



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

**LOT 1, VILLAGE AT LORSON RANCH FILING
NO. 1
PCD FILING NO.: PPR2523**

Stormwater Permit # COR: _____

OWNER/DEVELOPER:

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PREPARED BY:

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DATE:

July 1, 2026

GEC ADMINISTRATOR:

To Be Determined

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Attn:

Phone:

QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER:

**AQUALIS
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SWMP REPORT REVISION LOG

REVISION #	DATE	BY	COMMENTS
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I. Project Description

Location

Lot 1, Village at Lorson Ranch Filing No. 1 project site is located in the southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 15 South, Range 65 West of the 6th Principal Meridian, County of El Paso, State of Colorado. The Site is bound to the south by Fontaine Blvd. and to the west by Marksheffel Road.

Legal Description

Lot 1, Village at Lorson Ranch Filing No. 1:

SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 15, TOWNSHIP 15 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO.

Description of Property

Lot 1, Village at Lorson Ranch Filing No. 1 contains a calculated area of 83,413 SF or 1.915 acres, more or less. The existing parcel is undeveloped. It's mainly covered by native prairie grass land.

Construction Activity

Lot 1, Village at Lorson Ranch Filing No. 1 proposes a fueling station with seven multi-pump dispensers and a related convenience store. Construction activities include but are not limited to grading, street pavement, stormwater conveyance (pipes, inlets, channels, etc.), potable water services, and sanitary sewer services. Construction will commence with preliminary over lot grading followed by utility installation. Construction will be completed with final stabilization including concrete pavement, seeding (or sod) and sidewalks.

Temporary stabilization measures (silt fence) will be installed prior to construction. During construction, temporary stabilization measures, including inlet protection, rock socks, and vehicle tracking, will be utilized to control stormwater runoff. Once final stabilization is achieved, temporary erosion control measures will be removed.

II. Phasing and Proposed Construction Sequence

Phasing

Construction activities will be completed in three phases, Initial, Interim, and Final. Initial phase includes the installation of silt fence around the project's Limit of Disturbance area, inlet protection around existing inlets, and curb socks. Interim phase includes the installation of temporary sediment controls as construction progresses. Refer to the provided phasing table on the Early Grading and Erosion Control Plans. The final phase will be completed once the site is stabilized and all temporary measures are removed.

Construction Documentation

Construction drawings are provided with this document showing each of these phases and are intended to be a "living" document used by the GEC Administrator to document construction activities. See Section IX "Inspection and Record Keeping" for additional information.

Proposed sequence for major construction activities

Construction for the development of this project is currently projected to begin in Fall of 2026. It is estimated that construction activities will be completed by Spring of 2027. Final stabilization is expected in the Fall of 2027. The anticipated sequence of construction is as follows:

Initial:

1. Install Vehicle Tracking Control at entrances as shown on the grading and erosion control plans.
2. Installation of perimeter silt fence as shown on the grading and erosion control plans.
3. Placement of inlet protection erosion control measures along existing roadways.
4. Placement of curb socks along existing roadways.

Interim:

5. Install all proposed storm drain infrastructure and utilities (water/sewer/storm).
6. Add all associated construction control measures once utilities are installed.

Final:

7. Construct curb/gutter and pavement.
8. Final stabilize areas outside of ROW.
9. Construct gas/electric/cable/phone in the ROW areas.
10. Final stabilize ROW.
11. Final erosion control measures as areas are completed. (Final BMPs)
12. Remove construction BMPs once vertical construction of storage units and applicable landscaping is complete and final stabilization is achieved.

See Section VI "Areas and Volumes" for information on anticipated disturbed area and grading volumes.

III. Final Stabilization

Final site stabilization will be achieved when all final landscaping and paving is complete and a vegetation density greater than 70 percent of pre-disturbance density is achieved. The remainder of the site will consist of hardscape (drives and walks) or be a part of the building footprint. All final stabilization on the site is permanent. All temporary BMPs will be removed upon completion of construction. It is the responsibility of the contractor to remove all dirt and garbage from the site.

IV. Pre-Development Conditions & Soils

Floodway

According to the current FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel No. 08041C0529G, dated December 7, 2018 (See Appendix C for the FEMA FIRM Exhibit) this site is designated as Zone X (Area of Minimal Flood Hazard).

Existing Vegetation

Existing vegetation and soils were determined from in-person field site visits and existing aerial inspection from Google Earth and the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey. The site is currently undeveloped. Vegetation consists of native grasses/weeds that have been heavily grazed for years. The existing site is estimated to have

approximately 10% cover from native vegetation.

Existing Drainage Patterns

The project area is located within the Jimmy Camp Creek Drainage Basin and currently sheet flows southwest of *Lot 1, Village at Lorson Ranch Filing No. 1*. The runoff is currently being captured southeast of the site within an existing 10' Type R Storm Inlet (Private) within the Village at Lorson Ranch Filing No. 1 plat.

Existing Slopes

The site generally drains from northwest to southeast with an average slope of approximately 2%.

Existing Soil Types

Soil data for this project was obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey.

The following table summarizes the characteristics of the soil type:

Soil	Hydro Group	Shrink/Swell Potential	Permeability	Surface Runoff Potential	Erosion Hazard
52-Manzanst clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	C	High	Slow	Low	Slight

The existing soil types have a slight potential for erosion which can be mitigated by employing appropriate downstream construction BMPs before/during/after construction to limit potential impacts to stormwater discharges. The potential impacts are sediment discharge into the existing wet weather conveyance and proposed storm sewer system. Sediment should not be allowed to enter these existing and proposed facilities and can be mitigated by constructing a small temporary sediment basin at a low point prior to discharge into the systems. Potential impacts from runoff flowing to the existing wet weather conveyance will be mitigated by constructing inlet protection measures and by grading the site to reduce drainage area. Based upon the location of the different soil types and type of construction, the contractor shall employ the most appropriate method of erosion control measures based on the El Paso County/City of Colorado Springs Drainage Criteria Manual, Vol. 2 or as directed by the SWMP administrator or his/her representative.

More detailed soils information can be found in the SCS soils survey for El Paso County.

V. Description of Potential Pollutants

Potential sources of sediment to stormwater runoff include earth moving and concrete activities associated with grading and landscaping.

Potential pollutants and sources, other than sediment, to stormwater runoff include trash, debris, line transfer, dewatering, fueling, and equipment failure.

A dewatering permit is not required at this time.

Construction activities can produce a variety of pollutants that can potentially cause storm water contamination. Grading activities remove rocks, vegetation and other erosion controlling surfaces, resulting in the exposure of underlying soil to the elements. Because the soil surface is unprotected, soil and sand particles are easily picked up by wind and/or washed away by rain or other water sources.

Potential Sources of Pollution

The following sections highlight the potential sources of pollution at the Project Site and list the “Best Management” strategies that will be used to prevent migration of pollution offsite. This Project Site does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity. Chemical materials stored indoors or that have no reasonable chance of impacting storm water quality will not be discussed in this plan.

Materials of significance stored on the project site include:

- Sediment
- Concrete Washout
- Cement
- Trash & Debris
- Sanitary Wastes
- Fuels & Oils

Wind Erosion & Dust Control

Pollutant:

- Sediment

Best Management Strategies:

- Daily inspections will occur for areas experiencing excessive winds, vehicle traffic, or precipitation events.
- Water trucks will spray down dust on the project Site as needed to not impact adjacent properties.
- Attention will be given to prevent the over-use of water in dust control operations to minimize any muddying of the surface and possible sediment transportation.

