

PFOS/PFOA Drinking Water Mitigation System Construction Project Security Water District (SWD) Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP)

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) has been developed to meet the requirements of the Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (Permit No. COR400000), which may also be referred to as the construction general permit (CGP). The permit was developed by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) to control erosion, sediment, and other stormwater related pollutants from construction activities within the state of Colorado.

All construction activities that disturb one or more acres are subject to stormwater construction permitting, unless specifically exempted. Permitting is also required for smaller construction activities that are part of a larger common plan of development that disturbs one or more acres. This SWMP was prepared in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic, and pollution control practices.

The SWMP contents address the required elements identified in COR400000 Part I.C.2.a. The following table provides a cross-reference as to which section of the SWMP contains the required items:

CGP Citation	Requirement	SWMP Section
Part I.C.2.a.i	Qualified Stormwater Manager	1.2
Part I.C.2.a.ii	Spill Prevention and Response Plan	2.4
Part I.C.2.a.iii	Materials Handling	2.3
Part I.C.2.a.iv	Potential Sources of Pollution	2.1
Part I.C.2.a.v	Implementation of Control Measures	2.2
Part I.C.2.a.vi	Site Description	1.3
Part I.C.2.a.vii	Site Map	1.4
Part I.C.2.a.viii	Final Stabilization and Long Term Stormwater Management	3
Part I.C.2.a.ix	Inspection Reports	4
Part I.C.3	SWMP Review and Revisions	5

Changes or additions may be required to address changes in conditions at the project. If such changes are made, this SWMP will be updated accordingly. The SWMP will be amended when one of the following conditions occur:

- When there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance of the site which would require the implementation of new or revised control measures;

- If the SWMP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater runoff in compliance with the permit conditions;
- When control measures identified in the SWMP are no longer necessary and are removed; and
- When corrective action are taken onsite that result in a change to the SWMP.

The SWMP will be revised as soon as practicable after the change in stormwater control measure or implementation occurs. A notation will be included in the SWMP that includes the time and date of the change in the field. The plan and the SWMP drawings will be updated to reflect these changes accordingly.

The CGP does not pre-empt or supersede the authority of local agencies such as cities or counties to prohibit, restrict, or control discharges of stormwater to storm drain systems or other water courses within their jurisdiction. Additional permitting and SWMP modifications may be required based on project location to ensure compliance with local regulations.

1.2 QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER

The Qualified Stormwater Manager (QSM) is an individual knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control and pollution prevention, and with the skills to assess conditions at construction sites that could impact stormwater quality and to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls implemented at the project.

The role of the QSM will be filled by the following site personnel:

Ellis Lumpkins	Site Superintendent - Conveyance Systems	AECOM	(407) 810-5741	ellis.lumpkins@aecom.com
Katie Lilgeberg	On-Site Engineer	AECOM	(201) 738-2689	catherine.lilgeberg@aecom.com
David Steele	Site Superintendent - Mitigation Systems	AECOM	(315) 396-8919	david.steel1@aecom.com

1.3 SITE DESCRIPTION

1.3.1 Nature of the Construction Activity

This SWMP covers the construction activities associated with the Widefield Water and Sanitation District (WWSD) Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS/PFOA) Drinking Water Mitigation System project. Construction for this project is to support the installation of infrastructure to support collection of the discharge from existing permitted and operations groundwater wells that will be piped to a raw water collection pipeline. The raw water pipeline will convey well water to the Drinking Water Mitigation Facility where it will pass through filtration processes prior to being discharged to the existing distribution system. The

construction project consists of trenching and boring for the installation of approximately 2,600 feet of proposed pipeline and the associated building of the Drinking Water Mitigation Facility (the Facility).

The project area, shown on Figure 1 and in the SWMP figures, is located in the southwestern part of Security-Widefield, Colorado. It is in Section 24 of Township 15 South, Range 66 West, and 6th Principal Meridian within El Paso County. The address of the building location is 151 Widefield Blvd, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80911.

1.3.2 Proposed Schedule for Major Activities

Initial phases of the project will include mobilization to the site, installation of construction fencing, and staging of equipment necessary to begin work. Temporary erosion and sediment control measures identified on the SWMP figures will be implemented prior to starting work on each portion of the project as it progresses. The pipeline and Facility will be constructed concurrently. Pipeline construction will be phased into smaller sections to minimize the amount of disturbed area and open trenches at one time. Work will begin once CGP permitting is approved for this work (April 2019).

