

Maintenance and Inspection Procedures

The following are the maintenance and inspection procedures that shall be used to maintain erosion and sediment controls:

- > All perimeter sediment controls shall be inspected and repaired or replaced on a daily basis.
- > All interior sediment controls shall be inspected weekly, at a minimum, and following any storm event of one-half inch or greater.
- > Accumulated sediment shall be removed from the silt fence when it reaches a depth of one-third (1/3) the height of the silt fence.
- > The temporary sediment basin(s) shall have pointed gauge stakes, or markings on the outlet control structure(s) representing the cleanout and minimum storage volume as per the plan(s) and detail(s).
- > Temporary sediment basin(s) shall be inspected and any breach or damage repaired immediately.
- > Temporary and permanent seeding and planting shall be inspected for bare spots, washouts, and healthy growth.
- > A maintenance inspection report shall be made after each inspection.
- > The General Contractor shall select the individual(s) who will be responsible for inspections, maintenance, repair activities, cleaning, and filing the inspection and maintenance reports.
- > Personnel selected for inspection and maintenance responsibilities shall receive training from an individual designated by the General Contractor. They shall be trained in all of the inspection and maintenance practices necessary for keeping the erosion, sedimentation, and pollution control measures in good working order.

Non-Storm Water Discharges

All non-storm water discharges shall be directed to the sediment basin prior to discharge from the site.

- > Uncontaminated ground water from dewatering excavation.
- > Flushing and testing of fountain, potable, fire, and irrigation systems.
- > The fighting activity.
- > Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with processed materials or pollutants.
- > Air conditioning condensate.
- > Springs.

Inventory for Pollution Prevention Plan

The following materials and substances are expected to be present on-site during construction activities:

- > Concrete
- > Debris
- > Paints and Stains (enamel and latex)
- > Steel structure materials
- > Tar
- > Fertilizers
- > Petroleum-based Products
- > Cleaning Solvents
- > Wood
- > Masonry Block

Spill Prevention

Material Management Practices

The following are the material management practices that shall be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposures of materials and substances to storm water runoff.

- > Good housekeeping
- > The following good housekeeping practices shall be followed on-site during the construction project:
 - > An effort shall be made to store only enough product on-site to do the job.
 - > All materials stored on-site shall be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers, and if possible under a roof or other enclosure.
 - > Products shall be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
 - > Substances shall not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
 - > Whenever possible, all of a product shall be used up before disposing of the container.
 - > Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal shall be followed.
 - > The site superintendent shall inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials on-site.

Product Specific Practices

The following are the product specific practices that shall be followed for products stored on-site:

- > Petroleum Based Products - Containers for products such as fuels, lubricants and tars will be inspected daily for leaks and spills. This includes on-site vehicle and machinery daily inspections and regular preventative maintenance of such equipment. Equipment maintenance areas will be located away from state water, natural drains and storm water drainage inlets. In addition, temporary leaching tanks shall have a secondary containment liner to prevent/minimize site contamination. Discharge of oils, fuels and disposed as required by local and State regulations.
- > Paints/Finishes/Solvents - All products will be stored in tightly sealed original containers when not in use. Excess product will not be discharged to the storm water collection system. Excess product, materials used with these products and product containers will be disposed of according to manufacturer's specifications and recommendations.
- > Concrete Truck Washing - No concrete trucks will be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water onsite.
- > Fertilizer/Herbicides - These products will be applied at rates that do not exceed the manufacturer's specifications or above the guidelines set forth in the crop establishment or in the OSWCC Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia. Any storage of these materials will be under roof in sealed containers.
- > Building materials - No building or construction materials will be buried or disposed of onsite. All such material will be disposed of in proper waste disposal procedures.

Spill Control Practices

In addition to the good housekeeping and material management practices discussed in the previous sections of this plan, the following are the spill control practices that shall be followed for spill prevention and cleanup:

- > Spill Cleanup and Control Practices
 - Local, State and manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and readily available to site personnel.
 - Material and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage areas. Typical material and equipment includes, but is not limited to, brooms, dustpans, mop, rags, gloves, goggles, oil spill kit, sand, sawdust, and properly labeled plastic and metal waste containers.
 - Spill prevention practices and procedures will be reviewed after a spill and adjusted as necessary to prevent future spills.
 - All spills will be cleaned up immediately upon discovery. All spills will be reported to the local, State and Federal regulation.
 - FOR SPILLS THAT IMPACT SURFACE WATER (LEAVE A SHEEN ON SURFACE WATER), THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC) WILL BE CONTACTED WITHIN 24 HOURS AT 1-800-426-2676.
 - FOR SPILLS OF UNKNOWN AMOUNT, THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER WILL BE CONTACTED WITHIN 24 HOURS AT 1-800-426-2676.
 - FOR SPILLS GREATER THAN 25 GALLONS AND NO SURFACE WATER IMPACTS, THE LOCAL EPD WILL BE CONTACTED WITHIN 24 HOURS.
 - FOR SPILLS LESS THAN 25 GALLONS AND NO SURFACE WATER IMPACTS, THE SPILL WILL BE CLEANED UP AND LOCAL AGENCIES WILL BE CONTACTED AS REQUIRED.

