

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)
STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

For:

**Falcon Reserve Ponds
Grading & Erosion Control Plan**

Located at:

**~ Parcel directly northwest of the Meridian Road and Stapleton Drive intersection,
El Paso County**

Prepared For:

**Developer: Babcock Land Corp, 212 N. Wahsatch Ave, Suite 301,
Colorado Springs, CO 80903**

Contact: Jeff Mark, 719-635-3200

Contractor: TBD

Name:

Company:

Address:

Stormwater Manger: TBD

Name:

Company:

Address:

Prepared For:

The Landhuis Company

212 N. Wahsatch Ave, Suite 301

Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Contact: Jeff Mark

719-635-3200

Prepared by:



CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

212 Wahsatch Ave., Ste 305

Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Job. No. 43-144

EPC Project # CDR2511

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STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)

General Site Description

This Stormwater Management Plan Report for Falcon Reserve Ponds is in support of the future development of the single family subdivision to be known as Falcon Reserve Filing No. 1. The subdivision final plat application for the future subdivision shall be processed under a separate application through El Paso County. This report functions to proposed drainage improvements for Pond 1, 2 and 3 which are intended to safely convey runoff through the proposed development, while minimizing impacts to downstream facilities and adjacent properties.

The Falcon Reserve Ponds site is located in unincorporated El Paso County Colorado which is in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 12 South, Range 65 West of the 6th P.M. in El Paso County, Colorado. The parcel is bound to the north by existing single family residential Paint Brush Hills Filing No. 4 and to the west by Liberty Grove Drive, to the south by existing Stapleton Road and to the east by existing Meridian Road. A Vicinity Map has been included in the appendix of this report. Falcon Reserve Filing No. 1 lies within the Falcon Drainage Basin. The upper reach of the East Tributary of Falcon Basin flows southeast through the site. Flows from this site are tributary to Falcon Basin.

Existing Site Conditions

The Falcon Reserve Ponds site consists of approximately 10 acres. The site is currently undeveloped. Existing ground cover consists of native or introduced grasses in fair condition. A dozen or so trees are located around the perimeter of the site. The existing site terrain generally slopes from northwest to southeast at approximately 3%. Existing roadside swales are located along the south and east sides of the site.

The upper reach of the East Tributary of Falcon Basin flows southeast through the site. In the existing condition two detention ponds are located on the site; at the northeast and southwest corners of the site. A detention pond (Paint Brush Hills Pond No. 4) is located offsite just to the northwest corner of the site. Flows conveyed through and along the site are collected by an existing box culvert which travels underneath the intersection of Meridian and Stapleton roadways.

Telephone and gas lines are located along the north boundary, while cable and electric are located along the west property lines. Overhead utility lines and existing decorative wood fence are located along the south and east edges of the site. A sanitary sewer line runs along the eastern boundary of the site. No known irrigation facilities are located on the site.

Soils

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey data base indicates that the soils for this project watershed area have been delineated, as Columbine Gravelly Sandy Loam (19), Pring Coarse Sandy Loam, (71), and Stapleton Sandy Loam is characterized as Hydrologic Soil Types "A" and "B".

Soil Erosion Potential

The proposed onsite construction activities for the ponds anticipate the potential for soil erosion. Onsite stormwater BMP management facilities are proposed to minimize and aid in soil erosion. Group A soils have a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderate deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission, and thus have a moderate potential for erosion. The impact on discharge for the soil erosion potential is moderate. The existing vegetation consists of native or introduced grasses in fair condition. A dozen or so trees are located around the perimeter of the site. A site visit was performed to confirm this description. A visual post construction comparison can be made from the adjacent undeveloped property to determine the percent of vegetation versus bare soil.

Phasing Plan

The Grading and Erosion Control Plan for Falcon Reserve Ponds is not a phased project. However, the onsite development of the future Falcon Reserve single family development shall be processed through El Paso County under a separate application.

Water Quality

The overall site including the future development of Falcon Reserve Filing No. 1 site will consist of four (4) Full Spectrum Detention Ponds. Pond 1, an existing offsite detention pond, located just northwest of the site, will be expanded and the outlet structure will be replaced to function as a FSD Pond. Pond 2, an existing detention pond, located at the northeast corner of the site, will be expanded and the outlet structure will be replaced to function as a FSD Pond. Pond 3, an existing detention pond, located at the southeast corner of the site, will be expanded and an outlet structure will be added to function as a FSD Pond. The Pond 4 (Future not a part of this report), will be a FUTURE onsite FSD Pond that will collect onsite development flows. Flows from all four ponds will be conveyed via outlet pipes and swales to the existing dual 2.5'x6' reinforced concrete box culvert.

Narrative Description of BMP Control Measures

Installations of BMPs are staged in order to minimize the potential for pollutants in the stormwater discharge. A pre-construction meeting is necessary prior to commencement of BMP installation. The following stages will be used: establishment of perimeter controls, installation of temporary BMPs during soil disturbance, and then installation of permanent controls. Descriptions of some of the available BMPs are listed in below stages:

Only clearing necessary for the installation of perimeter controls should be employed in the first stage of temporary BMPs installation. Silt Fence, Vehicle Tracking, and Inlet Protection should be installed as shown on the Grading & Erosion Control Plan. At this time, the El Paso County inspector should be notified to schedule an initial inspection.

Once temporary sediment basins and infrastructure have been constructed, installation of temporary BMPs will commence. Temporary BMPs for this site consist of Straw Bale Barriers, Erosion Control Blankets and Drainage Swales. Locations for temporary earthwork stockpiles will also be established. Once these locations have been established, they should be added and denoted on the copy of the plan that will be kept with the site administrator.

The final stage is the installation of permanent BMPs where no further disturbance is anticipated. Permanent BMP's consist of 4 FSD ponds (Pond 1, Pond 2, Pond 3, and Pond 4). Therefore, once all grading activities are completed, all disturbed areas not sodded or developed will be mulched and reseeded with native seed mix and may be watered until vegetative cover has been fully re-instated. At this point, the person responsible for inspection and maintenance can begin to address requirements for final stabilization. See construction details for installation and maintenance.

Specifically, the proposed project will use silt fence, vehicle tracking control pads, straw bale barriers, inlet protection, drainage swales, erosion control blankets and mulching and reseeded to mitigate the potential for erosion across the site.

No ground water, springs, or irrigation of non-stormwater discharge covered by CDPHE low risk guidance are known for this project.

Areas for storage of building materials, soil stockpiles or wastes, and portable toilets are to be determined by the grading contractor and shown on the erosion control plan once determined. Construction vehicles (trucks) will access the site from Liberty Drive only. Portable toilets shall be located a minimum of 10 feet from stormwater inlets and 50 feet from state waters. They shall be secured at all four corners to prevent overturning and cleaned on a weekly basis. They will be inspected daily for spills.

There are no dedicated asphalt or concrete batch plants associated with this project.

This project does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity. There are no offsite stormwater control measures proposed for use by the project that are not under the direct control of the owner or contractor.

Removal of temporary control measures can be completed once the downstream drainage systems are complete, upon completion of upstream development, and vegetative cover has been established. See Permanent Stabilization.

Timing Schedule

Anticipated Starting and Completion Time Period of Grading Activities:

Initial Stage – WINTER 2025

Substantial Completion Stage – WINTER 2026

Expected Date on which the Final Stabilization Stage will be completed: - **WINTER 2026**

Removal of Temporary BMP's, (ex. Silt Fence, Inlet protection...)

Upon completion of all upstream development and 70% or more vegetation establishment of pre-disturbance levels

Areas of Disturbance

Total subject property site acreage: **10.0 AC**

Total disturbed area of subject property: **~10.0 AC**

Permanent Stabilization

Final stabilization is reached when all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and uniform vegetative cover has been established by drill seeding and crimping with a density of at least 70% of pre-disturbance levels or equivalent permanent physical erosion reduction methods have been employed. The CDPHE Water Quality Division may, after consultation with the permittee and upon good cause, amend the final stabilization criteria for specific operations. At this time, the El Paso County inspector should be notified to schedule a final inspection. The conditions of the SWMP and General Permit for Stormwater Discharges associated with Construction Activity will remain in effect until Final Stabilization is achieved and a notice of inactivation is sent by the applicant to CDPHE Stormwater Quality Division. All pertinent records must be kept on file for at least 3 years from the date the site is finally stabilized.

Owner Inspections and Maintenance of BMP's

1. Make thorough inspection of the stormwater management system at least every 14 days.
2. Make thorough inspection of the stormwater management system after each precipitation event that causes runoff.
3. If any deficiencies are noted, they must be corrected immediately after being noted.
4. Records of the signed site inspections or modifications must be kept at the site unless alternate place is approved by the El Paso County inspector and must be made available upon request.
5. Inspections must take place where construction activity is complete, but lot is not sold.
6. Monthly inspections must take place on site where construction activity is complete, but vegetative cover is still being established.

Soil Borings I Test and Groundwater

A Geotechnical Investigation is to be completed on the site prior to the commencement of the structures and associated improvements.

Site Runoff Characteristics

- The site runoff coefficients are:	Minor Storm	Major Storm
- Historic existing Conditions	0.09	0.36
-Roofs, sidewalks, paved areas	0.90	0.96
-Landscaped and undeveloped areas	0.09	0.36
-1/8 acre or less residential lots	0.45	0.59

Introduction

To: Site Inspector responsible for all Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and El Paso County Requirements:

The following stormwater management plan (SWMP) is a required item under the Construction Stormwater Discharge Permit. The primary goal for a SWMP is to improve water quality by reducing pollutants into stormwater discharges. Construction dewatering is a separate issue and must be covered by the CDPHE Stormwater Quality Division's general permit for construction dewatering (regardless of the size of the construction project). Stormwater that mixes with ground water in an excavation is subject to the controls of a Construction Dewatering Permit. The SWMP will be completed and implemented at the time the project breaks ground, and will be revised, if necessary, as construction proceeds. This document must be kept at the

construction site at all times and be made available to the public and any representative of any Water Quality Control Divisions if requested. Inspection guidance can be found at www.cdphe.state.co.us/ and El Paso County and City of Colorado Springs Storm Drainage Design Criteria. The inspections should be made at least every 14 days and after any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion. El Paso County requires that the inspector must be contacted 48 hours prior to initial and final inspections. An inspection log entry should be completed with each inspection performed. The inspection log should be kept with the SWMP. The conditions of the SWMP and General Permit for Stormwater Discharges associated with the construction activity will remain in effect until final stabilization is achieved, and a notice of inactivation is sent to CDPHE Stormwater Quality Division. All pertinent records must be kept for at least 3 years from the date the site is stabilized or sold.

Floodplain Statement

No portion of this site is within a designated F.E.M.A. floodplain as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel No. 08041C0551G dated (12/7/2018 not printed).

Receiving Water Description

The site is located in the East Tributary of the Falcon Drainage Basin and will reach the Black Squirrel Creek a storm system network previously constructed. No stream crossings are proposed for this project.

Existing Vegetation Description

The Falcon Reserve Ponds site consists of approximately 10 acres. The site is currently undeveloped. Existing ground cover consists of native or introduced grasses in fair condition. A dozen or so trees are located around the perimeter of the site. The existing site terrain generally slopes from northwest to southeast at approximately 3%. Existing roadside swales are located along the south and east sides of the site. This was calculated using survey data done by M&S Civil Consultants, Inc. and visual inspection. Visual inspection is an acceptable method for comparison and determination of ground cover percentage. Adjacent undisturbed land can also be used to compare the post-construction to the pre-disturbed condition.

Potential Pollution Sources

Construction activities that will take place at this site may have an impact on the stormwater quality. These include, but are not limited to, portable toilets, materials storage, vehicle fueling, maintenance and vehicle tracking, dust, waste piles, significant dust generating processes, routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, loading and unloading areas, dumpsters, disturbed and stored soils, vehicle tracking of sediments, on-site waste management practices, etc.... The location of any of these activities not included on the initial site map should be added, along with a description of the measures used to prevent the discharge of these materials from the site. See construction details for installation and maintenance. All trash and debris should be removed from the site on a regular basis and disposed of properly.

Anticipated Non-Stormwater Discharges

Non-stormwater discharges are caused by activities other than direct runoff from precipitation events. These include, but are not limited to natural springs, irrigation. Any non-stormwater discharges that are not included

in the initial map should be added along with a description of measures used to handle it. There are no known natural springs, temporary or permanent irrigation that would cause erosion on this project site.

Proposed Sequence of Construction Activities

1. Notify the inspector for initial inspection. Initial control measures should be installed prior to requestion and initial inspection.
2. Clearing for necessary for perimeter controls.
3. Construct vehicle traffic control pad at entrance/exit of construction site.
4. Install lot perimeter controls, including silt fence, delineating project site as indicated on Site Map.
5. Complete remaining clearing and grubbing for project area. Install additional BMPs, as indicated on Site Map.
6. Final grade site as indicated on Site Map.
7. Achieve Final Stabilization, as outlined in SWMP. Send inactivation notice to CDPHE.
8. See Construction Details for BMP Installation and Maintenance.

Pre-disturbance, Site access:

November 2026

Install sediment controls, establish vehicle tracking control, use construction fencing

Site clearing and Grubbing:

November 2026

Install perimeter controls, limit disturbance to areas planned for disturbance, preserve vegetative buffer, create stabilized staging area, located portable toilets, construct concrete washout area and provide signage, establish waste disposal areas, install sediment basins, create dirt perimeter berms and/or brush barriers, separate stockpile topsoil and leave roughened and/or cover, protect stockpiles with perimeter control BMP's, leave disturbed area of site in a roughened condition to limit erosion, water to minimize dust.

Utility and Infrastructure Installation:

December-February 2026-2027

Close trench, use rough-cut street or apple road base for streets that will not be promptly paved, provide inlet protection, protect and repair BMP's, perform street sweeping

Building Construction:

December 2026-June 2027

Implement materials management and good housekeeping practices, use perimetral controls for temporary stockpiles from foundation excavations, for lots adjacent to streets-lot-line perimeter at back of curb if necessary

Final Grading:

June-October 2027

Remove excess/waste materials, remove stored materials

Final Stabilization:

October 2027

Seed and mulch/tackify, install blankets on steep slopes, remove all temporary BMP's

Any stockpile areas are to be contained with silt fence, or other acceptable measures to prevent erosion and sediment from leaving the area. All BMP's that may be in place need to be inspected and cleaned if sediment should leave the site and enter the streets. Erosion control measures shall be implemented in a manner that will

protect properties and public facilities from the adverse effect of erosion and sedimentation as a result of construction and earthwork activities. The following practices are to be implemented for this site:

Structural Practices

In areas of sheet flow running off-site and at the top and bottom of steep slopes, sediment berms will be used to trap sediment. Sediment berms will be placed on the contour and in areas where the tributary area is less than one-quarter acre per 100' of sediment berm. Straw bales will be used in swales to eliminate suspended particles and reduce sediment from leaving the site during construction. A vehicle traffic control pad will be installed at the entrance/exit of the site to reduce sediment tracking off-site. Practices may include, but are not limited to: silt fences, earth dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, and temporary sediment basins. All roads will be inspected to ensure that sediment from on-site construction activity is not being discharged with the stormwater. Sediment and debris that have been tracked off site should be removed daily by shoveling or sweeping. See construction details for installation and maintenance of proposed control measures.

Non-Structural Practices

Surface roughening may be used to reduce the amount of runoff and wind erosion from any given areas. Once the existing vegetation is cleared, watering should occur to help control fugitive dust. Water used for dust suppression may not be discharged offsite. Disturbed areas where work is temporarily halted shall be temporarily stabilized within 21 calendar days after activity has ceased unless work is to be resumed within 14 calendar days after the activity has ceased. Other Non-Structural Practices for this site include soils erosion control measures for all slopes, channels, ditches, or any disturbed land area and shall be completed within 21 calendar days after final grading, or final earth disturbance, has been completed. Disturbed areas and stockpiles, which are not at final grade but will remain dormant for longer than 14 days, shall also be mulched within 21 days after interim grading. An area that is going to remain in an interim state for more than 14 days shall also be seeded. All temporary soil erosion control measures and BMPs shall be maintained until permanent soil erosion control measures are implemented. See construction details for installation and maintenance.

Materials Handling and Spill Practices

Any substances with potential to contaminate either the ground or ground surface water shall be cleaned up immediately after discovery or contained until appropriate cleanup methods can be employed. Manufacturer's recommended methods for clean-up shall be followed, along with proper disposal methods. Any discharge of hazardous materials must be handled in accordance with the Divisions Notification Requirement. All waste and debris created by construction activities at the site or removed from the site shall be disposed of in compliance with all laws, regulations and ordinances of the federal, state and local agencies. See construction details for Materials Handling and Spills.

Revising BMP's and SWMP

1. The plans must be amended, by the contractor whenever there is a change in design, construction operation or maintenance that could have a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to State Waters. It also must be amended if it is found to be ineffective in controlling pollutants present in stormwater.
2. Permittees are required to amend, adapt, and adjust their SWMP to accurately reflect phased construction changes and current conditions at the site. Plan modifications are broken into major and minor modifications which have differing requirements.

Major Modifications: Major modifications are changes to the SWMP that remove or add area to the project, modify the final hydrology or drainage of the final design, replace approved SWMP, or otherwise expand or contract the scope of the approved project. A revised SWMP and any revised supporting documents require review and approval of the local agency.

Minor Modifications: Minor modifications are changes to the SWMP that do not increase the scope or change hydrology of the project but; modify or improve specific BMPs in use at the site, indicate progression in phasing of the project, or specify relocation of previously approved BMPs within the project. Minor modifications can be made in the field by the permittee if the permittee can demonstrate that the modified soil erosion controls are equivalent to, or better than, the originally approved BMPs. Minor modifications must be thoroughly documented in the permittee's SWMP narrative, drawings and specifications.

3. The SWMP should be viewed as a "living document" throughout the lifetime of the project.
4. The plan must be signed in accordance with the general permit.
5. The plan must be made available, upon request, to CDPHE, United States Environmental Protection Agency, or operator of the local municipal storm sewer system, if applicable.
6. The following documents must be kept in a field office, trailer, shed, or vehicle that is onsite during normal working hours;
 1. The permit coverage letter from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)
 2. The Stormwater Management Plan
 3. Site Inspection Records
 4. A copy of the Colorado General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities.

Selecting Post-Construction BMPs

Post Construction BMPs; Existing (3) Full Spectrum Detention Ponds and revegetation including seeding and mulching be the final BMP's. Permanent stabilization will be achieved with 70% vegetative establishment. Refer of the Landscaping by Matrix within the Preliminary Plan of this submittal.

Inspections

Inspections must occur every 14 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall event producing runoff, usually this occurs with precipitation of 1/4 inch of rain or more. The local news weather report gives general rainfall amounts each day.

The inspection schedule must be routinely accomplished every 14 days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event for the entire site with all BMP's evaluated for performance and need. Any BMP found to be ineffective should be re-accomplished or replaced with a new BMP to provide the level of protection needed. BMP's found to be no longer needed can be removed. Inspections must be conducted within 24 hours of the end of the storm event causing surface erosion. The general procedure for correcting problems when identified should be documented in a log and a solution to correct the problem as soon as possible. The QSM will be sufficiently qualified for the required duties per the ECM Appendix I.5.2.A.

Record Keeping

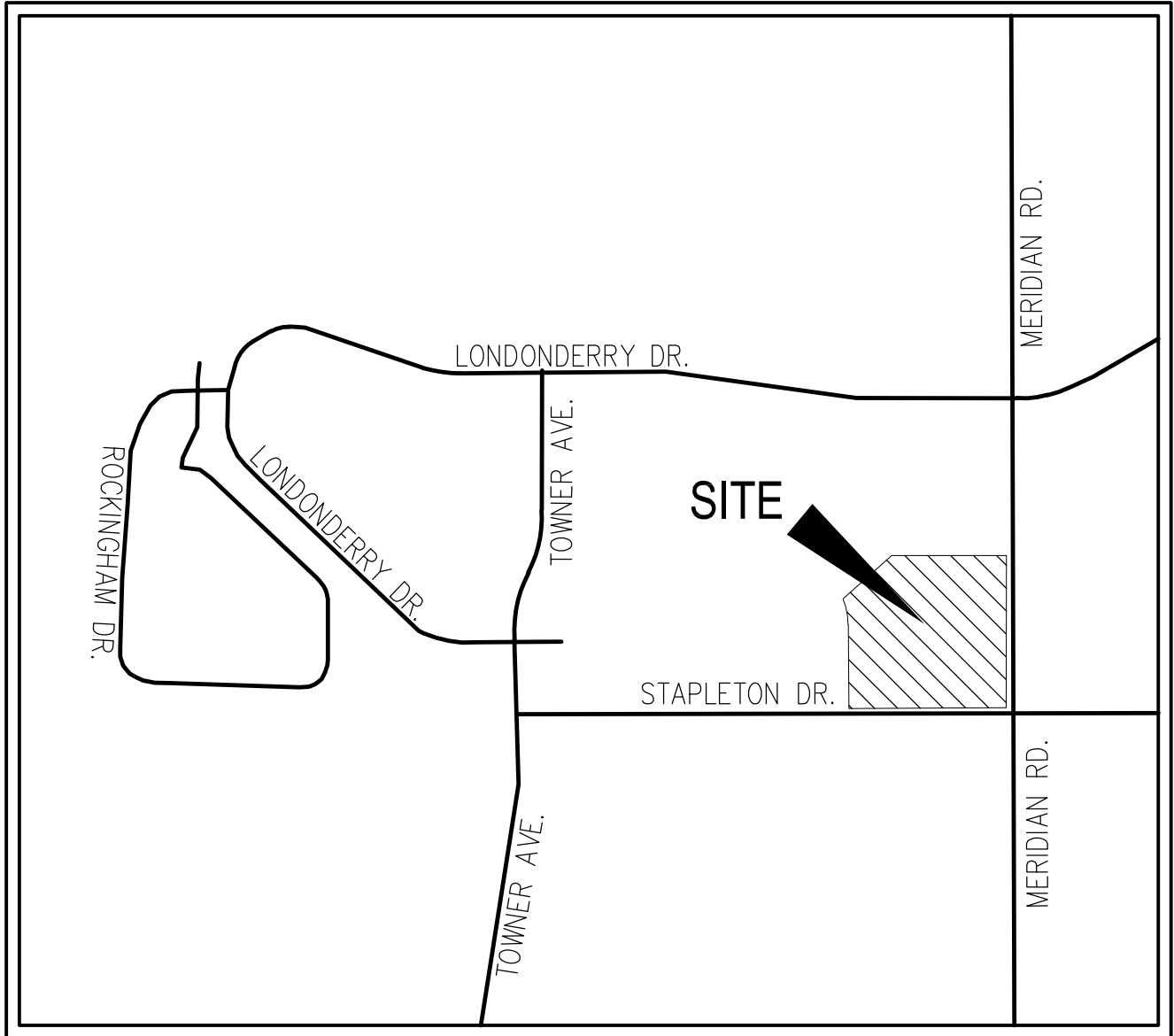
Records should be retained for a minimum period of at least 3 years after the permit is terminated. Sign and date the inspection log sheets provided in the Appendix of this report. The SWMP, current GEC Plan, and self-inspection reports must be available to the EL Paso County Stormwater Inspector on-site or electronically from the start of construction until ESQCP termination.

APPENDICES

CDPHE APPLICATION

The Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities Application must be obtained and submitted by the owner, contractor, individual, or entity that is deemed as the Permit Operator for Falcon Reserve Ponds at the time of construction.

VICINITY MAP



VICINITY MAP

N.T.S.

ESQCP Application



2880 International Circle, Suite 110
Colorado Springs, CO 80910
Phone: 719-520-6300
Email: Stormwater@elpasoco.com
publicworks.elpasoco.com/stormwater/

Stormwater Permit Number: ESQ

EL PASO COUNTY
STORMWATER PERMIT FORM
Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP)

EPC Project Number: CDR2511

There are multiple Stormwater Permits. Please refer to Engineering Criteria Manual (ECM) Appendix I to determine which permit is applicable to your project.

