



**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
LATIGO TRAILS FILING NO. 9**

Prepared For (Applicant):

BRJM, LLC
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Prepared By:

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Qualified Stormwater Manager:

To Be Determined

Contractor:

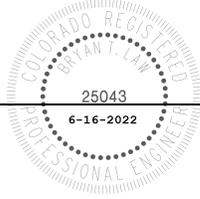
To Be Determined

June, 2022

El Paso County PCD File No.:
SF2136

ENGINEER OF RECORD:

The Stormwater Management Plan was prepared under my direction and supervision and is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Said Plan has been prepared according to the criteria established by the County and State for Stormwater Management Plans.



06/16/2022

Bryan Law, P.E.

Date

Registered Professional Engineer

State of Colorado No. 25043

For and on behalf of JR Engineering, LLC.

REVIEW ENGINEER:

The Stormwater Management Plan was reviewed and found to meet the checklist requirements except where otherwise noted or allowed by an approved deviation request.

Review Engineer

Date

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1. Applicant / Contact Information

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SWMP Administrator: To Be Determined

Contractor: To Be Determined

2. Site Description and Location

The site is located in the southern quarter of Section S17, Township 12 South, Range 64 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado. Latigo Trails – Filing No. 9 is a 106.62 acre, single family-development and is comprised of 39 lots and associated infrastructure. Lot 1–Lot 39 will be an rural subdivision proposed for RR-2.5 zoning. The site is bounded by existing Latigo Trails – Filing 2 residential subdivision to the north, existing Londonderry Drive to the east, future Meridian Ranch residential subdivision to the south, and private residential parcels 4218000011 and 4218000012 to the west. The nearest street intersection of Buffalo River Trail and Oregon Wagon Trail is located approximately 750 feet northeast of the northeastern corner of the site boundary. See Appendix A for a vicinity map.

Latigo Trails is currently partially undeveloped. The existing ground cover is sparse vegetation and open space. The development of the proposed site will include implementation of BMPs, site grading, utility and storm installation, roadway paving, associated residential site development, and removal of temporary BMPs. Refer to the GEC plans in Appendix C for the phasing of BMPs.

Site details:

- a. Estimated total area to undergo disturbance: 16.87 acres
 - i. Offsite grading for this project: 4.24 acres
- b. Estimated 100-year runoff coefficients:
 - i. Historic: C = 0.36
 - ii. Developed: C = 0.41
- c. Soil Type: Site soils consist of Stapleton sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes and

Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent; the soils are classified as Hydrologic Soils Group B and A, respectively. Group B Soils have a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet, which have a moderate runoff potential. Soil Group A have a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet with a high rate of water transmission. Refer to Appendix B for a soils map. Eroded soil may adversely impact downstream drainage ways. BMP's will be installed and maintained to mitigate adverse impacts due to soil erosion.

- d. Receiving Waters: Geick Ranch Tributary 1 – via overland flow or controlled release from Southern Pond Full-Spectrum Outlet Structure
- e. Soil erosion potential and potential impacts upon discharge:
 - i. Conduct land-disturbing activities in a manner that effectively reduces accelerated soil erosion and reduces sediment movement and deposition off site.
 - ii. Schedule construction activities to minimize the total amount of soil exposed at any given time.
 - iii. Establish temporary or permanent cover on areas that have been disturbed as soon as practical after grading is completed.
 - iv. Design and construct temporary or permanent facilities to limit the flow of water to non-erosive velocities for the conveyance of water around, through or from the disturbed area.
 - v. Remove sediment caused by accelerated soil erosion from surface runoff water before it leaves the site.
 - vi. Stabilize disturbed areas with permanent vegetative cover and provide permanent storm water quality control measures for the post-construction condition.
- f. Existing vegetation: Native meadow grasses (approximately 60% coverage), determined using a combination of visual field verification and aerial inspection.
- g. Location and description of potential pollution sources: Potential sources of pollution include: Onsite waste management, portable toilets, onsite vehicle fueling, and outdoor storage, vehicle tracking pads, dust management, and temporary stock pile. The locations of these sources are shown in the GEC plans in Appendix C or will be determined by the contractor.
 - i. Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets – Clean up litter and debris from the construction site daily and worker trash receptacles will be located by entrance/exit for easy removal/replace access. All portable toilets should be kept a minimum of 50 feet from a storm drain inlet or drainage course and secured to the ground. Toilets will be cleaned regularly and inspected daily for any spills or leaks. Waste disposal bins will be reasonably maintained at regular intervals to check for leaks and overflow capacity, and will be emptied routinely to prevent overflow.
 - ii. Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc. – oil, grease, coolants, etc. that leak onto the soil or impervious surface should be cleaned up as soon as possible and on-site personnel notified.
 - iii. Vehicle, equipment maintenance, and fueling – all designated fueling and

maintenance areas shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage course whenever possible. If the fueling area is located on a pervious surface, the area shall be covered with a non-pervious lining so as to prevent soil contamination by way of infiltration. Any spillage shall be cleaned up immediately.

- iv. Raw materials, intermediate products, byproducts, process residuals, Finished products, containers, and materials storage areas can be sources of pollutants such as metals, oils and grease, sediment and other contaminants. Where practical, conduct operations indoors. Where impractical, select an appropriate temporary or permanent covering to reduce exposure of materials to rainfall and runoff.
- v. Vehicle tracking controls (VTC) 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. With aggregate vehicle tracking controls, ensure rock and debris from this area do not enter the public right-of-way. Inspect the VTC for degradation and replace aggregate or material used for a stabilized entrance/exit as needed.
- vi. Wind erosion and dust control BMPs help to keep soil particles from entering the air as a result of land disturbing construction activities. Dust control measures should be used on any site where dust poses a problem to air quality. Dust control is important to control for the health of construction workers and surrounding waterbodies.
- vii. 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. Soils stockpiled for an extended period (typically for more than 30 days) mulched with a temporary grass cover once the stockpile is placed (typically within 21 days). An area that will remain in an interim state for over 60 days must also be seeded. 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). Refer to DCM Vol 2 – Section 3.2- General principles - Basic Grading, Erosion and Stormwater Quality Requirements and General Prohibitions #16 for more information.
- h. Spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants: Not applicable for this site since there will be no dedicated batch plants.
- i. Street sweeping or vacuuming should be conducted when there is noticeable sediment accumulation on roadways adjacent to the construction site. Typically, this will be concentrated at the entrance/exit to the construction site. Well-maintained stabilized construction entrances and vehicle tracking controls can help reduce the necessary frequency of street sweeping and vacuuming.
- j. Location and description of anticipated non-stormwater components of discharge: There will be a concrete washout area (CWA) where the cleaning of concrete trucks could produce a non-stormwater discharge. Proper installation and maintenance of the CWA will not allow runoff from this area. Another potential source of non-stormwater discharge could be the irrigation of permanent seeding

- (PS). Irrigation will be kept at a rate so as to not create runoff.
- k. Existing basin drainage patterns are generally from northeast to southwest by way of sheet flow.
 - l. Receiving water: Flows from the ponds will be released across the southern boundary, where flows will follow existing drainage patterns. Runoff from the site will follow historic drainage patterns in the Gieck Ranch drainage basin.
 - m. There are no streams that cross the project site.

3. Proposed Sequence of Major Activities

The project will follow standard construction sequences for construction, i.e., clearing and grubbing, over excavation, roadside grading, utility installation, and street paving.

The contractor will be responsible for implementing and maintaining the erosion and sediment control measures described in this document and the accompanying design drawings. The contractor may designate these tasks to certain subcontractors as they see fit, but the ultimate responsibility for implementing these controls and their proposed function at each phase of the project remains with the contractor.

The order of major activities (with estimated completion dates) will be as follows:

1. Install VTC and other perimeter soil erosion control measures (Fall 2022).
2. Clear and rough grade for improvements (Fall 2022).
3. Place Seed and Mulch (Spring 2023).
4. Clean up and final stabilization (Spring 2023).

