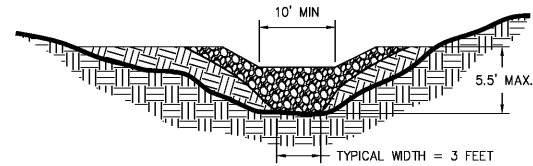


CROSS-SECTION



TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP ROCK OUTLET (Sd4-C)
SCALE: N.T.S.

DEFINITION
CONTROLLING SURFACE AND AIR MOVEMENT OF DUST ON CONSTRUCTION SITES, ROADS, AND DEMOLITION SITES.

PURPOSE
TO PREVENT SURFACE AND AIR MOVEMENT OF DUST FROM EXPOSED SOIL SURFACES. TO REDUCE THE PRESENCE OF AIRBORNE SUBSTANCES WHICH MAY BE HARMFUL OR INJURIOUS TO HUMAN HEALTH, WELFARE, OR SAFETY, OR TO ANIMALS OR PLANT LIFE.

CONDITIONS
THIS PRACTICE IS APPLICABLE TO AREAS SUBJECT TO SURFACE AND AIR MOVEMENT OF DUST WHERE ON AND OFF-SITE DAMAGE OCCUR WITHOUT TREATMENT.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A. TEMPORARY METHODS
MULCHES. SEE STANDARD Ds1 - DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY). SYNTHETIC RESINS MAY BE USED INSTEAD OF ASPHALT TO BIND MULCH MATERIAL. REFER TO STANDARD Td-TACKIFIERS AND BINDERS. RESINS SUCH AS CURASOL OR TERRATAK SHOULD BE USED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

VEGETATIVE COVER. SEE STANDARD Ds2 - DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING).
SPRAY-ON ADHESIVES. THESE ARE USED ON MINERAL SOILS (NOT EFFECTIVE ON MUCK SOILS). KEEP TRAFFIC OFF THESE AREAS. REFER TO STANDARD Td-TACKIFIERS AND BINDERS ILLAGE. THIS PRACTICE IS DESIGNED TO ROUGHEN AND BRIN G GLODS TO THE SURFACE. IT IS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE WHICH SHOULD BE USED BEFORE WIND EROSION STARTS. BEGON PLOWING ON WINDWARD SIDE OF SITE. CHISEL-TYPE PLOWS SPACED ABOUT 12 INCHES APART, SPRING-TOOTHED HARROWS, AND SIMILAR PLOWS ARE EXAMPLES OF EQUIPMENT WHICH MAY PRODUCE THE DESIRED EFFECT.

IRRIGATION. THIS IS GENERALLY DONE AS AN EMERGENCY TREATMENT. SITE IS SPRINKLED WITH WATER UNTIL THE SURFACE IS WET. REPEAT AS NEEDED.
BARRIERS. SOLID BOARD FENCES, SNOWFENCES, BURLAP FENCES, GRATE WALLS, SALES OF HAY AND SIMILAR MATERIAL CAN BE USED TO CONTROL AIR CURRENTS AND SOIL BLOWING. BARRIERS PLACED AT RIGHT ANGLES TO PREVAILING CURRENTS AT INTERVALS OF ABOUT 15 TIMES THEIR HEIGHT ARE EFFECTIVE IN CONTROLLING WIND EROSION.

CHLORINE. APPLY AT RATE THAT WILL KEEP SURFACE MOIST. MAY NEED RETREATMENT.

B. PERMANENT METHODS
PERMANENT VEGETATION. SEE STANDARD Ds3 - DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION). EXISTING TREES AND LARGE SHRUBS MAY AFFORD VALUABLE PROTECTION IF LEFT IN PLACE.
TOPDRESSING. THIS ENTAILS COVERING THE SURFACE WITH LESS EROSION MATERIAL. SEE STANDARD Td-TACKIFIERS AND BINDERS.
STONE. COVER SURFACE WITH CRUSHED STONE OR COARSE GRAVEL. SEE STANDARD Cr - CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION

DUST CONTROL (Du)
SCALE: N.T.S.