This form initially acts as the permit application. Only once this form has been signed & approved, all other required documents have been submitted & approved, and the Notice to Proceed has been issued, does this form become an active permit.

Part I. Property Owner or Authorized Representative (Co-Permit Holder)	
Company/Organization	Babcock Land Corporation
Name or Name of Representative	Jeff Mark
Title	Manager
Physical Address (not PO Box)	
Street Number and Street Name	212 N. Wahsatch Ave, Suite 301
City, State, Zip Code	Colorado Springs, CO 80903
Mailing Address (if differs from above)	
Street Number and Street Name	Same
City, State, Zip Code	Same
Phone Number - Office	719-635-3200
Phone Number - Cell	719-635-3200
Email Address	jmark@landhuisco.com

Part II. Contractor/Operator (Co-Permit Holder)*	
Company/Organization	
Name or Name of Representative	
Title	
Physical Address (not PO Box)	
Street Number and Street Name	
City, State, Zip Code	
Mailing Address (if differs from above)	
Street Number and Street Name	
City, State, Zip Code	
Phone Number - Office	
Phone Number - Cell	
Email Address	

*This section can be left blank through design review but must be filled in no later than at the Pre-Con Meeting.



2880 International Circle, Suite 110
Colorado Springs, CO 80910
Phone: 719-520-6300
Email: Stormwater@elpasoco.com
publicworks.elpasoco.com/stormwater/

Stormwater Permit Number: ESQ

EL PASO COUNTY
STORMWATER PERMIT FORM
Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP)

EPC Project Number: CDR2511

Part III. Qualified Stormwater Manager (QSM)*	
Company/Organization	
Name	
Phone Number - Office	
Phone Number - Cell	
Email Address	

*This section can be left blank through design review but must be filled in no later than at the Pre-Con Meeting.

Part IV. Project Information	
Project Name	Falcon Reserve Filing No. 1
Address (or nearest major cross streets)	Parcel directly northwest of Meridian Road and Stapleton Drive intersection
Acreage	Total: 10.0 acres Proposed Disturbance: ~10.0 acres
Description of Project	Grading for in infrastructure for 149 lots , & private open spaces
Schedule (input estimated month or season)	Start of Construction: Winter 2026 Completion of Construction: Winter 2027 Final Stabilization: Winter 2027



2880 International Circle, Suite 110
Colorado Springs, CO 80910
Phone: 719-520-6300
Email: Stormwater@elpasoco.com
publicworks.elpasoco.com/stormwater/

Stormwater Permit Number: ESQ

EL PASO COUNTY
STORMWATER PERMIT FORM
Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP)

EPC Project Number: CDR2511

REQUIRED SUBMISSIONS

See ECM Appendix I for the documentation required to be submitted, reviewed, and approved in conjunction with this Stormwater Permit Form.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE

The County and its officers and employees, including but not limited to the ECM Administrator, shall not be answerable or accountable in any manner for damage to property or for injury to or death of any person, including but not limited to the Permit Holder(s), persons employed by the Permit Holder(s), or persons acting on behalf of the Permit Holder(s), from any cause. The Permit Holder(s) shall be responsible for any liability imposed by law and for damage to property or injuries to or death of any person, including but not limited to the Permit Holder(s), persons employed by the Permit Holder(s), and persons acting on behalf of the Permit Holder(s), arising out of work or other activity permitted and done under a permit, or arising out of the failure to perform the obligations under any permit with respect to maintenance or any other obligations, or resulting from defects or obstructions, or from any cause whatsoever during the progress of the work or other activity, or at any subsequent time work or other activity is being performed under the obligations provided by and contemplated by the permit.

The Permit Holder(s) shall indemnify, save, and hold harmless the County and its officers and employees, including but not limited to the Board of County Commissioners (BoCC) and ECM Administrator, from all claims, suits or actions of every name, kind and description brought for or on account of damage to property or injuries to or death of any person, including but not limited to the Permit Holder(s), persons employed by the Permit Holder(s), persons acting in behalf of the Permit Holder(s) and the public, resulting from the performance of work or other activity under the permit, or arising out of the failure to perform obligations under any permit with respect to maintenance or any other obligations, or resulting from defects or obstructions, or from any cause whatsoever during the progress of the work or other activity, or at any subsequent time work or other activity is being performed under the obligations provided by and contemplated by the permit, except as otherwise provided by state law. The Permit Holder(s) waives any and all rights to any type of expressed or implied indemnity against the County, its officers or employees. It is the intent of the parties that the Permit Holder(s) will indemnify, save, and hold harmless the County, its officers and employees from any and all claims, suits or actions as set forth above regardless of the existence or degree of fault of or negligence, whether active or passive, primary or secondary, on the part of the County, the Permit Holder(s), persons employed by the Permit Holder(s), or persons acting in behalf of the Permit Holder(s).



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Email: Stormwater@elpasoco.com
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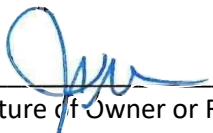
Stormwater Permit Number: ESQ

EL PASO COUNTY
STORMWATER PERMIT FORM
Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP)

EPC Project Number: CDR2511

APPLICATION AND PERMIT CERTIFICATION – PERMIT HOLDERS

We, as the Permit Holder(s), hereby certify that this application is correct and complete as per the requirements presented in the El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual (ECM) and Drainage Criteria Manual (DCM) Volume 2. We, as the Permit Holder(s), have read and will comply with all of the requirements of the submitted Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP), Grading & Erosion Control (GEC) Plan, and any other documents specifying construction control measures to be used on the site, including permit conditions that may be required by the ECM Administrator. We understand that the approved plans are an enforceable part of the ESQCP. We further understand that we are to comply with all requirements set forth by the ECM and DCM Volume 2. We understand that the permitted area is that which is shown as the Limits of Disturbance on the GEC Plans. We further understand that a Construction Permit must be obtained and all necessary construction control measures are to be installed in accordance with the SWMP, GEC Plan, ECM, and DCM Volume 2 before land disturbance begins and that failure to comply will result in a Stop Work Order and may result in other penalties as allowed by law. We understand that the construction control measures are to be maintained on the site and be modified as necessary to protect stormwater quality as the project progresses. We further understand and agree to indemnify, save, and hold harmless the County and its officers and employees, including but not limited to the BoCC and ECM Administrator, from all claims, suits or actions of every name, kind and description as outlined in Responsibility for Damage section above.



Signature of Owner or Representative

07/22/2026

Date

Jeff Mark

Print Name of Owner or Representative

Signature of Contractor/Operator or Representative*
*If signed by a Rep, an Affidavit of Signature Authority must be included

Date

Print Name of Contractor/Operator or Representative

APPLICATION AND PERMIT CERTIFICATION – EL PASO COUNTY

The following signature from the ECM Administrator signifies the approval of this ESQCP Application.

Signature of ECM Administrator

Date

**GRADING, EROSION, STORMWATER
INSPECTION CHECKLIST**

Appendix C Inspection Checklist – Grading Erosion, and Stormwater Quality Controls

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS

DATE/TIME:
INSPECTOR:
TYPE OF INSPECTION: Self-Monitoring_____
Initial _____ Compliance_____ Follow-Up_____
Reconnaissance_____ Complaint_____ Final_____

SITE:	DATE OF PERMIT:
ADDRESS:	
CONTRACTOR:	OWNER/OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE:
CONTACT:	CONTACT:
PHONE:	PHONE:
STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION: Initial BMP Installation/Prior to Construction_____ Clearing & Grubbing_____	
Rough Grading_____ Finish Grading_____ Utility Construction_____ Building Construction_____	
Final Stabilization_____	

OVERALL SITE INSPECTION	YES/NO/N.A.	REMARKS/ACTIONS
Is there any evidence of sediment leaving the construction site? If so, note areas.		
Have any adverse impacts such as flooding, structural damage, erosion, spillage, or accumulation of sediment, debris or litter occurred on or within public or private property, wetlands or surface waters –to include intermittent drainageways and the City's stormwater system (storm sewers, gutters, ditches, etc.)?		
Are the BMPs properly installed and maintained?		
Have the BMPs been placed as shown on approved plans?		
Are the BMPs functioning as intended?		
Is work being done according to approved plans and any phased construction schedule?		
Is the construction schedule on track?		
Are drainage channels and outlets adequately stabilized?		
Is there any evidence of discharges or spills of fuels, lubricants, chemicals, etc.?		

BMP MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST	YES/NO/N.A.	REMARKS/ACTIONS NECESSARY
SURFACE ROUGHENING Is the roughening consistent/uniform on slopes?? Any evidence of erosion?		
TEMPORARY SEEDING Are the seedbeds protected by mulch? Has any erosion occurred in the seeded area? Any evidence of vehicle tracking on seeded areas?		
TEMPORARY SWALES Has any sediment or debris been deposited within the swales? Have the slopes of the swale eroded or has damage occurred to the lining? Are the swales properly located?		
VEHICLE TRACKING Is gravel surface clogged with mud or sediment? Is the gravel surface sinking into the ground? Has sediment been tracked onto any roads and has it been cleaned up? Is inlet protection placed around curb inlets near construction entrance?		
OTHER		

SPILL CLEANUP INSTRUCTIONS AND REPORT FORM

involving a radioactive or infectious material, or there is a release of a marine pollutant.

Spills and incidents that have or may result in a spill along a highway must be reported to the nearest law enforcement agency immediately. The Colorado State Patrol and CDPHE must also be notified as soon as possible. In the event of a spill of hazardous waste at a transfer facility, the transporter must notify CDPHE within 24 hours if the spill exceeds 55 gallons or if there is a fire or explosion.

The National Response Center should be notified as soon as possible after discovery of a release of a hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide from a pipeline system if a person is killed or injured, there is a fire or explosion, there is property damage of \$50,000 or more, or any nearby water body is contaminated.

The National Response Center and the Colorado Public Utilities Commission Gas Pipeline Safety Section must be notified as soon as possible, but not more than two hours after discovery of a release of gas from a natural gas pipeline or liquefied natural gas facility if a person is killed or injured, there is an emergency shutdown of the facility, or there is property damage of \$50,000 or more. The Colorado Public Utilities Commission should also be notified if there is a gas leak from a pipeline, liquefied natural gas system, master meter system or a propane system that results in the evacuation of 50 or more people from an occupied building or the closure of a roadway.

Oil and Gas Exploration

All Class I major events on federal lands, including releases of hazardous substances in excess of the CERCLA reportable quantity and spills of more than 100 barrels of fluid and/or 500 MCF of gas released, must be reported to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) immediately. Spills of oil, gas, salt water, toxic liquids and waste materials must also be reported to the BLM and the surface management agency.

Spills of exploration and production (E&P) waste on state or private lands in excess of 20 barrels, and spills of any size that impact or threaten to impact waters of the state, an occupied structure, or public byway must be reported to the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission as soon as practicable, but not more than 24 hours after discovery. Spills of any

size that impact or threaten to impact waters of the state must be reported to CDPHE immediately. Spills that impact or threaten to impact a surface water intake must be reported to the emergency contact for that facility immediately after discovery. Spills of more than five (5) barrels of E&P waste must be reported in writing to the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission within 10 days of discovery.

REPORTING NUMBERS

National Response Center (24-hour)
1-800-424-8802

CDPHE Colorado Environmental Release and Incident Reporting Line (24-hour)
1-877-518-5608

Radiation Incident Reporting Line (24-hour)
303-877-9757

Colorado State Patrol (24-hour)
303-239-4501

Division of Oil and Public Safety
(business hours)
303-318-8547

Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
(business hours)
303-894-2100

Colorado Public Utilities Commission Gas Pipeline Safety Section (business hours)
303-894-2851

Local Emergency Planning Committees
(to obtain list, business hours)
720-852-6603



**Colorado Department
of Public Health
and Environment**

Environmental Spill Reporting

Colorado Department of Public
Health and Environment
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246-1530

<http://www.cdphe.state.co.us>

January 2009

When a release of a hazardous material or other substance occurs to the environment, there are a number of reporting and notification requirements that must be followed by the company or individual responsible for the release. Most spills are covered by more than one reporting requirement, and **all** requirements must be met. In addition to verbal notification, written reports are generally required. This brochure briefly explains the major requirements. A more detailed description is provided in the "Reporting Environmental Releases in Colorado" Guidance Document, available on the web.

Releases that must be reported to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) may be reported to the Colorado Environmental Release and Incident Reporting Line.

ENVIRONMENTAL SPILL REPORTING

CERCLA, EPCRA and RCRA

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) require that a release of a reportable quantity or more of a hazardous substance to the environment be reported immediately to the appropriate authorities when the release is discovered.

Under CERCLA, reportable quantities were established for hazardous substances listed or designated under other environmental statutes. These include:

- all hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed under Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act.
- all toxic pollutants designated under Section 307(a) or Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act.
- all Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) characteristic and listed hazardous wastes.
- any element, compound, or substance designated under Section 102 of CERCLA.

EPCRA established a list of extremely hazardous substances (EHS) that could cause serious irreversible health effects from accidental releases. Many substances appear on both the CERCLA and EPCRA lists. EPCRA extremely hazardous substances that are also CERCLA hazardous substances have the same reportable quantity (RQ) as under CERCLA. EPCRA extremely hazardous substances that are not listed under CERCLA have a reportable quantity that is equal to their threshold planning quantity (TPQ). A list of CERCLA reportable quantities is included in 40 CFR Section 302.4. A list of EPCRA threshold planning quantities is included in 40 CFR Part 355 Appendices A & B.

CERCLA-reportable releases must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (NRC), while EPCRA-reportable releases must be reported immediately to the National Response Center, the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the affected Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). If the release is an EPCRA extremely

hazardous substance, but not a CERCLA hazardous substance, and there is absolutely no potential to affect off-site persons, then only the State Emergency Planning Commission (represented by CDPHE for reporting purposes) and the Local Emergency Planning Committee need to be notified.

In the case of a release of hazardous waste stored in tanks, RCRA-permitted facilities and large quantity generators must also notify CDPHE within 24 hours of any release to the environment that is greater than one (1) pound.

Radiation Control

Each licensee or registrant must report to the Radiation Incident Reporting Line in the event of lost, stolen or missing licensed or registered radioactive materials or radiation machines, releases of radioactive materials, contamination events, and fires or explosions involving radioactive materials. Releases of radionuclides are reportable under CERCLA.

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act requires the person in charge of a facility or vessel to immediately report to the National Response Center all discharges of oil or designated hazardous substances to water. Oil means oil of any kind or form. Designated hazardous substances are included in the CERCLA list.

The Clean Water Act also requires that facilities with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit report to the National Response Center within 24 hours of becoming aware of any unanticipated bypasses or upsets that cause an exceedance of the effluent limits in their permit and any violations of their maximum daily discharge limits for pollutants listed in their permit.

A release of any chemical, oil, petroleum product, sewage, etc., which may enter waters of the state of Colorado (which include surface water, ground water and dry gullies and storm sewers leading to surface water) must be reported immediately to CDPHE. Any accidental discharge to the sanitary sewer system must be reported immediately to the local sewer authority and the affected wastewater treatment plant. For additional regarding releases to water, please see "Guidance for Reporting Spills under the Colorado

Water Quality Control Act and Colorado Discharge Permits" at <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/op/wqcc/Resources/Guidance/spillguidance.pdf>.

Clean Air Act

Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) are designated as hazardous substances under CERCLA. If a facility has an air permit but the permit does not allow for or does not specify the release of a substance, or if the facility does not have an air permit, then all releases in excess of the CERCLA / EPCRA reportable quantity for that substance must be reported to the National Response Center and CDPHE. If the facility releases more of a substance than is allowed under its air permit, the facility must also report the release. Discharges of a substance that are within the allowable limits specified in the facility's permit do not need to be reported.

Regulated Storage Tanks

Owners and operators of regulated storage tank systems must report a release or suspected release of regulated substances to the Division of Oil and Public Safety at the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment within 24 hours. Under this program, the reportable quantity for petroleum releases is 25 gallons or more, or any amount that causes a sheen on nearby surface water. Spills of less than 25 gallons of petroleum must be immediately contained and cleaned up. If cleanup cannot be accomplished within 24 hours, the Division of Oil and Public Safety must be notified immediately.

Spills of hazardous substances from tanks in excess of the CERCLA or EPCRA reportable quantity must be reported immediately to the National Response Center, CDPHE and the local fire authority, and to the Division of Oil and Public Safety within 24 hours.

Transportation and Pipelines

The person in physical possession of a hazardous material must notify the National Response Center as soon as practical, but not to exceed 12 hours after the incident, if as a direct result of the hazardous material, a person is killed or injured, there is an evacuation of the general public lasting more than an hour, a major transportation artery is shut down for an hour or more, the flight pattern of an aircraft is altered, there is fire, spillage or suspected contamination

**WATER QUALITY
CONTROL
DIVISION**

Policy No: WQE-10

Initiated By: Dave Akers

Approved By: 

Effective Date: 3/1/08

Revision No.:

Revision Date:

**Guidance for Reporting Spills under the Colorado Water Quality
Control Act and Colorado Discharge Permits**

I. Purpose

To provide guidance on applicable Colorado reporting requirements pursuant to § 25-8-601(2), C.R.S., that pertains to spills or discharges that may cause pollution of State waters. This guidance does not relieve an entity of any other statutory or regulatory requirements applicable to a spill. Facilities possessing a Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) permit should follow applicable permit terms and conditions regarding spill reporting and response. This guidance is not intended to supersede or modify such permit terms and conditions or the applicable statute and regulations. This guidance does not limit the existing rights or responsibilities of persons with respect to spill reporting. For example, persons retain the right and responsibility to determine in the first instance whether a particular spill is covered by an existing permit or may cause pollution to State waters (i.e., surface or ground waters).

II. Statutory Requirement Addressed

Colorado Water Quality Control Act - Spill Reporting Requirements - § 25-8-601(2), C.R.S.

"Any person engaged in any operation or activity which results in a spill or discharge of oil or other substance which may cause pollution of the waters of the state contrary to the provisions of this article as soon as he has knowledge thereof, shall notify the division of such discharge."

State waters means any and all surface and subsurface waters which are contained in or flow in or through this state, but does not include waters in sewage systems, waters in treatment works of disposal systems, waters in potable water distribution systems, and all water withdrawn for use until use and treatment have been completed (§ 25-8-103 (19), C.R.S.).

Examples of State waters include, but are not limited to, perennial streams, intermittent or ephemeral gulches and arroyos, ponds, lakes, reservoirs, irrigation canals or ditches, wetlands, stormwater conveyances (when they discharge to a surface water), and groundwater.

III. Policy/Applicability

The Division distinguishes between reporting requirements for spills that occur with respect to activities that result in a discharge that is authorized under a CDPS permit and those that are not. For non-permitted activities, or in the case of an activity where a permit does not address reporting of or response to a given spill, the Division recommends that the responsible person(s) take the following actions:

1. Immediately report spills that may result in a non-permitted discharge of pollutants to State waters to the Environmental Release and Incident Reporting Line at 1-877-518-5608;
2. Include the following information, if available, when notifying the Division of a spill:
 - a. The name of the responsible person and, if not reported by that person, the name of the person reporting the spill and the name of the responsible person if known;
 - b. An estimate of the date and time that the spill began or the actual date and time, if known;

- c. The location of the spill, its source (e.g., manhole, tanker truck), and identification of the type of material spilled (e.g., untreated wastewater, biosolids, specific chemical);
- d. The estimated volume of the spill and, if known, the actual date and time the spill was fully controlled/stopped.
- e. Whether the spill is ongoing and, if it is, the rate of flow and an estimate of the time that the spill will be fully controlled, if known;
- f. Measures that are being or have been taken to contain, reduce, and/or clean up the spill;
- g. A list of any potentially affected area and any known downstream water uses (e.g., public water supplies, irrigation diversions, public use areas such as parks or swim beaches) that will be or have been notified; and
- h. A phone number and e-mail to contact a representative of the responsible person that is in charge of the response. Where a non-responsible person is reporting the spill, they are encouraged, but not required, to provide contact information.

Reporting and management of spills that occur with respect to activities resulting in a discharge authorized under a permit should be performed in accordance with the specific requirements of that permit. If the permit does not provide specific reporting or management response requirements for a given spill that may pollute State waters, the Division recommends that the responsible person report the spill in accordance with the procedures listed above.

This guidance only addresses reporting requirements under the Division's authority. The person or entity engaged in any operation or activity that results in a spill is responsible for any other applicable reporting requirements associated with the spill to other regulatory agencies.

Section 25-8-601(2), C.R.S. only addresses spill reporting to the Division. Section 25-8-202(7), C.R.S. provides certain water quality responsibilities to other state "implementing agencies." The Division's position is that, where a spill to the ground that may impact ground water only is fully and timely reported to an implementing agency having jurisdiction over that spill, the intent of section 601(2) has been fulfilled, and the spill need not also be reported to the Division. The Division suggests that the responsible person confirm with the implementing agency that a spill falls under the jurisdiction of the implementing agency at the time it is reported in order to avoid possible legal liability should it fall under the Division's jurisdiction.

IV. Division Examples of Non-Reportable Spills

The Division has identified the following examples of types of spills that are considered "non-reportable" under § 25-8-601(2), C.R.S. Documentation of such spills, including the information listed in section III.2.a – III.2.f above, should be maintained by the responsible person for Division review for a period of three years.

1. A spill to a generally impervious surface or structure (e.g., paved street/parking lot, storm sewer, warehouse floor, manhole, vault, concrete basement), or onto soils, that is fully contained in/on the impervious surface/structure or soils, or that is managed in a manner so that it will not reach State waters at the time of the spill or in the future. Such spills that are cleaned up within 24 hours will be considered by the Division to have no potential to reach State waters. However, even if such spills are not cleaned up within 24 hours, the responsible person may be able to "fully contain" or otherwise manage a spill such that it will not reach State waters. Where there is a sump pump present in a basement to which a spill occurred, the responsible person must establish that the pump did not discharge to State waters during the time between the start of the spill and the completion of clean-up in accordance with best management practices.
2. A spill or discharge that is managed consistent with best management practices that are established in accordance with a CDPS discharge permit or any Water Quality Control Commission-adopted control regulation related to spill management or reporting.
3. A spill of potable water from a public water system that does not reach surface waters.

☒ Field Services - Grand Junction 222 South 6th Street, Room 232 Grand Junction, CO 81501 Telephone: 970-248-7150 Fax: 970-248-7198 Contact email: michelle.thiebaud@state.co.us	☐ Field Services - Pueblo 140 Central Main, Suite 300 Pueblo, CO 81003 Telephone: 719-295-5060 Fax: 719-543-8441 Contact email: carol.keeve@state.co.us	☐ Field Services - Denver 4300 Cherry Creek Dr. South, B2 Denver, Colorado 80246-1530 Phone: 303-692-3650 Fax: 303-782-0390 Contact email: annemarie.goolsby@state.co.us
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Reporting Form: Incident / Spill / Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)

The Water Quality Control Division distinguishes between reporting requirements for spills that occur with respect to activities that result in a discharge that is authorized under a CDPS permit and those that are not. Reporting and management of spills that occur with respect to activities resulting in a discharge authorized under a permit should be performed in accordance with the specific requirements of that permit. If the permit does not require a 5-day report, please provide the information below in writing. For non-permitted activities, or in the case of an activity where a permit does not address reporting of or response to a given spill, please submit this written response to the Water Quality Control Division within five (5) working days of the date of the event. If sufficient space is not provided, please attach other sheets. Please send the completed form with signature via fax or email to the Division's Field Services office indicated above. If you have any questions please contact the Division's Field Services Engineer at your earliest convenience. The Field Services County list is available at: <http://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/wqcd> (Contacts, Inspection services contacts, then Field services contacts).

Prior to the five (5) working day deadline, you may request an extension to submit the report if sample analyses justifiably are going to require more time to analyze than the reporting time allows. To request an extension please send an email to the Division's Field Services Engineer for the County that the incident / spill / SSO took place or to the email listed above.

