

Updated: April 9, 2012

## **Georgia Department of Transportation ESPCP General Notes Template**

These are typical notes that the Department is providing. Project-specific conditions and permit requirements will warrant the modification of these notes in order to comply with the applicable NPDES permit. The Certified Design Professional shall provide additional notes and modifications as necessary to ensure full compliance with the NPDES permit. Any wording in the Department's ESPCP Notes Template that is in *italics* is intended to be instructional/exemplary matter or special guidance and shall be deleted prior to placing on a set of plans.

For questions regarding this ESPCP General Notes Template, contact the Department's hydraulic engineers Brad McManus, P.E., or Jon D. Griffith, P.G., P.E., Office of Design Policy and Support, at (404)-631-1630/1547.

## **ESPCP GENERAL NOTES:**

The escape of sediment from the site shall be prevented by the installation of erosion and sediment control measures and practices prior to, or concurrent with, land-disturbing activities.

Erosion and sedimentation control measures will be maintained at all times. If full implementation of the approved plan does not provide for effective control, additional erosion and sedimentation control measures shall be implemented to control or treat the sediment source.

## **PLAN ALTERATIONS**

This Erosion, Sedimentation, and Pollution Control Plan (ESPCP) is provided by the Department. It addresses the staged construction of the project on the basis of common construction methods and techniques. If the Contractor elects to alter the staged construction from that shown in the plans or utilize construction techniques that render this plan ineffective, the Contractor shall revise the plans in accordance to Special Provision 161 of the contract.

The Contractor, the Certified Design Professional, and the WECS shall carefully evaluate this plan prior to commencing land-disturbing activities. A major modification or deletion of structural BMP's with a hydraulic component requires a formal revision of the ESPCP and the signature of a GSWCC level-II-certified design professional. Additional BMP's may be added per Special Provision 161 – Control of Soil Erosion and Sedimentation.

## **TEMPORARY MULCHING**

EPD General Permit GAR 100002 states that "Any disturbed area left exposed for a period greater than 14 days shall be stabilized with mulch or temporary seeding." However, the Department typically requires disturbed areas to be stabilized every 7 days. The construction documents, special provisions, or specifications may require mulching more often than 7 days.

## **VEGETATION AND PLANTING SCHEDULE**

All temporary and permanent vegetative practices including plant species, planting dates, seeding, fertilizing, liming, and mulching for this project can be found in section 700 of the current edition of the Department's Standard Specifications (or special provisions) and other applicable contract documents, or landscaping plans.

## **SEQUENCE OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES**

The Contractor is responsible for developing the construction schedule for the project. The construction schedule for this project shall be submitted after the project is awarded with the NOI. A copy of the construction schedule shall be maintained at the project site.

*(Occasionally, the Department will specify the number and location(s) of construction exits, but usually the following paragraph will be applicable.)* The project budget includes sufficient funds

for the payment of construction exits. The Contractor is responsible for establishing at least one (1) construction exit per the specifications of the construction exit detail included in this ESPCP. To facilitate project logistics, the Contractor is also responsible for selecting the location(s) of the construction exit(s).

*(Replace this paragraph with a narrative statement here that describes the sequence of BMP installations for each stage of construction. A project has multiple stages if traffic is shifted. If traffic is not shifted, the project is a single-stage project. A single-stage project will have three phases of BMP installations: initial, intermediate, and final. For a multistage project, the first stage may include the initial phase of BMP installations for all stages, so the subsequent stages would include only the intermediate and final BMP installations. Alternatively, each stage may be treated separately with three phases of BMP installations for each stage. Other staging and phasing scenarios are possible. The initial BMP installation phase is concurrent with clearing operations for the entire project or each individual stage. This narrative statement must address the installation of all sediment basins and perimeter BMPs, which occurs during the initial phase, intermediate BMPs, and BMPs for final stabilization. See the Department's ROADS web page for example staging narratives and the Erosion Control for Linear Projects course material for other examples of narrative statements.)*

## **PETROLEUM STORAGE, SPILLS, AND LEAKS**

These plans expressly delegate the responsibility of on-site hazardous material management to the Contractor. The Contractor shall at a minimum provide an action plan and keep the necessary materials on site for the capture, clean up, and disposal of any petroleum product, or other hazardous material, leaks or spills associated with the servicing, refueling or operation of any equipment utilized at the site. A copy of the action plan shall be submitted to the Project Engineer and maintained on the project site. All personnel operating or servicing equipment shall be familiar with the action plan. The Contractor shall not park, refuel, or maintain equipment within stream buffers.

