

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

For:

Clearway, Lot 5

Stockpile Grading Permit Plan

Located at:

6365 E Platte Ave, Colorado Springs Colorado 80915-2245

Developer: Hammers Construction

1411 Woolsey Heights, Colorado Springs Colorado 80915

Contact: Dave Hammers, 719-570-1599

Qualified Stormwater Manager:

Name: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

Contractor:

Name: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

Prepared For:

UPG, LLC

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719-227-0500

Prepared by:



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Job. No. 44-042

EPC Project # CDR-22-014

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STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)

General Site Description

The Clearway, Lot 5 Site is located southeast of Colorado Highway 24 East and Colorado Highway 24 North intersection, in a portion of the north quarter of Section 18, Township 14 South, Range 65 West of the 6th P.M., within unincorporated El Paso County, Colorado. The site is bound to the west by undeveloped land owned by the City of Colorado Springs, to the north by commercial Clearway Filing No. 2, Lots 3 and 4, to the south by undeveloped land owned by the Cherokee Metropolitan District (including the East Fork Sand Creek Subtributary), and to the east by commercial East Platte Subdivision, Lot 2. The legal description for the parcel is TR. Lot 5 Clearway. Drainage flows from this site are tributary to the East Fork Sand Creek Subtributary within the Sand Creek Drainage Basin.

Clearway, Lot 5 consists of 2.97 acres and is presently undeveloped. Vegetation is sparse, consisting of native grasses with approximate 70% cover, as determined by a visual inspection during a site visit in the summer season. Existing site terrain generally slopes from north to southwest, and north to southeast, at grade rates that vary between 2% and 50%.

Land use for Clearway, Lot 5 is currently listed as vacant commercial lots. Improvements proposed for the site include an asphalt parking lot, commercial office and warehouse building, crushed asphalt for fleet and other features typically associated with a commercial development.

The proposed temporary earthen stockpile will be constructed at the northeast corner of the site and is anticipated to span width and breadth of 100' by 125'. The earth stockpile quantity is expected to be approximately 5000CY. Temporary improvements to the site will include the construction of a vehicle tracking pad and silt fence to prevent soil migration and ensure clean streets. In the near future, the stockpiled material shall be spread across the site for the proposed development, including a warehouse/office parking lot. The stockpile material is planned to be imported from the Clark Place project, NE of the Intersection of Wooten Rd. and Platte Ave.

Existing Site Conditions

The Clearway, Lot 5 site consists of 2.97 acres and is situated on the west side of the Sand Creek watershed. A total of approximately 0.44 acres is expected to be disturbed during the stockpiling activity. In the existing condition, both the parcel and offsite contributing watershed lands are sparsely vegetated, with ground cover consisting primarily of native grasses ranging in density from moderate to good. Slopes across the parcel typically range between 2% to 50%. Offsite flows reaching development are contributed in part from areas of The Wrangler Mobile Home Park and the City of Colorado Springs property along the western boundary, from platted commercial property to the north and northeast.

Soils

Soils for this project are delineated by the map in the appendix as Ellicott Loamy Course Sand (28) on the southwest corner of the property and Blakeland Loamy Sand (8) throughout the majority of this property, both of which are characterized as Hydrologic Soil Types "A". Soils in the study area are shown as mapped by S.C.S. in the "Soils Survey of El Paso County Area". A site visit was performed in the summer season which confirmed vegetation is sparse, and consists of native grasses and weeds.

Soil Erosion Potential

The proposed onsite construction activities 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 is sparse, consisting of native prairie grasses and shrubs. A site visit was performed to confirm this description, as well as developing an estimated 60% ground cover, during the summer season. 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 Stockpile Grading Permit & Erosion Control Plan for Clearway, Lot 5 is not a phased project.

Water Quality

No temporary sediment pond shall be constructed during the stockpile grading activities.

Narrative Description of BMP Control Measures

The proposed temporary earthen stockpile will be constructed at the northeast corner of the site and is anticipated to span width and breadth of 100' by 125'. The earth stockpile quantity is expected to be approximately 5000CY. Temporary improvements to the site will include the construction of a vehicle tracking pad and silt fence to prevent soil migration and ensure clean streets. In the near future, the stockpiled material shall be spread across the site for the proposed development, including a warehouse/office parking lot.

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 stockpiling activities.

No clearing is necessary during this activity, Temporary improvement to the site is limited to the construction of a vehicle tracking pad and silt fence should be employed in the first stage of temporary BMPs installation. At this time, the El Paso County inspector should be notified to schedule an initial inspection.

Specifically, the proposed project will use vehicle tracking control pads, straw bale barriers, stockpiles, concrete washout areas, inlet protection, erosion control blanketing, a temporary sediment basin, sand filter basin, and mulching and reseeding to mitigate the potential for erosion across the site.

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

Construction vehicles (trucks) will access the site from E Platte Ave only.

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 stockpile material has been exhausted, and vegetative cover has been established. See Permanent Stabilization.

Timing Schedule

Anticipated Starting and Completion Time Period of Grading Activities:

Stockpile Grading Permit Stage – Summer 2022

Removal of temporary control measures can be completed once the stockpile material has been exhausted, and that 70% vegetative cover has been established to included approval from the County Stormwater Inspector to remove the temporary control measures.

Areas of Disturbance

Total subject property site acreage: **2.97 AC**

Total disturbed area of this grading permit: **~ 0.44 AC.**

Permanent Stabilization

No permanent stabilization is planned with this temporary activity. Permanent stabilization shall be implemented during development of the site and under a SWMP for the construction activity.

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 / Test and Groundwater

No Geotechnical Investigation shall be completed during this stage of temporary stockpiling activities, but shall be required before proceeding with the Clearway Filing No. 2, Lot 5 development.

Site Runoff Characteristics

The site runoff coefficients are:	Minor Storm	Major Storm
-Historic existing Conditions	0.08	0.36
-Roofs, sidewalks, paved areas	0.90	0.96
-Landscaped and undeveloped areas	0.12	0.39

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 in 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

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. 08041C0754 G dated Dec. 7, 2018, a negligible portion in the southeast corner of the site lies within a designated floodplain. The Sand Creek East Fork Channel is located to the south and east of the site, to the southeast of the adjacent subdivisions.

Receiving Water Description

The site is located on the east side of the Sand Creek Drainage Basin, and will reach Sand Creek from the East Fork Sand Creek Sub tributary. No stream crossings are proposed for this project.

Existing Vegetation Description

Clearway, Lot 5 consists of 2.97 acres and is presently undeveloped. Per a site visit during the summer season, vegetation is sparse, consisting of native grasses and shrubs with approximately 70% ground cover. Existing site terrain generally slopes from east to west at grade rates that vary between 2% and 50%. Land use for Clearway Filing No. 2, Lot 5 is currently listed as a vacant

commercial lot. The existing vegetation should be visually inspected prior to disturbance and cataloged to compare with post construction vegetation. 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, materials storage, vehicle fueling, maintenance and vehicle tracking, dust, waste piles, significant dust generating processes, fuels, solvents, oils.

See construction details for installation and maintenance in the appendix of this report. 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.
2. Construct vehicle traffic control pad at entrance/exit of construction site.
3. Install lot perimeter controls, including silt fence, delineating stockpile site as indicated on Site Map.
4. See Construction Details for BMP Installation and Maintenance.

The stockpile area is 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

Silt fence will be used to trap sediment. Silt fence should be placed surrounding the identified stockpile area. A vehicle traffic control pad will be installed at the entrance/exit of the site to reduce sediment tracking off-site.

