

**County /City Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP / SWMP / CSWMP)
Rock Island Trail
Sand Creek to Constitution Ave
Capital Project
Colorado Springs, Colorado**

Permittee:
City of Colorado Springs
Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
1401 Recreation Way
Colorado Springs, CO 80905
(719) 385-6951

GEC Administrator and Qualified Stormwater Manager
Emily Duncan 719-385-6951
City of Colorado Springs
Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
1401 Recreation Way
Colorado Springs, CO 80905
Emily.Duncan@coloradosprings.gov



1604 South 21st Street
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80904
(719) 630-7342
Contact: Todd Cartwright, P.E.

Kiowa Project No. 16028

April 17, 2024

Engineer's Statement

This SWMP / CSWMP was prepared under my direction and supervision and is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. If such work is performed in accordance with the SWMP / CSWMP, the work will not become a hazard to life and limb, endanger property, or adversely affect the safety, use, or stability of a public way, drainage channel, or other property.

Printed Name: Todd Cartwright Date: _____.

Phone Number: (719) 694-0012

Seal

City Project Manager's Statement

I hereby certify that the drainage, grading, and erosion control for Rock Island Trail – Constitution Avenue to Sand Creek shall be constructed according to the design presented in this SWMP / CSWMP. I further understand that field changes must be reviewed by the SWENT Review Engineer to ensure conformance with the original design intent. I am employed by and perform engineering services solely for the City of Colorado Springs, and therefore am exempt from Colorado Revised Statute Title 12, Article 25, Part 1 according to § 12-25-103(1), C.R.S.

Name of City Project Manager: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contractor's Statement

I will comply with the requirements of the Grading and Erosion Control Plan SWMP / CSWMP including Construction Control Measure inspection requirements and final stabilization requirements. I acknowledge the responsibility to determine whether the construction activities on these plans require Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) permitting for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity.

Name of Contractor: _____

Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____

Phone Number: _____

Address: _____

Email Address: _____

City of Colorado Springs Grading and Erosion Control Review

This SWMP / CSWMP is filed in accordance with the City Code. This plan is reviewed in accordance with the Stormwater Construction Manual; latest revisions.

Date:

For the SWENT Manager

Notes: _____

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STATE STORMWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

At least ten days prior to the anticipated start of construction activities (i.e. the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, excavation activities, installation of structural Construction Control Measures, or other activities), for projects that will disturb one (1.0) acre or more, the owner or operator of the construction activity must submit an application as provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division (Division). This form may be reproduced and is also available from the Division's web site. Applications received by the Division are processed and a permit certification and other relevant materials will be sent to the attention of the legally responsible person. The application contains certification of completion of a storm water management plan (SWMP / CSWMP). Do not include a copy of the Stormwater Management Plan, unless requested by the Division.

For information or application materials contact:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Water Quality Control Division
WQCD-P-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, Colorado 80246-1530
<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/wq-construction-general-permits>

Electronic Application – CDPHE website:

<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/WQ%20permits%20construction%20electronic%20application>

I. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP / CSWMP) is “to identify possible pollutant sources that may contribute pollutants to stormwater and identify Construction Control Measures (CCMs) that, when implemented, will reduce or eliminate any possible water quality impacts. The SWMP / CSWMP must be completed and implemented at the time the project breaks ground and revised as construction proceeds, to accurately reflect the conditions and practices at the site (CDPHE *Stormwater Management Plan Preparation Guidance*)”. A general schedule or phasing of CCMs will be determined by construction schedule and ground disturbances necessitating required erosion control methods/CCMs. The SWMP / CSWMP shall be implemented until expiration or inactivation of permit coverage. Evaluations of and modifications to this plan may be necessary during the length of the construction project until the site is finally stabilized.

SWMP / CSWMP Plan Availability: A copy of the Stormwater Discharge Permit from the State of Colorado, SWMP / CSWMP Report, SWMP / CSWMP Site Map, SWMP / CSWMP Notes and Details; and inspection reports shall be kept on site by the GEC Administrator at all times, as to be available for use by the operator/ GEC Administrator and to be available for inspection by federal, state and local agencies. If an office location is not available at the site, the SWMP / CSWMP must be managed so that it is available at the site when construction activities are occurring (for example: by keeping the SWMP / CSWMP in the superintendent’s vehicle). The permittee shall retain copies of the SWMP / CSWMP and all reports required by the Permit and records of all data used to complete the Permit application for three (3) years minimum after expiration or inactivation of permit coverage, unless the community requires a longer period.

This SWMP / CSWMP should be viewed as a “living document” that is continuously being reviewed and modified as a part of the overall process of evaluating and managing stormwater quality issues at the site. The GEC Administrator shall amend the SWMP / CSWMP when there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance of the site which would require the implementation of new or revised CCMs or if the SWMP / CSWMP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activity or when CCMs are no longer necessary and are removed. If the GEC Administrator feels that modifications to the CCMs shown on the SWMP / CSWMP are necessary to provide for a more effective plan, the process will include: 1) Evaluate pollutant sources, 2) Select CCMs, 3) Document CCMs, 4) Implement CCMs.

SWMP / CSWMP revisions must be made prior to changes in the site conditions, except for “Responsive SWMP / CSWMP Changes” as follows:

- SWMP / CSWMP revision must be made immediately after changes are made in the field to address CCM installation and/or implementation issues; or
- SWMP / CSWMP revisions must be made as soon as practicable, but in no case more than 72 hours, after change(s) in CCM installation and/or implementation occur at the site that require development of materials to modify the SWMP / CSWMP
 - ◊ A notation must be included in the SWMP / CSWMP prior to the site change(s) that includes the time and date of the change(s) in the field, and identification of the CCM(s) removed or added and the location(s) of the CCM(s). Modifications to the SWMP / CSWMP shall be submitted to the City within seven days.

A City of Colorado Springs Grading Permit is required along with a Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS), Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities Permit from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for this project. The general conditions associated with the permits must be followed through the duration of the land disturbing activities at the site.

For additional details or more specific information on the CDPS permit, consult the CDPS General Permit No. COR-030000.

A. State Permit Applicant

The State Permit applicant (also referred to as the Permittee) must be a legal entity that meets the definition of the owner and/or operator of the construction site, in order for this application to legally cover the activities occurring at the site. The applicant must have day-to-day supervision and control over activities at the site and implementation of the SWMP / CSWMP. Although it is acceptable for the applicant to meet this requirement through the actions of a contractor, as discussed in the examples below, the applicant remains liable for violations resulting from the actions of their contractor and/or subcontractors. Examples of acceptable applicants include:

Owner or Developer - An owner or developer who is operating as the site manager or otherwise has supervision and control over the site, either directly or through a contract with an entity such as those listed below.

General Contractor or Subcontractor - A contractor with contractual responsibility and operational control (including SWMP / CSWMP implementation) to address the impacts construction activities may have on stormwater quality.

Other Designated Agents/Contractors - Other agents, such as a consultant acting as construction manager under contract with the owner or developer, with contractual responsibility and operational control (including SWMP / CSWMP implementation) to address the impacts construction activities may have on stormwater quality.

Refer to the CDPHE, *Stormwater Management Plan Preparation Guidance* for additional information.

The Permittee shall be legally responsible for compliance with the State Permit.

B. SWMP / CSWMP Terms

Construction Control Measures (CCMs): CCMs encompass a wide range of erosion and sediment control practices, both structural and non-structural in nature, that are intended to reduce or eliminate any possible water quality impacts from stormwater leaving a construction site. The individual CCMs appropriate for a particular construction site are largely dependent of the types of potential pollutant sources present, the nature of the construction activity, and specific-site conditions.

Nonstructural CCMs, such as preserving natural vegetation, preventive maintenance and spill response procedures, schedules of activities, prohibition of specific practices, education, and other management practices are mainly operational or managerial techniques.

Structural CCMs include treatment processes and practices ranging from diversion structures and silt fences, to retention ponds and inlet protection.

Construction Start Date: This is the day when ground disturbing activities are expected to begin, including grubbing, stockpiling, excavating, demolition, and grading activities.

Disturbance Area Determination: Aside from clearing, grading and excavation activities, disturbed areas also include areas receiving overburden (e.g., stockpiles), demolition areas, and areas with heavy equipment/vehicle traffic and storage that disturb existing vegetative cover.

Final Stabilization Date: In terms of permit coverage, this is when the site is finally stabilized. This means that all ground surface disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and all disturbed areas have been either built on, paved, or a uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plant density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels (refer to Final Stabilization Section). Permit coverage must be maintained until the site has reached Final Stabilization. Even if only one part of the project is being done, the estimated final stabilization date must be for the overall project. If permit coverage is still required once your part is completed, the permit certification may be transferred or reassigned to a new responsible entity(s).

SWMP / CSWMP Drawings: Also known as the SWMP / CSWMP Site Map.

C. Contractor Required Items

The Contractor shall include and/or provide the following items prior to beginning land disturbing activities:

- Add the GEC Administrator and Alternate with phone numbers to this plan.
- Construction Dates – Verify the construction dates indicated in this report. Update as necessary to reflect the planned schedule.
- Material Handling and Spill Prevention procedures – See Section IV-4. Review and modify as necessary.

II. SITE DESCRIPTION

A. Nature of the Construction Activity

The proposed project will construct approximately 10,400 linear feet of concrete trail. In the final disposition of the project, the City of Colorado Springs will own and maintain the installation.

i. Site Location

Rock Island Trail is comprised of 36.2 acres, located in southeast Colorado Springs, Colorado between Sand Creek and Constitution Ave. The property is bordered multiple commercial and residential lots and city property.

The property is located in Sections 5 and 6, Township 14, Range 65 of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado. The vegetation in the site consists of native grasses. A vicinity map showing the general location of the site is presented in Appendix A.

The property is primarily the abandoned Rock Island Railroad alignment. And is now an almost 2 mile long narrow strip of land that is city owned open space. The total disturbed area associated with this project is approximately 4.48 acres. There is no proposed development within any streamside buffer zone or in any designated floodplain, as indicated on FEMA panel 08041C0752G. A FEMA firmette for the site is located in Appendix A.

ii. Adjacent Areas

The proposed trail is surrounded by parks, residential and commercial properties.

B. Sequence of Major Activities

Prior to the commencement of the majority of clearing and grubbing activities, minimal clearing and grubbing may be necessary to install initial erosion control devices such as silt fencing and vehicle tracking control, clearing and grubbing will commence, and grading will proceed as shown on the SWMP / CSWMP Site Plan. When the finished grades are attained, the concrete pavement will begin. In general, the GEC Administrator will identify the precise schedule.

The major construction activities associated with this project are shown in the table below along with an approximate timing of the sequence. In general, the GEC Administrator and the Contractor will identify the precise schedule to be used during the term of this project and modify this schedule as needed. Minimal clearing and grubbing may be necessary to install the initial erosion control features.

Approximate Sequence of Major Construction Activities:

Installation of initial CCMs	July 1, 2024
Clearing, grubbing and earthworks	December 1, 2024
Site work	December 2024- June 2025
End Construction (refer to <i>Final Stabilization...</i> section)	September 2025

The temporary erosion control measures can be removed when Final Stabilization has occurred. Refer to the Final Stabilization section for a description of the requirements.

C. Estimate of Area and Volume Disturbed

The total site area associated with the project is approximately 36.2 acres. The estimated area of disturbance is 4.5 acres. The estimated area of disturbance corresponds to that necessary to construct the concrete trails as shown on the SWMP / CSWMP Site Maps. Most of the existing trails will be restored to vegetative areas. All other areas are to remain undisturbed.

Earthwork cut and fill operations will be roughly 605 cubic yards of Cut and 2,777 cubic yards of Fill.

D. Soil Data

Soils within the property are classified to be within Hydrologic Soils Group A and B as shown in the El Paso County Soils Survey. The soil type is identified as Ellicott Soils and Blakeland Loamy which is a somewhat excessively drained loamy coarse sand of floodplains and terraces. Both series has a moderate to high erosion hazard. The other native soil found on site is the Blendon soils which is a well-drained soil of fans and terraces. The Blendon soil has a moderate erosion hazard.

E. Existing Vegetation and Ground Cover

A survey including a general description of existing vegetation shall be conducted by the GEC Administrator for Construction prior to any ground disturbance on the project. The manager shall photo document existing vegetation where all work will be occurring. The manager shall also perform the vegetation survey transect(s) including photo documentation as outlined in Chapter 4. 11.2 of CDOT's Erosion Control and Stormwater Quality Guide. The overall existing vegetative cover is estimated at about 10% by field observation.

It is recommended that the contractor take pictures of the existing vegetative cover prior to construction and any calculations they feel necessary to make the Final Stabilization comparison (refer to Final Stabilization section for additional information). The contractor will be responsible for providing the documentation to make this comparison to the City and the State of Colorado, Water Quality Control Division.