Incident Background Information			
County			
Incident / Spill Number (Division provided) and Spill Date			
Type of Incident / Spill / SSO (check one)	☐ Sanitary Sewer Overflow/Reuse	☐ Petroleum Product	☐ Chemical
	☐ WW Treatment Plant Bypass or Upset (through an authorized outfall point)	☐ WW Treatment Plant Spill or Overflow (other than outfall)	☐ Biosolids
	☐ Unplanned potable water release (e.g., water line break)		☐ Other
Contact Information			
Potentially Responsible Party (PRP): Contact Name		Potentially Responsible Party (PRP): Company / Agency	
PRP Phone / Fax	Phone: Fax:	PRP email address	
CDPS Permit Number:		CDPS Permittee Name:	
Reported by (if not PRP): Contact Name		Reported by (if not PRP): Company / Agency	
Reported by (if not PRP): Phone / Fax	Phone: Fax:	Reported by (if not PRP): email address	
Incident Information: Please provide the following information.			
A	Incident / spill / SSO source, cause, and event description. Response:		
B	Material released (e.g., untreated wastewater, biosolids, specific chemicals or products) and estimated total quantity (e.g., gallons). Please attach MSDS for any and all chemicals or products involved in spill or release. Response:		
C	Actual or estimated dates and times of the event, including duration and actual date and time spill was fully controlled/stopped. If release is still occurring, the date and time the release is expected to be stopped. Response:		

D	Location of release (e.g., address, lat/long, road name and mile marker).
	Response:
E	Describe measures taken or planned to contain, reduce, and clean up spill or release.
	Response:
F	Steps taken or planned to prevent reoccurrence of the event.
	Response:
Incident Impact to State Waters (As defined in § 25-8-103(19), C.R.S.). <i>Examples of State waters include: perennial streams, intermittent or ephemeral gulches, ditches, ponds, lakes, reservoirs, irrigation canals, wetlands, stormwater conveyances (when they discharge to surface water), and groundwater.</i>	
G	Did flow or materials reach surface waters of the State? If so, please describe the path of flow to State waters and which State water body was impacted (e.g., spill impacted a storm drain which was directly connected to Cherry Creek, Colorado River, etc.). If yes, what quantity of material (e.g., gallons) reached the surface water and what was the resulting impact?
	Response:
H	Were any water quality samples or other samples taken? If so, please describe sampling process and attached results.
	Response:
I	Did flow or materials reach groundwater of the State? If so, please describe the path of flow to State waters and which State water body impacted (e.g., spill soaked into ground and wet soil was not excavated). If yes, what quantity of material (e.g., gallons) reached the ground or groundwater and what was the resulting impact?
	Response:
J	Did the incident include any of the following (check if yes)? If so, please include additional details below.
	☐ Toxic Chemical Release ☐ Fish Kill
	Response:
Incident Impact to Areas or Water Users	
K	Did the incident / spill / SSO impact any areas (e.g., public use areas including parks or swim beaches) or downstream water users (e.g., public water suppliers, irrigation diversions)? Please list impacted areas and/or users, their location, and potential impacts.
	Response:
L	How were the impacted area users (e.g., park patrons) and downstream water users notified (e.g., signs posted, list downstream users contact via phone).
	Response:

I hereby certify that the information presented above is accurate and complete.			
Date	Company	Typed Name and Title	Signature

Description

Spills and leaks of solid and liquid materials processed, handled or stored outdoors can be a significant source of stormwater pollutants. Spilled substances can reach receiving waters when runoff washes these materials from impervious surfaces or when spills directly enter the storm sewer system during dry weather conditions.

Effective spill control includes both spill prevention and spill response measures and depends on proper employee training for spill response measures and may also include structural spill containment, particularly at industrial locations. Structural spill containment measures typically include temporary or permanent curbs or berms that surround a potential spill site. Berms may be constructed of concrete, earthen material, metal, synthetic liners, or other material that will safely contain the spill. Spill control devices may also include valves, slide gates, or other devices that can control and contain spilled material before it reaches the storm sewer system or receiving waters.



Photograph SPCC-1. Use of secondary containment around supplies stored outside helps to reduce the likelihood of spill and leaks reaching the storm sewer system in runoff. Photo courtesy of Tom Gore.

Appropriate Uses

Implement spill prevention, containment and control measures at municipal, commercial and industrial facilities in areas where materials may be spilled in quantities that may adversely impact receiving waters when discharged directly or through the storm sewer system. Check local, state, and/or federal regulations to determine when spill containment and control measures are required by law. Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plans may be required for certain facilities handling oil and hazardous substances under Section 311(j)(1)(C) of the federal Clean Water Act.

Practice Guidelines

Spill Prevention Measures

- Train employees on potential sources of pollution on-site and provide clear, common-sense spill prevention practices. Require that these practices be strictly followed.
- Identify equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, pollutants that may be generated and possible sources of leaks or discharges.
- Perform regular inspection and preventative maintenance of equipment to ensure proper operation and to check for leaks or evidence of discharge (stains). Provide clear procedures to ensure that needed repairs are completed and provide temporary leak containment until such repairs can be implemented.

Also See These BMP Fact Sheets

- Covering Storage/Handling Areas
- Good Housekeeping
- Vehicle Fueling, Maintenance, Washing & Storage
- Preventative Maintenance

S-2 Spill Prevention, Containment and Control

- Drain or replace motor oil and other automotive fluids in a designated area away from storm sewer inlets. Collect spent fluids and recycle or dispose of properly. Never dispose of these fluids in the storm sewer or sanitary sewer.
- In fueling areas, clean up spills with dry methods (absorbents) and use damp cloths on gas pumps and damp mops on paved surfaces. Never use a hose to “wash down” a fuel spill.
- Where practical, reduce stormwater contact with equipment and materials by implementing indoor or covered storage, implementing stormwater run-on control measures and following good housekeeping practices.

Identification of Spill Areas

Identify potential spill areas, potential spill volumes, material types, frequency of material use, and drainage paths from spill areas with relation to storm sewer inlets, adjacent waterbodies, structural BMPs, and containment structures. Use this information to determine the types of spill prevention and control measures needed specific to the site conditions. Examples of potential spill locations include:

- Loading and unloading areas
- Outdoor storage areas
- Outdoor manufacturing or processing activities
- Waste disposal/storage areas
- Areas that generate significant dust or particulates (that may be subsequently deposited on the ground)
- Salt piles
- Areas prone to spills based on past experience at the site
- Locations where other routine maintenance activities occur such as equipment maintenance and cleaning, pesticide/fertilizer application, etc.

Additionally, areas where smaller leaks may occur such as parking should also have basic spill cleanup procedures.

Material Handling Procedures

From a water quality perspective, the primary principle behind effective material handling practices is to minimize exposure to stormwater. This can be accomplished by storing the material indoors under weather-resistant covering, elevating the material off the ground by using pallets, and diverting stormwater around materials storage areas. Representative outdoor materials handling procedures include:

- Keep bulk solid materials such as raw materials, sand, gravel, topsoil, compost, concrete, packing materials, metal products and other materials covered and protected from stormwater.
- When practical, store materials on impermeable surfaces.
- Store hazardous materials according to federal, state, and local hazardous materials requirements.

- Adopt procedures that reduce the chance of spills or leaks during filling or transfer of materials.
- Substitute less toxic or non-toxic materials for toxic materials.
- Store containers that are easily punctured or damaged away from high traffic areas (i.e., adopt a materials flow/plant layout plan).
- Add waste-capture containers such as collection pans for lubricating fluids.
- Store drums and containers with liquid materials on impermeable surfaces and provide secondary containment where appropriate. Drums stored outdoors should be located on pallets to minimize contact with runoff.

Spill Response Procedures and Equipment

Spill response procedures should be tailored to site-specific conditions and industry-specific regulatory requirements. General spill response procedures include:

- Containment and cleanup of spills should begin promptly after the spill is observed.
- Sweep up small quantities of dry chemical or solids to reduce exposure to runoff. Shoveling may be used for larger quantities of materials.
- Absorbents should be readily accessible in fueling areas or other areas susceptible to spills.
- Wipe up small spills with a shop rag, store shop rags in appropriate containers, dispose of rags properly or use a professional industrial cleaning service.
- Contain medium-sized spills with absorbents (e.g., kitty litter, sawdust) and use inflatable berms or absorbent “snakes” as temporary booms for the spill. Store and dispose of absorbents properly. Wet/dry vacuums may also be used, but not for volatile fluids.
- Develop procedures and locations for containing and storing leaking containers.
- Install drip pans below minor equipment leaks and properly dispose of collected material until a repair can be made.
- For large spills, first contain the spill and plug storm drain inlets where the liquid may migrate off-site, then clean up the spill.
- Excavation of spill areas to removed contaminated material may be required where large liquid spills occur on unpaved surfaces.
- An inventory of cleanup materials should be maintained onsite and strategically located based on the types and quantities of chemicals present.

Structural Spill Containment Measures

Two general approaches are often used when implementing spill containment measures. The first approach is designed to contain the entire spill. The second approach uses curbing to route spilled material to a collection basin. Both containment berming and curbing should be sized to safely contain or convey to a collection basin a spill from the largest storage tank, rail car, tank truck, or other containment device in the possible spill area. The spill containment area must have an impermeable surface (e.g.,

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impermeable liner, asphalt or concrete) to prevent groundwater contamination. The containment system must be designed to enable collection and removal of spilled material through a pump or vacuum trucks, use of sorbent or gelling material, or other measures. Material removed from the spill area must be disposed of or recycled according to local, state, and federal standards.

If the capacity of the containment berming or the collection basin is exceeded, supplemental spill control measures should be available such as a portable containment device, sorbent materials, or gelling agents that eventually solidify the material. Water that collects within containment areas due to rainfall or snowmelt must be appropriately treated before release from the spill area.

Spill Plan Development

Many industries are required by federal law to have a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) that meets specific regulatory criteria when certain types and quantities of materials are used or processed at a site. These plans can be instrumental in developing a spill control plan for stormwater management purposes. Even if an SPCC plan is not legally required at a site, a spill control plan for stormwater management purposes may be necessary. Representative information appropriate for a spill control plan, building on concepts previously introduced in this Fact Sheet, includes:

- Site plan showing where materials are stored and handled, and where associated activities occur.
- Notification procedures to be used in the event of an accident
- Instructions for clean-up procedures.
- A designated person with spill response and clean-up authority.
- Training of key personnel in plan and clean-up procedures.
- Signs posted at critical locations providing a summary of SPCC plan information, phone numbers, contacts, equipment locations, etc.
- Provisions requiring spills to be cleaned up, corrective actions taken, or countermeasures implemented immediately.
- Provisions for absorbents to be made available for use in fuel areas, and for containers to be available for used absorbents.
- Prohibition on washing absorbents into the storm drainage system or into the sanitary sewer system via floor drains.
- Provision for emergency spill containment and clean-up kits in accessible and convenient locations. Kits should contain the appropriate clean-up materials applicable to the materials stored at the site.

Key Spill Notification Contacts in Colorado

- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Toll-Free 24-hour Environmental Emergency Spill Reporting Line: 1-877-518-5608
- National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802 (24-hour)
- Local Emergency Planning Committee (OEM): 303-273-162
- Division of Oil & Public Safety-Storage Tanks: 303-318-8547
- Oil and Gas Conservation Commission: 303-894-2100 or 1-888-235-1101 (toll-free spill/complaint line)

BMP CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Description

Vehicle tracking controls provide stabilized construction site access where vehicles exit the site onto paved public roads. An effective vehicle tracking control helps remove sediment (mud or dirt) from vehicles, reducing tracking onto the paved surface.

Appropriate Uses

Implement a stabilized construction entrance or vehicle tracking control where frequent heavy vehicle traffic exits the construction site onto a paved roadway. An effective vehicle tracking control is particularly important during the following conditions:

- Wet weather periods when mud is easily tracked off site.
- During dry weather periods where dust is a concern.
- When poorly drained, clayey soils are present on site.

Although wheel washes are not required in designs of vehicle tracking controls, they may be needed at particularly muddy sites.

Design and Installation

Construct the vehicle tracking control on a level surface. Where feasible, grade the tracking control towards the construction site to reduce off-site runoff. Place signage, as needed, to direct construction vehicles to the designated exit through the vehicle tracking control. There are several different types of stabilized construction entrances including:

VTC-1. Aggregate Vehicle Tracking Control. This is a coarse-aggregate surfaced pad underlain by a geotextile. This is the most common vehicle tracking control, and when properly maintained can be effective at removing sediment from vehicle tires.

VTC-2. Vehicle Tracking Control with Construction Mat or Turf Reinforcement Mat. This type of control may be appropriate for site access at very small construction sites with low traffic volume over vegetated areas. Although this application does not typically remove sediment from vehicles, it helps protect existing vegetation and provides a stabilized entrance.



Photograph VTC-1. A vehicle tracking control pad constructed with properly sized rock reduces off-site sediment tracking.

Vehicle Tracking Control	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Moderate
Sediment Control	Yes
Site/Material Management	Yes

VTC-3. Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit with Wheel Wash. This is an aggregate pad, similar to VTC-1, but includes equipment for tire washing. The wheel wash equipment may be as simple as hand-held power washing equipment to more advance proprietary systems. When a wheel wash is provided, it is important to direct wash water to a sediment trap prior to discharge from the site.

Vehicle tracking controls are sometimes installed in combination with a sediment trap to treat runoff.

Maintenance and Removal

Inspect the area for degradation and replace aggregate or material used for a stabilized entrance/exit as needed. If the area becomes clogged and ponds water, remove and dispose of excess sediment or replace material with a fresh layer of aggregate as necessary.

With aggregate vehicle tracking controls, ensure rock and debris from this area do not enter the public right-of-way.

Remove sediment that is tracked onto the public right of way daily or more frequently as needed. Excess sediment in the roadway indicates that the stabilized construction entrance needs maintenance.

Ensure that drainage ditches at the entrance/exit area remain clear.

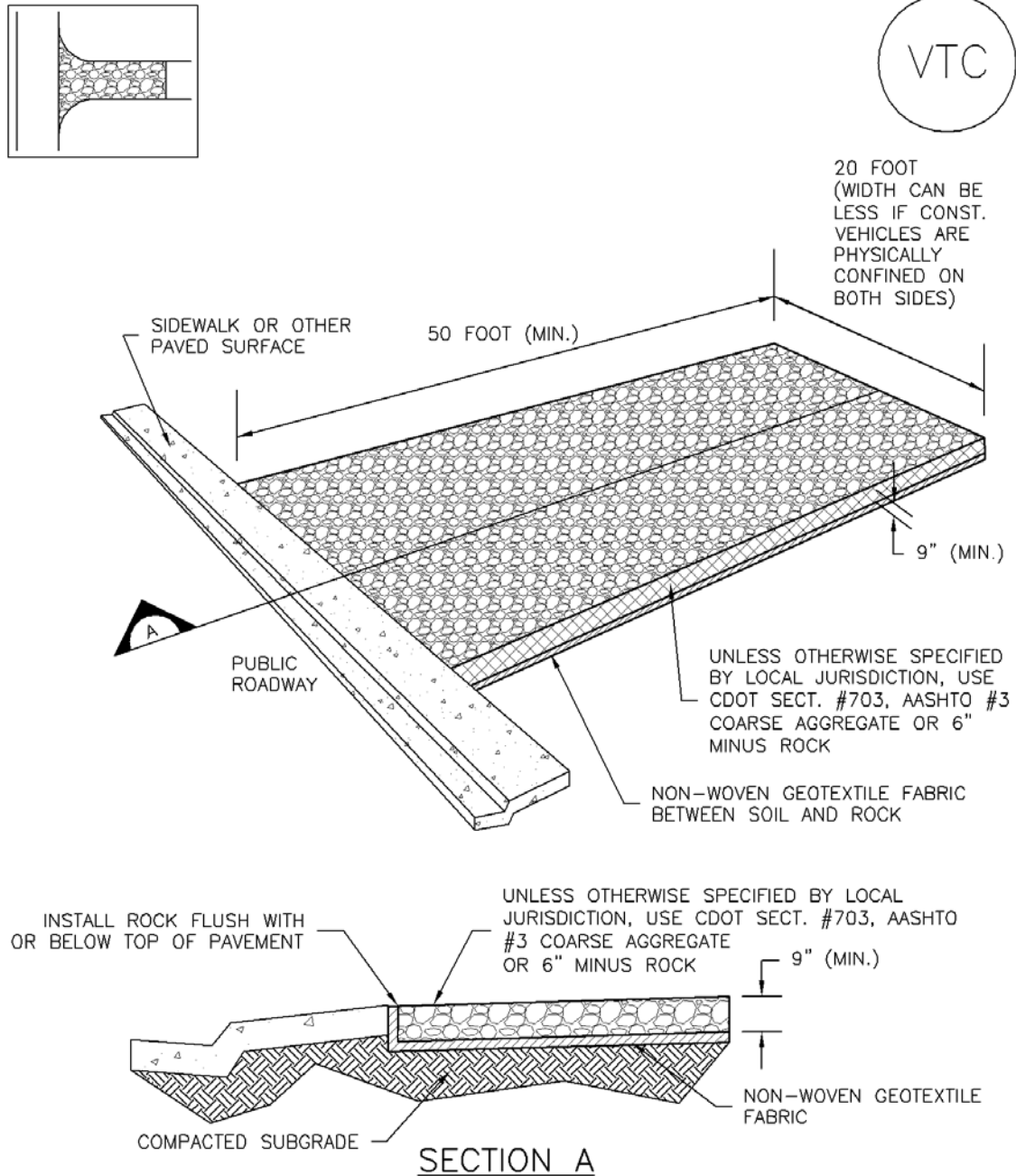
A stabilized entrance should be removed only when there is no longer the potential for vehicle tracking to occur. This is typically after the site has been stabilized.

When wheel wash equipment is used, be sure that the wash water is discharged to a sediment trap prior to discharge. Also inspect channels conveying the water from the wash area to the sediment trap and stabilize areas that may be eroding.

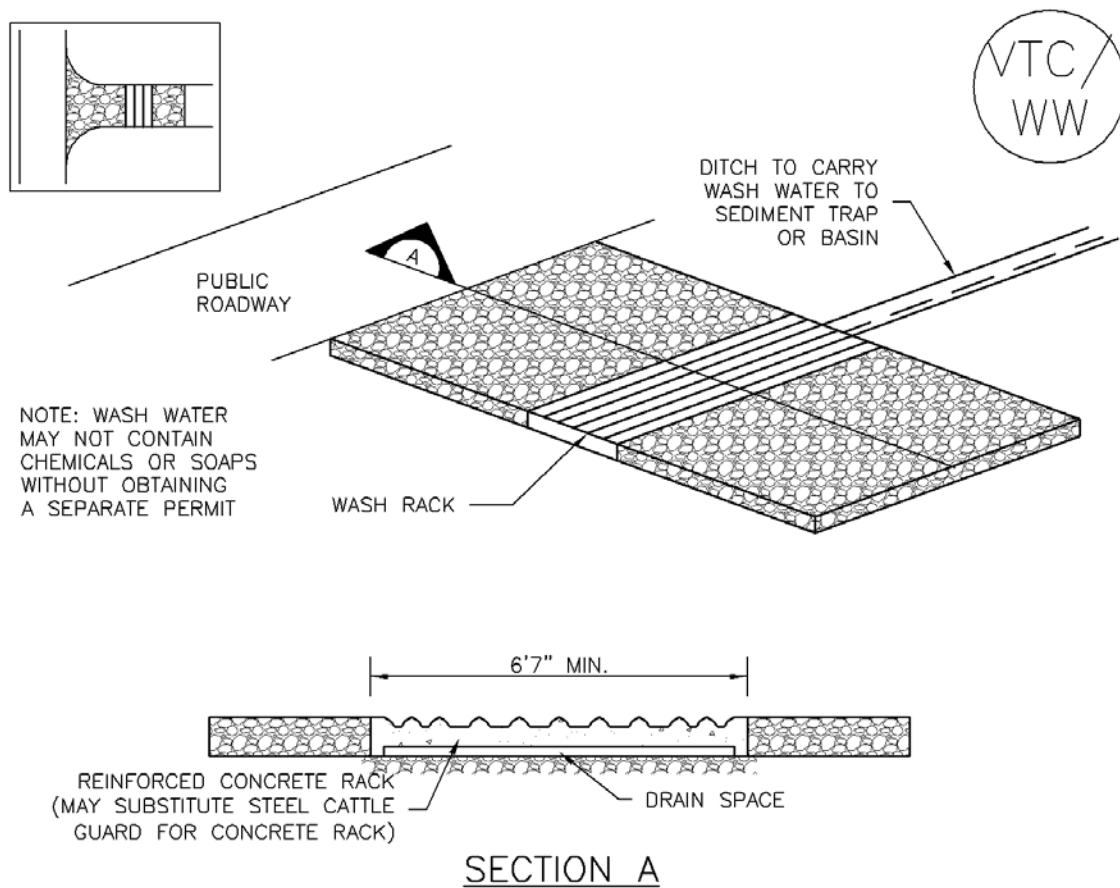
When a construction entrance/exit is removed, excess sediment from the aggregate should be removed and disposed of appropriately. The entrance should be promptly stabilized with a permanent surface following removal, typically by paving.



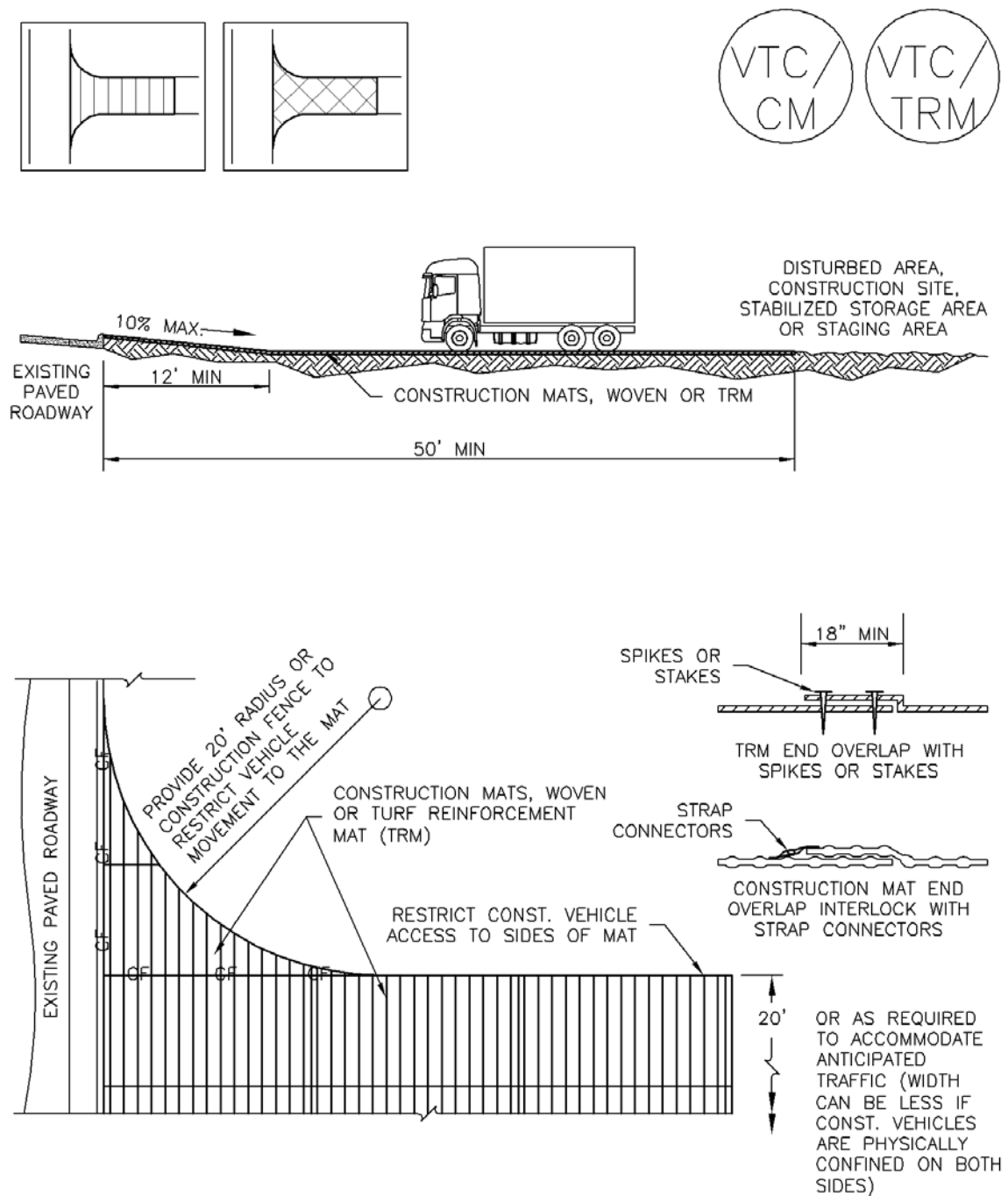
Photograph VTC-2. A vehicle tracking control pad with wheel wash facility. Photo courtesy of Tom Gore.



