

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)
for
208 CUNNINGHAM DRIVE, COLORADO SPRINGS

Prepared for:

Fountain Valley Salvation
Army CoBRs
208 Cunningham Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80911

Prepared by:



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Qualified Stormwater Manager: TBD

Contractor: TBD

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General SWMP Notes:

1. There are no existing streams, wetlands, or other surface waters within 50 feet of the construction limits.
2. There are no dedicated asphalt / concrete batch plants proposed.
3. There are no anticipated allowable non-stormwater discharges from this site (no groundwater, springs, irrigation, discharge covered by CDPHE Low Risk Guidance, etc.).

208 CUNNINGHAM DRIVE, COLORADO SPRINGS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)

I. QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER

A. Qualified Stormwater Manager

Contractor: TBD

B. Applicant / Contact Information

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II. SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLAN

A. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures:

- The primary objective in responding to a spill is to quickly contain the material(s) and prevent or minimize their migration into storm water runoff and conveyance systems. If the release has impacted on-site storm water, it is critical to contain the released materials on site and prevent their release into receiving waters.
- Spill Response Procedures:
 - Notify site superintendent immediately when a spill, or the threat of a spill, is observed. The superintendent shall assess the situation and determine the appropriate response.
 - If spills represent an imminent threat of escaping on-site facilities and entering the receiving waters, site personnel shall respond immediately to contain the release and notify the superintendent after the situation has stabilized.
 - The site superintendent, or his designee, shall be responsible for completing a spill reporting form and for reporting the spill to the appropriate agency.
 - Spill response equipment shall be inspected and maintained as necessary to replace any materials used in spill response activities.
- Spill kits shall be on-hand at all fueling sites. Spill kit location(s) shall be reported to the SWMP Administrator.
- Absorbent materials shall be on-hand at all fueling areas for use in containing inadvertent spills. Containers shall be on-hand at all fueling sites for disposal of used absorbents.
- Recommended components of spill kits include the following:
 - Oil absorbent pads (one bale)

- Oil absorbent booms (40 feet)
- 55-gallon drums (2)
- 9-mil plastic bags (10)
- Personal protective equipment including gloves and goggles.

B. Notification Procedures:

- In the event of an accident or spill, the SWMP Administrator shall be notified as a minimum.
- Depending on the nature of the spill material involved, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (24-hour spill reporting line: 877-518-5608), downstream water users, or other agencies may also need to be notified.
- Any spill of oil which 1) violates water quality standards, 2) produces a “sheen” on a surface water, or 3) causes a sludge or emulsion, or any hazardous substance release, or hazardous waste release which exceeds the reportable quantity, must be reported immediately by telephone to the National Response Center Hotline at (800)-424-8802.

III. MATERIALS HANDLING

A. General Materials Handling Practices:

- Potential pollutants shall be stored and used in a manner consistent with the manufacturer’s instructions in a secure location. To the extent practical, material storage areas should not be located near storm drain inlets and should be equipped with covers, roofs, or secondary containment as required to prevent storm water from contacting stored materials.
- Chemicals that are not compatible shall be stored and segregated areas so that spilled materials cannot combine and react.
- Disposal of materials shall be in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions and applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
- Materials no longer required for construction shall be removed from the site as soon as possible.

B. Adequate garbage, construction waste, and sanitary waste handling and disposal facilities shall be provided as necessary to keep the site clear of obstruction and Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs) clear and functional.

C. Specific Materials Handling Practices:

- All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, that occur on-site during construction shall be handled in a way that does not contaminate storm water.
- All chemicals including liquid products, petroleum products, water treatment chemicals, and wastes stored on site shall be covered and contained and protected from vandalism.
- Maintenance and repair of all equipment and vehicles involving oil changes, hydraulic system drain down, de-greasing operations, fuel tank drain down and removal, and other activities which may result in the accidental release of contaminants, shall be conducted under cover during wet weather and on an impervious surface to prevent release of contaminants onto the ground. Materials spilled during maintenance operations shall be cleaned up immediately and properly disposed of.
- Wheel wash water shall be settled and discharged on site by infiltration. Wheel wash water shall not be discharged to the storm water system.
- Application of agricultural chemicals, including fertilizers and pesticides, shall be conducted in a manner and ad application rates that will not result in loss of chemical to storm water runoff. Follow manufacturer’s recommendations for application rates and procedures.

- pH-modifying sources shall be managed to prevent contamination of runoff and storm water collected on site. The most common sources of pH-modifying materials are bulk cement, cement kiln dust (CKD), fly ash, new concrete washing and curing waters, waste streams generated from concrete grinding and sawing, exposed aggregate processes, and concrete pumping and mixer washout waters.