Vehicular Transport

Pollutant:

- Sediment Tracking

Best Management Strategies:

- Construct a stabilized construction entrance to provide ingress and egress of the site.
- Restrict access to the stabilized construction entrance.
- Fencing will be erected if problems with access control are evident.
- Maintain track out pads by fluffing up the rock material or by adding additional rock as needed.
- Inspect, sweep and clean adjacent streets where track out is evident.

Stockpiles

Pollutant:

- Sediment

Best Management Strategies:

- Locate stockpiles clear of any water flow paths.
- Locate stockpiles within the property boundary.

- Stockpiles will have erosion control devices as needed installed around the base to prevent the migration of soil.
- Topsoil stock-piles and disturbed portions of the site where construction activity temporarily ceases for at least 14 days will be stabilized with temporary seed and mulch no later than 14 days from the last construction activity in the area.

Grading, Trenching, Export/Import

Pollutant:

- Sediment

Best Management Strategies:

- Earth moving will be minimized by the engineering balancing of the site.
- Disturbed portions of the site where construction activity temporarily ceases for at least 14 days will be stabilized with temporary seed and mulch no later than 14 days from the last construction activity in the area.
- Seed bed preparation is not required if soil is in loose condition.
- Prior to seeding, fertilizer shall be applied to each acre to be stabilized in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- If required seeding areas shall be mulched with straw to a uniform cover. The straw mulch is to be tacked into place by a disk with blades set nearly straight.
- A site specific erosion control drawing has been developed showing the location of Best Management practices to be used during site construction.
- Where indicated on the erosion control plan, Best Management Practices will be installed.
- Material shall be in accordance with the plans and specifications and all construction shall be provided in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- All BMPs will be inspected bi-weekly and cleaned/maintained as required.

Waste, Residual Concrete

Pollutant:

- Concrete, paint, and Phosphoric Acid

Best Management Strategies:

- A cleanup and washout area will be designated and posted.
- Subcontractors will be instructed on the locations and importance of the washout and cleanup areas. No on-site disposal is allowed.
- Instruct subcontractors to remove waste for which proper onsite disposal facilities are not provided back to their own facilities for ultimate transport, storage & disposal.
- Subcontractors and subcontractor employees are held responsible for improper washout.

Sanitary Facilities, Trash Containers & Littering

Pollutant:

- Bacteria, Ammonia, Trash

Best Management Strategies:

- Portable facilities will be regularly serviced to prevent excessive waste containment and overflow.
- Portable facilities will be located a minimum of 50 feet from state waters. They shall be adequately staked and cleaned on a weekly basis. They will be inspected daily for spills.
- All waste materials will be collected and stored in a container which will meet all local and any state solid waste management regulations.

- Trash dumpsters will be emptied prior to becoming 90% full or when debris control becomes an issue.
- Employees will be instructed on the importance of recycling and waste management and will be held responsible for improper waste management.

Fueling, Hazardous Materials, Equipment Leakage, Fertilizer

Pollutant:

- Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Ethylene Glycol, Sediment

Best Management Strategies:

- MSDS sheets will be maintained in the project trailer for all onsite materials
- All dry materials such as cement will be covered and protected from rain.
- Secondary containment will be provided for stored fuel, oil, paint and any material classified as hazardous.
- Subcontractors are responsible for hazardous waste removal back to their own facilities for ultimate transportation, storage and disposal.
- Supplies will be kept onsite as necessary to control any potential spill.
- Employees will be held responsible for any illegal dumping.
- Seals will be checked by a qualified professional on all equipment and containers containing significant materials that could contribute potential pollutants and will be replaced as necessary.
- Equipment will be inspected by a qualified professional.
- Drip pans will be available for minor leaks and during fueling operations.
- Fueling nozzles, gauges, hoses, seals, and emergency shutoff valves will be inspected for leaks prior to use.
- Under no circumstances during fueling will the fueling hose/nozzle be left unattended.
- Fertilizers used will be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by soil tests.
- Once applied, fertilizers will be worked into the soil to limit exposure to storm water.
- Stored fertilizer will be protected from exposure to precipitation and storm water runoff.

Dewatering – *not needed, shown for information only*

Pollutant:

- Sediment, Oil and/or Grease and Phosphoric Acid

Best Management Strategies:

- All dewatering will be filtered through rock and/or woven geo mesh fabric.
- All dewatering will be tested for Pollutants per state guidelines weekly.

Concrete and Asphalt Batch Plant – *not needed, shown for information only*

Drilling Slurry for Drilling Piers. – *not needed, shown for information only*

No drilling slurry is allowed to be deposited onto the job site. All drilling slurry shall be collected and pumped into an on-site frac tank and shall be disposed of off-site.

Additional (Non-Structural) Best Management Practices for Sediment:

- Earth moving will be minimized by the engineering balancing of the site where feasible.

- Soil erosion control measures for all slopes, channels, ditches, or any disturbed land area shall be completed within twenty-one calendar days after final grading, or final earth disturbance has been completed. Disturbed areas and stockpiles which are not at final grade but will remain dormant for longer than 30 days shall also be mulched within 21 days after interim grading. An area that is going to remain in an interim state for more than 60 days shall also be seeded. All temporary soil erosion control measures and BMPs shall be maintained until permanent soil erosion control measures are implemented.
- Seed bed preparation is not required if soil is in loose condition.
- Prior to seeding, fertilizer shall be applied to each acre to be stabilized in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- Required seeding areas shall be mulched with straw to a uniform cover. The straw mulch is to be tacked into place by a disk with blades set nearly straight.
- A site-specific erosion control drawing has been developed showing the location of Best Management practices to be used during site construction.
- Where indicated on the erosion control plan, BMPs will be installed.
- Material shall be in accordance with the plans and specifications and all construction shall be provided in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- All BMPs will be inspected bi-weekly and cleaned/maintained as required.

VI. Areas and Volumes

The site consists of 1.915 acres. 1.839 acres is expected to be disturbed per the Grading & Erosion Control Plan.

The unadjusted cut and fill quantities as of the writing of this report are listed below:

- Cut Volume = 900 CY
- Fill Volume = 252 CY
- Net Volume = 648 CY (Cut)

Note: The Total disturbed area shall be updated on the SWMP as changes occur.

VII. Appropriate Controls and Measures

Also refer to the Grading & Erosion Control Plan (Site Map) for placement and phasing of erosion control measures.

Use Agreement

This SWMP does not rely on any permanent or construction control measures located outside of the permit area which are owned or operated by another entity.

Minimize Disturbed Area and Protect Natural Features and Soil

All work will occur inside the limits of construction per the Site Map.

Phase Construction Activity

The sequence for the installation and removal of erosion and sediment control measures is as follows: Perimeter control measures (silt barriers and fencing) installed at designated areas as noted on the site

plans, cleaning of street surfaces during construction if applicable, site grading, installation of utilities, paving final and grading, installation of sod or other vegetation, removal of temporary practices and perimeter controls, and site cleanup.

Control Stormwater Flowing onto and Through the Project

No offsite stormwater flows on to this project. Developed runoff generated on-site will be directed to the southwest corner of the property and sediment will be mitigated by BMPs located throughout the site. No sediment will enter the downstream receiving waters.