4. BMPs for Stormwater Pollution Prevention

See GEC plans in Appendix C for BMP locations and detail sheets.

a. Erosion and Sediment Controls

i. Structural BMPs:

1. Sediment basins (SB) to collect runoff before it enters receiving waters (initial, interim), see custom design in Appendix C
2. Silt fence (SF) along downstream limits of disturbed areas to filter sediment from runoff (initial, interim)
3. Stabilized staging area (SSA) near site entrance to consolidate construction equipment in a stabilized location (initial, interim)
4. Construction fence (CF) to identify limits of construction (LOC) where silt fence is not needed (initial, interim)
5. Vehicle tracking control (VTC) at site entrance to prevent sediment from leaving the site via vehicle tires (initial, interim)
6. Rough Cut Street Control (RCS) is material placed after a road has been cut and before base has been installed for paving (initial)
7. Erosion Control Blanket (ECB) is used on slopes greater than a 3:1 slope (interim)

8. Turf Reinforcement Mat (TRM) is used in swales with velocity greater than 5 ft/s, installed to wetted surface
 9. Temporary stock pile (TSP) to consolidate materials such as topsoil in a controlled area bounded by silt fence (interim)
 10. Inlet protection (IP) around culvert entrances (interim, final)
 11. Outlet protection (OP) at culvert outlets (interim, final)
 12. Concrete washout area (CWA) to allow a controlled area for concrete trucks to be washed (initial, interim)
 13. Temporary Swale (TSW) to Convey runoff to sediment basins (initial, interim)
 14. Straw Bale Barrier (STB) to be used as check dams in swales to slow and filter sediment from runoff (initial, interim)
 15. Sediment Control Logs (SCL) to slow and filter sediment from runoff, to be placed behind sidewalks (initial, interim)
- ii. Non-structural BMPs:
 1. Mulching (MU) to stabilize soils and promote seed growth (final)
 2. Permanent seeding (PS) to stabilize disturbed areas (final)
- b. Materials Handling and Spill Prevention
- i. General Materials Handling Practices:
 1. 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 in segregated areas so that spilled materials cannot combine and react.
 2. Disposal of materials shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
 3. Materials no longer required for construction shall be removed from the site as soon as possible.
 4. Adequate garbage, construction waste, and sanitary waste handling and disposal facilities shall be provided as necessary to keep the site clear of obstruction and BMPs clear and functional.
 - ii. Specific Materials Handling Practices
 1. All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, that occur onsite during construction shall be handled in a way that does not contaminate storm water.
 2. All chemicals including liquid products, petroleum products, water treatment chemicals, and wastes stored onsite shall be covered and protected from vandalism.
 3. Maintenance, fueling, and repair of all equipment and vehicles involving oil changes, hydraulic system drain down, degreasing 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.

4. Wheel wash water shall be settled and discharged onsite by infiltration.
5. Application of agricultural chemicals, including fertilizers and pesticides, shall be conducted in a manner and at application rates that will not result in loss of chemical to storm water runoff. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for application rates and procedures.
6. pH-modifying sources shall be managed to prevent contamination of runoff and storm water collected onsite. 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.

iii. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

1. 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 onsite storm water, it is critical to contain the released materials onsite and prevent their release into receiving waters.
2. Spill Response Procedures:
 - a. 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.
 - b. If spills represent an imminent threat of escaping onsite facilities and entering the receiving waters, site personnel shall respond immediately to contain the release and notify the superintendent after the situation has stabilized.
 - c. The site superintendent, or his/her designee, shall be responsible for completing a spill reporting form and for reporting the spill to the appropriate agency.
 - d. Spill response equipment shall be inspected and maintained as necessary to replace any materials used in spill response activities.
3. Spill kits shall be on-hand at all fueling sites. Spill kit location(s) shall be reported to the SWMP administrator.
4. 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.
5. Recommended components of spill kits include the following:
 - a. Oil absorbent pads (one bale)
 - b. Oil absorbent booms (40 feet)
 - c. 55-gallon drums (2)

- d. 9-mil plastic bags (10)
- e. Personal protective equipment including gloves and goggles
- 6. 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.
- 7. Notification procedures:
 - a. In the event of an accident or spill, the SWMP administrator shall be notified.
 - b. Depending on the nature of the spill material involved, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (24-hour spill reporting line: 887-518-5608), downstream water users, or other agencies may also need to be notified.
 - c. 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.

5. Final Stabilization and Long-Term Stormwater Management

- a. Permanent seeding will be provided to achieve long-term stabilization of the site.
- b. Seed Mix: Sand dropseed, 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:
 - i. Dryland: 20-25 lbs/acre
 - ii. Irrigated: 40 lbs/acre
- d. Soil stabilization Practices:
 - i. 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 much and mulch tackifier.
- e. Soil Conditioning and Fertilization Requirements:
 - i. Soil conditioner, organic amendment shall be applied to all seeded areas at 3 CY / 1000 SF.
 - ii. 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 plan density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels, or equivalent permanent, physical erosion reduction methods have been employed.
 - i. The overall project does not solely rely on another entity or control measures for final stabilization or permanent water quality or detention.
- g. Final Stabilization and Long-term Stormwater Quality:

- i. After final stabilization occurs, Stormwater Quality of the site will be maintained via the use of 2 detention ponds/water quality ponds, all flows on site will be routed to these ponds and treated.
 1. Mowing and Trimming shall occur on a regular basis in the ponds and at their spillways.
- ii. Onsite flows will also be treated via grass swales that route flows present to the detention ponds.

6. Inspection and Maintenance

- a. Inspection Schedules:
 - i. The contractor shall inspect BMPs once every 14 days at a minimum, and immediately (within 24 hours) after any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion (i.e. that results in storm water running across the ground), to ensure that BMPs are maintained in effective operating condition.
 - ii. The contractor will be responsible for any re-excavation of sediment and debris that collects in the basin depression required to ensure that the basin meets the design grades following construction. The storm lines shall also be cleaned and free of sediment once the site becomes stabilized.
- b. Inspection Procedures:
 - i. Site Inspection / Observation Items:
 1. Construction site perimeter and discharge points
 2. All disturbed areas
 3. Areas used for material / waste storage that are exposed to precipitation
 4. Other areas having a significant potential for storm water pollution, such as demolition areas or concrete washout areas, or locations where vehicles enter or leave the site
 5. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the SWMP
 6. Any other structural BMPs that may require maintenance, such as secondary containment around fuel tanks, or the conditions of spill response kits.
 - ii. Inspection Requirements:
 1. Determine if there is any evidence of, or potential for, pollutants entering the receiving waters.
 2. Review BMPs to determine if they still meet design and operational criteria in the SWMP, and if they continue to adequately control pollutants at the site.
 3. Upgrade and/or revise any BMPs not operating in accordance with the SWMP and update the SWMP to reflect any revisions.
 4. The SWMP should be viewed as a “living document” that is continuously being reviewed and modified as a part of the overall

