

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION WITH J HOOKS AND SPURS

Silt fence should never be run continuously. The silt fence should turn back into the fill or slope to create small pockets that trap silt and force stormwater to flow through the silt fence. This technique is called using J hooks (or spurs). The J hooks shall be utilized on all silt fences that are located around the perimeter of the project and along the toe of embankments or slopes. The J hooks shall be spaced in accordance with GDOT Construction Detail D-24C. The maximum J-hook spacing is reached when the top of the J hook is at the same elevation as the bottom of the immediately upgradient J hook. J Hooks shall be paid for as silt fence items per linear foot. All costs and other incidental items are included in cost of installing and maintaining the silt fence.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Where attainable, locate waste collection areas, dumpsters, trash cans and portable toilets at least 50 feet away from streets, gutters, watercourses and storm drains. Secondary containment shall be provided around liquid waste collection areas to minimize the likelihood of contaminated discharges. The Contractor shall comply with applicable state and local waste storage and disposal regulations and obtain all necessary permits. Solid materials, including building materials, shall not be discharged to Waters of the State, unless authorized by a Section 404 Permit.

All waste materials will be collected and stored in a securely lidded metal dumpster. The dumpster will meet all solid waste management regulations. All trash and construction debris from the site will be deposited in the dumpster. The dumpster will be emptied a minimum of once per week or more often if necessary and trash will be hauled as required by local regulations. No construction waste will be buried onsite.

All personnel will be instructed on proper procedures for waste disposal. A notice stating these practices will be posted at the job site and the contractor will be responsible for seeing that these procedures are followed.

NONSTORMWATER DISCHARGES

Nonstormwater discharges defined in Part III.A.2 of the NPDES Permit will be identified after construction has commenced. These discharges shall be subject to the same requirements as storm water discharges required by the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act, the NPDES Permit, the Clean Water Act, the Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia, Department Standards, and other contract documents. The NPDES does not authorize the discharge of soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing or the discharge of wastewater containing sludge, paint, oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials.

INSPECTIONS

The primary permittee (Cherokee County DOT) must retain the design professional who prepared the ESPP, or an alternative design professional approved by EPD in writing, to inspect the installation of the initial sediment storage requirements and perimeter control BMPs within seven (7) days of installation over the entire infrastructure project. Alternatively, for linear infrastructure projects, the permittee must retain either of these personnel to inspect the initial sediment storage requirements and perimeter control BMPs for the initial segment, as defined by Part IV.A.5. of the current GARI00002 Permit, within seven (7) days of installation and all sediment basins within the entire linear infrastructure project within seven (7) days of installation. The inspecting design professional shall report the results to the primary permittee within seven (7) days, and the permittee must correct all deficiencies within two (2) business days of receipt of the inspection report, unless on-site weather conditions are such that more time is required. Additionally, the Department's Construction Project Engineer will be responsible for all subsequent seven-day inspections for all new BMP installations.

All other inspections shall be documented on the appropriate Department inspection forms. See Standard Specification (or Special Provision) 167 and other contract documents for inspection requirements. These inspections shall continue until the Notice of Termination (NOT) is submitted.

Failure to perform inspections as required by the contract documents and the NPDES permit shall result in the cessation of all construction activities with the exception of Traffic Control and Erosion Control. Continued failure to perform inspections shall result in non-refundable deductions as specified in the contract documents.

DEWATERING AND PUMPING ACTIVITIES

Any pumped discharge from an excavation or disturbed area shall be routed through an appropriately sized sediment basin, silt filter bag, or shall be treated equivalently with suitable BMP's. The contractor shall ensure the post BMP treated discharge is sheet flowing. Failure to create sheet flow will obligate the contractor to perform water quality sampling of pumped discharges. The contractor shall prepare sampling plans in accordance with the current GARI00002 NPDES permit by utilizing a Certified Design Professional. No separate payment will be made for water quality sampling of pump discharges.

OTHER CONTROLS

The Contractor shall follow this ESPP and ensure and demonstrate compliance with all applicable State and/or local regulations for waste disposal, sanitary sewer and septic systems, and petroleum storage.

The Contractor shall control dust from the site in accordance with Section 161 of the current edition of the Department's Standard Specifications.

RETENTION OF RECORDS

The Department will retain all records related to the implementation of this ESPP in accordance with Part IV.F of the General Permit GARI00002.

SEDIMENT STORAGE

The site has a total disturbed area of 26.42 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.

Location	Total Drainage Area (acres)	Disturbed Area (acres)	Required Sediment Storage Volume (yd ³)	Total Storage Volume Provided (yd ³)	Sediment Basins		Rock Dams (20 yd ³ /each)		Check Dam (3 yd ³ /each)		Inlet Sediment Traps (7 yd ³ /each)		Silt Gates (3 yd ³ /each)		Silt Fence (0.3 yd ³ /ft)	
					Basin #	Total Volume (yd ³)	# of Devices	Total Volume (yd ³)	# of Devices	Total Volume (yd ³)	# of Devices	Total Volume (yd ³)	# of Devices	Total Volume (yd ³)	Length of Fence (ft)	Total Volume (yd ³)
Outfall 1	14.02	13.41	939	1926	0	0	1	20	63	89	22	154	4	12	5169	1551
Outfall 2	7.09	1.70	475	821	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	140	1	3	2261	678
Outfall 3	19.23	2.45	1288	1689	0	0	0	0	24	72	25	175	2	6	4788	1436
Total Sheet Flow	8.86	8.86	594	1354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4513	1354

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.

The decision to use equivalent controls for sediment control instead of a sediment basin is based on cost. Rights-of-way and easement acquisition for a sediment basin does not justify a sediment basin when the equivalent controls can be used within the existing right-of-way. In all of the drainage areas, the equivalent controls for sediment provide storage that is 2-3 times more than the required 67 CY per drainage acre.

USE OF ALTERNATIVE AND/OR ADDITIONAL BMP'S

No alternative or additional BMP's will be used on this project.

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 caused is either "NP" (nonpoint source) or "UR" (urban runoff).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PRACTICES

1. 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 stormwater drainage inlets. In addition, temporary fueling tanks shall have a secondary containment liner to prevent/minimize site contamination. discharge of oils, fuels, and lubricants is prohibited. proper disposal methods will include collection in a suitable container and disposal as required by local and state regulations.

2. 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 stormwater collection system. excess product, materials used with these products and product containers will be disposed of according to manufacturer's specifications and recommendations.

3. Concrete truck washing - no concrete trucks will be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water onsite. tools may be washed into a washdown pit. said pit shall be dug into clay type soil and must be located outside of any protective stream buffers or environmentally sensitive areas. see epd guidelines for more specifics on concrete washout procedures.

4. 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 gswcc manual for erosion and sediment control in georgia. any storage of these materials will be under roof in sealed containers.

5. 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.

If the contractor elects to store building materials, building products, construction waste, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials on the site, the contractor shall provide an appropriate covering to minimize the exposure of those materials or products to precipitation and stormwater to minimize the discharge of pollutants. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where exposure of the specific material or product poses little risk to stormwater contamination or is intended for outdoor use.

REVISION DATES

ESPP GENERAL NOTES

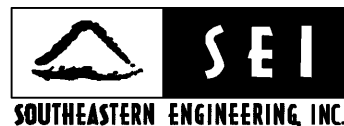
1-85 @ SR 18 & SR 18 @ SR 103

CHECKED:	DATE:	DRAWING No.
BACKCHECKED:	DATE:	
CORRECTED:	DATE:	
VERIFIED:	DATE:	

51-0002



GSWCC LEVEL II CERTIFICATION #75152



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