREA (ACRES)	REQUIRED SEDIMENT STORAGE VOLUME (CU. YD.)	TOTAL STORAGE VOLUME PROVIDED (CU. YD.)	SEDIMENT BASINS		INLET SEDIMENT TRAPS (*CU. YD/ EA)		CHECK DAMS (*CU. YD/ EA)		SILT FENCE (0.3 CU. YD. / FT)	
					POND *	TOTAL VOLUME (CU. YD.)	* OF DEVICES	TOTAL VOLUME CU. YD.	* OF DEVICES	TOTAL VOLUME CU. YD.	LENGTH OF FENCE (FT)	TOTAL VOLUME CU. YD.
BASIN 1	2.82	0.78	188.94	63.34	—	—	1	6.60	11	56.74	—	—
BASIN 2	0.47	0.24	31.49	6.18	—	—	—	—	5	6.18	—	—
BASIN 3	2.67	0.48	178.89	13.71	—	—	—	—	1	13.71	—	—
BASIN 4	0.34	0.08	22.78	16.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.00	16.20
BASIN 5	0.45	0.15	30.15	6.60	—	—	1	6.60	—	—	—	—
BASIN 6	1.04	0.14	69.68	6.60	—	—	1	6.60	—	—	—	—
BASIN 7	0.80	0.14	53.60	27.57	—	—	—	—	4	27.57	—	—
BASIN 8	0.27	0.12	18.09	114.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	380.00	114.00
BASIN 9	0.78	0.45	52.26	217.68	—	—	—	—	9	28.68	630.00	189.00
BASIN 10	1.28	0.08	85.76	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10.92	2.66	731.64	471.88	—	—	3	19.80	30	132.88	1064.00	319.20

Basins 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 are not able to achieve the required sediment storage. The quantity of inlet sediment traps is restricted to the number of drop inlets and there is limited proposed ditches/channels along the project, so the number that these BMP's can be accommodated for sediment storage is limited. The use of sediment basins was investigated at each outfall, but their use would significantly increase the disturbed area thus creating more detriment than benefit in this environment. In order to protect the outfalls, matting is used on all proposed slopes steeper than 3:1.

In order to prevent runoff from bypassing inlet sediment traps, a temporary sump shall be installed around all inlet sediment traps that are not located in a low point or an excavated sump. Construct temporary sumps in accordance with Construction Detail D-24C. Temporary sumps shall be installed 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).

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 is called using 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 placed in accordance with GDOT Construction Detail D-24C. The maximum J hook spacing is reached when the top of the J hook is at the same elevation as the bottom of the immediately upgradient J hook. J hooks shall be paid for as silt fence items per linear foot. All cost and other incidental items are included in the cost of installing and maintaining the silt fence.



G R E S H A M
S M I T H A N D
P A R T N E R S

REVISION DATES

10/29/13		

STATE OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE: PROGRAM DELIVERY

ESPC GENERAL NOTES

SR 67 BYPASS/ CR 142/ PULASKI RD

PROJECT: CSSFT-0008-00(618)
COUNTY: BULLOCH

DRAWING No.
51-002