The Contractor shall notify the licensed professional who prepared this plan if more than 1320 gallons of petroleum is stored onsite (this includes compressed equipment). If pieces of equipment has a capacity greater than 660 gallons, the contractor will need a Pollution Prevention and Countermeasures Plan prepared by that licensed professional.

Wetland Protection Practices

Wetlands, if present on site, are subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (U.S.A.C.E.) regulations and restrictions and shall be clearly identified by flagging, fencing, and/or signage at a minimum of fifty (50) foot intervals. The disturbance of any designated wetland is prohibited unless otherwise allowed by U.S.A.C.E. permit(s) including but not limited to a Section 404 permit.

Controls

Erosion and Sedimentation Controls

Stabilization Practices

Mulching - Contractor shall apply dry straw or hay and/or wood chip mulch to disturbed areas of a depth of two to three inches. Solid mulch shall be uniformly applied by hand or mechanical equipment. Straw or hay mulch shall be pressed into the soil with a disk harrow with disk set straight or with a special "Pucker Disk". The edge of the disk shall be dull enough not to cut the mulch but press it into the soil leaving much of it in an erect position. Straw or hay mulch shall be anchored immediately after application.

Polycrylamide (PAM) - Contractor shall utilize anionic polycrylamide as a temporary soil binding agent to reduce soil erosion. PAM is available in emulsions, powders, and fog fog. PAM shall be utilized in conjunction with other Best Management Practices (BMP's). PAM shall be utilized in direct soil surface applications where the timely establishment of vegetation is not feasible (including building pad and parking lot areas). PAM may be applied in conjunction with temporary seeding efforts. PAM shall be applied via hydroseed type application once every 14 calendar days at the rate of 7.5 Lbs/Acre. The maximum application of PAM, in pure form, shall not exceed 200 pounds per acre per year. The contractor shall install a PAM gel bar or log in each storm structure (secured with a rope) and replace at the manufacturer's recommended intervals.

Temporary Stabilization - Topsoil stockpiles and disturbed areas of the site, where construction activities have ceased for at least fourteen (14) calendar days, shall be stabilized with a season appropriate temporary seeding and/or mulch. The temporary seed shall be types as shown in Piedmont Vegetative Cover chart and applied as indicated in the Piedmont Vegetative Cover chart. Prior to seeding, two thousand six-hundred (2600) pounds per acre or ground agricultural limestone, one-thousand seven-hundred (1700) pounds per acre of 6-12-12 fertilizer, and three-hundred (300) pounds per acre of Ammonia Nitrate shall be applied to the disturbed area. After seeding, all slopes that exceed 3' (H): 1' (V) shall be covered with erosion control matting and/or blankets. The mats and/or blankets shall be installed as per the manufacturer's recommendations and specifications and shall be secured with the recommended fastening hardware. Areas that are not to be paved shall be stabilized through the proper proportion of the soil and placement of a graded, stone aggregate base.

Permanent Stabilization - Disturbed areas of the site where finished grades have been achieved, and construction activity has ceased for at least fourteen (14) calendar days, shall be stabilized with vegetation per planting plan.

Structural Practices

Temporary Construction Entrance - A stabilized, stone aggregate construction entrance shall be constructed, as per the detail set forth in the "Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia, Latest Edition". The temporary construction entrance shall be constructed to prevent tracking of sediment. Dumping trucks shall have their wheels prior to exiting the site onto any public street or right-of-way. Any mud, dirt, or rock that is tracked onto public streets shall be swept immediately and the removed material placed within the site perimeter controls.

Silt Barriers - Silt fence and other approved barriers shall be installed as per the plan(s), detail(s), and the "Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia, Latest Edition".

Temporary Diversion Berms and Ditches - Temporary diversion berms and ditches shall be constructed as per the plan(s), detail(s), and the "Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia, Latest Edition". Diversion berms and ditches shall be constructed so as to intercept and redirect runoff to the temporary sediment basin(s) prior to the perimeter sediment controls.

Storm Drain Outlet Protection - Headwall outlets shall be protected by storm drain outlet protection. The storm drain outlet protection shall be constructed as per the plan(s), detail(s), and the "Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia, Latest Edition".