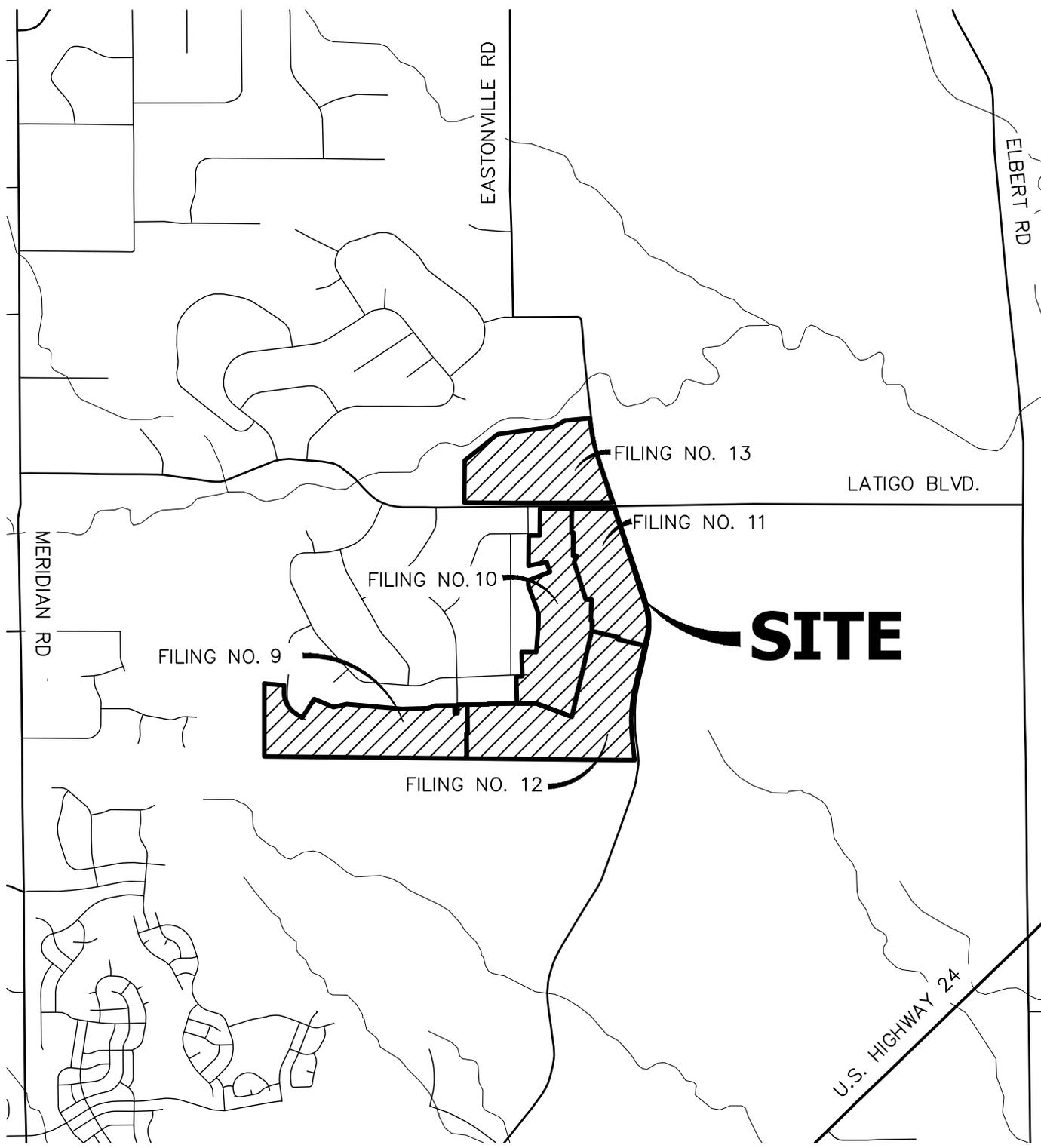
process of evaluating and managing storm water quality issues at the site.

5. The QSM will be sufficiently qualified for the required duties per the ECM Appendix I.5.2.A.
 6. The Qualified Storm water Manager shall amend the SWMP when there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance of the site which would require the implementation of new or revised BMPs or if the SWMP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with construction activity or when BMPs are no longer necessary and are removed.
- iii. BMP Maintenance / Replacement and Failed BMPs:
1. The 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 BMPs, and remove potential of sediment from being discharged from the site in the event of BMP failure.
 2. 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.
 3. The contractor shall update the GEC as required with any new BMPs added during the construction period.
 4. The SWMP should be viewed as a “living document” that is continuously being reviewed and modified as a part of the overall process of evaluating and managing storm water quality issues at the site.
 5. The Qualified Storm water Manager shall amend the SWMP when there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance of the site which would require the implementation of new or revised BMPs or if the SWMP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with construction activity or when BMPs are no longer necessary and are removed.
 6. The contractor shall address BMPs 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.
- iv. Record Keeping and Documenting Inspections:
1. The contractor shall maintain records of all inspection reports, including signed inspection logs, at the project site.
 2. The 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.
 3. Site inspection records shall include the following:
 - a. Inspection date
 - b. Name and title of personnel making the inspection

- c. Location of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site
- d. Location(s) of BMPs in need of maintenance
- e. Location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location
- f. Location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that were not in place at the time of inspection
- g. Deviations from the minimum inspection schedule

APPENDIX A – VICINITY MAP

X:\2510000_all\2517501\Drawings\Blocks\Vicinity Map (All Filings)\2021-08-23_Vicinity Map_Latigo Trails.dwg, 8.5x11 Portrait, 9/8/2021 12:48:42 PM, CS



ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 3000'



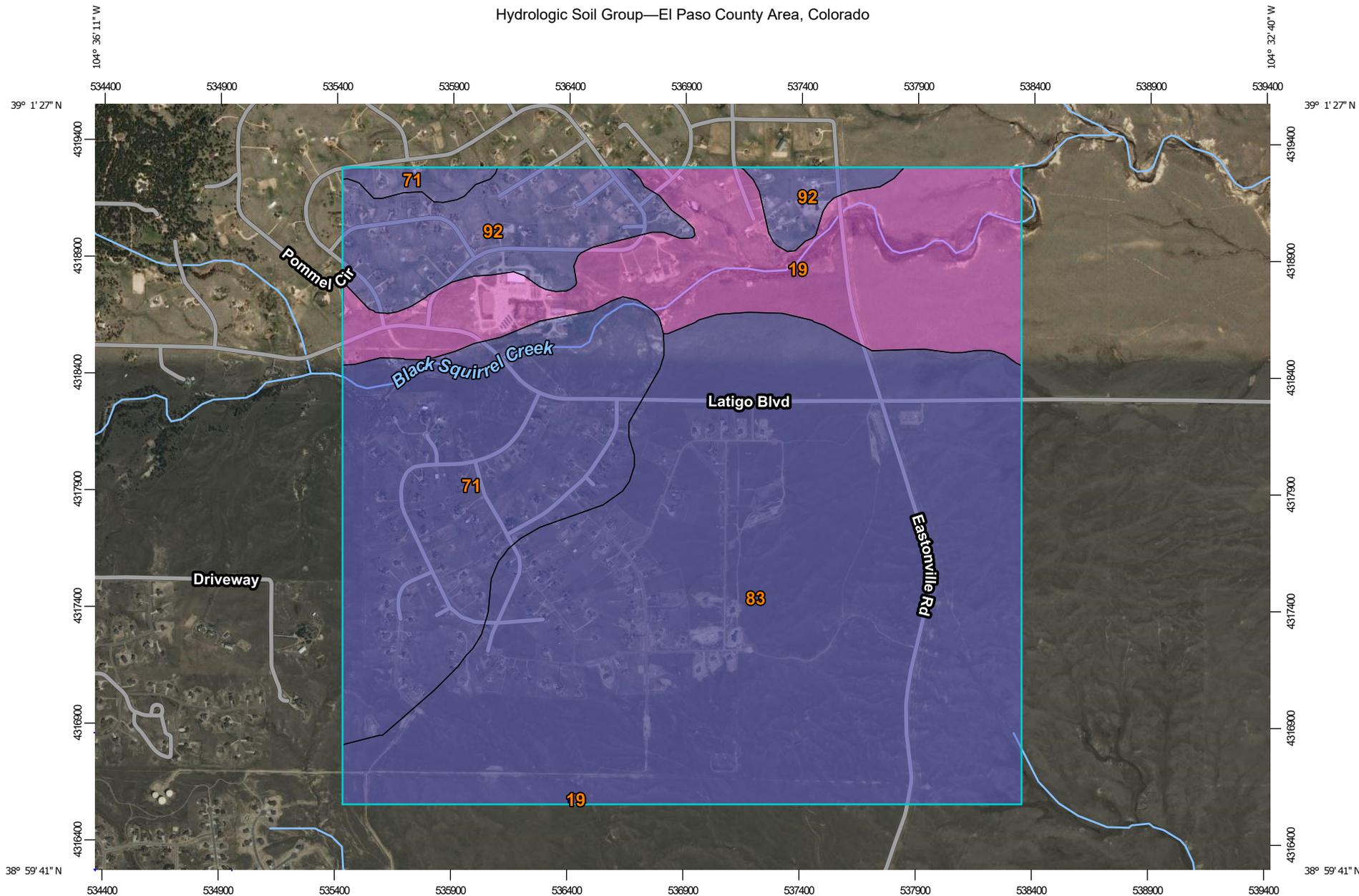
VICINITY MAP
 LATIGO TRAILS
 JOB NO. 25175.01
 08/23/21
 SHEET 1 OF 1



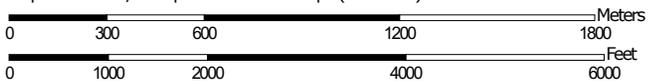
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APPENDIX B – SOILS MAP