Month	Temporary Cover (Ds2)		Permanent Cover (Ds3)	
	Seedling Alone	Rate per Acre	Seedling Alone	Rate per Acre
January	Rye grass 40 lbs. 3 bu.	10 lbs. .5 bu.	Unhulled Bermuda Sericea Lespedeza (1)	10 lbs. 6 lbs. 75 lbs.
February	Annual Lespedeza 40 lbs. 3 bu.	10 lbs. .5 bu.	Unhulled Bermuda Sericea Lespedeza (1)	10 lbs. 6 lbs. 75 lbs.
March	Weeping Lovegrass Annual Lespedeza	4 lbs. 40 lbs.	Penacola Bahia Hulled Bermuda Sericea Lespedeza (2)	10 lbs. 30 lbs. 60 lbs.
April	Weeping Lovegrass Sudan Grass	4 lbs. 40 lbs.	Penacola Bahia Weeping Lovegrass Hulled Bermuda Sericea Lespedeza (2)	10 lbs. 6 lbs. 6 lbs. 60 lbs.
May	Weeping Lovegrass Sudan Grass	4 lbs. 40 lbs.	Penacola Bahia Weeping Lovegrass Hulled Bermuda Sericea Lespedeza (2)	10 lbs. 6 lbs. 6 lbs. 60 lbs.
June	Pearl Millet Sudan Grass	50 lbs. 40 lbs.	Penacola Bahia Hulled Bermuda	60 lbs. 30 lbs. 10 lbs.
July	Pearl Millet Sudan Grass	50 lbs. 40 lbs.	Penacola Bahia	60 lbs. 30 lbs.
August	Pearl Millet Rye	50 lbs. 3 bu.	Penacola Bahia	60 lbs. 30 lbs.
September	Rye Oats	4 bu. 1 bu.	Sericea Lespedeza (1)	75 lbs. ---
October	Rye Oats Rye Barley	4 bu. 3 bu. 3 bu. 3 bu.	Sericea Lespedeza (1)	75 lbs. ---
November	Rye Oats Rye Barley	4 bu. 3 bu. 3 bu. 3 bu.	Sericea Lespedeza (1) Unhulled Bermuda	75 lbs. 10 lbs. 6 lbs.
December	Rye Oats Rye Barley	4 bu. 3 bu. 3 bu. 3 bu.	Sericea Lespedeza (1) Unhulled Bermuda	75 lbs. 10 lbs. 6 lbs.

FERTILIZER:

YEAR	ANALYSIS N-P-K	RATE	N TOP DRESSING RATE
FIRST	6-12-12	1500 LBS/AC	50-100 LBS/AC
SECOND	6-12-12	800 LBS/AC	50-100 LBS/AC
MAINTENANCE	10-10-10	400 LBS/AC	30 LBS/AC

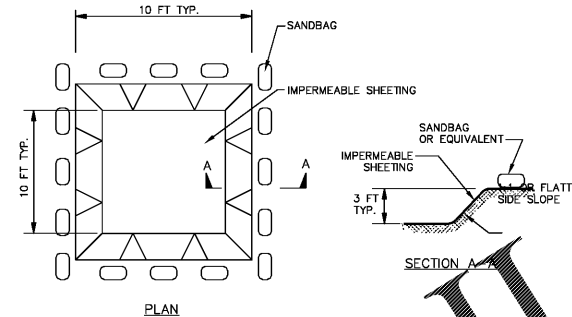
FOR BEST RESULTS TAKE AT LEAST ONE SAMPLE OF SOIL TO THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT FOR ANALYSIS TO DETERMINE THE BEST FERTILIZER

- Dry straw or dry hay of good quality and free of weed seeds can be used. Dry straw shall be applied at the rate of 2 tons per acre. Dry hay shall be applied at a rate of 1 1/2 tons per acre.
- Wood cellulose mulch or wood pulp fiber shall be used with hydraulic seeding. It shall be applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. Dry straw or dry hay shall be applied (at the rate indicated above) after hydraulic seeding.
- One thousand pounds of wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber, which includes a tackifier, shall be used with hydraulic seeding on slopes 3/4:1 or steeper.
- Sericea Lespedeza hay containing mature seed shall be applied at a rate of three tons per acre.
- Pine straw or pine bark shall be applied at a thickness of 3 inches for bedding purposes. Other suitable materials in sufficient quantity may be used where ornamentals or other ground covers are planted. This is not appropriate for seeded areas.
- When using temporary erosion control blankets or block sod, mulch is not required.