Portions of the pipeline will be closed, regraded, and have stabilization measures implemented as soon as practical as the construction activities progress. Control measures will be removed from portions of the project as they are stabilized. Amendments to site conditions will be indicated on the SWMP drawings.

The entire project is anticipated to be completed and finally stabilized in October 2020.

1.3.3 Disturbed Area Estimate

The total area of the Security Water District project is approximately 33 acres, with all of that area to be disturbed during different phases as part of the construction activities.

1.3.4 Existing Soil Data

The following soils information was evaluated for the project area:

SOILS INFORMATION

Soil Series	Soil Type	Wind Erosion Potential	Permeability	Hydrologic Group	Depth Range in Inches
Blendon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Sandy loam	Moderately High	Moderate	B	0 - 60
Yoder gravelly sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Gravelly sandy loam	Moderate	High	A	0 - 60
Ellicott loamy coarse sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Loamy coarse sand	High	High	A	0 - 60

¹ – Soil Type reflects the dominant soil type in the soil profile (0-60 inches) as indicated in the El Paso County Area, Colorado NRCS soil survey (USDA 2009).

² – Hydrologic soil groups described as Group A has low runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Group B has moderately low runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Group C has moderately high runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Group D has high runoff potential when thoroughly wet.

³ – Soil profile depth less than 60 inches due to unweathered bedrock.

The construction activities will expose low to moderately erodible soils and control measures will be implemented to mitigate any potential runoff.

1.3.5 Existing Vegetation

Portions of the project that are along the properties of single-family homes are mostly fully landscaped with up to 100% vegetation in sodded areas. The portion on Alegre Drive adjacent to a shopping center is an asphalt parking lot with no vegetative cover. Sections of Crews Gulch that will be crossed have natural vegetative cover between 70-95%. The remaining areas of the project are through undeveloped land and open space that has a disturbed access road where most of the pipeline trenching will occur. The vegetative cover for this area and the building construction site ranges from 0-60% native grasses.

1.3.6 Location and Description of Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

Discharges covered by this SWMP are composed entirely of stormwater associated with construction activity. The following allowable non-stormwater discharges may be present, but are not currently anticipated, and will be added to the SWMP drawings if they occur:

- Discharges from uncontaminated springs that do not originate from an area of land disturbance;
- Discharges of landscape irrigation return flow; and

- Discharges resulting from emergency firefighting activities.

Discharges to the ground of concrete washout water associated with the washing of concrete tools and concrete mixer chutes will be conducted only at the designated concrete washout area(s) identified on the SWMP drawings with the identified control measures implemented and will not leave the site as surface runoff or discharge to surface waters.

1.3.7 Receiving Waters

Drainage from the project area flows into the El Paso County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) drainage system, Crews Gulch, and ultimately toward Fountain Creek.

1.3.8 Stream Crossings

The pipeline construction includes three crossings of Crews Gulch, two west of U.S. Highway 85 and one east of the highway, as shown on the SWMP drawings in Appendix A.

1.4 SITE MAP

SWMP drawings showing the following are provided in the Appendix A:

- Construction site boundaries;
- Flow arrows that depict stormwater flow directions on-site and runoff direction
- All areas of ground surface disturbance including areas of borrow and fill;
- Areas used for storage of soil;
- Locations of all waste accumulation areas, including areas for liquid, concrete, masonry, and asphalt;
- Locations of dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants, and masonry mixing stations (not applicable for this project);
- Locations of structural control measures;
- Locations of non-structural control measures;
- Locations of springs, streams, wetlands, and other state waters, including areas that require pre-existing vegetation be maintained within 50 feet of a receiving water; and
- Locations of all stream crossings located within the construction site boundary.

This section identifies potential pollutant sources and stormwater management controls which will be implemented as part of the construction activity to minimize pollutants in stormwater discharges.

2.1 POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

The following potential pollutant sources and activities have been evaluated for their ability to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity from the site. If the potential exists at the site, stormwater control measures will be implemented to control that source as needed.

- Disturbed and stored soils

Activities associated with this pollution source are the earth-disturbing activities during all phases of construction activities, including but not limited to trenching, boring, grading, cutting, filling, stockpiling, stabilization, etc. Control measures associated with these activities are identified in Sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

- Vehicle tracking of sediments

Activities associated with this pollution source are the movement of vehicles from disturbed areas to paved streets during all phases of construction activities. Sediment controls include a stabilized construction entrance using crushed rock, street sweeping as needed, and construction fencing to limit entry and exit points.