Hydrologic Soil Group—El Paso County Area, Colorado



Map Scale: 1:23,100 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



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



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

-  A
-  A/D
-  B
-  B/D
-  C
-  C/D
-  D
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  A
-  A/D
-  B
-  B/D
-  C
-  C/D
-  D
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

-  A
-  A/D
-  B
-  B/D

-  C
-  C/D
-  D
-  Not rated or not available

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

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

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
 Survey Area Data: Version 18, Jun 5, 2020

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 8, 2018—May 26, 2019

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

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
19	Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	A	330.2	16.7%
71	Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	393.4	19.9%
83	Stapleton sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	1,081.8	54.7%
92	Tomah-Crowfoot loamy sands, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	172.5	8.7%
Totals for Area of Interest			1,977.9	100.0%

Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately 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.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

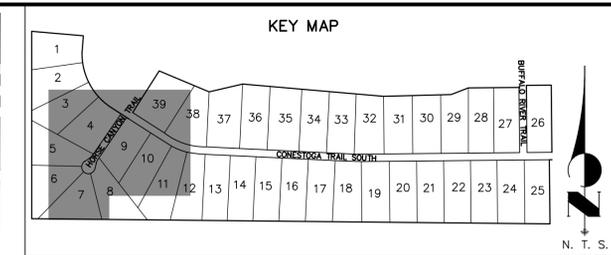
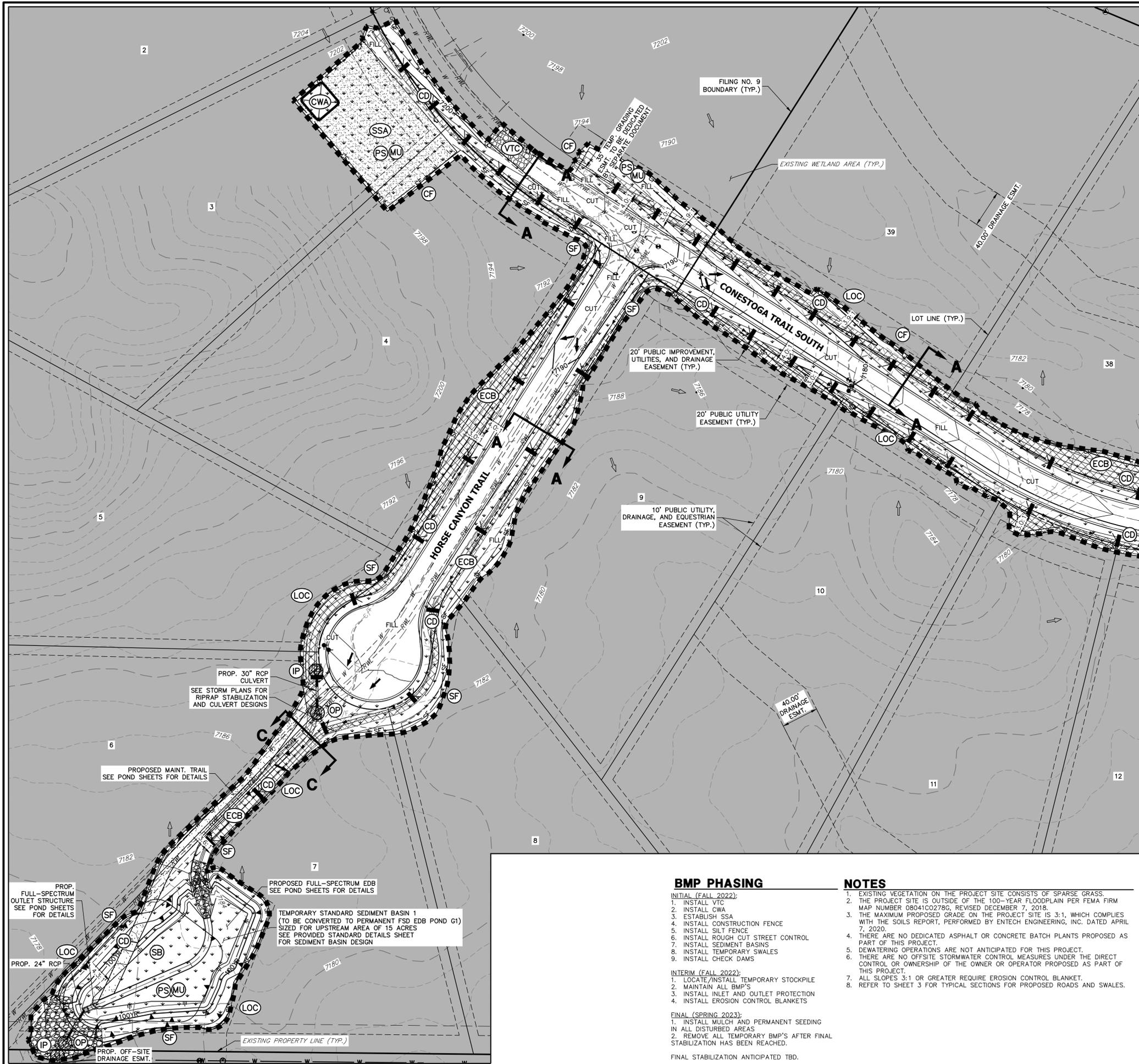
Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

APPENDIX C – GEC PLANS AND DETAILS



LEGEND

STRAW BALE BARRIER	(STB)	
CHECK DAM	(CD)	
CONSTRUCTION FENCE	(CF)	
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	(CWA)	
INLET PROTECTION	(IP)	
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE	(LOC)	
OUTLET PROTECTION	(OP)	
PERMANENT SEEDING & MULCHING	(PS MU)	
SEDIMENT BASIN	(SB)	
SILT FENCE	(SF)	
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	(SSA)	
TEMPORARY STOCK PILE	(TSP)	
TEMPORARY SWALE	(TSW)	
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	(VTC)	
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	(ECB)	
TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT	(TRM)	
ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL	(RCS)	
SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (WATTLE)	(SCL)	
CUT AND FILL LINE		
PROPOSED DRAINAGE ARROW		
EXISTING DRAINAGE ARROW		

BMP PHASING

- INITIAL (FALL 2022):**
1. INSTALL VTC
 2. INSTALL CWA
 3. ESTABLISH SSA
 4. INSTALL CONSTRUCTION FENCE
 5. INSTALL SILT FENCE
 6. INSTALL ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL
 7. INSTALL SEDIMENT BASINS
 8. INSTALL TEMPORARY SWALES
 9. INSTALL CHECK DAMS
- INTERIM (FALL 2022):**
1. LOCATE/INSTALL TEMPORARY STOCKPILE
 2. MAINTAIN ALL BMP'S
 3. INSTALL INLET AND OUTLET PROTECTION
 4. INSTALL EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS
- FINAL (SPRING 2023):**
1. INSTALL MULCH AND PERMANENT SEEDING IN ALL DISTURBED AREAS
 2. REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY BMP'S AFTER FINAL STABILIZATION HAS BEEN REACHED.
- FINAL STABILIZATION ANTICIPATED TBD.