Stabilize Soils

Soil erosion control measures for all slopes, channels, ditches, or any disturbed land area shall be completed within twenty-one calendar days after final grading, or final earth disturbance has been completed. Disturbed areas and stockpiles which are not at final grade but will remain dormant for longer than 30 days shall also be mulched within 21 days after interim grading. An area that is going to remain in an interim state for more than 60 days shall also be seeded. All temporary soil erosion control measures and BMPs shall be maintained until permanent soil erosion control measures are implemented. All slopes within the project limits that are found to be eroding excessively within two years of permanent stabilization shall be provided additional slope stabilization methods such as seeding and mulching or erosion control blanket. Water is to be used for dust control. The Contractor will prevent the release of this water and any sediment it may carry from the construction site.

Protect Slopes

Temporary stabilization will include the installation of silt fences on level contours spaces at 10-20 foot intervals. Slopes will be seeded and covered with hay, straw or erosion control blankets on slopes greater than 3:1, as needed to provide for temporary stabilization until vegetation is permanently established. All slopes within the project limits that are found to be eroding excessively within two years of permanent stabilization shall be provided additional slope stabilization methods such as seeding and mulching. Where slopes exceed 3:1, erosion control blankets (per specification requirements) will be utilized for final stabilization.

Protect Storm Drain Inlets

Inlet protection will be installed as soon as storm drain inlets are installed and before land disturbance activities begin in areas with existing storm drain systems. At the Contractor's discretion, additional temporary erosion control practices to include rock bags/socks and sandbag barriers may be installed to prevent sediment transport. Inlet protection will include rock bags/socks, erosion logs, and curb inlet sediment filters where an overflow capacity is necessary to prevent excessive ponding in front of the curb inlet. Concrete block and wire screen inlet protection detail, if used, will be added to Appendix prior to installation. This measure would be used where heavy flows are expected and where an overflow capacity is necessary to prevent excessive ponding around the inlet. Inlet protection devices will be inspected at regular intervals and accumulated sediment will be removed as needed.

Establish Perimeter Controls and Sediment Barriers

Temporary stabilization will include the installation of silt fences on the downslope perimeter of project area. The silt fence will be trenched in on the uphill side 6 inches deep and 6 inches wide, as detailed in the silt fence exhibit. Sediment will be removed when it reaches 1/3 the height of the fence. Silt fence will be inspected and replaced or repaired as needed.

Retain Sediment On-Site

At a minimum, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips or equivalent sediment source controls are required for all down-slope boundaries (and for those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions) of the construction. The use of a combination of sediment and erosion control measures in order to achieve maximum pollutant removal will be utilized.

Establish Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exits

Construction entrance locations for vehicle tracking control (VTC) will be established from the entry point off Meridian Park Drive. The construction entrances will be at least 75 feet in length and approximately 20 feet wide and graded so runoff does not leave the project site. The aggregate will be established at 8-inch thick on top of 4-inch minimum thick free draining material on top of geotextile and will consist of Type G dense graded material. A stabilized stone pad with a filter fabric under liner will be placed at points of vehicular ingress and egress.

Additional BMPs Schedule:

All sediment and erosion control Best Management Practices (BMPs - detailed below and only on BMP Site Map and details if utilized onsite) will be installed prior to any excavation or demolition and will be coordinated with the construction schedule. As construction changes and new temporary BMPs are needed to control sediment and erosion, temporary BMPs will be installed within 24 hours of inspection report.

Recommended BMPs: All recommended BMPs will be installed prior to excavation near any sensitive areas.

- **Culvert Inlet Protection** will be used to protect existing and new culvert inlets. Inlet Protection Detail will be included in Appendix E before using onsite. Removal of this BMP will occur only after vegetation is established to a minimum of 70% pre-construction coverage and after removal of BMP all sediment builds up will be removed and the area exposed shall be seeded.
- **Silt Fence** is to be installed in sensitive areas to protect stream channels, pond, and overland runoff. On this site it will be used to protect runoff from the slip pits. See Silt Fence Detail. Removal of this BMP will occur only after vegetation is established to a minimum of 70% pre-construction coverage and after removal of BMP all sediment builds up will be removed and the area exposed shall be seeded.
- **Vehicle Tracking Control** is needed at the main construction entrance location. Vehicle tracking control shall be installed at the edge of the construction staging area where construction vehicles regularly exit onto existing asphalt road. If sediment tracking occurs it will be cleaned within 24 hours. See Vehicle Tracking Control Detail in Construction Drawings. Removal of this BMP will occur only after project is substantially complete and is ready for seeding operations; the area will then be seeded per specification with the rest of the project.
- **Portable Toilets** are brought in from a service contractor and will be maintained in accordance with standard waste disposal practices using vacuum trucks and place on stable ground to minimize risk of spillage. All portable toilets will be kept a minimum of 500' from any waterway.
- **Waste Disposal:** If needed Roll offs will be utilized for standard construction waste. A qualified contractor will remove waste weekly and take to an appropriate dump site off this project.

Permanent BMPs:

- **Re-vegetation:** During construction any disturbed areas and stockpiles which are not at final grade but will remain dormant for longer than 30 days shall be mulched within 21 days after interim grading. An area that is going to remain in an interim state for more than 60 days shall also be seeded. All temporary soil erosion control measures and BMPs shall be maintained until permanent soil erosion control measures are implemented. Please refer to "*Landscape Plan*", by Galloway.
- **Existing Detention Pond:** Captured flows from the site will be directed south to the existing regional detention pond (District Facility, SF1711), Pond G1/G2, via existing public storm network system. See the approved Final Drainage Report and Plan for "Carriage Meadows South at Lorson Ranch Filing No. 1", SF1711, dated 08/10/2017.

VIII. Materials Handling and Spill Prevention

Material Handling and Waste Management

The site will use a private refuse collector that will remove litter twice weekly. No less than one litter receptacle will be present at the construction site. In the event that unusual items such as tanks, cylinders, unidentified containers, etc. which could contain potentially hazardous materials are discovered or disturbed, the Fire and Rescue services will be notified. Litter and debris will be picked up and disposed of properly daily. Temporary toilet facilities will be located at a minimum of 10 feet away from any storm drain inlets and 50ft from all waters of the state. They will be secured at all four corners to prevent overturning and cleaned on a weekly basis. They will be inspected daily for spills.

Establish Proper Building Material Staging Areas

A designated staging area will be used, location to be determined based on available space in the field and plans will be redline. The staging area will be contained per SWMP guidelines. All Equipment and Materials will be brought into the site as needed.

Designate Washout Areas

A concrete washout will be installed to detail as shown on the Site Map and will be placed more than 500 feet away from any waters of the state.

Establish Proper Equipment/Vehicle Fueling and Maintenance Practices

During construction the site will be exposed to operation and maintenance of construction equipment. The contractor shall be responsible for all activities such as fueling, oil changing, lubrication and repair which require use of petroleum products. Such products shall be transported to and from the site in special trucks equipped for that purpose. No waste petroleum products, rags, residue, or equipment parts shall be left on site. In the event of a spill or leak, causing soil to be contaminated, that soil shall be excavated placed in sealed barrels and removed from the site for transport to an approved location for disposal.