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.

Non-Structural Practices

Watering should occur to help control fugitive dust. 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 30 calendar days after the activity has ceased. Disturbed areas and stockpiles, which are not at final grade but will remain dormant for longer than 30 days, shall also be mulched within 21 days after interim grading. An area that is going to remain in an interim state for more than 60 days shall also be seeded. All temporary soil erosion control measures and BMPs shall be maintained until permanent soil erosion control measures are implemented. 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

Temporary improvement to the site is limited to the construction of a vehicle tracking pad and silt fence should be employed in the first stage of temporary BMPs installation. No permanent stabilization is planned with this temporary activity. Permanent stabilization shall be implemented during development of the site and under a SWMP for the construction activity.

Inspections

Inspections should occur at least 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 should 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 should also be accomplished as soon as practical, at the end of a rain 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 inspection logs and location of SWMP records should be kept onsite.

APPENDICES

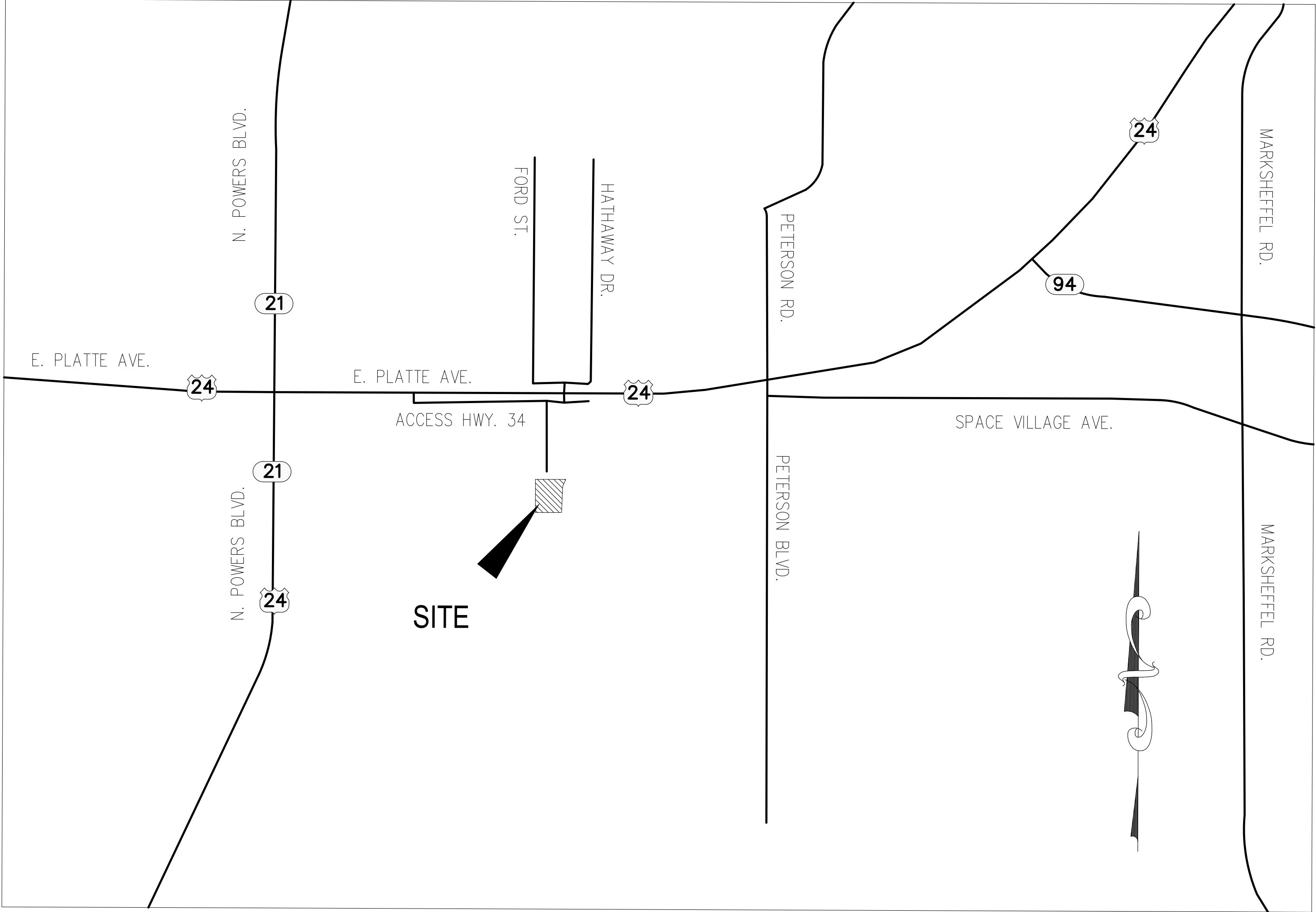
CDPHE APPLICATION DISCUSSION

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 Clearway Lot 5 at the time of construction.

VICINITY MAP

VICINITY MAP

N.T.S.



REVISIONS:		BY: DESCRIPTION:		APP'D. BY: DATE:	
NO.	DATE:	BY:	DESCRIPTION:	APP'D. 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 PREPARER OF THESE PLANS.

CAUTION

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



FOR AND ON BEHALF OF MAS CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.



CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

212 N. WAHATCH AVE., STE 305
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.555.5485

CLEARWAY, LOT 5			
VICINITY MAP			
PROJECT NO. 44-042		SCALE:	DATE: 05-20-2022
DESIGNED BY: TAU	TAU	HORIZONTAL: N/A	
DRAWN BY: TAU	TAU	VERTICAL: N/A	
CHECKED BY: WAS	WAS		VIC01
		SHEET 1 OF 1	

**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
<p>SURFACE ROUGHENING</p> <p>Is the roughening consistent/uniform on slopes??</p> <p>Any evidence of erosion?</p>		
<p>TEMPORARY SEEDING</p> <p>Are the seedbeds protected by mulch?</p> <p>Has any erosion occurred in the seeded area?</p> <p>Any evidence of vehicle tracking on seeded areas?</p>		
<p>TEMPORARY SWALES</p> <p>Has any sediment or debris been deposited within the swales?</p> <p>Have the slopes of the swale eroded or has damage occurred to the lining?</p> <p>Are the swales properly located?</p>		
<p>VEHICLE TRACKING</p> <p>Is gravel surface clogged with mud or sediment?</p> <p>Is the gravel surface sinking into the ground?</p> <p>Has sediment been tracked onto any roads and has it been cleaned up?</p> <p>Is inlet protection placed around curb inlets near construction entrance?</p>		
<p>OTHER</p>		

SPILL CLEANUP INSTRUCTIONS AND REPORT FORM

property damage in excess of \$50,000 (including the cost of lost product), or results in an emergency shutdown of the facility must be reported immediately to the National Response Center and the US Dept of Transportation Office of Pipeline Safety.

Releases of oil, petroleum products or other hazardous liquids from interstate and intrastate pipelines that have or may enter waters of the State of Colorado (which include surface water, ground water and dry gullies or storm sewers leading to surface water) must be reported to CDPHE immediately (25-8-601 CRS). CDPHE should also be notified of releases to soil as cleanup activities may be covered by state solid or hazardous waste requirements (6 CCR 1007-2, 6 CCR 1007-3).

Radiological Accidents, Incidents, and Events

CDPHE must be notified of any condition that has caused or threatens to cause an event, which meets or exceeds the criteria specified in (6 CCR 1007-1) RH 4.51 and RH 4.52 of the State of Colorado *Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Radiation Control*. Reportable events include lost radioactive materials, lost radiation producing machines, over-exposures to persons, contamination events and fires or explosions involving radioactive materials.