NOTES

1. EXISTING VEGETATION ON THE PROJECT SITE CONSISTS OF SPARSE GRASS.
2. THE PROJECT SITE IS OUTSIDE OF THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN PER FEMA FIRM MAP NUMBER 08041C0278G, REVISED DECEMBER 7, 2018.
3. THE MAXIMUM PROPOSED GRADE ON THE PROJECT SITE IS 3:1, WHICH COMPLIES WITH THE SOILS REPORT, PERFORMED BY ENTECH ENGINEERING, INC. DATED APRIL 7, 2020.
4. THERE ARE NO DEDICATED ASPHALT OR CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT.
5. DEWATERING OPERATIONS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED FOR THIS PROJECT.
6. THERE ARE NO OFFSITE STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OR OWNERSHIP OF THE OWNER OR OPERATOR PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT.
7. ALL SLOPES 3:1 OR GREATER REQUIRE EROSION CONTROL BLANKET.
8. REFER TO SHEET 3 FOR TYPICAL SECTIONS FOR PROPOSED ROADS AND SWALES.



UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, OR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE, THESE DRAWINGS ARE DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR
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101 N. CASCADE, SUITE 200
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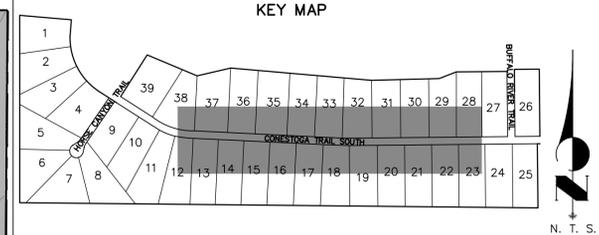
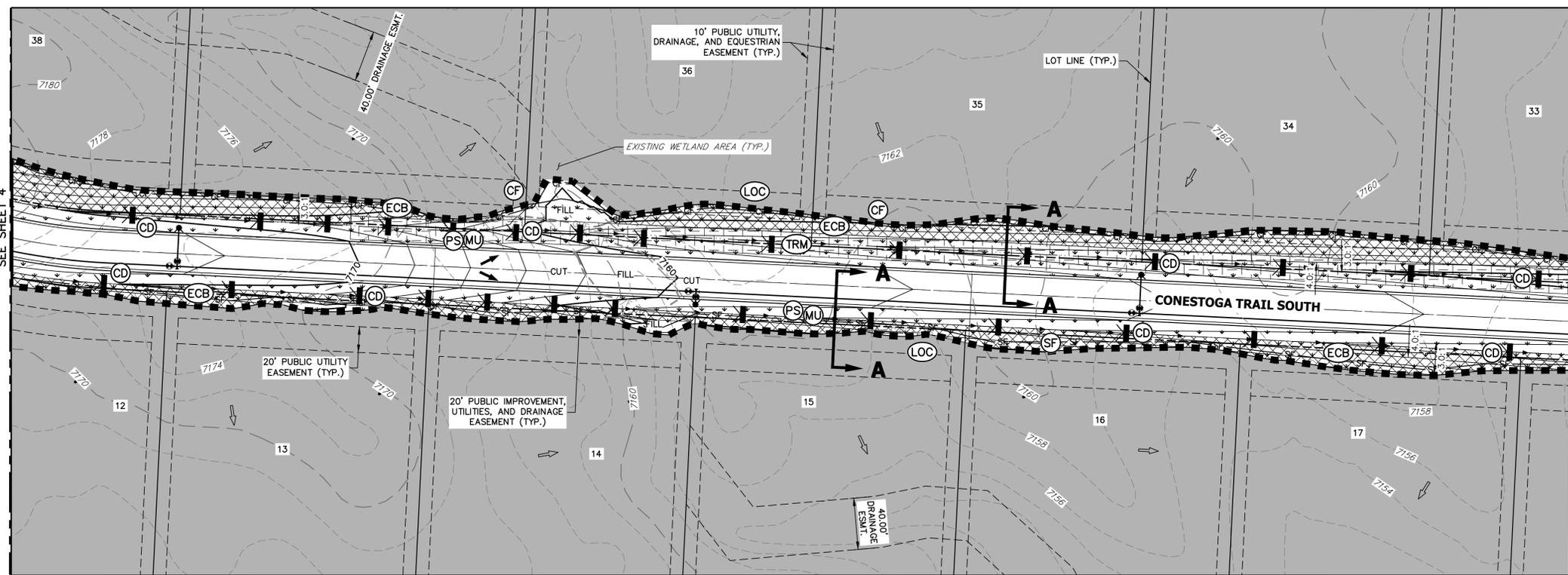
BY	DATE	No.	REVISION

H-SCALE 1"=50'
V-SCALE N/A
DATE 06/16/22
DESIGNED BY QNL
DRAWN BY QNL
CHECKED BY QNL

LATIGO PRESERVE FILING 9

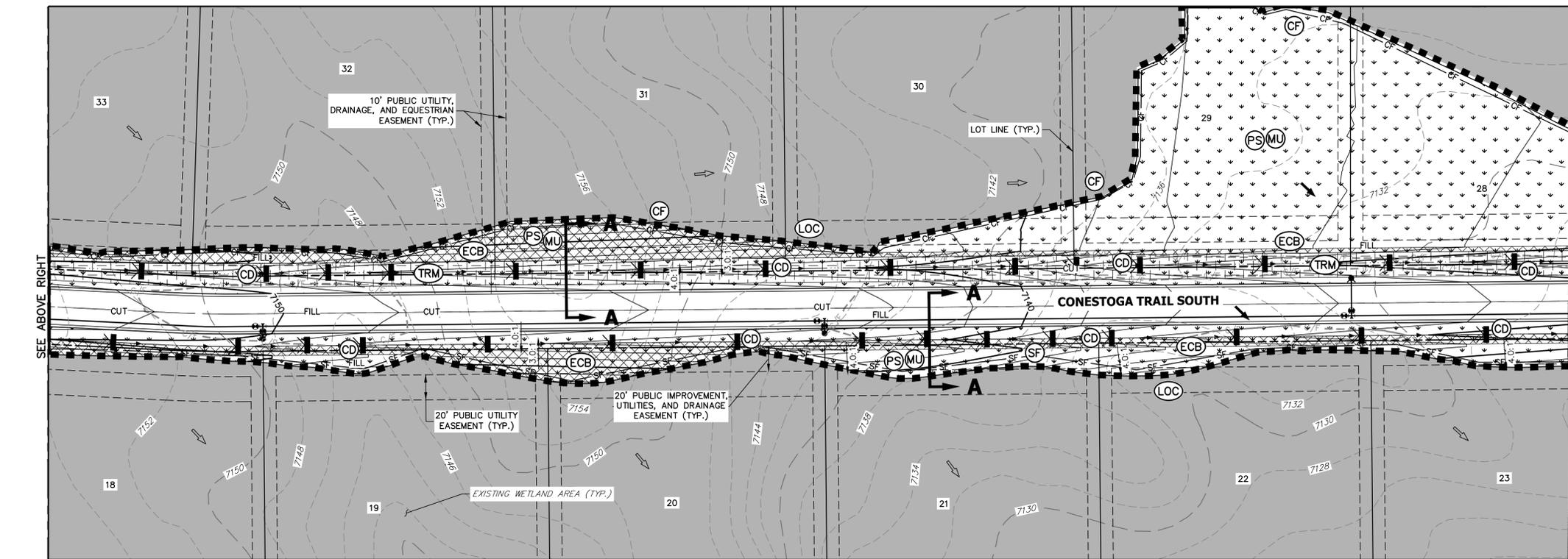
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

SHEET 4 OF 11
JOB NO. 25175.01



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LEGEND

STRAW BALE BARRIER	(STB)	
CHECK DAM	(CD)	
CONSTRUCTION FENCE	(CF)	
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	(CWA)	
INLET PROTECTION	(IP)	
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE	(LOC)	
OUTLET PROTECTION	(OP)	
PERMANENT SEEDING & MULCHING	(PS/MU)	
SEDIMENT BASIN	(SB)	
SILT FENCE	(SF)	
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	(SSA)	
TEMPORARY STOCK PILE	(TSP)	
TEMPORARY SWALE	(TSW)	
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	(VTC)	
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	(ECB)	
TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT	(TRM)	
ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL	(RCS)	
SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (WATTLE)	(SCL)	
CUT AND FILL LINE		
PROPOSED DRAINAGE ARROW		
EXISTING DRAINAGE ARROW		