Control Equipment/Vehicle Washing

This activity will not be allowed onsite.

Any Additional BMPs

Additional BMPs will be added to this SWMP as needed.

Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharge Management

There are no visible natural springs or irrigation, or other non-stormwater discharges anticipated to be encountered.

Dedicated Batch Plants

There are no dedicated batch plants proposed with this project.

Selecting Post-Construction BMPs

Post Construction BMPs. Re-vegetation including seeding, mulching and erosion control blanket will be final BMPs. Permanent stabilization will be achieved with 70% preconstruction vegetative establishment.

Spill Prevention and Control Plan

The Site Superintendent will act as the point of contact for any spill that occurs at this jobsite. The project manager will be responsible for implementation of prevention practices, spill containment / cleanup, worker training, reporting and complete documentation in the event of a spill. The ECO shall immediately notify the Owner/Developer, Construction Manager, State and the Local Fire Department in addition to the legally required Federal, State, and Local reporting channels (including the National Response Center, 800.424.8802) if a reportable quantity is released to the environment.

Spill Prevention Best Management Practices This section describes spill prevention methods Best Management Practices (BMP) that will be practiced to eliminate spills before they happen.

- **Equipment Staging and Maintenance:** Store and maintain equipment in a designated area Reduce the amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting non-hazardous or less hazardous materials. Use secondary containment (drain pan) to catch spills when removing or changing fluids. Use proper equipment (pumps, funnels) to transfer fluids Keep spill kits readily accessible Check incoming vehicles for leaking oil and fluids. Transfer used fluids and oil filters to waste or recycling drums immediately following generation. Inspect equipment routinely for leaks and spills Repair equipment immediately, if necessary, implement a preventative maintenance schedule for equipment and vehicles.
- **Fueling Area:** Perform fueling in designated fueling area minimum 50' away from federal waters Use secondary containment (drain pan) to catch spills Use proper equipment (pumps, funnels) to transfer fluids Keep spill kits readily accessible Inspect fueling areas routinely for leaks and spills Hazardous Material Storage Areas Reduce the amount of hazardous materials by substituting non-hazardous or Less hazardous materials.
- **Hazardous Material Storage Areas:** Minimize the quantity of hazardous materials brought onsite Store hazardous materials in a designated area away from drainage points.
- **Unexpected Contaminated Soil and Water:** Perform all excavation activities carefully and only after the Owner/Construction Manager directed any activities.

Spill Containment Methods

The following discussion identifies the types of secondary containment that will be used in the event of a spill. The Table below summarizes the containment methods for each potential source.

- **Equipment Staging and Maintenance Area:** An equipment leak from a fuel tank, equipment seal, or hydraulic line will be contained within a spill containment cell placed beneath all stationary potential leak sources. An undetected leak from parked equipment

will be cleaned up using hand shovels and containerized in a 55-gallon steel drum for offsite disposal.

- **Fueling Area:** A small spill during fueling operations will be contained using fuel absorbent pads at the nozzle. The transfer of fuel into portable equipment will be performed using a funnel and/or hand pump and a spill pad used to absorb any incidental spills/drips. Any leaking tanks or drums will have fluids removed and transferred to another tank, drum, or container for the fluids. A spill response kit will be located near the fueling area or on the fuel truck for easy access. The spill response kit will include plastic sheeting, tarps, over pack drums, absorbent litter, and shovels.
- **Hazardous Material Storage Area:** A spill from containers or cans in a hazardous material storage area will be contained within the storage cabinet these materials are kept in.
- **Unexpected Contaminated Soil:** If contaminated soil is encountered during the project, the Owner/Construction Manager will be notified immediately. Small quantities of suspected contaminated soil will be placed on a 6-mil plastic liner and covered with 6-mil plastic. A soil berm or silt fence will be used to contain the stockpile and prevent migration of contaminated liquids in the soil.

Spill Prevention and Containment Methods Table

Potential Spill Source	Response Method
Equipment Staging and Maintenance Area	Spill containment pad, spill kit, pumps, funnels
Fueling Area (site equipment only)	Spill containment pad, spill kit, pumps, funnels
Hazardous Material Staging Area	Spill containment pad, spill kit, pumps, funnels
Unexpected Contaminated Soil	Plastic liner, plastic cover, soil berm, hay bales, lined super sacks

Spill Countermeasures

Every preventative measure shall be taken to keep contaminated or hazardous materials contained. If a release occurs, the following actions shall be taken:

1. **Stop the Spill:** The severity of a spill at the site is anticipated to be minimal as large containers/quantities of Hazardous Materials (HM) are not anticipated. The type of spill would occur while dispensing material at the HM storage facility and would likely be contained in secondary containment. Thus, the use spill kits or other available absorbent materials should stop the spill.
2. **Warn Others:** Notify co-workers and supervisory personnel of the release. Notify emergency responders if appropriate. For site personnel, an alarm system will consist of three one second blasts on an air horn sounded by the person discovering a spill or fire. In the event of any spill, the Superintendent and Project Manager shall be notified if the spill is 5 gallons or more the State will be contacted along with the Fire Department.
3. **Isolate the Area:** Prevent public access to the area and continue to minimize the spread of the material. Minimize personal exposure throughout emergency response actions.
4. **Containment:** A spill shall only be contained by trained personnel and if it is safe to do so. Do not place yourself in danger. Attempt to extinguish a fire only if it is in the incipient stage; trash can size or smaller. For larger spills, wait for the arrival of emergency response personnel and provide directions to the location of the emergency.

5. Complete a Spill and Incident Report: For each spill of a Hazardous Material a spill and incident report shall be completed and submitted to the Owner/Construction Manager and if applicable to the Engineer and the State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

X. Receiving Waters

The project site is located within the Jimmy Camp DBPS. Stormwater from this site will drain into the existing Regional Detention Pond (District Facility, SF1711).

Stream Crossing – There are no stream crossings proposed in this project.

IX. Inspection and Record Keeping

The project is subject to inspections by the Colorado Division of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and El Paso County at any time. Inspection of the stormwater management system shall be performed, by the SWMP Administrator, at least every 14 calendar days and after the occurrence of precipitation or snow melt event that may cause noticeable erosion or run-off. Time span greater than 14 calendar days is a violation of the CDPS permit.

GEC Administrator

The individual(s), position, or title responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, and revising the SWMP is to be determined upon award of the project. The individual(s) will be sufficiently qualified for the required duties per the *El Paso County ECM Appendix I.5*. The GEC Administrator's contact information is listed below. The GEC Administrator shall notify the County of the appropriate contact information.

GEC Administrator Name:
Phone:
Address:

Qualified Stormwater Manager

The Qualified Stormwater Manager is required to conduct self-inspections. The purpose of these inspections is to ensure that all Control Measures are installed according to the approved plans, appropriate as to the intended use, operating effectively, and being properly maintained.

Qualified Stormwater Manager: AQUALIS
Phone: (303) 547-0450
Address: 8700 Turnpike Dr., Ste 415 Westminster, CO 80031

Inspection Schedules

Inspections of the stormwater management system are required at least every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours after any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface runoff. A more frequent inspection schedule may be necessary to ensure that BMPs continue to operate as designed. Differences or modifications in the field from the approved SWMP are required to be made within 72 hours site changes are observed. The SWMP shall be onsite at all times when onsite construction activity is occurring.