Depending upon the severity of the event, notification may be required immediately, within 24 hours, or within 30 days. In most cases, a written follow-up report is also required.

If you are unsure of the proper notification requirement, please contact CDPHE immediately. During normal business hours, the Laboratory and Radiation Services Division is available to receive telephone notifications at (303) 692-3300. After hours contact the CDPHE Emergency and Incident Reporting Line **1-877- 518-5608**.

NOTIFICATION NUMBERS

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment toll-free 24-hour environmental emergency and incident reporting line: **(877) 518-5608 (24-hour)**

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

State Oil Inspector (Colorado Division of Oil & Public Safety-Above & Underground Storage Tank Regulators)
(303) 318-8547



Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Office of Emergency Preparedness & Response

Environmental Spill Reporting

**24– Hour Emergency and
Incident Reporting Line
1-877-518-5608**

Updated February 2017

REPORTING CHEMICAL SPILLS AND RELEASES IN COLORADO

General

For all hazardous substance incidents, local emergency response agencies must be notified.

Releases from Fixed Facilities

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, requires reporting releases from fixed facilities

Refer to the SARA Title III List of Lists, available from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for the reportable quantity.

The party that owns the spilled material must immediately notify the following agencies or organizations:

- National Response Center (NRC) 1-800-424-8802;
- Colorado Emergency Planning Committee (CEPC), represented by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) 1-877-518-5608; and
- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) 1-720-852-6600.

In addition to telephone notification, the responsible party must also send written notification describing the release and associated emergency response to both the CEPC (in this case, CDPHE) and the LEPC.

Releases from RCRA Facilities

Emergency releases from facilities permitted under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) are reportable according to the permit requirements.

The permit often requires reporting to CDPHE, even if the amount of the release is less than a reportable quantity under SARA Title III (6 CCR 1007-3 Part 264).

Permitted facilities and large quantity generators (LQGs) of hazardous waste are required to have and implement a contingency plan that describes the actions facility personnel must take in response to fires, explosions or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, surface or ground water at the facility (6 CCR 1007-3 Sections 264.52/265.52).

Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, appropriate state or local agencies, with designated response roles as described in the contingency plan, must be notified immediately.

The National Response Center or government official designated as the regional on-scene coordinator must be notified immediately if it is determined that the facility has had a release, fire or explosion that could threaten human health or the environment outside the facility (6 CCR 1007-3 Sections 264.56/265.56).

CDPHE and local authorities must be notified when the facility is back in compliance and ready to resume operations. In addition, the facility must send a written report to CDPHE within 15 days of any incident that requires implementation of the contingency plan. The contingency plan should include current contact information for notification and submittal of written reports.

Permitted facilities and LQGs that store hazardous waste in tanks must notify CDPHE within 24 hours of any release to the environment that is greater than one (1) pound and must submit a written report to CDPHE within 30 days of the release (6 CCR 1007-3 Section 264.196 (d)/265.196(d)).

Transportation Accidents

Transportation accidents that require reporting:

- Result in a spill or release of a hazardous substance in excess of the reportable quantity (40 CFR Part 302.6)
- Cause injury or death or cause estimated property damage exceeding \$50,000.

- Cause an evacuation of the general public lasting one or more hours.

Those that close or shut down one or more major transportation arteries or facilities or result in fire, breakage, spillage, or suspected contamination from radioactive or infectious substances must immediately be reported to the National Response Center.

Refer to the EPA SARA Title III List of Lists for those substances that have reportable quantities.

In addition to the NRC being notified, the local emergency number (9-1-1) must be called and CDPHE should be notified.

Written notification of any transportation accident involving a release of hazardous materials must be provided to the U.S. Department of Transportation within 30 days (49 CFR Part 171.16)

Since hazardous waste is a subset of hazardous materials, transporters who have discharged hazardous waste must notify the NRC and provide a written report to the US Department of Transportation as noted in the above reporting requirements.

The transporter must give immediate notice to the nearest Colorado State Patrol office (8 CCR 1507-8 HMP 5) and the nearest law enforcement agency if the accident or spill involved a vehicle (42-20-113(3) CRS).

Notification and a written report detailing the ultimate disposition of the discharge of hazardous waste must also be provided to CDPHE (6 CCR 1007-2 Section 263.30). This may be a duplicate copy of the US Department of Transportation report

In the event of a spill or discharge 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.

Within 15 days of a reportable incident, the transporter must submit a written report of the incident to CDPHE, including the final disposition of the material (6 CCR 1007-2 Section 263.40).

Releases of hazardous waste at a transfer facility may also require notification to the National Response Center and a written report to the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Releases to Water

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 or storm sewers leading to surface water) must be reported to CDPHE immediately (25-8-601 CRS).

Written notification to CDPHE must follow within five (5) days (5 CCR 1002-61, Section 61.8(5)(d)).

Any accidental discharge to the sanitary sewer system must be reported immediately to the local sewer authority and the affected wastewater treatment plant.

Releases of petroleum products and certain hazardous substances listed under the Federal Clean Water Act (40 CFR Part 116) must be reported to the National Response Center as well as to CDPHE (1-877-518-5608) as required under the Clean Water Act and the Oil Pollution Act.

Releases to Air

Any unpredictable failure of air pollution control or process equipment that results in the violation of emission control regulations should be reported CDPHE by 10 a.m. of the following working day, followed by a written notice explaining the cause of the occurrence and describing action that has been or is being taken to correct the condition causing the violation and to prevent such excess emissions in the future (5 CCR 1001-2 Common Provisions Regulations Section II.E).

If emergency conditions cause excess emissions at a permitted facility, the owner/operator must provide notice to CDPHE no later than noon of the next working day following the emergency, and follow by written notice within one month of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency (5 CCR 1001-5, Regulation 3 Part C, Section VII.C.4).

Releases from Oil and Gas Wells

All spills and releases of exploration and production wastes or produced fluids which meet the reporting thresholds of the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) Rule 906 shall be reported verbally to the COGCC within 24 hours of discovery and on the COGCC Spill/Release Report Form 19 within 72 hours of discovery.

Spills are reportable to the COGCC in the following circumstances:

- 1) the spill or release impacts or threatens to impact any waters of the state, a residence or occupied structure, livestock or a public byway;
- 2) a spill or release in which 1 barrel or more is released outside of berms or other secondary containment; or
- 3) any spill or release of 5 barrels or more. If the spill impacts or threatens to impact waters of the state (which include surface water, ground water and dry gullies or storm sewers leading to surface water), it must also be reported immediately to CDPHE (25-8-601 CRS).

COGCC also requires reportable spills be reported to the surface owner and local government. Whether or not they are reportable, spills or releases of any size must be cleaned up as soon as practicable.

Releases from Storage Tanks

Petroleum releases of 25 gallons or more (or that cause a sheen on nearby surface waters) from regulated aboveground and underground fuel storage tanks must be reported to the State Oil Inspector within 24 hours (after-hours contact CDPHE Emergency and Incident Reporting Line). This includes spills from fuel pumps.

Spills or releases of hazardous substances from regulated storage tanks in excess of the reportable quantity (40 CFR Part 302.6) must be reported to the National Response Center and the local fire authority

immediately, and to the State Oil Inspector within 24 hours. (8-20.5-208 CRS and 7 CCR 1101-14 Article 4).