Protection Practices

Stream Buffers (State Water Buffers) shall be appropriately flagged and protected. Solid signs shall be installed with signage during the construction period. Solid signage shall be as follows:

- > State Water Buffer - Do Not Disturb

Wetland Protection Practices

Wetlands, if present on site, are subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (U.S.A.C.E.) regulations and restrictions and shall be clearly identified by flagging, fencing, and/or signage at a minimum of fifty (50) foot intervals. The disturbance of any designated wetland is prohibited unless otherwise allowed by U.S.A.C.E. permit(s).

WATERS OF THE STATE EXIST ON OR WITHIN 200' OF THE PROJECT SITE. NO WETLANDS EXIST ON OR WITHIN 200' OF THE PROJECT SITE.

NOTE:
REFER TO EROSION, SEDIMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS FOR EROSION CONTROL MEASURES. MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DETAILED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF DEMOLITION.

Certification of Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Regulations

The storm water pollution prevention plan reflects the governing authorities requirements for storm water management and erosion and sediment control. To ensure compliance, this plan was prepared by a Georgia Registered Professional Landscape Architect, in accordance with the "Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia, Latest Edition", published by the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission (OSWCC). As necessary and applicable, State water buffer characteristics, Variances, U.S.A.C.E. Wetland Disturbance Permits, etc. have been prepared, reviewed, and approved by the governing authorities. There are no other applicable State or Federal requirements for erosion and sediment site plans (or permits), or storm water management site plans (or permits).

Storm Water Controls

Storm Water Management

Curb and gutter, storm sewers, overflow flow and detention basins for the developed areas shall provide storm water pollution management after construction operations have been completed.

Storm Water Runoff Quality Controls

The contractor shall conform to the phasing, sequencing, installation, inspection, maintenance, and stabilization requirements of the "Erosion, Sedimentation, and Pollution Control Plan". The contractor shall establish all construction practices of the importance of limiting the amount of construction disturbance through appropriate phasing and intermediate stabilization of areas that have received appropriate grades. This includes installing permanent erosion and sediment controls and proper and rapid needed preparation and installation of vegetation. The contractor shall diligently develop, and maintain, a construction approach that will focus on the daily reduction of exposed land disturbance. The intent is to reverse the current construction activities, from the "building - first" to the "site - stabilization - first" and then completion of the building construction. This will improve storm water runoff quality through vegetative stabilization and will allow for more efficient activity during the entire "wet" season. "PREPACT" is an appropriate metric for improving the storm water runoff quality during the construction period. This metric will require enhanced communication efforts between the Owner, Design Team, Contractor, and Sub-Contractors. Proper design, installation, inspection, and maintenance of the Best Management Practices (BMP's) will result in a more successful project for all parties involved.

Other Controls

Offsite Vehicle Tracking:
A stabilized construction exit has been provided to help reduce vehicle tracking of sediment. See sheets C-400-C430 & C-430 for construction exit locations and details. The paved street adjacent to the site exit will be inspected daily for tracking of dirt, mud, dirt or rock. Sump trucks hauling material from the construction site will be covered with a tarpaulin.

Sweeping of Paved Areas:
Provide and maintain a mechanical street sweeper. All asphalt areas shall be swept a minimum of once every 7 calendar days. Accumulated sweepings shall be distributed on areas to be planted and shall be stabilized with PAM, mulch and appropriate grass seed.

Recycling and Reuse Collection Centers (Waste Materials):
The contractor shall provide appropriate waste collection centers for the reuse of materials, including plastic separation. Solid refuse collection centers shall be installed on a weekly basis and maintained. Owner approved recycling and refuse centers from the building - first, to the site - stabilization - first and then completion of the building construction shall be provided as practical, especially in densely populated areas. Recycled materials include copper pipe, steel, concrete, glass, etc. Illegal disposal of solid materials (including tires, paint, oil, and other hazardous materials) is prohibited. The contractor shall establish construction site policy and educate all construction personnel.

All waste materials shall be collected and stored at a securely fenced and monitored dumpster. The dumpster shall be rented from and emptied by a licensed solid waste management company. The dumpster shall meet all City/County, and State Solid Waste Management regulations and shall be emptied as necessary and the material shall be hauled to a State licensed facility. No construction materials shall be buried on the construction site. All personnel shall be informed and instructed regarding the correct disposal of these materials. Construction debris shall be recycled as practical, especially in densely populated areas. Recycled materials include copper pipe, steel, concrete, glass, etc. Illegal disposal of solid materials (including tires, paint, oil, and other hazardous materials) is prohibited. The contractor shall establish construction site policy and educate all construction personnel.