Inspection Scope

The construction site perimeter, all disturbed areas, material and/or waste storage areas that are exposed to precipitation, discharge locations, and locations where vehicles access the site shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for pollutants leaving the construction site boundaries or discharging to State Waters. All erosion and sediment control practices identified in the SWMP shall be evaluated to ensure that they are maintained and operating correctly.

Inspection Report

A thorough record of inspection shall be maintained and identify any incidents of non-compliance with the SWMP. Inspection records shall be retained for three years from expiration or inactivation of permit coverage. Federal, State, local authority reserves the right to request that a copy of the inspection reports be submitted. At a minimum, the inspection report shall include the following:

1. Inspection date
2. Name(s) and title(s) and signature(s) of personnel making the inspection
3. Location(s) of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site
4. Location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained
5. Location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location
6. Location(s) where additional BMPs are needed or were not in place at the time of inspection
7. Deviations from the minimum inspection schedule
8. Description of corrective action for items c, d, e and f above, dates corrective action(s) taken, and measures taken to prevent future violations, including requisite changes to the SWMP, as necessary
9. After adequate corrective action(s) have been taken, or where a report does not identify any incidents requiring corrective action, the report shall contain a signed statement indicating the site is in compliance with the permit to the best of the signer's knowledge and belief
10. The date and amount of storm or snowmelt events that cause erosion.

BMP Maintenance/Replacement and Failed BMPs

Adequate site assessment shall be performed as part of comprehensive Inspection and Maintenance procedures to assess the adequacy of BMPs at the site and to evaluate the necessity of changes to those BMPs to ensure continued effective performance. Where site assessment results in the determination that new or replacement BMPs are necessary, the BMPs shall be installed to ensure ongoing implementation. Failed BMPs must be addressed as soon as possible, in most cases immediately, to ensure continued performance and minimize the likelihood of pollutant discharge. The SWMP shall be updated once new BMPs are installed or failed BMPs replaced. A specific timeline for implementing maintenance procedures is not included in the State Permit because BMP maintenance is expected to be proactive, not responsive. Observations resulting in BMP maintenance activities can be made during a site inspection, or during general observations of site conditions. BMPs shall be maintained per DCM2 criteria and ECM criteria. Please refer to the Appendix for specific maintenance required for each BMP.

Plan Review and Revisions

1. The plan must be signed in accordance with the general permit.
2. The plan must be made available, upon request, to CDPHE, United States Environmental Protection Agency, or operator of the local municipal storm sewer system, if applicable.

3. The plan must be amended whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance that could have a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to State Waters. It also must be amended if it is found to be ineffective in controlling pollutants present in stormwater.

Record Keeping and Documenting of Inspection

The permittee shall retain a copy of the SWMP required by this permit (including a copy of the permit language) at the construction site (or other local location accessible to the Director; a State or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or stormwater management plans; local government officials; or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site) from the date of project initiation to the date of final stabilization. Permittees with day-to-day operational control over SWMP implementation shall have a copy of the SWMP available at a central location on-site for the use of all operators and those identified as having responsibilities under the SWMP whenever they are on the construction site. If minor modifications to the SWMP are required, they shall be recorded on the owner's copy of the SWMP and be available during inspections. Whenever a significant change is made to the SWMP (including changes to design, construction, operation or maintenance), an amended SWMP shall be submitted for review and approval. The following documents must be kept in a field office, trailer, shed or vehicle that is onsite during normal working hours:

1. A completed and signed copy of the Notice of Intent
2. The permit coverage letter from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)
3. The Stormwater Management Plan
4. Site Inspection Records
5. A copy of the Colorado General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities

If a reasonable onsite location is not available, then the documents may be retained at a readily available alternative location, preferably with the SWMP plan contact. If the site is inactive, then the documents may be stored at a local office. All records and information must be kept for at least three years or longer if requested by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment or United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Record Keeping

The SWMP is a "living document" that is continuously reviewed and modified. The ECS shall make changes to the SWMP, including but not limited to: additions, deletions, changing locations of BMPs shall be marked in the plans, dated and initialed at time of occurrence. All inspection and maintenance activities or other repairs will be documented by the ECS and the records kept on the project site. Records of spill, leaks or overflows that result in the discharge of pollutants will be documented and maintained. The following Information will be recorded for all occurrences:

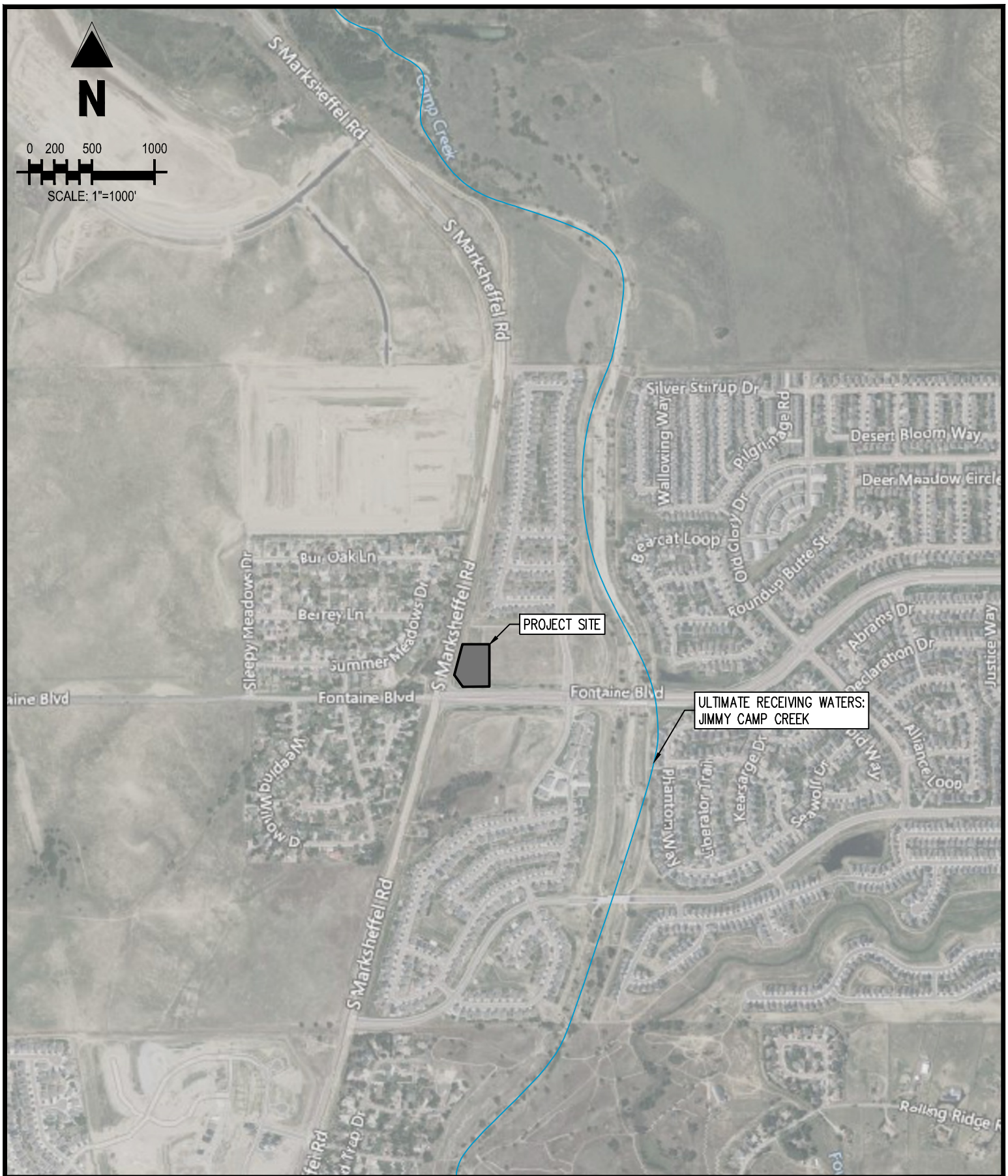
1. Time and date
2. Weather conditions
3. Reasons for spill
4. A release of any chemical, oil, petroleum product, sewage, etc., which may enter state waters must be reported.