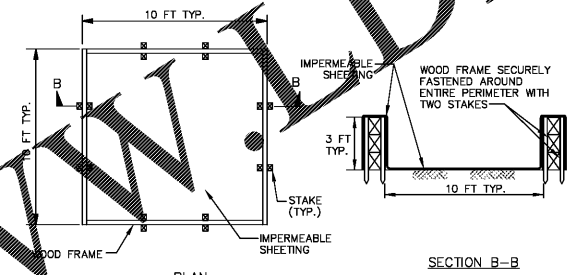
Agricultural lime is required unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Apply agricultural lime at a rate of one ton per acre. Graded areas require lime application. Soils can be tested to determine if fertilizer is needed. On reasonably fertile soils or soil material, fertilizer is not required. For soils with very low fertility, 500 to 700 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer or the equivalent per acre (12-16 lbs./1,000 sq. ft.) shall be applied. Fertilizer should be applied before land preparation and incorporated with a disk, ripper or chisel.

GRASSING TEMPORARY/PERMANENT (Ds2, Ds3)
SCALE: N.T.S.

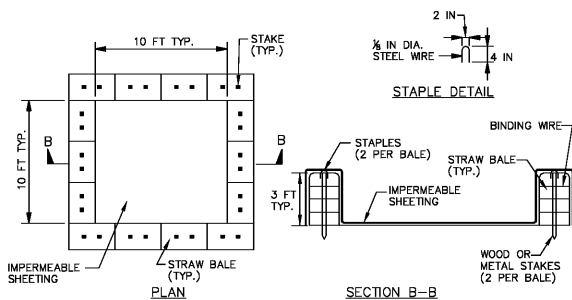
MULCHING (Ds1)
SCALE: N.T.S.



EXCAVATED WASHOUT STRUCTURE



WASHOUT STRUCTURE WITH WOOD PLANKS



WASHOUT STRUCTURE WITH STRAW BALES

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- LOCATE WASHOUT STRUCTURE A MINIMUM OF 50 FEET AWAY FROM OPEN CHANNELS, STORM DRAIN INLETS, SENSITIVE AREAS, WETLANDS, BUFFERS AND WATER COURSES AND AWAY FROM CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC.
- SIZE WASHOUT STRUCTURE FOR VOLUME NECESSARY TO CONTAIN WASH WATER AND SOLIDS AND MAINTAIN AT LEAST 4 INCHES OF FREEBOARD. TYPICAL DIMENSIONS ARE 10 FEET X 10 FEET X 3 FEET DEEP.
- PREPARE SOIL BASE FREE OF ROCKS OR OTHER DEBRIS THAT MAY CAUSE TEARS OR HOLES IN THE LINER. FOR LINER, USE 10 MIL OR THICKER UV RESISTANT, IMPERMEABLE SHEETING, FREE OF HOLES AND TEARS OR OTHER DEFECTS THAT COMPROMISE IMPERMEABILITY OF THE MATERIAL.
- PROVIDE A SIGN FOR THE WASHOUT IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE FACILITY.
- KEEP CONCRETE WASHOUT STRUCTURE WATER TIGHT. REPLACE IMPERMEABLE LINER IF DAMAGED (E.G., RIPPED OR PUNCTURED). EMPTY OR REPLACE WASHOUT STRUCTURE THAT IS 75 PERCENT FULL, AND DISPOSE OF ACCUMULATED MATERIAL PROPERLY. DO NOT REUSE PLASTIC LINER. WET-VACUUM STORED LIQUIDS THAT HAVE NOT EVAPORATED AND DISPOSE OF IN AN APPROVED MANNER PRIOR TO FORECASTED RAINSTORMS. REMOVE LIQUIDS OR COVER STRUCTURE TO PREVENT OVERFLOWS. REMOVE HARDENED SOLIDS, WHOLE OR BROKEN UP, FOR DISPOSAL OR RECYCLING. MAINTAIN RUNOFF DIVERSION AROUND EXCAVATED WASHOUT STRUCTURE UNTIL STRUCTURE IS REMOVED.

