

Erosion Hazard (Off-Road, Off-Trail)— Summary by Map Unit — Cherokee, Gilmer, and Pickens Counties, Georgia (GA622)						
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
MjD	Madison fine sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes	Slight	Madison (100%)		239.0	14.9%
Sta	Starr fine sandy loam	Slight	Starr (100%)		9.2	0.6%
TcD	Tallapoosa fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Slight	Tallapoosa (100%)		87.2	5.4%
TcE	Tallapoosa fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Moderate	Tallapoosa (100%)	Slope/erodibility (0.50)	363.7	22.6%
ThE2	Tallapoosa gravelly sandy clay loam, 10 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Moderate	Tallapoosa (100%)	Slope/erodibility (0.50)	15.0	0.9%
TjF	Tallapoosa channery sandy loam, 25 to 60 percent slopes	Severe	Tallapoosa (100%)	Slope/erodibility (0.75)	495.3	30.8%
Toe	Toccoa complex	Slight	Toccoa (100%)		119.0	7.4%
W	Water	Not rated	Water (100%)		1.1	0.1%
WgC2	Wickham fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	Slight	Wickham (100%)		6.6	0.4%
WgE2	Wickham fine sandy loam, 10 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Moderate	Wickham (100%)	Slope/erodibility (0.50)	5.1	0.3%
WnC3	Wickham sandy clay loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	Slight	Wickham (100%)		1.2	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest					1,608.0	100.0%

Erosion Hazard (Off-Road, Off-Trail)— Summary by Rating Value			
Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI	
Slight	706.5	43.9%	
Severe	495.3	30.8%	
Moderate	405.1	25.2%	
Null or Not Rated	1.1	0.1%	
Totals for Area of Interest	1,608.0	100.0%	

Due to the size and scope of this project and the nature of soil series maps, it is not reasonably possible to identify the precise locations of the above reference soils on the plans. The NRCS soil survey and soil series maps for the project area are also available online at: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>.

POST-CONSTRUCTION BMP'S

All permanent, post-construction BMP's are shown in the construction plans and in the ESPCP plan. The post-construction BMP's for this project may consist of filter basins, vegetation, permanent slope drains and/or flumes, rip-rap at pipe outlets for velocity dissipation and outlet stabilization, vegetated swales/ditches where practical, channel/ditch stabilization with Turf Reinforcing Mats, rip-rap, and concrete ditch lining where necessary. The post-construction BMP's will provide permanent stabilization of the site and prevent accelerated transportation of sediment and pollutants into receiving waters.

SILT FENCE INSTALLATIONS 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.

SITE STABILIZATION AND BMP MAINTENANCE MEASURES

See the Department's Standard Specifications (or Special Provisions) 161, 163, 165, 700, 710, and other contract documents for stabilization and maintenance measures.

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.

INSPECTIONS

By agreement with Georgia EPD, the design professional who prepared the ESPCP, or a certified designee, is to inspect the installation of the initial sediment storage requirements and perimeter control BMP's within 7 days of installation. Additionally, the Department's Construction Project Engineer will be responsible for 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.

NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Non-storm water 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.

DE-WATERING 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 GARIO0002 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 ESPCP and ensure and demonstrate compliance with applicable State and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations.

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

In accordance with Part IV.F of the General Permit GARIO0002, the Department will retain all records related to the implementation of this ESPCP for the duration of the project.

SEDIMENT STORAGE

The site has a total disturbed area of 17.28 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.

(Customize the following table as necessary. All outfalls must be listed in this table. Other sediment storage BMP's may be added or substituted for the four given. For each outfall, the table must include: total drainage area, disturbed area, required sediment storage volume (based on the total drainage area), total storage volume provided, and the individual BMP storage volume should add up to at least the required minimum volume. Account for all drainage that leaves the site by sheet flow in the bottom row. The sediment volume per foot of silt fence given below is a typical average based on the project side slopes averaging 3:1, and the average 1s site specific. Note that silt fence is not installed primarily to store sediment, and any storage volume is only a consequence of its installation.)

Outfall ID	Total Drainage Area	Disturbed Area	Required Sediment Storage Volume	Total Storage Provided	sediment basin		check dam		inlet sediment traps	
					pond #	total volume	# of devices	total volume	# of devices	total volume
	acres	acres	cu yds	cu yds						
1	0.2	0.05	134	18,962.96			1	18,962.96		
2	2.36	1.28	1581.2	222,716			22	222,716		
3	2.25	1.55	150.75	1391.41			15	1391.41		
4	4.61	3.08	308.67	263,209.9			26	263,209.9		
5	1.21	0.85	81.07	182,222			18	182,222		
6	1.2	0.37	80.4	101,234.6			10	101,234.6		
7	6.86	3.19	213.73	101,234.6			10	101,234.6		
8	0.81	0.81	54.27	77,056.74			12	77,056.74		
9	0.48	0.48	32.16	246,799.8			4	246,799.8		
10	0.17	0.17	11.39	246,799.8			4	246,799.8		
11	1.13	0.29	19.43	53,668.82			8	53,668.82		
12	0.29	0.29	19.43	47,689.13			7	47,689.13		
13	0.32	0.32	21.44	44,949.76			7	44,949.76		
14	0.33	0.33	22.11	103,848.7			14	103,848.7		
15	0.6	0.47	31.49	103,848.7			14	103,848.7		
SheetFlow	3.75	3.75	291.25	318.52						

In order 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.

If the total storage volume provided is less than the required sediment storage volume for a particular outfall basin drainage area or the total sheet flow drainage area, the design professional must provide a detailed explanation stating how the area downstream of the outfall or sheet flow is protected in the absence of the required sediment storage volume.

USE OF ALTERNATIVE AND/OR ADDITIONAL BMP'S

Alternative BMP's are not used on this project. Silt Gates are used on this project as additional BMP's at pipe inlets and are not being used in place of or as a substitute for other conventional BMP's. Temporary check dams are used in ditches to provide interim stabilization and flow velocity reduction. The stability of the site is maintained with other conventional BMP's as shown on the plans. This ESPCP would be fully compliant with permit requirements if the silt gates were removed and as a result are not considered alternative BMP's when used on this project. The silt gates help to prevent pipe clogging during construction that can result from the ingestion of sediments and other large debris like riprap, sand bags, roadway debris and other construction materials that when combined with sediments easily clog roadway drainage pipes. Sediment stored by silt gates is not included in the required minimum sediment storage volume or shown in the sediment storage table.