- Management of contaminated soils

No known contaminated soils are expected onsite. If contaminated soils are encountered, construction activities will cease until the situation can be assessed.

- Loading and unloading operations

Activities associated with this pollution source are potential spills during delivery and unloading of materials at the site during all phases of construction activity. Loading and unloading operations will utilize the stabilized construction entrance and occur within the disturbance limits.

Administrative controls may include materials management practices, personnel training, and minimizing the number of areas where loading and unloading occurs.

- Outdoor storage activities

Storage of construction materials will be located outdoors within the construction boundaries. These will consist primarily of construction materials including, but not limited to, piping, valves, appurtenances, fittings, pumps, tanks, and pre-filters and will have minimal potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. Storage areas will be limited and control measures will be implemented to minimize disturbed area impacts. If fertilizers or chemicals are brought onto the site, they will be stored under

cover or within containment consisting of a temporary berm in a manner that will minimize the potential to impact runoff.

- Vehicle equipment maintenance and fueling

Vehicle equipment maintenance and fueling of the excavation equipment will occur on the construction site. Locations for these activities will be limited to designated areas and appropriate control measures, such as drip pans, will be implemented to minimize the exposure of spilling oils and fuels into waterways. Any spills to the ground surface will be immediately contained, cleaned up, and disposed of properly in accordance with local and state regulations.

- Significant dust or particulate generating processes

Activities associated with this pollution source are earth-disturbing activities during the phases of active construction including clearing, trenching, excavating, grading, and final stabilization. Water will be applied as needed to control wind and dust erosion. Stabilization measures will be implemented as soon as practical. Temporary erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented until stabilization through landscaping can be achieved at the site.

- Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc.

Routine maintenance activities are not planned at the project site.

- On-site waste management practices

The generation of waste materials throughout all phases of the project includes construction debris and worker trash. Waste will be collected in trash cans and dumpsters for removal from the site by contractors on an as-needed basis.

- Concrete truck/equipment washing

Concrete trucks may require minor chute rinsing after concrete pouring activities and will be required to conduct activities in a designated area where the liquid waste can be contained until dry and then properly disposed of offsite or in the dumpster with construction debris.

Equipment washing is not anticipated for this project.

- Dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations

No dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations are planned for this project.

- Non-industrial waste sources

Portable toilets will be utilized for the collection and disposal of sanitary waste throughout the project phases. Portable toilets will be properly anchored down and located away from the storm sewer system.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROL MEASURES

Appropriate control measures, as described below will be implemented throughout all phases of construction activities in order to reduce the potential of the sources identified in Section 2.1 to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. Control measures implemented throughout the site may be modified to adapt to changing conditions and/or to minimize potential pollutants from leaving the site. The SWMP will be amended to reflect modifications and to accurately represent field conditions.

2.2.1 Structural Practices for Erosion and Sediment Control

Structural practices are physical structures at the site to minimize erosion and sediment transport. The measures described below are indicated where they are implemented throughout the project on the SWMP drawings in Appendix A. Design specifications for control measures are included with the SWMP drawings and maintenance is described in Section 2.2.3 below.

Temporary and/or permanent control measures implemented for erosion control from earth disturbing activities will be installed prior to commencement of any earth disturbance operations. Measures planned for this project include:

- Construction fencing will be installed to delineate open trench operations and will be relocated along with the progression of the utility installation and trenching operations.
- Perimeter control measures include existing landforms/landscaping/structural features, vegetative buffer strips, and sediment control logs. Temporary perimeter control measures will be placed around disturbed areas as indicated on SWMP drawings during phases of construction when they are implemented to minimize the potential for sediment in stormwater discharges.
- Impact to wetlands, irrigation ditches, drainage channels, and waterways will be mitigated throughout construction with the implementation of sediment control logs and construction fencing perimeter controls.
- Vehicle tracking control pads will be placed at each construction entrance and exit locations at the beginning of construction activities. Locations will be added on the SWMP drawings once appropriate locations are determined.
- The locations and perimeter controls for staging areas will be determined by the subcontractor and QSM when construction activities begin. Locations and control measures will be indicated on the SWMP drawings when the staging areas are established. Perimeter controls may include construction fence, silt fence or sediment control logs, and vehicle tracking pads if needed.
- Additional temporary sediment control measures will be implemented on site as necessary. These may include but are not limited to temporary sediment basins, dewatering and sedimentation bags, or other appropriate means based on work

activities and disturbed area. Control measures will be installed before any land disturbance takes place in the drainage area where necessary.