F. Potential Pollution Sources

The potential pollution sources for the site that may have an impact to stormwater include the following items:

1. Ground disturbing activities and grading - Sediment
2. Off-site vehicle tracking - Sediment
3. Vehicle maintenance or fueling – Fuel, oil, chemicals
4. Storage of disposal items – Sediment
5. Soil, aggregate and sand stockpiling – Sediment
6. Construction Dewatering – Sediment
7. Storage of fertilizers, materials or chemicals - Chemicals
8. Concrete washouts – Concrete, slurry
9. Haul routes – Sediment, fuel, oil
10. Landscaping – Fertilizers, sediment, over-watering, pesticides
11. Portolet – Chemicals, human waste

G. Non-stormwater Discharges

In the existing condition there are no known non-stormwater discharges from the project site, such as springs and landscape irrigation return flows. During construction, the following non-stormwater discharges from the project site could occur.

1. Release of concrete washout water – Not anticipated. The washout water should be contained within the concrete washout CCM.
2. Runoff from water used for dust control – Not anticipated. The contractor should limit the amount of water used for dust control to an amount less than would result in runoff. Perimeter control CCMs are planned to filter water that may runoff.

If any other non-stormwater discharges from the site become apparent during the term of construction, the occurrence and mitigation shall be addressed by the GEC Administrator.

H. Receiving Waters

The Rock Island Trail Constitution Avenue to Palmer Park Boulevard discharges directly to Monument Creek by overland flow in both the existing condition and proposed condition.

Immediate Receiving water(s): Sand Creek

Ultimate Receiving Water(s): Fountain Creek

The site is located within FEMA flood zone X based on FEMA maps 08041C0752G effective December 7, 2018. The site is within the 100-year flood plain.

III. SWMP / CSWMP SITE MAP CONTENTS

The SWMP / CSWMP Site Map and SWMP / CSWMP Drawings are considered a part of this plan. It identifies the following:

1. Construction site boundaries;
2. All areas of ground disturbance;
3. Existing and proposed topography;
4. Areas used for storage of building materials, equipment, soil, stockpiles or waste;
5. Locations of all structural CCMs;

6. Locations of non-structural CCMs where applicable;
7. Locations of springs, streams, wetlands, detention basins, roadside ditches and other surface waters.

The SWMP / CSWMP Site Map must be updated and or red-lined by the GEC Administrator on a regular basis to reflect current conditions of the site at all times. The SWMP / CSWMP site maps are contained at the rear of this report.

IV. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

A. GEC Administrator

The Permittee shall designate the GEC Administrator. The GEC Administrator is typically the Contractor or his/her designated representative and is responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the SWMP / CSWMP. The GEC Administrator is the contact person with the City and State for all matter pertaining to the SWMP / CSWMP. The GEC Administrator is the person responsible for the SWMP / CSWMP accuracy, completeness and implementation. Therefore, the GEC Administrator should be a person with authority to adequately manage and direct day to day stormwater quality management activities at the site. The GEC Administrator shall have the authority to act on behalf of the Permittee(s) to ensure the site remains in compliance with the CDPS Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities Permit and the City's Grading Permit. An Alternate GEC Administrator who is able to serve in the same capacity as the GEC Administrator shall also be selected.

The GEC Administrator shall be present at the project site a majority of the time and (along with the Alternate GEC Administrator) shall provide the City with a 24-hour emergency contact number.

If the GEC Administrator or Alternate changes for any reason, it shall be noted/redlined on this Plan. The City shall be notified in writing of any change.

GEC Administrator: Emily Duncan

Phone: (719) 385-6951

Alternate GEC Administrator: _____

Phone: _____

B. Identification of Potential Pollutant Sources:

At a minimum, the following sources and activities shall be evaluated for the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges and identified in the SWMP / CSWMP if found to have such potential. The sources of any potential pollutants must be controlled through CCM selection and implementation. Each pollutant source recognized through this process as having the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater, must be identified in the SWMP / CSWMP along with the specific stormwater management control (CCMs) that will be implemented to adequately control the source. (Note: the actual evaluation of the potential pollutant sources does NOT need to be included in the SWMP / CSWMP – just the resultant pollutant sources and their associated CCMs.). The GEC Administrator shall determine the need for and locations of each of the following potential pollutant sources during the course of the construction project.

Could it Contribute?	Potential Pollutant Source	CCM Implemented to Control Source
Yes	All disturbed and stored soils	Silt fence, sediment control logs, rock socks, seed and mulch
Yes	Vehicle tracking of sediments	Vehicle tracking control, street sweeping
No	Management of contaminated soils	
Yes	Loading and unloading operations	Stabilized staging area, materials storage area, vehicle tracking control, silt fence
Yes	Outdoor storage activities (building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.)	Stabilized staging area, materials storage area, silt fence
Yes	Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling	Stabilized staging area, materials storage area, silt fence
Not expected	Significant dust or particulate generating processes	Control by sprinkling with water and other appropriate means.
Yes	Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc	Use as recommended by manufacturer and in areas specified, silt fence
Yes	On-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters, etc)	Stabilized staging area, silt fence, non-structural CCMs
Yes	Concrete truck/equipment washing, including the concrete truck chute and associated fixtures and equipment	Concrete washout area, stabilized staging area, vehicle tracking control, silt fence
No	Dedicated asphalt and concrete batch plants	
Yes	Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets	Stabilized staging area, construction fence, non-structural CCMs
Yes	Other areas or procedures where potential spills can occur	Non-structural CCMs, construction fence

C. Construction Control Measures (CCMs) for Pollution Prevention

1. A list of the Structural CCMs for erosion and sediment control implemented on the site to minimize erosion and sediment are as follows. Refer to the GEC Plan for Installation and Maintenance requirements for each structural CCM and refer to the GEC Plan for the location of the CCMs.
 - a) Concrete Washout Area (CWA): An approved portable concrete washout system, or a shallow excavation with a small perimeter berm to isolate concrete truck washout operations.
 - b) Inlet protection (IP): Installed at appropriate inlets.
 - c) Erosion Control Blanket (ECB): At selected areas steeper than 3-to-1 as indicated on the plans shall be protected with an erosion control blanket.
 - d) Seeding and Mulching (SM): Temporary seeding and mulching can be used to stabilize disturbed areas that will be inactive for an extended period of time. Permanent seeding should be used to stabilize areas at final grade that will not otherwise be stabilized.

- e) Silt Fence (SF): A temporary sediment barrier constructed of woven fabric stretched across supporting posts.
- f) Stabilized Staging Area (SSA): Consists of stripping topsoil and spreading a layer of granular material in the area to be used for a trailer, parking, storage, unloading and loading.
- g) Temporary Stockpile Areas (SP): Temporary stockpiles of excess excavated material and stockpiles for imported materials shall be shown on the SWMP / CSWMP drawings. Slopes shall not be steeper than 3H to 1V. Temporary soil stockpile areas will require approved erosion protection such as silt fence or sediment control logs.
- h) Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC): Consists of a rock pad that is intended to help strip mud from tires prior to vehicles leaving the construction site. Installed at all entrance/exit points to the site. The number of access points shall be minimized.

Minimal clearing and grubbing may be necessary prior to installing the initial erosion control features.

2. Non-structural practices for erosion and sediment control to be used to minimize erosion and sediment transport are:

Seeding and mulching in areas that will not be hard surfaced. Minimize the amount of existing vegetation to be removed during construction, leaving native vegetation in place when possible. Only the existing vegetation that is specified or requiring removal shall be disturbed or removed. If possible, leave existing ground cover in place or remove just prior to grading to minimize the length of soil exposure.

3. Phased CCM Implementation:

The GEC Administrator shall update the CCM Implementation if necessary to meet and/or address the Contractor's schedule. The SWMP / CSWMP shall be updated as necessary to reflect the CCMs installed.

- a) Installation of Initial CCMs.

Prior to any construction activities, erosion control facilities shall be installed. Minimal clearing and grubbing may be necessary prior to installing the initial erosion control features. Stabilization of cleared or grubbed areas to be completed the same day if possible. The "initial" CCMs include, but may not be limited to, construction fence, silt fence, vehicle tracking control, stabilized staging area, materials storage area, concrete washout area, and inlet protection. Designate areas for construction trailer (if used), trash container, portolets, vehicle and equipment parking and material storage. If these areas are not indicated on the plan, the contractor must "red line" the plan with the locations. Provide a confined area for maintenance and fueling of equipment from which runoff will be contained and filtered. CCM / Erosion Control facility waste shall be disposed of properly.

- b) Clearing, grubbing and earthworks

The measures included in the previous sequence shall be maintained and continue. The removed cleared and grubbed items, soil, storm sewer pipe and fence shall be disposed of properly. If a soil stockpile area is needed, the area shall be protected as shown in the Details and the stockpile area

shall be redlined onto the plan. Existing vegetation to remain shall be protected with construction fence. Wind erosion shall be controlled on the site by sprinkling and other appropriate means.

c) Site Grading, Retaining Walls, Utility Infrastructure, and Stormwater Facility Construction

The measures included in the previous sequence shall be maintained and continue. This phase includes overall site work. Other than dewatering for surface runoff, it is not expected that a subsurface dewatering system will be required to complete the work shown on the plans. A CDPHE construction dewatering permit is required prior to performing the dewatering activities. Materials site and building construction shall be stored in the designated areas delineated on the plan. If an area is not delineated on the plan, the contractor shall "red line" the plan to show the location. Material waste from the detention basin construction shall be disposed of properly. Solvents, paints and chemicals shall be stored and disposed properly.

d) Building construction.

The measures included in the previous sequence shall be maintained and continue, unless the work requiring the measure is completed.

e) Seeding and mulching.

The measures included in the previous sequence shall be maintained and continue, unless the work requiring the measure is completed. Seeding, mulching and blanketing shall be installed. Avoid excess watering and placing of fertilizers and chemicals.

f) Final Stabilization.

The necessary erosion control measures included in the previous sequence shall continue until Final Stabilization is reached. Refer to Final Stabilization section for requirements.

The GEC Administrator shall amend the SWMP / CSWMP if necessary and as required, refer to Section I.

4. Materials handling and spill prevention:

The GEC Administrator will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials on-site including solvents, fertilizers, chemicals, waste materials and equipment maintenance or fueling procedures. All materials stored on-site will be stored in a neat and orderly manner in the original containers with the original manufacturer's label, and if possible under a roof or other enclosure to prevent contact with stormwater. Chemicals should be stored within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from contacting stormwater runoff. Before disposing of the container, all of a product will be used up whenever possible and manufacturer's recommendations for proper disposal will be followed according to state and local regulations.

Material and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area on-site. Manufacturer's recommendations for spill cleanup will be posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures along with the location of the information and cleanup supplies.

The contractor shall have spill prevention and response procedures that include the following:

- a) Notification procedures to be used in the event of an accident. At the very least, the GEC Administrator should be notified. Depending on the nature of the spill and the material involved, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (24-hour spill reporting line – 877-518-5608), downstream water users or other agencies may also need to be notified.
- b) Instructions for clean-up procedures and identification of spill kit location(s).
- c) Provisions for absorbents to be made available for use in fuel areas and for containers to be available for used absorbents.
- d) Procedures for properly washing out concrete truck chutes and other equipment in a manner and location so that the materials and wash water cannot discharge from the site and never into a storm drain system or stream.

5. Dedicated concrete or asphalt batch plants:

No dedicated concrete or asphalt batch plants will be used.

6. Vehicle tracking control:

Off-site vehicle tracking of sediment shall be minimized and is as shown on the SWMP / CSWMP Site Map. Vehicle Tracking Control shall be installed at the construction access points. The contractor shall minimize the number of construction access points to reduce the amount of sediment tracked from the site. Streets shall be kept clean and free of mud, soil and construction waste. Street sweeping or other acceptable methods shall be used to prevent sediment from being washed from the project site. Streets shall not be washed down with water. Street cleaning operations shall occur if necessary or as directed by the City.

7. Waste management and disposal including concrete washout:

A concrete washout area is specified on the SWMP / CSWMP. Concrete wash water shall not be discharged to state waters, to storm sewer systems or from the site as surface runoff. The washout area shall be an approved portable concrete washout system or a shallow excavation with a small perimeter berm to isolate concrete truck washout operations. At the end of construction, all concrete shall be removed from the site and disposed of at an approved waste site. Signs shall be placed at the washout to clearly indicate the concrete washout area to operators of concrete trucks and pump rigs. Refer to the standard detail for requirements.

All construction site waste both liquid and solid must be contained in approved waste containers and disposed of off-site according to state and local regulations. Portable sanitary facilities shall be provided at the site throughout the construction phase and must comply with state and local sanitary or septic system.

8. Groundwater and stormwater dewatering:

Groundwater dewatering is not anticipated on the site work or building construction. Locations and practices to be implemented to control stormwater pollution from excavations, etc. must be noted on the SWMP / CSWMP. A separate CDPHE construction discharge (dewatering) permit will be required for groundwater dewatering and shall be obtained by the GEC Administrator. Construction dewatering

water cannot be discharged to surface water or to storm sewer systems without separate permit coverage. The discharge of Construction Dewatering water to the ground, under specific conditions, may be allowed by the Stormwater Construction Permit when appropriate CCMs are implemented. Refer to USDCM Volume III (UDFCD) for City acceptable means of dewatering.