BMP PHASING

- INITIAL (FALL 2022):**
1. INSTALL VTC
 2. INSTALL CWA
 3. ESTABLISH SSA
 4. INSTALL CONSTRUCTION FENCE
 5. INSTALL SILT FENCE
 6. INSTALL ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL
 7. INSTALL SEDIMENT BASINS
 8. INSTALL TEMPORARY SWALES
 9. INSTALL CHECK DAMS

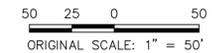
- INTERIM (FALL 2022):**
1. LOCATE/INSTALL TEMPORARY STOCKPILE
 2. MAINTAIN ALL BMP'S
 3. INSTALL INLET AND OUTLET PROTECTION
 4. INSTALL EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS

- FINAL (SPRING 2023):**
1. INSTALL MULCH AND PERMANENT SEEDING IN ALL DISTURBED AREAS
 2. REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY BMP'S AFTER FINAL STABILIZATION HAS BEEN REACHED.

FINAL STABILIZATION ANTICIPATED TBD.

NOTES

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LATIGO PRESERVE FILING 9

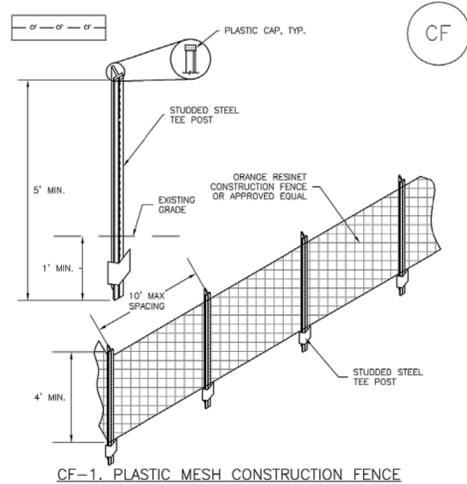
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

SHEET 5 OF 11

JOB NO. 25175.01

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SM-3 Construction Fence (CF)



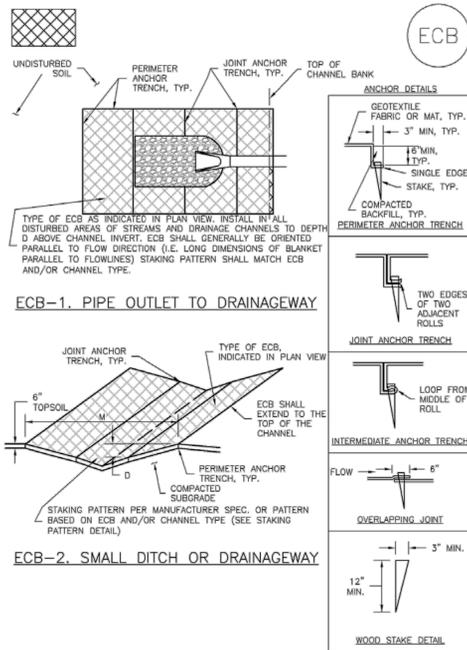
CF-1. PLASTIC MESH CONSTRUCTION FENCE

CONSTRUCTION FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR: -LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION FENCE.
2. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHOWN SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
3. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE COMPOSED OF ORANGE, CONTRACTOR-GRADE MATERIAL THAT IS AT LEAST 4' HIGH. METAL POSTS SHOULD HAVE A PLASTIC CAP FOR SAFETY.
4. STUDDED STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE UTILIZED TO SUPPORT THE CONSTRUCTION FENCE. MAXIMUM SPACING FOR STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE 10'.
5. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE TOP, MIDDLE, AND BOTTOM OF EACH POST.

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

EC-6 Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)



ECB-1. PIPE OUTLET TO DRAINAGE WAY

ECB-2. SMALL DITCH OR DRAINAGE WAY

RECP-6 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

Construction Fence (CF) SM-3

CONSTRUCTION FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES

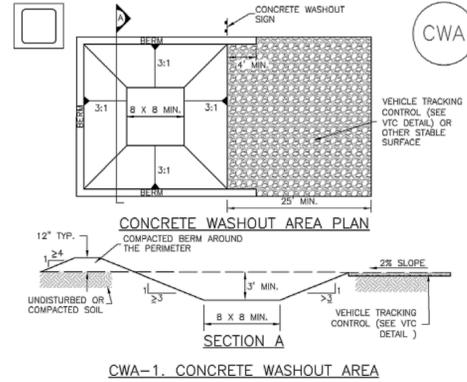
1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS 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. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF DAMAGE SUCH AS RIPS OR SAGS. CONSTRUCTION FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
5. WHEN CONSTRUCTION FENCES ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND/OR REMOVAL OF THE FENCE SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP) EC-6

Concrete Washout Area (CWA) MM-1



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.

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

EC-6 Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR: -LOCATION OF ECB. -TYPE OF ECB (STRAW, STRAW-COCONUT, COCONUT, OR EXCELSIOR). -AREA, A, IN SQUARE YARDS OF EACH TYPE OF ECB.
2. 100% NATURAL AND BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS ARE PREFERRED FOR RECPs, ALTHOUGH SOME JURISDICTIONS MAY ALLOW OTHER MATERIALS IN SOME APPLICATIONS.
3. IN AREAS WHERE ECBs ARE SHOWN ON THE PLANS, THE PERMITEE SHALL PLACE TOPSOIL AND PERFORM FINAL GRADING, SURFACE PREPARATION, AND SEEDING AND MULCHING. SUBGRADE SHALL BE SMOOTH AND MOST PRIOR TO ECB INSTALLATION AND THE ECB SHALL BE IN FULL CONTACT WITH SUBGRADE. NO GAPS OR VOIDS SHALL EXIST UNDER THE BLANKET.
4. PERIMETER ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED ALONG THE OUTSIDE PERIMETER OF ALL BLANKET AREAS.
5. JOINT ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED TO JOIN ROLLS OF ECBs TOGETHER (LONGITUDINALLY AND TRANSVERSELY) FOR ALL ECBs EXCEPT STRAW WHICH MAY USE AN OVERLAPPING JOINT.
6. INTERMEDIATE ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED AT SPACING OF ONE-HALF ROLL LENGTH FOR COCONUT AND EXCELSIOR ECBs.
7. OVERLAPPING JOINT DETAIL SHALL BE USED TO JOIN ROLLS OF ECBs TOGETHER FOR ECBs ON SLOPES.
8. MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS OF ECBs SHALL CONFORM TO TABLE ECB-1.
9. ANY AREAS OF SEEDING AND MULCHING DISTURBED IN THE PROCESS OF INSTALLING ECBs SHALL BE RESEEDED AND MULCHED.
10. DETAILS ON DESIGN PLANS FOR MAJOR DRAINAGE WAY STABILIZATION WILL GOVERN IF DIFFERENT FROM THOSE SHOWN HERE.

TABLE ECB-1. ECB MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

TYPE	COCONUT CONTENT	STRAW CONTENT	EXCELSIOR CONTENT	RECOMMENDED NETING**
STRAW*	-	100%	-	DOUBLE/NATURAL
STRAW-COCONUT	30% MIN	70% MAX	-	DOUBLE/NATURAL
COCONUT	100%	-	-	DOUBLE/NATURAL
EXCELSIOR	-	-	100%	DOUBLE/NATURAL

RECP-8 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

Concrete Washout Area (CWA) MM-1

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.