Owners/operators of regulated storage tanks must contain and immediately clean up a spill or overfill of less than 25 gallons of petroleum and a spill or overfill of a hazardous substance that is less than the reportable quantity.

If cleanup cannot be accomplished within 24 hours, the State Inspector of Oils must be notified immediately (7 CCR 1101-14 Article 4-4).

CDPHE should also be notified in the case of hazardous substance releases as cleanup activities may be covered by state solid or hazardous waste requirements (6 CCR 1007-2, 6 CCR 1007-3).

Any release that has or may impact waters of the state (which include surface water, ground water and dry gullies or storm sewers leading to surface water), no matter how small, must be reported immediately to CDPHE (25-8-601 CRS).

Releases from Pipelines

Releases of five or more gallons of hazardous liquids or carbon dioxide from a pipeline that result in explosion or fire, cause injury or death or cause estimated property damage (including cost of clean-up and recovery, value of lost product and property damage) exceeding \$50,000 must be reported immediately to the US Department of Transportation Office of Pipeline Safety (49 CFR Part 195 Subpart B) and the National Response Center.

Releases of five or more gallons of hazardous liquids or carbon dioxide from interstate pipelines that do not involve explosion or fire, injury or death or property damage exceeding \$50,000 should be reported to the US Department of Transportation Office of Pipeline Safety within 30 days after the incident.

Releases of natural gas from intrastate pipelines that cause injury or death, property damage in excess of \$50,000 (including the cost of lost product), closure of a public road, or evacuation of 50 or more people must be reported immediately to the Colorado Public Utilities Commission, Pipeline Safety Group (4 CCR 723-11-2).

Releases of natural gas or liquefied natural gas (LNG) from interstate pipelines that cause injury or death,

Colorado Water Quality Control Division

**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.



Five day reporting form

Incident / spill / sanitary sewer overflow release

Use this form to report incidents impacting waters of the state

The Water Quality Control Division distinguishes between reporting requirements for incidents that occur at entities operating under a Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) permit and those resulting from non-permitted activities.

Permitted activities -Reporting and management of non-compliance incidents and spills that occur as a result of permitted activities should be performed in accordance with the specific requirements in the notifications section of your permit. You may use this form to submit the information requested in the permit.

Non-permitted activities - In the case of an activity where a permit does not address reporting of, or response to, a given spill please submit a written summary of the event, your response, and clean up efforts to the division within five working days of the date of the event. This form is provided for your convenience. If you have any questions please contact the division's field services staff person assigned to your spill case.

Prior to the five working day deadline you may request an extension to submit the report if needed for sampling analysis or other reasons. To request an extension please send an email to the division's field services staff person assigned to your spill case or to the spill administrator. The field services contact list is available at: www.colorado.gov/cdphe/wq-inspection-services-contact-us.

Please send the completed form or report with signature to the division's field services spill administrator:

Michelle Thiebaud
222 S. Sixth Street, 232
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Telephone: 970-248-7150
Fax: 970-248-7198
Email: michelle.thiebaud@state.co.us

1. Incident background information					
Incident/spill number (division provided)		Date of event		County	
Type of incident / spill / SSO (check one)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary sewer overflow	<input type="checkbox"/> Potable water/reuse water/ reclaimed water		<input type="checkbox"/> Biosolids		
<input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater treatment plant bypass or upset (authorized outfall point)	<input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum product		<input type="checkbox"/> Oil or gas field production spill		
<input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater treatment plant spill or overflow (other than outfall)	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical		<input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Estimated volume released					
Size and depth of area affected					
Contact information					
Potentially responsible party contact name					
Potentially responsible party company/agency name					
CDPHE Permit number and facility name (if applicable)					
Email address			Phone		
2. Incident information: Please provide the following information.					
A. Describe incident including source, cause, and location (e.g. address, latitude/longitude).					
B. Material released, e.g. untreated wastewater, specific chemical or product, biosolids. Please attach the OSHA Material Safety Data Sheets for any and all chemicals or products in spill or release.					

C. Actual or estimated duration of the event and time spill was fully controlled/stopped. If release is still occurring, the date and time the release is expected to be stopped.			
D. Describe measures taken or planned to contain, reduce, and clean up spill or release.			
E. Describe steps taken or planned to prevent reoccurrence.			
3. Incident impact to state waters (As defined in § 25-8-103(19), C.R.S.). Examples of state waters include: stormwater conveyances (when they discharge to surface water), perennial streams, intermittent or ephemeral gulches, ditches, ponds, lakes, reservoirs, irrigation canals, wetlands and groundwater.			
A. Did flow or materials reach surface water of the state? If so, identify the water body or bodies and describe the path of flow. What quantity of material reached the surface waters and what was the resulting impact?			
B. Did flow or materials reach groundwater of the state? If so, identify the water body or bodies and describe the path of flow. If yes, what quantity of material reached the ground or groundwater and what was the resulting impact?			
C. Did the incident include any of the following? If so, please include additional details below.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical release	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish kill	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheen on water	
D. Were any water quality samples or other samples taken? If so, please describe sampling process, sampling location(s) in relationship to the incident, i.e. up/down stream and attach results.			
4. Incident impact to areas or water users			
A. Describe the potential impact of the incident/spill/SSO to public use areas or downstream water users. This includes parks and swim beaches or public water system sources and irrigation diversions.			
B. Were the impacted area users and downstream water users notified and describe the method of notification, e.g. signs posted, via phone.			
C. List any downstream users who were notified.			
I hereby certify that the information presented above is accurate and complete.			
Signature	Name and title	Company, organization	Date

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.

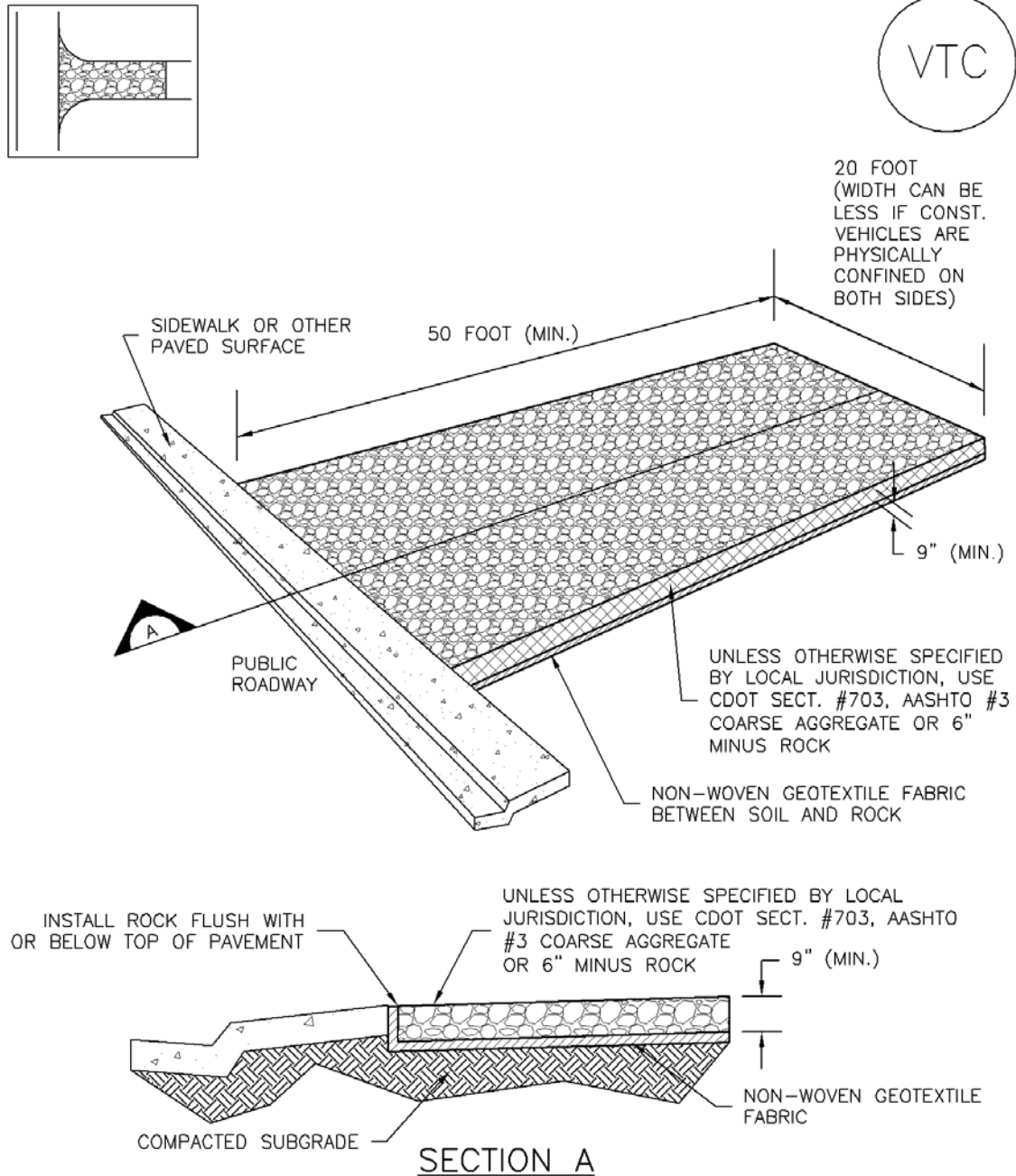
A stabilized entrance should be removed only when there is no longer the potential for vehicle tracking to occur. This is typically after the site has been stabilized.