V. FINAL STABILIZATION AND LONG-TERM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

“Final stabilization is reached when all ground surface disturbing activities at the site have been completed and uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plant density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels, or equivalent permanent, physical erosion reduction methods have been employed.” When vegetation is used to achieve final stabilization, the 70% vegetation requirement applies to a uniform plant density, which means that all areas of the site that rely on a vegetative cover to achieve stabilization must be uniformly vegetated. Noxious weeds are not to be counted toward the 70% requirement. The contractor will be responsible for providing the documentation to make this comparison to the City and the State of Colorado, Water Quality Control Division. The stormwater permit allows the permittee to use alternatives to vegetation to achieve final stabilization. All alternatives to vegetation must meet specific criteria to be considered equivalent to vegetation, specifically: stabilization must be permanent, all disturbed areas must be stabilized, and alternatives must follow good practices as described in the CDPHE Memo, dated March 5, 2013 (see References).

Temporary seeding for the project site shall include seeding and mulching. For the application methods, soil preparation and seeding and mulching requirements, refer to SWMP / CSWMP Drawings. All slopes of three-to-one (3:1) or steeper must be covered with an erosion control blanket.

Management of storm water after completion of construction will be accomplished by utilizing the practices listed below.

- Upon completion of construction, the site shall be inspected to ensure that all equipment, waste materials and debris have been removed.
- The site will be inspected to make certain that all graded surfaces have been landscaped or seeded with an appropriate ground cover.
- All silt fence, rock socks, etc. and all other control practices and measures that are to remain after completion of construction will be inspected to ensure their proper functioning.
- The contractor shall remove erosion control measures that are not required to remain.

After all construction activities are completed on the site, but final stabilization has not been achieved, the contractor shall make a thorough inspection of the stormwater management system at least once every month.

The contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the CCMs and stormwater controls in good working order and shall also be responsible for the costs incurred until final stabilization is reached. Once final stabilization has been achieved the contractor shall be responsible for removal of the erosion control measures.

Should any of the erosion control facilities (CCMs) become in disrepair prior to the establishment of the native or natural erosion control measures, the Contractor is responsible for the cost of such maintenance. The Contractor is also responsible for the clean-up of offsite areas affected by any sediment that may leave the site. Control of erosion from areas disturbed by project construction will be the responsibility of the respective contractor. All erosion control measures shown on the plan shall be installed and maintained in accordance with Construction Control Measures.

Inactivation of permit coverage: Coverage under the Stormwater Construction Permit may be inactivated by the permittee when the site has attained final stabilization, all temporary erosion and sediment control measures have been removed, and all components of the SWMP / CSWMP are complete.

VI. RECOMMENDED INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

A. Minimum Inspection Schedule

1. Frequency. Contractor should inspect and document Construction CCM's at the following times and intervals.
 - a) After installation of any Construction CCM;
 - b) At least once every 14 days, but a more frequent inspection schedule may be necessary to ensure that CCMs continue to operate as needed to comply with the permit.
 - c) Within 24 hours after a precipitation or snowmelt event that produces runoff or causes surface erosion.
2. Consult State Permit No. COR-030000 for alternate inspection requirements at temporarily idle sites, at completed sites, or for winter conditions.
3. Refer to the Standard Details for the maintenance procedures associated with each CCM.
4. Inspection Procedures. The inspection must include observation of:
 - a) The construction site perimeter and discharge points (including discharges into a storm sewer system);
 - b) All disturbed areas;
 - c) Areas used for material/waste storage that are exposed to precipitation
 - d) Other areas determined to have a significant potential for stormwater pollution, such as concrete washout locations, or locations where vehicles enter or leave the site;
 - e) Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the SWMP / CSWMP; and any other structural CCMs that may require maintenance, such as secondary containment around fuel tanks, or the condition of spill response kits.

The inspection must determine if there is evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. CCMs should be reviewed to determine if they still meet the design and operational criteria in the SWMP / CSWMP, and if they continue to adequately control pollutants at the site. Any CCMs not operating in accordance with the SWMP / CSWMP must be addressed as soon as possible, immediately in most cases, to minimize the discharge of pollutants, and the SWMP / CSWMP must be updated as described.

5. Record Keeping and Documenting Inspections: Keeping accurate and complete records serves several functions. First, keeping records of spills, leaks, inspections, etc. is a requirement of the State Stormwater Construction Permit; therefore, enforcement action, including fines, could result if records are not adequate. Second, by keeping accurate and detailed records, you will have documentation of events which could prove invaluable should complications arise concerning the permit, lawsuits, etc.

6. Inspection Checklist/Report. The Permittee must document inspection results and maintain a record of the results for a period of 3 years following expiration or inactivation of permit coverage. These records must be made available to CDPHE, the City or EPA upon request. The GEC Administrator should record the inspection results on a site-specific standardized inspection report or City Inspection Checklist to be maintained and kept on the construction site. An example template for the inspection report format is included in Appendix. The GEC Administrator should develop a site-specific inspection report that itemizes the selected Construction CCMs for their site. At a minimum the following information from each inspection should be recorded on the site-specific report:
 - a) Date of inspection;
 - b) Name and title of inspector;
 - c) Location(s) of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site;
 - d) Location(s) of CCMs that need to be maintained;
 - e) Location(s) of CCMs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location;
 - f) Location(s) where additional CCMs are needed that were not in place at the time of inspection;
 - g) Deviations from the minimum inspection schedule as provided in the permit;
 - h) Descriptions of corrective actions for any item above, date(s) of corrective actions taken, and measures taken to prevent future violations, including requisite changes to the SWMP / CSWMP, as necessary and
 - i) After adequate corrective action(s) has been taken, or where a report does not identify any incidents requiring corrective actions, 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.
7. Inspection Checklists/Reports to City: Completed Inspection Checklists will be submitted electronically to the assigned City Engineering inspector within 5 business days of the inspection. The inspections checklists must also be kept on-site.
8. GEC Administrator to perform self-inspections at a minimum once every 14 calendar days, and within 24 hours of storm events. The GEC Administrator must complete and submit self-inspection form within 5 business days of the self-inspections.

B. CCM Operation and Maintenance.

The GEC Administrator is responsible for operation and maintenance of construction CCMs. The GEC Administrator will inspect the site per inspection and monitoring protocol outlined above and will make any necessary repairs to construction CCMs immediately after a defect or other need for repair is discovered. The project site and the adjacent streets impacted by the construction shall be kept neat, clean and free of debris. The erosion control measures and facilities will be maintained in good working order until final stabilization. Any items that are not functioning properly or are inadequate will be promptly repaired or upgraded. Records of inspections must be kept and be available for review by the State of Colorado Water Quality Control Division or the City.

VII. REFERENCES

- 1) CDPS General Permit: Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Permit No. COR-030000, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, dated July 1, 2007. Administratively continued effective July 1, 2012.
- 2) CDPHE, Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity, Stormwater Management Plan Preparation Guidance, prepared by CDPHE, dated April 2011.
- 3) CDPHE Memorandum, Final Stabilization requirements for stormwater construction permit termination, Alternatives to the 70% plant density re-vegetation requirement, prepared by CDPHE, dated March 5, 2013.
- 4) Volume 1 and 2, City of Colorado Springs, Drainage Criteria Manual, by City of Colorado Springs, current edition.
- 5) Volume 3, Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual, by Urban Drainage and Flood Control District, current edition.
- 6) El Paso County Area Soil Survey, prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.
- 7) City of Colorado Springs and El Paso County Flood Insurance Study, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, dated March 1997.

APPENDIX TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX A

Vicinity Map

Soil Survey Map

Flood Insurance Rate Map

APPENDIX B

Example – Exhibit A: Erosion and Sediment Control Field Inspection Report

Example – Exhibit B: Corrective Action Report

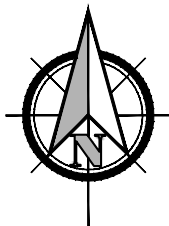
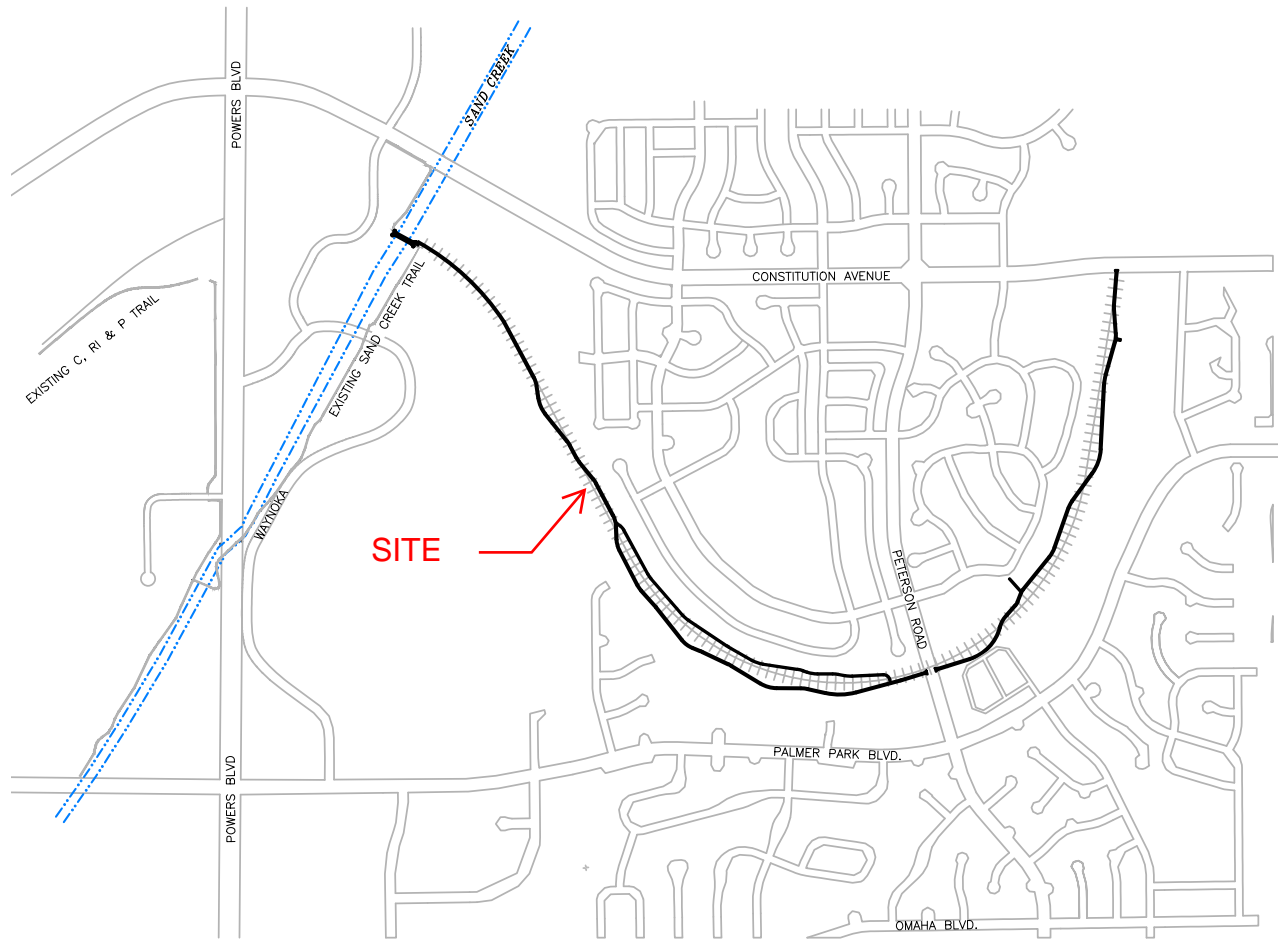
APPENDIX C

Stormwater Certificate

APPENDIX D

CCM Details

APPENDIX A
Vicinity Map
Soil Survey Map
Flood Insurance Rate Map



SCALE: 1"=1500'



FIGURE 1
VICINITY MAP
ROCK ISLAND MULTI-USE TRAIL

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 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, NIMS12
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, City of Fountain, Bureau of Land Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Geological Survey, and Anderson Consulting Engineers, Inc. These data are current as of 2006.

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.

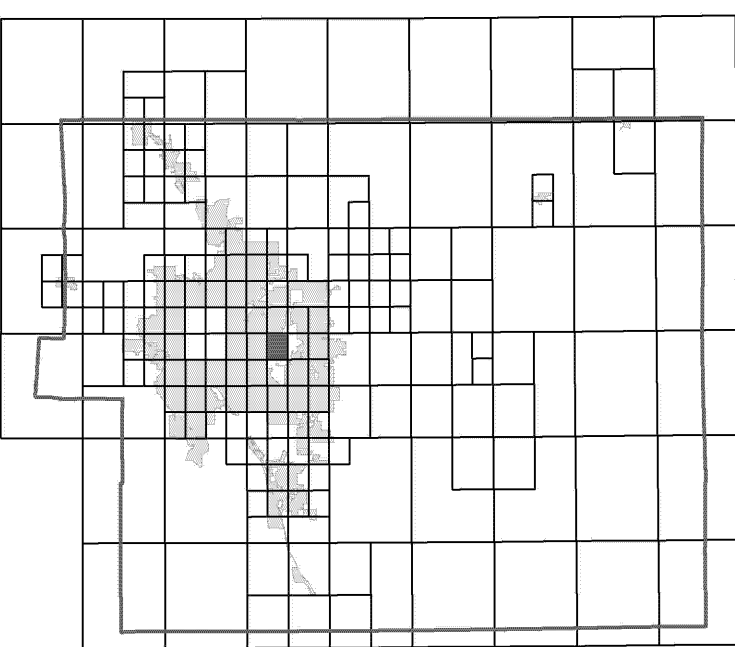
Contact **FEMA Map Service Center (MSC)** via the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX) 1-877-336-2627 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this 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/nfp>.