VTC-1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL



VTC-2. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL WITH
WASH RACK



VTC-3. VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL W/ CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT (TRM)

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
 - LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S).
 - TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXITS(S) (WITH/WITHOUT WHEEL WASH, CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM).
2. CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE ONLY TO BE USED ON SHORT DURATION PROJECTS (TYPICALLY RANGING FROM A WEEK TO A MONTH) WHERE THERE WILL BE LIMITED VEHICULAR ACCESS.
3. A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE LOCATED AT ALL ACCESS POINTS WHERE VEHICLES ACCESS THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FROM PAVED RIGHT-OF-WAYS.
4. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
5. A NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED UNDER THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF ROCK.
6. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT 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 TO THE STABILIZED ENTRANCE/EXIT TO MAINTAIN A CONSISTENT DEPTH.
5. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND AT THE END OF THE DAY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT MAY NOT BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.

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 CITY OF BROOMFIELD, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

Description

Concrete waste management involves designating and properly managing a specific area of the construction site as a concrete washout area. A concrete washout area can be created using one of several approaches designed to receive wash water from washing of tools and concrete mixer chutes, liquid concrete waste from dump trucks, mobile batch mixers, or pump trucks. Three basic approaches are available: excavation of a pit in the ground, use of an above ground storage area, or use of prefabricated haul-away concrete washout containers. Surface discharges of concrete washout water from construction sites are prohibited.



Photograph CWA-1. Example of concrete washout area. Note gravel tracking pad for access and sign.

Appropriate Uses

Concrete washout areas must be designated on all sites that will generate concrete wash water or liquid concrete waste from onsite concrete mixing or concrete delivery.

Because pH is a pollutant of concern for washout activities, when unlined pits are used for concrete washout, the soil must have adequate buffering capacity to result in protection of state groundwater standards; otherwise, a liner/containment must be used. The following management practices are recommended to prevent an impact from unlined pits to groundwater:

- The use of the washout site should be temporary (less than 1 year), and
- The washout site should be not be located in an area where shallow groundwater may be present, such as near natural drainages, springs, or wetlands.

Design and Installation

Concrete washout activities must be conducted in a manner that does not contribute pollutants to surface waters or stormwater runoff. Concrete washout areas may be lined or unlined excavated pits in the ground, commercially manufactured prefabricated washout containers, or aboveground holding areas constructed of berms, sandbags or straw bales with a plastic liner.

Although unlined washout areas may be used, lined pits may be required to protect groundwater under certain conditions.

Do not locate an unlined washout area within 400 feet of any natural drainage pathway or waterbody or within 1,000 feet of any wells or drinking water sources. Even for lined concrete washouts, it is advisable to locate the facility away from waterbodies and drainage paths. If site constraints make these

Concrete Washout Area	
Functions	
Erosion Control	No
Sediment Control	No
Site/Material Management	Yes

setbacks infeasible or if highly permeable soils exist in the area, then the pit must be installed with an impermeable liner (16 mil minimum thickness) or surface storage alternatives using prefabricated concrete washout devices or a lined aboveground storage area should be used.

Design details with notes are provided in Detail CWA-1 for pits and CWA-2 for aboveground storage areas. Pre-fabricated concrete washout container information can be obtained from vendors.

Maintenance and Removal

A key consideration for concrete washout areas is to ensure that adequate signage is in place identifying the location of the washout area. Part of inspecting and maintaining washout areas is ensuring that adequate signage is provided and in good repair and that the washout area is being used, as opposed to washout in non-designated areas of the site.

Remove concrete waste in the washout area, as needed to maintain BMP function (typically when filled to about two-thirds of its capacity). Collect concrete waste and deliver offsite to a designated disposal location.

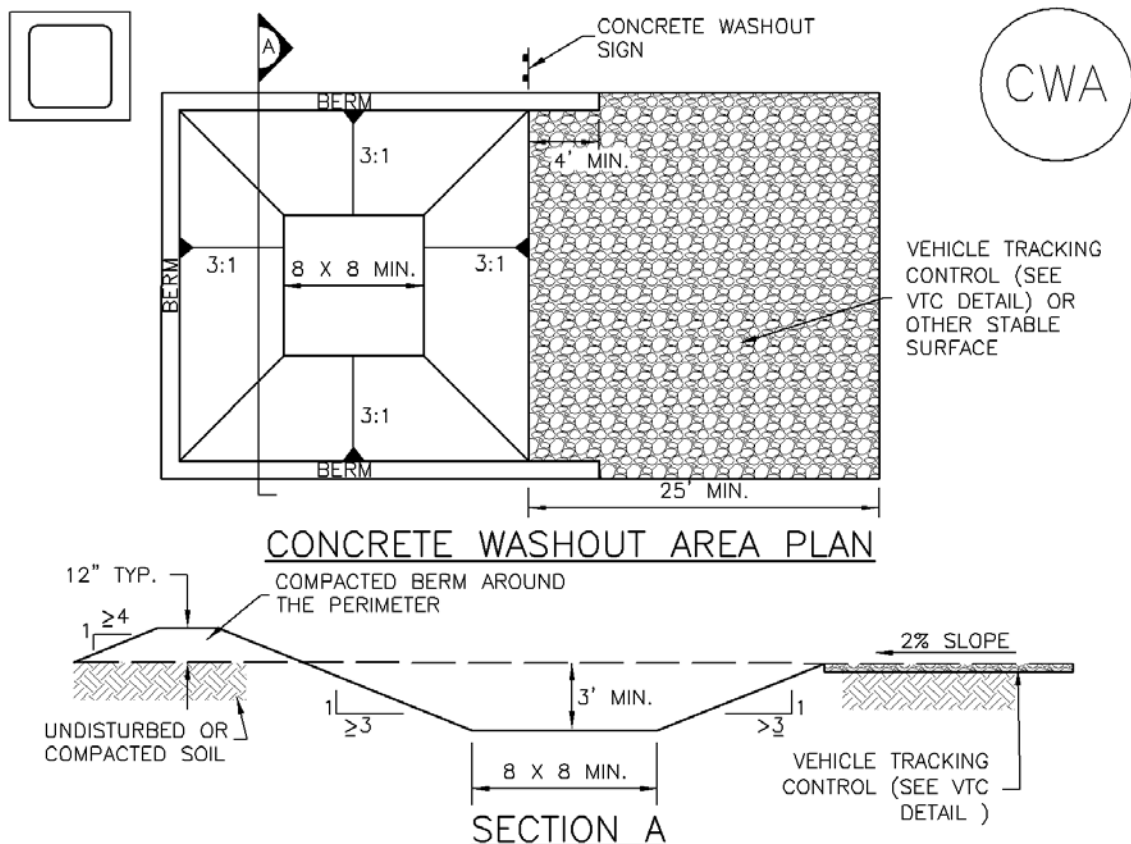
Upon termination of use of the washout site, accumulated solid waste, including concrete waste and any contaminated soils, must be removed from the site to prevent on-site disposal of solid waste. If the wash water is allowed to evaporate and the concrete hardens, it may be recycled.



Photograph CWA-2. Prefabricated concrete washout. Photo courtesy of CDOT.



Photograph CWA-3. Earthen concrete washout. Photo courtesy of CDOT.



CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
2. DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1,000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF SITE CONSTRAINTS MAKE THIS INFEASIBLE, OR IF HIGHLY PERMEABLE SOILS EXIST ON SITE, THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (16 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.
3. THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
4. CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8' SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE 3:1 OR FLATTER. THE PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 3' DEEP.
5. BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
6. VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
7. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.
8. USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

CWA 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. THE CWA SHALL BE REPAIRED, CLEANED, OR ENLARGED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR CONCRETE WASTE. CONCRETE MATERIALS, ACCUMULATED IN PIT, SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE THE MATERIALS HAVE REACHED A DEPTH OF 2'.

5. 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.

6. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.

7. WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO AND THE CITY OF PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD).

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.

Description

Temporary seeding can be used to stabilize disturbed areas that will be inactive for an extended period.

Permanent seeding should be used to stabilize areas at final grade that will not be otherwise stabilized. Effective seeding includes preparation of a seedbed, selection of an appropriate seed mixture, proper planting techniques, and protection of the seeded area with mulch, geotextiles, or other appropriate measures.



Photograph TS/PS -1. Equipment used to drill seed. Photo courtesy of Douglas County.

Appropriate Uses

When the soil surface is disturbed and will remain inactive for an extended period (typically 30 days or longer), proactive stabilization measures should be implemented. If the inactive period is short-lived (on the order of two weeks), techniques such as surface roughening may be appropriate. For longer periods of inactivity, temporary seeding and mulching can provide effective erosion control. Permanent seeding should be used on finished areas that have not been otherwise stabilized.

Typically, local governments have their own seed mixes and timelines for seeding. Check jurisdictional requirements for seeding and temporary stabilization.

Design and Installation

Effective seeding requires proper seedbed preparation, selection of an appropriate seed mixture, use of appropriate seeding equipment to ensure proper coverage and density, and protection with mulch or fabric until plants are established.

The USDCM Volume 2 *Revegetation* Chapter contains detailed seed mix, soil preparations, and seeding and mulching recommendations that may be referenced to supplement this Fact Sheet.

Drill seeding is the preferred seeding method. Hydroseeding is not recommended except in areas where steep slopes prevent use of drill seeding equipment, and even in these instances it is preferable to hand seed and mulch. Some jurisdictions do not allow hydroseeding or hydromulching.

Seedbed Preparation

Prior to seeding, ensure that areas to be revegetated have soil conditions capable of supporting vegetation. Overlot grading can result in loss of topsoil, resulting in poor quality subsoils at the ground surface that have low nutrient value, little organic matter content, few soil microorganisms, rooting restrictions, and conditions less conducive to infiltration of precipitation. As a result, it is typically necessary to provide stockpiled topsoil, compost, or other

Temporary and Permanent Seeding	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	No
Site/Material Management	No

EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

soil amendments and rototill them into the soil to a depth of 6 inches or more.

Topsoil should be salvaged during grading operations for use and spread on areas to be revegetated later. Topsoil should be viewed as an important resource to be utilized for vegetation establishment, due to its water-holding capacity, structure, texture, organic matter content, biological activity, and nutrient content. The rooting depth of most native grasses in the semi-arid Denver metropolitan area is 6 to 18 inches. At a minimum, the upper 6 inches of topsoil should be stripped, stockpiled, and ultimately respread across areas that will be revegetated.

Where topsoil is not available, subsoils should be amended to provide an appropriate plant-growth medium. Organic matter, such as well digested compost, can be added to improve soil characteristics conducive to plant growth. Other treatments can be used to adjust soil pH conditions when needed. Soil testing, which is typically inexpensive, should be completed to determine and optimize the types and amounts of amendments that are required.

If the disturbed ground surface is compacted, rip or rototill the surface prior to placing topsoil. If adding compost to the existing soil surface, rototilling is necessary. Surface roughening will assist in placement of a stable topsoil layer on steeper slopes, and allow infiltration and root penetration to greater depth.

Prior to seeding, the soil surface should be rough and the seedbed should be firm, but neither too loose nor compacted. The upper layer of soil should be in a condition suitable for seeding at the proper depth and conducive to plant growth. Seed-to-soil contact is the key to good germination.

Seed Mix for Temporary Vegetation

To provide temporary vegetative cover on disturbed areas which will not be paved, built upon, or fully landscaped or worked for an extended period (typically 30 days or more), plant an annual grass appropriate for the time of planting and mulch the planted areas. Annual grasses suitable for the Denver metropolitan area are listed in Table TS/PS-1. These are to be considered only as general recommendations when specific design guidance for a particular site is not available. Local governments typically specify seed mixes appropriate for their jurisdiction.

Seed Mix for Permanent Revegetation

To provide vegetative cover on disturbed areas that have reached final grade, a perennial grass mix should be established. Permanent seeding should be performed promptly (typically within 14 days) after reaching final grade. Each site will have different characteristics and a landscape professional or the local jurisdiction should be contacted to determine the most suitable seed mix for a specific site. In lieu of a specific recommendation, one of the perennial grass mixes appropriate for site conditions and growth season listed in Table TS/PS-2 can be used. The pure live seed (PLS) rates of application recommended in these tables are considered to be absolute minimum rates for seed applied using proper drill-seeding equipment.

If desired for wildlife habitat or landscape diversity, shrubs such as rubber rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*), fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*) and skunkbrush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*) could be added to the upland seedmixes at 0.25, 0.5 and 1 pound PLS/acre, respectively. In riparian zones, planting root stock of such species as American plum (*Prunus americana*), woods rose (*Rosa woodsii*), plains cottonwood (*Populus sargentii*), and willow (*Populus spp.*) may be considered. On non-topsoiled upland sites, a legume such as Ladak alfalfa at 1 pound PLS/acre can be included as a source of nitrogen for perennial grasses.

Seeding dates for the highest success probability of perennial species along the Front Range are generally in the spring from April through early May and in the fall after the first of September until the ground freezes. If the area is irrigated, seeding may occur in summer months, as well. See Table TS/PS-3 for appropriate seeding dates.

Table TS/PS-1. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Various Temporary Annual Grasses

Species ^a (Common name)	Growth Season ^b	Pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS)/acre ^c	Planting Depth (inches)
1. Oats	Cool	35 - 50	1 - 2
2. Spring wheat	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
3. Spring barley	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
4. Annual ryegrass	Cool	10 - 15	½
5. Millet	Warm	3 - 15	½ - ¾
6. Sudangrass	Warm	5-10	½ - ¾
7. Sorghum	Warm	5-10	½ - ¾
8. Winter wheat	Cool	20-35	1 - 2
9. Winter barley	Cool	20-35	1 - 2
10. Winter rye	Cool	20-35	1 - 2
11. Triticale	Cool	25-40	1 - 2
^a Successful seeding of annual grass resulting in adequate plant growth will usually produce enough dead-plant residue to provide protection from wind and water erosion for an additional year. This assumes that the cover is not disturbed or mowed closer than 8 inches. Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1 or where access limitations exist. When hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be applied as a separate operation, when practical, to prevent the seeds from being encapsulated in the mulch. ^b See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates. Irrigation, if consistently applied, may extend the use of cool season species during the summer months. ^c Seeding rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast, or increased by 50 percent if done using a Brillion Drill or by hydraulic seeding.			

EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses

Common ^a Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season ^b	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
Alakali Soil Seed Mix					
Alkali sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Cool	Bunch	1,750,000	0.25
Basin wildrye	<i>Elymus cinereus</i>	Cool	Bunch	165,000	2.5
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'</i>	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Jose tall wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongatum 'Jose'</i>	Cool	Bunch	79,000	7.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					17.75
Fertile Loamy Soil Seed Mix					
Ephriam crested wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum 'Ephriam'</i>	Cool	Sod	175,000	2.0
Dural hard fescue	<i>Festuca ovina 'duriuscula'</i>	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leyss 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'</i>	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	7.0
Total					15.5
High Water Table Soil Seed Mix					
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Cool	Sod	900,000	0.5
Redtop	<i>Agrostis alba</i>	Warm	Open sod	5,000,000	0.25
Reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Cool	Sod	68,000	0.5
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leyss 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Pathfinder switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum 'Pathfinder'</i>	Warm	Sod	389,000	1.0
Alkar tall wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongatum 'Alkar'</i>	Cool	Bunch	79,000	5.5
Total					10.75
Transition Turf Seed Mix^c					
Ruebens Canadian bluegrass	<i>Poa compressa 'Ruebens'</i>	Cool	Sod	2,500,000	0.5
Dural hard fescue	<i>Festuca ovina 'duriuscula'</i>	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Citation perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne 'Citation'</i>	Cool	Sod	247,000	3.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leyss 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Total					7.5

Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses (cont.)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season ^b	Growth Form	Seeds/Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
Sandy Soil Seed Mix					
Blue grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Warm	Sod-forming bunchgrass	825,000	0.5
Camper little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> 'Camper'	Warm	Bunch	240,000	1.0
Prairie sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	Warm	Open sod	274,000	1.0
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Cool	Bunch	5,298,000	0.25
Vaughn sideoats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> 'Vaughn'	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii</i> 'Arriba'	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					10.25
Heavy Clay, Rocky Foothill Seed Mix					
Ephriam crested wheatgrass ^d	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i> 'Ephriam'	Cool	Sod	175,000	1.5
Oahe Intermediate wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron intermedium</i> 'Oahe'	Cool	Sod	115,000	5.5
Vaughn sideoats grama ^e	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> 'Vaughn'	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i> leys 'Lincoln'	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii</i> 'Arriba'	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					17.5
^a All of the above seeding mixes and rates are based on drill seeding followed by crimped straw mulch. These rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast and should be increased by 50 percent if the seeding is done using a Brillion Drill or is applied through hydraulic seeding. Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1. If hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be done as a separate operation. ^b See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates. ^c If site is to be irrigated, the transition turf seed rates should be doubled. ^d Crested wheatgrass should not be used on slopes steeper than 6H to 1V. ^e Can substitute 0.5 lbs PLS of blue grama for the 2.0 lbs PLS of Vaughn sideoats grama.					

EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

Table TS/PS-3. Seeding Dates for Annual and Perennial Grasses

Seeding Dates	Annual Grasses (Numbers in table reference species in Table TS/PS-1)		Perennial Grasses	
	Warm	Cool	Warm	Cool
January 1–March 15			✓	✓
March 16–April 30	4	1,2,3	✓	✓
May 1–May 15	4		✓	
May 16–June 30	4,5,6,7			
July 1–July 15	5,6,7			
July 16–August 31				
September 1–September 30		8,9,10,11		
October 1–December 31			✓	✓

Mulch

Cover seeded areas with mulch or an appropriate rolled erosion control product to promote establishment of vegetation. Anchor mulch by crimping, netting or use of a non-toxic tackifier. See the Mulching BMP Fact Sheet for additional guidance.

Maintenance and Removal

Monitor and observe seeded areas to identify areas of poor growth or areas that fail to germinate. Reseed and mulch these areas, as needed.

An area that has been permanently seeded should have a good stand of vegetation within one growing season if irrigated and within three growing seasons without irrigation in Colorado. Reseed portions of the site that fail to germinate or remain bare after the first growing season.

Seeded areas may require irrigation, particularly during extended dry periods. Targeted weed control may also be necessary.

Protect seeded areas from construction equipment and vehicle access.

Description

Mulching consists of evenly applying straw, hay, shredded wood mulch, rock, bark or compost to disturbed soils and securing the mulch by crimping, tackifiers, netting or other measures. Mulching helps reduce erosion by protecting bare soil from rainfall impact, increasing infiltration, and reducing runoff. Although often applied in conjunction with temporary or permanent seeding, it can also be used for temporary stabilization of areas that cannot be reseeded due to seasonal constraints.

Mulch can be applied either using standard mechanical dry application methods or using hydromulching equipment that hydraulically applies a slurry of water, wood fiber mulch, and often a tackifier.



Photograph MU-1. An area that was recently seeded, mulched, and crimped.

Appropriate Uses

Use mulch in conjunction with seeding to help protect the seedbed and stabilize the soil. Mulch can also be used as a temporary cover on low to mild slopes to help temporarily stabilize disturbed areas where growing season constraints prevent effective reseeded. Disturbed areas should be properly mulched and tacked, or seeded, mulched and tacked promptly after final grade is reached (typically within no longer than 14 days) on portions of the site not otherwise permanently stabilized.

Standard dry mulching is encouraged in most jurisdictions; however, hydromulching may not be allowed in certain jurisdictions or may not be allowed near waterways.

Do not apply mulch during windy conditions.

Design and Installation

Prior to mulching, surface-roughen areas by rolling with a crimping or punching type roller or by track walking. Track walking should only be used where other methods are impractical because track walking with heavy equipment typically compacts the soil.

A variety of mulches can be used effectively at construction sites. Consider the following:

Mulch	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	Moderate
Site/Material Management	No

- Clean, weed-free and seed-free cereal grain straw should be applied evenly at a rate of 2 tons per acre and must be tacked or fastened by a method suitable for the condition of the site. Straw mulch must be anchored (and not merely placed) on the surface. This can be accomplished mechanically by crimping or with the aid of tackifiers or nets. Anchoring with a crimping implement is preferred, and is the recommended method for areas flatter than 3:1. Mechanical crimpers must be capable of tucking the long mulch fibers into the soil to a depth of 3 inches without cutting them. An agricultural disk, while not an ideal substitute, may work if the disk blades are dull or blunted and set vertically; however, the frame may have to be weighted to afford proper soil penetration.
- Grass hay may be used in place of straw; however, because hay is comprised of the entire plant including seed, mulching with hay may seed the site with non-native grass species which might in turn out-compete the native seed. Alternatively, native species of grass hay may be purchased, but can be difficult to find and are more expensive than straw. Purchasing and utilizing a certified weed-free straw is an easier and less costly mulching method. When using grass hay, follow the same guidelines as for straw (provided above).
- On small areas sheltered from the wind and heavy runoff, spraying a tackifier on the mulch is satisfactory for holding it in place. For steep slopes and special situations where greater control is needed, erosion control blankets anchored with stakes should be used instead of mulch.
- Hydraulic mulching consists of wood cellulose fibers mixed with water and a tackifying agent and should be applied at a rate of no less than 1,500 pounds per acre (1,425 lbs of fibers mixed with at least 75 lbs of tackifier) with a hydraulic mulcher. For steeper slopes, up to 2000 pounds per acre may be required for effective hydroseeding. Hydromulch typically requires up to 24 hours to dry; therefore, it should not be applied immediately prior to inclement weather. Application to roads, waterways and existing vegetation should be avoided.
- Erosion control mats, blankets, or nets are recommended to help stabilize steep slopes (generally 3:1 and steeper) and waterways. Depending on the product, these may be used alone or in conjunction with grass or straw mulch. Normally, use of these products will be restricted to relatively small areas. Biodegradable mats made of straw and jute, straw-coconut, coconut fiber, or excelsior can be used instead of mulch. (See the ECM/TRM BMP for more information.)
- Some tackifiers or binders may be used to anchor mulch. Check with the local jurisdiction for allowed tackifiers. Manufacturer's recommendations should be followed at all times. (See the Soil Binder BMP for more information on general types of tackifiers.)
- Rock can also be used as mulch. It provides protection of exposed soils to wind and water erosion and allows infiltration of precipitation. An aggregate base course can be spread on disturbed areas for temporary or permanent stabilization. The rock mulch layer should be thick enough to provide full coverage of exposed soil on the area it is applied.

Maintenance and Removal

After mulching, the bare ground surface should not be more than 10 percent exposed. Reapply mulch, as needed, to cover bare areas.



Material and Performance Specification Sheet

North American Green
14649 Highway 41 North
Evansville, IN 47725
800-772-2040
FAX: 812-867-0247
www.nagreen.com

A **tensar** Company

SC150 Erosion Control Blanket

The extended-term double net erosion control blanket shall be a machine-produced mat of 70% agricultural straw and 30% coconut fiber with a functional longevity of up to 24 months. (NOTE: functional longevity may vary depending upon climatic conditions, soil, geographical location, and elevation). The blanket shall be of consistent thickness with the straw and coconut evenly distributed over the entire area of the mat. The blanket shall be covered on the top side with a heavyweight photodegradable polypropylene netting having ultraviolet additives to delay breakdown and an approximate 0.63 x 0.63 (1.59 x 1.59 cm) mesh, and on the bottom side with a lightweight photodegradable polypropylene netting with an approximate 0.50 x 0.50 in (1.27 x 1.27 cm) mesh. The blanket shall be sewn together on 1.50 inch (3.81 cm) centers with degradable thread.