D. Equipment maintenance and fueling: Contractor shall implement appropriate spill prevention and response procedures

E. Concrete Wash Water: Unless confined in a pre-defined, bermed containment area, the cleaning of concrete truck delivery chutes is prohibited at the job site. The discharge of water containing waste cement to the storm drainage system is prohibited.

IV. POTENTIAL SOURCES OF POLLUTION

Potential pollutant sources will be addressed as follows:

POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES

Potential Pollution Sources	Possible Site Contributions of Pollutants to Stormwater Discharges	Location
All disturbed and stored soils	Stockpiles of fill from site excavations, topsoil stockpiles.	Stockpiles
Vehicle tracking of sediments	See GEC Plans for vehicle entrance and exits. Vehicle tracking control pads will be installed and maintained at all construction access points.	VTC (per GEC Plans)
Management of contaminated soils	No contaminated soils are expected to be encountered.	N/A
Loading and unloading operations	Loading and unloading of construction materials	TBD*
Outdoor storage activities (building material, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.)	Stockpiles and equipment storage areas (no fertilizers, petroleum or chemical products will be stored on-site).	TBD*
Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling	Fueling will occur on-site using mobile equipment (will not be stored on-site). Equipment maintenance will occur off-site	TBD*
Significant dust or particulate-generating processes	Vehicle tracking, soil removed from excavation, stockpiles.	TBD*
Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc.	All equipment maintenance will occur off-site. No fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, and/or solvents will be used or stored on-site.	TBD*
On-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters, etc.)	All waste will be removed from site as soon as possible, and disposed of at a permitted off-site disposal site	TBD*
Concrete truck/equipment washing, including the concrete truck chute and associated fixtures and equipment	Properly contained concrete washout areas may be designated and maintained within the site, based on construction phasing.	CWA
Dedicated asphalt and concrete batch plants	No dedicated asphalt or concrete batch plants are planned on-site.	N/A
Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets	Worker trash will be removed from the site as soon as possible. Portable toilets will be utilized and maintained as required based on construction phasing.	TBD*

Other areas or procedures where potential spills can occur	Petroleum releases from equipment are possible.	TBD*
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* Contractor to add locations of any items not specified at this time*

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROL MEASURES

Narrative Description of Appropriate Stormwater Controls and Measures

Construction Phasing

Phase 1 – Mobilization, Clearing & Grubbing Operations

Clearing and grubbing will be completed prior to initial overlot grading activities for this site. Perimeter control measures will be installed prior to the start of construction operations. These perimeter controls will include construction and silt fencing and a vehicle tracking control pad.

Phase 2 – Earthwork, Grading, and Storm Installation

Major earthwork activities will include overlot grading, backfill, and compaction, utility construction, and rough and final grading for site improvements.

Phase 3 – Paving and Final Grading Activities

This phase will include final grading of porous landscape detention and landscape areas. Appropriate temporary SCM’s will be maintained until vegetation is re-established throughout the site.

Phase 4 – Stabilization

All disturbed areas within the project will be revegetated. The specific revegetation requirements will include the following:

- Landscape plantings – per porous landscape detention
- Native seeding – all other disturbed areas

Phase 5 – Removal of Temporary Control Measures

Temporary sediment control measures shall remain in place until vegetation has been adequately established to prevent erosion from storm runoff. Once adequate vegetation has been established, the temporary erosion control measures will be removed and disposed of off-site.

SCM’s for Stormwater Pollution Prevention (See GEC Plans):

Phase	SCM
Clearing and Grubbing necessary for perimeter controls	VTC’s
Initiation of perimeter controls	SF
Remaining clearing and grubbing	SR
Site Grading	CWA / SSA
Bioretention	BR
Stabilization	SM
Removal of erosion control measures	

SCM’s Descriptions:

Stabilized Staging Area (SSA): A stabilized staging area will be located on the southwest corner of the site. Construction trailers, portable toilets, and material storage will occur within this staging area.

Concrete Washout Area (CWA): A concrete washout area will be located near the exit of the site by the VTC. 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. The CWA will receive wash water from the washing of tools and concrete mixer chutes, liquid concrete waste from dump trucks, mobile batch mixers, or pump trucks. Surface discharges of concrete washout water from construction sites are prohibited.