At 14-day inspections incidents of noncompliance, such as uncontrolled releases of pollutants including mud, muddy water or measurable quantities of sediment found off-site shall be noted, along with a brief

explanation as to measures taken to prevent future violations and measures taken to clean up sediment that has left the site. After measures have been taken to correct any problems and recorded, or where a report does not identify incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a signed certification indicating the site is in compliance.

APPENDIX A





TRACT D, CARRIAGE MEADOWS NORTH FILING NO. 1

MURPHY OIL #7894 - FONTAINE BLVD. & MARKSHEFFEL RD.
EL PASO COUNTY, CO 80817

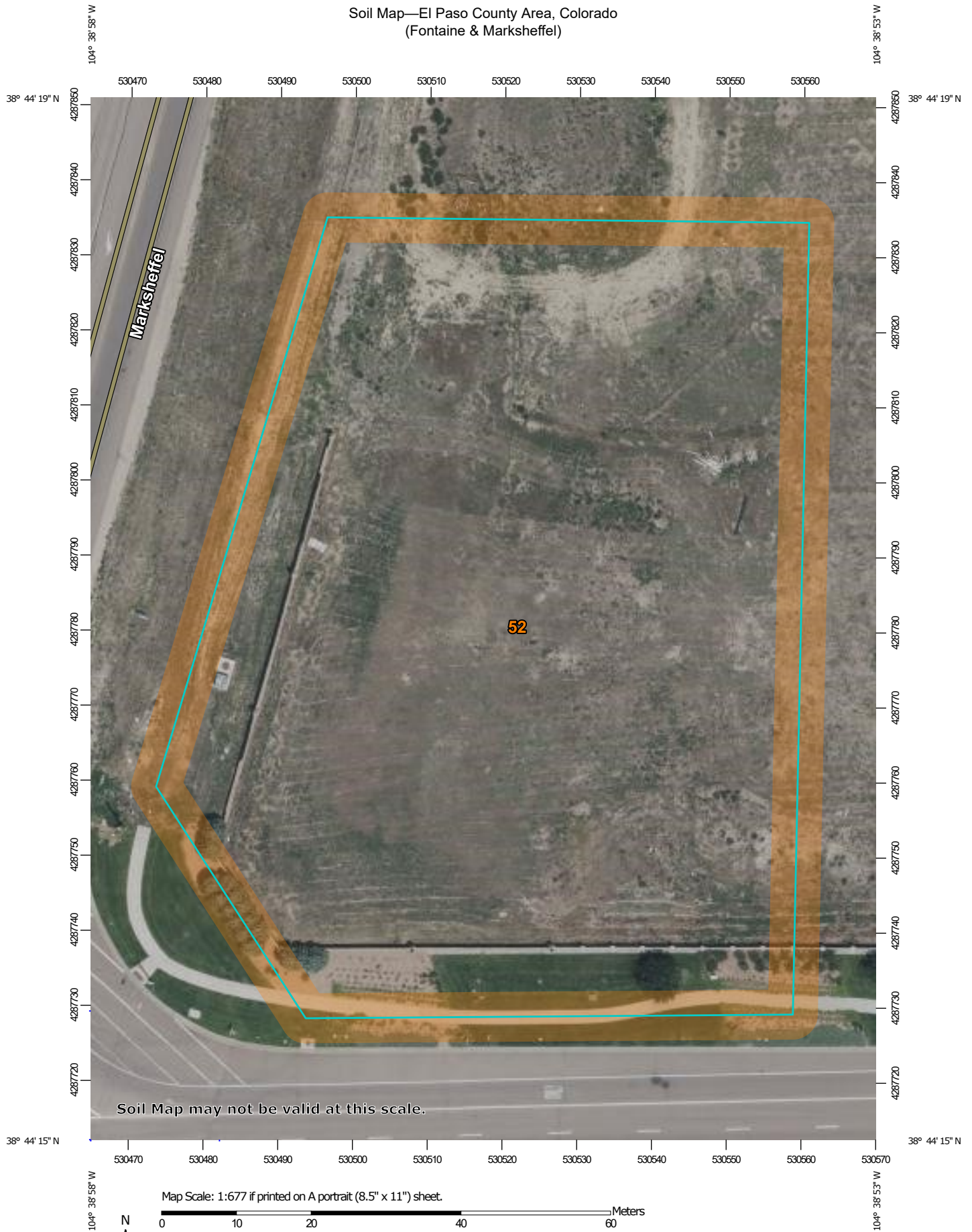
VICINITY MAP

Project No:	MOC120
Drawn By:	JDM
Checked By:	KRG
Date:	07/24/2025

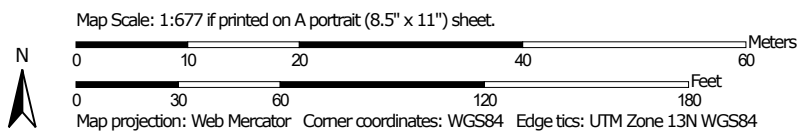
Galloway

1155 Kelly Johnson Blvd., Suite 305
Colorado Springs, CO 80920
719.900.7220 • GallowayUS.com

Soil Map—El Paso County Area, Colorado
(Fontaine & Marksheffel)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



Soil Map—El Paso County Area, Colorado
(Fontaine & Marksheffel)

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado

Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 3, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 23, 2024—Aug 4, 2024

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
52	Manzanst clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	2.0	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		2.0	100.0%

Map Unit Description

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named, soils that are similar to the named components, and some minor components that differ in use and management from the major soils.

Most of the soils similar to the major components have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Some minor components, however, have properties and behavior characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other soil reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the soil reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description

El Paso County Area, Colorado

52—Manzanst clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w4nr

Elevation: 4,060 to 6,660 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Manzanst and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Manzanst

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Clayey alluvium derived from shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: clay loam
Bt - 3 to 12 inches: clay
Btk - 12 to 37 inches: clay
Bk1 - 37 to 52 inches: clay
Bk2 - 52 to 79 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 3 percent
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline (4.0 to 7.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 10.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R067BY037CO - Saline Overflow
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Ritoazul

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Interfluves, drainageways

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R067BY042CO - Clayey Plains
Hydric soil rating: No

Arvada

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Interfluves, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R067BY033CO - Salt Flat
Hydric soil rating: No

Wiley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R067BY002CO - Loamy Plains
Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 3, 2024

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The **community map repository** should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations (BFEs)** and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 13. The **horizontal datum** was NAD83, GRS80 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the **North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88)**. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum**. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/> or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, NINGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at (301) 713-3242 or visit its website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/>.