The SC150 shall meet requirements established by the Erosion Control Technology Council (ECTC) Specification and the US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) *Standard Specifications for Construction of Roads and Bridges on Federal Highway Projects*, FP-03 Section 713.17 as a type 3.B Extended-term Erosion Control Blanket.

The SC150 is also available with the DOT System™, which consists of installation staple patterns clearly marked on the erosion control blanket with environmentally safe paint. The blanket shall be manufactured with a colored thread stitched along both outer edges (approximately 2-5 inches [5-12.5 cm] from the edge) as an overlap guide for adjacent mats.

Material Content		
Matrix	70% Straw Fiber	0.35 lbs/yd ² (0.19 kg/m ²)
	30% Coconut Fiber	0.15 lbs/yd ² (0.08 kg/m ²)
Nettings	Top – Heavyweight photodegradable with UV additives	3.0 lb/1000 ft ² (1.47 kg/100 m ²)
	Bottom – Lightweight Photodegradable	1.5 lb/1000 ft ² (0.73 kg/100 m ²)
Thread	Degradable	

SC150 is available in the following standard roll sizes:

Width	6.67 ft (2.03 m)	16 ft (4.87 m)
Length	108 ft (32.92 m)	108 ft (32.92 m)
Weight ± 10%	44 lbs (19.95 kg)	105.6 lbs (47.9 kg)
Area	80.0 yd ² (66.9 m ²)	192 yd ² (165.5 m ²)

Index Value Properties:

Property	Test Method	Typical
Thickness	ASTM D6525	0.39 in (9.91 mm)
Resiliency	ECTC Guidelines	75%
Water Absorbency	ASTM D1117	285%
Mass/Unit Area	ASTM 6475	11.44 oz/yd ² (388 g/m ²)
Swell	ECTC Guidelines	30%
Smolder Resistance	ECTC Guidelines	Yes
Stiffness	ASTM D1388	1.11 oz-in
Light Penetration	ECTC Guidelines	8.7%
Tensile Strength – MD	ASTM D6818	146.6 lbs/ft (2.17 kN/m)
Elongation – MD	ASTM D6818	26.9%
Tensile Strength – TD	ASTM D6818	147.6 lbs/ft (2.19 kN/m)
Elongation – TD	ASTM D6818	25.2%

Bench Scale Testing* (NTPEP):

Test Method	Parameters	Results
ECTC Method 2 Rainfall	50 mm (2 in)/hr for 30 min	SLR** = 5.47
	100mm (4 in)/hr for 30 min	SLR** = 5.67
	150 mm (6 in)/hr for 30 min	SLR** = 5.88
ECTC Method 3 Shear Resistance	Shear at 0.50 inch soil loss	2.72 lbs/ft ²
ECTC Method 4 Germination	Top Soil, Fescue, 21 day incubation	538% improvement of biomass

* Bench Scale tests should not be used for design purposes

** Soil Loss Ratio = Soil loss with Bare Soil/Soil Loss with RECP (soil loss is based on regression analysis)

Performance Design Values:

Maximum Permissible Shear Stress	
Unvegetated Shear Stress	2.00 lbs/ft ² (96 Pa)
Unvegetated Velocity	8.00 ft/s (2.44 m/s)

Slope Design Data: C Factors			
Slope Length (L)	Slope Gradients (S)		
	≤ 3:1	3:1 – 2:1	≥ 2:1
≤ 20 ft (6 m)	0.001	0.048	0.100
20-50 ft	0.051	0.079	0.145
≥ 50 ft (15.2 m)	0.10	0.110	0.190

Roughness Coefficients- Unveg.	
Flow Depth	Manning's n
≤ 0.50 ft (0.15 m)	0.050
0.50 – 2.0 ft	0.050 – 0.018
≥ 2.0 ft (0.60 m)	0.018



Product Participant of:

Description

A silt fence is a woven geotextile fabric attached to wooden posts and trenched into the ground. It is designed as a sediment barrier to intercept sheet flow runoff from disturbed areas.

Appropriate Uses

A silt fence can be used where runoff is conveyed from a disturbed area as sheet flow. Silt fence is not designed to receive concentrated flow or to be used as a filter fabric. Typical uses include:

- Down slope of a disturbed area to accept sheet flow.
- Along the perimeter of a receiving water such as a stream, pond or wetland.
- At the perimeter of a construction site.



Photograph SF-1. Silt fence creates a sediment barrier, forcing sheet flow runoff to evaporate or infiltrate.

Design and Installation

Silt fence should be installed along the contour of slopes so that it intercepts sheet flow. The maximum recommended tributary drainage area per 100 lineal feet of silt fence, installed along the contour, is approximately 0.25 acres with a disturbed slope length of up to 150 feet and a tributary slope gradient no steeper than 3:1. Longer and steeper slopes require additional measures. This recommendation only applies to silt fence installed along the contour. Silt fence installed for other uses, such as perimeter control, should be installed in a way that will not produce concentrated flows. For example, a "J-hook" installation may be appropriate to force runoff to pond and evaporate or infiltrate in multiple areas rather than concentrate and cause erosive conditions parallel to the silt fence.

See Detail SF-1 for proper silt fence installation, which involves proper trenching, staking, securing the fabric to the stakes, and backfilling the silt fence. Properly installed silt fence should not be easily pulled out by hand and there should be no gaps between the ground and the fabric.

Silt fence must meet the minimum allowable strength requirements, depth of installation requirement, and other specifications in the design details. Improper installation of silt fence is a common reason for silt fence failure; however, when properly installed and used for the appropriate purposes, it can be highly effective.

Silt Fence	
Functions	
Erosion Control	No
Sediment Control	Yes
Site/Material Management	No

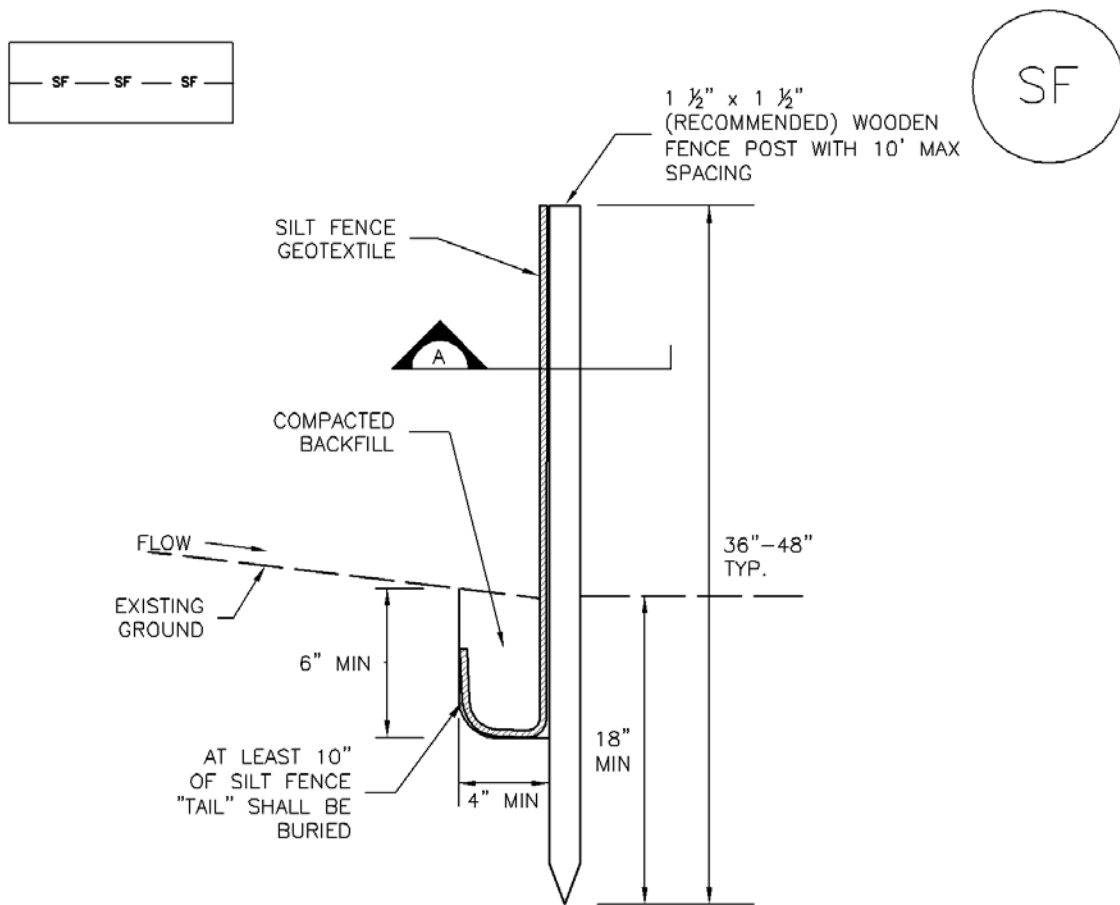
Maintenance and Removal

Inspection of silt fence includes observing the material for tears or holes and checking for slumping fence and undercut areas bypassing flows. Repair of silt fence typically involves replacing the damaged section with a new section. Sediment accumulated behind silt fence should be removed, as needed to maintain BMP effectiveness, typically before it reaches a depth of 6 inches.

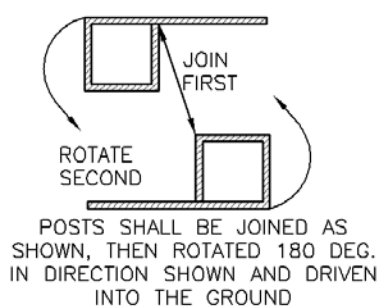
Silt fence may be removed when the upstream area has reached final stabilization.



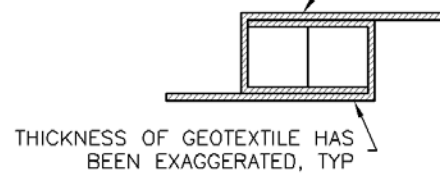
Photograph SF-2. When silt fence is not installed along the contour, a "J-hook" installation may be appropriate to ensure that the BMP does not create concentrated flow parallel to the silt fence. Photo courtesy of Tom Gore.



SILT FENCE



POSTS SHALL OVERLAP AT JOINTS SO THAT NO GAPS EXIST IN SILT FENCE



SECTION A

SF-1. SILT FENCE

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SILT FENCE MUST BE PLACED AWAY FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW FOR WATER PONDING. SILT FENCE AT THE TOE OF A SLOPE SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN A FLAT LOCATION AT LEAST SEVERAL FEET (2–5 FT) FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW ROOM FOR PONDING AND DEPOSITION.
2. A UNIFORM 6" X 4" ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED USING TRENCHER OR SILT FENCE INSTALLATION DEVICE. NO ROAD GRADERS, BACKHOES, OR SIMILAR EQUIPMENT SHALL BE USED.
3. COMPACT ANCHOR TRENCH BY HAND WITH A "JUMPING JACK" OR BY WHEEL ROLLING. COMPACTION SHALL BE SUCH THAT SILT FENCE RESISTS BEING PULLED OUT OF ANCHOR TRENCH BY HAND.
4. SILT FENCE SHALL BE PULLED TIGHT AS IT IS ANCHORED TO THE STAKES. THERE SHOULD BE NO NOTICEABLE SAG BETWEEN STAKES AFTER IT HAS BEEN ANCHORED TO THE STAKES.
5. SILT FENCE FABRIC SHALL BE ANCHORED TO THE STAKES USING 1" HEAVY DUTY STAPLES OR NAILS WITH 1" HEADS. STAPLES AND NAILS SHOULD BE PLACED 3" ALONG THE FABRIC DOWN THE STAKE.
6. AT THE END OF A RUN OF SILT FENCE ALONG A CONTOUR, THE SILT FENCE SHOULD BE TURNED PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR TO CREATE A "J-HOOK." THE "J-HOOK" EXTENDING PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR SHOULD BE OF SUFFICIENT LENGTH TO KEEP RUNOFF FROM FLOWING AROUND THE END OF THE SILT FENCE (TYPICALLY 10' – 20').
7. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

SILT FENCE 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. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 6".
5. REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING, TEARING, OR COLLAPSE.
6. SILT FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, OR IS REPLACED BY AN EQUIVALENT PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL BMP.
7. WHEN SILT FENCE IS REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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.

Description

A straw bale barrier is a linear wall of straw bales designed to intercept sheet flow and trap sediment before runoff exits a disturbed area.

Appropriate Uses

Appropriate uses of properly installed straw bale barriers may include:

- As a perimeter control for a site or soil stockpile.
- As a sediment control at the toe of an erodible slope.
- Along the edge of a stream or drainage pathway to reduce sediment laden runoff from entering the waterway.
- As part of an inlet protection design in sump conditions (See Inlet Protection BMP).



Photograph SBB-1. Straw bale barrier used for perimeter control. Photo courtesy of Tom Gore.

Do not use straw bale barriers in areas of concentrated flow or in areas where ponding is not desirable. Straw bales tend to degrade quickly, so they should generally not be used in areas where longer term disturbance is expected.

Due to a history of inappropriate placement, poor installation, and short effective lifespan, the use of straw bales is discouraged or prohibited by some communities.

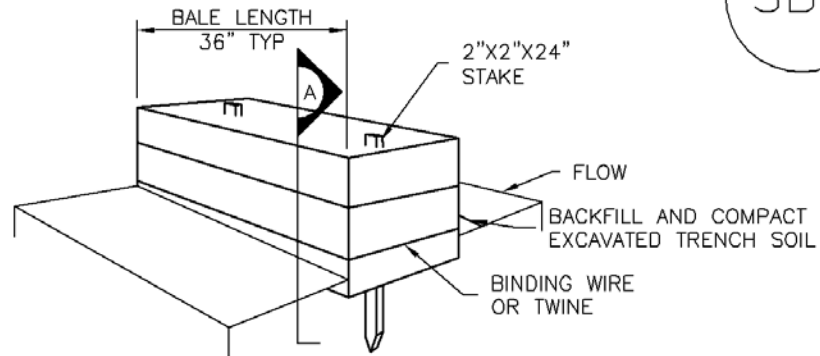
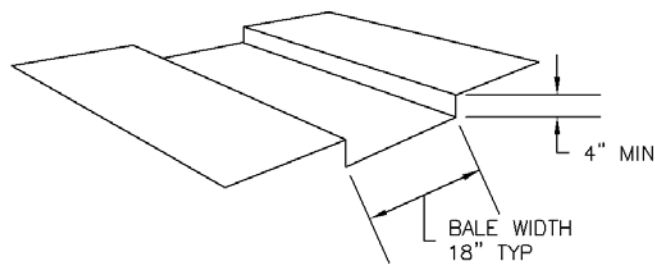
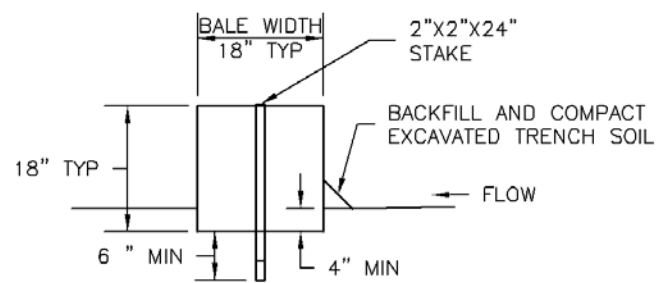
Design and Installation

The maximum recommended tributary drainage area per 100 lineal feet of straw bale barrier is 0.25 acres with a disturbed slope length of up to 150 feet and a tributary slope gradient no steeper than 3:1; longer and steeper slopes require additional measures. Design details with notes are provided in Detail SBB-1. To be effective, bales must be installed in accordance with the design details with proper trenching, staking, and binding. Jute and cotton string must not be used to bind the straw bale. The bales should be certified weed-free prior to use.

Maintenance and Removal

Check bales for rotting and replace as necessary. Straw bales degrade, and rotting bales require replacement on a regular basis (as often as every three months) depending on environmental conditions. Check for undercutting, bypassed flows, and displacement. Repair by properly re-installing the straw bale barrier and repairing washouts around the bales. Remove sediment accumulated behind the bale when it reaches one-quarter of the bale height. Remove and properly dispose of the straw bale once the upstream area has been stabilized. Areas of disturbance beneath the bale should be seeded and mulched when the bale is removed.

Straw Bale Barrier	
Functions	
Erosion Control	No
Sediment Control	Moderate
Site/Material Management	No

STRAW BALETRENCH FOR STRAW BALESECTION ASBB-1. STRAW BALE

STRAW BALE INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-LOCATION(S) OF STRAW BALES.
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. WHEN STRAW BALES ARE USED IN SERIES AS A BARRIER, THE END OF EACH BALE SHALL BE TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER.
5. STRAW BALE DIMENSIONS SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 36"x18"x18".
6. A UNIFORM ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED TO A DEPTH OF 4". STRAW BALES SHALL BE PLACED SO THAT BINDING TWINE IS ENCOMPASSING THE VERTICAL SIDES OF THE BALE(S). ALL EXCAVATED SOIL SHALL BE PLACED ON THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE STRAW BALE(S) AND COMPACTED.
7. TWO (2) WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE USED TO HOLD EACH BALE IN PLACE. WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE 2"x2"x24". WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE DRIVEN 6" INTO THE GROUND.

STRAW BALE 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. STRAW BALES SHALL BE REPLACED IF THEY BECOME HEAVILY SOILED, ROTTEN, OR DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR.
5. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF STRAW BALE BARRIER SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY $\frac{1}{4}$ OF THE HEIGHT OF THE STRAW BALE BARRIER.
6. STRAW BALES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
7. WHEN STRAW BALES ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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.

Description

A sediment basin is a temporary pond built on a construction site to capture eroded or disturbed soil transported in storm runoff prior to discharge from the site. Sediment basins are designed to capture site runoff and slowly release it to allow time for settling of sediment prior to discharge. Sediment basins are often constructed in locations that will later be modified to serve as post-construction stormwater basins.



Photograph SB-1. Sediment basin at the toe of a slope. Photo courtesy of WWE.

Appropriate Uses

Most large construction sites (typically greater than 2 acres) will require one or more sediment basins for effective management of construction site runoff. On linear construction projects, sediment basins may be impractical; instead, sediment traps or other combinations of BMPs may be more appropriate.

Sediment basins should not be used as stand-alone sediment controls. Erosion and other sediment controls should also be implemented upstream.

When feasible, the sediment basin should be installed in the same location where a permanent post-construction detention pond will be located.

Design and Installation

The design procedure for a sediment basin includes these steps:

- **Basin Storage Volume:** Provide a storage volume of at least 3,600 cubic feet per acre of drainage area. To the extent practical, undisturbed and/or off-site areas should be diverted around sediment basins to prevent “clean” runoff from mixing with runoff from disturbed areas. For undisturbed areas (both on-site and off-site) that cannot be diverted around the sediment basin, provide a minimum of 500 ft³/acre of storage for undeveloped (but stable) off-site areas in addition to the 3,600 ft³/acre for disturbed areas. For stable, developed areas that cannot be diverted around the sediment basin, storage volume requirements are summarized in Table SB-1.
- **Basin Geometry:** Design basin with a minimum length-to-width ratio of 2:1 (L:W). If this cannot be achieved because of site space constraints, baffling may be required to extend the effective distance between the inflow point(s) and the outlet to minimize short-circuiting.
- **Dam Embankment:** It is recommended that embankment slopes be 4:1 (H:V) or flatter and no steeper than 3:1 (H:V) in any location.

Sediment Basins	
Functions	
Erosion Control	No
Sediment Control	Yes
Site/Material Management	No

- **Inflow Structure:** For concentrated flow entering the basin, provide energy dissipation at the point of inflow.

Table SB-1. Additional Volume Requirements for Undisturbed and Developed Tributary Areas Draining through Sediment Basins

Imperviousness (%)	Additional Storage Volume (ft³) Per Acre of Tributary Area
Undeveloped	500
10	800
20	1230
30	1600
40	2030
50	2470
60	2980
70	3560
80	4360
90	5300
100	6460

- **Outlet Works:** The outlet pipe shall extend through the embankment at a minimum slope of 0.5 percent. Outlet works can be designed using one of the following approaches:
 - **Riser Pipe (Simplified Detail):** Detail SB-1 provides a simplified design for basins treating no more than 15 acres.
 - **Orifice Plate or Riser Pipe:** Follow the design criteria for Full Spectrum Detention outlets in the EDB Fact Sheet provided in Chapter 4 of this manual for sizing of outlet perforations with an emptying time of approximately 72 hours. In lieu of the trash rack, pack uniformly sized 1½ - to 2-inch gravel in front of the plate or surrounding the riser pipe. This gravel will need to be cleaned out frequently during the construction period as sediment accumulates within it. The gravel pack will need to be removed and disposed of following construction to reclaim the basin for use as a permanent detention facility. If the basin will be used as a permanent extended detention basin for the site, a trash rack will need to be installed once contributing drainage areas have been stabilized and the gravel pack and accumulated sediment have been removed.
 - **Floating Skimmer:** If a floating skimmer is used, install it using manufacturer's recommendations. Illustration SB-1 provides an illustration of a Faircloth Skimmer Floating Outlet™, one of the more commonly used floating skimmer outlets. A skimmer should be designed to release the design volume in no less than 48 hours. The use of a floating skimmer outlet can increase the sediment capture efficiency of a basin significantly. A floating outlet continually decants cleanest water off the surface of the pond and releases cleaner water than would discharge from a perforated riser pipe or plate.

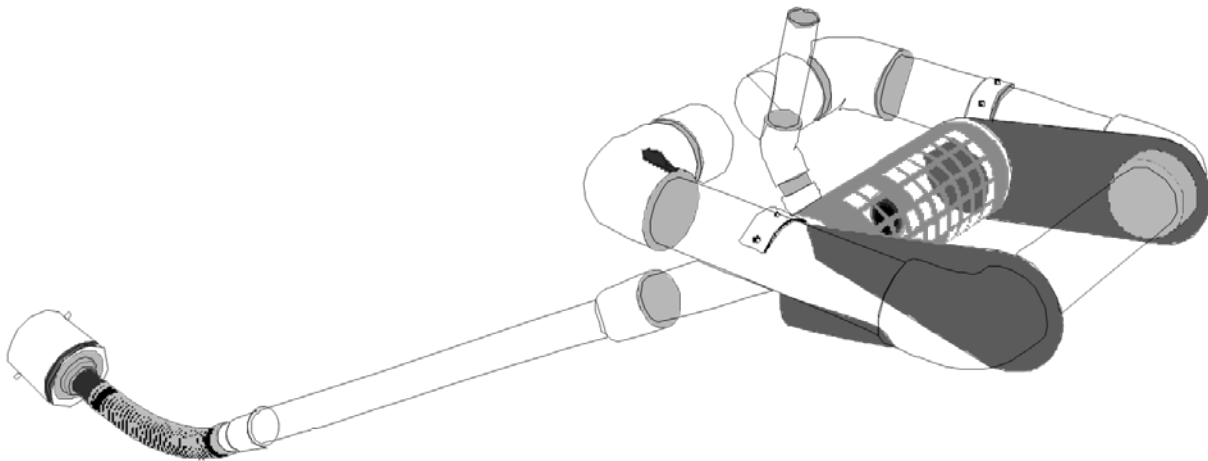


Illustration SB-1. Outlet structure for a temporary sediment basin - Faircloth Skimmer Floating Outlet. Illustration courtesy of J. W. Faircloth & Sons, Inc., FairclothSkimmer.com.