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.

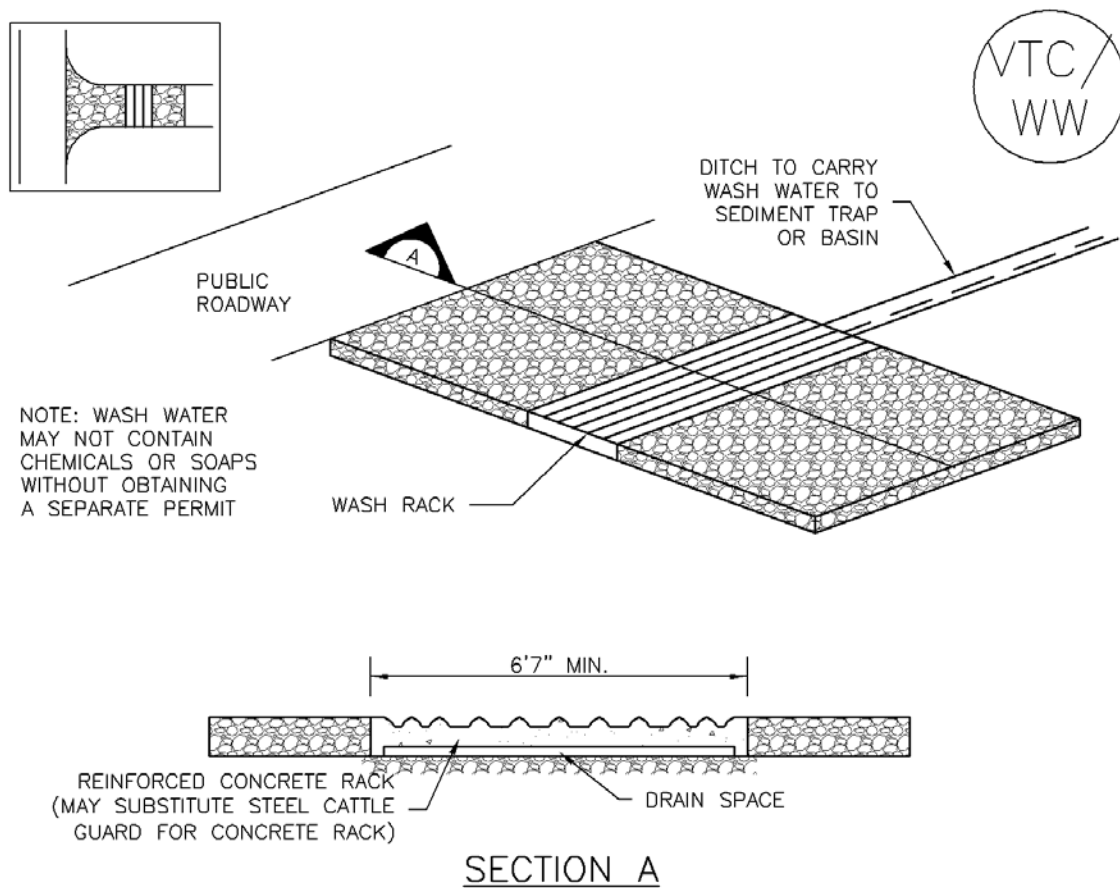
When a construction entrance/exit is removed, excess sediment from the aggregate should be removed and disposed of appropriately. The entrance should be promptly stabilized with a permanent surface following removal, typically by paving.



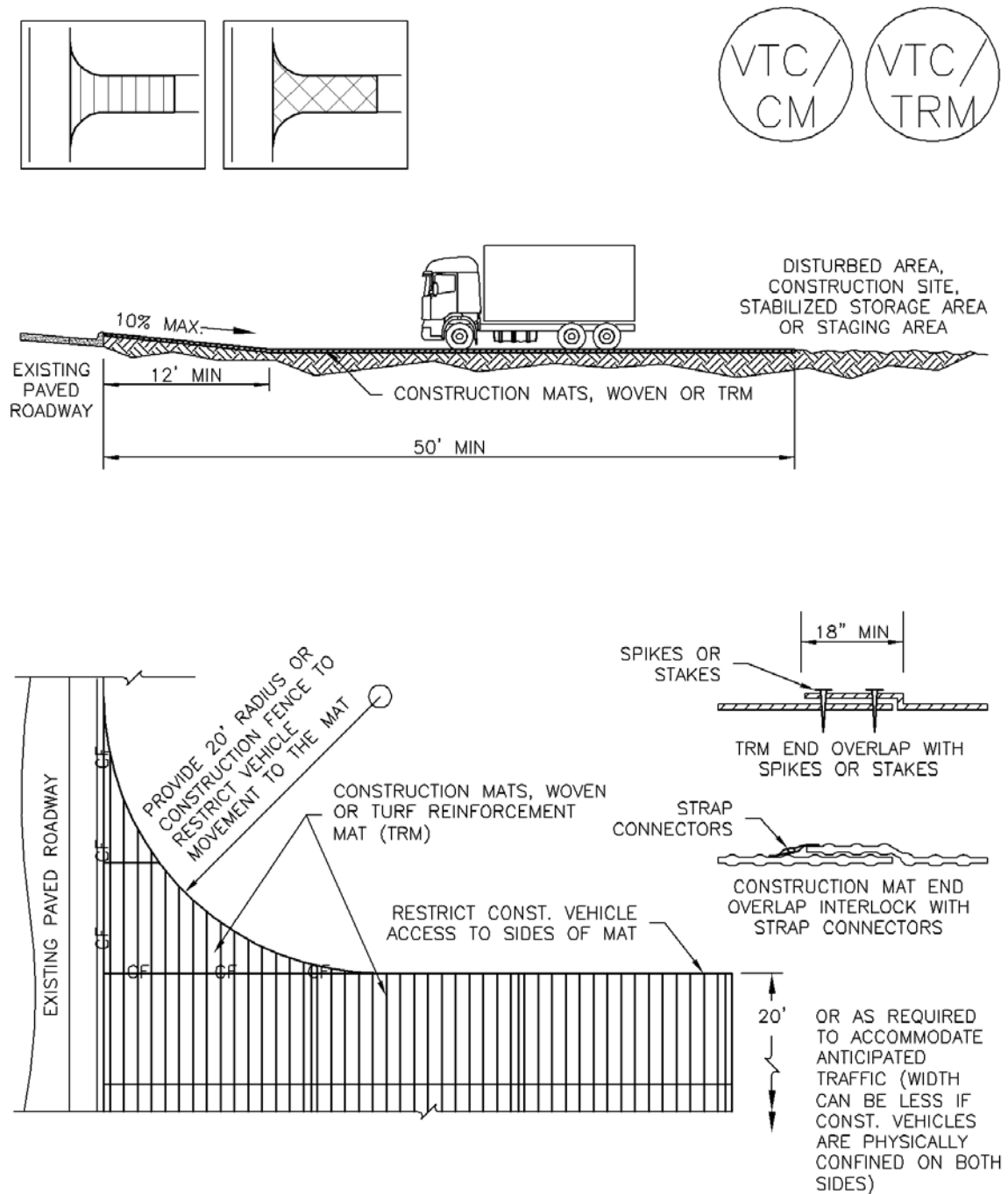
Photograph VTC-2. A vehicle tracking control pad with wheel wash facility. Photo courtesy of Tom Gore.