- Existing inlets in the project area will have sediment control log inlet protection in place for the duration of the project.
- Temporary and permanent features at the facility that may be designed and constructed for the conveyance of water, if needed around, through, or from the earth disturbance area will be designed to limit the water flow to minimize erosive potential.
- Slopes 3:1 or greater will be protected with biodegradable erosion control blankets.

Due to location restrictions, some of the construction activities will occur within 50 horizontal feet of receiving waters in the portions where the project is crossing or near Crews Gulch as shown on the SWMP drawings. Control measures will be implemented as indicated on the SWMP drawings for these locations to minimize impacts to receiving waters. Restoration and revegetation for these areas will occur immediately following the ground disturbing construction activities.

2.2.2 Non-Structural Practices for Erosion and Sediment Control

Non-structural erosion and sediment control practices, when implemented properly, will minimize erosion and sediment transport and other pollutants from site to waters of the state. Measures include interim and permanent stabilization practices and site-specific scheduling for implementation of the practices. Existing vegetation will be preserved throughout the phases of the project where disturbance for construction or trenching has not yet occurred. Final stabilization measures will be installed throughout the site as soon as practical when grading is complete. Practices to be implemented include:

- Limits of construction (LOC) for this project are defined by the right-of-way (ROW), as well as temporary and permanent easements.
- Earth disturbing activities will be conducted in a manner to reduce accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation.
- The contractor shall not disturb any area within 20 feet of the railroad centerline.
- Trees within the project limits will be protected to the maximum extent practical.
- Earth disturbances will be designed, constructed, and completed in a manner so that the exposed area of disturbed land will be limited to the shortest possible period of time.
- Stockpiles including landscaping materials, earth materials, and dirt from grading activities be not be located adjacent to waterways and will be stabilized within 14 days of inactivity by surface roughening, seeding, and mulching.
- Temporary stabilization will be implemented for earth disturbing activities on portions of the site where ground disturbing construction activities have temporarily or

permanently ceased for more than 14 calendar days. Temporary methods may include tarps, surface roughening/tracking, soil tackifier, etc.

- Erosion and sediment control measures for slopes, channels, ditches, or other disturbed areas will be completed within 14 calendar days after final grading.
- Streets within and immediately surrounding the construction area will be cleaned of sediment and debris on a daily basis at the end of each workday. Streets will be cleaned by scraping and sweeping sediment from roadways. Scraped or swept material will not be deposited in the storm sewer system.
- Good housekeeping practices will be utilized to keep potential areas where pollutants exist clean and orderly.
- Material imported to or exported from the site will be properly covered to prevent the loss of material during transport.
- Soil compaction will be minimized for areas where infiltration control measures may occur or where final stabilization will be achieved through vegetative cover.
- Topsoil will be preserved when feasible for areas of the site that will be stabilized with vegetative cover.

2.2.3 Maintenance

Control measures will be maintained until final stabilization in accordance with manufacturer's standards and industry practices to minimize potential for sediments and other pollutants from reaching waters of the state. Control measures will remain in effective operating condition and will be protected from activities that may reduce effectiveness.

- Sediment control measures including sediment control logs, inlet/outlet protection, rock socks, and temporary sediment basins will be checked for maintenance and failure in accordance with the routine inspection schedule. Sediment will be removed and properly disposed of when it accumulates to half the design of the control measure.
- The vehicle tracking control pad will be maintained throughout the project to minimize offsite tracking of sediments. Vehicle tracking control will be removed at the completion of the project unless otherwise directed by authorized personnel.
- Sediment from stormwater infrastructure (ponds, inlets, outlets, ditches, etc.) will be removed prior to initial acceptance. Sediment will be captured on-site and disposed of offsite at an approved location.

Inspection observations leading to the required maintenance of control measures will be made during a site inspection or during general observations of site conditions. Necessary repairs or modifications to a control measure requiring routine maintenance will be conducted in response to observations in order to maintain effective operating conditions.

2.2.4 Corrective Actions

A control measure is determined to be inadequate when it is not designed or implemented in accordance with the requirements of the CGP and/or any control measure that is not implemented to operate in accordance with its design. When an inadequate control measure is identified, appropriate corrective actions will be taken.