- **Outlet Protection and Spillway:** Consider all flow paths for runoff leaving the basin, including protection at the typical point of discharge as well as overtopping.
 - **Outlet Protection:** Outlet protection should be provided where the velocity of flow will exceed the maximum permissible velocity of the material of the waterway into which discharge occurs. This may require the use of a riprap apron at the outlet location and/or other measures to keep the waterway from eroding.
 - **Emergency Spillway:** Provide a stabilized emergency overflow spillway for rainstorms that exceed the capacity of the sediment basin volume and its outlet. Protect basin embankments from erosion and overtopping. If the sediment basin will be converted to a permanent detention basin, design and construct the emergency spillway(s) as required for the permanent facility. If the sediment basin will not become a permanent detention basin, it may be possible to substitute a heavy polyvinyl membrane or properly bedded rock cover to line the spillway and downstream embankment, depending on the height, slope, and width of the embankments.

Maintenance and Removal

Maintenance activities include the following:

- Dredge sediment from the basin, as needed to maintain BMP effectiveness, typically when the design storage volume is no more than one-third filled with sediment.
- Inspect the sediment basin embankments for stability and seepage.
- Inspect the inlet and outlet of the basin, repair damage, and remove debris. Remove, clean and replace the gravel around the outlet on a regular basis to remove the accumulated sediment within it and keep the outlet functioning.
- Be aware that removal of a sediment basin may require dewatering and associated permit requirements.
- Do not remove a sediment basin until the upstream area has been stabilized with vegetation.

Final disposition of the sediment basin depends on whether the basin will be converted to a permanent post-construction stormwater basin or whether the basin area will be returned to grade. For basins being converted to permanent detention basins, remove accumulated sediment and reconfigure the basin and outlet to meet the requirements of the final design for the detention facility. If the sediment basin is not to be used as a permanent detention facility, fill the excavated area with soil and stabilize with vegetation.

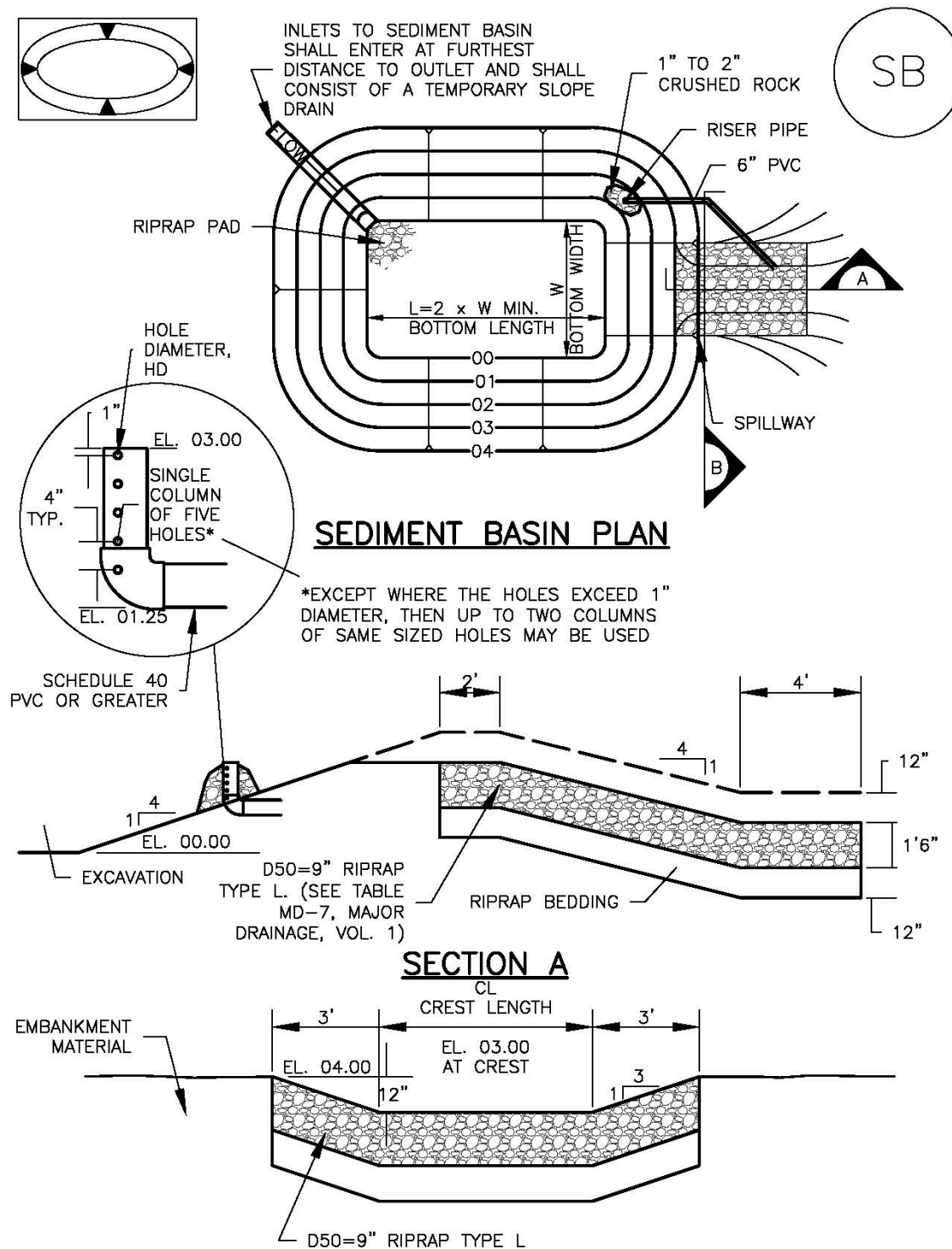


TABLE SB-1. SIZING INFORMATION FOR STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN			
Upstream Drainage Area (rounded to nearest acre), (ac)	Basin Bottom Width (W), (ft)	Spillway Crest Length (CL), (ft)	Hole Diameter (HD), (in)
1	12 ½	2	9/32
2	21	3	13/16
3	28	5	½
4	33 ½	6	9/8
5	38 ½	8	2 1/32
6	43	9	2 1/32
7	47 ¼	11	2 5/32
8	51	12	2 7/32
9	55	13	7/8
10	58 ¼	15	1 5/16
11	61	16	3 1/32
12	64	18	1
13	67 ½	19	1 1/16
14	70 ½	21	1 1/8
15	73 ¼	22	1 3/16

SEDIMENT BASIN INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF SEDIMENT BASIN.
 - TYPE OF BASIN (STANDARD BASIN OR NONSTANDARD BASIN).
 - FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM WIDTH W, CREST LENGTH CL, AND HOLE DIAMETER, HD.
 - FOR NONSTANDARD BASIN, SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR DESIGN OF BASIN INCLUDING RISER HEIGHT H, NUMBER OF COLUMNS N, HOLE DIAMETER HD AND PIPE DIAMETER D.
- FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM DIMENSION MAY BE MODIFIED AS LONG AS BOTTOM AREA IS NOT REDUCED.
- SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY THAT RELIES ON ON BASINS AS AS A STORMWATER CONTROL.
- EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL FREE OF DEBRIS, ORGANIC MATERIAL, AND ROCKS OR CONCRETE GREATER THAN 3 INCHES AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 15 PERCENT BY WEIGHT PASSING THE NO. 200 SIEVE.
- EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95 PERCENT OF MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D698.
- PIPE SCH 40 OR GREATER SHALL BE USED.
- THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THESE SHEETS PERTAIN TO STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN(S) FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LESS THAN 15 ACRES. SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR EMBANKMENT, STORAGE VOLUME, SPILLWAY, OUTLET, AND OUTLET PROTECTION DETAILS FOR ANY SEDIMENT BASIN(S) THAT HAVE BEEN INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LARGER THAN 15 ACRES.

SEDIMENT BASIN 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. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED IN BASIN SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN SEDIMENT DEPTH REACHES ONE FOOT (I.E., TWO FEET BELOW THE SPILLWAY CREST).
5. SEDIMENT BASINS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND GRASS COVER IS ACCEPTED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
6. WHEN SEDIMENT BASINS ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO)

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.

Description

Outlet protection helps to reduce erosion immediately downstream of a pipe, culvert, slope drain, rundown or other conveyance with concentrated, high-velocity flows. Typical outlet protection consists of riprap or rock aprons at the conveyance outlet.



Photograph TOP-1. Riprap outlet protection.

Appropriate Uses

Outlet protection should be used when a conveyance discharges onto a disturbed area where there is potential for accelerated erosion due to concentrated flow. Outlet protection should be provided where the velocity at the culvert outlet exceeds the maximum permissible velocity of the material in the receiving channel.

Note: This Fact Sheet and detail are for temporary outlet protection, outlets that are intended to be used for less than 2 years. For permanent, long-term outlet protection, see the *Major Drainage* chapter of Volume 1.

Design and Installation

Design outlet protection to handle runoff from the largest drainage area that may be contributing runoff during construction (the drainage area may change as a result of grading). Key in rock, around the entire perimeter of the apron, to a minimum depth of 6 inches for stability. Extend riprap to the height of the culvert or the normal flow depth of the downstream channel, whichever is less. Additional erosion control measures such as vegetative lining, turf reinforcement mat and/or other channel lining methods may be required downstream of the outlet protection if the channel is susceptible to erosion. See Design Detail OP-1 for additional information.

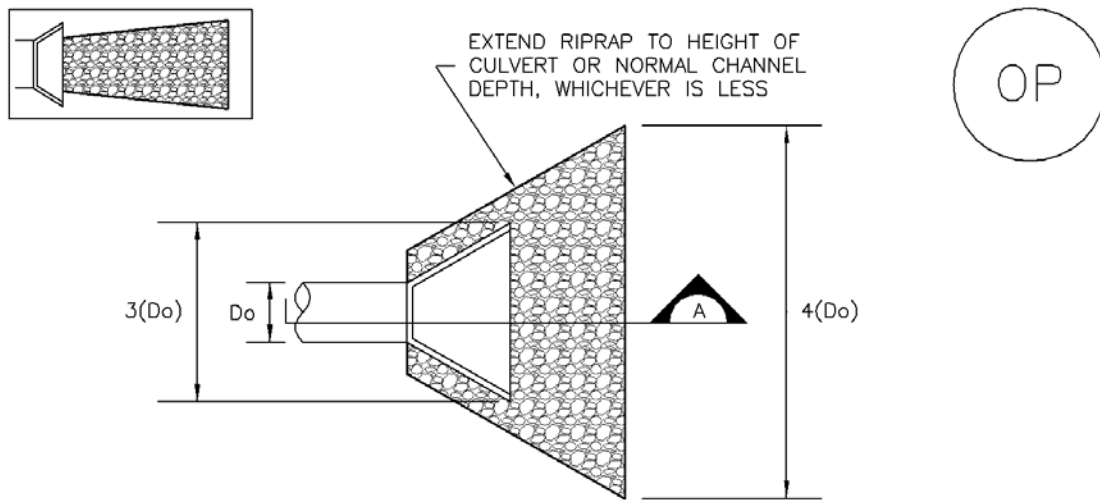
Maintenance and Removal

Inspect apron for damage and displaced rocks. If rocks are missing or significantly displaced, repair or replace as necessary. If rocks are continuously missing or displaced, consider increasing the size of the riprap or deeper keying of the perimeter.

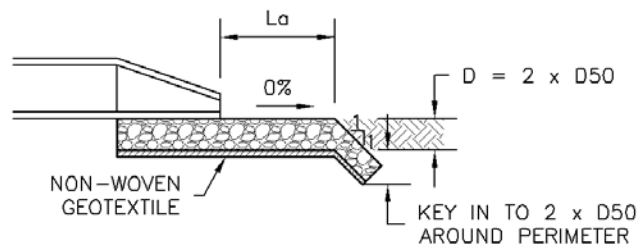
Remove sediment accumulated at the outlet before the outlet protection becomes buried and ineffective. When sediment accumulation is noted, check that upgradient BMPs, including inlet protection, are in effective operating condition.

Outlet protection may be removed once the pipe is no longer draining an upstream area, or once the downstream area has been sufficiently stabilized. If the drainage pipe is permanent, outlet protection can be left in place; however, permanent outlet protection should be designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the *Major Drainage* chapter of Volume 2.

Outlet Protection	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	Moderate
Site/Material Management	No



TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION PLAN



SECTION A

TABLE OP-1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION SIZING TABLE			
PIPE DIAMETER, D _o (INCHES)	DISCHARGE, Q (CFS)	APRON LENGTH, L _a (FT)	RIPRAP D50 DIAMETER MIN (INCHES)
8	2.5	5	4
	5	10	6
12	5	10	4
	10	13	6
18	10	10	6
	20	16	9
	30	23	12
	40	26	16
24	30	16	9
	40	26	9
	50	26	12
	60	30	16

OP-1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION

TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
 - LOCATION OF OUTLET PROTECTION.
 - DIMENSIONS OF OUTLET PROTECTION.
2. DETAIL IS INTENDED FOR PIPES WITH SLOPE $\leq 10\%$. ADDITIONAL EVALUATION OF RIPRAP SIZING AND OUTLET PROTECTION DIMENSIONS REQUIRED FOR STEEPER SLOPES.
3. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INFORMATION IS FOR OUTLETS INTENDED TO BE UTILIZED LESS THAN 2 YEARS.

TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INSPECTION AND 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.

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 AURORA, COLORADO AND PREVIOUS VERSION OF VOLUME 3, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

Description

Earth dikes and drainage swales are temporary storm conveyance channels constructed either to divert runoff around slopes or to convey runoff to additional sediment control BMPs prior to discharge of runoff from a site. Drainage swales may be lined or unlined, but if an unlined swale is used, it must be well compacted and capable of resisting erosive velocities.

Appropriate Uses

Earth dikes and drainage swales are typically used to control the flow path of runoff at a construction site by diverting runoff around areas prone to erosion, such as steep slopes. Earth dikes and drainage swales may also be constructed as temporary conveyance features. This will direct runoff to additional sediment control treatment BMPs, such as sediment traps or basins.



Photograph ED/DS-1. Example of an earth dike used to divert flows at a construction site. Photo courtesy of CDOT.

Design and Installation

When earth dikes are used to divert water for slope protection, the earth dike typically consists of a horizontal ridge of soil placed perpendicular to the slope and angled slightly to provide drainage along the contour. The dike is used in conjunction with a swale or a small channel upslope of the berm to convey the diverted water. Temporary diversion dikes can be constructed by excavation of a V-shaped trench or ditch and placement of the fill on the downslope side of the cut. There are two types of placement for temporary slope diversion dikes:

- A dike located at the top of a slope to divert upland runoff away from the disturbed area and convey it in a temporary or permanent channel.
- A diversion dike located at the base or mid-slope of a disturbed area to intercept runoff and reduce the effective slope length.

Depending on the project, either an earth dike or drainage swale may be more appropriate. If there is a need for cut on the project, then an excavated drainage swale may be better suited. When the project is primarily fill, then a conveyance constructed using a berm may be the better option.

All dikes or swales receiving runoff from a disturbed area should direct stormwater to a sediment control BMP such as a sediment trap or basin.

Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	Moderate
Site/Material Management	No

EC-10 Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales (ED/DS)

Unlined dikes or swales should only be used for intercepting sheet flow runoff and are not intended for diversion of concentrated flows.

Details with notes are provided for several design variations, including:

ED-1. Unlined Earth Dike formed by Berm

DS-1. Unlined Excavated Swale

DS-2. Unlined Swale Formed by Cut and Fill

DS-3. ECB-lined Swale

DS-4. Synthetic-lined Swale

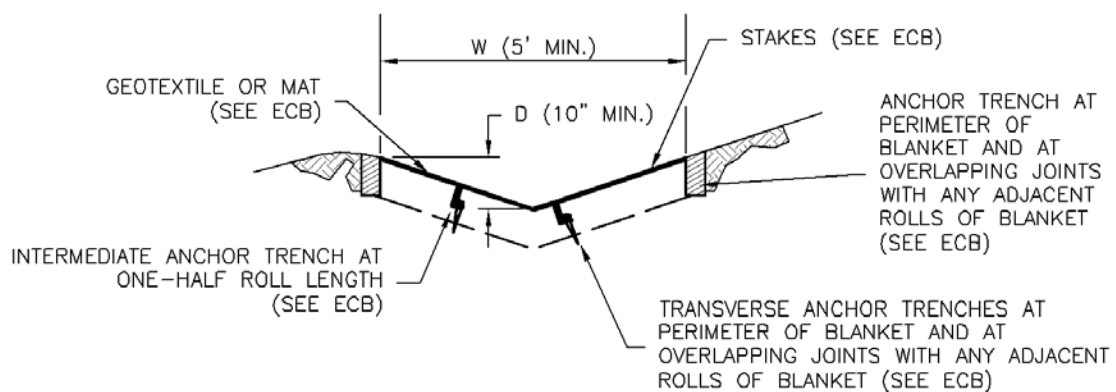
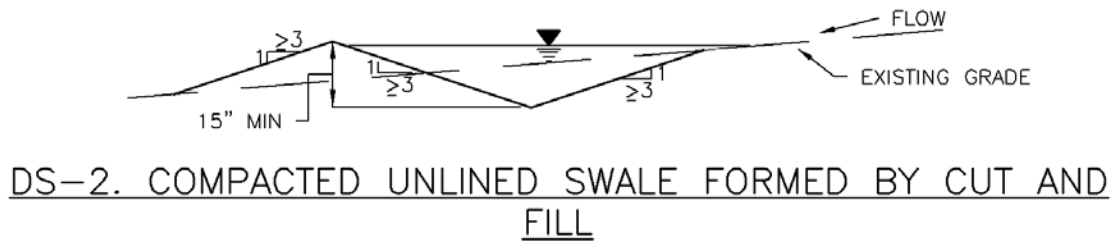
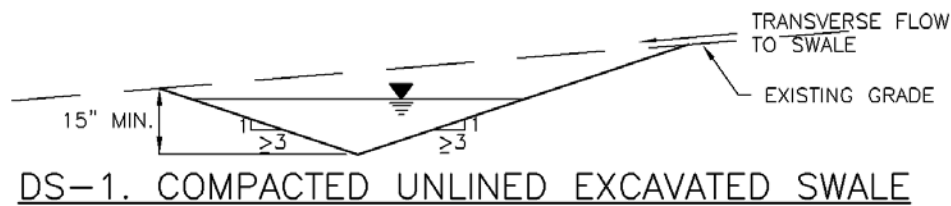
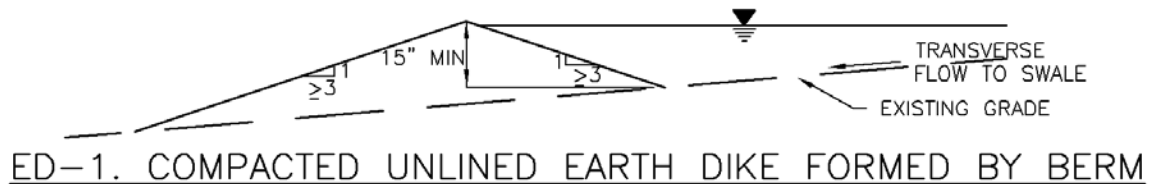
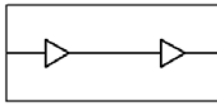
DS-5. Riprap-lined Swale

The details also include guidance on permissible velocities for cohesive channels if unlined approaches will be used.

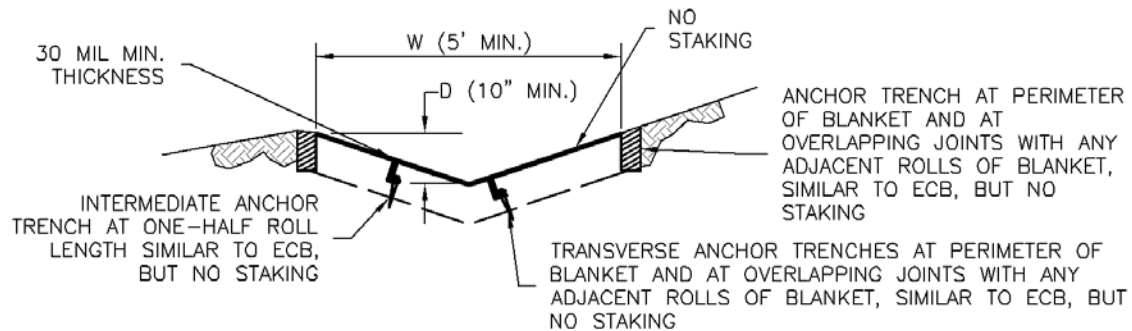
Maintenance and Removal

Inspect earth dikes for stability, compaction, and signs of erosion and repair. Inspect side slopes for erosion and damage to erosion control fabric. Stabilize slopes and repair fabric as necessary. If there is reoccurring extensive damage, consider installing rock check dams or lining the channel with riprap.

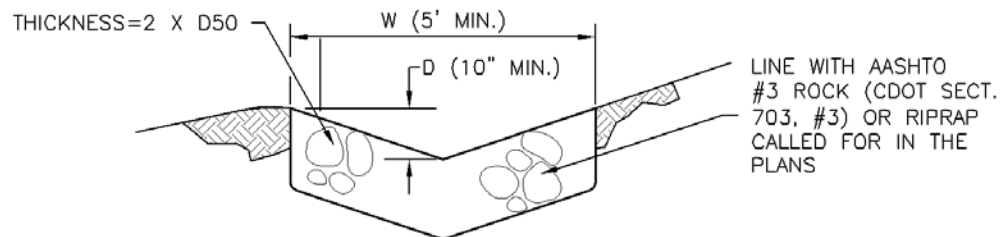
If drainage swales are not permanent, remove dikes and fill channels when the upstream area is stabilized. Stabilize the fill or disturbed area immediately following removal by revegetation or other permanent stabilization method approved by the local jurisdiction.



EC-10 Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales (ED/DS)



DS-4. SYNTHETIC LINED SWALE



DS-5. RIPRAP LINED SWALE

EARTH DIKE AND DRAINAGE SWALE INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE SITE PLAN FOR:
 - LOCATION OF DIVERSION SWALE
 - TYPE OF SWALE (UNLINED, COMPACTED AND/OR LINED).
 - LENGTH OF EACH SWALE.
 - DEPTH, D, AND WIDTH, W DIMENSIONS.
 - FOR ECB/TRM LINED DITCH, SEE ECB DETAIL.
 - FOR RIPRAP LINED DITCH, SIZE OF RIPRAP, D50.
2. SEE DRAINAGE PLANS FOR DETAILS OF PERMANENT CONVEYANCE FACILITIES AND/OR DIVERSION SWALES EXCEEDING 2-YEAR FLOW RATE OR 10 CFS.
3. EARTH DIKES AND SWALES INDICATED ON SWMP PLAN SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES IN PROXIMITY.
4. EMBANKMENT IS TO BE COMPACTED TO 90% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY AND WITHIN 2% OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT ACCORDING TO ASTM D698.
5. SWALES ARE TO DRAIN TO A SEDIMENT CONTROL BMP.
6. FOR LINED DITCHES, INSTALLATION OF ECB/TRM SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ECB DETAIL.
7. WHEN CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST CROSS A DIVERSION SWALE, INSTALL A TEMPORARY CULVERT WITH A MINIMUM DIAMETER OF 12 INCHES.

EARTH DIKE AND DRAINAGE SWALE 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. SWALES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE END OF CONSTRUCTION; IF APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, SWALES MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE.
5. WHEN A SWALE IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO AND THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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.

Description

Stockpile management includes measures to minimize erosion and sediment transport from soil stockpiles.

Appropriate Uses

Stockpile management should be used when soils or other erodible materials are stored at the construction site. Special attention should be given to stockpiles in close proximity to natural or manmade storm systems.



Photograph SP-1. A topsoil stockpile that has been partially revegetated and is protected by silt fence perimeter control.

Design and Installation

Locate stockpiles away from all drainage system components including storm sewer inlets. Where practical, choose stockpile locations that that will remain undisturbed for the longest period of time as the phases of construction progress. Place sediment control BMPs around the perimeter of the stockpile, such as sediment control logs, rock socks, silt fence, straw bales and sand bags. See Detail SP-1 for guidance on proper establishment of perimeter controls around a stockpile. For stockpiles in active use, provide a stabilized designated access point on the upgradient side of the stockpile.

