

## No Review Guidance

The purpose of this guidance is to establish the criteria that results in a “no review” letter as well as provide a tool that can be used for quality assurance to ensure that the submitted Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control (ES&PC) Plan is in compliance with the NPDES General Permit GAR 100002 for infrastructure construction projects (Permit).

The following criteria are each critical elements of the Plan that if missing or incorrect will prevent a full review:

- Failure to use the applicable Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Checklist established by the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission (Commission) as of January 1 of the year in which the land disturbing activity will be permitted (Permit Part IV.D.1.).
- Over thirteen (13) checklist items (roughly 25%) are either incorrect or deficient.
- Failure to note the outfalls and associated information as outlined in the GDOT Plan Presentation Guidance (PPG) (Pages 2-59 & 2-60) and required by the NPDES General Permit for Infrastructure Construction Projects (Permit Part IV.D.2.e.).
- Over 50% of the verified outfalls are not valid outfall locations.
- The information (drainage areas, disturbed areas, number of outfalls, etc.) in the sediment storage table does not correspond with the information in the 53 series.
- Sampling locations do not correspond with the outfall locations in the 53 series.

The following guidance along with the GDOT PPG can be used as a tool to help ensure that the submitted ES&PC Plan is in compliance with the Permit. The guidance does not address all items of the applicable ES&PC Plan Checklist only those deficiencies generally noted during a review.

### 50 Series

- Ensure that the Level II certification number of the design professional is noted and correct. Provide the signature and seal of the design professional as well.
- Note the “plans completed” date. If a revision has occurred, note the date and entity requesting the revision. The cover page should show the history of the review process.
- The GPS locations should be associated with the project and on the centerline. The GPS locations should be in decimal degrees.
- The vicinity map should be legible.

## 51 Series

### ESPCP General Notes

- Provide the applicable ES&PC Plan Checklist established by the Commission as of January 1 of the year in which the land disturbing activity will be permitted. Verify the effective date. The plan sheet numbers noted in the checklist should accurately reflect the location of the information that addresses the item.
- The current version of the GDOT template for the 51 series (with modifications) should be used.
- When writing the narrative for the sequence of major activities, do not mention any land disturbing activities (including clearing and grubbing) in the initial phase. The limits of disturbance for the initial phase should delineate only the area required to be disturbed for the installation of perimeter control BMPs and initial sediment storage.
- Under Postconstruction BMPs for Stormwater Management, only list the BMPs used on the project.
- Provide a chart/table listing the percentage of soil types on the project. The acreage for the area of interest should be related to the project size.
- Verify that there are no biota impaired stream segments within one linear mile of the project. If so, complete the chart shown in the 51 series template. Add Appendix 1 listing the four (4) BMPs to be used on the project.
- If using alternative BMPs (e.g., fabric check dam), provide the required documentation packet, add the alternative BMP certification statement to the Plan and add the detail sheet to the 56 series.

### Rip Rap Outlet Protection Table

- Use the table in the 51 series template to list the outlet protection on the project.
- If using structure numbers or outfall IDs, add the labels to the structures on the plan sheets where the BMP is initially installed.
- If using the station number and offset, the station number and offset should be the location of the outlet protection not the pipe or culvert.
- The labels (including “St-Rp” for outlet protection) and pattern should be in bold in the stage where it is initially installed and shown faded in subsequent stages (permanent BMP).

### Sampling Table

- All outfalls/basins in the 53 series should be sampled or represented by a sampling location in the sampling table.
- Do not label the sampling locations chronologically. The labels should reflect the outfalls/basins or receiving waters being sampled.
- The sampling location should correspond with the outfall location. For receiving waters, the upstream and downstream locations should be in the middle of the stream at the right of way.
- Each receiving water listed in the sampling table should have only one value (in square miles) for the surface water drainage area (see definition in Permit).
- Verify the Appendix B NTU value based on the total site size and the surface water drainage area of the receiving water in question. Ensure that the NTU values are in the correct column.

### Buffer Encroachment Table

- When noting the impacts in the buffer encroachment table, the locations should be the furthest points of impact to the buffer along the centerline.
- The locations should be noted for each side of the project (LT & RT) if the feature crosses the centerline for a total of four (4) locations.
- Only buffered state waters with impacts should be shown in the table.
- Drainage structures within the buffer should be constructed of non-erodible material (TRM, riprap, concrete, etc.).

### Sediment Storage Table

- The information (drainage areas, disturbed areas, number of outfalls, etc.) in the sediment storage table should correspond with the information in the 53 series.
- The disturbed areas in the table should add up to the total disturbed area for the project noted in the Plan.
- While most tables are generated using an Excel spreadsheet, the values should be checked to make sure that rounding errors have not occurred based on the data in the table.
- When adding the written justifications, provide the reasons (lack of topography, right of way, ESAs, etc.) for not using temporary sediment basins or meeting the storage requirement. The written justifications are separate from one another.

### 53 Series

- Delineate the contributing drainage basins on the map based on the permit defined outfalls on the project.
- A permit defined outfall is a structure (pipe, ditch, etc.) that discharges stormwater from the project limits (right of way) or directly into a receiving water on site in a concentrated manner.
- The following are examples of structures that **do not meet** the definition of an outfall in the Permit: pipes that discharge within the project limits where the stormwater would transition into sheet flow before leaving the project, pipes that discharge into a ditch that runs parallel to the project, and ditches that discharge within the project limits.
- The required information for the outfalls should be noted in the 53 series (GDOT PPG Pages 2-59 & 2-60).

### 54 Series

- All the required information noted in the GDOT PPG (Pages 2-60 & 2-61) should be shown on the plan sheets.
- If staging construction, the guidelines noted in the first paragraph of Section 54.002 (GDOT PPG) should be followed.
- Do not show cut/fill lines (land disturbing activities) in the initial phase of the Plan. The initial phase should delineate only the area required to be disturbed for the installation of perimeter control BMPs and initial sediment storage.
- Do not use perennial or intermittent waters of the State for temporary or permanent sediment detention.
- All plan sheets with cut/fill lines (land disturbing activities) should show temporary and/or permanent stabilization measures (Ds1, Ds2, Ds3, Ss). Temporary measures should be shown faded in subsequent stages until permanent measures are installed.

- Two (2) rows of Type S sediment barriers should be installed along all state waters per the Manual.
- Install silt fence behind all pipe outlets that discharge stormwater from the project (outfalls) or convey a receiving water.
- Do not install silt fence in areas of concentrated flow (end of pipes, across ditches, etc.). Gaps/breaks in silt fence due to areas of concentrated flow should be filled with the appropriate BMP (e.g., check dam) to mimic a closed system.

#### 55 Series

- In the 55 series, delineate the surface water drainage areas for all receiving waters in the sampling table (see the definition in the Permit for delineation). If the drainage area is too large to fully delineate on the map, then add a statement stating such. Note the drainage area in square miles.
- The sampling locations should correspond with the sampling table.

#### 56 Series

- Provide the detail sheets for all BMPs used on the project.