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	

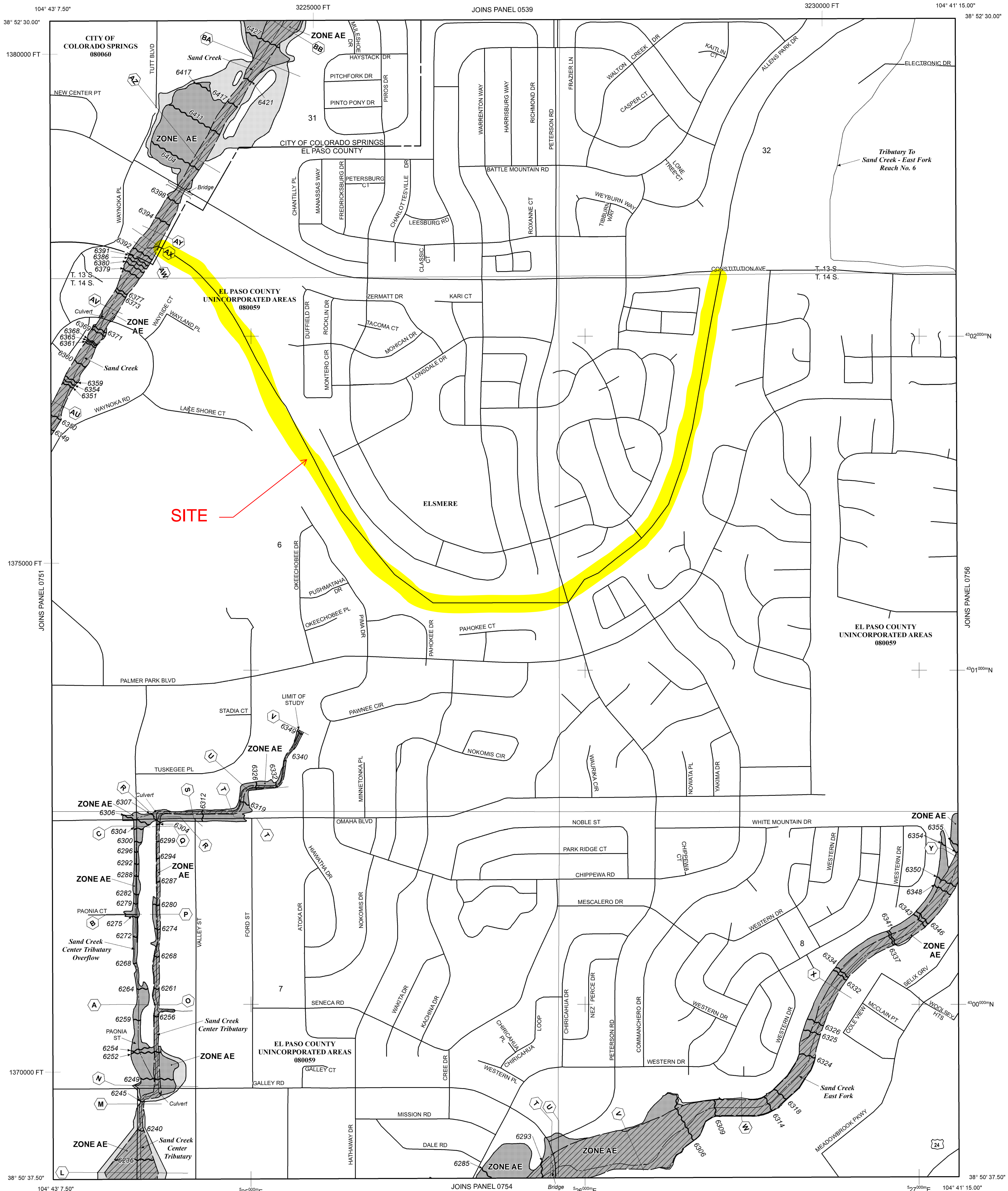
Panel Location Map



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 13 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST, AND TOWNSHIP 14 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, AV, 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 decertified. 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
- Transsect 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

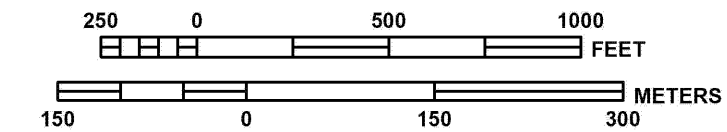
MAP REPOSITORIES
Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index
EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
MARCH 17, 1997

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.

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'



PANEL 0752G

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

PANEL 752 OF 1300 (SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
COLORADO SPRINGS, CITY OF	08060	0752	G
EL PASO COUNTY	08059	0752	G

Notice: This map was released on 06/15/2020 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 08041C0752G

MAP REVISED DECEMBER 7, 2018

Federal Emergency Management Agency



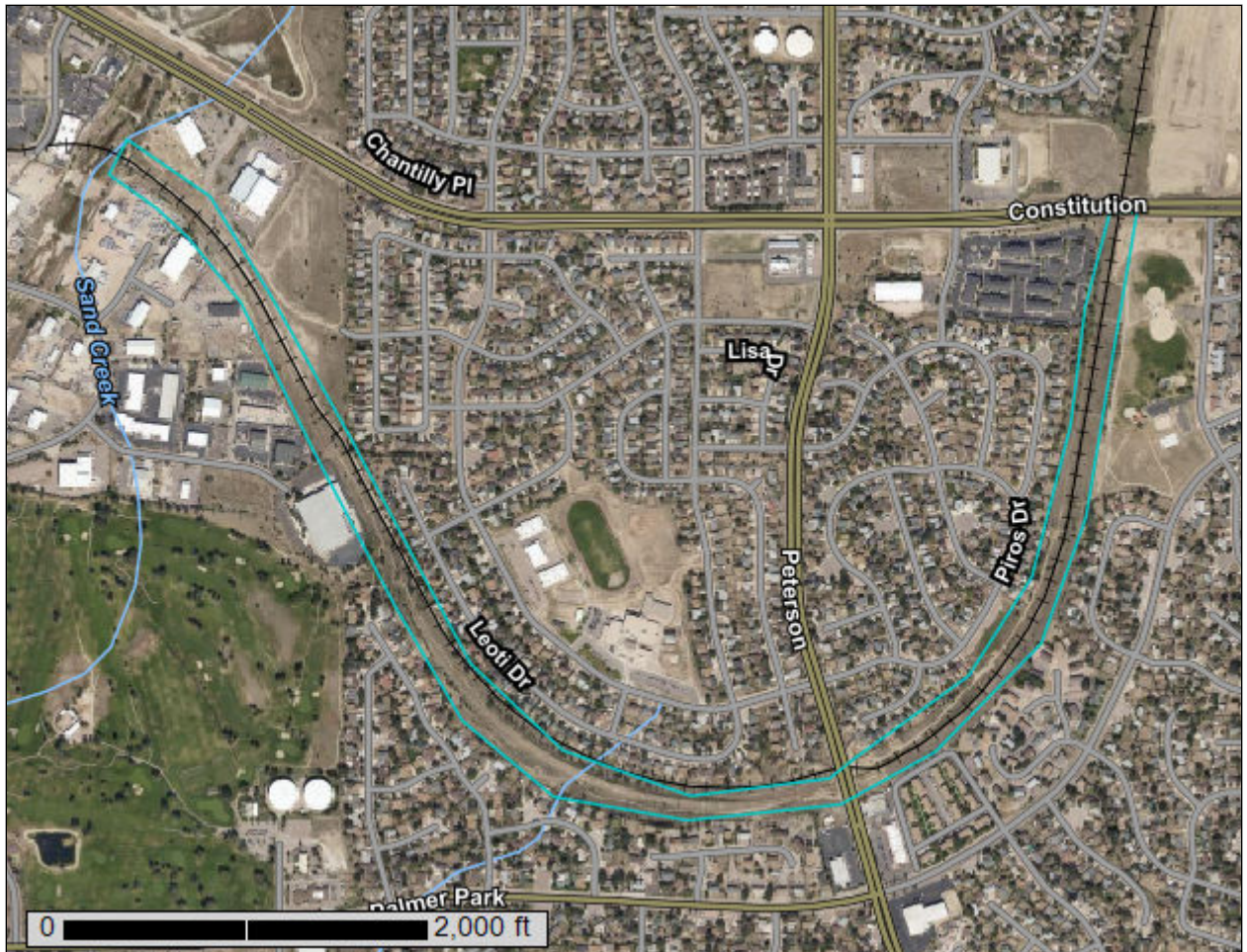
United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

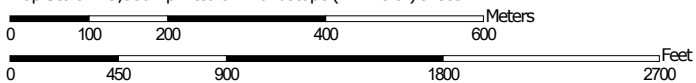
Custom Soil Resource Report for El Paso County Area, Colorado



Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




Map Scale: 1:9,580 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84


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 21, Aug 24, 2023

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 19, 2018—Sep 23, 2018

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
8	Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	41.7	98.8%
28	Ellicott loamy coarse sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	0.5	1.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		42.2	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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, 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 and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils 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. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral 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,

El Paso County Area, Colorado

8—Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369v
Elevation: 4,600 to 5,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blakeland and similar soils: 98 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blakeland

Setting

Landform: Hills, flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or eolian deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: loamy sand
AC - 11 to 27 inches: loamy sand
C - 27 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
***Hydrologic Soil Group:* A**
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

28—Ellicott loamy coarse sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3680

Elevation: 5,500 to 6,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 15 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ellicott and similar soils: 97 percent

Minor components: 3 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ellicott

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, stream terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy coarse sand

C - 4 to 60 inches: stratified coarse sand to sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Custom Soil Resource Report

Ecological site: R069XY031CO - Sandy Bottomland

Other vegetative classification: SANDY BOTTOMLAND (069AY031CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fluvaquentic haplaquoll

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Swales

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

APPENDIX B

Example – Exhibit A: Erosion and Sediment Control Field Inspection Report

Example – Exhibit B: Corrective Action Report

Exhibit A
Erosion and Sediment Control Field Inspection Report

Project Name:	Date of Inspection:
Project Address/Location:	Time of Inspection:
Contractor:	Name of Inspector:

Reason for Inspection:

BMP for Erosion Control	Practice Used		Maintenance or Sediment Removal Required		Explain Required Action
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Check Dams					
Concrete Washout Area					
Construction Fence					
Diversion Ditch/Swales/Berms					
Erosion Control Blankets					
Inlet Protection					
Reinforced Rock Berms					
Reinforced Rock Berms - Culvert					
Sediment Basin					
Sediment Control Log					
Seed & Mulch (Temp. or Permanent)					
Silt Fence					
Sodding					
Stabilized Staging Area					
Straw Bale Barrier					
Surface Roughening					
Vehicle Tracking Control Pad					

Contractor's Comments:

Inspector's Comments:

I certify this Erosion and Sediment Control Field Inspection Report is complete and accurate, to my knowledge and belief.

Inspector Signature and Date:	Reviewed By:
-------------------------------	--------------

Exhibit B
Corrective Action Report

Site: _____

Inspector: _____

Date: _____

.....
Erosion Control Measure/Facility Requiring Attention:

Recommended Corrective Action:

Scheduled Completion Date: _____ Date Completed: _____

.....

Erosion Control Measure/Facility Requiring Attention:

Recommended Corrective Action:

Scheduled Completion Date: _____ Date Completed: _____

.....