If the Contractor elects to store petroleum products on site, the Contractor shall prepare an ESPCP addendum that addresses the additional BMPs needed for onsite storage and spill prevention for petroleum products. This plan shall be prepared by a Certified Design Professional as required by GAR100002 for inclusion with these plans. The Contractor's attention is specifically directed to Standard Specification 107-Legal Regulations and Responsibility to the public for additional requirements.

## **SOIL SERIES INFORMATION**

*(Use the notes listed below that are most applicable to the project in this soil series section.)*

*(Use the following note if a soil survey has been performed on the project site):*

A project-specific soil survey and geotechnical investigation was performed for this project and can be made available upon request. Soil characteristics have been given full consideration in the

hydrologic analysis, the design of channels and linings, selection of temporary BMP's, design of energy dissipaters, and the in the selection of permanent vegetation and fertilizers.

*(Use the following note if soil series information is available on the NRCS's website: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/> and list the soil types.)*

The following is a summary of the soils that are expected to be found on the project site:

*(Additionally, transcribe the information found on the "Soil Data Explorer/Land Management/Erosion Hazard/Offroad, Offtrail/View Rating" report that is generated from the NRCS soil survey website here. The portion of this report to place here in the plans is the soil erosion hazard table available in pdf.)*

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

*(Use the following note for projects that disturb more than one acre when NRCS web soil survey information is not available.)*

NRCS soil information is not available for this project site.

## **POST-CONSTRUCTION BMP'S FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

*(As per Part IV.D.3.b. of GAR 100002, which addresses stormwater management, the designer shall include in this section "a description of measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed." The following paragraph is only an example note; the designer for shall provide a project-specific note in this section.*

*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 consist of permanent detention ponds, sand 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, riprap and concrete ditch lining where necessary. The post-construction BMP's will provide permanent stabilization of the site and prevent abnormal 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**

All 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.

By agreement with Georgia EPD, the Department's Construction Project Engineer will be responsible for the seven day inspections required for new BMP installations.

## **NONSTORMWATER 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 GAR100002 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 GAR100002, 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 X.XX 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 is site specific. Note that silt fence is not installed primarily to store sediment, and any storage volume is only a consequence of its installation.)*

Location	Total Drainage Area (acres)	Disturbed Area (acres)	Required Sediment Storage Volume (yd <sup>3</sup> )	Total Storage Volume Provided (yd <sup>3</sup> )	Sediment Basins		Check Dams (# yd <sup>3</sup> /each)		Inlet sediment Traps (# yd <sup>3</sup> /each)		Silt Fence (0.3 yd <sup>3</sup> /ft)	
					Pond #	Total Volume (yd <sup>3</sup> )	# of Devices	Total Volume (yd <sup>3</sup> )	# of Devices	Total Volume (yd <sup>3</sup> )	Length of Fence (ft)	Total Volume (yd <sup>3</sup> )
Outfall 1												
Outfall 2												
Outfall 3												
Total Sheet Flow												

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.)*

## TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN DETAILS:

The table below is provided to show the overall dimensions and significant elevations of each sediment basin. Drainage areas, required sediment storage volumes, and actual sediment basin volumes as measured at the riser crest elevations are shown above. See Construction Detail D-22 and the ESPCP plan sheets for further clarification on the dimensions listed in this table.

Sediment Basin	Location (station and offset)	Top of Dam Elevation and Width (ft)	Principal Spillway Riser Crest Elevation (ft)	Basin Depth and Riser Height (ft)	Bottom Width (ft)	Bottom Length (ft)	Width at Riser Crest (ft)	Length at Riser Crest (ft)	Effective Length (ft)	Clean Out Elevation (ft)	Emergency Spillway Crest Elevation (ft)	Emergency Spillway Bottom Width (ft)	Q <sub>25</sub> (cfs)
1	20+00, 200 ft L	768.15 8.0	765.00	5.0	25	75	50	100	100	761.67	766.00	8.0	12.5

*(The italicized example information in the table is to be deleted and replaced with site-specific information. The table may be modified to include detention ponds retrofitted to be used as sediment basins. Note that the effective length,  $L_e$ , is the flow path length at the riser crest elevation and  $L_e$  is equal to or greater than length at the riser crest elevation,  $L$ .)*

### Additional Dimensions:

- The inside width at top of dam = XX.X ft.
- The inside length at top of dam = XX.X ft.
- The overall footprint width = XX.X ft.
- The overall footprint length = XX.X ft.