Construction Exit (CE) or Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC): A temporary stone construction exit with wheel wash (vehicle tracking control) will be installed at the two proposed access points to the private drives to the west and north as shown on the attached CSWMP. This will prevent mud from being carried into the surrounding roadways by construction vehicles. The area of the entrance shall be cleared of all vegetation, roots, and other material. Stone shall be placed to the specified dimensions and added as warranted during construction. As required, a water tanker shall be transported to the site to wash off tires and undercarriages of the vehicles with water, without detergent, in order to remove loose dirt and mud. The wash water will be collected and routed to a sediment trapping device for treatment prior to discharging into any surface water. If the gravel in the construction entrance is clogged with sediment, it will be removed, washed, and placed back in the wash rack. Wash-out from concrete trucks will occur at a designated location within the perimeter controls of the site.

Construction Fence (CF): A construction fence can be used to delineate the site perimeter and locations within the site where access is restricted to protect natural resources such as wetlands, waterbodies, trees, and other natural areas of the site that should not be disturbed. If natural resource protection is an objective, then the construction fencing should be used in combination with other perimeter control BMPs such as silt fence, sediment control logs or similar measures.

Surface Roughening (SR): Surface roughening can be used to provide temporary stabilization of disturbed areas, such as when revegetation cannot be immediately established due to seasonal planting limitations. Surface roughening is not a stand-alone BMP, and should be used in conjunction with other erosion and sediment controls. Surface roughening is often implemented in conjunction with grading and is typically performed using heavy construction equipment to track the surface. Be aware that tracking with heavy equipment will also compact soils, which is not desirable in areas that will be revegetated. Scarifying, tilling, or ripping are better surface roughening techniques in locations where revegetation is planned. Roughening is not effective in very sandy soils and cannot be effectively performed in rocky soil.

Silt Fence (SF): Silt Fence will be installed around the site as shown on the attached CSWMP. Silt fence will be installed along the limits of construction in order to protect adjacent areas until re-vegetation is established and the soil stabilized. The silt fence and/or super silt fence shall be checked on a routine basis for deterioration and other problems. Any fence damage or fabric deterioration shall be repaired by the end of the day. When accumulated sediment begins to bulge the fence, or reaches a depth of one half the fence height, the sediment will be removed and spread on designated upland areas of the site.

Stockpiling (SP): Silt Fence, sediment control log, or approved substitute, is to be located along the extents of the stockpile area in order to protect surrounding areas from sedimentation. Soils that will be stockpiled for more than thirty (30) days shall be protected from wind and water erosion within fourteen (14) days of stockpile construction. Stabilization and protection of the stockpile may be accomplished by any of the following: Mulching, Temporary/Permanent Revegetation Operations, Chemical Soil Stabilizer Application (requires WMD approval), or erosion control matting/Geotextiles. If stockpiles are located within 100 feet of a drainageway, additional sediment controls such as temporary dikes or silt fence shall be required.

Seeding and Mulching (SM): 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.

Street Sweeping: Where sediment is transported onto a paved or public road surface, the road surface will be cleaned thoroughly at the end of each day. Sediment shall be removed by shoveling or sweeping, and transported to a sediment control disposal area. If necessary, street washing is allowed following removal of sediment in the above manner.

Proposed Sequence of Major Activities / Timing Schedule

The anticipated start and completion time period of the construction activities is from October, 2024 through December, 2024. The estimated schedule for erosion control activities is as follows:

- Install Initial SCM's: October, 2024
- Site Grading: October-November, 2024
- Seeding & Mulching: November-December, 2024
- Final Stabilization: January, 2025

Erosion and Sediment Controls:

- 1) Structural Practices / Control Measures (all structural Control Measures shall conform to ECM / DCM and MHFD standards and details):
 - a. Silt fence at toe of slope along downstream limits of disturbed areas
- 2) Non-Structural Practices:
 - Preserve existing vegetation beyond limits of work
 - Temporary seeding of areas to remain disturbed for significant periods of time
 - Permanent seeding/mulching (SM) upon completion of rough grading

Other Controls:

- Contractor shall dispose of all waste materials at a permitted off-site disposal site.
- Vehicle tracking pads will be installed at all access points to limit off-site soil tracking.
- Street Sweeping: Contractor shall perform street sweeping following storm events and as required to keep adjoining public streets clean.