Erosion Control Measure/Facility Requiring Attention:

Recommended Corrective Action:

Scheduled Completion Date: _____ Date Completed: _____

APPENDIX C
Stormwater Certificate

Kiowa Engineering Corporation

Altitude Training Associates

Awards this Certificate of Completion to

Emily Duncan

Who on **October 5, 2021** Successfully Completed
The Following Training Class:

**Stormwater Management and Erosion Control During
Construction - GEC Administrator**

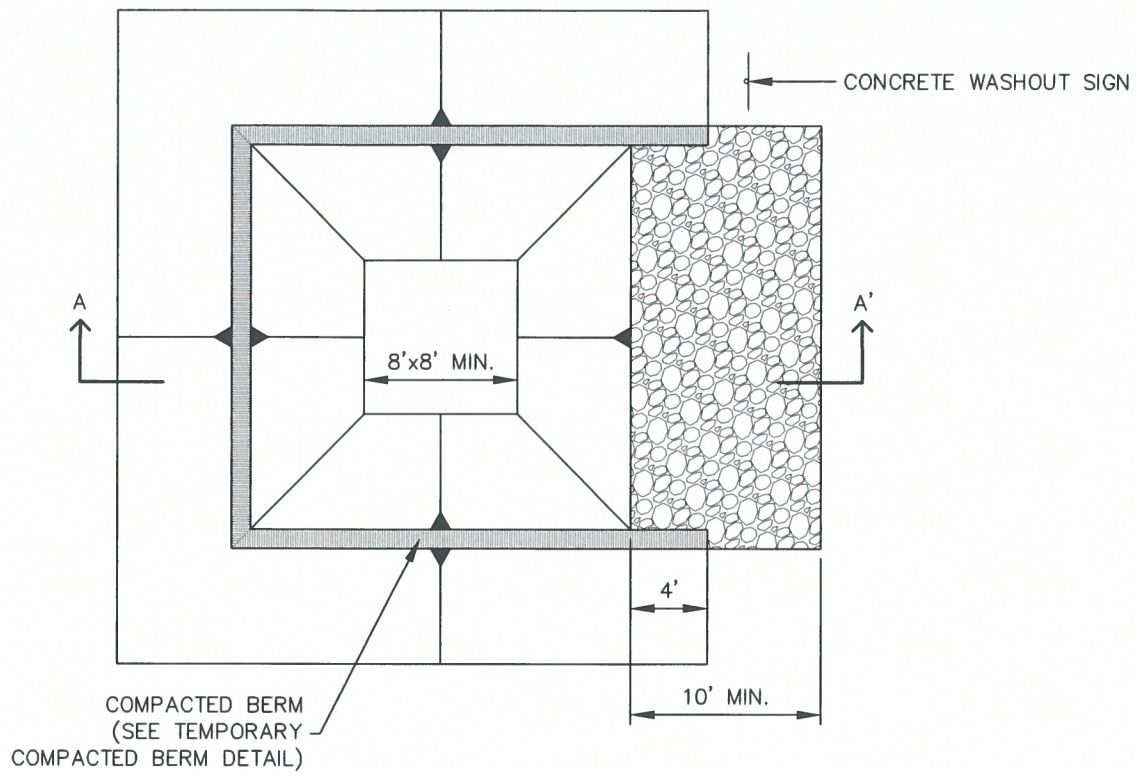
Certificate Number: 123



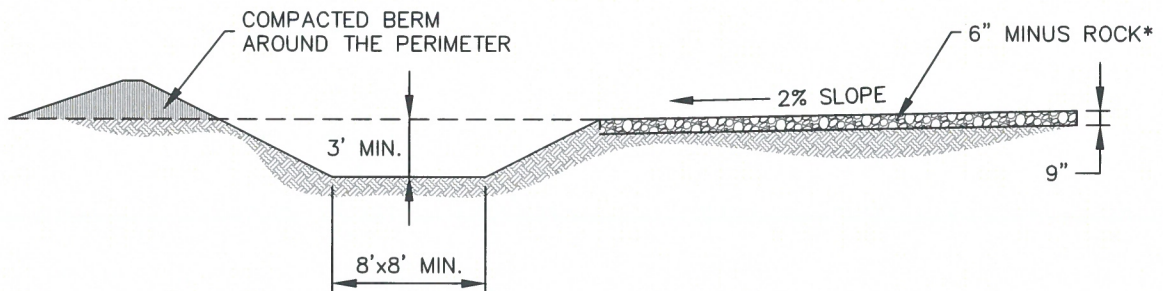
Instructor
Altitude Training Associates



APPENDIX D
CCM Details



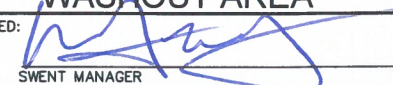
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA PLAN



SECTION A-A'

*ROCK REQUIRED BASED ON
SITE CONDITIONS AT THE
DISCRETION OF THE GEC
INSPECTOR



CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA		
APPROVED: 		
SWENT MANAGER		
ISSUED: 10/7/19	REVISED: 8/19/2020	DRAWING NO. 900-CWA-1

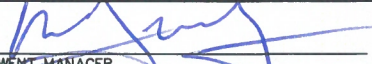
INSTALLATION NOTES

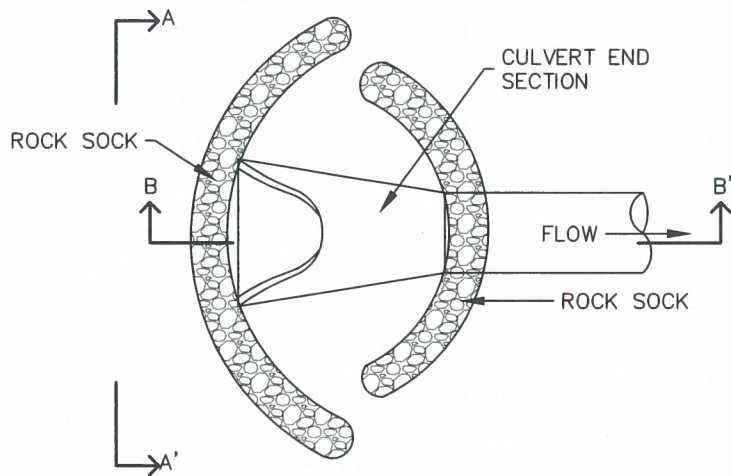
1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-LOCATION OF CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
2. LOCATE AT LEAST 50' AWAY FROM STATE WATERS MEASURED HORIZONTALLY.
3. AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (16 MIL. MINIMUM THICKNESS) IS REQUIRED IF CONCRETE WASH AREA IS LOCATED WITHIN 400' OF STATE WATERS OR 1000' OF WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES.
4. DO NOT LOCATE IN AREAS WHERE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MAY BE PRESENT.
5. THE CONCRETE WASH AREA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
6. CONCRETE WASH AREA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8'.
7. BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF CONCRETE WASH AREA SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 2 FEET.
8. CONCRETE WASH AREA ENTRANCE SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CONCRETE WASH AREA.
9. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONCRETE WASH AREA.
10. USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

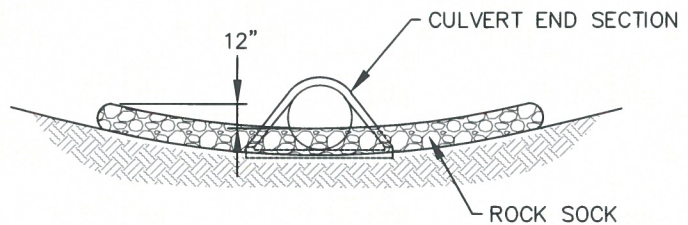
1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. THE CONCRETE WASH AREA SHALL BE REPAIRED, CLEANED, OR ENLARGED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR CONCRETE WASTE. CONCRETE MATERIALS ACCUMULATED IN THE PIT SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE THE MATERIALS HAVE REACHED A DEPTH OF $\frac{2}{3}$ THE HEIGHT OF THE CONCRETE WASH AREA.
3. CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER, WASTED PIECES OF CONCRETE, AND ALL OTHER DEBRIS IN THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE JOB SITE IN A WATER-TIGHT CONTAINER AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
4. THE CONCRETE WASH AREA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
5. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AFTER CONCRETE WASH AREA IS REMOVED.



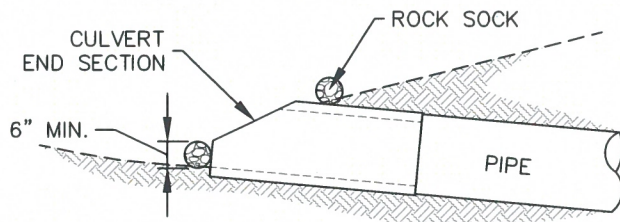
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA		
APPROVED: 		
SWENT MANAGER		
ISSUED: 10/7/19	REVISED: 8/19/2020	DRAWING NO. 900-CWA-2



CULVERT INLET PROTECTION PLAN



SECTION A-A'



SECTION B-B'

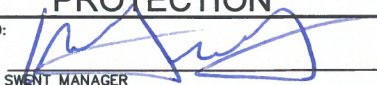
INSTALLATION NOTES

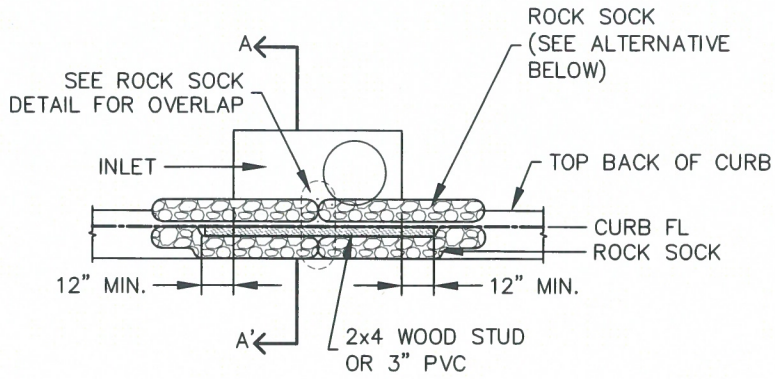
1. SEE ROCK SOCK DETAIL.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

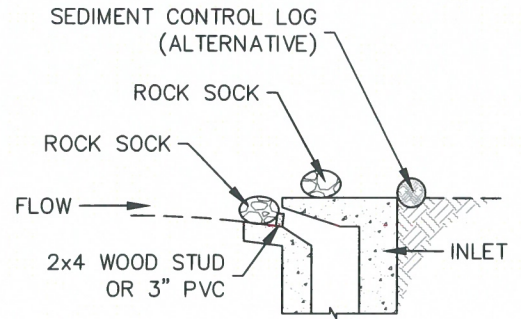
1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS $\frac{1}{2}$ HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
3. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN UNTIL THE UPSTREAM AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.



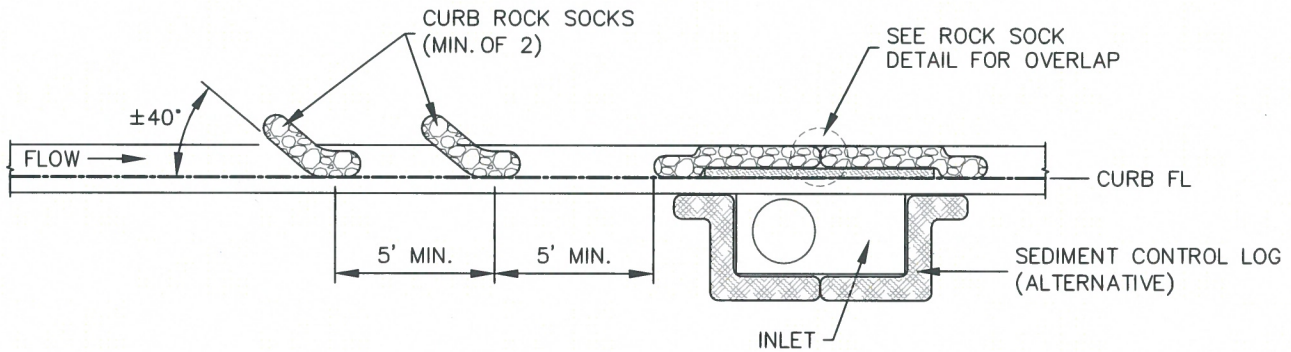
CULVERT INLET PROTECTION		
APPROVED: 		
SWENT MANAGER		
ISSUED: 10/7/19	REVISED: 8/19/2020	DRAWING NO. 900-CIP



CURB INLET PROTECTION PLAN



SECTION A-A'



CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. PLACEMENT OF THE ROCK SOCK SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 40 DEGREES FROM THE CURB.
3. ROCK SOCKS ARE TO BE FLUSH WITH THE CURB AND SPACED A MINIMUM OF 5' APART.
4. AT LEAST TWO CURB ROCK SOCKS IN SERIES ARE REQUIRED UPSTREAM OF ON-GRADE INLETS.
5. ADDITIONAL ROCK SOCKS MAY BE REQUIRED AT GEC INSPECTOR'S DISCRETION.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE HEIGHT REACHES 1/2 OF THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE INLET BARRIER.
3. ROCK SOCKS MUST REMAIN UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBANCE AREA IS STABILIZED.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA BEHIND INLET AFTER ROCK SOCKS ARE REMOVED WHEN REMOVAL IS APPROPRIATE.