## **USE OF ALTERNATIVE AND/OR ADDITIONAL BMPS:**

*(An alternative BMP is one that does not appear in the GSWCC “Greenbook” with the conventional BMPS, and must be specifically approved on an individual site basis. The GSWCC has a guidance form describing the rigorous approval process. Any BMP other than a conventional BMP or an alternative BMP is an additional BMP. Silt gates are an example. Only sediment storage provided by conventional or alternative BMPS may be included in the sediment storage table. Additional BMPS, however, may be used for purposes other than for sediment storage. A stone filter ring, which is a conventional BMP and functions similarly to a silt gate, may be substituted for a silt gate at pipe inlets and outlets. A filter ring used in conjunction with a silt gate may also be specified. A retrofit, another conventional BMP, is used at detention pond outlets to convert the pond into a temporary sediment basin. Use one of the following statements or write a statement that is more applicable to your project.)*

No alternative or additional BMPS will be used on this project.

Approved alternative BMPS will be used on this project. They are the following: . . . .

Alternative BMPS are not used on this project. Silt Gates are used on this project as additional BMPS at pipe inlets and are not being used in place of or as a substitute for other conventional BMPS. 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 BMPS 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 BMPS 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.

## **DISCHARGES INTO OR WITHIN ONE LINEAR MILE UPSTREAM OF AND WITHIN THE SAME WATERSHED AS, ANY PORTION OF A BIOTA IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT**

*(Choose the appropriate statement below and modify it accordingly. A list of impaired streams can be found at: [www.gaepd.org/Documents/305b.html](http://www.gaepd.org/Documents/305b.html) )*

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 cause is either “NP” (nonpoint source) or “UR” (urban runoff).

The following is a summary of project outfalls within 1 mile and within the watershed of an identified 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 cause is either “NP” (nonpoint source) or “UR” (urban runoff).

*(If the first statement applies, the table below may be omitted. If the second statement applies, attach the Appendix 1 list of the GSWCC checklist below the GSWCC checklist at the end of these notes. The Appendix 1 list shows the BMPs to be used in addition to the required minimum number of BMPs.)*

Outfall ID and Location (Station and Offset)	Reach Name	Location of the Impaired Stream Segment as Indicated in the 305b/303d List	Criteria Violated (Bio F or Bio M)	Potential Cause (NP or UR)	Category (4a, 4b, or 5)	Numeric waste load allocation for sediment*

***\* If the TMDL Implementation Plan establishes a specific numeric waste load allocation that applies to the project discharge(s) to the Impaired Stream Segment, then the Certified Design Professional must incorporate that allocation into the Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan and implement all necessary measures to meet that allocation.***

## STREAM BUFFER ENCROACHMENT

Stream Buffers *(are/are not)* impacted by this project. *(If no stream buffers occur within the project limits, the remainder of this section may be omitted, including the table below.)*

The Contractor is not authorized to enter into stream buffers, except as described in the table below:

Name or Number of Stream or other Water Body Type	Location of Buffered Streams and State Waters**			Stream Type (Warm/Cold Water)*	Buffer Impacted? (Yes/No)	Buffer Variance Required? (Yes/No)
	Stream Alignment	Begin Station and Offset	End Station and Offset			
<i>(Describe the Allowable activities and/or restrictions within the buffer and approximate location of impacts.)</i>						

\*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:**

The total site size is X.XX acres. Representative sampling may be utilized on this project.

