

**SEDIMENT STORAGE:** The site has a total disturbed area of 16.79 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.

Drainage Area Number	Total Drainage Area (acres)	Disturbed Area (acres)	Required (I) Sediment Storage Volume (CY)	Total Storage Volume Provided (CY)	Bypass Area (ac)	Diversions			Inlet Sediment Traps (Sd2-F)		Silt Fence and J-Hooks		Filter Ring		Rock Filter Dam	
						No. of Acres Diverted	No. of Stone Devices	Total Volume	No. of Devices	Total Volume (CY)	Linear Feet	Total Volume (CY)	No. of Devices	Total Volume (CY)	No. of Devices	Total Volume (CY)
1	0.11	0.11	7.37	21.45	-	-	2	21.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	4.17	0.22	22.11	69.99	-	3.84	2	32.31	-	-	225	37.68	-	-	-	-
3	3.12	0.14	13.40	27.37	-	2.92	2	27.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHEET FLOW	4	0.85	0.85	56.95	198.99	-	-	-	-	-	1188	198.99	-	-	-	-
	5	91.05	5.97	557.44	983.33	76.65	6.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5A	3.27	1.54	219.09	250.20	-	-	23	148.19	-	-	609	102.01	-	-	-
	5B	1.88	1.26	125.96	192.46	-	-	29	192.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5C	1.29	1.29	86.43	266.32	-	-	12	73.79	-	-	1102	184.59	-	2	7.94
	5D	1.88	1.88	125.96	274.35	-	-	6	36.88	-	-	1394	233.50	-	1	3.97
SHEET FLOW	6	2.86	2.47	191.62	696.97	-	-	-	-	-	4161	696.97	-	-	-	-
	7	144.34	5.26	338.35	1882.94	132.70	8.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7A	3.45	2.76	231.15	1333.90	-	-	24	738.44	-	-	3555	595.46	-	-	-
	7B	1.53	2.32	102.51	486.23	-	-	10	199.30	-	-	1463	245.05	-	-	-
	7C	0.24	0.18	16.08	104.69	-	-	-	-	-	625	104.69	-	-	-	-
	8	77.09	0.76	219.09	327.95	41.06	32.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8A	0.15	0.13	10.05	41.55	-	-	1	14.08	-	-	164	27.47	-	-	-
	8B*	1.95	0.14	130.65	74.92	-	-	1	19.02	-	-	310	51.93	-	1	3.97
	8C	0.31	0.32	20.77	108.42	-	-	4	56.33	-	-	311	52.09	-	-	-
	8D	0.94	0.17	62.98	103.06	-	-	1	19.02	-	-	478	80.07	-	1	3.97
	9	1.01	1.01	67.67	190.21	-	-	12	71.62	-	-	708	118.59	-	-	-

\*Outfall 8B: The total sediment storage volume provided in Outfall 8B is less than the required 67 CY of sediment storage per acre due to the large size of undisturbed land upstream of the outfall. The total area of Basin 8B is 1.95 AC while the disturbed area for the basin is 0.24 AC. BMPs shown in the table are sufficient to control sediment created by the disturbed area.

**Notes:**  
 (1) The Required Sediment Storage Volume was calculated using the Total Drainage Area minus the diverted area and minus the bypass areas. The diverted area is the total area being diverted from the disturbed area with the installation of diversions. Diversions will be installed before any earthwork begins. The bypass area is the area that does not impact the disturbed area.  
 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.

**MONITORING GENERAL NOTES:**  
 The total site size is 18.55 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 types are new road on fill, new road in cut, road widening, and maintenance/safety. The disturbed area classes are less than or equal to 1 acre, greater than 1 acre to less than 2 acres, and equal to or greater than 2 acres. The average outfall slope is mild if it is equal to or less than 0.03, and steep if it is greater than 0.03. The soil erosion index is low if it is less than or equal to 5 and high if it is greater than 5. After evaluation of these characteristics as presented in the project's drainage area map, hydrology and hydraulic studies, construction plans, geotechnical soil survey, and erosion sedimentation and pollution control plans, the Department has determined that representative sampling is valid for the duration of the project. The table shows the groups of similar outfall drainage basins.

The increase in turbidity at the specified locations in the table below will be representative of the alternate outfall drainage basins when similar outfall drainage basins exist. Approved primary and alternate representative monitored features are identified in the table below.

Primary Monitored Feature	SAMPLING INFORMATION										OUTFALL CHARACTERISTICS				
	Location (Sta. and Offset)	Name of Receiving water	Applicable construction stage for monitoring	Sampling Type (Outfall or Receiving Water)	Drainage Area for the Receiving Water (Sq. mi)	Upstream Disturbed Area (Ac)	Warm or Cold water Stream	Appendix B NTU value (outfall Monitoring Only)	Allowable NTU Increase (For Receiving Water)	Location Description	Construction Activity	Disturbed Area (AC)	Average Outfall Slope (rise/run)	Soil Erosion Index	Alternate Outfall Drainage Basins
5	SR 90 STA 63+88.81' LT	CAMP CREEK	All	Outfall	0.1423	5.97	Warm	50	-	Downstream of Culvert	New Road-construction	5.97	0.017	9	N/A
7	SR 90 STA 88+62.42' LT	CAMP CREEK	All	Outfall	0.2255	5.26	Warm	50	-	Downstream of Culvert	New Road-construction	5.26	0.056	9	N/A

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 the active phase of construction.

# NOTED

**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 ESFCP 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).

**STREAM BUFFER ENCROACHMENT**  
 Stream Buffers are not impacted by this project.

**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 the pit. 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 shall be graded to match the elevation of the surrounding areas smoothed out. 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 a 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 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."

REVISION DATES		STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OFFICE: PROGRAM DELIVERY	
		ESPC GENERAL NOTES	
		SR 90 AT CSX RAIL ROAD	
		DRAWING No. 51-003	