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

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

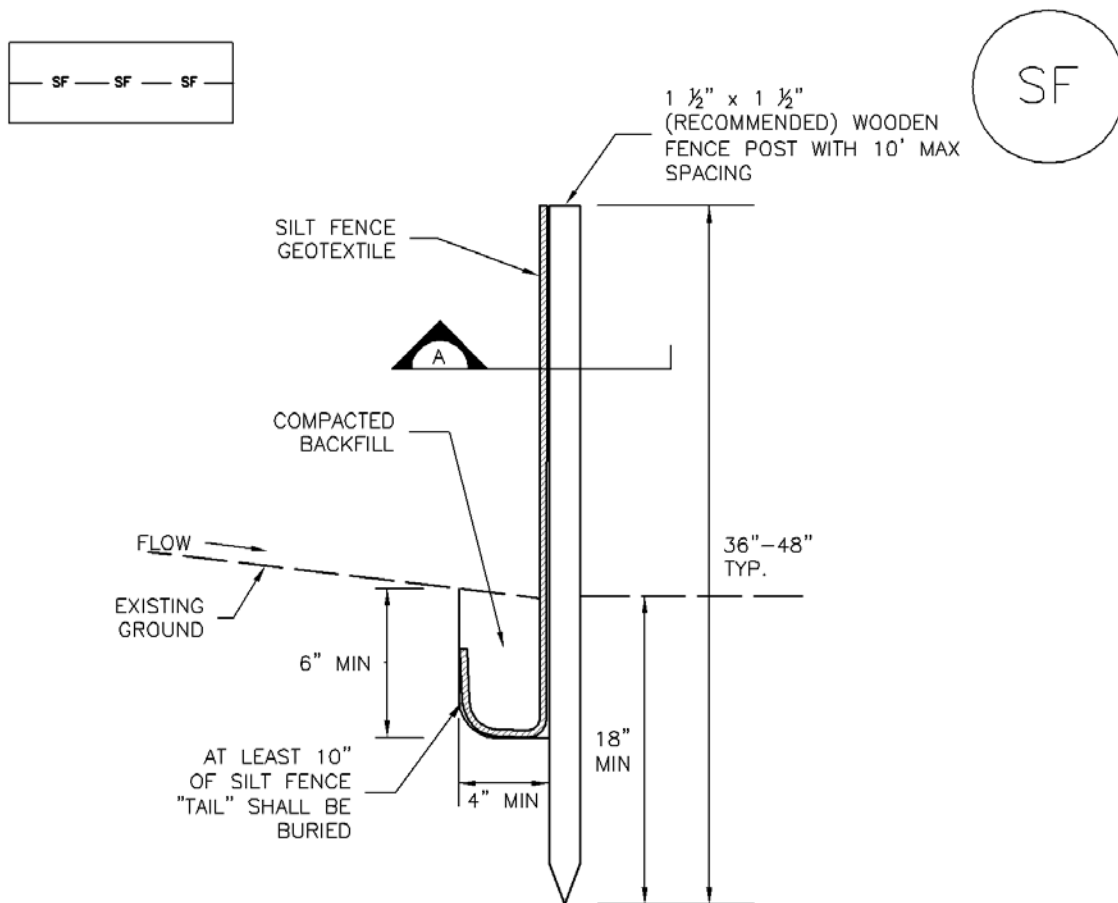
Maintenance and Removal

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.

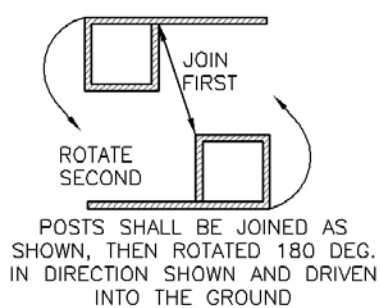
Silt fence may be removed when the upstream area has reached final stabilization.



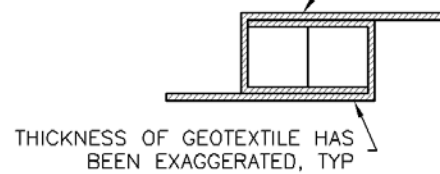
Photograph SF-2. When silt fence is not installed along the contour, a "J-hook" installation may be appropriate to ensure that the BMP does not create concentrated flow parallel to the silt fence. Photo courtesy of Tom Gore.



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

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.

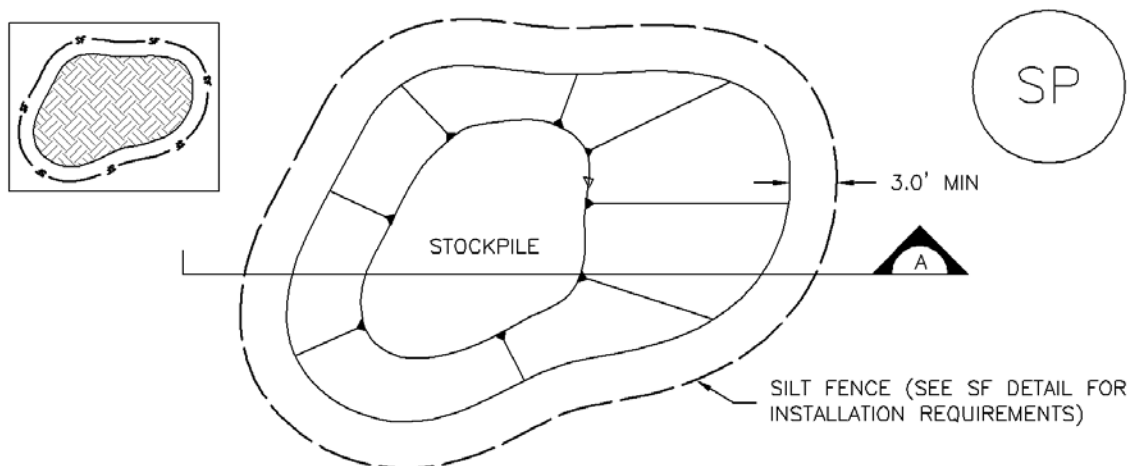
Maintenance and Removal

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.