Stabilize the stockpile surface with surface roughening, temporary seeding and mulching, erosion control blankets, or soil binders. Soils stockpiled for an extended period (typically for more than 60 days) should be seeded and mulched with a temporary grass cover once the stockpile is placed (typically within 14 days). Use of mulch only or a soil binder is acceptable if the stockpile will be in place for a more limited time period (typically 30-60 days). Timeframes for stabilization of stockpiles noted in this fact sheet are "typical" guidelines. Check permit requirements for specific federal, state, and/or local requirements that may be more prescriptive.

Stockpiles should not be placed in streets or paved areas unless no other practical alternative exists. See the Stabilized Staging Area Fact Sheet for guidance when staging in roadways is unavoidable due to space or right-of-way constraints. For paved areas, rock socks must be used for perimeter control and all inlets with the potential to receive sediment from the stockpile (even from vehicle tracking) must be protected.

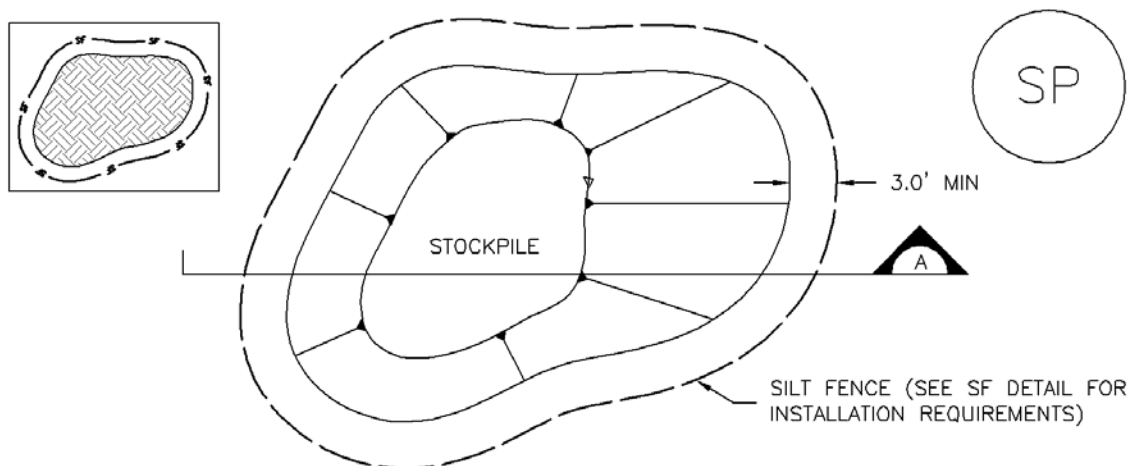
Maintenance and Removal

Inspect perimeter controls and inlet protection in accordance with their respective BMP Fact Sheets. Where seeding, mulch and/or soil binders are used, reseeding or reapplication of soil binder may be necessary.

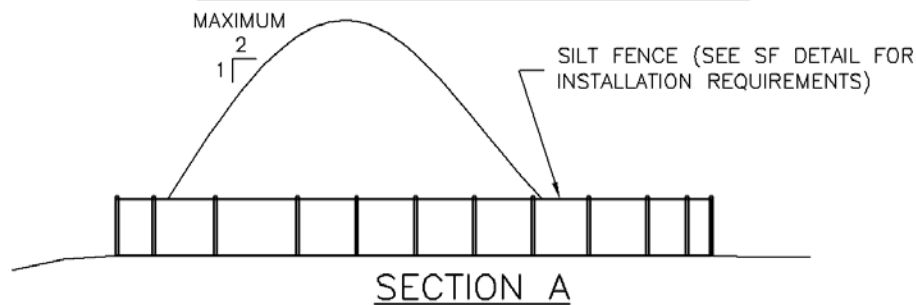
When temporary removal of a perimeter BMP is necessary to access a stockpile, ensure BMPs are reinstalled in accordance with their respective design detail section.

Stockpile Management	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	Yes
Site/Material Management	Yes

When the stockpile is no longer needed, properly dispose of excess materials and revegetate or otherwise stabilize the ground surface where the stockpile was located.



STOCKPILE PROTECTION PLAN



SP-1. STOCKPILE PROTECTION

STOCKPILE PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 -LOCATION OF STOCKPILES.
 -TYPE OF STOCKPILE PROTECTION.
2. INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROLS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE DESIGN DETAILS. SILT FENCE IS SHOWN IN THE STOCKPILE PROTECTION DETAILS; HOWEVER, OTHER TYPES OF PERIMETER CONTROLS INCLUDING SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS OR ROCK SOCKS MAY BE SUITABLE IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES. CONSIDERATIONS FOR DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE TYPE OF PERIMETER CONTROL FOR A STOCKPILE INCLUDE WHETHER THE STOCKPILE IS LOCATED ON A PERVIOUS OR IMPERVIOUS SURFACE, THE RELATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE PERIMETER CONTROL AND STOCKPILE, THE ABILITY OF THE PERIMETER CONTROL TO CONTAIN THE STOCKPILE WITHOUT FAILING IN THE EVENT THAT MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKPILE SHIFTS OR SLUMPS AGAINST THE PERIMETER, AND OTHER FACTORS.
3. STABILIZE THE STOCKPILE SURFACE WITH SURFACE ROUGHENING, TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING, EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, OR SOIL BINDERS. SOILS STOCKPILED FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD (TYPICALLY FOR MORE THAN 60 DAYS) SHOULD BE SEEDDED AND MULCHED WITH A TEMPORARY GRASS COVER ONCE THE STOCKPILE IS PLACED (TYPICALLY WITHIN 14 DAYS). USE OF MULCH ONLY OR A SOIL BINDER IS ACCEPTABLE IF THE STOCKPILE WILL BE IN PLACE FOR A MORE LIMITED TIME PERIOD (TYPICALLY 30-60 DAYS).
4. FOR TEMPORARY 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.

STOCKPILE PROTECTION 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.

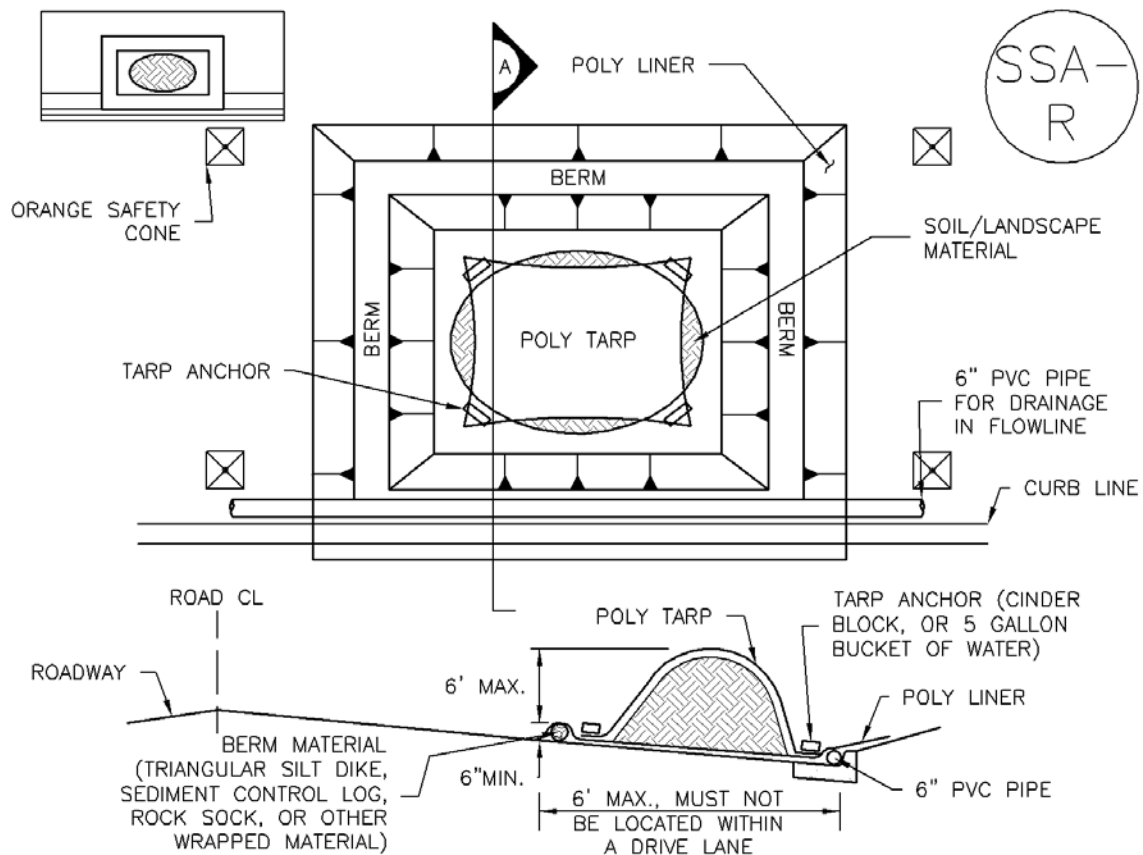
STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

4. IF PERIMETER PROTECTION MUST BE MOVED TO ACCESS SOIL STOCKPILE, REPLACE PERIMETER CONTROLS BY THE END OF THE WORKDAY.

5. STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS CAN BE REMOVED ONCE ALL THE MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKPILE HAS BEEN USED.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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.



SP-2. MATERIALS STAGING IN ROADWAY

MATERIALS STAGING IN ROADWAYS INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
 - LOCATION OF MATERIAL STAGING AREA(S).
 - CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
2. FEATURE MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO EXCAVATION, EARTHWORK OR DELIVERY OF MATERIALS.
3. MATERIALS MUST BE STATIONED ON THE POLY LINER. ANY INCIDENTAL MATERIALS DEPOSITED ON PAVED SECTION OR ALONG CURB LINE MUST BE CLEANED UP PROMPTLY.
4. POLY LINER AND TARP COVER SHOULD BE OF SIGNIFICANT THICKNESS TO PREVENT DAMAGE OR LOSS OF INTEGRITY.
5. SAND BAGS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED TO ANCHOR THE COVER TARP OR PROVIDE BERMING UNDER THE BASE LINER.
6. FEATURE IS NOT INTENDED FOR USE WITH WET MATERIAL THAT WILL BE DRAINING AND/OR SPREADING OUT ON THE POLY LINER OR FOR DEMOLITION MATERIALS.
7. THIS FEATURE CAN BE USED FOR:
 - UTILITY REPAIRS.
 - WHEN OTHER STAGING LOCATIONS AND OPTIONS ARE LIMITED.
 - OTHER LIMITED APPLICATION AND SHORT DURATION STAGING.

MATERIALS STAGING IN ROADWAY MAINTENANCE NOTES

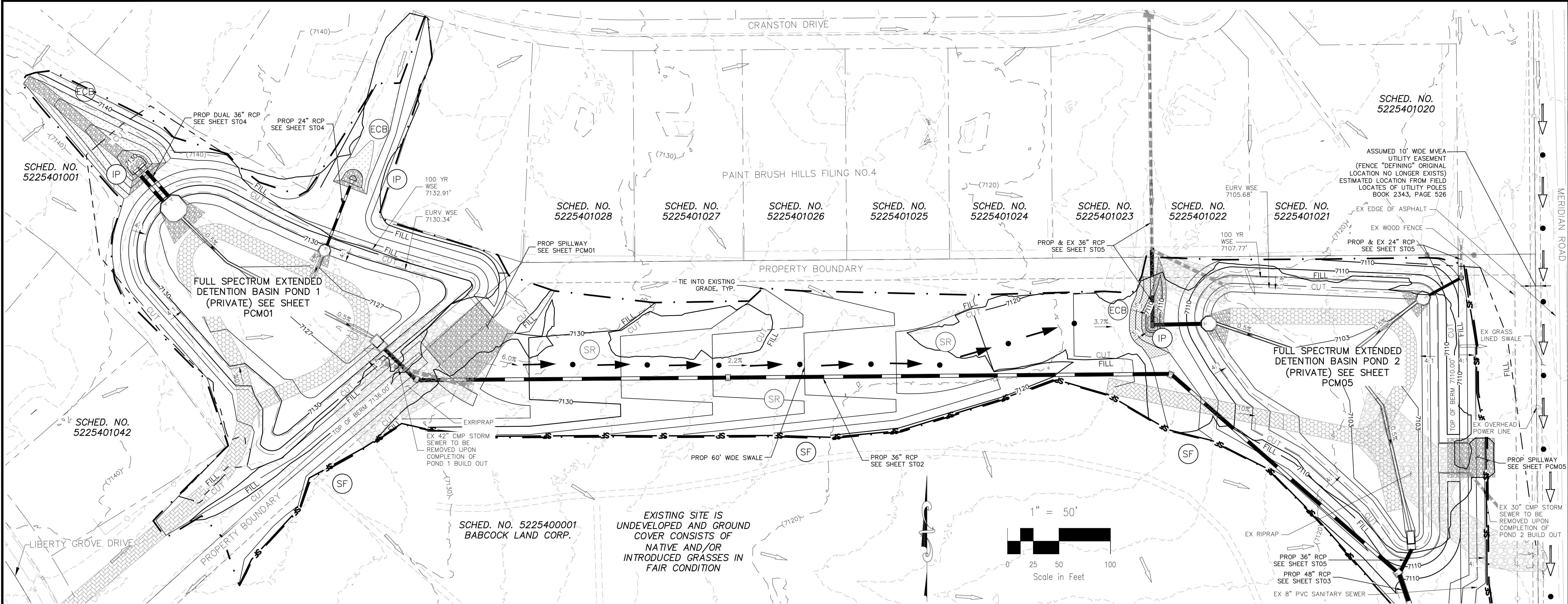
1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS 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. INSPECT PVC PIPE ALONG CURB LINE FOR CLOGGING AND DEBRIS. REMOVE OBSTRUCTIONS PROMPTLY.
5. CLEAN MATERIAL FROM PAVED SURFACES BY SWEEPING OR VACUUMING.

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 AURORA, COLORADO)

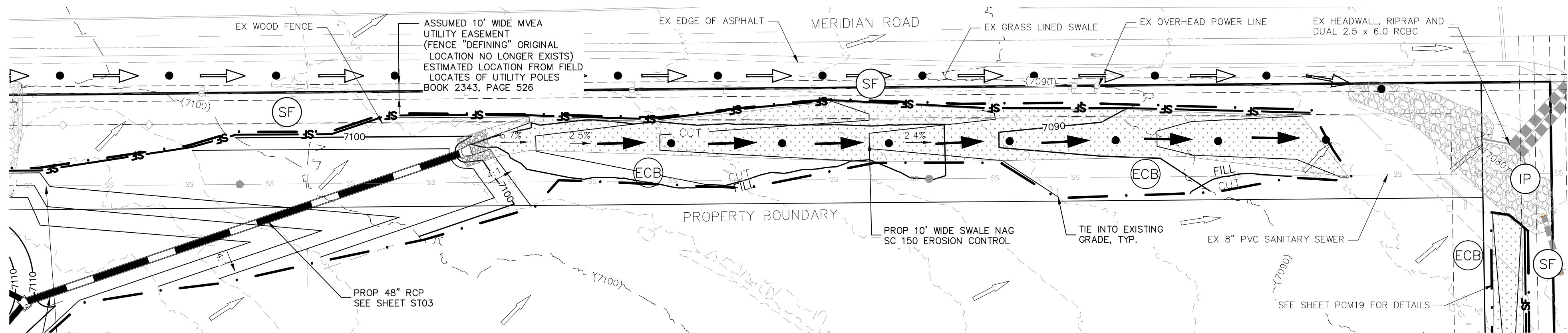
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

[illegible]



PONDS 1 & 2 AND NORTH DRAINAGE SWALE

SCALE: 1"=50'



EAST DRAINAGE SWALE

SCALE: 1"=50'

NOTES:

1. PONDS 1, 2, AND 3 HAVE BEEN RESIZED FOR FULLY DEVELOPED CONDITIONS.
2. THE 3 DETENTION PONDS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AND STABILIZED PRIOR TO ON-SITE UTILITY CONSTRUCTION.
3. LOCATION OF STOCKPILES SHALL BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR. ALL STOCKPILES SHALL REMAIN WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARY AS INDICATED ON THE SITE MAP.
4. THE EXACT LOCATION FOR THE STORAGE EQUIPMENT AND TEMPORARY DISPOSAL AREAS SHALL BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD BY THE CONTRACTOR. EROSION CONTROL MAYBE REQUIRED AROUND THIS FACILITY.
5. PONDS 1-3, ASSOCIATED STORM SEWER, AND GRADING SHALL BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO ANY ON-SITE GRADING CONSTRUCTION.

LEGEND

---	SITE BOUNDARY	---	CUT/FILL LINE
---	PROPOSED MAJ CONT	---	LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE/CONSTRUCTION
---	PROPOSED MIN CONT	---	PROPOSED DRAINAGE SWALE
---	EXIST MAJ CONT	---	EXISTING DRAINAGE SWALE
---	EXIST MIN CONT	---	ADJACENT PROPERTY BOUNDARY
---	PROPOSED STORM SEWER PIPE	---	PROPERTY LINE
---	EXISTING STORM SEWER PIPE	---	PROPOSED PRIVATE UTILITY EASEMENT
---		---	PROPOSED MVEA EASEMENT
---		---	LOT LINE
---		---	EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
---		---	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
---		---	EXISTING UTILITY POLE
---		---	EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
---		---	EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
---		---	EXISTING SIGN
---		---	EXISTING WATER VALVE
---		---	PROPOSED INLET
---		---	EXISTING FLOW DIRECTION ARROW
---		---	PROPOSED FLOW DIRECTION ARROW
---		---	FLARED END SECTION
---		---	HIGH POINT
---		---	LOW POINT
---		---	STABILIZED MAINTENANCE ROAD ABOVE EURV
---		---	STABILIZED MAINT. ROAD BELOW EURV
---		---	CONC LOW FLOW CHANNEL

GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN
FALCON RESERVE FILING NO. 1
JOB NO. 43-144
DATE PREPARED: OCTOBER 2025
DATE REVISED:



FOR LOCATING
& MARKING
GAS,
ELECTRIC,
WATER &
TELEPHONE
LINES

FOR BURIED UTILITY INFORMATION
48 HRS BEFORE YOU DIG
CALL 1-800-922-1987

FALCON RESERVE FILING NO. 1

POND 1 & 2 NORTH & EAST SWALE EROSION CONTROL PLAN

PROJECT NO. 43-144
DATE: 10/16/2025
SCALE: HORIZONTAL: 1"=30'
VERTICAL: N/A
DESIGNED BY: GT
DRAWN BY: CT
CHECKED BY: VAS

210 N WAHATCH AVE, STE 305
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CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
CIVIL CONSULTANTS,
INC.

VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ, COLORADO P.E. NO. 37160

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
NO. 37160
07/29/26

REVISIONS:	NO.	DATE:	BY:	DESCRIPTION:

THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE, OR LIABLE FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES TO THE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARED OF THESE PLANS.

CAUTION

- NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE, AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY (EPC) STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE (LDC), THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL (ECM), THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL (DCM) VOLUME 1 AND 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING.
2. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) AND EL PASO COUNTY SHALL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) TO COORDINATE THE MEETING TIME AND PLACE WITH COUNTY STAFF. NO LAND DISTURBANCE OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BEYOND THE INSTALLATION OF THE INITIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTROL MEASURES (CCMS), AS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED GEC PLAN OR CDS WITH GEC PLANS, MAY OCCUR PRIOR TO RECEIVING A NOTICE TO PROCEED (NTP) ISSUED BY THE ECOM ADMINISTRATOR. FAILURE TO OBTAIN A NOTICE TO PROCEED PRIOR TO BEGINNING LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES MAY RESULT IN AN IMMEDIATE STOP WORK ORDER (SWO).
3. CONSTRUCTION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE POLLUTANTS TO STORMWATER. STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM ALL DISTURBED AREAS AND SOIL STORAGE AREAS MUST UTILIZE OR FLOW TO ONE OR MORE CCMS TO MINIMIZE EROSION OR SEDIMENT IN THE DISCHARGE. THE CCMS MUST CONTAIN OR FILTER FLOWS IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE BYPASS OF FLOWS WITHOUT TREATMENT AND MUST BE APPROPRIATE FOR STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM DISTURBED AREAS AND FOR THE EXPECTED FLOW RATE, DURATION, AND FLOW CONDITIONS (E.G., SHEET OR CONCENTRATED FLOW).
4. ALL CCMS SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. THE QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER (OSM) SHALL ASSESS THE ADEQUACY OF CCMS AT THE SITE AND IDENTIFY IF CHANGES TO THOSE CCMS ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE CCMS.
5. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
6. MANAGEMENT OF THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) DURING CONSTRUCTION IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED OSM. THE SWMP SHALL BE LOCATED ON-SITE OR DIGITALLY ACCESSIBLE AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AS WRITTEN FROM THE START OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. THE OSM SHALL AMEND THE SWMP WHEN THERE IS A CHANGE IN DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, OR MAINTENANCE OF THE SITE WHICH WOULD REQUIRE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NEW OR REVISED CCMS OR IF THE SWMP PROVES TO BE INEFFECTIVE IN CONTROLLING POLLUTANTS IN STORMWATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY OR WHEN CCMS ARE NO LONGER NECESSARY AND ARE REMOVED. THE OSM SHALL MAINTAIN A RECORD OF AMENDMENTS MADE TO THE SWMP THAT INCLUDES THE DATE AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHANGES.
7. EARTH DISTURBANCES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. ALL DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND COMPLETED SO THAT THE EXPOSED AREA OF ANY DISTURBED LAND SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME. PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF A RECEIVING WATER UNLESS SHOWN TO BE INFEASIBLE AND SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED AND APPROVED. IN ORDER TO MAINTAINING 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION UPGRADING OF A RECEIVING WATER (UNLESS INFEASIBLE AND APPROVED), THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) MUST INSTALL CCMS UPGRADING OF THE VEGETATIVE BUFFER.
8. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MEASURES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ON DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHERE GROUND DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS PERMANENTLY CEASED OR TEMPORARILY CEASED FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS.
9. EROSION CONTROL BLANKET (ECB) OR OTHER APPROVED CONTROL MEASURE(S) SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
10. VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROLS (VTC) MUST BE IMPLEMENTED TO MINIMIZE VEHICLE TRACKING OF SEDIMENT FROM DISTURBED AREAS. VTCs MUST INCLUDE A STRUCTURE CONTROL MEASURE (E.G., TRACKING PAD) AND MAY INCLUDE A NON-STRUCTURAL CONTROL MEASURE (E.G., SWEEPING). MATERIAL TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.
11. ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT CONTROL MEASURE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND, THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE A STABILIZED CONVEYANCE DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT OFF-SITE.
12. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER, PERMANENT CONTROL MEASURES (PCMS), OR DITCHES EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.
13. ALL PCMS SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DESIGNED IN THE APPROVED PLANS. ANY PROPOSED CHANGES THAT AFFECT THE DESIGN OR FUNCTION OF PCMS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ECOM ADMINISTRATOR PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.
14. SOIL COMPACTION MUST BE MINIMIZED IN AREAS WHERE INFILTRATION PCMS WILL BE INSTALLED OR IN AREAS WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER. AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION PCMS SHALL ALSO BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. IF SOIL COMPACTION DOES OCCUR IN AREAS WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER OR IN AREAS WHERE INFILTRATION PCMS WILL BE INSTALLED, DECOMPACTION OF THE SOIL MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO PLANTING OR INSTALLATION OF THE PCM(S). AN INFILTRATION TEST MUST BE CONDUCTED FOR ALL INFILTRATION PCMS AND THE INFILTRATION TEST RESULTS SUBMITTED TO EL PASO COUNTY PRIOR TO PRELIMINARY ACCEPTANCE (PA).
15. FINAL STABILIZATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AT ALL APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SITES. FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED WHEN ALL GROUND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES AT THE SITE HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND PERMANENT STABILIZATION METHODS ARE COMPLETE. WHEN USING VEGETATIVE COVER AS A PERMANENT STABILIZATION METHOD, THE VEGETATION SHALL BE EVENLY DISTRIBUTED PERENNIAL VEGETATION AND OF THE VARIETY AND SPECIES FOUND IN THE COUNTY-APPROVED SEED MIXES OR IN THE APPROVED GEC PLAN. VEGETATION COVERAGE SHALL BE, AT A MINIMUM, EQUAL TO 70% OF WHAT WOULD HAVE BEEN PROVIDED BY NATIVE VEGETATION IN A LOCAL, UNDISTURBED AREA OR ADEQUATE REFERENCE SITE. ALL TEMPORARY CCMS SHALL BE REMOVED UPON FINAL STABILIZATION AND PRIOR TO STORMWATER PERMIT TERMINATION.
16. STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL NOT CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR DEGRADATION OF STATE WATERS. ALL WORK AND EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES POLLUTION OF ANY ON-SITE OR OFF-SITE WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS.
17. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO OR ALLOWED TO BE DISCHARGED OFFSITE OR TO ENTER STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR CONTROL MEASURES. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREAS SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MAY BE PRESENT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A SURFACE WATER BODY, CREEK, OR STREAM.
18. DURING CONSTRUCTION Dewatering operations, UNCONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER MAY BE DISCHARGED ON-SITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT'S (CDPHE) LOW RISK DISCHARGE POLICY FOR DISCHARGES OF UNCONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER TO LAND. IF CONSTRUCTION Dewatering operations are UNABLE TO MEET ALL CRITERIA, CONDITIONS, AND CONTROL MEASURE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LOW RISK DISCHARGE DISCHARGE POLICY, A COLORADO DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM (CDPS) GENERAL PERMIT C00800000 WILL BE REQUIRED.
19. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL WASTE FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, TREE SLASH, BUILDING MATERIAL WASTES, OR UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED, DUMPED OR DISCHARGED AT THE SITE.
20. THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DIRT, TRASH, ROCK, SEDIMENT, SOIL, AND SAND THAT MAY ACCUMULATE IN ROADS, STORM DRAINS AND OTHER DRAINAGE CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS AND STORMWATER APPURTENANCES AS A RESULT OF SITE DEVELOPMENT.
21. THE QUANTITY OF MATERIALS STORED ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE LIMITED, AS MUCH AS PRACTICAL, TO THAT QUANTITY REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE WORK IN AN ORDERLY SEQUENCE. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS.
22. MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE TEMPORARILY PLACED OR STORED IN THE STREET, ALLEY, OR OTHER PUBLIC WAY, UNLESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN APPROVED TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN. APPROPRIATE CMS SHALL BE UTILIZED BASED ON SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES.
23. BULK STORAGE (I.E., INDIVIDUAL CONTAINERS OF 55 GALLONS OR GREATER) OF ALLOWED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR OTHER ALLOWED LIQUID SHALL REQUIRE ADEQUATE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT, OR EQUIVALENT PROTECTION, TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS ON-SITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM, OR OTHER FACILITIES.
24. NO CHEMICAL(S) HAVING THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER ARE TO BE STORED OR USED ON-SITE UNLESS PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S) IS GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE ECOM ADMINISTRATOR. IN GRANTING APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S), SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED.
25. ON AREAS OF EXPOSED SOIL, MINIMIZE DUST THROUGH THE APPROPRIATE APPLICATION OF WATER OR OTHER DUST SUPPRESSION TECHNIQUES. WATER APPLICATION MUST BE CONDUCTED IN A MANNER TO PREVENT DISCHARGE OFFSITE UNLESS AUTHORIZED BY A CDPS OR NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT.
26. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
27. FOR SITES WHERE A SOILS REPORT IS REQUIRED, THE APPROVED SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.
28. PERMIT HOLDER(S) AND THEIR AGENTS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE "COLORADO WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT" (TITLE 25, ARTICLE 8, CRS), AND THE "CLEAN WATER ACT" (33 USC 1344), IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2, AND ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, OR COUNTY AGENCIES, THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY.
29. AT LEAST TEN (10) DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB ONE (1) ACRE OR MORE OR LESS THAN 1 ACRE AND PART OF A LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT OR SALE THAT WOULD DISTURB 1 OR MORE ACRES, THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) SHALL SUBMIT A PERMIT APPLICATION FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE (C04000000 PERMIT) TO THE CDPHE WATER QUALITY DIVISION. THE APPLICATION CONTAINS CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF A SWMP, OF WHICH THIS GEC PLAN MAY BE A PART. FOR INFORMATION OR APPLICATION MATERIALS CONTACT:

EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

soil amendments and rototill them into the soil to a depth of 6 inches or more.

Topsoil should be salvaged during grading operations for use and spread on areas to be revegetated later. Topsoil should be viewed as an important resource to be utilized for vegetation establishment, due to its water-holding capacity, structure, texture, organic matter content, biological activity, and nutrient content. The rooting depth of most native grasses in the semi-arid Denver metropolitan area is 6 to 18 inches. At a minimum, the upper 6 inches of topsoil should be stripped, stockpiled, and ultimately respread across areas that will be revegetated.

Where topsoil is not available, subsoils should be amended to provide an appropriate plant-growth medium. Organic matter, such as well digested compost, can be added to improve soil characteristics conducive to plant growth. Other treatments can be used to adjust soil pH conditions when needed. Soil testing, which is typically inexpensive, should be completed to determine and optimize the types and amounts of amendments that are required.

If the disturbed ground surface is compacted, rip or rototill the surface prior to placing topsoil. If adding compost to the existing soil surface, rototilling is necessary. Surface roughening will assist in placement of a stable topsoil layer on steeper slopes, and allow infiltration and root penetration to greater depth.

Prior to seeding, the soil surface should be rough and the seedbed should be firm, but neither too loose nor compacted. The upper layer of soil should be in a condition suitable for seeding at the proper depth and conducive to plant growth. Seed-to-soil contact is the key to good germination.

Seed Mix for Temporary Vegetation

To provide temporary vegetative cover on disturbed areas which will not be paved, built upon, or fully landscaped or worked for an extended period (typically 30 days or more), plant an annual grass appropriate for the time of planting and mulch the planted areas. Annual grasses suitable for the Denver metropolitan area are listed in Table TS/PS-1. These are to be considered only as general recommendations when specific design guidance for a particular site is not available. Local governments typically specify seed mixes appropriate for their jurisdiction.

Seed Mix for Permanent Revegetation

To provide vegetative cover on disturbed areas that have reached final grade, a perennial grass mix should be established. Permanent seeding should be performed promptly (typically within 14 days) after reaching final grade. Each site will have different characteristics and a landscape professional or the local jurisdiction should be contacted to determine the most suitable seed mix for a specific site. In lieu of a specific recommendation, one of the perennial grass mixes appropriate for site conditions and growth season listed in Table TS/PS-2 can be used. The pure live seed (PLS) rates of application recommended in these tables are considered to be absolute minimum rates for seed applied using proper drill-seeding equipment.

If desired for wildlife habitat or landscape diversity, shrubs such as rubber rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*), fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*) and skunkbrush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*) could be added to the upland seedmixes at 0.25, 0.5 and 1 pound PLS/acre, respectively. In riparian zones, planting root stock of such species as American plum (*Prunus americana*), woods rose (*Rosa woodsii*), plains cottonwood (*Populus sargentii*), and willow (*Populus spp.*) may be considered. On non-topsoiled upland sites, a legume such as Ladak alfalfa at 1 pound PLS/acre can be included as a source of nitrogen for perennial grasses.

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EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

Table TS/PS-3. Seeding Dates for Annual and Perennial Grasses

Seeding Dates	Annual Grasses (Numbers in table reference species in Table TS/PS-1)		Perennial Grasses	
	Warm	Cool	Warm	Cool
January 1–March 15			✓	✓
March 16–April 30	4	1,2,3	✓	✓
May 1–May 15	4		✓	
May 16–June 30	4,5,6,7			
July 1–July 15	5,6,7			
July 16–August 31				
September 1–September 30		8,9,10,11		
October 1–December 31			✓	✓

Mulch

Cover seeded areas with mulch or an appropriate rolled erosion control product to promote establishment of vegetation. Anchor mulch by crimping, netting or use of a non-toxic tackifier. See the Mulching BMP Fact Sheet for additional guidance.

Maintenance and Removal

Monitor and observe seeded areas to identify areas of poor growth or areas that fail to germinate. Reseed and mulch these areas, as needed.

An area that has been permanently seeded should have a good stand of vegetation within one growing season if irrigated and within three growing seasons without irrigation in Colorado. Reseed portions of the site that fail to germinate or remain bare after the first growing season.

Seeded areas may require irrigation, particularly during extended dry periods. Targeted weed control may also be necessary.

Protect seeded areas from construction equipment and vehicle access.

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Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS) EC-2

Seeding dates for the highest success probability of perennial species along the Front Range are generally in the spring from April through early May and in the fall after the first of September until the ground freezes. If the area is irrigated, seeding may occur in summer months, as well. See Table TS/PS-3 for appropriate seeding dates.

Table TS/PS-1. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Various Temporary Annual Grasses

Species* (Common name)	Growth Season*	Pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS)/acre ^c	Planting Depth (inches)
1. Oats	Cool	35 - 50	1 - 2
2. Spring wheat	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
3. Spring barley	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
4. Annual ryegrass	Cool	10 - 15	½
5. Millet	Warm	3 - 15	½ - ¾
6. Sudangrass	Warm	5–10	½ - ¾
7. Sorghum	Warm	5–10	½ - ¾
8. Winter wheat	Cool	20–35	1 - 2
9. Winter barley	Cool	20–35	1 - 2
10. Winter rye	Cool	20–35	1 - 2
11. Triticale	Cool	25–40	1 - 2

^a Successful seeding of annual grass resulting in adequate plant growth will usually produce enough dead-plant residue to provide protection from wind and water erosion for an additional year. This assumes that the cover is not disturbed or mowed closer than 8 inches.

Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1 or where access limitations exist. When hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be applied as a separate operation, when practical, to prevent the seeds from being encapsulated in the mulch.

^b See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates. Irrigation, if consistently applied, may extend the use of cool season species during the summer months.

^c Seeding rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast, or increased by 50 percent if done using a Brillion Drill or by hydraulic seeding.

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Mulching (MU) EC-4

Description

Mulching consists of evenly applying straw, hay, shredded wood mulch, rock, bark or compost to disturbed soils and securing the mulch by crimping, tackifiers, netting or other measures. Mulching helps reduce erosion by protecting bare soil from rainfall impact, increasing infiltration, and reducing runoff. Although often applied in conjunction with temporary or permanent seeding, it can also be used for temporary stabilization of areas that cannot be reseeded due to seasonal constraints.

Mulch can be applied either using standard mechanical dry application methods or using hydromulching equipment that hydraulically applies a slurry of water, wood fiber mulch, and often a tackifier.

Appropriate Uses

Use mulch in conjunction with seeding to help protect the seedbed and stabilize the soil. Mulch can also be used as a temporary cover on low to mild slopes to help temporarily stabilize disturbed areas where growing season constraints prevent effective reseeding. Disturbed areas should be properly mulched and tacked, or seeded, mulched and tacked promptly after final grade is reached (typically within no longer than 14 days) on portions of the site not otherwise permanently stabilized.

Standard dry mulching is encouraged in most jurisdictions; however, hydromulching may not be allowed in certain jurisdictions or may not be allowed near waterways.

Do not apply mulch during windy conditions.

Design and Installation

Prior to mulching, surface-roughen areas by rolling with a crimping or punching type roller or by track walking. Track walking should only be used where other methods are impractical because track walking with heavy equipment typically compacts the soil.

A variety of mulches can be used effectively at construction sites. Consider the following:

Mulch	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	Moderate
Site/Material Management	No

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EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses

Common* Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season*	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
Alkalali Soil Seed Mix					
Alkali sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Cool	Bunch	1,750,000	0.25
Basin wildrye	<i>Elymus cinereus</i>	Cool	Bunch	165,000	2.5
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'</i>	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Jose tall wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongatum 'Jose'</i>	Cool	Bunch	79,000	7.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					17.75
Fertile Loamy Soil Seed Mix					
Ephriam crested wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum 'Ephriam'</i>	Cool	Sod	175,000	2.0
Dural hard fescue	<i>Festuca ovina 'duriuscula'</i>	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leysii 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'</i>	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	7.0
Total					15.5
High Water Table Soil Seed Mix					
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Cool	Sod	900,000	0.5
Redtop	<i>Agrostis alba</i>	Warm	Open sod	5,000,000	0.25
Reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Cool	Sod	68,000	0.5
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leysii 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Pathfinder switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum 'Pathfinder'</i>	Warm	Sod	389,000	1.0
Alkat tail wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongatum 'Alkat'</i>	Cool	Bunch	79,000	5.5
Total					10.75
Transition Turf Seed Mix^a					
Ruebens Canadian bluegrass	<i>Poa compressa 'Ruebens'</i>	Cool	Sod	2,500,000	0.5
Dural hard fescue	<i>Festuca ovina 'duriuscula'</i>	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Citation perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne 'Citation'</i>	Cool	Sod	247,000	3.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leysii 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Total					7.5

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EC-4 Mulching (MU)

- Clean, weed-free and seed-free cereal grain straw should be applied evenly at a rate of 2 tons per acre and must be tacked or fastened by a method suitable for the condition of the site. Straw mulch must be anchored (and not merely placed) on the surface. This can be accomplished mechanically by crimping or with the aid of tackifiers or nets. Anchoring with a crimping implement is preferred, and is the recommended method for areas flatter than 3:1. Mechanical crimpers must be capable of tucking the long mulch fibers into the soil to a depth of 3 inches without cutting them. An agricultural disk, while not an ideal substitute, may work if the disk blades are dull or blunted and set vertically; however, the frame may have to be weighted to afford proper soil penetration.
- Grass hay may be used in place of straw; however, because hay is comprised of the entire plant including seed, mulching with hay may seed the site with non-native grass species which might in turn out-compete the native seed. Alternatively, native species of grass hay may be purchased, but can be difficult to find and are more expensive than straw. Purchasing and utilizing a certified weed-free straw is an easier and less costly mulching method. When using grass hay, follow the same guidelines as for straw (provided above).
- On small areas sheltered from the wind and heavy runoff, spraying a tackifier on the mulch is satisfactory for holding it in place. For steep slopes and special situations where greater control is needed, erosion control blankets anchored with stakes should be used instead of mulch.
- Hydraulic mulching consists of wood cellulose fibers mixed with water and a tackifying agent and should be applied at a rate of no less than 1,500 pounds per acre (1,425 lbs of fibers mixed with at least 75 lbs of tackifier) with a hydraulic mulcher. For steeper slopes, up to 2000 pounds per acre may be required for effective hydroseeding. Hydromulch typically requires up to 24 hours to dry; therefore, it should not be applied immediately prior to inclement weather. Application to roads, waterways and existing vegetation should be avoided.
- Erosion control mats, blankets, or nets are recommended to help stabilize steep slopes (generally 3:1 and steeper) and waterways. Depending on the product, these may be used alone or in conjunction with grass or straw mulch. Normally, use of these products will be restricted to relatively small areas. Biodegradable mats made of straw and jute, straw-coconut, coconut fiber, or excelsior can be used instead of mulch. (See the ECM/TRM BMP for more information.)
- Some tackifiers or binders may be used to anchor mulch. Check with the local jurisdiction for allowed tackifiers. Manufacturer's recommendations should be followed at all times. (See the Soil Binder BMP for more information on general types of tackifiers.)
- Rock can also be used as mulch. It provides protection of exposed soils to wind and water erosion and allows infiltration of precipitation. An aggregate base course can be spread on disturbed areas for temporary or permanent stabilization. The rock mulch layer should be thick enough to provide full coverage of exposed soil on the area it is applied.

Maintenance and Removal

After mulching, the bare ground surface should not be more than 10 percent exposed. Reapply mulch, as needed, to cover bare areas.

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Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS) EC-2

Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses (cont.)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season*	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
Sandy Soil Seed Mix					
Blue grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Warm	Sod-forming bunchgrass	825,000	0.5
Camper little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium 'Camper'</i>	Warm	Bunch	240,000	1.0
Prairie sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	Warm	Open sod	274,000	1.0
Sand dropsseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Cool	Bunch	5,298,000	0.25
Vaughn sidecoats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula 'Vaughn'</i>	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					10.25
Heavy Clay, Rocky Foothill Seed Mix					
Ephriam crested wheatgrass ^d	<i>Agropyron cristatum 'Ephriam'</i>	Cool	Sod	175,000	1.5
Oahe Intermediate wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron intermedium 'Oahe'</i>	Cool	Sod	115,000	5.5
Vaughn sidecoats grama ^a	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula 'Vaughn'</i>	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leysii 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					17.5

^a All of the above seeding mixes and rates are based on drill seeding followed by crimped straw mulch. These rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast and should be increased by 50 percent if the seeding is done using a Brillion Drill or is applied through hydraulic seeding. Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1. If hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be done as a separate operation.

^b See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates.

^c If site is to be irrigated, the transition turf seed rates should be doubled.

^d Crested wheatgrass should not be used on slopes steeper than 6H to 1V.

^e Can substitute 0.5 lbs PLS of blue grama for the 2.0 lbs PLS of Vaughn sidecoats grama.

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FALCON RESERVE FILING NO. 1

GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

PROJECT NO. 43-144

DATE: 10/16/2025

SCALE: HORIZONTAL: N/A VERTICAL: N/A

DESIGNED BY: GT DRAWN BY: GT CHECKED BY: VAS

SHEET 26 OF 27

PCM 19

212 N WAHATCH AVE, STE 305
COLORADO SPRINGS CO 80903
PHONE: 719.555.5465

CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ, COLORADO P.E. NO. 37160

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

37160 07/29/26 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

REVISIONS:	NO.	DATE:	BY:	DESCRIPTION:	APPROVED BY:	DATE:

THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE, OR LIABLE FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES TO THE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARE OF THESE PLANS.

CAUTION

Rough Cut Street Control (RCS) EC-9

Description

Rough cut street controls are rock or earthen berms placed along dirt roadways that are under construction or used for construction access. These temporary berms intercept sheet flow and divert runoff from the roadway, and control erosion by minimizing concentration of flow and reducing runoff velocity.

Appropriate Uses

Appropriate uses include:

- Temporary dirt construction roadways that have not received roadbase.
- Roadways under construction that will not be paved within 14 days of final grading, and that have not yet received roadbase.

Design and Installation

Rough cut street controls are designed to redirect sheet flow off the dirt roadway to prevent water from concentrating and eroding the soil. These controls consist of runoff barriers that are constructed at intervals along the road. These barriers are installed perpendicular to the longitudinal slope from the outer edge of the roadside swale to the crown of the road. The barriers are positioned alternately from the right and left side of the road to allow construction traffic to pass in the lane not barred. If construction traffic is expected to be congested and a vehicle tracking control has been constructed, rough-cut street controls may be omitted for 400 feet from the entrance. Runoff from the controls should be directed to another stormwater BMP such as a roadside swale with check dams once removed from the roadway. See Detail RCS-1 for additional information.

Maintenance and Removal

Inspect street controls for erosion and stability. If rills are forming in the roadway or cutting through the control berms, place the street controls at shorter intervals. If earthen berms are used, periodic recompaction may be necessary. When rock berms are used, repair and/or replace as necessary when damaged. Street controls may be removed 14 days prior to road surfacing and paving.

Rough Cut Street Control		
Functions		
Erosion Control	Yes	
Sediment Control		Moderate
Site/Material Management		No



Photograph RCS-1. Rough cut street controls.

November 2010 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 RCS-1

EC-9 Rough Cut Street Control (RCS)

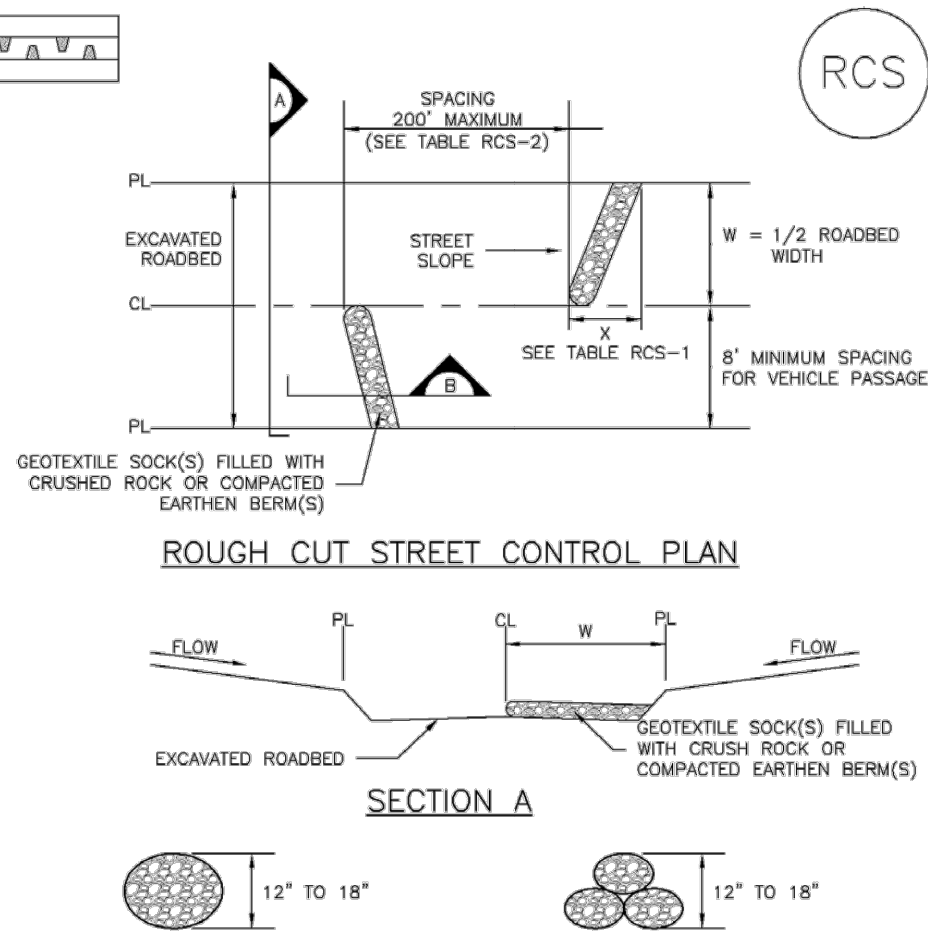


TABLE RCS-1		
W (FT)	X (FT)	
20-30	5	
31-40	7	
41-50	9	
51-60	10.5	
61-70	12	

TABLE RCS-2		
LONGITUDINAL STREET SLOPE (%)	SPACING (FT)	
		NOT TYPICALLY NEEDED
4-2	2	200
3	4	150
4	5	100
5	6	50
7	8	25
8	8	25

RCS-1. ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL

RCS-2 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

Rough Cut Street Control (RCS) EC-9

ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LOCATION OF ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL MEASURES.
- ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL SHALL BE INSTALLED AFTER A ROAD HAS BEEN CUT IN, AND WILL NOT BE PAVED FOR MORE THAN 14 DAYS OR FOR TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ROADS THAT HAVE NOT RECEIVED ROAD BASE.

ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE NOTES

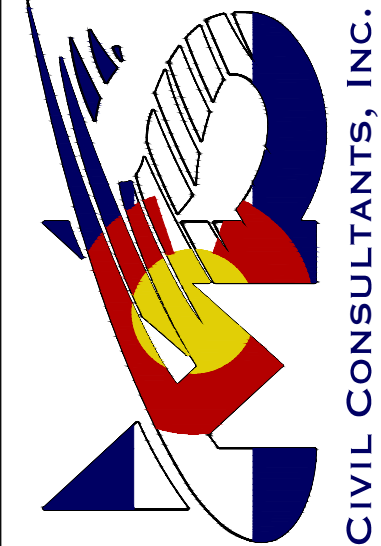
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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.

November 2010 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 RCS-3

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