NOTE: WASHOUT OF THE CONCRETE TRUCK DRUM AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE IS PROHIBITED.

CONCRETE WASH DOWN AREA DETAIL (CSW)
SCALE: N.T.S.

CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
PURPOSE - PREVENT OR REDUCE THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS TO STORM WATER FROM CONCRETE WASTE BY CONDUCTING WASHOUT OFFSITE, OR PERFORMING ONSITE WASHOUT IN DESIGNATED AREA TO PREVENT POLLUTANTS FROM ENTERING SURFACE WATERS OR GROUNDWATER.

CONDITIONS OF USE - CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ARE IMPLEMENTED ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS WHERE:

- CONCRETE IS USED AS A CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL
- IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DISPOSE OF ALL CONCRETE WASTE WATER AND WASHOUT OFFSITE (READY MIX PLANT, ETC.).
- CONCRETE TRUCKS, PUMPS, OR OTHER CONCRETE COATED EQUIPMENT ARE WASHED ONSITE.

DESIGN AND INSTALLATION SPECIFICATIONS

IMPLEMENTATION - THE FOLLOWING STEPS WILL HELP REDUCE STORMWATER POLLUTION FROM CONCRETE WASTES:
PERFORM WASHOUT OF CONCRETE TRUCKS OFFSITE OR IN DESIGNATED CONCRETE WASHOUT AREAS ONLY.
DO NOT WASH OFF CONCRETE TRUCKS ON THE GROUND, OR INTO STORM DRAINS, OPEN DITCHES, STREETS, OR STREAMS.
DO NOT ALLOW EXCESS CONCRETE TO BE DUMPED ONSITE, EXCEPT IN DESIGNATED CONCRETE WASHOUT AREAS.
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREAS MAY BE PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT CONTAINERS, OR SELF-INSTALLED STRUCTURES (ABOVE-GRADE OR BELOW-GRADE).
PREFABRICATED CONTAINERS ARE MOST RESISTANT TO DAMAGE AND PROTECT AGAINST SPILLS AND LEAKS. COMPANIES MAY OFFER DELIVERY SERVICE AND PROVIDE REGULAR MAINTENANCE AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE.
IF SELF-INSTALLED CONCRETE WASHOUT AREAS ARE USED, BELOW-GRADE STRUCTURES ARE PREFERRED OVER ABOVE-GRADE STRUCTURES BECAUSE THEY ARE LESS PRONE TO SPILLS AND LEAKS.
SELF-INSTALLED ABOVE-GRADE STRUCTURES SHOULD ONLY BE USED IF EXCAVATION IS NOT PRACTICAL.

EDUCATION - THE FOLLOWING EDUCATION PRACTICES ARE RECOMMENDED:

- DISCUSS THE CONCRETE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES DESCRIBED IN THIS BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE WITH THE READY-MIX CONCRETE SUPPLIER BEFORE ANY DELIVERIES ARE MADE.
- EDUCATE EMPLOYEES AND SUBCONTRACTORS ON THE CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES DESCRIBED IN THIS SECTION.
- ARRANGE FOR CONTRACTOR'S SUPERINTENDENT OR LEVEL 1A CERTIFIED PERSONNEL TO OVERSEE AND ENFORCE CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES.
- A SIGN SHOULD BE INSTALLED ADJACENT TO EACH TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY TO INFORM CONCRETE EQUIPMENT OPERATORS TO UTILIZE THE PROPER FACILITIES.

