

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 located further than 1 linear mile upstream 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).

24 Hour Contact:

Name

Phone Number

Contractor shall complete the information in this box.

STREAM BUFFER ENCROACHMENT

Stream Buffers are impacted by this project. The contractor is not authorized to enter into stream buffers, except as described in the table below:

Name (name or number of feature)	Location of Buffered Streams and State Waters **			Stream Type (Warm/Cold Water) *	Buffer Impacted (Yes/No)	Buffer Variance Required?
	Alignment	Begin Sta (Lt or RT)	End Sta (Lt or RT)			
Bridge #1	SR 18	515+76	517+15	Warm	Yes	Exempt
Detour Bridge	SR 18 Detour	610+72	611+93	Warm	Yes	Exempt

Stream buffer will be impacted by construction, removal of detour bridge bents, and demo and construction of proposed bridge bents. Access to the stream will be required and no orange barrier fence can be practically used. There are 5 intermediate bents located within the stream buffer and one bent located within the stream banks.

* Warm water streams have a 25-foot minimum buffer as measured from the wretched vegetation. Cold water streams have a 50-foot buffer as measured from the wretched vegetation.
 ** Locations are approximate, a detailed location of stream buffers and authorized work areas are shown on the individual BMP sheets.

MONITORING GENERAL NOTES:

Representative sampling may be utilized on this project. The characteristics of the individual watersheds along the project corridor have been carefully evaluated and compared on the basis of drainage characteristics, watershed size, land disturbance and earth work. After evaluation of these items as presented in the projects drainage area maps, hydrology and hydraulic studies, construction plans and erosion sedimentation and pollution control plans, it has been determined that the increase in turbidity at the specified locations will be representative of the increase in turbidity for all waters leaving the site. Approved primary and alternate representative monitoring sites are identified in the table:

Monitoring Site	Primary or Alternate site	Location (Sta. and side)	Name of Receiving water.	Applicable construction stage for monitoring	Sampling Type (Outfall or Receiving Water)	Drainage Area (For the receiving water)	Disturbed Area	Warm or Cold water Stream	Appendix B NTU value (Outfall Monitoring Only)	Allowable NTU Increase (For Receiving Water)	Location Description
Upstream	Primary	516+31 Lt	Potato Cr	All	Receiving	64 sq mi	5 acres	Warm	N/A	N/A	95' LT
Downstream	Primary	516+96 Rt	Potato Cr	All	Receiving	64 sq mi	5 acres	Warm	N/A	25	44' RT

(According to the EPD, additional monitoring sites may be required depending on significant changes in typical sections)

The primary site specified should be used as the initial sampling location. The alternate sampling sites may be used if additional sampling is required and/or if the primary sampling site is no longer located within the active phase of construction.

MONITORING SAMPLING METHODS & PROCEDURES

See Special Provision 167 and other contract documents for Monitoring Sampling Methods and Procedures.

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 portland cement concrete delivery 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 travel way, including shoulders, for a wash/pit area. 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) the pit is located away from a storm drain, stream or river, (2) the pit is accessible to the vehicle being used for wash-down, (3) the pit has enough volume for wash-down water, and (4) make sure you have permission to use the area for wash-down. On some sites, you may not have permission or access to a location which allows for a wash-down pit. In those cases, the Contractor may have to wash-down into a wheelbarrow or other container and carry the container for transport 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".

LD ACTIVITIES NOT INCLUDED IN THESE PLANS

These plans do not account for land disturbance activities performed by the contractor associated with on-site soil stockpiles, a lay-down yard or staging areas, job site trailers and personal or equipment parking. Off-site borrow or stock pile sites are not included in these plans and require separate NPDES plans and permits.

LOWE ENGINEERS

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REVISION DATES

STATE OF GEORGIA
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 OFFICE: CONSULTANT DESIGN

ESPC GENERAL NOTES

SR 18 BRIDGE
 OVER POTATO CREEK

DRAWING No.
51-02