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CWA-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP) EC-6

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET MAINTENANCE NOTES

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2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. ECBs SHALL BE LEFT IN PLACE TO EVENTUALLY BIODEGRADE, UNLESS REQUESTED TO BE REMOVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
5. ANY ECB PULLED OUT, TORN, OR OTHERWISE DAMAGED SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REINSTALLED. ANY SUBGRADE AREAS BELOW THE GEOTEXTILE THAT HAVE ERODED TO CREATED A VOID UNDER THE BLANKET, OR THAT REMAIN DEVOID OF GRASS SHALL BE REPAIRED, RESEEDED AND MULCHED AND THE ECB REINSTALLED.

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.
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RECP-9 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

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PREPARED FOR
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BY	DATE	No.	REVISION

H-SCALE	N/A	V-SCALE	N/A	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
				06/16/22	RPD	RPD	

LATIGO PRESERVE FILING 9
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
GEC PLANS

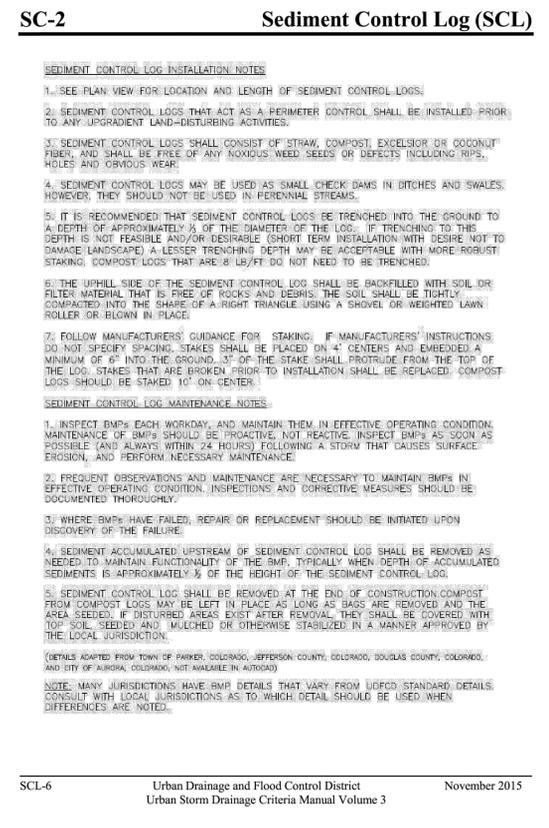
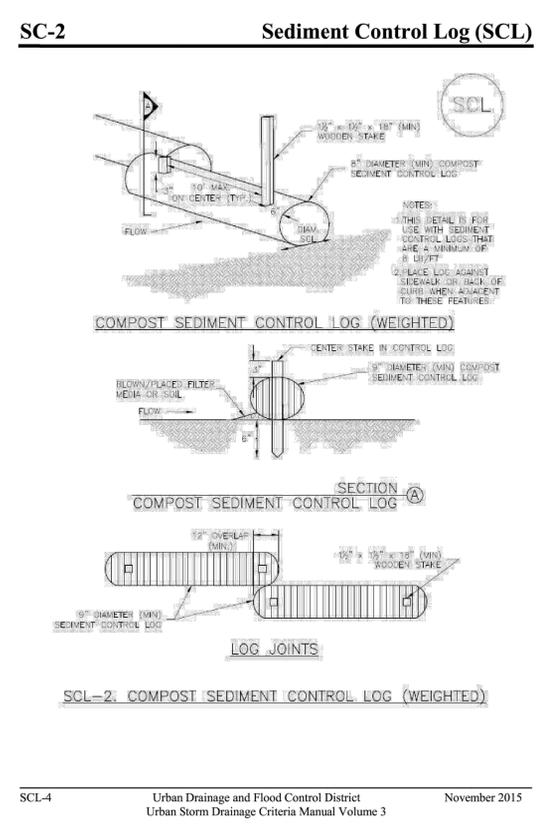
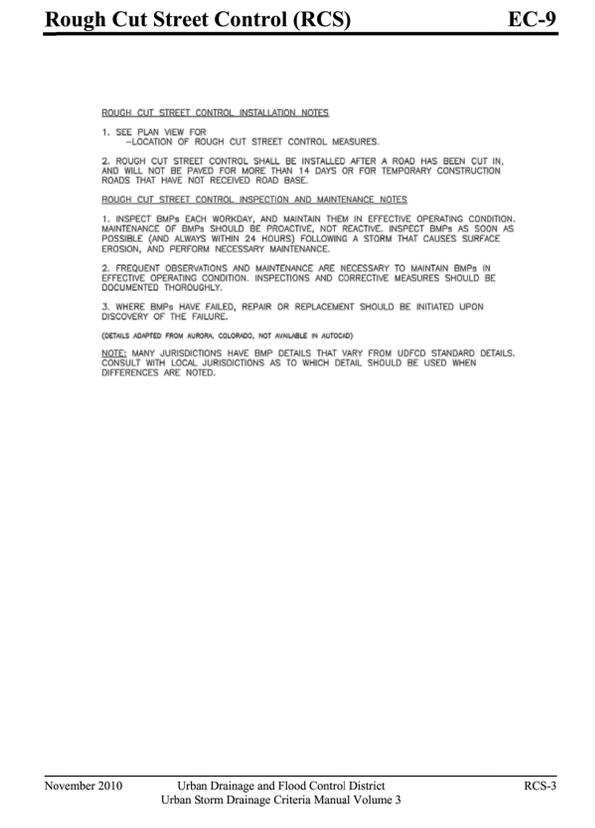
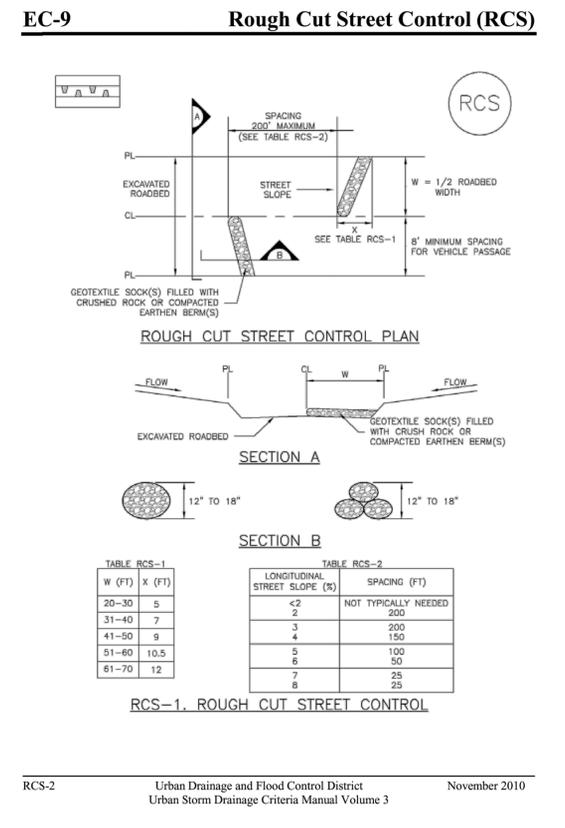
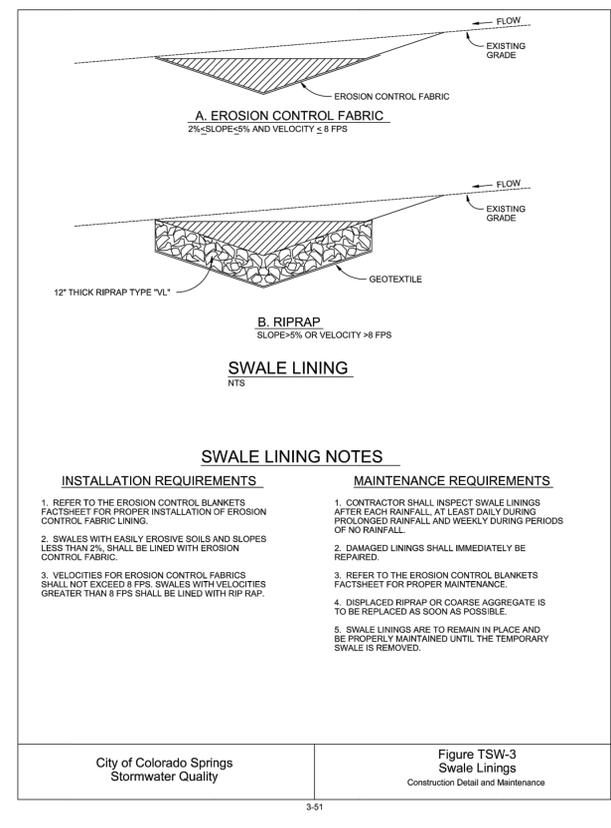
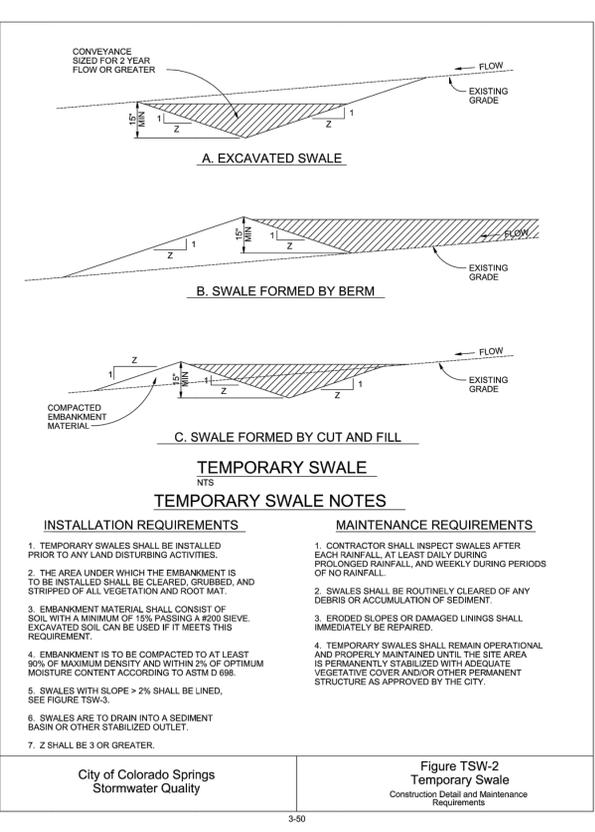
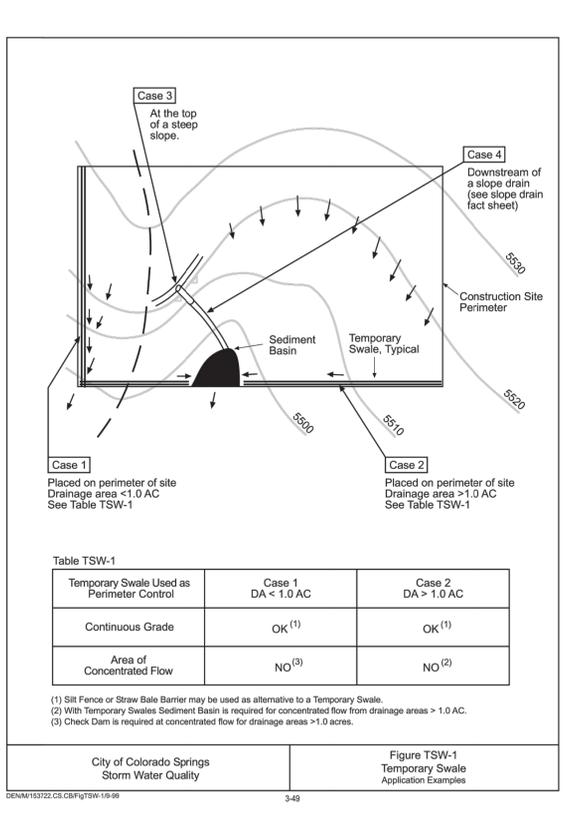
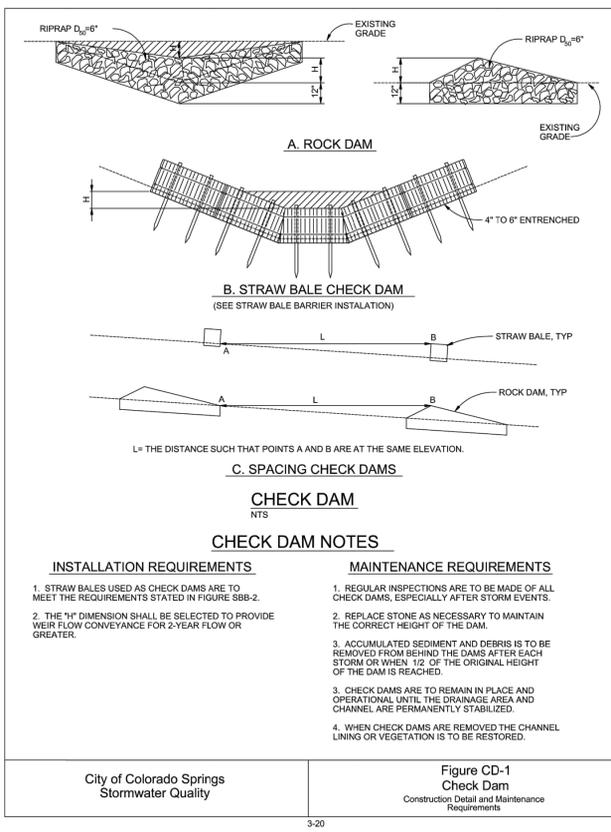
SHEET 7 OF 11
JOB NO. 25175.01