Necessary steps will be taken to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a control measure is implemented and made operational and/or an inadequate control measure is replaced or corrected and returned to effective operating condition. If it is infeasible to install or repair a control measure immediately after discovering the deficiency, the following will be documented within the SWMP:

- A description of why it is infeasible to initiate the installation or repair immediately; and
- A schedule for installing or repairing the control measure and returning it to an effective operating condition as soon as possible.

If applicable, any unauthorized release or discharge of non-stormwater, spill, or leak will be removed and properly disposed of in accordance with state and local requirements. Contaminated surfaces will be cleaned up to minimize discharges of the material in subsequent storm events.

2.2.5 Impaired Waters

Discharges from the project area flow to Fountain Creek, which is identified in the Colorado Water Quality Control Division's 303(d) list of impaired waters. The segments receiving water from the vicinity of the project area have been listed as impaired for E. coli affecting recreational use. It is not anticipated that stormwater runoff associated with the construction activities will contribute to this pollutant impairment.

2.2.6 Changes in Runoff Coefficients

Existing Site C values for the Widefield building site are 0.15 and 0.5 for the 5-year and 100-year respectively, and the proposed C values are 0.82 and 0.89 for the 5-year and 100-year respectively.

2.2.7 Dedicated Concrete or Asphalt Batch Plants

Dedicated concrete and asphalt batch plants will not be present at this project.

2.2.8 Waste Management and Disposal

Construction site operators will control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, hazardous chemicals (to include, but not limited to, heavy equipment maintenance fluids, motor oil, antifreeze and vehicle fuel), litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to stormwater quality.

Solid waste from construction activities and worker trash will be collected in designated areas and dumpsters located at the project site. Dumpsters will be regularly monitored and properly disposed of by a contracted company as needed.

The concrete washout containment structures will contain all washout water. The washouts will be designed and implemented in order to prevent stormwater runoff from carrying wastes from the designated location. Concrete washout containment structures will be located a minimum of 50 feet from waters of the state and have signs designating the areas for “Concrete Washout”. Concrete washout containment structures will be placed throughout the project as needed and locations will be identified on the SWMP drawings.

Concrete washout containment structures will be inspected regularly for the condition and capacity of the structures. Waste materials will be allowed to harden to minimize potential for pollutants prior to removal. Waste will be removed and properly disposed of when accumulations amount to two-thirds (2/3) of the wet storage capacity of the structure.

Portable toilet facilities will be located a minimum of 20 feet away from drainage systems, receiving waters and areas susceptible to flooding, high, heavy traffic areas or damage by construction equipment. Portable toilets will be secured in place by stakes set into the ground to prevent tipping. If the minimum distance from drainage systems cannot be met, the portable toilet will have secondary containment.

2.2.9 Groundwater and Stormwater Dewatering

Stormwater dewatering for water collected in excavations and trenches may occur from the project area in accordance with state and local requirements and with proper control measures implemented. No groundwater dewatering is anticipated for this project based on the Geotechnical Investigation. If needed, a CDPHE General Permit for Construction Dewatering (COG-070000) will be obtained for dewatering activities prior to occurring onsite. If dewatering activities occur, the following practices will be implemented and locations will be identified on the SWMP drawings:

- Dewatering systems will be of sufficient size and capacity to permit excavation and subsequent construction in dry conditions and to lower and maintain the groundwater level a minimum of 2 feet below the lowest point of excavation and continuously maintain excavations free of water until backfilled to final grade.
- Dewatering operations will use one or more dewatering sumps or other means approved by CDPHE to reduce the pumping of sediment, and will provide a temporary basin for settling pumped discharges prior to release of offsite or to a receiving water. A sediment basin may be used in lieu of a sump discharge settling basin.
- A 4-foot square riprap pad will be placed at the discharge point.

- The discharge end of the line will be staked in place to prevent movement of the riprap pad.
- Check dams and dewatering systems needed will be placed prior to the start of upstream construction and will be maintained for the duration of the project.

The dewatering systems will be regularly inspected and necessary repairs or maintenance will be performed on an hourly basis or as soon as possible. Temporary settling basins will be removed when they are no longer needed for dewatering operations. Disturbed areas will be drill seeded and crimp mulched or otherwise stabilized when earth disturbing activities associated with the dewatering are completed.

2.3 MATERIALS HANDLING

Control measures will be implemented throughout all phases of construction activities in order to reduce the potential from handling significant materials identified in Section 2.1 to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges.