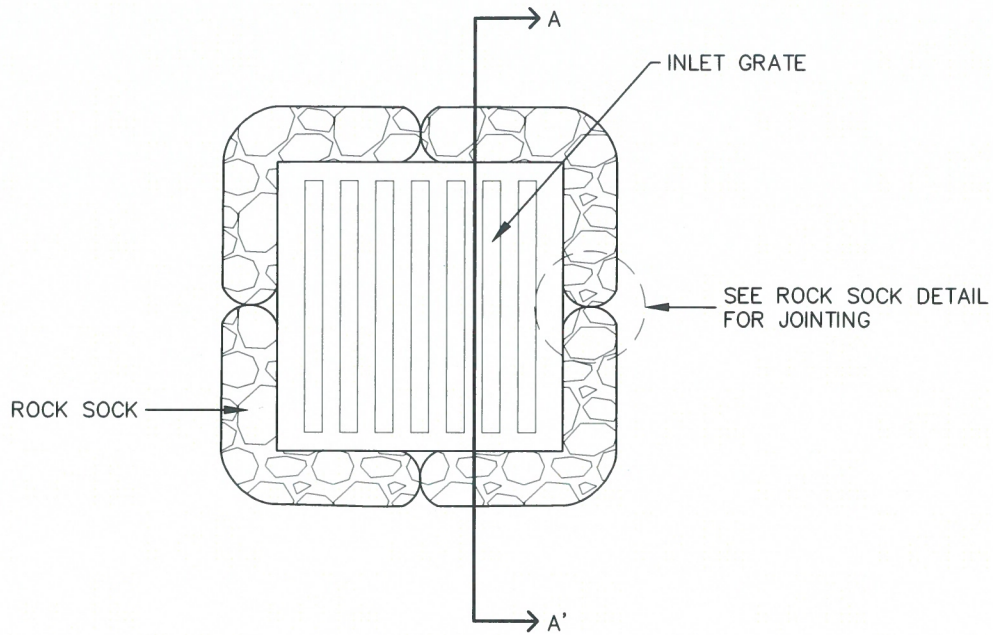
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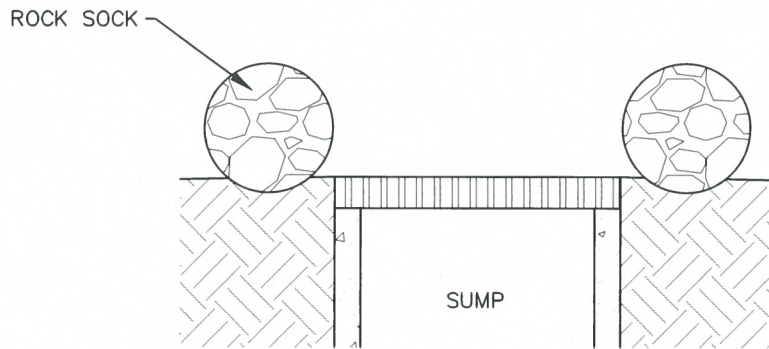
ON-GRADE INLET PROTECTION

APPROVED: *[Signature]*
SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED: 10/7/19	REVISED: 8/19/2020	DRAWING NO. 900-IP-1
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ROCK SOCK SUMP INLET PROTECTION PLAN



SECTION A-A'

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF ROCK SOCKS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL
3. CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE WRAPPED AROUND INLET AS TIGHTLY AS POSSIBLE.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE HEIGHT REACHES 1/2 OF THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE INLET BARRIER.
3. ROCK SOCKS MUST REMAIN UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBANCE AREA IS STABILIZED.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AROUND INLET AFTER ROCK SOCKS ARE REMOVED WHEN REMOVAL IS APPROPRIATE.

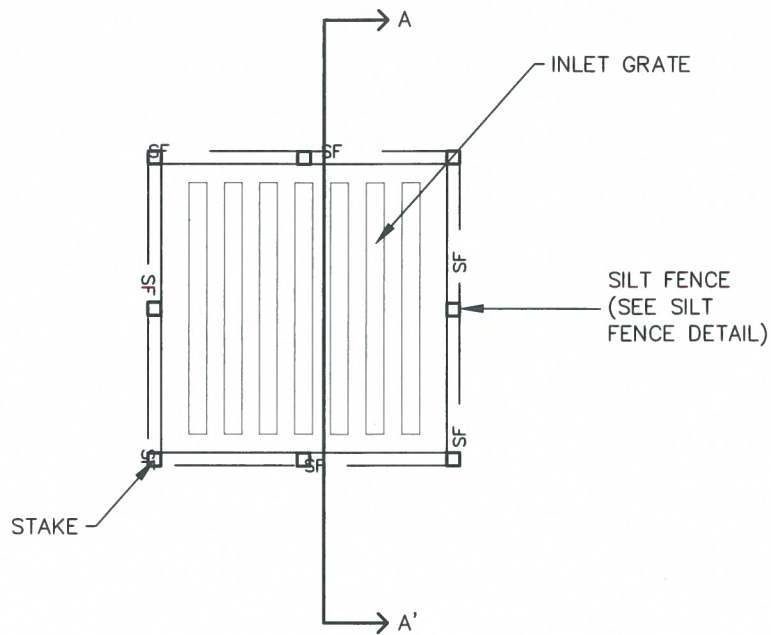
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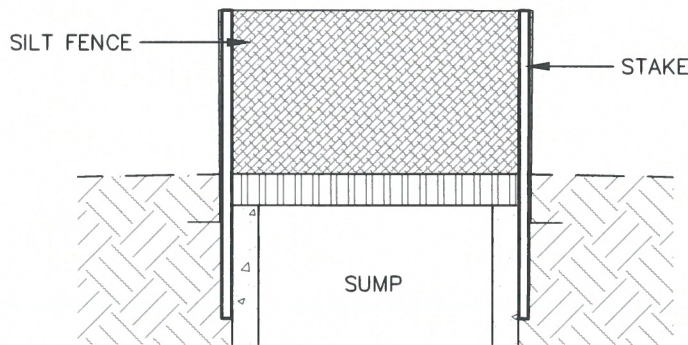
SUMP INLET PROTECTION

APPROVED: 
SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED: 10/7/19	REVISED: 8/19/2020	DRAWING NO. 900-IP-2
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SILT FENCE SUMP INLET PROTECTION PLAN



SECTION A-A'

INSTALLATION NOTES

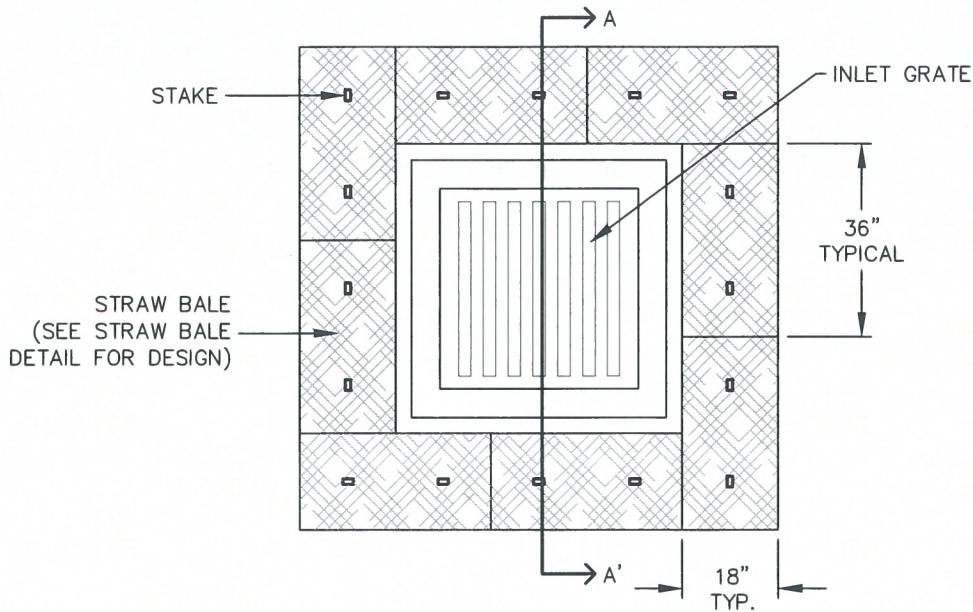
1. SEE SILT FENCE DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. POSTS SHALL BE PLACED AT EACH CORNER OF THE INLET AND AROUND THE EDGES AT A MAXIMUM SPACING OF THREE FEET.
3. SILT FENCE FABRIC SHOULD HAVE A FLOW RATE IN EXCESS OF 30 GALLONS PER MINUTE PER SQUARE YARD SO AS TO ALLOW SOME WATER FLOW AND NOT DAM THE WATER. STANDARD, LOW-FLOW SILT FENCE FABRIC WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

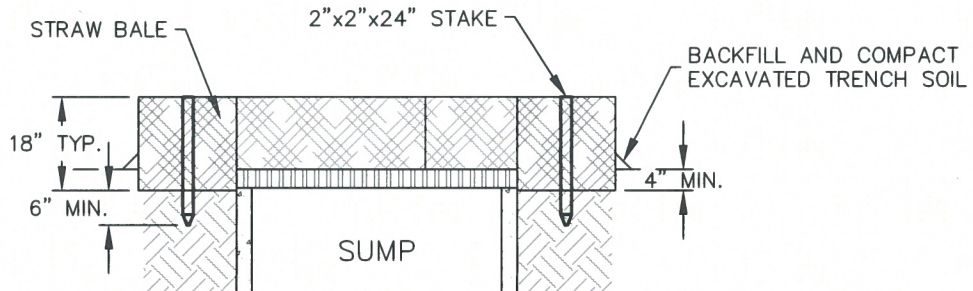
1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE HEIGHT REACHES 1/2 OF THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE INLET BARRIER.
3. SILT FENCE MUST REMAIN UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBANCE AREA IS STABILIZED.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AROUND INLET AFTER SILT FENCE IS REMOVED WHEN REMOVAL IS APPROPRIATE.

IP-3

	SUMP INLET PROTECTION		
	APPROVED:		
	SWENT MANAGER		
ISSUED: 10/7/19	REVISED: 8/19/2020	DRAWING NO. 900-IP-3	



STRAW BALE SUMP INLET PROTECTION PLAN



SECTION A-A'

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. BALES SHALL BE PLACED IN A SINGLE ROW AROUND THE INLET WITH THE ENDS OF THE BALES TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER.
2. STRAW BALES SHALL CONSIST OF CERTIFIED WEED FREE STRAW OR HAY. LOCAL JURISDICTIONS MAY REQUIRE PROOF THAT BALES ARE WEED FREE.
3. STRAW BALES SHALL CONSIST OF APPROXIMATELY 5 CUBIC FEET OF STRAW OR HAY AND WEIGH NOT LESS THAN 35 POUNDS.
4. STRAW BALE DIMENSIONS SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 36"x18"x18".
5. A UNIFORM ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED TO A DEPTH OF 4". STRAW BALES SHALL BE PACED SO THAT THE BINDING TWINE IS ENCOMPASSING THE VERTICAL SIDES OF THE BALE(S).
6. TWO (2) WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE USED TO HOLD EACH BALE IN PLACE. WOODEN STAKED SHALL BE 2"x2"x24 (MIN.)". WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE DRIVEN A MINIMUM OF 6" INTO THE GROUND.

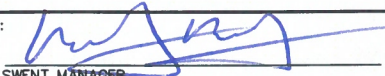
MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE HEIGHT REACHES 1/2 OF THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE INLET BARRIER.
3. STRAW BALES MUST REMAIN UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBANCE AREA IS STABILIZED.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AROUND INLET AFTER STRAW BALES ARE REMOVED WHEN REMOVAL IS APPROPRIATE.
5. STRAW BALES SHALL BE REPLACED IF THEY BECOME HEAVILY SOILED, ROTTEN OR DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR.

