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REVISED October 18, 2013

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 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 states that any disturbed area where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased shall be stabilized within 14 days of such cessation as soon as practicable with a suitable material listed in Standard Specification (or Special Provision) Sections 163,700, or 711. However in special cases, the Project Engineer may require the contractor to perform stabilization more often than 14 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.

The project budget includes sufficient funds for the payment of construction exits. The Contractor is responsible for establishing at least one (1) construction exit per the specifications of the construction exit detail included. In this ESPCP, to facilitate project logistics, the Contractor is also responsible for selecting the location(s) of the construction exit(s).

PHASE 1 - CLEARING AND GRUBBING OPERATIONS

- a. - Orange Barrier fence shall be installed as per the Environmental Commitments Sheet.
- b. - Construction exits shall be installed prior to equipment entering the roadway.
- c. - The contractor shall install silt fence, type C at the base of all fill slopes and along stream buffer perimeters prior to land disturbing activities. In areas where silt fence is not feasible such as parking lots etc. baled straw shall be used.
- d. - All disturbed areas shall be mulched in accordance with GDOT Standard Specifications and the Erosion Control Plan.

Phase 2 - Grading Operations - Drainage Installation

- a. - Installing Pipes: Ensure that additional BMP's are installed as per the erosion control plans prior to extending or replacing existing pipes.
- b. - Grading Ditches and Slopes: As ditches are graded, install silt fence check dams in accordance with the Erosion Control Plans. Mulch all slopes as per GDOT specifications and the Erosion Control Plans. Mulch and seed grass in accordance with the GDOT Standard Specifications. All construction shall yield to local property owner in and out access.

Phase 3 - Paving Operations

- a. - Paving Roadway- Once the pavement has been constructed to the proposed width, temporary and permanent vegetative practices shall be implemented in order to prevent silt from leaving the site in accordance with notes found in the ESPCP General Notes. Install all required Erosion Control mats once slopes are constructed to finished grade.

Phase 4 - Removal of Temporary Items

- a. - All temporary erosion control items shall be removed once acceptable ground cover has been established.

PETROLEUM STORAGE, SPILLS AND LEAKS

These plans expressly delegate the responsibility of proper on-site hazardous material 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 BMP's 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.

RETENTION OF RECORDS

The Department will retain records in accordance with Part V.F of the General Permit GAR 100002.

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 overflowing. 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 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	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (rating values)
GcB	Georgville fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Moderate	Georgville (100%)	Slope/erodibility (0.50)
WeB	Wedowee loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Moderate	Wedowee (100%)	Slope/erodibility (0.50)
WeC	Wedowee loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Moderate	Wedowee (100%)	Slope/erodibility (0.50)
WeD	Wedowee loamy sand, 10 to 15 percent slopes	Severe	Wedowee (100%)	Slope/erodibility (0.95)

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 reference soils on the plans. The NRCS soil survey and soil series maps for the project area are also available online 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 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 spaced 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 costs and other incidental items are included in cost of installing and maintaining the silt fence.

SITE STABILIZATION AND BMP MAINTENANCE MEASURES

See the Department's Standard Specifications (or Special Provisions) 161, 163, 165, 700, 711, and other contract documents for stabilization and maintenance measures.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Where attainable, locate waste collection areas, dumpsters, trash cans and portable toilets at least 50 feet away from streets, gutters, water courses 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

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 BMP's for the initial segment, as defined by Part V.A.5. of the current GAR100002 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 Specification (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.

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 cleanup of containers for stucco, paint, concrete-form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials.

DEWATERING 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 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.

ALTERNATIVE 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 sediment 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 7.23 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 BMPs specified in this table.

OUTFALL ID	TOTAL DRAINAGE	DISTURBED AREA (acres)	REQUIRED SEDIMENT STORAGE VOLUME (yd ³)	TOTAL STORAGE VOLUME PROVIDED (yd ³)	CHECK DAM		SILT FENCE STORAGE	
					# of Devices	Total Volume (yd ³)	LIN. FT.	CU. YDS.
Sta 130+88.50 100.3 FT RT	5.84	0.47	391.28	391.23	9	43.47		
Sta 135+44 100 FT LT	3.83	1.82	256.61	256.32	36	7.12		
Sta 151+49.20 74.1 RT	15.62	2.10	1046.54	1046.52	17	61.56		
SHEET FLOW	2.84	1.75	190.28	190.28			2497	861.46
Sta 135+41 SPILLWAY	1.11	0.0	74.37	74.37				
TOTAL	29.25	6.14	1959.08	1958.72	62	112.15	2497	861.46

<p>GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</p>	REVISION DATES		STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
			OFFICE: <i>Tennille District</i>	
			ESPC GENERAL NOTES	
			DRAWING No.	
			51-001	