CONTRACTS - INCORPORATE REQUIREMENTS FOR CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT INTO CONCRETE SUPPLIER AND SUBCONTRACTOR AGREEMENTS.

LOCATION AND PLACEMENT - THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES SHALL BE USED WHEN LOCATING AND PLACING THE CONCRETE WASH-OUT AREA:

- LOCATE WASHOUT AREA AT LEAST 50 FEET FROM SENSITIVE AREAS SUCH AS STORM DRAINS, OPEN DITCHES, OR WATER BODIES, INCLUDING WETLANDS.
- ALLOW CONVENIENT ACCESS FOR CONCRETE TRUCKS, PREFERABLY NEAR THE AREA WHERE THE CONCRETE IS BEING POURED.
- IF TRUCKS NEED TO LEAVE A PAVED AREA TO ACCESS WASHOUT, PREVENT TRACK-OUT WITH A CONSTRUCTION EXIT.
- THE NUMBER OF FACILITIES YOU INSTALL SHOULD DEPEND ON THE EXPECTED DEMAND FOR STORAGE CAPACITY.
- ON LARGE SITES WITH EXTENSIVE CONCRETE WORK, WASHOUTS SHOULD BE PLACED IN MULTIPLE LOCATIONS FOR EASE OF USE BY CONCRETE TRUCK DRIVERS.

ONSITE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY, TRANSIT TRUCK WASHOUT PROCEDURES:

- TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHALL BE LOCATED A MINIMUM OF 50 FT. FROM SENSITIVE AREAS INCLUDING STORM DRAIN INLETS, OPEN DRAIN FACILITIES, AND WATERCOURSES.
- CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY AND SIZE TO CONTAIN ALL LIQUID AND CONCRETE WASTE GENERATED BY WASHOUT OPERATIONS.
- APPROXIMATELY 7 GALLONS OF WASH WATER ARE USED TO WASH ONE TRUCK CHUTE.
- APPROXIMATELY 50 GALLONS ARE USED TO WASH OUT THE HOPPER OF A CONCRETE PUMP TRUCK.
- WASHOUT OF CONCRETE TRUCKS SHALL BE PERFORMED IN DESIGNATED AREAS ONLY.
- CONCRETE WASHOUT FROM CONCRETE PUMPER BINS CAN BE WASHED INTO CONCRETE PUMPER TRUCKS AND DISCHARGED INTO DESIGNATED WASHOUT AREA OR PROPERLY DISPOSED OF OFFSITE.
- ONCE CONCRETE WASTES ARE WASHED INTO THE DESIGNATED AREA AND ALLOWED TO HARDEN, THE CONCRETE SHOULD BE BROKEN UP, REMOVED, AND DISPOSED OF PER APPLICABLE SOLID WASTE REGULATIONS. DISPOSE OF HARDENED CONCRETE ON A REGULAR BASIS.

TEMPORARY ABOVE-GRADE CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY

- TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY (TYPE ABOVE GRADE) SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED AS SHOWN ON THE DETAILS WITH A RECOMMENDED MINIMUM LENGTH AND MINIMUM WIDTH OF 10 FT., BUT WITH SUFFICIENT QUANTITY AND VOLUME TO CONTAIN ALL LIQUID AND CONCRETE WASTE GENERATED BY WASHOUT OPERATIONS.
- PLASTIC LINING MATERIAL SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 10 MIL POLYETHYLENE SHEETING AND SHOULD BE FREE OF HOLES, TEARS, OR OTHER DEFECTS THAT COMPROMISE THE IMPERMEABILITY OF THE MATERIAL.