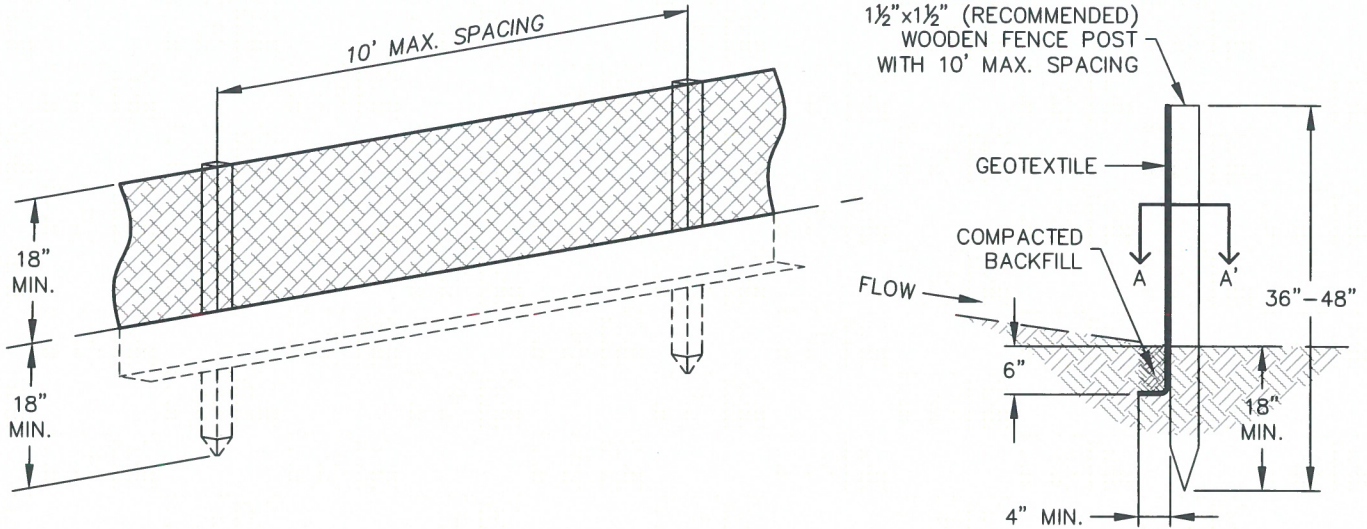
IP-4



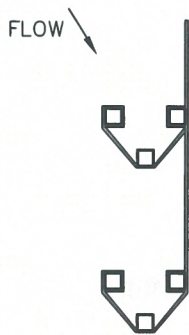
SUMP INLET PROTECTION

APPROVED: 
SWENT MANAGER

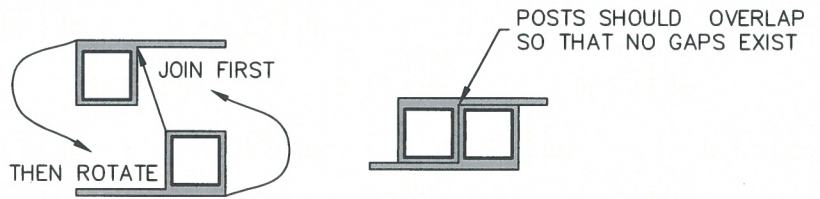
ISSUED: 10/7/19	REVISED: 8/19/2020	DRAWING NO. 900-IP-4
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SILT FENCE



J-HOOK INSTALLATION



SECTION A-A'

INSTALLATION NOTES

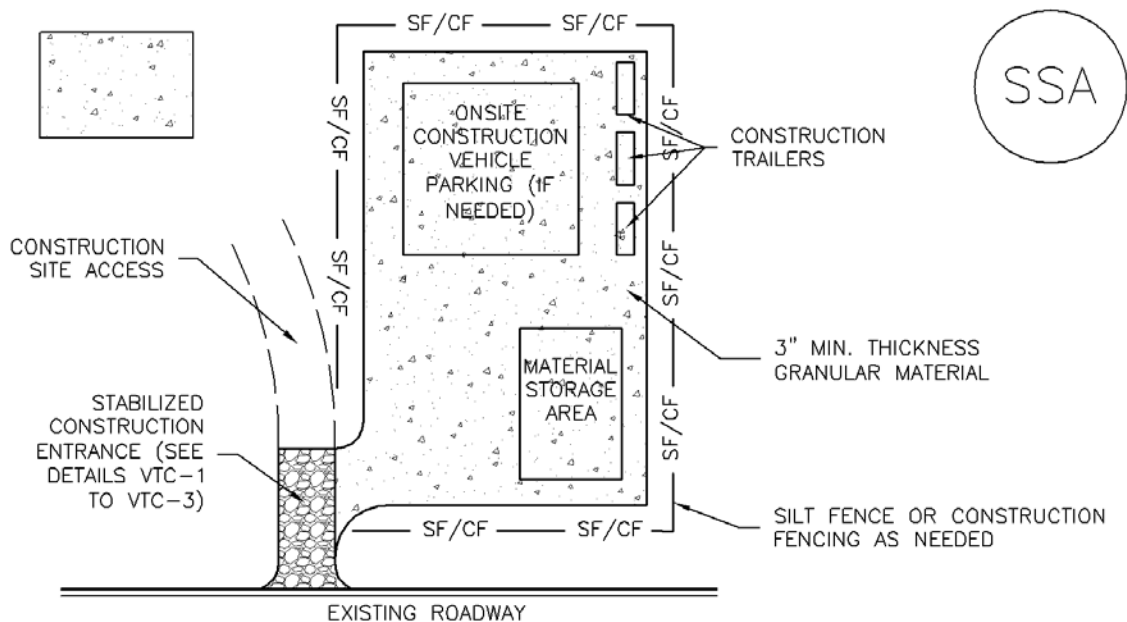
1. SILT FENCE MUST BE PLACED ON A FLAT SURFACE 2'-5' AWAY FROM TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW FOR PONDING AND DEPOSITION.
2. COMPACT THE TRENCH USING A JUMPING JACK OR WHEEL ROLLING TO THE POINT THAT THE FENCE RESISTS BEING PULLED OUT OF THE GROUND BY HAND.
3. SILT FENCE SHALL BE TAUT WITH NO SAGS AFTER IT HAS BEEN ANCHORED.
4. FABRIC SHALL BE ATTACHED TO POSTS WITH 1" HEAVY DUTY STAPLES OR 1" NAILS. THESE SHOULD BE PLACED VERTICALLY DOWN THE POST, 3" APART.
5. THE PREFERRED INSTALLATION METHOD USES A TRENCHER OR SILT FENCE INSTALLATION DEVICE.
6. INSTALL SILT FENCE ALONG THE CONTOUR OF THE SLOPES OR IN A MANNER TO AVOID CREATING CONCENTRATED FLOW (SUCH AS A "J-HOOK" INSTALLATION).

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE HEIGHT REACHES 1/2 OF THE DESIGN HEIGHT OF THE SILT FENCE.
3. SILT FENCE MUST REMAIN UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBANCE AREA IS STABILIZED.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AFTER SILT FENCE IS REMOVED.



SILT FENCE		
APPROVED:		
SWENT MANAGER		
ISSUED: 10/7/19	REVISED: 8/19/2020	DRAWING NO. 900-SF



SSA-1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
 - LOCATION OF STAGING AREA(S).
 - CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
2. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE SITE. OVERSIZING RESULTS IN A LARGER AREA TO STABILIZE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.
3. STAGING AREA SHALL BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SITE.
4. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL CONSIST OF A MINIMUM 3" THICK GRANULAR MATERIAL.
5. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.
6. ADDITIONAL PERIMETER BMPs MAY BE REQUIRED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION FENCING.

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

5. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE ENLARGED IF NECESSARY TO CONTAIN PARKING, STORAGE, AND UNLOADING/LOADING OPERATIONS.

6. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. THE GRANULAR MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED OR, IF APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, USED ON SITE, AND THE AREA COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

NOTE: MANY MUNICIPALITIES PROHIBIT THE USE OF RECYCLED CONCRETE AS GRANULAR MATERIAL FOR STABILIZED STAGING AREAS DUE TO DIFFICULTIES WITH RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION IN AREAS WHERE RECYCLED CONCRETE WAS PLACED.

NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

Description

A stabilized staging area is a clearly designated area where construction equipment and vehicles, stockpiles, waste bins, and other construction-related materials are stored. The contractor office trailer may also be located in this area. Depending on the size of the construction site, more than one staging area may be necessary.



Photograph SSA-1. Example of a staging area with a gravel surface to prevent mud tracking and reduce runoff. Photo courtesy of Douglas County.

Appropriate Uses

Most construction sites will require a staging area, which should be clearly designated in SWMP drawings. The layout of the staging area may vary depending on the type of construction activity. Staging areas located in roadways due to space constraints require special measures to avoid materials being washed into storm inlets.

Design and Installation

Stabilized staging areas should be completed prior to other construction activities beginning on the site. Major components of a stabilized staging area include:

- Appropriate space to contain storage and provide for loading/unloading operations, as well as parking if necessary.
- A stabilized surface, either paved or covered, with 3-inch diameter aggregate or larger.
- Perimeter controls such as silt fence, sediment control logs, or other measures.
- Construction fencing to prevent unauthorized access to construction materials.
- Provisions for Good Housekeeping practices related to materials storage and disposal, as described in the Good Housekeeping BMP Fact Sheet.
- A stabilized construction entrance/exit, as described in the Vehicle Tracking Control BMP Fact Sheet, to accommodate traffic associated with material delivery and waste disposal vehicles.

Over-sizing the stabilized staging area may result in disturbance of existing vegetation in excess of that required for the project. This increases costs, as well as requirements for long-term stabilization following the construction period. When designing the stabilized staging area, minimize the area of disturbance to the extent practical.

Stabilized Staging Area	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	Moderate
Site/Material	Yes

Minimizing Long-Term Stabilization Requirements

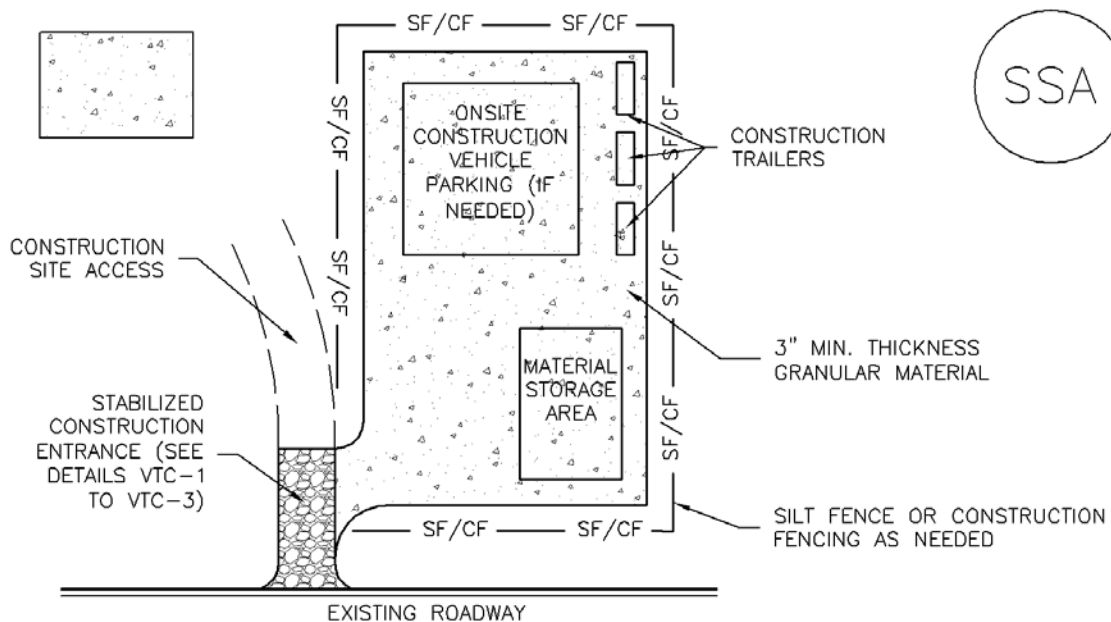
- Utilize off-site parking and restrict vehicle access to the site.
- Use construction mats in lieu of rock when staging is provided in an area that will not be disturbed otherwise.
- Consider use of a bermed contained area for materials and equipment that do not require a stabilized surface.
- Consider phasing of staging areas to avoid disturbance in an area that will not be otherwise disturbed.

See Detail SSA-1 for a typical stabilized staging area and SSA-2 for a stabilized staging area when materials staging in roadways is required.

Maintenance and Removal

Maintenance of stabilized staging areas includes maintaining a stable surface cover of gravel, repairing perimeter controls, and following good housekeeping practices.

When construction is complete, debris, unused stockpiles and materials should be recycled or properly disposed. In some cases, this will require disposal of contaminated soil from equipment leaks in an appropriate landfill. Staging areas should then be permanently stabilized with vegetation or other surface cover planned for the development.



SSA-1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
 - LOCATION OF STAGING AREA(S).
 - CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
2. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE SITE. OVERSIZING RESULTS IN A LARGER AREA TO STABILIZE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.
3. STAGING AREA SHALL BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SITE.
4. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL CONSIST OF A MINIMUM 3" THICK GRANULAR MATERIAL.
5. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.
6. ADDITIONAL PERIMETER BMPs MAY BE REQUIRED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION FENCING.

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

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2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

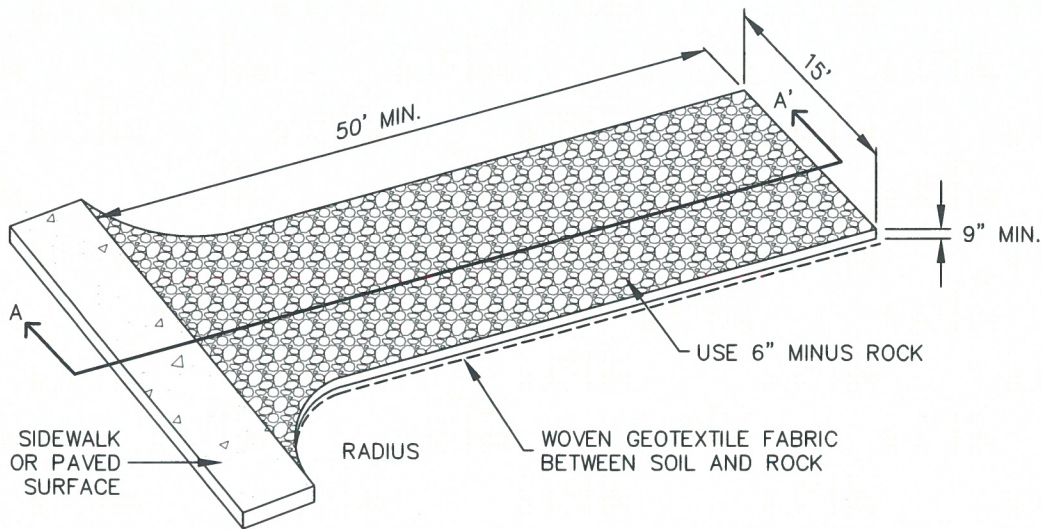
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6. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. THE GRANULAR MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED OR, IF APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, USED ON SITE, AND THE AREA COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

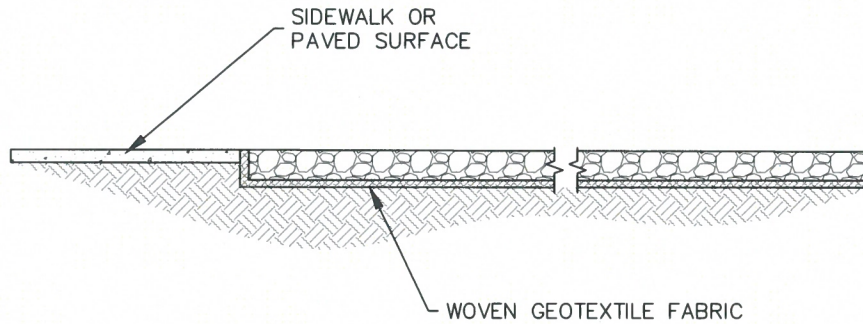
NOTE: MANY MUNICIPALITIES PROHIBIT THE USE OF RECYCLED CONCRETE AS GRANULAR MATERIAL FOR STABILIZED STAGING AREAS DUE TO DIFFICULTIES WITH RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION IN AREAS WHERE RECYCLED CONCRETE WAS PLACED.

NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)



AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL



SECTION A-A'

INSTALLATION NOTES

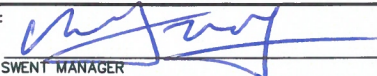
1. A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHOULD BE LOCATED AT ALL POINTS WHERE VEHICLES EXIT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE TO ADJACENT ROADWAY.
2. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXITS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
3. RADIUS MUST BE ADEQUATE FOR INTENDED CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE TURNING.
4. ROCK SHOULD CONSIST OF 6" MINUS ROCK.
5. INSTALL CONSTRUCTION FENCE ON BOTH SIDES OF VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL PAD WHEN NEEDED OR REQUIRED BY INSPECTOR.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO THE ADJACENT ROAD SHALL BE REMOVED DAILY, BY SWEEPING OR SHOVELING, AND NEVER WASHED DOWN STORM DRAINS.
3. ROUGHEN, REPLACE AND/OR ADD ROCK AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN CONSISTENT DEPTH AND TO PREVENT SEDIMENT TRACKING ONTO ADJACENT STREET.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AFTER VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL IS REMOVED.



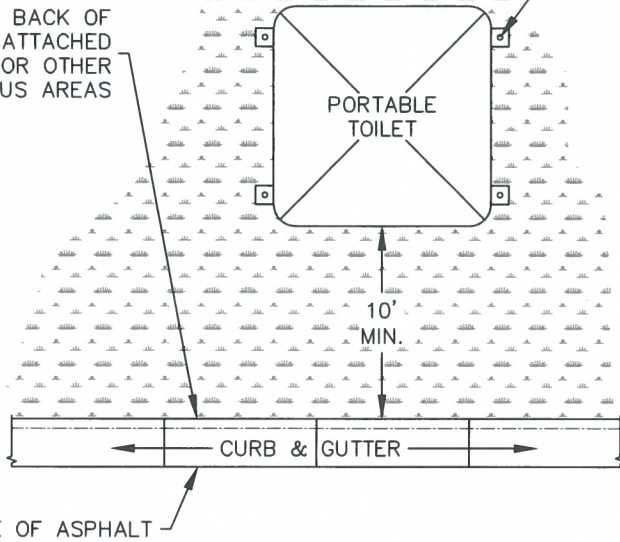
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

APPROVED: 
SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED: 10/7/19	REVISED: 8/19/2020	DRAWING NO. 900-VTC
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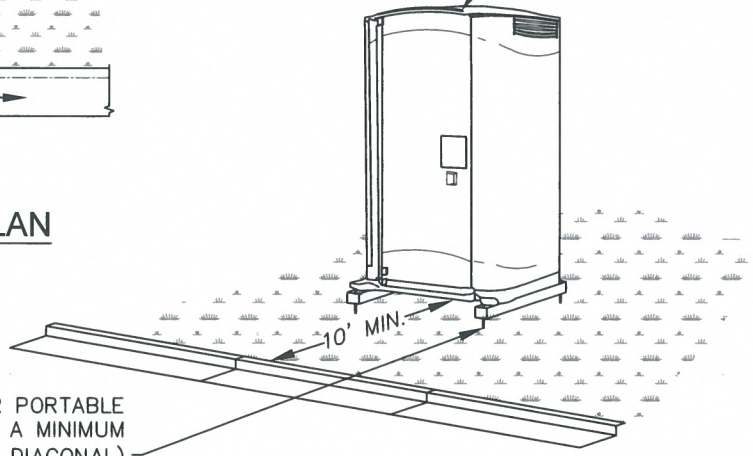
CONTRACTOR SHALL ANCHOR PORTABLE TOILET TO THE GROUND, AT A MINIMUM OF TWO OPPOSING CORNERS (ON A DIAGONAL) USING U-SHAPED REBAR STAKES

TOP BACK OF CURB, ATTACHED SIDEWALK, OR OTHER IMPERVIOUS AREAS



PORTABLE TOILET PLAN

PORTABLE TOILET (TYPICAL)



ISOMETRIC

CONTRACTOR SHALL ANCHOR PORTABLE TOILET TO THE GROUND, AT A MINIMUM OF TWO OPPOSING CORNERS (ON A DIAGONAL) USING U-SHAPED REBAR STAKES OR OTHER EFFECTIVE ANCHORING

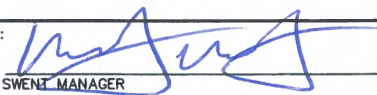
INSTALLATION NOTES

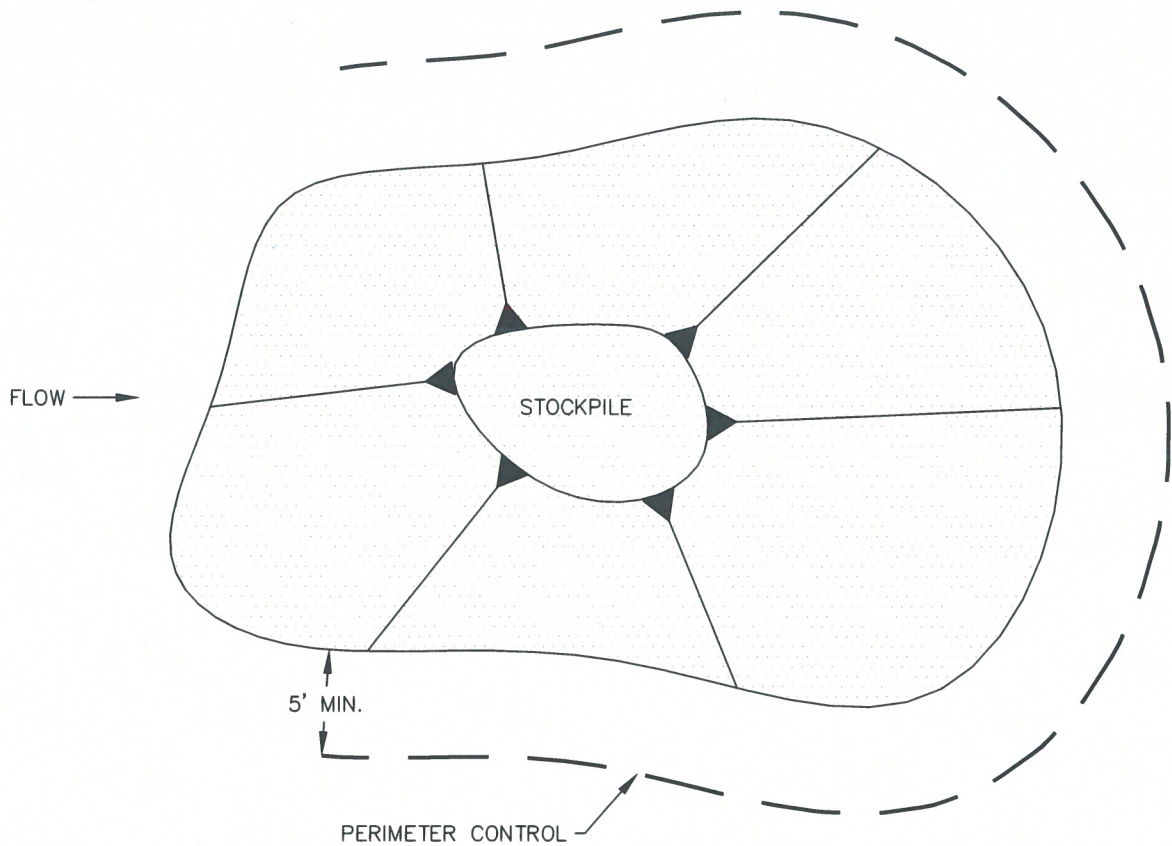
1. PORTABLE TOILETS SHALL BE PLACED A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET BEHIND ALL CURBS, SIDEWALKS, AND OTHER IMPERVIOUS AREAS; 50 FEET FROM STORM INLETS, AND 100 FEET FROM WATERWAYS.
2. PORTABLE TOILETS IN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY ARE REQUIRED TO BE PLACED ON MOBILE TRAILERS AND MUST BE ANCHORED OR WEIGHTED DOWN. PORTABLE TOILETS MAY BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NOTE #1 IN STAGING AREAS/YARDS.
3. PORTABLE TOILETS SHALL BE SECURELY ANCHORED TO THE GROUND USING U-SHAPED REBAR STAKES, OR OTHER EFFECTIVE ANCHORING.
4. ANCHORING SHALL BE POSITIONED ON AT LEAST TWO OPPOSING (DIAGONAL) CORNERS.
5. TOILET CONTAINMENT PANS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF A TRAILER AT THE GEC INSPECTOR'S DISCRETION. TOILET CONTAINMENT PANS MUST BE ANCHORED IN PLACE AND MUST NOT BE USED WITHIN THE CITY R.O.W.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

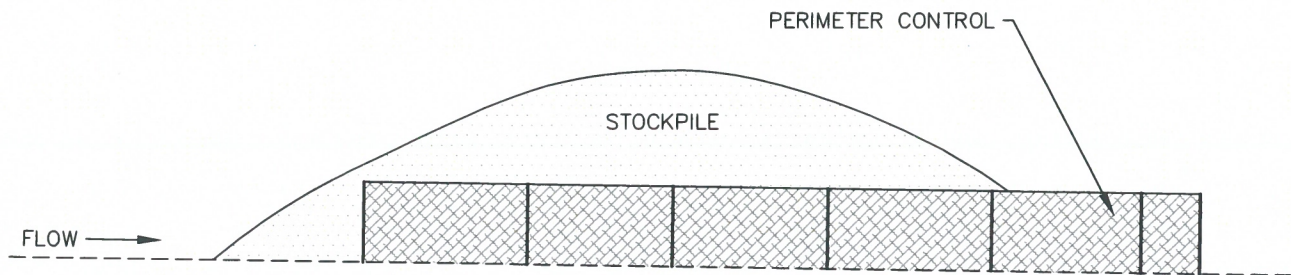
1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. PORTABLE TOILETS SHALL BE SERVICED AT THE NECESSARY INTERVALS TO ELIMINATE THE POSSIBILITY OF OVERFLOW.
3. WHEN THE PORTABLE TOILETS ARE REMOVED, ANY DISTURBED AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND/OR REMOVAL OF THE TOILETS MUST BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.



PORTABLE TOILET		
APPROVED: 		
SWENT MANAGER		
ISSUED: 2/19/19	REVISED: 8/19/2020	DRAWING NO. 900-PTM



STOCKPILE PROTECTION PLAN



STOCKPILE PROTECTION ELEVATION

INSTALLATION NOTES

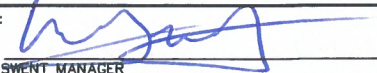
1. INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROL AROUND STOCKPILE ON DOWNGRAIDENT SIDE. PERIMETER CONTROL MUST BE SUITABLE TO SITE CONDITIONS AND INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE RELEVANT DETAIL.
2. FOR STOCKPILES ON THE INTERIOR PORTION OF A CONSTRUCTION SITE, WHERE OTHER DOWNGRAIDENT CONTROLS INCLUDING PERIMETER CONTROL ARE IN PLACE, STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS MAY NOT BE REQUIRED.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. IF PERIMETER CONTROLS MUST BE MOVED TO ACCESS STOCKPILE, REPLACE PERIMETER CONTROLS BY THE END OF THE WORK DAY.
3. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED ACCORDING TO PERIMETER CONTROL DETAIL.



STOCKPILE PROTECTION

APPROVED: 
SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED: 10/7/19	REVISED: 8/19/2020	DRAWING NO. 900-SP
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