The use of chemicals such as soil stabilizers, dust palliatives, herbicides, growth inhibitors, fertilizers, deicing salts, etc., will be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended application rates, frequency, and instructions. These chemicals will not be used, stored, or stockpiled within 50 horizontal feet of the creek or other aquatic habitats. Additional handling procedures include storage of these materials in a manner to minimize exposure to runoff to the extent practical for building materials, paints and solvents, landscape materials, fertilizers or chemical, sanitary waste material, trash and equipment maintenance, and fueling procedures.

Potential pollutants other than sediment will be handled and disposed of in a manner that does not cause contamination of stormwater. Non-sediment pollutants that may be present at the site include fuel, oils, concrete, and other products associated with equipment usage and construction activities. Materials used during construction with the potential to impact stormwater will be stored, managed, used, and disposed of in a manner that minimizes the potential for releases to the environment and storm sewer system. Vehicles entering the construction site should be properly maintained to prevent spills or leaks of hazardous fluids that would be exposed to stormwater. Vehicles used on-site will be inspected for leaks. Leaking vehicles will not be allowed to stay on-site or will use drip pans until the leak is repaired. The vehicle operator will be responsible for any necessary clean up.

2.4 SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLAN

Minimal, if any, amounts of fuel, oil, or other liquid chemicals will be stored at the project site. If petroleum products or other liquid chemicals are required to be stored on-site during construction activities, they will be stored in a manner to minimize the potential for pollutants to enter state waters. Practices include storage under cover minimizing exposure to stormwater

and the storage of bulk containers 55 gallons or greater in size within secondary containment or equivalent protection, in order to contain spills and to prevent spilled material from entering state waters.

Records of spills, leaks, or overflows that result in the discharge of pollutants will be documented and maintained onsite. Spills of reportable quantities need to be reported to CDPHE in accordance with reporting requirements. A release of any chemical, oil, petroleum product, sewage, etc., which may enter waters of the state must be reported within 24 hours to CDPHE, the National Response Center, and El Paso County at the below phone numbers.

CDPHE 24-hour environmental emergency spill reporting line: 1-877-518-5608

National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

El Paso County Local Emergency Planning Committee: 1-719-575-8861

All spills will be cleaned up immediately upon discovery, or contained until appropriate cleanup methods can be employed. Implement safety procedures for all cleanup activities, follow appropriate industry standards for each product, and dispose of properly in accordance with state and local standards.

Temporary control measures will remain implemented until seeding has been completed and revegetation established. Slope control and wetland protection measures in the project area will remain in place and be maintained until seeding has been established and waterways restored to prevent impact to the wetlands. Final stabilization is achieved when all ground surface disturbing activities have been completed and either uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plant density of at least 70% of pre-disturbance levels or equivalent permanent alternative stabilization measures have been implemented.

Unless otherwise noted on the SWMP drawings, disturbed areas will be stabilized with permanent seed for vegetated areas. Surfaced areas, including but not limited to paved, graveled, landscaped, channels, riprap, sidewalks, ramps, curb and gutter, that are disturbed will be resurfaced back to existing conditions or as determined by the property owner.

The following seed mix from the City of Colorado Springs Drainage Criteria Manual has been selected for areas requiring seeding for revegetation.

SEED MIX

Common Name (Variety)	Scientific Name	Growth Season	Growth Form	Seeds/Lb	Lbs PLS/ Acre Drilled	Lbs PLS/Acre Broadcast or Hydroseeded
Sheep fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Cool	Bunch	680,000	0.6	1.2
Canby bluegrass	<i>Poa canbyi</i>	Cool	Bunch	926,000	0.5	1.0
Thickspike wheatgrass (Critana)	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i>	Cool	Bunch	154,000	5.7	11.4
Western wheatgrass (Arriba)	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	7.9	15.8
Blue grama (Hachita)	<i>Chondrosum gracile</i>	Warm	Sod	825,000	1.1	2.2
Switchgrass (Pathfinder)	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Warm	Sod/ Brush	389,000	1.0	2.0
Side-oats grama (Butte)	<i>Boutelou curtipendula</i>	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0	4.0
Annual rye	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Cool	Cover crop	227,000	10.0	20.0
				TOTAL	<u>28.8</u>	<u>57.6</u>

Personnel listed as a QSM in Section 1.2 will perform inspections throughout construction until all disturbed areas of the construction site that have been finally stabilized. Once all areas of activity for the project have been permanently stabilized, it will be noted in the SWMP and inspections will cease.