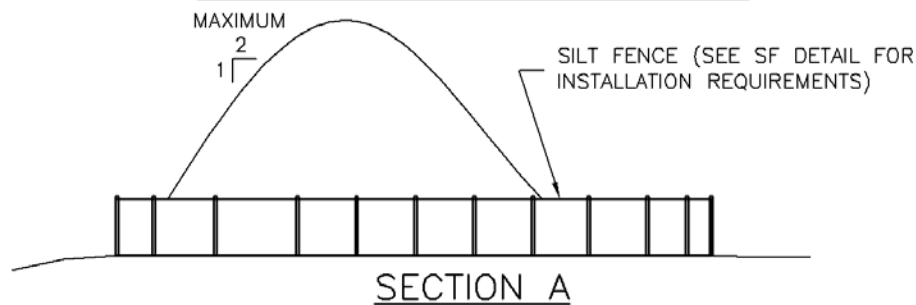
When temporary removal of a perimeter BMP is necessary to access a stockpile, ensure BMPs are reinstalled in accordance with their respective design detail section.

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 DOWNGRADIENT 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.

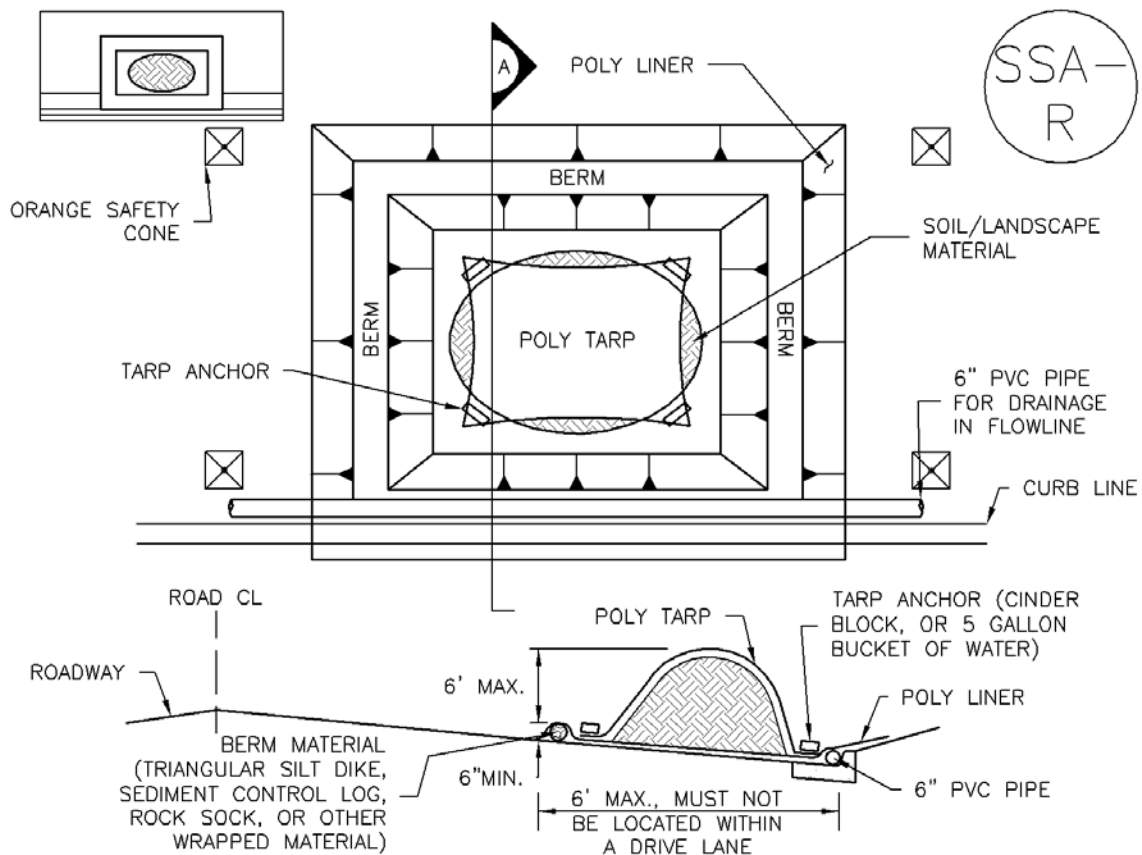
STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

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.

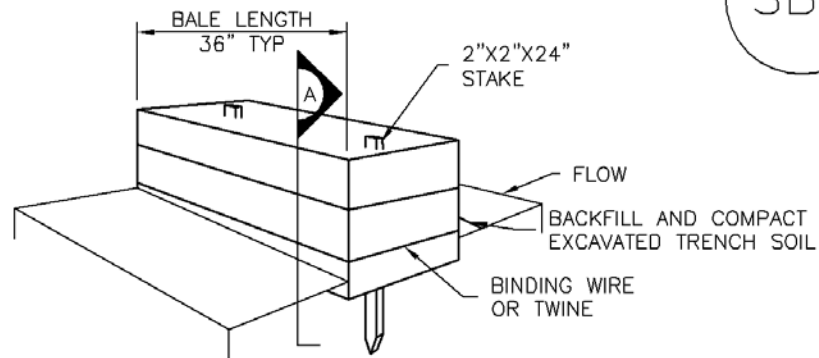
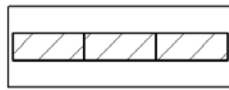
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

4. INSPECT PVC PIPE ALONG CURB LINE FOR CLOGGING AND DEBRIS. REMOVE OBSTRUCTIONS PROMPTLY.

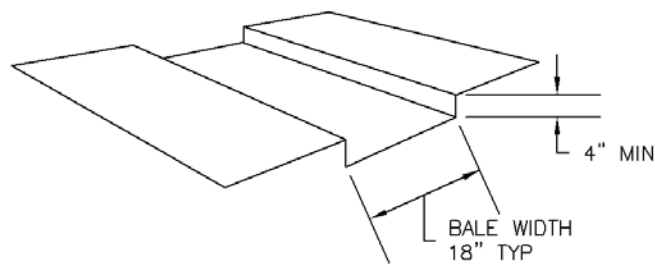
5. CLEAN MATERIAL FROM PAVED SURFACES BY SWEEPING OR VACUUMING.

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.

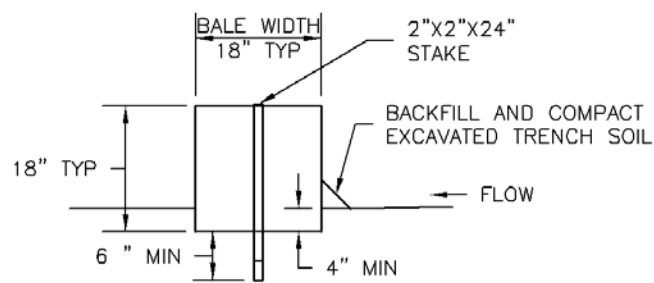
(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM AURORA, COLORADO)



STRAW BALE



TRENCH FOR STRAW BALE



SECTION A

SBB-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

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
<p>^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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>^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.</p> <p>^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.</p>			

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> leyss '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

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

- 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.,

S-2 Spill Prevention, Containment and Control

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)

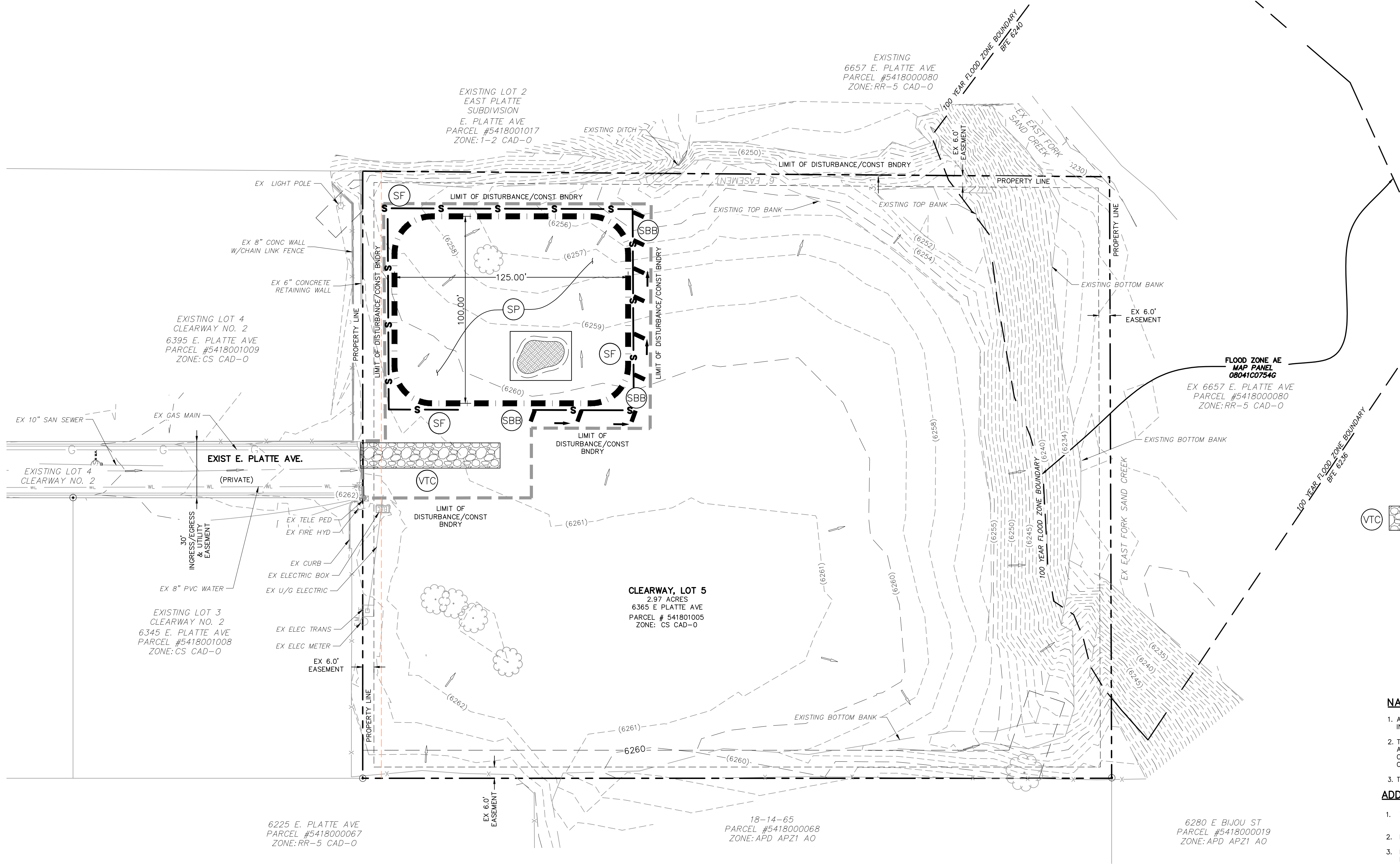
STOCKPILE GRADING PERMIT PLAN

File: 0:\44042A-Wire Nut\Hammers\Draw\Const\Draw\Grading\STOCKPILE PERMIT PLAN\44042A-Pre Stockpile 02.dwg Plotstamp: 9/13/2022 5:58 PM

CLEARWAY, LOT 5

COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO

STOCKPILE GRADING PERMIT & EROSION CONTROL PLAN



LEGEND

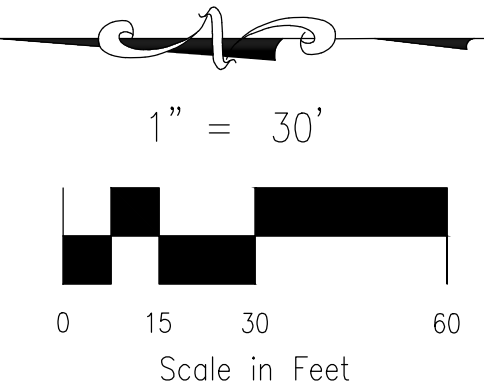
- 6920 — EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 6918 — EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- - - FILING BOUNDARY LINE
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- - - LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE/CONST BOUNDARY
- EXISTING FLOW DIRECTION ARROW
- ← PROPOSED FLOW DIRECTION ARROW
- (SF) — S — SILT FENCE
- (SBB) — EROSION CONTROL BALES
- (VTC) — VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
- — — DESIGNATED STOCKPILE AREA
- (SP) — STOCK PILE MANAGEMENT

NARRATIVE NOTES:

- ALL STOCKPILES SHALL REMAIN WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARIES AS INDICATED ON THE SITE MAP.
- THE EXACT LOCATION FOR THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA, STORAGE EQUIPMENT AND TEMPORARY DISPOSAL AREAS SHALL BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD BY THE CONTRACTOR. PLAN SHALL BE UPDATED BY CONTRACTOR UPON DETERMINATION OF EXACT LOCATION.
- THERE ARE NO BATCH PLANTS ON SITE.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

- THE EROSION CONTROL DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE REGULARLY UPDATED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- NO OFFSITE GRADING IS TO OCCUR.
- LOCATIONS OF ALL NON-STRUCTURAL CONTROL MEASURES. NONSTRUCTURAL CONTROLS (LIKE STREET SWEEPING) WITHOUT A SPECIFIC LOCATION MAY BE DESCRIBED USING NOTES.
- CUT AND FILL LINES NOT SHOWN AS THE STOCKPILE IS TEMPORARY AND WILL EVOLVE DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- AREAS LEFT OPEN FOR 30 DAYS OR MORE, OTHER THAN FOR UTILITY AND DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE SEED AND/OR MULCHED.
- A PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN A DESIGNATED FEMA 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN IN ACCORDANCE WITH FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAPS (FIRM) 08041C0754G, EFFECTIVE DATE DECEMBER 7, 2018. NO DEVELOPMENT IS LOCATED WITHIN THE FLOODPLAIN.
- THE SITE VEGETATION CONSIST PRIMARILY OF NATIVE GRASSES WITH SPARSELY SCATTERED TREES AS INDICATED IN THE PLAN ABOVE.



EL PASO COUNTY FILE NO. CDR 2214

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

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

CLEARWAY, LOT 5

STOCKPILE GRADING PERMIT & EROSION CONTROL PLAN

PROJECT NO. 44-042A

SCALE: HORIZONTAL: 1"=30' VERTICAL: N/A

DATE: 09-13-2022

SHEET 2 OF 4

GR02

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

CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ, INC.

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 PREPARE OF THESE PLANS.

CAUTION