Control Measure / SCM Details:

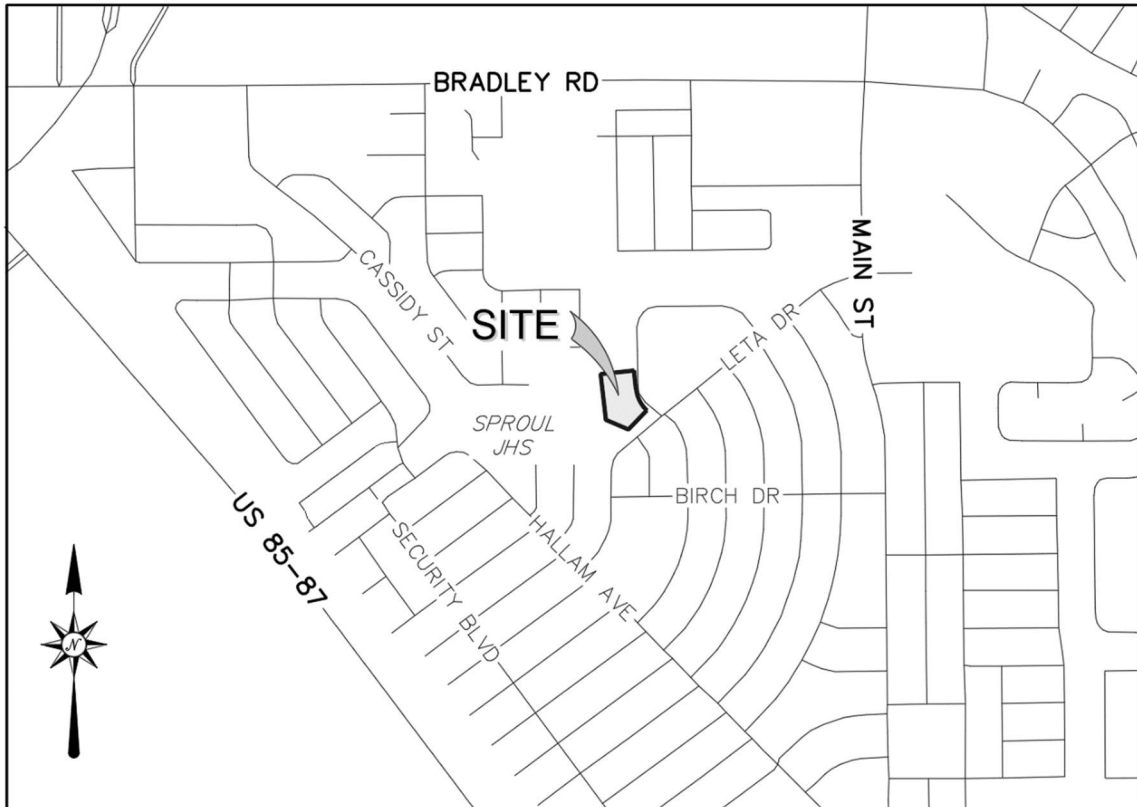
- Refer to Standard SCM Details in GEC Plans.
- Refer to additional Standard Details in MHFD Volume 3 where applicable.

VI. SITE DESCRIPTION

A. Nature of Construction Activity

- The 208 Cunningham Drive Site is proposing a paved parking lot and a full infiltration bioretention pond in El Paso County, Colorado. The site is 2.04 acres and currently consists of one existing building for the Salvation Army. The site is located on Lot 4, Block 5, 1 Refill Security, Colorado Addition 4 within a portion of the Northeast Quarter of Section 11, Township 15 South, Range 66 West of the Sixth P.M., with Cunningham Drive ROW to the east, Sprout Junior High School to the west, a single-family home to both the north and south of the site. Site development activities will include site grading, asphalt paving, and associated improvements.

- B. Proposed sequence of major activities:
- Mobilization / implementation of SCM's
 - Clearing and grubbing
 - Rough grading
 - Final grading
 - Parking lot paving
- C. Total site area = 2.04-acres; Projected disturbed area = 0.81-acres (approx.)
- D. Soil erosion potential and potential impacts upon discharge:
- On-site soils are comprised primarily of "Blakeland series" soils, which are characterized as well-drained loamy sand with rapid permeability, slow surface runoff rates, and moderate hazard of erosion (Hydrologic Soils Group A).
 - Potential impacts upon discharge : NA, no outfall proposed
- E. Existing vegetation on site:
- Sparse grasses and trees (approx. 55% coverage, based on site inspection)
- F. Allowable non-stormwater components of discharge: none anticipated
- G. Receiving water: The project lies within drainage basin Security FOF02800 which ultimately discharges to Fountain Creek (ultimate receiving water).
- H. Stream Crossings: There are no stream crossings located within the construction site boundary.