The individual outfall drainage basins along the project corridor have been carefully evaluated and compared on the basis of four characteristics: the type of construction activity, the disturbed acreage, the average slope about the outfall, and the soil erosion index 0-10, 10 being the most erodible soil. The construction activity types are new road on fill, new road in cut, road widening, and maintenance/safety. The disturbed area classes are less than or equal to 1 acre, greater than 1 acre to less than 2 acres, and equal to or greater than 2 acres. The average outfall slope is mild if it is equal to or less than 0.03, and steep if it is greater than 0.03. The soil erosion index is low if it is less than or equal to 5 and high if it is greater than 5. After evaluation of these characteristics as presented in the project’s drainage area map, hydrology and hydraulic studies, construction plans, geotechnical soil survey, and erosion sedimentation and pollution control plans, the Department has determined that representative sampling is valid for the duration of the project. The table below shows the groups of similar outfall drainage basins.

The increase in turbidity at the specified locations in the table below will be representative of the alternate outfall drainage basins when similar outfall drainage basins exist. Approved primary and alternate representative monitored features are identified in the table below.

SAMPLING INFORMATION										OUTFALL CHARACTERISTICS					
Primary Monitored Feature	Location (station and offset)	Name of Receiving Water	Applicable Construction Stage for Monitoring	Sampling Type (outfall or receiving water)	Drainage Area for the receiving water (mi <sup>2</sup> )	Upstream Disturbed Area (acres)	Warm or Cold Water Stream	Appendix B NTU Value (outfall monitoring only)	Allowable NTU Increase (for receiving water)	Location Description	Construction Activity	Disturbed Area (acres)	Average Outfall Slope (rise/run)	Soil Erosion Index	Alternate Outfall Drainage Basins
<i>1 Up</i>	<i>20+00, 200 ft L</i>	<i>Sunset Creek</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Receiving Water</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>Warm</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Upstream</i>	<i>Road Widening</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>1 Dn</i>	<i>20+50, 150 ft R</i>	<i>Sunset Creek</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Receiving Water</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>Warm</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Downstream</i>	<i>Road Widening</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>15+41, 130 ft R</i>	<i>Sunset Creek</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Outfall</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Warm</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>End of Ditch</i>	<i>Road Widening</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>20+61, 130 ft L</i>	<i>Sunset Creek</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Outfall</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Warm</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>End of Ditch</i>	<i>Road Widening</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>22+60, 120 ft R</i>	<i>Sunset Creek</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Outfall</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Warm</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>End of Ditch</i>	<i>New Road--Cut</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>23+41, 130 ft L</i>	<i>Sunset Creek</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Outfall</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Warm</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>End of Ditch</i>	<i>New Road--Fill</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>8</i>	<i>25+51, 130 ft R</i>	<i>Sunset Creek</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Outfall</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Warm</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>End of Ditch</i>	<i>New Road--Fill</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4,7,11,12</i>
<i>10</i>	<i>31+80, 120 ft R</i>	<i>Sunset Creek</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Outfall</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Warm</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>End of Ditch</i>	<i>New Road--Fill</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>N/A</i>

*(Note that outfall monitoring requires one sample per monitoring event while receiving-water monitoring requires a pair of samples, one sample upstream and one sample downstream, per monitoring event. The italicized example information in the table represents the minimum number of monitored features for representative sampling and is to be replaced with site-specific information. Alternate monitored features are optional. According to the EPD, additional monitoring sites may be required depending on significant changes during the project.)*

The primary monitored features specified should be used as the initial sampling locations. An alternate monitored feature may be used if additional sampling is required or to replace a primary monitored feature that 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 the delivery of Portland cement concrete 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 travelled way, including shoulders, for a wash-down pit. The pit shall be large enough to store all wash-down water without overflowing. 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 it shall be graded to match the elevation of the surrounding areas. 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 pit that includes the following: (1) a location away from any storm drain, stream, or river, (2) access to the vehicle being used for wash down, (3) sufficient volume for wash-down water, and (4) permission to use the area for wash down.

On sites where permission or access to excavate a wash-down pit is unavailable, the Contractor may have to wash-down into a sealable 55-gallon drum or other suitable container and then transport the container 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".

## **EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, and POLLUTION CONTROL CHECKLIST:**

*(Include the completed applicable GSWCC checklist here. Ensure that the checklist is valid for the current year.)*

## **THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, and POLLUTION CONTROL CHECKLIST APPENDIX 1 LIST:**

*(Include the Appendix 1 BMP list referenced by item 17 on the ESPCP checklist above if applicable to your project. If not, delete this section from the plans.)*