ENGINEER'S STATEMENT
STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

25043

BRYAN T. LAW, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 25043
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC



811
Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

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BY DATE

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N/A	N/A	06/16/22	RPD	RPD	

LATIGO PRESERVE FILING 9

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

GEC PLANS

SHEET 11 OF 11

JOB NO. 25175.01

APPENDIX D – INSPECTION REPORT TEMPLATE

CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER SITE INSPECTION REPORT

Facility Name		Permittee					
Date of Inspection		Weather Conditions					
Permit Certification #		Disturbed Acreage					
Phase of Construction		Inspector Title					
Inspector Name							
Is the above inspector a qualified stormwater manager? (permittee is responsible for ensuring that the inspector is a qualified stormwater manager)			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
YES	NO						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						

INSPECTION FREQUENCY					
Check the box that describes the minimum inspection frequency utilized when conducting each inspection					
At least one inspection every 7 calendar days	<input type="checkbox"/>				
At least one inspection every 14 calendar days, with post-storm event inspections conducted within 24 hours after the end of any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosions	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is this a post-storm event inspection. Event Date: _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Reduced inspection frequency - Include site conditions that warrant reduced inspection frequency	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-storm inspections at temporarily idle sites • Inspections at completed sites/area • Winter conditions exclusion 	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Have there been any deviations from the minimum inspection schedule? If yes, describe below.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
YES	NO				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

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

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

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

All Noncompliance Requiring 24-Hour Notification per Part II.L.6 of the Permit		
a. Endangerment to Health or the Environment Circumstances leading to any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment regardless of the cause of the incident (See Part II.L.6.a of the Permit) <i>This category would primarily result from the discharge of pollutants in violation of the permit</i>		
b. Numeric Effluent Limit Violations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Circumstances leading to any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitations (See Part II.L.6.b of the Permit) o Circumstances leading to any upset which causes an exceedance of any effluent limitation (See Part II.L.6.c of the Permit) o Daily maximum violations (See Part II.L.6.d of the Permit) <i>Numeric effluent limits are very uncommon in certifications under the COR400000 general permit. This category of noncompliance only applies if numeric effluent limits are included in a permit certification.</i>		

Has there been an incident of noncompliance requiring 24-hour notification?	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If "YES" document below

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

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

After adequate corrective action(s) and maintenance have been taken, or where a report does not identify any incidents requiring corrective action or maintenance, the individual(s) designated as the Qualified Stormwater Manager, shall sign and certify the below statement:

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

Name of Qualified Stormwater Manager

Title of Qualified Stormwater Manager

Signature of Qualified Stormwater Manager

Date

Notes/Comments