Base Map information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by El Paso County, Colorado Springs Utilities, and Anderson Consulting Engineers, Inc. These data are current as of 2008.

This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations and floodplain delineations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map. The profile baselines depicted on this map represent the hydraulic modeling baselines that match the flood profiles and Floodway Data Tables if applicable, in the FIS report. As a result, the profile baselines may deviate significantly from the new base map channel representation and may appear outside of the floodplain.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

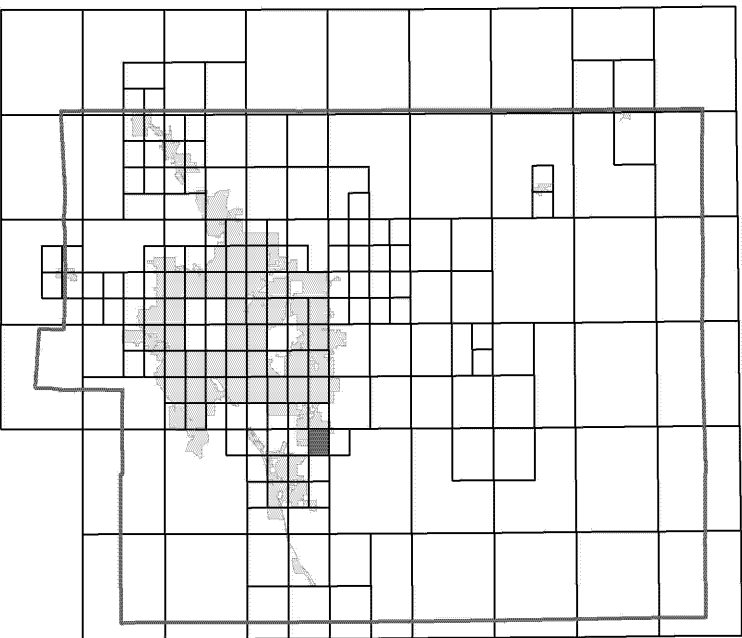
Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels; community map repository addresses; and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

Contact **FEMA Map Service Center (MSC)** via the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FIMX) 1-877-336-2627 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. The MSC may also be reached by Fax at 1-800-358-9620 and its website at <http://www.msc.fema.gov/>.

If you have **questions about this map** or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call **1-877-FEMA MAP** (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip>.

El Paso County Vertical Datum Offset Table	
Flooding Source	Vertical Datum Offset (ft)
REFER TO SECTION 3.3 OF THE EL PASO COUNTY FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY FOR STREAM BY STREAM VERTICAL DATUM CONVERSION INFORMATION	

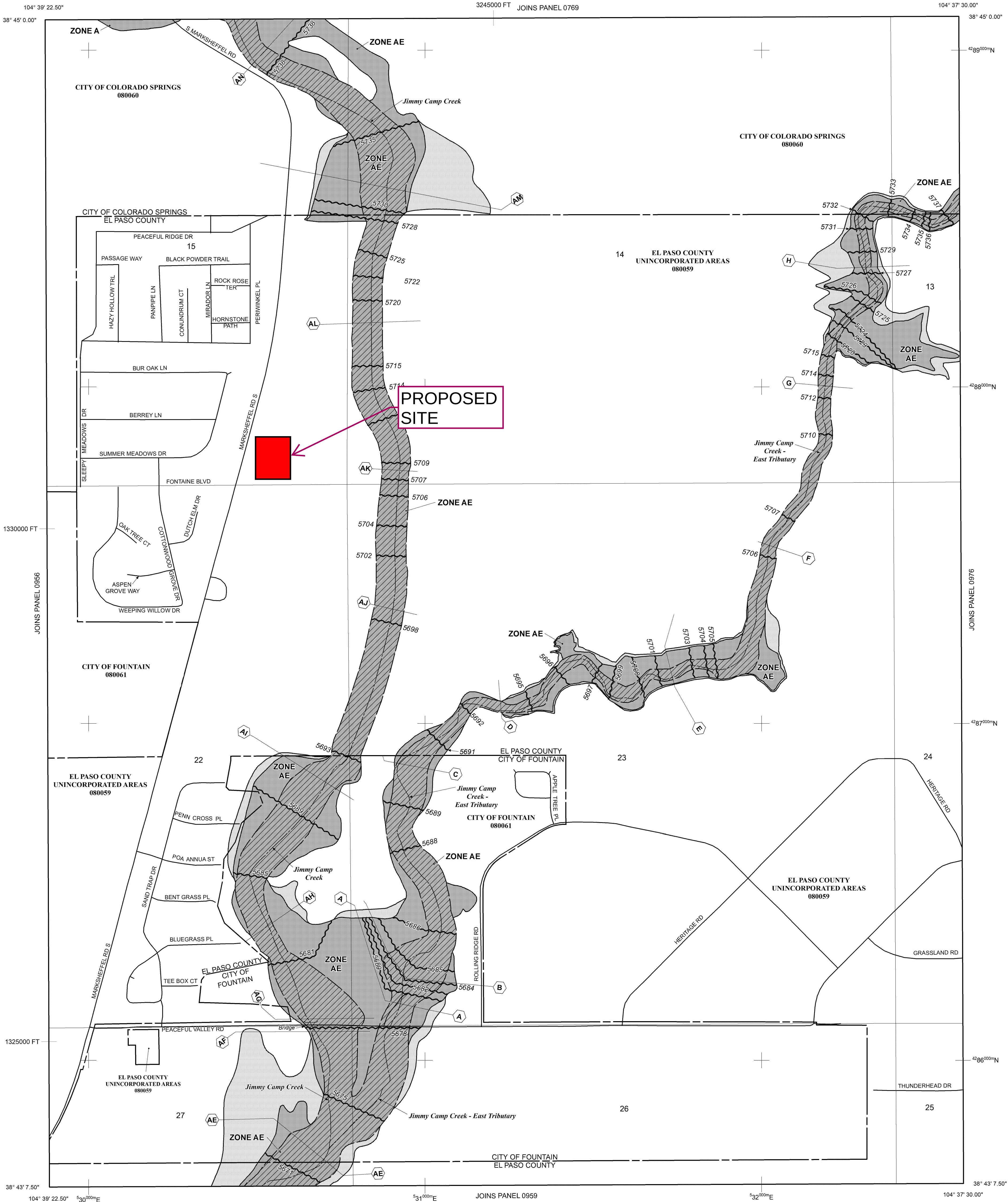
Panel Location Map



This Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) was produced through a Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) agreement between the State of Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).



Additional Flood Hazard information and resources are available from local communities and the Colorado Water Conservation Board.



NOTE: MAP AREA SHOWN ON THIS PANEL IS LOCATED WITHIN TOWNSHIP 15 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST.

LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAS) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

- ZONE A** No Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AE** Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
- ZONE AR** Special Flood Hazard Area Formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently deteriorated. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
- ZONE A99** Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE V** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.