Hazardous Materials

All hazardous materials will be handled in the manner specified by local, state, and/or federal regulations and by the manufacturer of such products. The job site superintendent, who will also be responsible for seeing that these regulations are followed, shall instruct site personnel in these practices. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS's) for each chemical with hazardous properties that is used on the job site will be obtained and used for the proper handling of such materials. All MSDS's shall be posted in the immediate area where such product is stored and/or used and another copy of each MSDS will be maintained in the ESPP/SPCC Plan. The contractor shall use the use of MSDS sheets and the specific information in the applicable MSDS for the product being used, particularly regarding spill control techniques.

The contractor will implement the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan found within the ESPP/SPCC plan for all personnel in the proper cleanup and handling of spilled materials. No spilled hazardous materials or hazardous waste will be allowed to come in contact with stormwater discharges. If such contact occurs, the stormwater discharge will be contained on site until appropriate measures in compliance with state and federal regulations are taken to dispose of such contaminated stormwater. It shall be the responsibility of the job site superintendent to properly train all personnel in the use of the SPCC plan.

Sanitary Waste:

A minimum of one portable sanitary unit will be provided for every ten (10) workers on the site. All sanitary waste will be collected from the portable unit to a minimum of one time per week by a licensed portable facility provider in complete compliance with local and state regulations.

All sanitary waste units will be located in and area where the likelihood of the unit contributing to stormwater discharge is negligible. Additional Containment BMP's must be implemented, such as gravel bags or specially designed plastic shield containers around the base to prevent wastes from contributing to stormwater discharges. The location of sanitary waste units must be identified on the Erosion Control Plan Grading Sheet. Sheet C-46, by the contractor once the locations have been determined.

Sanitary sewer will be provided by Municipal Authority Septic System at the completion of this project.

Temporary Fueling Tank Area:

Temporary fueling tanks shall have a Georgia E.P.D. approved secondary containment (liner system) built to prevent and/or minimize site contamination. Temporary fueling tank locations shall be located remotely from drainage ways, drainage systems, and state waters (streams, springheads, lakes, etc.).

Equipment Maintenance Area:

Equipment maintenance areas shall be clearly identified with signage. Solid signage shall read as follows:

Discharge of new or used oil, fuel, lubricants, etc. is prohibited. Utilize containment systems. Recycle used oils, contaminated fuels and lubricants. Heavy discharges are subject to fines and penalties.

Sign shall be weatherproof and have a minimum size of 36" x 36".

Equipment Maintenance Area(s) shall be located remotely from drainage ways, drainage systems, and state waters (streams, springheads, lakes, etc.).

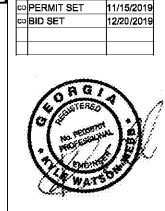


EVOLINE C. WEST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - RENOVATIONS

FULTON COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
7040 WERTOWN RD
FAIRBURN, GA 30213

PROJECT NO:

CDSD CD	11/29/2019
CDSD CD	10/04/2019
CDSD PERMIT SET	11/19/2019
CDSD SET	12/20/2019



CONTRACT DOCUMENT
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

BREEDLOVE LAND PLANNING
Landscape Architects • Civil Engineers
www.landplanning.net

24-HOUR CONTACT
JIM KNIGHT
FULTON COUNTY SCHOOLS
CAPITAL PROGRAMS
404-358-2139

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CAUTION

THE UTILITIES SHOWN ARE SHOWN FOR THE CONTRACTORS CONVENIENCE ONLY. THERE MAY BE OTHER UTILITIES NOT SHOWN ON THESE PLANS. THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LOCATION, DEPTH AND TYPE OF UTILITIES UNLESS THE CONTRACTOR PROVIDES LOCATION TO EXISTING UTILITIES BY THE CONTRACTOR FROM HIS/HER OPERATIONS, SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.

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CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO OBTAIN THE SERVICES OF A PRIVATE UTILITY LOCATION FIRM DURING THE ENTIRE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR SHALL PAY FOR SAID SERVICES. CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY REPAIR ALL UTILITIES DAMAGED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE OWNER.

CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPACTION OF BACKFILL OF ALL UTILITY TRENCHES WITHIN SITE WORK LIMITS. THIS INCLUDES TRENCHES DUG AND BACKFILLED BY LOCAL UTILITIES SUCH AS POWER, GAS, TELEPHONE, ETC. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BACKFILL AND COMPACTION AS NECESSARY. IF BELIEVED CORRECT.

SHEET TITLE
ES&PC NOTES
AND DETAILS

SHEET NUMBER
C300