4.1 INSPECTION SCHEDULE

In areas where the soil has been disturbed but neither temporary nor permanent stabilization has been achieved, routine inspections will be performed according to the following schedule:

- Site inspections will start within 7 calendar days of the commencement of construction activities on the site.
- Routine inspections will be performed every 7 calendar days or more often as necessary based on site conditions.
- Site inspections may be conducted at a reduced frequency if one of the following conditions exist:
 - For portions of the site where construction activities have ceased and/or awaiting establishment of vegetative ground cover and final stabilization, inspections may be conducted once every 30 days. The SWMP will be amended to indicate project areas meeting this requirement.
 - Winter conditions inspection exclusions are allowed for the site when construction activities are temporarily halted, snow cover exists over the entire site for an extended period, and melting conditions posing a risk of surface erosion do not exist. When these conditions exist and routine inspections will not be conducted, the following will be noted in the SWMP:
 - Dates when snow cover existed;
 - Date when construction activities ceased; and
 - Date melting conditions began.

Inspections and maintenance will be documented and certified by the QSM. Control measures that have been compromised or disturbed will be replaced or repaired as needed.

4.2 INSPECTION SCOPE

The inspections will include all active project areas. Active project areas include all areas that have not been temporarily or permanently stabilized, areas used for storage of materials exposed to precipitation, structural control measures, staging areas, temporary contractor yards, access roads, structural control measures, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the site. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations should be inspected to the extent that such inspections are practicable.

If part of the construction area is permanently stabilized, that area will be noted as stabilized on the SWMP drawings and the log, and inspections at that area will cease.

Inspections shall be conducted as follows:

- Inspect the construction site perimeter, all disturbed areas, and material storage areas exposed to precipitation for evidence of, or potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
- Inspect material and waste storage areas exposed to precipitation to determine if control measures are effective in minimizing impacts to receiving waters.
- Inspect vehicle entrances, exits, and designated haul routes for evidence of off-site sediment tracking.
- Inspect all accessible discharge points or downstream locations to determine if erosion control measures are effective in minimizing impacts to receiving waters.
- Visually verify whether all implemented control measures are in effective operational condition and are working as designed in their specifications to minimize pollutant discharges. Identify areas that may require new or modified control measures. Necessary repairs must be initiated as soon as possible.
- Inspect areas where stabilization has been initiated to determine the success of revegetation. Comparison to adjacent undisturbed lands will be helpful to evaluate the status of revegetation.
- Determine if there are new potential sources of pollutants. Update the SWMP as necessary and ensure appropriate control measures are implemented.
- Update the site diagrams to show current conditions and control measures.
- Implement repairs to control measures as soon as possible. If this schedule cannot be complied with, the reason should be noted in the inspection report.
- Identify areas of non-compliance with the permit requirements and implement corrective actions as described in Section 2.2.4 if necessary.

See Section Five for additional detail on requirements for documentation and record keeping regarding construction activity and inspections.

4.3 INSPECTION FORMS

Inspections will be conducted using the CDPHE inspection report form that contains all requirements listed above and will be maintained onsite throughout the duration of the construction project. After adequate corrective action(s) and maintenance have been taken, or where a report does not identify any incidents requiring corrective action or maintenance, the report certification statement will be signed in accordance with the permit requirements indicating that the site is in compliance with the permit.

Inspection records will be maintained for a minimum of three years after the completion of construction. Blank inspection forms are provided in Appendix B.

5.1 RECORDS RETENTION

All permit-related documents shall be retained in the files for at least 3 years from the date that the site is finally stabilized. The following documentation will be kept with the SWMP at the construction site during active construction:

- The SWMP, including:
 - A copy of this SWMP and referenced attachments and/or appendices;
 - Modifications to this SWMP and attachments/appendices;
 - Permit application and agency authorization;
 - Inspection reports; and
 - Inactivation Notice.

5.2 SWMP AVAILABILITY

The CGP requires that the SWMP will be available on-site from the beginning of construction through final stabilization.

The SWMP will be made available upon request by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), state, and local agencies approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or stormwater management plans; local government officials; and the operator of any municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site. The copy of the SWMP that is required to be kept on-site or locally available and must be made available, in its entirety, to CDPHE staff for review and copying at the time of on-site inspection.

Appendix A
SWMP Drawings

Appendix B
Inspection Reports