

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

The Contractor is not authorized to enter into stream buffers.

\*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	Disturbed Area	Warm or Cold water Stream	Appendix B NTU value (outfall Monitoring Only)	Allowable NTU Increase (For Receiving Water)	Location Description
1	PRIMARY	SR 166 117+70, LT	BUFFALO CREEK	ALL STAGES	OUTFALL	40.49	0.42	WARM	75 NTU		PIPE OUTFALL
2	ALTERNATE	SR 166 119+85, LT	BUFFALO CREEK	ALL STAGES	OUTFALL	48.06	1.39	WARM	75 NTU		PIPE OUTFALL
3	ALTERNATE	RAMP C 63+14, LT	BUFFALO CREEK	ALL STAGES	OUTFALL	2.17	0.11	WARM	75 NTU		PIPE OUTFALL

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".

Outfalls for this project are located less than one (1) linear mile upstream of Buffalo Creek, which is a "Blo F" (Impaired fish community) impaired stream segment that has been listed for criteria violated within category 4a and 5 with the potential cause of "UR" (urban runoff).

The contractor must place a large sign (minimum 4 feet x 8 feet) on the site visible from the roadway identifying the construction site, the permittee(s), and the contact person(s) and telephone number(s).

The contractor must use anionic polyacrylamide (PAM) and/or mulch to stabilize areas left disturbed for more than seven (7) calendar days in accordance with Part III, D.I. of the NPDES Permit GAR 100003.

The contractor must use certified personnel to conduct inspections at least once every seven calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of the storm that is 0.5 inches or greater in accordance with part IV.D.4.a.(2). (A) - (C) of this permit.

The contractor must apply the appropriate Georgia Department of Transportation approved erosion control matting or blankets or bonded fiber matrix to all slopes steeper than 3:1.

APPENDIX  
THE ES&PC PLAN MUST INCLUDE AT LEAST FOUR (4) OF THE FOLLOWING BMPs FOR THOSE AREAS OF THE SITE WHICH DISCHARGE TO A IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT AND FOR SITES WHICH EPD HAS APPROVED IN WRITING A REQUEST TO DISTURB 50 ACRES OR MORE AT ANY ONE TIME.

# VOID

Plan Page #	Included Y/N	
	N	a. During construction activities, double the width of the 25 foot undisturbed vegetated buffer along all State waters requiring a buffer and the 50 foot undisturbed vegetated buffer along all State waters classified as 'trout streams' requiring a buffer. During construction activities, EPD will not grant variances to any such buffers that are increased in width.
	N	b. Increase all temporary sediment basins and retrofitted storm water management basins to provide sediment storage of at least 3600 cubic feet (134 cubic yards) per acre drained.
	N	c. Use baffles in all temporary sediment basins and retrofitted storm water management basins to at least double the conventional flow path length to the outlet structure.
51-02	Y	d. Place a large sign (minimum 4 feet x 8 feet) on the site visible from the roadway identifying the construction site, the permittee(s), and the contact person(s) and telephone number(s).
51-02	Y	e. Use anionic polyacrylamide (PAM) and/or mulch to stabilize areas left disturbed for more than seven (7) calendar days in accordance with Part III, D.I. of the NPDES Permit GAR 100003.
	N	f. Conduct turbidity and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) sampling after every rain event of 0.5 inch or greater within any 24 hour period, recognizing the exceptions specified in Part IV.D.6.d. of the NPDES Permit GAR 100003.
	N	g. Comply with the applicable end-of-pipe turbidity effluent limit, without the "BMP defense" as provided for in O.C.G.A. 12-7-6 (a)(1).
	N	h. Limit the total planned site disturbance to less than 50% impervious surfaces (excluding any State-mandated buffer areas from such calculations).
	N	i. Limit the amount of disturbed area at any one time to no greater than 25 acres or 50% of the total planned site, whichever is less.
	N	j. Use "Dirt II" techniques to model and manage storm water runoff (e.g., seep berms, sand filters, anionic Pam), available on the EPD website, www.gaepd.org.
	N	k. Add appropriate organic soil amendments (e.g., compost) and conduct pre- and post-construction soil sampling to a depth of six (6) inches to document improved levels of soil carbon after final stabilization of the construction site.
	N	l. Use mulch filter berms, in addition to a silt fence, on the site perimeter wherever storm water may be discharged.
51-02	Y	m. Apply the appropriate Georgia Department of Transportation approved erosion control matting or blankets or bonded fiber matrix to all slopes steeper than 3:1.
	N	n. Use appropriate erosion control matting or blankets instead of concrete in construction storm water ditches and storm drainages designed for a 25 year, 24 hour rainfall event.
	N	o. Use anionic PAM under a passive dosing method (e.g., flocculant blocks) within construction storm water ditches and storm drainages that feed into temporary sediment basins and retrofitted management basins.
	N	p. Install sod for a minimum 20 foot width, in lieu of seeding, along the site perimeter wherever storm water may be discharged.
	N	q. Use a surface draining skimmer designed to drain temporary sediment basins and retrofitted storm water management basins over a minimum three (3) day period.
		r. Certified personnel shall conduct inspections at least twice every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of the storm that is 0.5 inches rainfall or greater in accordance with Part IV.D.4.a.(2). (a) - (c), Part IV.D.4.b.(3). (a) - (c) or Part IV.D.4.c.(2). (a) - (c) of the NPDES Permit GAR 100003, as applicable. ( *If working under NPDES Permit GAR 100002 see below* )
51-02	Y	r.1. *Certified personnel shall conduct inspections at least once every seven calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of the storm that is 0.5 inches or greater in accordance with part IV.D.4.a.(2). (A) - (C) of this permit.*
	N	s. Apply the appropriate compost blankets (minimum depth 1.5 inches) to protect soil surfaces until vegetation is established during the final stabilization phase of the construction activity.
	N	t. Use alternative BMPs whose performance has been documented to be superior to conventional BMPs as certified by a Design Professional (unless disapproved by EPD or the State Soil and Water Conservation Commission). ( If using this item please refer to the Alternative BMP guidance document found at www.gaswcc.georgia.gov )

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2011



REVISION DATES	REQUESTED BY	STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OFFICE: PROGRAM DELIVERY EROSION, SEDIMENTATION & POLLUTION CONTROL GENERAL NOTES SR1/US 27 @ SR166 INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION PI NO: 621990	DRAWING No. <b>51-02</b>