ZONE D Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

- Floodplain boundary
- Floodway boundary
- Zone D Boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
- Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet* (EL 987)
- Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

* Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88)

- Cross section line
- Transect line
- Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)
- 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13
- 5000-foot grid ticks: Colorado State Plane coordinate system, central zone (FIPSZONE 0502), Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
- Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
- River Mile

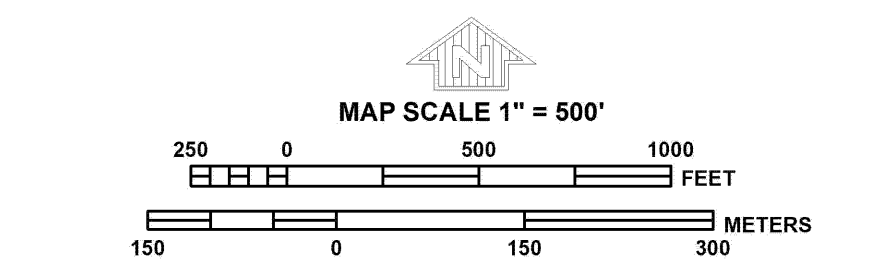
MAP REPOSITORIES
Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
MARCH 17, 1997

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL
DECEMBER 7, 2018 - to update corporate limits, to change Base Flood Elevations and Special Flood Hazard Areas, to update map format, to add roads and road names, and to incorporate previously issued Letters of Map Revision.

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History Table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.



PANEL 0957G

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 957 OF 1300

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:	COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
	COLORADO SPRINGS, CITY OF	080060	0957	G
	EL PASO COUNTY	080059	0957	G
	FOUNTAIN, CITY OF	080061	0957	G

Notice: This map was reissued on 05/15/2020 to make a correction. This version replaces any previous versions. See the Notice-to-User Letter that accompanied this correction for details.

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders. The **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.



MAP NUMBER
08041C0957G

MAP REVISED
DECEMBER 7, 2018

Federal Emergency Management Agency

APPENDIX B

**CONTRACTOR TO INSERT THE APPROVED AND SIGNED GRADING
& EROSION CONTROL PLANS (SITE MAPS). SEE EL PASO COUNTY
FILING NO.: PPR2523**



APPENDIX C

**CONTRACTOR TO INSERT THE APPROVED AND SIGNED EROSION
STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP).
SEE EL PASO COUNTY FILING NO.: PPR2523**



APPENDIX D

CDPS GENERAL PERMIT COR400000 CERTIFICATION AND COPY OF GENERAL PERMIT (IF APPLICABLE) TO BE ADDED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION



APPENDIX E

SELF INSPECTION REPORT



Appendix D: Stormwater Inspection Report Template

Facility Name		Permittee					
Date of Inspection		Weather Conditions					
Permit Certification #		Disturbed Acreage					
Phase of Construction		Inspector Title					
Inspector Name							
Is the above inspector a qualified stormwater manager? (permittee is responsible for ensuring that the inspector is a qualified stormwater manager)			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	☐	☐
YES	NO						
☐	☐						

INSPECTION FREQUENCY					
Check the box that describes the minimum inspection frequency utilized when conducting each inspection					
At least one inspection every 7 calendar days	☐				
At least one inspection every 14 calendar days, with post-storm event inspections conducted within 24 hours after the end of any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosions	☐				
This is this a post-storm event inspection. Event Date: _____	☐				
Reduced inspection frequency - Include site conditions that warrant reduced inspection frequency	☐				
Post-storm inspections at temporarily idle sites	☐				
Inspections at completed sites/area	☐				
Winter conditions exclusion	☐				
Have there been any deviations from the minimum inspection schedule? If yes, describe below.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	☐	☐
YES	NO				
☐	☐				

INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS*
i. Visually verify all implemented control measures are in effective operational condition and are working as designed in the specifications
ii. Determine if there are new potential sources of pollutants
iii. Assess the adequacy of control measures at the site to identify areas requiring new or modified control measures to minimize pollutant discharges
iv. Identify all areas of non-compliance with the permit requirements, and if necessary, implement corrective action
*Use the attached Control Measures Requiring Routine Maintenance and Inadequate Control Measures Requiring Corrective Action forms to document results of this assessment that trigger either maintenance or corrective actions

AREAS TO BE INSPECTED			
Is there evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants leaving the construction site boundaries, entering the stormwater drainage system or discharging to state waters at the following locations?			
	NO	YES	If "YES" describe discharge or potential for discharge below. Document related maintenance, inadequate control measures and corrective actions Inadequate Control Measures Requiring Corrective Action form
Construction site perimeter	☐	☐	
All disturbed areas	☐	☐	
Designated haul routes	☐	☐	
Material and waste storage areas exposed to precipitation	☐	☐	
Locations where stormwater has the potential to discharge offsite	☐	☐	
Locations where vehicles exit the site	☐	☐	
Other: _____	☐	☐	

CONTROL MEASURES REQUIRING ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

Definition: Any control measure that is still operating in accordance with its design and the requirements of the permit, but requires maintenance to prevent a breach of the control measure. These items are not subject to the corrective action requirements as specified in Part I.B.1.c of the permit.

Are there control measures requiring maintenance?	NO	YES	
	☐	☐	If "YES" document below

[illegible]

INADEQUATE CONTROL MEASURES REQUIRING CORRECTIVE ACTION

Definition: Any control measure that is not designed or implemented in accordance with the requirements of the permit and/or any control measure that is not implemented to operate in accordance with its design. This includes control measures that have not been implemented for pollutant sources. If it is infeasible to install or repair the control measure immediately after discovering the deficiency the reason must be documented and a schedule included to return the control measure to effective operating condition as possible.

Are there inadequate control measures requiring corrective action?		NO	YES
		☐	☐
		If "YES" document below	

Are there additional control measures needed that were not in place at the time of inspection?	NO	YES
	☐	☐
		If "YES" document below

[illegible]

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall report the following circumstances orally within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and shall mail to the division a written report containing the information requested within five (5) working days after becoming aware of the following circumstances. The division may waive the written report required if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

All Noncompliance Requiring 24-Hour Notification per Part II.L.6 of the Permit
a. Endangerment to Health or the Environment Circumstances leading to any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment regardless of the cause of the incident (See Part II.L.6.a of the Permit) <i>This category would primarily result from the discharge of pollutants in violation of the permit</i>
b. Numeric Effluent Limit Violations ○ Circumstances leading to any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitations (See Part II.L.6.b of the Permit) ○ Circumstances leading to any upset which causes an exceedance of any effluent limitation (See Part II.L.6.c of the Permit) ○ Daily maximum violations (See Part II.L.6.d of the Permit) <i>Numeric effluent limits are very uncommon in certifications under the COR4000000 general permit. This category of noncompliance only applies if numeric effluent limits are included in a permit certification.</i>

Has there been an incident of noncompliance requiring 24-hour notification?	NO	YES	If "YES" document below
	☐	☐	

Date and Time of Incident	Location	Description of Noncompliance	Description of Corrective Action	Date and Time of 24 Hour Oral Notification	Date of 5 Day Written Notification *

*Attach copy of 5 day written notification to report. Indicate if written notification was waived, including the name of the division personnel who granted waiver.

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 individual(s) designated as the Qualified Stormwater Manager, shall sign and certify the below statement:

“I verify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, all corrective action and maintenance items identified during the inspection are complete, and the site is currently in compliance with the permit.”

Name of Qualified Stormwater Manager

Title of Qualified Stormwater Manager

Signature of Qualified Stormwater Manager

Date

Notes/Comments

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