TEMPORARY BELOW-GRADE CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY

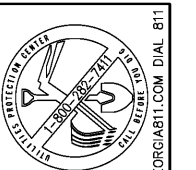
- TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES (TYPE BELOW GRADE) SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED WITH A RECOMMENDED MINIMUM LENGTH AND MINIMUM WIDTH OF 10 FT. THE QUANTITY AND VOLUME SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO CONTAIN ALL LIQUID AND CONCRETE WASTE GENERATED BY WASHOUT OPERATIONS.
- PLASTIC LINING MATERIAL SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 10 MIL POLYETHYLENE SHEETING AND SHOULD BE FREE OF HOLES, TEARS, OR OTHER DEFECTS THAT COMPROMISE THE IMPERMEABILITY OF THE MATERIAL.
- LINER SEAMS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURERS' RECOMMENDATIONS.
- SOIL BASE SHALL BE PREPARED FREE OF ROCKS OR OTHER DEBRIS THAT MAY CAUSE TEARS OR HOLES IN THE PLASTIC LINING MATERIAL.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

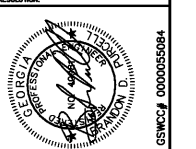
- INSPECT AND VERIFY THAT CONCRETE WASHOUT BMPs ARE IN PLACE PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONCRETE WORK.
- DURING PERIODS OF CONCRETE WORK, INSPECT DAILY TO VERIFY CONTINUED PERFORMANCE.
- CHECK OVERALL CONDITION AND PERFORMANCE.
- CHECK REMAINING CAPACITY (% FULL).
- IF USING SELF-INSTALLED WASHOUT FACILITIES, VERIFY PLASTIC LINERS ARE INTACT AND SIDEWALLS ARE NOT DAMAGED.
- IF USING PREFABRICATED CONTAINERS, CHECK FOR LEAKS.
- WASHOUT FACILITIES SHALL BE MAINTAINED TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE HOLDING CAPACITY WITH A MINIMUM FREEBOARD OF 12 INCHES.
- WASHOUT FACILITIES MUST BE CLEANED, OR NEW FACILITIES MUST BE CONSTRUCTED AND READY FOR USE ONCE THE WASHOUT IS 75% FULL.
- IF THE WASHOUT IS NEARING CAPACITY, VACUUM AND DISPOSE OF THE WASTE MATERIAL IN AN APPROVED MANNER.
- DO NOT DISCHARGE LIQUID OR SLURRY TO WATERWAYS, STORM DRAINS OR DIRECTLY ONTO GROUND.
- DO NOT USE SANITARY SEWER WITHOUT LOCAL APPROVAL.
- PLACE A SECURE, NON-COLLAPSING, NON-WATER COLLECTING COVER OVER THE CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY PRIOR TO PREDICTED WET WEATHER TO PREVENT ACCUMULATION AND OVERFLOW OF PRECIPITATION.
- REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF HARDENED CONCRETE AND RETURN THE STRUCTURE TO A FUNCTIONAL CONDITION. CONCRETE MAY BE REUSED ONSITE OR Hauled AWAY FOR DISPOSAL OR RECYCLING.
- WHEN YOU REMOVE MATERIALS FROM THE SELF-INSTALLED CONCRETE WASHOUT, BUILD A NEW STRUCTURE; OR, IF THE PREVIOUS STRUCTURE IS STILL INTACT, INSPECT FOR SIGNS OF WEAKENING OR DAMAGE, AND MAKE ANY NECESSARY REPAIRS. RE-LINE THE STRUCTURE WITH NEW PLASTIC AFTER EACH CLEANING.

REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES

- WHEN TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES ARE NO LONGER REQUIRED FOR THE WORK, THE HARDENED CONCRETE, SLURRIES AND LIQUIDS SHALL BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF.
- MATERIALS USED TO CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE OF THE WORK AND DISPOSED OF OR RECYCLED.
- HOLES, DEPRESSIONS OR OTHER GROUND DISTURBANCE CAUSED BY THE REMOVAL OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHALL BE BACKFILLED, REPAIRED, AND STABILIZED TO PREVENT EROSION.



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SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT
PLAN FOR BURGER KING
NAHANTA, GEORGIA

SHEET NAME:
SWPPP
DETAILS

REVISIONS:

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INITIAL DATE: 4/01/2019
DRAWN BY: BDP
CHECKED BY: TRL
PROJECT #: 2019-147

SHEET NUMBER:
EC-08