VICINITY MAP
SCALE: 1" = 1,000'

VII. SITE MAP

- SWMP Maps are provided on the attached GEC Plans
- Qualified Stormwater Manager shall update SWMP Maps as required based on field conditions throughout the project.
- Contractor shall update and annotate the SWMP Maps to show the location of the construction trailer, stabilized staging area, CWA, and other items as these locations are determined on site.

VIII. FINAL STABILIZATION AND LONG-TERM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

- A. Permanent seeding will be provided to achieve long-term stabilization of the site.
- B. Seed Mix: "Foothills Mix" or approved equal
- C. Seeding Application Rate: Drill seed 0.25" to 0.5" into the soil. In small areas not accessible to a

drill, hand broadcast at double the rate and rake 0.25” to 0.5” into the soil. Apply seed at the following rates:

- Dryland: 20-25 lbs/acre
- Irrigated: 40 lbs/acre

D. Soil Stabilization Practices:

- Mulching Application: Apply 1-1/2 tons of certified weed free hay per acre mechanically crimped into the soil in combination with an organic mulch tackifier. On slopes and ditches requiring a blanket, the blanket shall be placed in lieu of mulch and mulch tackifier.

E. Soil Conditioning and Fertilizer Requirements:

- Soil conditioner, organic amendment shall be applied to all seeded areas at 3 CY / 1000 SF.
- Fertilizer shall consist of 90% fungal biomass (mycelium) and 10% potassium-magnesia with a grade of 6-1-3 or approved equal. Fertilizer shall be applied as recommended by seed supplier.

F. Final stabilization is reached when all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plant density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels, or equivalent permanent, physical erosion reduction methods have been employed. The porous landscape detention is not to be installed until the site has been fully stabilized.

G. Structural Control Measures:

- Seeding and Landscaping for site stabilization
- Full Infiltration Bioretention

H. Non-Structural Control Measures:

- Proper Housekeeping Procedures
- Proper Spill Containment Procedures

IX. INSPECTION REPORTS

A. Qualified Stormwater Manager: Designated Inspector shall be a Qualified Stormwater Manager per CDPHE criteria.

B. Inspection Frequency:

- Contractor shall inspect SCMs bi-weekly as a minimum, and immediately (within 24 hours) after any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion (i.e. that results in stormwater running across the ground), to ensure that SCMs are maintained in effective operating condition.

C. Inspection Procedures:

Site Inspection / Observation Items:

- Construction site perimeter and discharge points (including discharges into a storm sewer system)
- All disturbed areas
- Areas used for material / waste storage that are exposed to precipitation.
- Other areas having a significant potential for stormwater pollution, such as demolition areas or concrete washout locations, or locations where vehicles enter or leave the site.
- Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the SWMP.

- Any other structural SCMs that may require maintenance, such as secondary containment around fuel tanks, or the condition of spill response kits.

D. Inspection Requirements:

- Determine if there is any evidence of, or potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
- Review SCMs to determine if they still meet design and operational criteria in the SWMP, and if they continue to adequately control pollutants at the site.
- Upgrade and/or revise any SCMs not operating in accordance with the SWMP and update the SWMP to reflect any revisions.

SCM Maintenance / Replacement and Failed SCMs:

- Contractor shall remove sediment that has been collected by perimeter controls, such as silt fence and inlet protection, on a regular basis to prevent failure of SCMs, and remove potential of sediment from being discharged from the site in the event of SCM failure.
- Removed sediment must be moved to an appropriate location where it will not become an additional pollutant source and should never be placed in ditches or streams.
- Contractor shall update Erosion Control Plans / SWMP Maps and SWMP Plan as required with any new SCMs added during the construction period.
- Contractor shall address SCMs that have failed or have the potential to fail without maintenance or modifications, as soon as possible, immediately in most cases, to prevent discharge of pollutants.

E. Inspection Reports:

- Contractor shall maintain records of all inspection reports, including signed inspection logs, at the project site. SWMP records shall be located in the project trailer.
- Inspection logs shall be signed by the Qualified Stormwater Manager.
- Permittee shall document inspection results and maintain a record of the results for a period of 3 years following expiration or inactivation of permit coverage.
- Site inspection records shall include the following:
 - Inspection date
 - Name and title of personnel making the inspection, along with Inspector's signature.
 - Location of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site.
 - Location(s) of SCMs that need to be maintained.
 - Location(s) of SCMs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location.
 - Location(s) where additional SCMs are needed that were not in place at the time of inspection.
 - Deviations from the minimum inspection schedule
 - Notations regarding updates and revisions to SWMP Maps based on field conditions.

Note: This project does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity.