



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)
PALMER SOLAR FACILITY

FOR

Project:
Palmer Solar Facility
El Paso County, Colorado

Prepared For:
JSI Construction Group LLC.
1710 29th Street, Suite 1068
Boulder, CO 80301
Darnell Everett
(720) 838-2285

Prepared By:
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
2 North Nevada Avenue, Suite 300
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903
Eric Gunderson, P.E.
(719) 453-0180

March 8, 2019

OWNER'S CERTIFICATION.....	4
ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATION	5
PERMITTEE / OPERATOR RESPONSIBILITIES.....	6
PERMITTEE CERTIFICATION.....	7
OPERATOR CERTIFICATION.....	7
SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION.....	7
INTRODUCTION.....	8
PERMIT COVERAGE AND APPLICATIONS.....	8
DEFINITIONS.....	8
SITE DESCRIPTION.....	9
GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	9
PROJECT CONTACTS.....	9
PROJECT LOCATION	10
VICINITY MAP	10
SITE CONDITIONS.....	11
VEGETATION	11
DRAINAGE.....	11
CHARACTERISTICS	11
SOILS	11
AREAS & VOLUMES.....	11
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES	11
TIMING & SCHEDULE.....	13
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	15
SWMP ADMINISTRATOR.....	15
SITE SPECIFIC POLLUTION SOURCES	15
IDENTIFICATION OF POLLUTANT SOURCES	15
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION.....	17
FINAL STABILIZATION AND LONG TERM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT	19
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE	20
TERM AND CONDITIONS OF THE CDPS GENERAL PERMIT	20
GENERAL LIMITATIONS	21
PROHIBITION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES	21
SWMP RETENTION REQUIREMENTS	21
SWMP REVIEW / CHANGES	22
RESPONSIVE SWMP CHANGES.....	22
CONCLUSIONS.....	22
REFERENCES.....	22

APPENDIX A –	EARTHWORK CALCULATIONS
APPENDIX B –	SOILS INFORMATION
APPENDIX C –	SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN
APPENDIX D –	CDPS PERMIT APPLICATION
APPENDIX E –	SAMPLE FORMS
APPENDIX F –	FLOOD RATE INSURANCE MAP
APPENDIX G –	TEMPORARY BMP DETAILS
APPENDIX H –	GEC PLANS

OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

"The owner will comply with the requirements of the Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Plan including temporary BMP inspection requirements and final stabilization requirements. I acknowledge the responsibility to determine whether the construction activities on these plans require Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) permitting for Stormwater discharges associated with Construction Activity."



Darnell Everett
JSI Construction Group LLC.

Date 3-8-19

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATION

"This Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Plan was prepared under my direction and supervision and is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. If such work is performed in accordance with the grading and erosion control plan, the work will not become a hazard to life and limb, endanger property, or adversely affect the safety, use, or stability of a public way, drainage channel, or other property."



Eric Gunderson, P.E.
Colorado Registered Professional Engineer # 49487

PERMITTEE / OPERATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

This Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) is prepared for JSI Construction Group LLC. (the Owner) to fulfill the Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) requirements for El Paso County and the State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) for the Palmer Solar Facility project (the Project). This narrative, in conjunction with the Stormwater Management Plan, examines measures taken onsite to improve stormwater quality leaving the site, and also addresses important erosion control measures implemented prior to and during construction. A general overview of the procedures outlined in the SWMP which the Operator (the Contractor) shall follow is provided below for reference.

	Responsibility <u>Operator</u>
1. Submit and Receive the Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) General Permit through CDPHE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Complete the Permittee / Operator SWMP Certifications provided within the SWMP Narrative.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Complete the Operator / SWMP Administrator Contact Information identified in the SWMP Narrative.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Post the Site in accordance with the requirements identified on the SWMP Site Map included in the appendices of this report.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Commence BMP installation and construction in accordance with the Phased BMP Implementation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Complete Land Disturbance / BMP / Site Stabilization Log, a copy of which is included in the appendices of this report.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. Complete Inspections in accordance with the SWMP Inspection Schedule and Procedures outlined within the SWMP Narrative.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. Complete field maintenance or field modifications to Stormwater Management Practices based upon the results of the Inspection.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. Maintain current records of the SWMP Inspections in accordance with the Inspection Record Keeping identified in the SWMP Narrative.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10. Maintain current records of the Land Disturbance / BMP / Site Stabilization Log, a copy of which is included in the appendices of this report.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11. Maintain current records of the BMP Corrective Action Log, a copy of which is included in the appendices of this report.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12. Maintain current records of the SWMP Amendment Log, a copy which is included in the appendices of this report.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13. Achieve Final Stabilization in accordance with the Final Stabilization practices outlined within the SWMP Narrative.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14. File the County Construction Stormwater Inactivation Notice.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

This summary is provided for Permittee / Operator convenience only and shall not be considered all-inclusive with respect to stormwater management responsibilities. The Permittee / Operator shall

familiarize themselves with the County and CDPS General Permit and SWMP and implement stormwater management strategies based upon the recommendations identified herein and varying site conditions.

PERMITTEE CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

M.D. Marion
Owner's Authorized Agent:

3-8-19
Date:

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that a complete Stormwater Management Plan, has been prepared for my activity. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the Stormwater Management Plan is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for falsely certifying the completion of said SWMP, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

M.D. Marion
Operator's Authorized Agent:

3-8-19
Date:

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to outline the SWMP plan for the Palmer Solar Facility (herein the “Project”) located at Birdsall Road and Moonshadow Lane, approximately 1 mile east of Old Pueblo Road and 3.5 miles southeast of the City of Fountain, County of El Paso (the “County”), Colorado (herein the “Site”).

PERMIT COVERAGE AND APPLICATIONS

Based upon a Site Disturbance Area greater than 1 acre, this Site requires the approval of this Stormwater Management Plan and a Grading and Erosion Control Plan with the County and the issuance of a Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) - Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities Application (the “General Permit”) through the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

A copy of the CDPS General Permit is included in the Appendices of this report.

DEFINITIONS

CDPHE – Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Operator – The group or individual that is responsible for day-to-day operations on the project site. The Operator will be assigned the SWMP Administrator role and these terms are used interchangeably in the SWMP.

SWMP – Construction Activities Stormwater Management Plan

SWMP Administrator – The specific individual(s), position or title that is responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the SWMP. The activities and responsibilities of the Administrator shall address all aspects of the facility’s SWMP. The Operator will be assigned the SWMP Administrator role and these terms are used interchangeably in the SWMP.

Permittee – The specific individual(s), position or title that is legally responsible for compliance with the permit. The Permittee is authorized to sign and certify the permit application.

SITE DESCRIPTION

GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is located within Township 16 South, Range 65 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian, County of El Paso, State of Colorado (see Vicinity Map). The Site is bounded by residential and farmland uses to the west and undeveloped land to the north, south and east. The Site is currently undeveloped and consists of vacant fields. The Project is split into two primary site areas, the first being the Birdsall Road Site located along the west boundary of the Site and the second being the Squirrel Creek Site located along the east boundary of the Site. The Birdsall Road Site is generally split down the center from north-south with drainage flowing west and east. The Squirrel Creek Site generally slopes north to south.

The Project consists of a permitted area of 711 acres through the Wind/Solar Energy Generation Plan (WSE-O) rezoning process. The Project involves the construction of a 407-acre facility that will include tracking arrays, transformer pads, and access roads. The total disturbed area will be 559 acres. All disturbed areas will be revegetated consistent with the existing conditions on-site. The improvements will not significantly impact on-site imperviousness and runoff due to the final condition of the vegetated surface matching existing conditions beneath the solar arrays.

PROJECT CONTACTS

SWMP Preparer

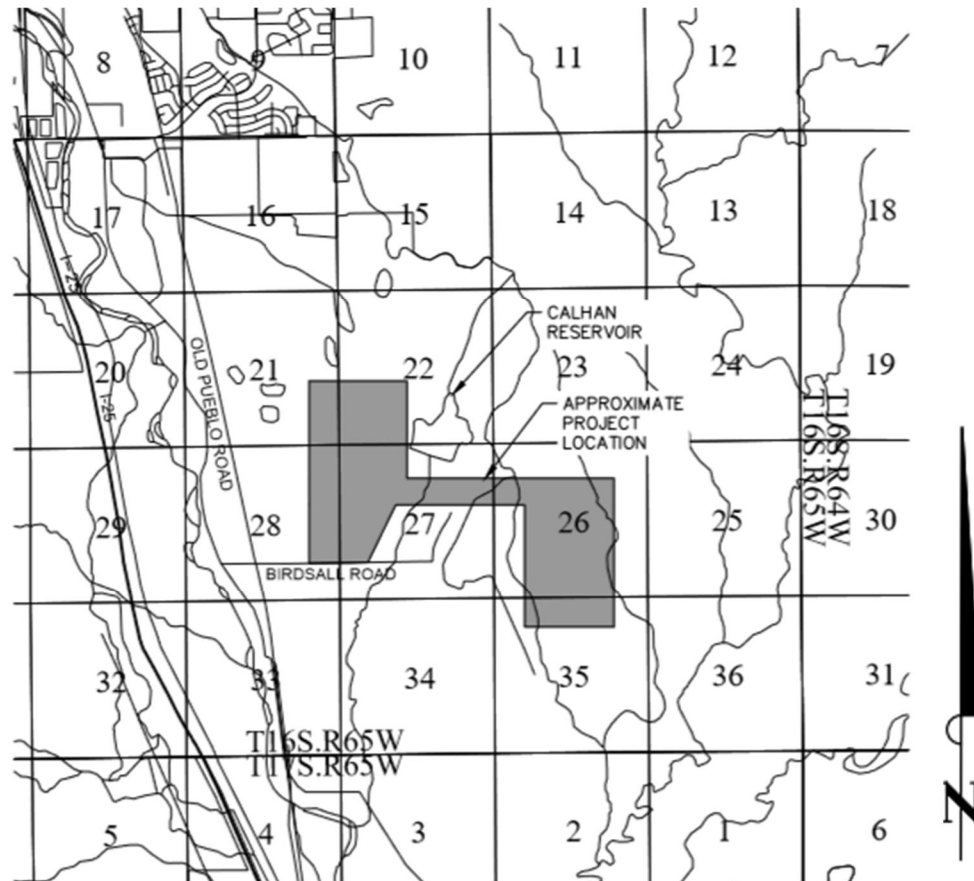
Company:	Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
Contact:	Eric Gunderson, P.E.
Address:	2 North Nevada Avenue, Suite 300 Colorado Springs, CO 80903
Phone:	719.453.0180
Email:	eric.gunderson@kimley-horn.com

SWMP Administrator

Company:	JSI Construction Group LLC.
Contact:	Darnell Everett
Address:	1710 29 th Street, Suite 1068 Boulder, CO 80301
Phone:	(720) 838-2285
Email:	deverett@juwiamerica.com

The Project is located within Township 16 South, Range 65 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian, County of El Paso, State of Colorado (see Vicinity Map). The Site is bounded by residential and farmland uses to the west and undeveloped land to the north, south and east. The Site is currently undeveloped and consists of vacant fields.

A vicinity map is provided below for reference:



SITE CONDITIONS

VEGETATION

The existing site is currently undeveloped with onsite vegetation consisting of native weeds, brush, grasses, trees, and teepee buttes. The site is 0% void of vegetation.

DRAINAGE

CHARACTERISTICS

The west side of the Site, or the Birdsall Road Site, is located within El Paso County's Calhan Reservoir basin and consists of slopes ranging from 2% to 4:1. The east side of the Site, or the Squirrel Creek Site, is located within El Paso County's Lower Williams Creek basin and consists of slopes ranging from 2% to 4:1.

In the initial phase of construction, the developed runoff from the Project will generally be directed by means of drainage swales towards temporary sediment basins located throughout the east and west sides of the Site. All temporary sediment basins will have PVC riser pipe outfall structures. In the completed phase of the Project, runoff will follow historic drainage patterns. The Birdsall Road Site proposes permanent earthen berms spanning the west boundary to help dissipate flows traveling west as described in the Final Drainage Report ("FDR") for the Project.

The stormwater outfall in the final condition for the west site consists of overland flow through a series of 2-4' tall earthen berms to dissipate flow velocities with ultimate receiving waters being Fountain Creek.

The stormwater outfall in the final condition of the east site consists of overland flow and a +/-40' wide conveyance channel through the solar arrays that follows the natural flow path with ultimate receiving waters being Fountain Creek.

Flood insurance rate map (FIRM) number 08041C0970G and 08041C1160G effective date December 7, 2018, indicates this parcel of land is in Zone X (area determined to be out of the 100-year and 500-year flood plain).

SOILS

NRCS soil data is available for this site and it has been determined that soils onsite are generally USCS Soil Groups C & D. The site does not currently provide on-site water quality or detention for the project area. Soil Groups C and D have a high clay composition and therefore the soil erosion potential is low. Soil Group C has a moderately high runoff potential and Soil Group D has a high runoff potential. The proposed grading for the site will match historic grading and drainage patterns. Significant impacts upon discharge are not anticipated.

AREAS & VOLUMES

The gross site area is approximately 711 acres. The total anticipated project disturbance area is 543 acres. The total improvement area is 407 acres.

The earthwork calculations for the site are included in Appendix A of this report.

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

Construction operations including grading, hauling of soil, drainage, gravel roads, and final stabilization shall implement erosion and sediment control measures as described below and in the Timing section of this report. Additional measures shall be implemented as appropriate.

Erosion and sediment control measures shall be implemented during construction of the Project. Grading and earthwork activities will be performed within the limits of construction (LOC). A construction entrance with vehicle tracking control (VTC) shall be installed at the southwestern edge of the site along Birdsall Road and at the eastern edge of the site adjacent to the unnamed private gravel road to reduce off-site sediment tracking. Stabilized staging areas (SSA) shall be installed in various areas throughout the Site for construction activities. Temporary Soil Stockpiles (SP) shall be protected from stormwater using Silt Fencing (SF) or other perimeter control to inhibit soil transport as well as at material storage areas. Culvert Inlet protection (CIP) will be implemented to ensure that sediment that makes it into the street does not enter the storm sewer system. Temporary sediment basins (SB) will be used to capture site runoff and slowly release it to allow time for settling of sediment prior to discharge or contractor will pump the wet sediment basins. Temporary Drainage Swale/Dikes (DS) will be used to help convey site runoff to the sediment basins. Types of Drainage Swales/Dikes to be used will be determined by the SWMP administrator; callouts on plans are provided for general locations only. Check Dams (CD) will be used to dissipate the flow as runoff travels through the drainage swales/dikes to the sediment basins. A Silt Fence (SF) and Construction Fence (CF) shall be used for perimeter control. Concrete Washout (CWA) shall be used. Permanent seeding (PS) shall be utilized after completion of final stabilization measures or final earthwork disturbances. In addition to those measures noted above, Perimeter Control and Portable Toilets will also be utilized on site. Portable toilets shall be located on flat surfaces away from drainage paths, tie-downed or stake-downed, emptied regularly, and where possible secondary containment pans shall be provided under the portable toilets. Please see the Grading and Erosion Control Plans for locations and sizing of recommended erosion control measures.

All persons engaged in earth disturbances shall design, implement, and maintain acceptable soil erosion and sedimentation control measures, in conformance with the erosion and sediment control technical standards adopted by the County. All temporary erosion and sediment control facilities, and all permanent facilities intended to control erosion of any earth disturbance operation shall be installed before any earth disturbance operations take place. Any earth disturbances shall be conducted in such a manner to effectively control runoff volumes, reduce accelerated soil erosion, sediment movement, and deposition off-site. All earth disturbances shall be completed in such a manner so that the total amount of soil exposed at any given time shall be minimized, and the exposed area of any disturbed land shall be limited to the shortest possible period of time. Temporary soil erosion control facilities shall be removed and earth disturbance areas graded and stabilized with permanent soil erosion control measures pursuant to approved plans and specifications.

Permanent soil erosion control measures for all slopes, channels, ditches, or any disturbed land area shall be completed within fourteen (14) calendar days after final grading or the final earth disturbances have been completed. When it is not possible to permanently stabilize a disturbed area after an earth disturbance has been completed or where significant earth disturbance activity ceases, temporary soil erosion control measures shall be implemented within fourteen (14) calendar days. All temporary soil erosion control measures shall be maintained until permanent soil erosion measures are implemented.

Paved and impervious surfaces which are adjacent to construction sites must be swept on a daily basis and as needed during the day when sediment and other materials are tracked or discharged onto them. Either sweeping by hand or use of street sweepers is acceptable. Street sweepers using water while sweeping is preferred in order to minimize dust. Flushing off paved surfaces with water is prohibited.

All construction site operators shall control waste such as hazardous chemicals (to include but not be limited to, heavy equipment maintenance fluids, motor oil, antifreeze and secondary containment of vehicle fuel), litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality. Chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers, and other toxic materials must be stored in weatherproof containers. During application, the contents must be kept in trucks or within storage facilities. Runoff containing such material must be collected, removed from the site, treated, and disposed at an approved solid waste or chemical disposal facility.

Throughout build-out, the developer shall be responsible for implementing and maintaining Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control erosion and sediment problems on all idle lots.

All stockpiles shall require erosion and sediment control. All stockpiles shall:

- Not be located adjacent to a waterway.
- Be stabilized within 14 days after establishment. Stabilization shall include, but not be limited to, surface roughening, seeding, and mulching.
- Not exceed 10 feet in height.
- Utilize silt fence in all downslope sides of the stockpile.

TIMING & SCHEDULE

The general sequence of the phasing of the related construction activities will occur according to the following anticipated sequence:

Project sequence:

Phased BMP Implementation – Initial Phase

The initial phase shall consist of the temporary construction BMPs to minimize the potential for erosion and sediment transfer while mobilizing and preparing the site for construction activities. The site grading is anticipated to start Spring 2019 and be completed by Fall 2019. The operator shall complete the anticipated initial phase sequencing as follows:

1. Prepare and submit the state of Colorado, Colorado department of public health and environment (CDPHE) State Stormwater Discharge Permit Application. A copy of the permit shall be provided to the owner upon receipt from the CDPHE.
2. Install SWMP information sign (S) in accordance with applicable County, state, and owner requirements.
3. Install perimeter controls (CF) and ensure that the limits of construction (LOC) are defined as necessary or known by all parties which will be responsible for construction on the site.
4. Install stabilized vehicle tracking control pad (VTC) as indicated on the GEC plans.
5. Install silt fence (SF) and SCL as shown on the GEC plans.
6. Construct required stabilized staging area (SSA).

7. Construct and stabilize sediment basins and with appropriate outfall structures (clear only those areas necessary to install basins). Sediment basins shall remain in place until all storm sewer and pavement base course have been installed or instructed in the sequence of notes.
8. Install temporary construction fence for any and all portions of temporary sediment basins that reside outside the limits of the permanent fence.
9. Construct permanent check berms (west) in locations with no drainage swale or temporary sediment pond.
10. Install diversion ditches and temporary check dams (east and west).
11. Upon completion of the initial BMP installation, the operator shall schedule a pre-construction meeting with the owner and the County erosion control inspector to confirm BMPs installed are adequate prior to proceeding with additional land disturbing activities.
12. Complete demolition of existing site improvements (existing roadway, overhead power line, power poles, minimal fence removal) and clearing and grubbing (removal of cacti) of the site as necessary to proceed with initial grading operations. Stockpile materials in accordance with the stockpile management (SP) BMP.

Phased BMP Implementation - Final Phase

The final phase shall consist of the temporary construction BMPs to minimize potential for erosion and sediment transfer during the construction of the proposed solar arrays and associated limited site improvements. The final stabilization of the site is anticipated to be completed by Summer 2020. The operator shall complete the anticipated final phase sequencing as follows:

1. Confirm existing BMPs from the initial phase, which are to be maintained throughout construction, are in working order and compliant with applicable regulations.
2. Repair and/or replace any existing BMPs which are deemed inadequate.
3. Complete required temporary grading operations necessary for construction. Conduct excavation as needed for the underground utilities. Stockpile materials in accordance with the stockpile management (SP) BMP.
4. Temporary stabilize (TS) all areas of the site which will remain inactive for a period greater than 30 days in accordance with El Paso County, CDPHE and owner requirements. Temporary stabilization shall be implemented within 14 days of disturbance. Contractor to choose annual grass appropriate for the area based on Table TS/PS-1 of the Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3.
5. Install concrete washout area (CWA) prior to construction of concrete improvements.
6. Complete required grading operations necessary for construction of the proposed tracking arrays, transformer pads and associated site and utility improvements. Stockpile materials in accordance with the stockpile management (SP) BMP.
7. Construct underground utilities.

8. Complete fine grading and proceed with temporary stabilization (TS) and permanent stabilization (PS) practices in accordance with approved reseeding landscape plans.
9. Remove temporary sediment basins, riser pipes, and outfall protection/berm. Fill in TSB to pre-construction grade and revegetate.
10. Complete grading and installation of permanent stabilization over sediment basin areas and temporary drainage swales.
11. Construct permanent check dams (west) in areas where sediment basins are filled in.
12. Achieve permanent stabilization in accordance with El Paso County, CDPHE and owner requirements.
13. Remove remaining BMPs once permanent stabilization (PS) has been achieved. Repair and stabilize areas disturbed through BMP removal.
14. Notify the owner of intent to file the notice of inactivation with El Paso County and CDPHE and receive owner acceptance to proceed with stormwater management close-out.
15. Notify the El Paso County of the intent to file the notice of inactivation and receive El Paso County field acceptance prior to proceeding with filing the notice of inactivation with the El Paso County.
16. Proceed with filing the notice of inactivation with the El Paso County and CDPHE.
17. Provide the owner with a copy of all stormwater documentation (permits, inspection reports, logs, etc.) Upon completion of the project, file the notice of inactivation.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

SWMP ADMINISTRATOR

The SWMP Administrator is the Operator selected for the project. The SWMP Administrator is responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the SWMP. The activities and responsibilities of the Administrator shall address all aspects of the facility's SWMP. Location of the SWMP and GEC plans/records should be kept on-site in the job/construction trailer at all times.

SITE SPECIFIC POLLUTION SOURCES

Further identification of site-specific pollutants that fall within the categories outlined in the next section may be field noted using the corresponding log included in the appendices of this report. The logs are intended to record site-specific pollutants, the date of arrival on the site, the date removed from the site, and the methods of treatment.

IDENTIFICATION OF POLLUTANT SOURCES

Evaluation of general sediment and non-sediment pollution sources associated with site construction activities, as outlined within the General Permit, consist of the following:

- **Disturbed and Stored Soils** – Earth disturbing activities (grading, excavation, etc.) will be necessary for this project; therefore, the potential exists for disturbed site soils to contribute sediment to stormwater discharges.
- **Vehicle Tracking and Sediment** – Construction traffic will be entering and exiting the Site; therefore, the potential exists for vehicle tracking to contribute sediment to stormwater discharges.
- **Management of Contaminated Soils** – Contaminated soils are not anticipated on this Site. If encountered, the SWMP Administrator shall take appropriate containment and treatment measures.
- **Loading and Unloading Operations** – Loading and unloading operations will be taking place at the Site; therefore, the potential exists for these operations to introduce sediment and non-sediment pollutants to stormwater discharges.
- **Outdoor Storage of Materials** – Limited outdoor storage of materials is anticipated with the construction of this site; however, outdoor storage of chemicals, fertilizers, etc. is not anticipated.
- **Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Fueling** – Routine maintenance and fueling of vehicles and equipment is anticipated with this Site; therefore, the potential exists for pollutants associated with these activities to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges.
- **Significant Dust or Particulate Generating Processes** – Earth disturbing activities (grading, excavation, etc.) will be necessary for this project; therefore, the potential exists for windblown site soils to contribute sediment to stormwater discharges.
- **Routine Maintenance** – Routine maintenance involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc., other than those identified within Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Fueling are not anticipated with this project. If encountered, the SWMP Administrator shall take appropriate containment and treatment measures.
- **Onsite Waste Management** – Waste management consisting of solid waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters, etc. are anticipated onsite; therefore, the potential exists for these operations to introduce sediment and non-sediment pollutants to stormwater discharges.
- **Concrete Truck / Equipment Washing** – Concrete truck and equipment washing are anticipated with this project. The SWMP Administrator shall take appropriate containment and treatment measures.
- **Dedicated Asphalt and Concrete Batch Plants** – Dedicated asphalt and/or concrete batch plants are not anticipated with this project. If encountered, the SWMP Administrator shall take appropriate containment and treatment measures and document as necessary.
- **Non-Industrial Waste Sources** – Non-Industrial waste sources limited to portable sanitary facilities are anticipated with this project.
- **Additional Pollutant Sources** – Additional areas or procedures where potential spills could occur are not anticipated with this project.

Logs for the identification of pollutant sources are included in the Appendices for reference and use.

Based on the following, the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges is not significant for most of the pollutants identified above:

- Relatively Low Frequency of the Activities
- The Ability to Schedule Activities During Dry Weather
- Existing Site Topography
- The Ability to Implement Primary and Secondary Containment for Product Storage
- The Ability to Locate Activities Away from Drainage Ways

Potential pollutant sources noted below shall be mitigated by use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) as noted in the following sections:

- Disturbed and Stored Soils
- Vehicle Tracking and Sediment
- Loading and Unloading Operations
- Outdoor Storage
- Vehicle Equipment and Maintenance Fueling
- Significant Dust or Particulate Generating Processes
- Non-Industrial Waste Sources

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

Structural Practices for Erosion and Sediment Control

Structural BMPs shall be implemented onsite to minimize erosion and sediment transport. Recommended BMPs based upon a limited site review may be seen within the SWMP Site Map included in the Appendices of this report. Additional BMPs shall be implemented by the SWMP Administrator if necessary to prevent sediment-laden runoff from leaving the project site. The SWMP shall be updated to reflect any changes or revisions enacted in the field.

Non-Structural Practices for Erosion and Sediment Control

Non-Structural BMPs shall be implemented onsite to minimize erosion and sediment transport. Recommended BMPs based upon a limited site review may be seen within the SWMP Site Map included in the Appendices of this report. Additional BMPs shall be implemented by the SWMP Administrator if necessary to prevent sediment-laden runoff from leaving the project site. The SWMP shall be updated to reflect any changes or revisions enacted in the field.

Phased BMP Implementation

Construction of the identified improvements will take place under two main phases of construction anticipated as identified within the construction sequencing included within this report.

A Land Disturbance, BMP Installation, and Stabilization Log is provided in the Appendices and shall be filled out accordingly during BMP implementation.

Materials Handling and Spill Prevention

Any hazardous or potentially hazardous material that is brought onto the construction site shall be handled properly in order to reduce the potential for stormwater pollution. In an effort to minimize the potential for a spill of petroleum product or hazardous materials to come in contact with stormwater, the following steps shall be implemented:

- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) information shall be kept on site for any and all applicable materials.
- All materials with hazardous properties (such as pesticides, petroleum products, fertilizers, detergents, construction chemicals, acids, paints, paint solvents, additives for soil stabilization, concrete, curing compounds and additives, etc.) shall be stored in a secure location, under cover and in appropriate, tightly sealed containers when not in use.
- The minimum practical quantity of all such materials shall be kept on the job site and scheduled for delivery as close to the time of use as practical.

- A spill control and containment kit (containing, for example, absorbent material, acid neutralizing agent, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, plastic and metal trash containers, etc.) shall be provided on the construction site and location(s) shown on Site Maps.
- All of the product in a container shall be used before the container is disposed of. All such containers shall be triple rinsed, with water prior to disposal. The rinse water used in these containers shall be disposed of in a manner in compliance with State and Federal regulations and shall not be allowed to mix with stormwater discharges.
- All products shall be stored in and used from the original container with the original product label and used in strict compliance with the instructions on the product label.
- The disposal of excess or used products shall be in strict compliance with instructions on the product label.

Temporary onsite fuel tanks for construction vehicles shall meet all state and federal regulations. Tanks shall have approved spill containment with the capacity required by the applicable regulations. From NFPA 30: All tanks shall be provided with secondary containment (i.e. containment external to and separate from primary containment). Secondary containment shall be constructed of materials of sufficient thickness, density and composition so as not to be structurally weakened as a result of contact with the fuel stored and capable of containing discharged fuel for a period of time equal to or longer than the maximum anticipated time sufficient to allow recovery of discharged fuel.

The tanks shall be in sound condition free of rust or other damage which might compromise containment. Fuel storage areas shall meet all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), OSHA and other regulatory requirements for signage, fire extinguisher, etc. Hoses, valves, fittings, caps, filler nozzles and associated hardware shall be maintained in proper working condition at all times. The location of fuel tanks shall be shown on the Site Maps and shall be located to minimize exposure to weather and surface water drainage features.

The Operator shall develop and implement a Materials Handling and Spill Prevention Plan (MHSP) in accordance with the EPA and State of Colorado requirements. In the event of an accidental spill, immediate action shall be undertaken by the Operator to contain and remove the spilled material. All hazardous materials, including contaminated soil, shall be disposed of by the Operator in the manner specified by federal, state and local regulations and by the manufacturer of such products. As soon as possible, the spill shall be reported to the appropriate agencies. As required under the provisions of the Clean Water Act, any spill or discharge entering waters of the United States shall be properly reported. The Operator shall prepare a written record of any spill and associated clean-up activities of petroleum products or hazardous materials in excess of 1 gallon or reportable quantities, whichever is less.

Any spills of petroleum products or hazardous materials in excess of Reportable Quantities as defined by EPA or the state or local agency regulations, shall be immediately reported to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment spill reporting lines.

- CDPHE Environmental Release and Incident Reporting Line (877) 518-5608.

For reference, a bulletin on Environmental Spill Reporting published by the CDPHE, has been included in the Appendices of this report.

Vehicle Tracking and Dust Control

Vehicle Tracking Control BMPs (structural and non-structural) shall be implemented in order to control potential sediment discharges from vehicle tracking. Practices shall be implemented for all areas of

potential vehicle tracking which include, but are not limited to reduced site access and utilization of designated haul routes.

Areas of soil that are denuded of vegetation and have little protection from particles being picked up and carried by wind should be protected with a temporary cover or kept under control with water or other soil adhering products to limit wind transported particles exiting the site perimeter.

Waste Management and Disposal

An effective first step towards preventing pollution in stormwater from work sites involves using a common sense approach to improve the facility's basic housekeeping methods. Poor housekeeping practices result in increased waste and potential for stormwater contamination.

No solid materials are allowed to be discharged from the site with stormwater. All solid waste, including disposable materials incidental to the construction activities, must be collected and placed in containers. Secure covers for the containers shall be provided at all times to meet state and local requirements. The location of solid waste receptacles shall be identified on the SWMP by the Operator.

Concrete waste is anticipated with this project; and therefore, a dedicated concrete washout is required. The SWMP Administrator shall take appropriate containment and treatment measures and document as necessary.

Portable Toilets

Portable toilets shall be provided on-site as necessary for construction personnel. Portable toilets shall be located on flat surfaces away from drainage paths, tie-downed or stake-downed, emptied regularly, and where possible secondary containment pans shall be provided under the portable toilets. In the event of a spill, the Permittee shall follow spill prevention measures as noted in the Appendix. Toilets shall be located away from anticipated stormwater discharges. Proper and regular maintenance and cleaning shall occur as a preventive measure.

Groundwater and Stormwater Dewatering

Except as noted below, all discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of stormwater associated with construction activity.

- Emergency Fire Fighting Activities
- Uncontaminated Spring Water

Groundwater dewatering is not anticipated. Before excavation, or if encountered, the operator shall file for appropriate permits with the CDPHE.

FINAL STABILIZATION AND LONG TERM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Permanent stabilization will be needed on the site where there is proposed seeding and mulching. For Birdsell Road Site, the area south of the tracker array panels W5 and W6 and north of the access road, and the area south of the tracker array panels W7 and W8 and north of the western access will be permanently stabilized. For Squirrel Creek Site, the area north of the tracker array panel W1 and south of the proposed access road, the area east of the tracker array panel E3 and west of the proposed concrete channel, and the area south of tracker array panel E6 will be permanently stabilized. All sediment basins will be filled and stabilized with a detention basin mix. Reference landscape plans for complete permanent stabilization details. For highest success probability, the Site will be drilled during

the spring between April and early May or in the fall after the first of September until the ground freezes. Final stabilization is reached when all ground surface disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plant density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance plant density levels, or equivalent permanent, physical erosion reduction methods have been employed, as determined by the County Engineering Inspector. Documentation of pre-disturbance conditions assists in making this determination.

Long term stormwater management is attained using check dams that will slow runoff and a drainage channel that will direct runoff until all runoff ultimately reaches Fountain Creek.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Permittee or contractor shall produce written inspection records every seven (7) days and after significant precipitation events. All necessary maintenance and repair shall be completed immediately. The purpose of site inspections is to assess performance of pollutant controls. The inspections will be conducted by the contractor's Storm Water Coordinator. Based on these inspections, it is the responsibility of the contractor to revise or implement additional Best Management Practices, repair erosion control measures, modify, maintain, supplement, or take additional steps as necessary to achieve effective pollutant control measures.

Examples of specific items to evaluate during site inspections are listed below. This list is not intended to be comprehensive. During each inspection, the inspector must evaluate overall pollutant control system performance as well as particular details of individual system components. Additional factors should be considered as appropriate to the circumstances.

- A. Locations where vehicles enter and exit the site must be inspected for evidence of off-site sediment tracking. A stabilized VTC shall be constructed where vehicles enter and exit. Exits shall be maintained or supplemented as necessary to prevent the release of sediment from vehicles leaving the site.
- B. Sediment barriers must be inspected and they must be extended, repaired or cleaned at such time as their original capacity has been reduced by 33 percent. All material excavated from behind sediment barriers shall be stockpiled on the up-slope side. Additional sediment barriers must be constructed as needed.
- C. Inspections shall evaluate disturbed areas and areas used for storing materials that are exposed to rainfall for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system or discharging from the site. If necessary, the materials must be covered or original covers must be repaired or supplemented. Also, protective berms must be constructed, if needed, in order to contain runoff from material storage areas, and/or run-on.
- D. All discharge points must be inspected to determine whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters.

A sample report from the EPA has been included in the Appendix for reference.

TERM AND CONDITIONS OF THE CDPS GENERAL PERMIT

GENERAL LIMITATIONS

The following limitations shall apply to discharges associated with construction activities:

- Stormwater discharges from construction activities shall not cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or measurably contribute to an exceedance of any water quality standard, including narrative standards for water quality.
- Concrete washout water shall not be discharged to state surface waters or to storm sewer systems. Onsite permanent disposal of concrete washout waste is not authorized by this permit. Discharge to the ground of concrete washout waste that will subsequently be disposed of offsite is authorized by this permit. See Part I.D.3.c of the permit.
- Bulk storage structures for petroleum products and any other chemicals shall have secondary containment or equivalent adequate protection so as to contain all spills and prevent any spilled material from entering State Waters.
- No chemicals are to be added to the discharge unless permission for the use of a specific chemical is granted by CDPHE. In granting the use of such chemicals, special conditions and monitoring may be addressed by separate correspondence.
- CDPHE reserves the right to require sampling and testing, on a case-by-case basis, in the event that there is reason to suspect that compliance with the SWMP is a problem, or to measure the effectiveness of the BMPs in removing pollutants in the effluent. Such monitoring may include Whole Effluent Toxicity testing.
- All site wastes must be properly managed to prevent potential pollution of State Waters. This permit does not authorize onsite waste disposal.
- All dischargers must comply with the lawful requirements of federal agencies, municipalities, counties, drainage districts and other local agencies regarding any discharges of stormwater to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction, including applicable requirements in municipal stormwater management programs developed to comply with CDPS permits. Dischargers must comply with local stormwater management requirements, policies, or guidelines including erosion and sediment control.

The above information is taken directly from the CDPHE General Permit.

PROHIBITION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

Except as identified within the Terms and Conditions of the General Permit (Section D.3 – Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges), all discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of stormwater associated with construction activity. Discharges of material other than stormwater must be addressed in a separate CDPS permit issued for that discharge.

Discharges to the ground from construction dewatering activities that do not meet the referenced criteria must be covered under a separate CDPS discharge permit. Contaminated groundwater requiring coverage under a separate CDPS discharge permit may include groundwater contaminated with pollutants from a landfill, mining activity, industrial pollutant plume, underground storage tank, or other source.

The above information is taken from the CDPHE General Permit.

SWMP RETENTION REQUIREMENTS

The permittee must document inspection results and maintain a record of the results for a period of 3 years following expiration or inactivation of permit coverage. These records must be made available to the County, CDPHE or EPA upon request.

In order to fulfill this requirement, the SWMP Administrator shall retain a copy of the SWMP and provide the original to the owner/permittee upon inactivation of the permit.

SWMP REVIEW / CHANGES

At nearly every site, the recommended and/or implemented BMPs will need to be modified to adapt to changing site conditions, or to ensure that the potential pollutants are consistently and properly managed. The Operator shall amend the SWMP:

- When there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance of the site, which would require the implementation of new or revised BMPs; or
- If the SWMP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activity; or
- When BMPs are no longer necessary and removed.

SWMP changes shall be made prior to changes in site conditions, except as noted below. Revisions may include, but are not limited to, potential pollutant source identification, selection of appropriate BMPs for site conditions, BMP maintenance procedures and interim and final stabilization practices. The SWMP changes may include a schedule for further BMP design and implementation, provided that, if any interim BMPs are needed to comply with the permit, they are also included in the SWMP and implemented during the interim period.

RESPONSIVE SWMP CHANGES

SWMP changes addressing BMP installation and/or implementation are often required to be made in response to changing conditions, or when current BMPs are determined ineffective. The majority of these SWMP revisions can be made immediately with quick in-the-field revisions to the SWMP. In the less common situation where more complex development of materials to modify the SWMP is necessary, the revisions shall be made in accordance with the following requirements:

- The SWMP shall be revised as soon as practicable, but in no case more than 72 hours after the change(s) in BMP installation/implementation occur at the site; and
- A notation must be included in the SWMP prior to the site change(s) that includes the time and date of the change(s) in the field, an identification of the BMP(s) removed or added and the location(s) of those BMP(s).

Any BMP deficiencies, replacement or additional BMPs that may be required shall be documented on the Stormwater Management Plans and in the appropriate logs. Copies of the Corrective Action Log and SWMP Amendment Log have been included in the Appendices for reference and use.

CONCLUSIONS

Temporary erosion control measures and BMPs will enhance stormwater quality within the project area by capturing and detaining sediment-laden runoff prior to discharging off-site.

REFERENCES

Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) – Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities Application - Prepared by Water Quality Control Division, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment; Revised March 2016.

Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) General Permit – Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity - Prepared by Water Quality Control Division, Colorado Department of Public

Health and Environment; signed and issued on May 31, 2007 and administratively continued effective July 1, 2012.

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity – Stormwater Management Plan Preparation Guidance - Prepared by Water Quality Control Division, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment; Revised April 2011.

Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 3 - Urban Drainage and Flood Control District, Denver, CO.; November 2010.

APPENDICES

**APPENDIX A
EARTHWORK CALCULATIONS**

Earthwork Volume Calculations				
Area	Cut (CY)	Fill (CY)	Net (CY)	Notes
West	69,573	64,102	5,471 Cut	West portion of the Site (Birdsall Road Site)
East	51,836	33,276	18,560 Cut	East portion of the Site (Squirrel Creek Site)

*Excess material to be placed on-site within the limits of grading/disturbance OR hauled to the Waste Connections Landfill

**If material is to be hauled to the Waste Connections Landfill, contractor to submit a haul route plan to County and provide written agreements from Waste Connections stating acceptance of material

**APPENDIX B
SOILS INFORMATION**



United States
Department of
Agriculture

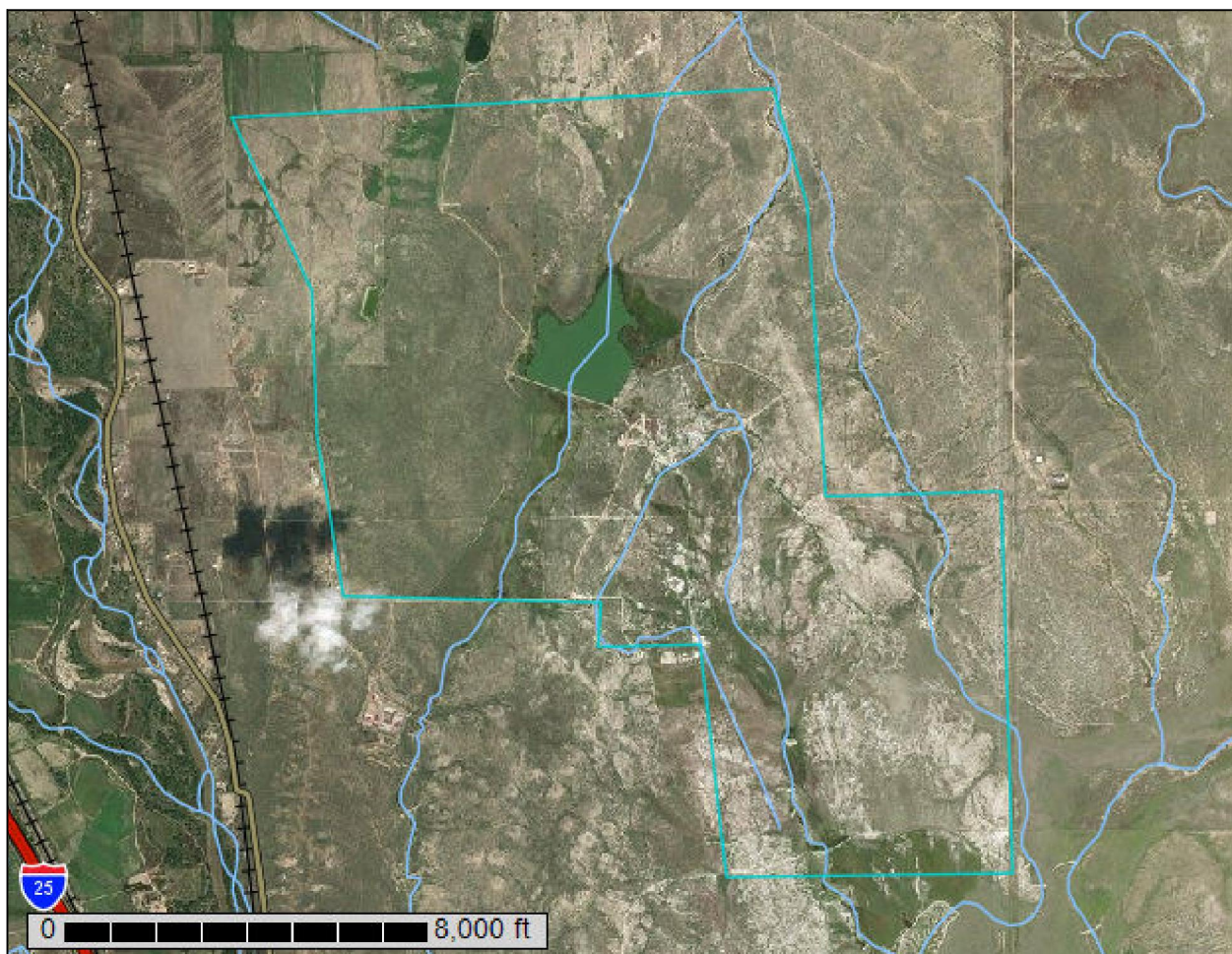
NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for **El Paso County Area, Colorado**

Palmer Solar



June 13, 2018

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

Preface.....	2
How Soil Surveys Are Made.....	5
Soil Map.....	8
Soil Map.....	9
Legend.....	10
Map Unit Legend.....	11
Map Unit Descriptions.....	11
El Paso County Area, Colorado.....	13
29—Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls, nearly level.....	13
33—Heldt clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes.....	14
47—Limon clay, 0 to 3 percent slopes.....	15
54—Midway clay loam, 3 to 25 percent slopes.....	16
59—Nunn clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes.....	17
73—Razor clay loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes.....	19
111—Water.....	20
118—Fort loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes, cool.....	20
119—Fort sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes, cool.....	22
MzA—Manzanola silty clay loam, saline, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....	23
References.....	26

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

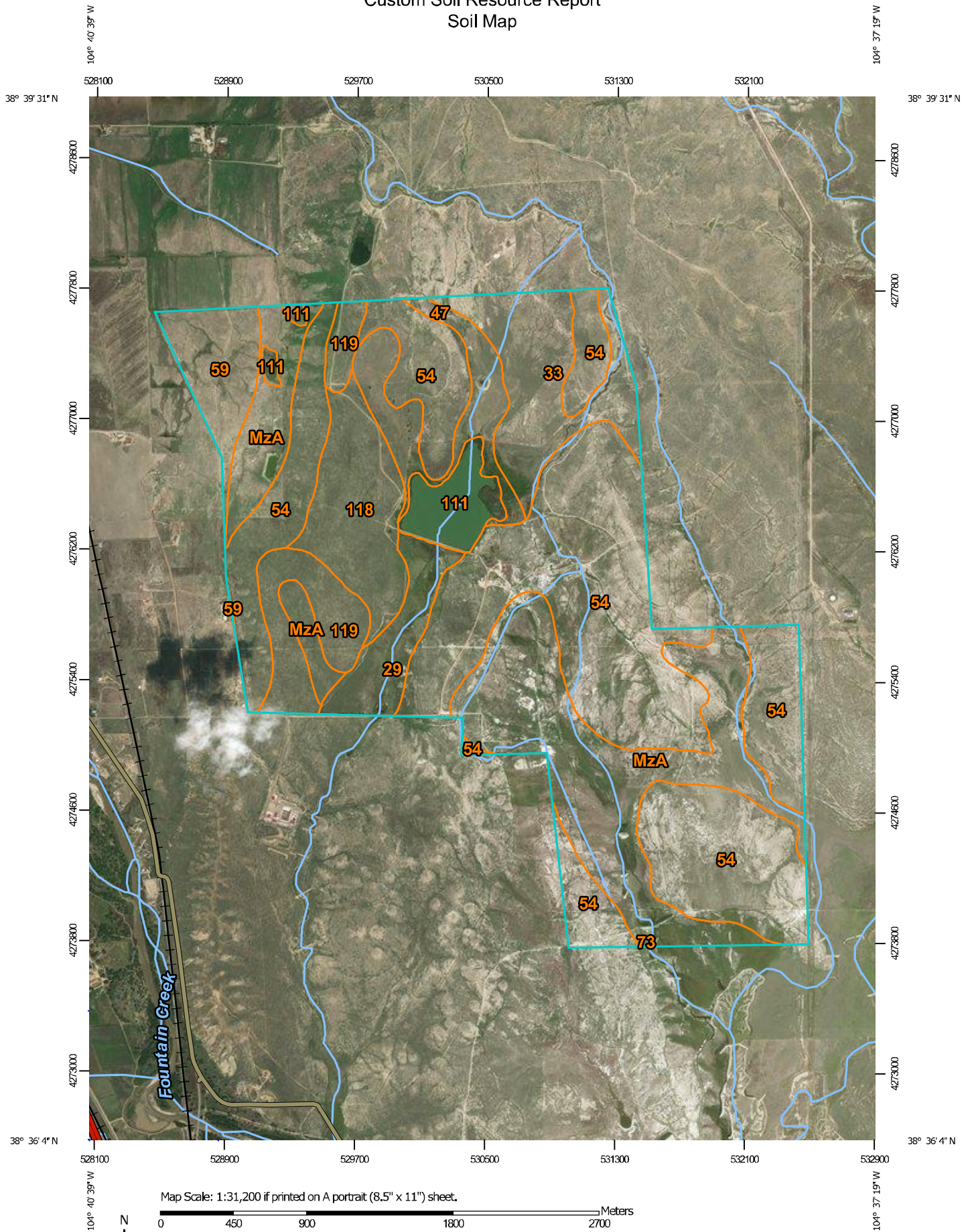
Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons

Soil Map Unit Lines

Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

Blowout

Borrow Pit

Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

Gravelly Spot

Landfill

Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Saline Spot

Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

Spoil Area

Stony Spot

Very Stony Spot

Wet Spot

Other

Special Line Features

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Oct 10, 2017

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 7, 2015—Mar 9, 2017

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
29	Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls, nearly level	82.3	3.5%
33	Heldt clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	177.2	7.5%
47	Limon clay, 0 to 3 percent slopes	111.5	4.7%
54	Midway clay loam, 3 to 25 percent slopes	1,040.4	44.2%
59	Nunn clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	93.3	4.0%
73	Razor clay loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes	1.2	0.1%
111	Water	72.2	3.1%
118	Fort loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes, cool	154.8	6.6%
119	Fort sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes, cool	121.6	5.2%
MzA	Manzanola silty clay loam, saline, 0 to 2 percent slopes	497.1	21.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,351.5	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different

management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

El Paso County Area, Colorado

29—Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls, nearly level

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3681
Elevation: 5,000 to 7,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 165 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fluvaquentic haplaquolls and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, marshes, swales
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Sandy Meadow (R067BY029CO)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Haplaquolls

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Domes
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

33—Heldt clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3686
Elevation: 5,200 to 6,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 155 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Heldt and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Heldt

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey alluvium derived from shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: clay loam
Bw - 8 to 41 inches: silty clay
Bk - 41 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 4 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 10.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Alkaline Plains LRU's A & B (R069XY047CO)
Other vegetative classification: ALKALINE PLAINS (069BY047CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

47—Limon clay, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 368p

Elevation: 5,200 to 6,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 155 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Limon, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Limon, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Clayey alluvium derived from shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: clay

AC - 4 to 12 inches: silty clay

C - 12 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Gypsum, maximum in profile: 2 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Very slightly saline to moderately saline (2.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 10.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: Salt Flat LRU's A & B (R069XY033CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

54—Midway clay loam, 3 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 368y

Elevation: 5,200 to 6,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 155 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Midway and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Midway

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Slope alluvium over residuum weathered from shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: clay loam

C - 4 to 13 inches: clay

Cr - 13 to 17 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Very slightly saline to moderately saline (2.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 15.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Shaly Plains LRU's A & B (R069XY046CO)
Other vegetative classification: SHALY PLAINS (069AY046CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

59—Nunn clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3693
Elevation: 5,400 to 6,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 155 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Nunn and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nunn

Setting

Landform: Terraces, fans
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: clay loam
Bt - 12 to 26 inches: clay loam
BC - 26 to 30 inches: clay loam
Bk - 30 to 58 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 58 to 72 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 2 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Clayey Plains LRU's A & B (R069XY042CO)
Other vegetative classification: CLAYEY PLAINS (069AY042CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

73—Razor clay loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369m
Elevation: 5,300 to 6,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 155 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Razor and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Razor

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey slope alluvium over residuum weathered from shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: clay loam
Bw - 3 to 9 inches: clay loam
Bk - 9 to 31 inches: clay
Cr - 31 to 35 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 15.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Custom Soil Resource Report

Ecological site: Alkaline Plains LRU's A & B (R069XY047CO)
Other vegetative classification: ALKALINE PLAINS (069AY047CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

111—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

118—Fort loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes, cool

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2rgqs
Elevation: 5,500 to 6,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Fort and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fort

Setting

Landform: Interfluves, fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium and/or eolian deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loam
Bt - 4 to 12 inches: clay loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

Btk - 12 to 33 inches: clay loam
Bk1 - 33 to 47 inches: loam
Bk2 - 47 to 79 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 25 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 2 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.5 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 3.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Loamy Plains, LRU's A & B 10-14 Inches, P.Z. (R069XY006CO)
Forage suitability group: Loamy (G069XW017CO)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy Plains #6 (069XY006CO_2)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wilid

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Loamy Plains, LRU's A & B 10-14 Inches, P.Z. (R069XY006CO)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy Plains #6 (069XY006CO_2)
Hydric soil rating: No

Oterodry

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sandy Plains LRU's A & B (R069XY026CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

119—Fort sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes, cool

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t50n
Elevation: 4,500 to 6,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fort, cool, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fort, Cool

Setting

Landform: Hills, interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, head slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium and/or eolian deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 5 to 13 inches: clay loam
Btk - 13 to 28 inches: clay loam
Bk1 - 28 to 36 inches: loam
Bk2 - 36 to 79 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 25 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.1 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 2.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Sandy Plains LRU's A & B (R069XY026CO)
Forage suitability group: Loamy (G069XW017CO)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy Plains #26 (069XY026CO_2)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wilid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Loamy Plains, LRU's A & B 10-14 Inches, P.Z. (R069XY006CO)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy Plains #6 (069XY006CO_2)
Hydric soil rating: No

Vonid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Sandy Plains LRU's A & B (R069XY026CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Kimera

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves, fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Loamy Plains, LRU's A & B 10-14 Inches, P.Z. (R069XY006CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

MzA—Manzanola silty clay loam, saline, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2rgrg
Elevation: 3,900 to 6,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Manzanola and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Manzanola

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants, interfluves, terraces, drainageways

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: silty clay loam

Bt1 - 4 to 11 inches: silty clay loam

Bt2 - 11 to 26 inches: silty clay loam

Bk1 - 26 to 38 inches: silty clay loam

Bk2 - 38 to 79 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 14 percent

Gypsum, maximum in profile: 3 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline (8.0 to 15.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 13.0

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: Saline Overflow LRU's A & B (R069XY037CO)

Other vegetative classification: Saline Overflow (069XY037CO_1)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Aguilar

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Fan remnants

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Salt Flat LRU's A & B (R069XY033CO)

Other vegetative classification: Salt Flat #33 (069AY033CO_2)

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

Haversid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Terraces, drainageways

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Saline Overflow LRU's A & B (R069XY037CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

References

- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.
- Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deep-water habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS/OBS-79/31.
- Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.
- Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.
- Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.
- National Research Council. 1995. Wetlands: Characteristics and boundaries.
- Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_054262
- Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053577
- Soil Survey Staff. 2010. Keys to soil taxonomy. 11th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053580
- Tiner, R.W., Jr. 1985. Wetlands of Delaware. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Wetlands Section.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers wetlands delineation manual. Waterways Experiment Station Technical Report Y-87-1.
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National forestry manual. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_053374
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084>

Custom Soil Resource Report

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf



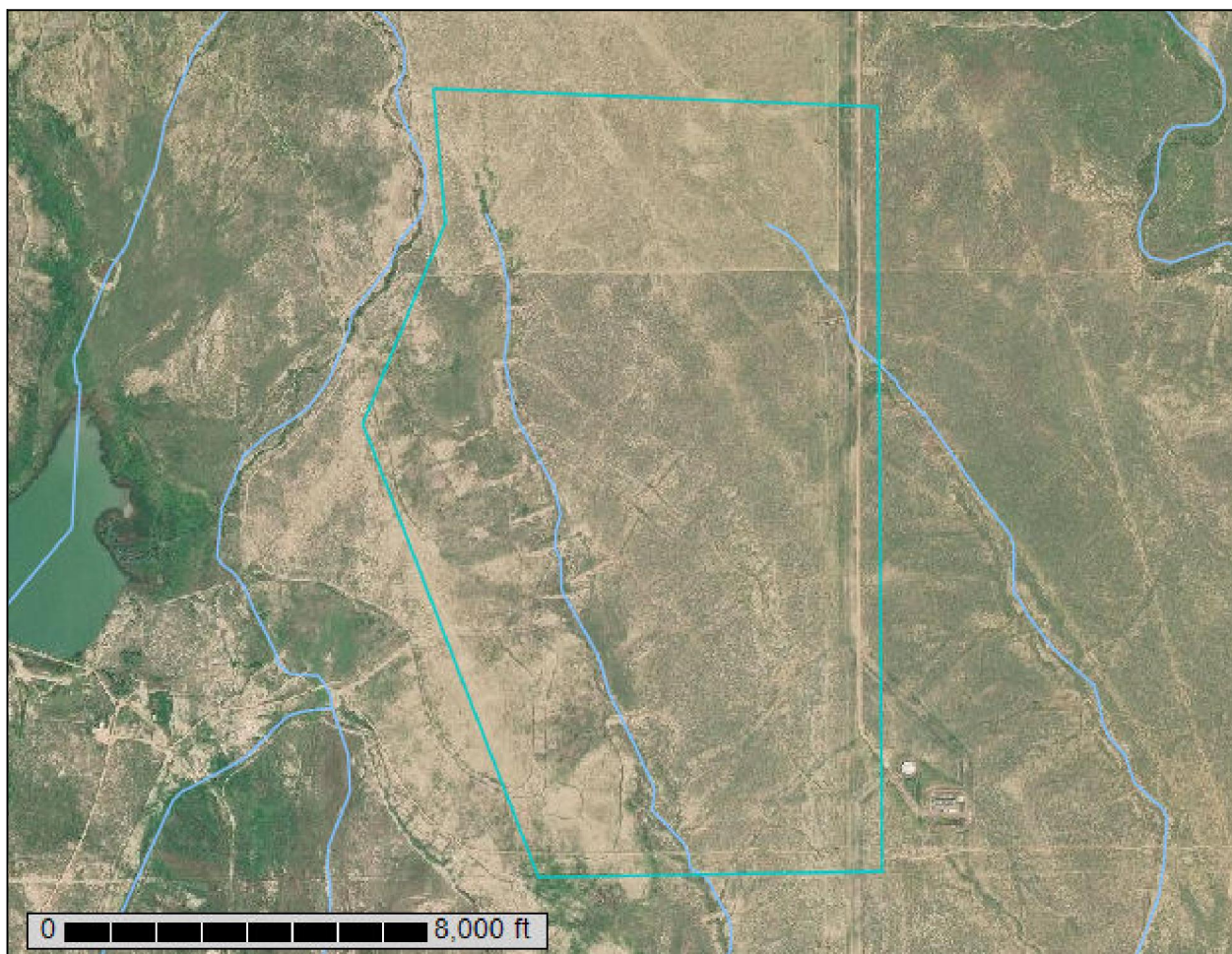
United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for **El Paso County Area, Colorado**



October 31, 2018

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

Preface.....	2
How Soil Surveys Are Made.....	5
Soil Map.....	8
Soil Map.....	9
Legend.....	10
Map Unit Legend.....	11
Map Unit Descriptions.....	11
El Paso County Area, Colorado.....	13
33—Heldt clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes.....	13
54—Midway clay loam, 3 to 25 percent slopes.....	14
75—Razor-Midway complex.....	15
MzA—Manzanola silty clay loam, saline, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....	17
References.....	19

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

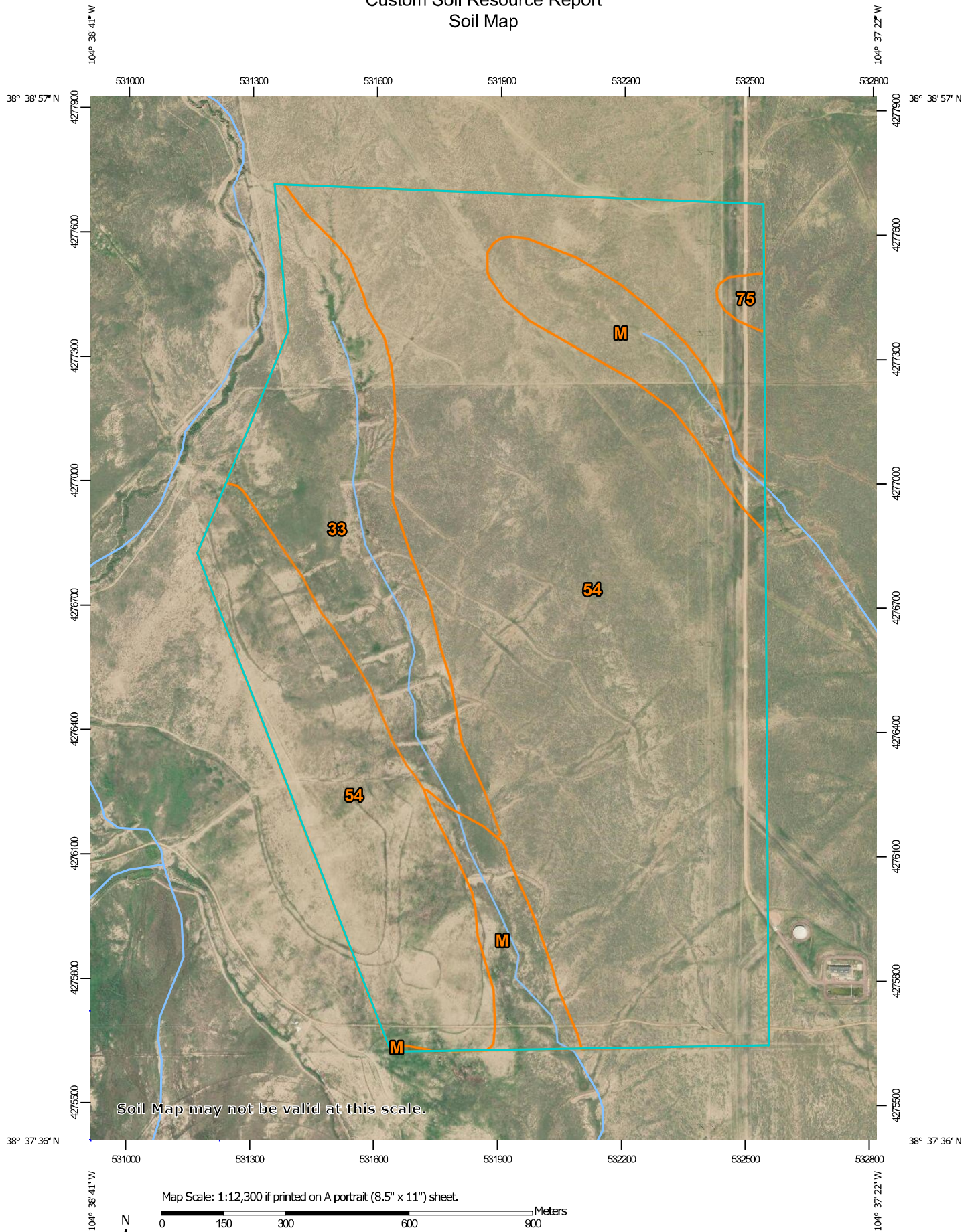
Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:12,300 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

0 150 300 600 900 Meters
0 500 1000 2000 3000 Feet

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

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons

Soil Map Unit Lines

Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

Blowout

Borrow Pit

Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

Gravelly Spot

Landfill

Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Saline Spot

Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

Spoil Area

Stony Spot

Very Stony Spot

Wet Spot

Other

Special Line Features

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 10, 2018

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 12, 2017—Nov 17, 2017

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
33	Heldt clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	88.7	14.7%
54	Midway clay loam, 3 to 25 percent slopes	459.0	76.1%
75	Razor-Midway complex	2.9	0.5%
MzA	Manzanola silty clay loam, saline, 0 to 2 percent slopes	52.5	8.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		603.2	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate

Custom Soil Resource Report

pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

El Paso County Area, Colorado

33—Heldt clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3686
Elevation: 5,200 to 6,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 155 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Heldt and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Heldt

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey alluvium derived from shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: clay loam
Bw - 8 to 41 inches: silty clay
Bk - 41 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 4 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 10.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Alkaline Plains LRU's A & B (R069XY047CO)
Other vegetative classification: ALKALINE PLAINS (069BY047CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

54—Midway clay loam, 3 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 368y

Elevation: 5,200 to 6,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 155 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Midway and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Midway

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Slope alluvium over residuum weathered from shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: clay loam

C - 4 to 13 inches: clay

Cr - 13 to 17 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Gypsum, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Very slightly saline to moderately saline (2.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 15.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Shaly Plains LRU's A & B (R069XY046CO)
Other vegetative classification: SHALY PLAINS (069AY046CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

75—Razor-Midway complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369p
Elevation: 5,300 to 6,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 155 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Razor and similar soils: 50 percent
Midway and similar soils: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Razor

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey slope alluvium over residuum weathered from shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: stony clay loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

Bw - 4 to 22 inches: cobbly clay loam
Bk - 22 to 29 inches: cobbly clay
Cr - 29 to 33 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 15.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Alkaline Plains LRU's A & B (R069XY047CO)
Other vegetative classification: ALKALINE PLAINS (069AY047CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Midway

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Slope alluvium over residuum weathered from shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: clay loam
C - 4 to 13 inches: clay
Cr - 13 to 17 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Very slightly saline to moderately saline (2.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)

Custom Soil Resource Report

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 15.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: Shaly Plains LRU's A & B (R069XY046CO)

Other vegetative classification: SHALY PLAINS (069AY045CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

MzA—Manzanola silty clay loam, saline, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2rgrg

Elevation: 3,900 to 6,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 130 to 170 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Manzanola and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Manzanola

Setting

Landform: Terraces, drainageways, fan remnants, interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: silty clay loam

Bt1 - 4 to 11 inches: silty clay loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

Bt2 - 11 to 26 inches: silty clay loam

Bk1 - 26 to 38 inches: silty clay loam

Bk2 - 38 to 79 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 14 percent

Gypsum, maximum in profile: 3 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Moderately saline (8.0 to 15.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 13.0

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: Saline Overflow LRU's A & B (R069XY037CO)

Other vegetative classification: Saline Overflow (069XY037CO_1)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Haversid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways, terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Saline Overflow LRU's A & B (R069XY037CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

Aguilar

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Fan remnants

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Salt Flat LRU's A & B (R069XY033CO)

Other vegetative classification: Salt Flat #33 (069AY033CO_2)

Hydric soil rating: No

References

- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.
- Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deep-water habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS/OBS-79/31.
- Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.
- Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.
- Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.
- National Research Council. 1995. Wetlands: Characteristics and boundaries.
- Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_054262
- Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053577
- Soil Survey Staff. 2010. Keys to soil taxonomy. 11th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053580
- Tiner, R.W., Jr. 1985. Wetlands of Delaware. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Wetlands Section.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers wetlands delineation manual. Waterways Experiment Station Technical Report Y-87-1.
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National forestry manual. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_053374
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084>

Custom Soil Resource Report

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf

APPENDIX C
SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

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

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

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

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

Oil and Gas Exploration

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

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

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

REPORTING NUMBERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Colorado Department
of Public Health
and Environment**

Environmental Spill Reporting

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

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

January 2009

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SPILL REPORTING

CERCLA, EPCRA and RCRA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Radiation Control

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

Clean Water Act

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

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

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

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

Clean Air Act

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

Regulated Storage Tanks

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

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

Transportation and Pipelines

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

Description

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

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



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

Appropriate Uses

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

Practice Guidelines

Spill Prevention Measures

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

Also See These BMP Fact Sheets

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

S-2 Spill Prevention, Containment and Control

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

Identification of Spill Areas

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

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

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

Material Handling Procedures

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

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

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

Spill Response Procedures and Equipment

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

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

Structural Spill Containment Measures

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

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)

**APPENDIX D
CDPS PERMIT APPLICATION**

STATE OF COLORADO

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Dedicated to protecting and improving the health and environment of the people of Colorado

Water Quality Control Division

4300 Cherry Creek Drive South

WQCD-WQPS-B2

Denver, CO 80246-1530

(303) 692-3500

www.coloradowaterpermits.com



For Agency Use Only

Permit Number Assigned

COR03-_____

Date Received ____/____/____
MM DD YYYY

COLORADO DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM (CDPS)

STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES APPLICATION

PHOTO COPIES, FAXED COPIES, PDF COPIES OR EMAILS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

Please print or type. Original signatures are required.

All items must be completed accurately and in their entirety for the application to be deemed complete. Incomplete applications will not be processed until all information is received which will ultimately delay the issuance of a permit. If more space is required to answer any question, please attach additional sheets to the application form. Applications must be submitted by mail or hand delivered to:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Water Quality Control Division

4300 Cherry Creek Drive South

WQCD-WQPS-B2

Denver, CO 80246-1530

Any additional information that you would like the Division to consider in developing the permit should be provided with the application. Examples include effluent data and/or modeling and planned pollutant removal strategies.

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS APPLICATION

1. Online via web browser. You must use Internet Explorer (version 8 and above). All other browsers disable the electronic submission features.

OR

2. Download and save this form to your computer. Then open Adobe Reader (or Acrobat), select File, then Open and navigate to where the form is saved. This is the best option if using a Mac computer (Do not use the Mac Preview program).

PERMIT INFORMATION

Reason for Application: ☐ NEW CERT ☐ RENEW CERT EXISTING CERT# _____

Applicant is: ☐ Property Owner ☐ Contractor/Operator

A. CONTACT INFORMATION—NOT ALL CONTACTS MAY APPLY *indicates required

* PERMITTEE (if more than one please add additional pages)

* ORGANIZATION FORMAL NAME: _____

1) * PERMITTEE CONTACT the person **authorized to sign and certify** the permit application.

This person receives all permit correspondences and is the person **responsible** for ensuring compliance with the permit.

Responsible Person (Title): _____

Currently Held By (Person): FirstName: _____ LastName: _____

Telephone: _____ Email Address: _____

Organization: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

This form must be signed by the Permittee (listed in item 1) to be considered complete.

Per Regulation 61 In all cases, it shall be signed as follows:

In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer. For the purposes of this section, the responsible corporate officer is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the application originates.

In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.

In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.

In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

- 2) **DMR COGNIZANT OFFICIAL (i.e. authorized agent)** the person or position authorized to **sign and certify reports required by the Division** including Discharge Monitoring Reports *DMR's, Annual Reports, Compliance Schedule submittals, and other information requested by the Division. The Division will transmit pre-printed reports (ie. DMR's) to this person. If more than one, please add additional pages.

☐ Same as 1) Permittee

Responsible Person (Title): _____

Currently Held By (Person): FirstName: _____ LastName: _____

Telephone: _____ Email Address: _____

Organization: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: CO Zip Code: _____

Per Regulation 61 : All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Division shall be signed by the permittee or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- i. The authorization is made in writing by the permittee.
- ii. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a **named individual** or any individual occupying a **named position**); and
- iii. The written authorization is submitted to the Division.

- 3) ***SITE CONTACT** local contact for questions relating to the facility & discharge authorized by this permit

☐ Same as 1) Permittee

Responsible Person (Title): _____

Currently Held By (Person): FirstName: _____ LastName: _____

Telephone: _____ Email Address: _____

Organization: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: CO Zip Code: _____

- 4) ***BILLING CONTACT** if different than the permittee.

☐ Same as 1) Permittee

Responsible Person (Title): _____

Currently Held By (Person): FirstName: _____ LastName: _____

Telephone: _____ Email Address: _____

Organization: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: CO Zip Code: _____

5) OTHER CONTACT TYPES (check below) Add pages if necessary:

Responsible Person (Title): _____

Currently Held By (Person): _____ LastName: _____

Telephone: _____ Email Address: _____

Organization: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

☐ Pretreatment Coordinator

☐ Property Owner

☐ Compliance Contact

☐ Environmental Contact

☐ Inspection Facility Contact

☐ Stormwater MS4 Responsible Person

☐ Biosolids Responsible Party

☐ Consultant

☐ Stormwater Authorized Representative

☐ Other: _____

B) PERMITTED PROJECT/FACILITY INFORMATION

Project/Facility Name _____

Street Address or Cross Streets _____

(e.g., "S. of Park St. between 5th Ave. and 10th Ave.", or "W. side of C.R. 21, 3.25 miles N. of Hwy 10"; A street name without an address, intersection, mile marker, or other identifying information describing the location of the project is not adequate. For **linear projects**, the route of the project should be described as best as possible with the location more accurately indicated by a map.)

City: _____ Zip Code: _____ County: _____

Facility Latitude/Longitude - (approximate center of site to nearest 15 seconds using one of the following formats)

☐ Decimal Degrees

OR 001A Latitude _____ . _____ 001A Longitude _____ . _____ (e.g., 39.703°, 104.933°)
Degrees (to 3 decimal places) Degrees (to 3 decimal places)

☐ Degrees, Minutes, Seconds

001A Latitude _____ ° _____ ' _____ " 001A Longitude _____ ° _____ ' _____ " e.g., 39°46'11"N, 104°53'11"W
Degrees Minutes Seconds Degrees Minutes Seconds

For the approximate center point of the property, to the nearest 15 seconds. The latitude and longitude must be provided as either degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in decimal degrees with three decimal places. This information may be obtained from a variety of sources, including:

- **Surveyors or engineers** for the project should have, or be able to calculate, this information.
- EPA maintains a **web-based siting tool** as part of their Toxic Release Inventory program that uses interactive maps and aerial photography to help users get latitude and longitude. The siting tool can be accessed at www.epa.gov/tri/report/siting_tool/index.htm
- **U.S. Geological Survey topographical map(s)**, available at area map stores.
- Using a **Global Positioning System (GPS) unit** to obtain a direct reading.

Note: the latitude/longitude required above is not the directional degrees, minutes, and seconds provided on a site legal description to define property boundaries.

C) MAP (Attachment) If no map is submitted, the permit will not be issued Facility Information

Map: Attach a map that indicates the site location and that CLEARLY shows the boundaries of the area that will be disturbed. Maps must be **no larger** than 11x17 inches.

D) LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Legal description: If subdivided, provide the legal description below, or indicate that it is not applicable (**do not** supply Township/Range/Section or metes and bounds description of site)

Subdivision(s): _____ Lot(s): _____ Block(s) _____

OR ☐ Not applicable (site has not been subdivided)

E) AREA OF CONSTRUCTION SITE

Total area of project site _____ Area of project site to undergo disturbance _____

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

Total disturbed area of Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale. If applicable: _____

(i.e., total, including all phases, filings, lots, and infrastructure not covered by this application)

Provide both the total area of the construction site, and the area that will undergo disturbance, in acres. **Note:** aside from clearing, grading and excavation activities, disturbed areas also include areas receiving overburden (e.g., stockpiles), demolition areas, and areas with heavy equipment/vehicle traffic and storage that disturb existing vegetative cover (see construction activity description under the APPLICABILITY section on page 1). If the project is part of a **larger common plan of development or sale** (see the definition under the APPLICABILITY section on page 1), the disturbed area of the total plan must also be included.

F) NATURE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Check the appropriate box(s) or provide a brief description that indicates the general nature of the construction activities. (The full description of activities must be included in the Stormwater Management Plan.)

- ☐ Single Family Residential Development
- ☐ Multi-Family Residential Development
- ☐ Commercial Development
- ☐ Oil and Gas Production and/or Exploration (including pad sites and associated infrastructure)
- ☐ Highway/Road Development (not including roadways associated with commercial or residential development)
- ☐ Other—Description: _____

G) ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Construction Start Date: _____ Final Stabilization Date: _____

- *Construction Start Date* - This is the day you expect to begin ground disturbing activities, including grubbing, stockpiling, excavating, demolition, and grading activities.
- *Final Stabilization Date* - in terms of permit coverage, this is when the site is finally stabilized. This means that all ground surface disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and all disturbed areas have been either built on, paved, or a uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plant density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels. **Permit coverage must be maintained until the site is finally stabilized. Even if you are only doing one part of the project, the estimated final stabilization date must be for the overall project.** If permit coverage is still required once your part is completed, the permit certification may be transferred or reassigned to a new responsible entity(s).

H) RECEIVING WATERS (If discharge is to a ditch or storm sewer, include the name of the ultimate receiving waters)

Immediate Receiving Water(s): _____

Ultimate Receiving Water(s): _____

Identify the receiving water of the stormwater from your site. Receiving waters are any waters of the State of Colorado. This includes all water courses, even if they are usually dry. If stormwater from the construction site enters a ditch or storm sewer system, identify that system and indicate the ultimate receiving water for the ditch or storm sewer. **Note:** a stormwater discharge permit does not allow a discharge into a ditch or storm sewer system without the approval of the owner/operator of that system.

I) SIGNATURE PAGE

1. You may print and sign this document and mail the hard copy to the State along with required documents.

OR

2. **Electronic Submission Signature**

You may choose to submit your application electronically, along with required attachments. To do so, click the SUBMIT button below which will direct you, via e-mail, to sign the document electronically using the DocuSign Electronic Signature process. Once complete, you will receive, again via e-mail, an electronically stamped Adobe pdf of this application. Print the signature page from the electronically stamped pdf, sign it and mail it to the WQCD Permits Section to complete the application process (address is on page 1 of the application).

- The Division encourages use of the electronic submission of the application and electronic signature. This method meets signature requirements as required by the State of Colorado.
- The ink signed copy of the electronically stamped pdf signature page is also required. This requirement meets Federal EPA Requirements.

Processing of the application will begin with the receipt of the valid electronic signature.

☐ STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that a complete Stormwater Management Plan, as described in Appendix B of this application, has been prepared for my activity. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the Stormwater Management Plan is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for falsely certifying the completion of said SWMP, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

"I understand that submittal of this application is for coverage under the State of Colorado General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity **for the entirety of the construction site/project described and applied for, until such time as the application is amended or the certification is transferred, inactivated, or expired.**" [Reg 61.4(1)(h)]

For DocuSign
Electronic Signature _____

Ink Signature _____

Date: _____

Signature of Legally Responsible Person or Authorized Agent (submission must include original signature)



Name (printed)

Title

This form must be signed by the Permittee to be considered complete. **Per Regulation 61 In all cases**, it shall be signed as follows:

- In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer. For the purposes of this section, the responsible corporate officer is responsible for the over all operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the application originates.
- In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.
- In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
- In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official

3rd Party Preparer: If this form was prepared by an authorized agent on behalf of the Permittee, please complete the fields below.

Preparer Name (printed)

Email Address

**DO NOT INCLUDE A COPY OF THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
DO NOT INCLUDE PAYMENT—AN INVOICE WILL BE SENT AFTER THE CERTIFICATION IS ISSUED.**

Attach Map

Attach File

Attach File

Attach File

Attach File

Submit

**APPENDIX E
SAMPLE FORMS**

Corrective Action Report Form – Field Version

Purpose

This Corrective Action Report Form is designed to assist you in preparing corrective action reports for EPA's 2012 Construction General Permit (CGP). If you are covered under EPA's 2012 CGP, this form will enable you to create a corrective action report that complies with the minimum reporting requirements of Part 5.4 of the permit.

You are only required to fill out this form if one of the corrective action triggering conditions in Part 5.2.1 or 5.3 occurs on your site. Routine maintenance and repairs are generally not considered to be a corrective action triggering condition. Corrective actions are triggered only for specific, more serious conditions that are identified below in the "Overview of Corrective Action Requirements."

If you are covered under a state CGP, this form may be helpful in developing a report that can be used for that permit; however it will need to be modified to meet the specific requirements of the permit. If your permitting authority requires you to use a specific corrective action report form, you should not use this form.

Notes

While EPA has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of all instructions and guidance contained in the Corrective Action Report Form, the actual obligations of regulated construction activities are determined by the relevant provisions of the permit, not by the form. In the event of a conflict between the Corrective Action Report Form and any corresponding provision of the 2012 CGP, you must abide by the requirements in the permit. EPA welcomes comments on the Corrective Action Report Form at any time and will consider those comments in any future revision of this document. You may contact EPA for CGP-related inquiries at cgp@epa.gov.

Overview of Corrective Action Requirements

Construction operators covered under the 2012 CGP are required to conduct corrective actions and report on progress made in correcting the problem condition(s) in accordance with the following requirements:

Corrective Action Triggering Conditions (Parts 5.2.1 and 5.3)

Corrective action is required whenever any of the following conditions occur at your site:

- A required stormwater control was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with the requirements in Part 2 and/or 3;
- The stormwater controls (e.g., erosion and sediment controls or pollution prevention controls) that have been installed and maintained are not effective enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or applicable requirements in Part 3.1 of the permit;
- A Part 2.3.1 prohibited discharge has occurred or is occurring; or
- Any corrective actions required by EPA as a result of permit violations found during an inspection carried out under Part 4.2.

Deadlines for Completing Corrective Actions (Part 5.2.1)

You must complete corrective action (e.g., installing and making operational any new or modified control, correcting errors in installation, preventing, mitigating, or cleaning up spills or leaks making repairs) by no later than 7 calendar days from the time of discovery of the condition. If infeasible to complete the installation or repair within 7 calendar days, you must document why it is infeasible and document your schedule for completing the corrective action as soon as practicable.

Deadlines for Documenting Corrective Actions in a Report (Part 5.4)

You are required to complete a corrective action report for each of corrective action you take in accordance with the following deadlines.

- Within 24 hours of discovering the occurrence of a corrective action triggering condition, you must document the following:
 - The condition identified at your site;

- The nature of the condition identified; and
- The date and time of the condition identified and how it was identified
- Within 7 calendar days of discovering a triggering condition, you must document the following:
 - Any follow-up actions taken to review the design, installation, and maintenance of stormwater controls, including the dates such actions occurred;
 - A summary of stormwater controls modifications taken or to be taken, including a schedule of activities necessary to implement changes, and the date the modifications are completed or expected to be completed; and
 - Notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of the condition identified or corrective action.

Instructions for Using This Report Form

This Field Version of the Corrective Action Report Form is intended to be used in the field and filled out by hand. If you will be filling out the Corrective Action Report Form electronically (i.e., you will be typing in your findings), please use the Electronic Version of the Corrective Action Report Form available at www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swppp. The Electronic Version includes text fields with instructions for what to enter.

The following tips for using this form will help you ensure that the minimum permit requirements are met:

- **Review the corrective action requirements.** Before you fill out this corrective action report form, read the CGP's Part 5 corrective action requirements. This will ensure that you have a working understanding of the permit's underlying corrective action requirements.
- **Complete a separate report for each condition that triggers corrective action.** For each triggering condition on your site, you will need to fill out a separate corrective action report form.
- **Complete all required text fields.** Fill out all text fields. Only by filling out all fields will the form be compliant with the requirements of the permit. (Note: Where you do not need the number of rows provided in the corrective action report form, you leave those rows blank. Or, if you need more space to document your findings, you may add an additional sheet.)
- **Sign and certify each corrective action report.** Each corrective action report form must be signed and certified by the permittee to be considered complete. Where your corrective actions are carried out by a contractor or subcontractor, it is recommended that you also have the form signed and certified by the inspector, in addition to the signature and certification required of the permitted operator. The form includes a signature block for both parties.
- **Include the corrective action report form with your SWPPP.** Once your form is complete, make sure to include a copy of the corrective action report form in your SWPPP in accordance with Part 7.2.12.4 of the CGP.
- **Retain copies of all corrective action reports with your records.** You must retain copies of your corrective action reports in your records in accordance with the requirements in Part 5.4.4 of the 2012 CGP. These reports must be retained for at least 3 years from the date your permit coverage expires or is terminated.

Section-by-Section Instructions

You will find specific instructions corresponding to each section of the report form on the reverse side of each page. These instructions were written in order to provide you with more details in terms of what EPA expects to be documented in these reports.

(Complete this section within 24 hours of discovering the condition that triggered corrective action)

What site conditions triggered the requirement to conduct corrective action (*check the box that applies*):

☐ A required stormwater control was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with the requirements in Part 2 and/or 3

☐ The stormwater controls that have been installed and maintained are not effective enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or applicable requirements in Part 3.1 of the permit

☐ A Part 2.3.1 prohibited discharge has occurred or is occurring

☐ EPA requires corrective action as a result of permit violations found during an EPA inspection carried out under Part 4.2

Deadline for completing corrective action (Enter date that is either: (1) no more than 7 calendar days after the date you discovered the problem, or (2) if it is infeasible to complete work within the first 7 days, enter the date that is as soon as practicable following the 7th day):

Section B – Corrective Action Progress (CGP Part 5.4.2)

(Complete this section no later than 7 calendar days after discovering the condition that triggered corrective action)

Cause(s) of Problem (Add an additional sheet if necessary)	How This Was Determined and the Date You Determined the Cause
1.	1.
2.	2.

List of Stormwater Control Modification(s) Needed to Correct Problem (Add an additional sheet if necessary)	Date of Completion	SWPPP Update Necessary?	Notes
1.		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, provide date SWPPP modified:	
2.		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, provide date SWPPP modified:	

Instructions for Filling Out the Initial Report (Section A)

You must complete Section A of the report form within 24 hours of discovering the condition that triggered corrective action

Name of Project

Enter the name for the project.

CGP Tracking No.

Enter the tracking number that was assigned to your NOI application for permit coverage.

Today's Date

Enter the date you completed this form.

Date/Time Problem First Discovered

Specify the date on which the triggering condition was first discovered. Also specify the time of the discovery.

Name/Contact Information

Provide the individual's name, title, and contact information as directed in the form.

Site Condition That Triggered Corrective Action

Under the CGP, corrective action is required when one of 3 triggering conditions occurs at your site. See CGP Parts 5.2.1 and 5.3. Check the box that corresponds to the condition that triggered this corrective action.

Description of the Site Condition

Provide a summary description of the condition you found that triggered corrective action under CGP Part 5.2.1 and the specific location where it was found. Be as specific as possible about the location; it is recommended that you refer to a precise point on your site map. If you have already provided this explanation in an inspection report, you can refer to that report.

Deadline for Completing Corrective Action

This deadline is fixed in CGP Part 5.2.1. For all projects, the deadline is either: (1) no more than 7 calendar days after the date you discovered the problem, or (2) if it is infeasible to complete work within the first 7 days, as soon as practicable following the 7th day. If your estimated date of completion falls after the 7-day deadline consistent with (2), above, explain (a) why you believe it is infeasible to complete work within 7 days, and (b) why the date you have established for making the new or modified stormwater control operational is the soonest practicable timeframe:

Instructions for Filling Out the Corrective Action Progress Table (Section B)

You must complete Section B of the report form no later than 7 calendar days after discovering the condition that triggered corrective action.

Section B.1 – Why the Problem Occurred

After you have had the opportunity to examine the problem more closely, provide details as to what you believe to be the cause of the problem, and specify the follow-up actions you took (along with the dates of such actions) to diagnose the problem. This is consistent with CGP Part 5.4.2.1.

Section B.2 – Stormwater Control Modifications to be Implemented

Provide a list of modifications you plan to make to your stormwater controls to correct the problem and the date you completed such work. Keep in mind that your work must be completed within the timeline specified in Section A for the completion of corrective action work.

Also, if a SWPPP modification is necessary consistent with Part 7.4.1.1 in order to reflect changes implemented at your site, indicate the date you modified your SWPPP. Keep in mind that SWPPP changes must be made within 7 days of discovering the problem that triggered this corrective action.

Space is provided for you to include additional notes or observations regarding the change that you implemented at your site to correct the problem.

Section C – Certification and Signature (CGP Part 5.4.3)

Section C.1 – Certification and Signature by Contractor or Subcontractor

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Signature of Contractor or Subcontractor: _____ **Date:** _____

Printed Name and Affiliation: _____

Section C.2 – Certification and Signature by Permittee

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

**Signature of Permittee or
"Duly Authorized Representative":** _____ **Date:** _____

Printed Name and Affiliation: _____

Instructions for Signature and Certification (Section C)

Each corrective action report must be signed and certified to be considered complete.

Section C.1 – Contractor or Subcontractor Signature and Certification

Where a contractor or subcontractor is relied on to complete this report and the associated corrective action, you should require the individual(s) to sign and certify each report. Note that this does not relieve you of the requirement to sign and certify the report as well.

Section C.2 – Signature and Certification by Permittee

At a minimum, the corrective action report form must be signed by either (1) the person who signed the NOI, or (2) a duly authorized representative of that person. The following requirements apply to scenarios (1) and (2):

If the signatory will be the person who signed the NOI for permit coverage, as a reminder, that person must be one of the following types of individuals:

- *For a corporation:* A responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- *For a partnership or sole proprietorship:* A general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
- *For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency:* Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this subsection, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

If the signatory will be a duly authorized representative, the following requirements must be met:

- The authorization is made in writing by the person who signed the NOI (see above);
- The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
- The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP. A copy must be submitted to EPA, if requested.

Inspection Report Template – Field Version

Purpose

This Inspection Report Template (or “template”) was designed to assist you in preparing inspection reports for EPA’s 2012 Construction General Permit (CGP). If you are covered under the 2012 CGP, this template will enable you to create an inspection report form that is customized to the specific circumstances of your project and that complies with the minimum reporting requirements of Part 4.1.7 of the permit. Note that the use of this form is optional; you may use your own inspection report form provided it includes the minimum information required in Part 4.1.7 of the CGP.

If you are covered under a state CGP, this template may be helpful in developing a form that can be used for that permit; however it will need to be modified to meet the specific requirements of that permit. If your permitting authority requires you to use a specific inspection report form, you should not use this form.

Notes:

While EPA has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of all instructions and guidance contained in the Inspection Report Template, the actual obligations of regulated construction activities are determined by the relevant provisions of the permit, not by the template. In the event of a conflict between the Inspection Report Template and any corresponding provision of the 2012 CGP, you must abide by the requirements in the permit. EPA welcomes comments on the Inspection Report Template at any time and will consider those comments in any future revision of this document. You may contact EPA for CGP-related inquiries at cgp@epa.gov.

Overview of Inspection Requirements

Construction operators covered under the 2012 CGP are subject to the following requirements in Part 4:

Inspection Frequency (see Part 4.1.4)

You are required to conduct inspections either:

- Once every 7 calendar days; or
- Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

Your inspection frequency is increased if the site discharges to a sensitive water. See Part 4.1.3. Your inspection frequency may be decreased to account for stabilized areas, or for arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken conditions, or for frozen conditions. See Part 4.1.4.

Areas That Need to Be Inspected (see Part 4.1.5)

During each inspection, you must inspect the following areas of your site:

- Cleared, graded, or excavated areas of the site;
- Stormwater controls (e.g., perimeter controls, sediment basins, inlets, exit points etc.) and pollution prevention practices (e.g., pollution prevention practices for vehicle fueling/maintenance and washing, construction product storage, handling, and disposal, etc.) at the site;
- Material, waste, or borrow areas covered by the permit, and equipment storage and maintenance areas;
- Areas where stormwater flows within the site;
- Stormwater discharge points; and
- Areas where stabilization has been implemented.

What to Check For During Your Inspection (see Part 4.1.6)

During your site inspection, you are required to check:

- Whether stormwater controls or pollution prevention practices require maintenance or corrective action, or whether new or modified controls are required;
- For the presence of conditions that could lead to spills, leaks, or other pollutant accumulations and discharges;
- Whether there are visible signs of erosion and sediment accumulation at points of discharge and to the channels and streambanks that are in the immediate vicinity of the discharge;
- If a stormwater discharge is occurring at the time of the inspection, whether there are obvious, visual signs of pollutant discharges; and
- If any permit violations have occurred on the site.

Inspection Reports (see Part 4.1.7)

Within 24 hours of completing each inspection, you are required to complete an inspection report that includes:

- Date of inspection;
- Names and titles of persons conducting the inspection;
- Summary of inspection findings;
- Rain gauge or weather station readings if your inspection is triggered by the 0.25 inch storm threshold; and
- If you determine that a portion of your site is unsafe to access for the inspection, documentation of what conditions prevented the inspection and where these conditions occurred on the site

Instructions for Using This Template

This Field Version of the Inspection Report Template is intended to be used in the field and filled out by hand. If you will be filling out the Inspection Report Template electronically (i.e., you will be typing in your findings), please use the Electronic Version of the Inspection Report Template available at www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swppp. The Electronic Version includes text fields with instructions for what to enter.

Keep in mind that this document is a template and not an “off-the-shelf” inspection report that is ready to use without some modification. You must first customize this form to include the specifics of your project in order for it to be useable for your inspection reports. Once you have entered all of your site-specific information into these fields, you may print out this form for use in the field to complete inspection reports.

The following tips for using this template will help you ensure that the minimum permit requirements are met:

- **Review the inspection requirements.** Before you start developing your inspection report form, read the CGP's Part 4 inspection requirements. This will ensure that you have a working understanding of the permit's underlying inspection requirements.
- **Complete all required text fields.** Fill out all text fields. Only by filling out all fields will the template be compliant with the requirements of the permit. (Note: Where you do not need the number of rows provided in the template form for your inspection, you may leave those rows blank. Or, if you need more space to document your findings, you may add an additional sheet.)
- **Use your site map to document inspection findings.** In several places in the template, you are directed to specify the location of certain features of your site, including where stormwater controls are installed and where you will be stabilizing exposed soil. You are also asked to fill in location information for unsafe conditions and the locations of any discharges occurring during your inspections. Where you are asked for location information, EPA encourages you to reference the point on your SWPPP site map that corresponds to the requested location on the inspection form. Using the site map as a tool in this way will help you conduct efficient inspections, will assist you in evaluating problems found, and will ensure proper documentation.
- **Sign and certify each inspection report.** Each inspection report must be signed and certified by the permittee to be considered complete. Where your inspections are carried out by a contractor or subcontractor, it is recommended that you also have the form signed and certified by the inspector, in addition to the signature and certification required of the permitted operator. The template includes a signature block for both parties.
- **Include the inspection form with your SWPPP.** Once your form is complete, make sure to include a copy of the inspection form in your SWPPP in accordance with Part 7.2.12.4 of the CGP.
- **Retain copies of all inspection reports with your records.** You must also retain in your records copies of all inspection reports in accordance with the requirements in Part 4.1.7.3 of the 2012 CGP. These reports must be retained for at least 3 years from the date your permit coverage expires or is terminated.

Section-by-Section Instructions

You will find specific instructions corresponding to each section of the report form on the reverse side of each page. These instructions provide you with more details in terms of what EPA expects to be documented in these reports.

General Information (see reverse for instructions)					
Name of Project		CGP Tracking No.		Inspection Date	
Inspector Name, Title & Contact Information					
Present Phase of Construction					
Inspection Location (if multiple inspections are required, specify location where this inspection is being conducted)					
<p>Inspection Frequency (<i>Note: you may be subject to different inspection frequencies in different areas of the site. Check all that apply. </i>)</p> <p>Standard Frequency: <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Every 14 days and within 24 hours of a 0.25" rain</p> <p>Increased Frequency: <input type="checkbox"/> Every 7 days and within 24 hours of a 0.25" rain (for areas of sites discharging to sediment or nutrient-impaired waters or to waters designated as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3)</p> <p>Reduced Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <input type="checkbox"/> Once per month (for stabilized areas) - <input type="checkbox"/> Once per month and within 24 hours of a 0.25" rain (for arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas during seasonally dry periods or during drought) - <input type="checkbox"/> Once per month (for frozen conditions where earth-disturbing activities are being conducted) 					
<p>Was this inspection triggered by a 0.25" storm event? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, how did you determined whether a 0.25" storm event has occurred?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rain gauge on site <input type="checkbox"/> Weather station representative of site. Specify weather station source:</p> <p>Total rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (in inches):</p>					
<p>Unsafe Conditions for Inspection</p> <p>Did you determine that any portion of your site was unsafe for inspection per CGP Part 4.1.5? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If "yes", complete the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the conditions that prevented you from conducting the inspection in this location: - Location(s) where conditions were found: 					

Instructions for Filling Out “General Information” Section

Name of Project

Enter the name for the project.

CGP Tracking No.

Enter the tracking number that was assigned to your NOI application for permit coverage.

Inspection Date

Enter the date you conducted the inspection.

Inspector Name, Title & Contact Information

Provide the name of the person(s) (either a member of your company's staff or a contractor or subcontractor) that conducted this inspection. Provide the inspector's name, title, and contact information as directed in the form.

Present Phase of Construction

If this project is being completed in more than one phase, indicate which phase it is currently in.

Inspection Location

If your project has multiple locations where you conduct separate inspections, specify the location where this inspection is being conducted. If only one inspection is conducted for your entire project, enter "Entire Site." If necessary, complete additional inspection report forms for each separate inspection location.

Inspection Frequency

Check the box that describes the inspection frequency that applies to you. Note that you may be subject to different inspection frequencies in different areas of your site. If your project does not discharge to a "sensitive water" (i.e., a water impaired for sediment or nutrients, or listed as Tier 2, 2.5, or 3 by your state or tribe) and you are not affected by any of the circumstances described in CGP Part 4.1.4, then you can choose your frequency based on CGP Part 4.1.2 – either weekly, or every other week and within 24 hrs of a 0.25 in storm event. For any portion of your site that discharges to a sensitive water, your inspection frequency for that area is fixed under CGP Part 4.1.3 at weekly and within 24 hrs of a 0.25 inch storm event. If portions of your site are stabilized, are located in arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas, or are subject to frozen conditions, consult CGP Part 4.1.4 for the applicable inspection frequency. Check all the inspection frequencies that apply to your project.

Was This Inspection Triggered by a 0.25 Inch Storm Event?

If you were required to conduct this inspection because of a 0.25 inch (or greater) rain event, indicate whether you relied on an on-site rain gauge or a nearby weather station (and where the weather station is located). Also, specify the total amount of rainfall for this specific storm event.

Unsafe Conditions for Inspection

Inspections are not required where a portion of the site or the entire site is subject to unsafe conditions. See CGP Part 4.1.5. These conditions should not regularly occur, and should not be consistently present on a site. Generally, unsafe conditions are those that render the site (or a portion of it) inaccessible or that would pose a significant probability of injury to applicable personnel. Examples could include severe storm or flood conditions, high winds, and downed electrical wires.

If your site, or a portion of it, is affected by unsafe conditions during the time of your inspection, provide a description of the conditions that prevented you from conducting the inspection and what parts of the site were affected. If the entire site was considered unsafe, specify the location as "Entire site"

Condition and Effectiveness of Erosion and Sediment (E&S) Controls (CGP Part 2.1)				
(see reverse for instructions)				
Type/Location of E&S Control [Add an additional sheet if necessary]	Repairs or Other Maintenance Needed?*	Corrective Action Required?*	Date on Which Maintenance or Corrective Action First Identified?	Notes
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
9.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
10.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

* **Note:** The permit differentiates between conditions requiring repairs and maintenance, and those requiring corrective action. The permit requires maintenance in order to keep controls in effective operating condition and requires repairs if controls are not operating as intended. Corrective actions are triggered only for specific, more serious conditions, which include: 1) A required stormwater control was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with the requirements in Part 2 and/or 3; 2) You become aware that the stormwater controls you have installed and are maintaining are not effective enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or applicable requirements in Part 3.1; 3) One of the prohibited discharges in Part 2.3.1 is occurring or has occurred; or 4) EPA requires corrective actions as a result of a permit violation found during an inspection carried out under Part 4.2. If a condition on your site requires a corrective action, you must also fill out a corrective action form found at www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swppp. See Part 5 of the permit for more information.

Instructions for Filling Out the “Erosion and Sediment Control” Table

Type and Location of E&S Controls

Provide a list of all erosion and sediment (E&S) controls that your SWPPP indicates will be installed and implemented at your site. This list must include at a minimum all E&S controls required by CGP Part 2.1.2. Include also any natural buffers established under CGP Part 2.1.2.1. Buffer requirements apply if your project's earth-disturbing activities will occur within 50 feet of a surface water. You may group your E&S controls on your form if you have several of the same type of controls (e.g., you may group “Inlet Protection Measures”, “Perimeter Controls”, and “Stockpile Controls” together on one line), but if there are any problems with a specific control, you must separately identify the location of the control, whether repairs or maintenance or corrective action are necessary, and in the notes section you must describe the specifics about the problem you observed.

Repairs or Other Maintenance Needed?

Answer “yes” if the E&S control requires a repair of any kind (due to normal wear and tear, or as a result of damage) or requires maintenance in order for the control to continue operating effectively. At a minimum, maintenance is required in the following specific instances: (1) for perimeter controls, whenever sediment has accumulated to ½ or more the above-ground height of the control (CGP Part 2.1.2.2.b); (2) where sediment has been tracked-out onto the surface of off-site streets or other paved areas (CGP Part 2.1.2.3.d); (3) for inlet protection measures, when sediment accumulates, the filter becomes clogged, and/or performance is compromised (CGP Part 2.1.2.9.b); and (4) for sediment basins, as necessary to maintain at least ½ of the design capacity of the basin (CGP Part 2.1.3.2.b). Note: In many cases, “yes” answers are expected and indicate a project with an active operation and maintenance program. You should also answer “yes” if work to fix the problem is still ongoing from the previous inspection.

Corrective Action Needed?

Answer “yes” if during your inspection you found any of the following conditions to be present (CGP, Part 5.2.1): (1) a required E&S control was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with the corresponding CGP Part 2 or 3 requirement; (2) you become aware that the inadequacy of the E&S control has led to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard; or (3) EPA requires corrective action for an E&S control as a result of a permit violation found during an inspection carried out under Part 4.2. If you answer “yes”, you must take corrective action and complete a corrective action report, found at www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swppp. Note: You should answer “yes” if work to fix the problem from a previous inspection is still ongoing.

Date on Which Maintenance or Corrective Action First Identified?

Provide the date on which the condition that triggered the need for maintenance or corrective action was first identified. If the condition was just discovered during this inspection, enter the inspection date. If the condition is a carryover from a previous inspection, enter the original date of the condition's discovery.

Notes

For each E&S control and the area immediately surrounding it, note whether the control is properly installed and whether it appears to be working to minimize sediment discharge. Describe any problem conditions you observed such as the following, and why you think they occurred as well as actions (e.g., repairs, maintenance, or corrective action) you will take or have taken to fix the problem:

1. Failure to install or to properly install a required E&S control
2. Damage or destruction to an E&S control caused by vehicles, equipment, or personnel, a storm event, or other event
3. Mud or sediment deposits found downslope from E&S controls
4. Sediment tracked out onto paved areas by vehicles leaving construction site
5. Noticeable erosion at discharge outlets or at adjacent streambanks or channels
6. Erosion of the site's sloped areas (e.g., formation of rills or gullies)
7. E&S control is no longer working due to lack of maintenance

For buffer areas, make note of whether they are marked off as required, whether there are signs of construction disturbance within the buffer, which is prohibited under the CGP, and whether there are visible signs of erosion resulting from discharges through the area.

If repairs, maintenance, or corrective action is required, briefly note the reason. If repairs, maintenance, or corrective action have been completed, make a note of the date it was completed and what was done. *If corrective action is required, note that you will need to complete a separate corrective action report describing the condition and your work to fix the problem.*

Condition and Effectiveness of Pollution Prevention (P2) Practices (CGP Part 2.3) (see reverse for instructions)				
Type/Location of P2 Practices [Add an additional sheet if necessary]	Repairs or Other Maintenance Needed?*	Corrective Action Required?*	Date on Which Maintenance or Corrective Action First Identified?	Notes
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
9.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
10.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

*** Note:** The permit differentiates between conditions requiring repairs and maintenance, and those requiring corrective action. The permit requires maintenance in order to keep controls in effective operating condition and requires repairs if controls are not operating as intended. Corrective actions are triggered only for specific, more serious conditions, which include: 1) A required stormwater control was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with the requirements in Part 2 and/or 3; 2) You become aware that the stormwater controls you have installed and are maintaining are not effective enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or applicable requirements in Part 3.1; 3) One of the prohibited discharges in Part 2.3.1 is occurring or has occurred; or 4) EPA requires corrective actions as a result of a permit violation found during an inspection carried out under Part 4.2. If a condition on your site requires a corrective action, you must also fill out a corrective action form found at www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swppp. See Part 5 of the permit for more information.

Instructions for Filling Out the "Pollution Prevention (P2) Practice" Table

Type and Location of P2 Controls

Provide a list of all pollution prevention (P2) practices that are implemented at your site. This list must include all P2 practices required by Part 2.3.3, and those that are described in your SWPPP.

Repairs or Other Maintenance Needed?

Answer "yes" if the P2 practice requires a repair of any kind (due to normal wear and tear, or as a result of damage) or requires maintenance in order for the control to continue operating effectively. Note: In many cases, "yes" answers are expected and indicate a project with an active operation and maintenance program.

Corrective Action Needed?

Answer "yes" if during your inspection you found any of the following conditions to be present (CGP, Part 5.2.1): (1) a required P2 practice was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with the corresponding CGP Part 2 requirement; (2) you become aware that the inadequacy of the P2 practice has led to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard; (3) one of the "prohibited discharges" listed in CGP Part 2.3.1 is occurring or has occurred, or (4) EPA requires corrective action for a P2 practice as a result of a permit violation found during an inspection carried out under Part 4.2. If you answer "yes", you must take corrective action and complete a corrective action report (see www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swppp). Note: You should answer "yes" if work to fix the problem from a previous inspection is still ongoing.

Date on Which Maintenance or Corrective Action First Identified?

Provide the date on which the condition that triggered the need for maintenance or corrective action was first identified. If the condition was just discovered during this inspection, enter the inspection date. If the condition is a carryover from a previous inspection, enter the original date of the condition's discovery.

Notes

For each P2 control and the area immediately surrounding it, note whether the control is properly installed, whether it appears to be working to minimize or eliminate pollutant discharges, and whether maintenance or corrective action is required. Describe problem conditions you observed such as the following, and why you think they occurred, as well as actions you will take or have taken to fix the problem:

1. Failure to install or to properly install a required P2 control
2. Damage or destruction to a P2 control caused by vehicles, equipment, or personnel, or a storm event
3. Evidence of a spill, leak, or other type of pollutant discharge, or failure to have properly cleaned up a previous spill, leak, or other type of pollutant discharge
4. Spill response supplies are absent, insufficient, or not where they are supposed to be located
5. Improper storage, handling, or disposal of chemicals, building materials or products, fuels, or wastes
6. P2 practice is no longer working due to lack of maintenance

If repairs, maintenance, or corrective action is required, briefly note the reason. If repairs, maintenance, or corrective action have been completed, make a note of the date it was completed and what was done. *If corrective action is required, note that you will need to complete a separate corrective action report describing the condition and your work to fix the problem.*

Stabilization of Exposed Soil (CGP Part 2.2)

(see reverse for instructions)

Stabilization Area [Add an additional sheet if necessary]	Stabilization Method	Have You Initiated Stabilization?	Notes
1.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If yes, provide date:	
2.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If yes, provide date:	
3.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If yes, provide date:	
4.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If yes, provide date:	
5.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If yes, provide date:	

Description of Discharges (CGP Part 4.1.6.6)

(see reverse for instructions)

Was a stormwater discharge or other discharge occurring from any part of your site at the time of the inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "yes", provide the following information for each point of discharge:

Discharge Location [Add an additional sheet if necessary]	Observations
1.	<p>Describe the discharge:</p> <p>At points of discharge and the channels and banks of surface waters in the immediate vicinity, are there any visible signs of erosion and/or sediment accumulation that can be attributed to your discharge? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, describe what you see, specify the location(s) where these conditions were found, and indicate whether modification, maintenance, or corrective action is needed to resolve the issue:</p>
2.	<p>Describe the discharge:</p> <p>At points of discharge and the channels and banks of surface waters in the immediate vicinity, are there any visible signs of erosion and/or sediment accumulation that can be attributed to your discharge? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, describe what you see, specify the location(s) where these conditions were found, and indicate whether modification, maintenance, or corrective action is needed to resolve the issue:</p>

Instructions for Filling Out the “Stabilization of Exposed Soil” Table

Stabilization Area

List all areas where soil stabilization is required to begin because construction work in that area has permanently stopped or temporarily stopped (i.e., work will stop for 14 or more days), and all areas where stabilization has been implemented.

Stabilization Method

For each area, specify the method of stabilization (e.g., hydroseed, sod, planted vegetation, erosion control blanket, mulch, rock).

Have You Initiated Stabilization

For each area, indicate whether stabilization has been initiated.

Notes

For each area where stabilization has been initiated, describe the progress that has been made, and what additional actions are necessary to complete stabilization. Note the effectiveness of stabilization in preventing erosion. If stabilization has been initiated but not completed, make a note of the date it is to be completed. If stabilization has been completed, make a note of the date it was completed. If stabilization has not yet been initiated, make a note of the date it is to be initiated, and the date it is to be completed.

Instructions for Filling Out the “Description of Discharges” Table

You are only required to complete this section if a discharge is occurring at the time of the inspection.

Was a Stormwater Discharge Occurring From Any Part of Your Site At The Time of the Inspection?

During your inspection, examine all points of discharge from your site, and determine whether a discharge is occurring. If there is a discharge, answer “yes” and complete the questions below regarding the specific discharge. If there is not a discharge, answer “no” and skip to the next page.

Discharge Location (repeat as necessary if there are multiple points of discharge)

Location of discharge. Specify the location on your site where the discharge is occurring. The location may be an outlet from a stormwater control or constructed stormwater channel, a discharge into a storm sewer inlet, or a specific point on the site. Be as specific as possible; it is recommended that you refer to a precise point on your site map.

Describe the discharge. Include a specific description of any noteworthy characteristics of the discharge such as color; odor; floating, settled, or suspended solids; foam; oil sheen; and other obvious pollution indicators.

Are there visible signs of erosion or sediment accumulation? At each point of discharge and the channel and streambank in the immediate vicinity, visually assess whether there are any obvious signs of erosion and/or sediment accumulation that can be attributed to your discharge. If you answer “yes”, include a description in the space provided of the erosion and sediment deposition that you have found, specify where on the site or in the surface water it is found, and indicate whether modification, maintenance, or corrective action is needed to resolve the issue.

Contractor or Subcontractor Certification and Signature

(see reverse for instructions)

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Signature of Contractor or Subcontractor: _____ **Date:** _____

Printed Name and Affiliation: _____

Certification and Signature by Permittee

(see reverse for instructions)

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

**Signature of Permittee or
"Duly Authorized Representative":** _____ **Date:** _____

Printed Name and Affiliation: _____

Instructions for Signature/Certification

Each inspection report must be signed and certified to be considered complete.

Contractor or Subcontractor Signature and Certification

Where a contractor or subcontractor is relied on to carry out the inspection and complete the inspection report, you should require the inspector to sign and certify each report. Note that this does not relieve the permitted operator of the requirement to sign and certify the inspection report as well.

Signature and Certification by Permittee

At a minimum, the inspection report must be signed by either (1) the person who signed the NOI, or (2) a duly authorized representative of that person. The following requirements apply to scenarios (1) and (2):

If the signatory will be the person who signed the NOI for permit coverage, as a reminder, that person must be one of the following types of individuals:

- *For a corporation:* A responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- *For a partnership or sole proprietorship:* A general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
- *For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency:* Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this subsection, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

If the signatory will be a duly authorized representative, the following requirements must be met:

- The authorization is made in writing by the person who signed the NOI (see above);
- The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
- The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP. A copy must be submitted to EPA, if requested.

Land Disturbance, BMP Installation and Stabilization Activities Log

Project Name:

SWMP Contact:

[illegible]

SWMP Amendment Log

Project Name:

SWPPP Contact:

[illegible]

**APPENDIX F
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP**

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The community map repository should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations (BFEs)** and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the **Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations** tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 13. The **horizontal datum** was NAD83, GRS80 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the **North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88)**. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum**. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/> or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, NNGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at (301) 713-3242 or visit its website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/>.

Base Map information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by El Paso County, Colorado Springs Utilities, and Anderson Consulting Engineers, Inc. These data are current as of 2008.

This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations and floodplain delineations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map. The profile baselines depicted on this map represent the hydraulic modeling baselines that match the flood profiles and Floodway Data Tables if applicable, in the FIS report. As a result, the profile baselines may deviate significantly from the new base map channel representation and may appear outside of the floodplain.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels; community map repository addresses; and a Listing of Communities National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

Contact **FEMA Map Service Center (MSC)** via the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FIMX) 1-877-336-2627 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. The MSC may also be reached by Fax at 1-800-358-9620 and its website at <http://www.msc.fema.gov/>.

If you have **questions about this map** or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call **1-877-FEMA MAP** (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov/business/nfp>.

El Paso County Vertical Datum Offset Table

Flooding Source	Vertical Datum Offset (ft)
REFER TO SECTION 3.3 OF THE EL PASO COUNTY FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY FOR STREAM BY STREAM VERTICAL DATUM CONVERSION INFORMATION	

Panel Location Map

This Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) was produced through a Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) agreement between the State of Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Additional Flood Hazard information and resources are available from local communities and the Colorado Water Conservation Board.

NOTE: MAP AREA SHOWN ON THIS PANEL IS LOCATED WITHIN TOWNSHIP 16 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST, AND TOWNSHIP 17 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST.

LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAS) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A No Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AE Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AH Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AO Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.

ZONE AR Special Flood Hazard Area Formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decrefited. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.

ZONE A99 Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE V Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE VE Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.

ZONE D Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

Floodplain boundary

Floodway boundary

Zone D Boundary

CBRS and OPA boundary

Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.

Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet* (EL 987)

513

Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

* Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88)

Cross section line

Transect line

Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13

5000-foot grid ticks: Colorado State Plane coordinate system, central zone (FIPSZONE 0902), Lambert Conformal Conic Projection

Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)

River Mile

MAP REPOSITORIES

Refer to Map Repository list on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

MARCH 17, 1997

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

DECEMBER 7, 2018 - to update corporate limits, to change Base Flood Elevations and Special Flood Hazard Areas, to update map format, to add roads and road names, and to incorporate previously issued Letters of Map Revision

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History Table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 1000'

500 1000 2000 FEET

300 0 300 600 METERS

NFP

PANEL 1160G

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 1160 OF 1300

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
EL PASO COUNTY	080059	1160	G
FOUNTAIN, CITY OF	080061	1160	G

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders. The Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER

08041C1160G

MAP REVISED

DECEMBER 7, 2018

Federal Emergency Management Agency

**APPENDIX G
TEMPORARY BMP DETAILS**

Description

A sediment control log is a linear roll made of natural materials such as straw, coconut fiber, or compost. The most common type of sediment control log has straw filling and is often referred to as a "straw wattle." All sediment control logs are used as a sediment barrier to intercept sheet flow runoff from disturbed areas.



Appropriate Uses

Sediment control logs can be used in the following applications to trap sediment:

- As perimeter control for stockpiles and the site.
- As part of inlet protection designs.
- As check dams in small drainage ditches. (Sediment control logs are not intended for use in channels with high flow velocities.)
- On disturbed slopes to shorten flow lengths (as an erosion control).
- As part of multi-layered perimeter control along a receiving water such as a stream, pond or wetland.



Photographs SCL-1 and SCL-2. Sediment control logs used as 1) a perimeter control around a soil stockpile; and, 2) as a "J-hook" perimeter control at the corner of a construction site.

Sediment control logs work well in combination with other layers of erosion and sediment controls.

Design and Installation

Sediment control logs should be installed along the contour to avoid concentrating flows. The maximum allowable tributary drainage area per 100 lineal feet of sediment control log, 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 sediment control logs installed along the contour. When installed for other uses, such as perimeter control, it 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 BMP.

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

Although sediment control logs initially allow runoff to flow through the BMP, they can quickly become a barrier and should be installed as if they are impermeable.

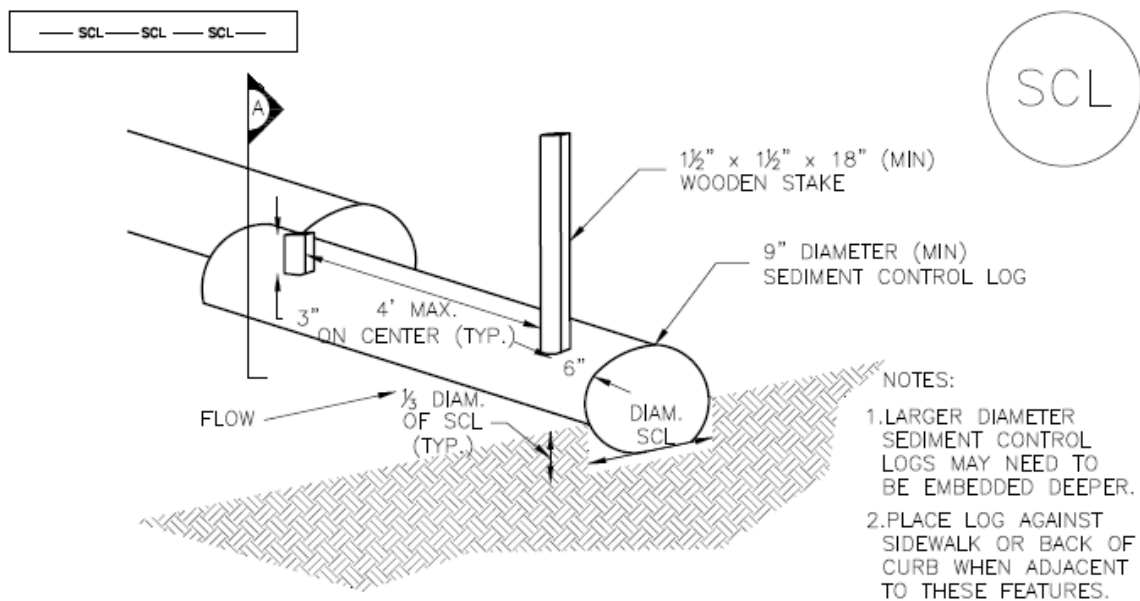
Design details and notes for sediment control logs are provided in the following details. Sediment logs must be properly installed per the detail to prevent undercutting, bypassing and displacement. When installed on slopes, sediment control logs should be installed along the contours (i.e., perpendicular to flow).

Improper installation can lead to poor performance. Be sure that sediment control logs are properly trenched (if lighter than 8 lb/foot), anchored and tightly jointed.

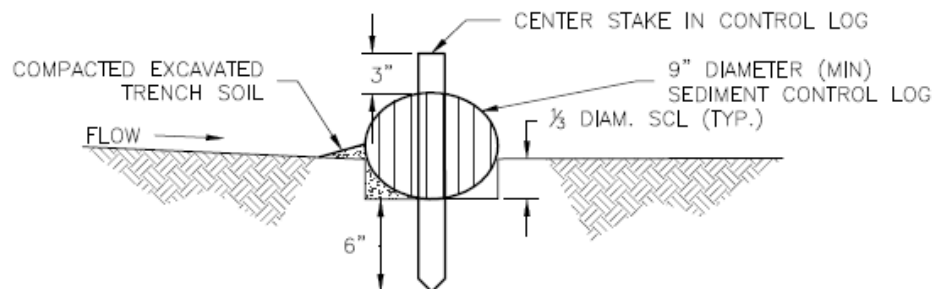
Maintenance and Removal

Be aware that sediment control logs will eventually degrade. Remove accumulated sediment before the depth is one-half the height of the sediment log and repair damage to the sediment log, typically by replacing the damaged section.

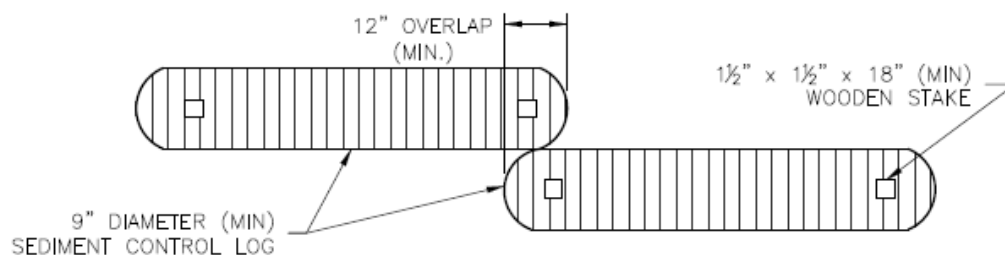
Once the upstream area is stabilized, remove and properly dispose of the logs. Areas disturbed beneath the logs may need to be seeded and mulched. Sediment control logs that are biodegradable may occasionally be left in place (e.g., when logs are used in conjunction with erosion control blankets as permanent slope breaks). However, removal of sediment control logs after final stabilization is typically appropriate when used in perimeter control, inlet protection and check dam applications. Compost from compost sediment control logs may be spread over the area and seeded as long as this does not cover newly established vegetation.



TRENCHED SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

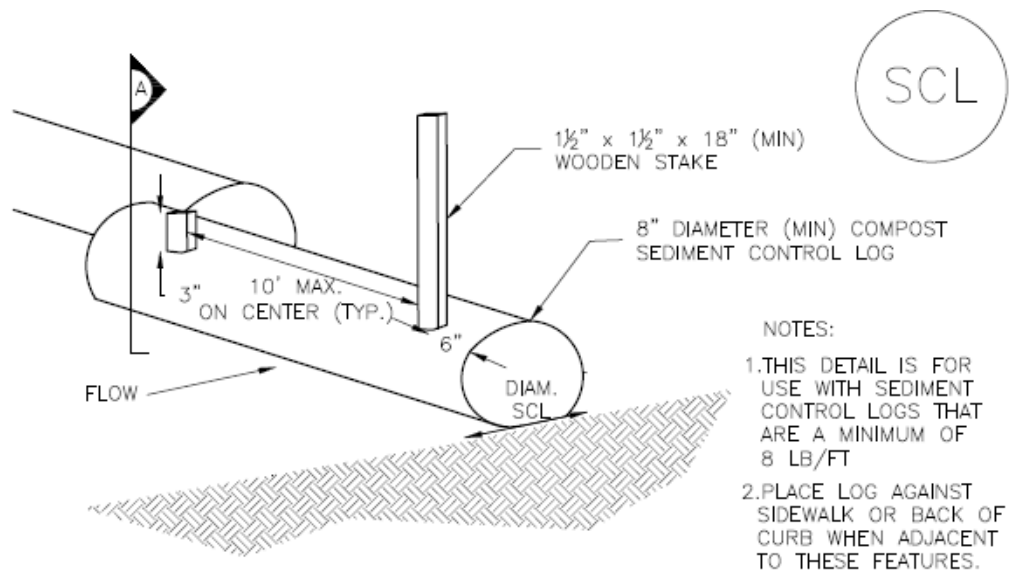


SECTION A TRENCHED SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

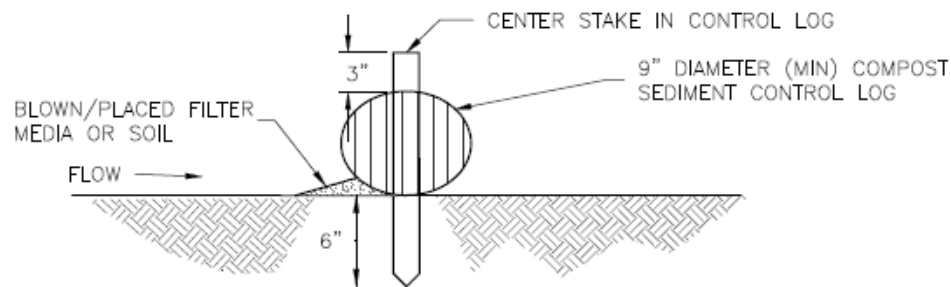
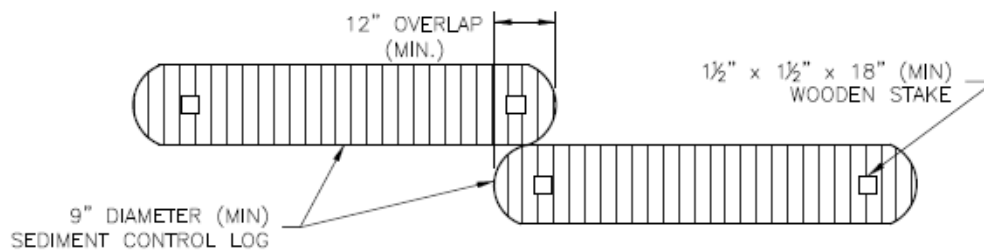


LOG JOINTS

SCL-1. TRENCHED SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

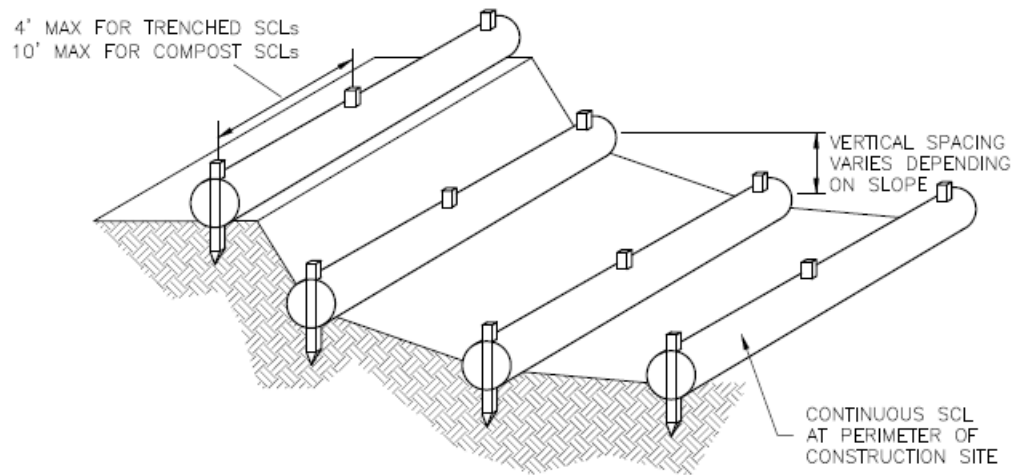


COMPOST SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (WEIGHTED)

SECTION A
COMPOST SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (A)

LOG JOINTS

SCL-2. COMPOST SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (WEIGHTED)



SCL-3. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS TO CONTROL
SLOPE LENGTH

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LOCATION AND LENGTH OF SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS.
2. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS THAT ACT AS A PERIMETER CONTROL SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY UPGRADIENT LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
3. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS SHALL CONSIST OF STRAW, COMPOST, EXCELSIOR OR COCONUT FIBER, AND SHALL BE FREE OF ANY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS OR DEFECTS INCLUDING RIPS, HOLES AND OBVIOUS WEAR.
4. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED AS SMALL CHECK DAMS IN DITCHES AND SWALES. HOWEVER, THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PERENNIAL STREAMS.
5. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND TO A DEPTH OF APPROXIMATELY $\frac{1}{3}$ OF THE DIAMETER OF THE LOG. IF TRENCHING TO THIS DEPTH IS NOT FEASIBLE AND/OR DESIRABLE (SHORT TERM INSTALLATION WITH DESIRE NOT TO DAMAGE LANDSCAPE) A LESSER TRENCHING DEPTH MAY BE ACCEPTABLE WITH MORE ROBUST STAKING. COMPOST LOGS THAT ARE 8 LB/FT DO NOT NEED TO BE TRENCHED.
6. THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH SOIL OR FILTER MATERIAL THAT IS FREE OF ROCKS AND DEBRIS. THE SOIL SHALL BE TIGHTLY COMPACTED INTO THE SHAPE OF A RIGHT TRIANGLE USING A SHOVEL OR WEIGHTED LAWN ROLLER OR BLOWN IN PLACE.
7. FOLLOW MANUFACTURERS' GUIDANCE FOR STAKING. IF MANUFACTURERS' INSTRUCTIONS DO NOT SPECIFY SPACING, STAKES SHALL BE PLACED ON 4' CENTERS AND EMBEDDED A MINIMUM OF 6" INTO THE GROUND. 3" OF THE STAKE SHALL PROTRUDE FROM THE TOP OF THE LOG. STAKES THAT ARE BROKEN PRIOR TO INSTALLATION SHALL BE REPLACED. COMPOST LOGS SHOULD BE STAKED 10' ON CENTER.

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG 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 SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY $\frac{1}{2}$ OF THE HEIGHT OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG.
5. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. COMPOST FROM COMPOST LOGS MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE AS LONG AS BAGS ARE REMOVED AND THE AREA SEEDED. IF DISTURBED AREAS EXIST AFTER REMOVAL, THEY SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO, JEFFERSON COUNTY, COLORADO, DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO, AND CITY OF AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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

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
<p>^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.</p> <p>^b See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates.</p> <p>^c If site is to be irrigated, the transition turf seed rates should be doubled.</p> <p>^d Crested wheatgrass should not be used on slopes steeper than 6H to 1V.</p> <p>^e Can substitute 0.5 lbs PLS of blue grama for the 2.0 lbs PLS of Vaughn sideoats grama.</p>					

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

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

Appropriate Uses

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



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

Design and Installation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ED-1. Unlined Earth Dike formed by Berm

DS-1. Unlined Excavated Swale

DS-2. Unlined Swale Formed by Cut and Fill

DS-3. ECB-lined Swale

DS-4. Synthetic-lined Swale

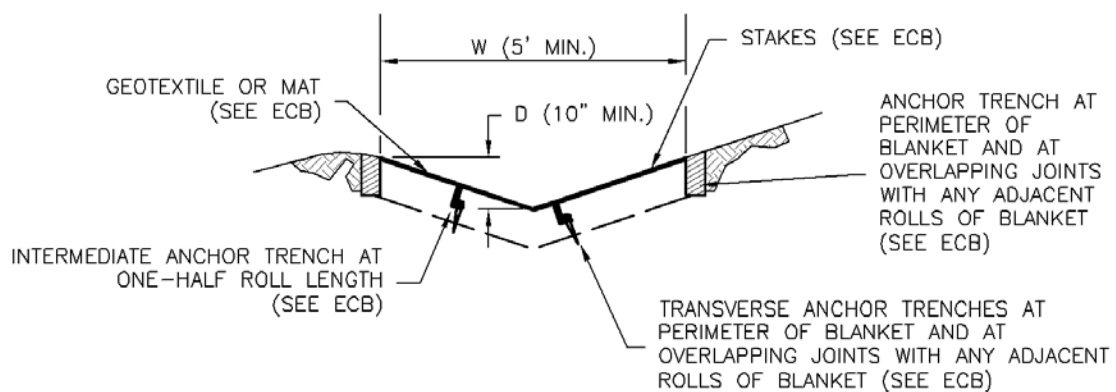
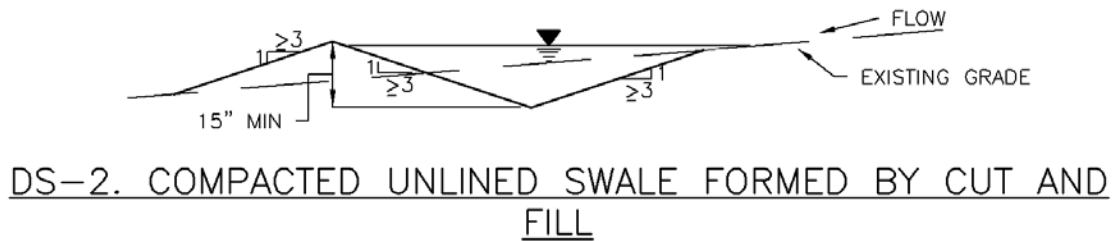
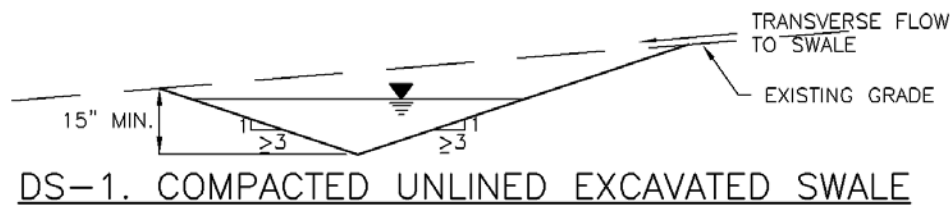
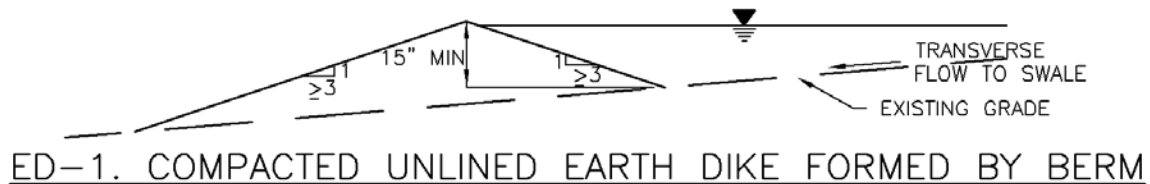
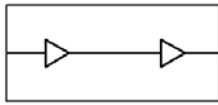
DS-5. Riprap-lined Swale

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

Maintenance and Removal

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

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



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

EARTH DIKE AND DRAINAGE SWALE INSTALLATION NOTES

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

EARTH DIKE AND DRAINAGE SWALE MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SWALES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE END OF CONSTRUCTION; IF APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, SWALES MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE.
5. WHEN A SWALE IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

Description

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

Appropriate Uses

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



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

Design and Installation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ED-1. Unlined Earth Dike formed by Berm

DS-1. Unlined Excavated Swale

DS-2. Unlined Swale Formed by Cut and Fill

DS-3. ECB-lined Swale

DS-4. Synthetic-lined Swale

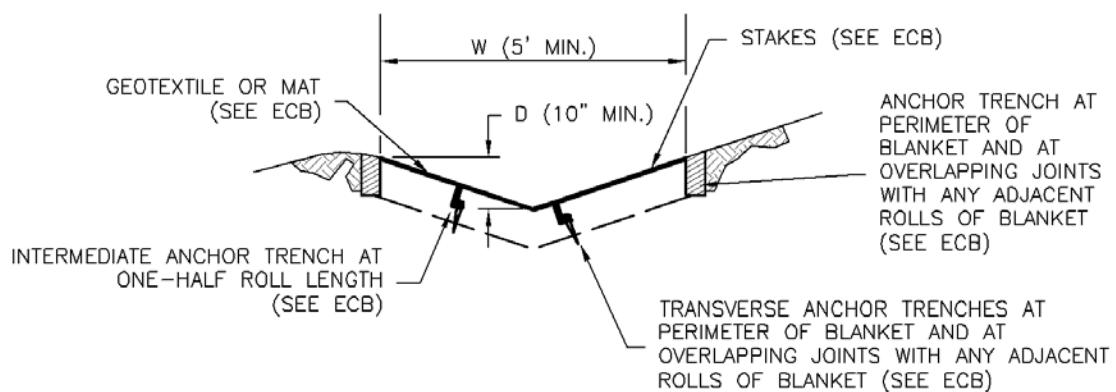
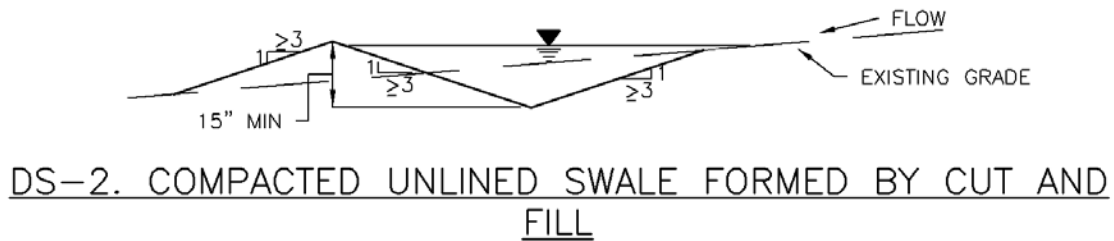
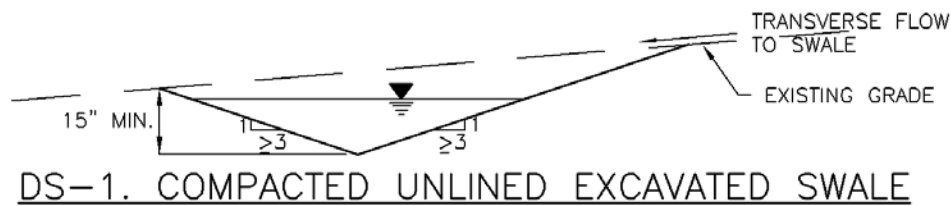
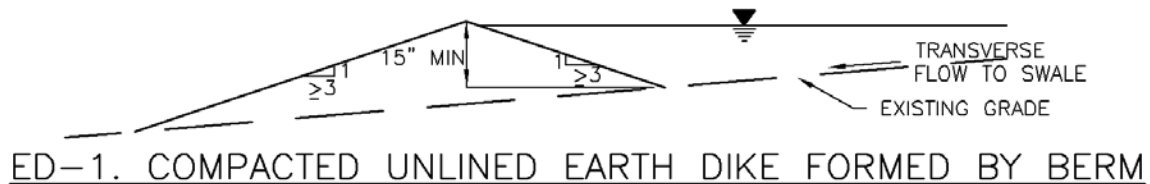
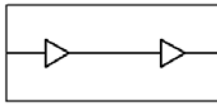
DS-5. Riprap-lined Swale

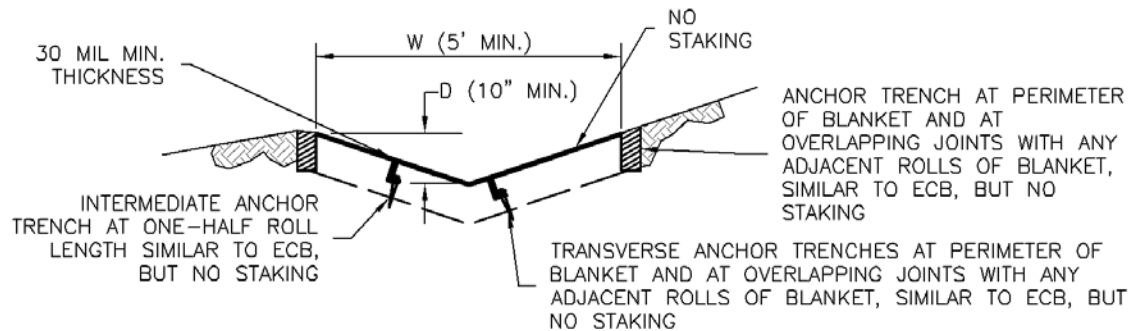
The details also include guidance on permissible velocities for cohesive channels if unlined approaches will be used.

Maintenance and Removal

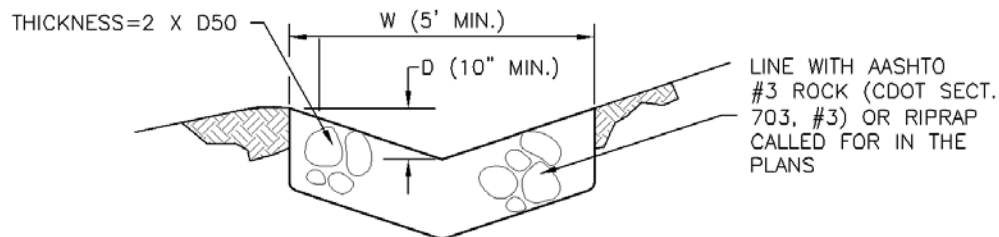
Inspect earth dikes for stability, compaction, and signs of erosion and repair. Inspect side slopes for erosion and damage to erosion control fabric. Stabilize slopes and repair fabric as necessary. If there is reoccurring extensive damage, consider installing rock check dams or lining the channel with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

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





DS-4. SYNTHETIC LINED SWALE



DS-5. RIPRAP LINED SWALE

EARTH DIKE AND DRAINAGE SWALE INSTALLATION NOTES

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

EARTH DIKE AND DRAINAGE SWALE MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SWALES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE END OF CONSTRUCTION; IF APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, SWALES MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE.
5. WHEN A SWALE IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

Description

Check dams are temporary grade control structures placed in drainage channels to limit the erosivity of stormwater by reducing flow velocity. Check dams are typically constructed from rock, gravel bags, sand bags, or sometimes, proprietary devices. Reinforced check dams are typically constructed from rock and wire gabion. Although the primary function of check dams is to reduce the velocity of concentrated flows, a secondary benefit is sediment trapping upstream of the structure.



Photograph CD-1. Rock check dams in a roadside ditch. Photo courtesy of WWE.

Appropriate Uses

Use as a grade control for temporary drainage ditches or swales until final soil stabilization measures are established upstream and downstream. Check dams can be used on mild or moderately steep slopes. Check dams may be used under the following conditions:

- As temporary grade control facilities along waterways until final stabilization is established.
- Along permanent swales that need protection prior to installation of a non-erodible lining.
- Along temporary channels, ditches or swales that need protection where construction of a non-erodible lining is not practicable.
- Reinforced check dams should be used in areas subject to high flow velocities.

Design and Installation

Place check dams at regularly spaced intervals along the drainage swale or ditch. Check dams heights should allow for pools to develop upstream of each check dam, extending to the downstream toe of the check dam immediately upstream.

When rock is used for the check dam, place rock mechanically or by hand. Do not dump rocks into the drainage channel. Where multiple check dams are used, the top of the lower dam should be at the same elevation as the toe of the upper dam.

When reinforced check dams are used, install erosion control fabric under and around the check dam to prevent erosion on the upstream and downstream sides. Each section of the dam should be keyed in to reduce the potential for washout or undermining. A rock apron upstream and downstream of the dam may be necessary to further control erosion.

Check Dams	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	Moderate
Site/Material Management	No

Design details with notes are provided for the following types of check dams:

- Rock Check Dams (CD-1)
- Reinforced Check Dams (CD-2)

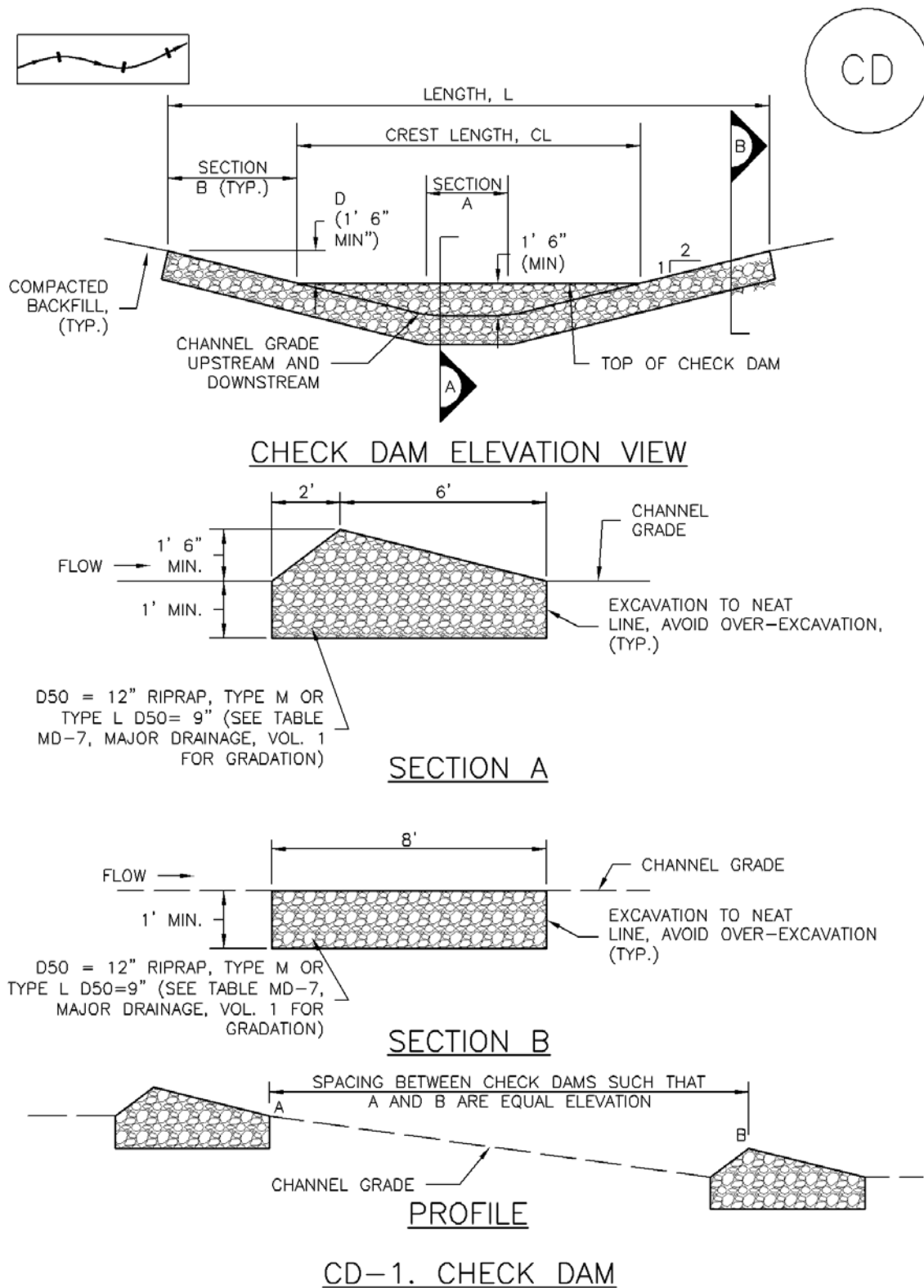
Sediment control logs may also be used as check dams; however, silt fence is not appropriate for use as a check dam. Many jurisdictions also prohibit or discourage use of straw bales for this purpose.

Maintenance and Removal

Replace missing rocks causing voids in the check dam. If gravel bags or sandbags are used, replace or repair torn or displaced bags.

Remove accumulated sediment, as needed to maintain BMP effectiveness, typically before the sediment depth upstream of the check dam is within ½ of the crest height. Remove accumulated sediment prior to mulching, seeding, or chemical soil stabilization. Removed sediment can be incorporated into the earthwork with approval from the Project Engineer, or disposed of at an alternate location in accordance with the standard specifications.

Check dams constructed in permanent swales should be removed when perennial grasses have become established, or immediately prior to installation of a non-erodible lining. All of the rock and accumulated sediment should be removed, and the area seeded and mulched, or otherwise stabilized.



CHECK DAM INSTALLATION NOTES

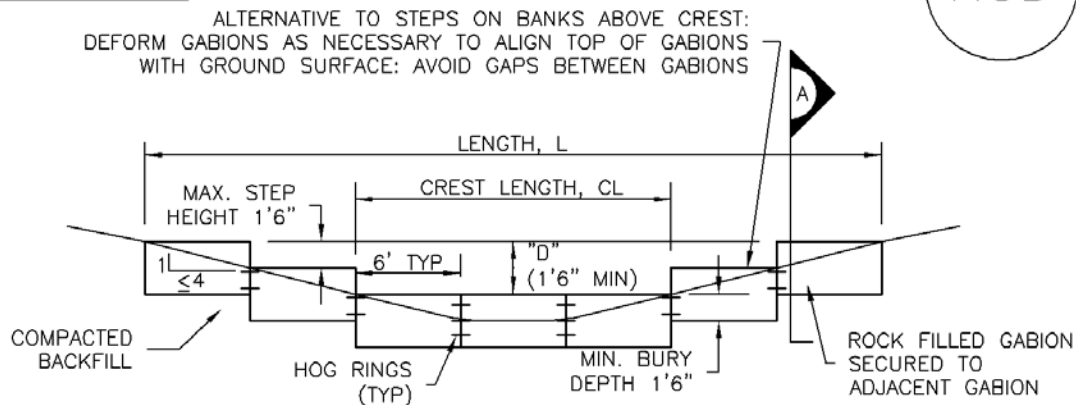
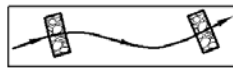
1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF CHECK DAMS.
 - CHECK DAM TYPE (CHECK DAM OR REINFORCED CHECK DAM).
 - LENGTH (L), CREST LENGTH (CL), AND DEPTH (D).
2. CHECK DAMS INDICATED ON INITIAL SWMP SHALL BE INSTALLED AFTER CONSTRUCTION FENCE, BUT PRIOR TO ANY UPSTREAM LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
3. RIPRAP UTILIZED FOR CHECK DAMS SHOULD BE OF APPROPRIATE SIZE FOR THE APPLICATION. TYPICAL TYPES OF RIPRAP USED FOR CHECK DAMS ARE TYPE M (D50 12") OR TYPE L (D50 9").
4. RIPRAP PAD SHALL BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND A MINIMUM OF 1'.
5. THE ENDS OF THE CHECK DAM SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1' 6" HIGHER THAN THE CENTER OF THE CHECK DAM.

CHECK DAM MAINTENANCE NOTES

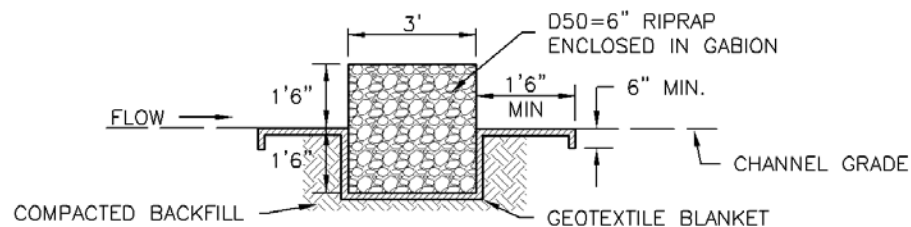
1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS 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 CHECK DAMS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS WITHIN $\frac{1}{2}$ OF THE HEIGHT OF THE CREST.
5. CHECK DAMS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
6. WHEN CHECK DAMS ARE REMOVED, EXCAVATIONS SHALL BE FILLED WITH SUITABLE COMPACTED BACKFILL. DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE SEEDED AND MULCHED AND COVERED WITH GEOTEXTILE OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, 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.



REINFORCED CHECK DAM ELEVATION VIEW



SECTION A

REINFORCED CHECK DAM INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATIONS OF CHECK DAMS.
 - CHECK DAM TYPE (CHECK DAM OR REINFORCED CHECK DAM).
 - LENGTH (L), CREST LENGTH (CL), AND DEPTH (D).
- CHECK DAMS INDICATED ON THE SWMP SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO AN UPSTREAM LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- REINFORCED CHECK DAMS, GABIONS SHALL HAVE GALVANIZED TWISTED WIRE NETTING WITH A MAXIMUM OPENING DIMENSION OF $\frac{4}{2}$ " AND A MINIMUM WIRE THICKNESS OF 0.10". WIRE "HOG RINGS" AT 4" SPACING OR OTHER APPROVED MEANS SHALL BE USED AT ALL GABION SEAMS AND TO SECURE THE GABION TO THE ADJACENT SECTION.
- THE CHECK DAM SHALL BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND A MINIMUM OF 1' 6".
- GEOTEXTILE BLANKET SHALL BE PLACED IN THE REINFORCED CHECK DAM TRENCH EXTENDING A MINIMUM OF 1' 6" ON BOTH THE UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM SIDES OF THE REINFORCED CHECK DAM.

CD-2. REINFORCED CHECK DAM

REINFORCED CHECK DAM 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 REINFORCED CHECK DAMS SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN THE UPSTREAM SEDIMENT DEPTH IS WITHIN ½ THE HEIGHT OF THE CREST.
5. REPAIR OR REPLACE REINFORCED CHECK DAMS WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF DAMAGE SUCH AS HOLES IN THE GABION OR UNDERCUTTING.
6. REINFORCED CHECK DAMS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
7. WHEN REINFORCED CHECK DAMS ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, AND COVERED WITH A GEOTEXTILE BLANKET, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

Description

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



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

Appropriate Uses

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

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

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

Design and Installation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maintenance and Removal

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

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

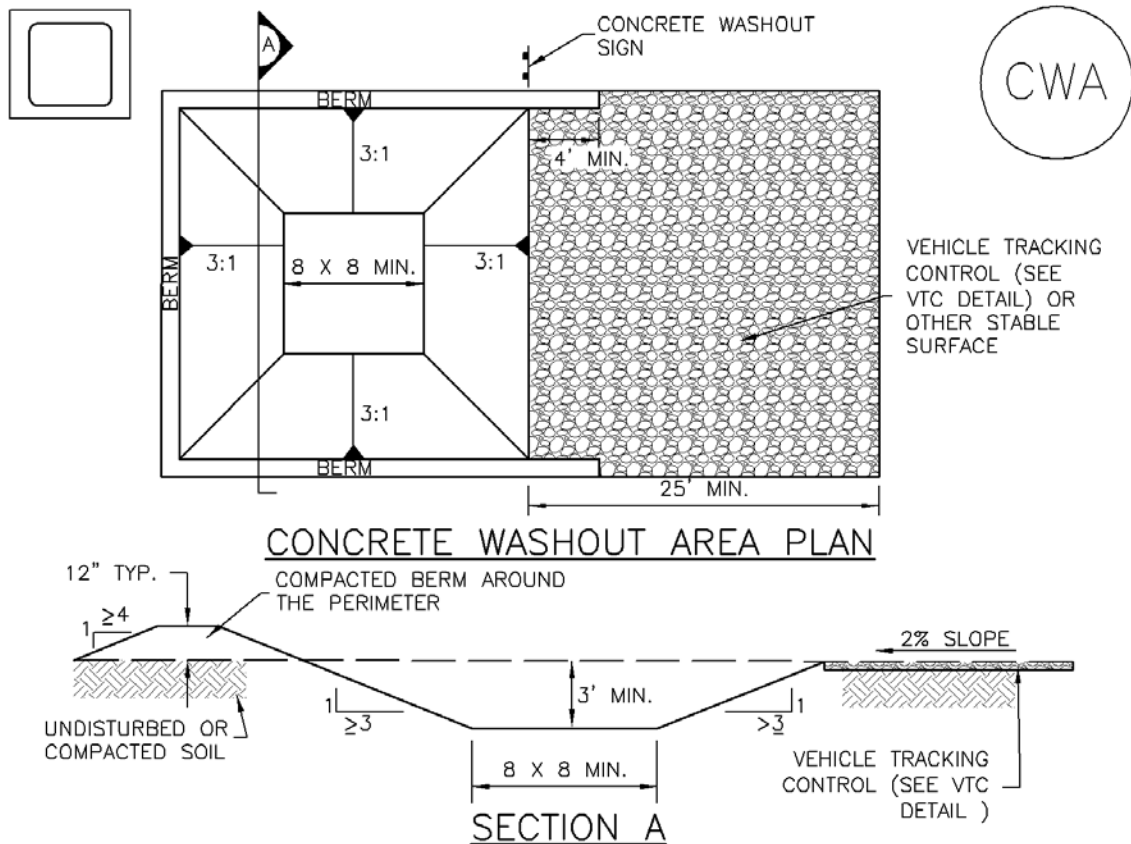
Upon termination of use of the washout site, accumulated solid waste, including concrete waste and any contaminated soils, must be removed from the site to prevent on-site disposal of solid waste. If the wash water is allowed to evaporate and the concrete hardens, it may be recycled.



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



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



CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

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

CWA MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.

2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.

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

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

5. CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER, WASTED PIECES OF CONCRETE AND ALL OTHER DEBRIS IN THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE JOB SITE IN A WATER-TIGHT CONTAINER AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.

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

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

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

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

Description

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

Appropriate Uses

Appropriate uses of properly installed straw bale barriers may include:

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



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

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

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

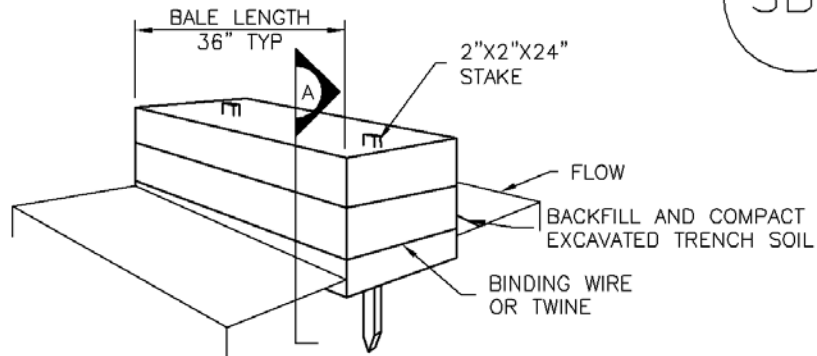
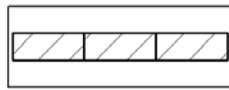
Design and Installation

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

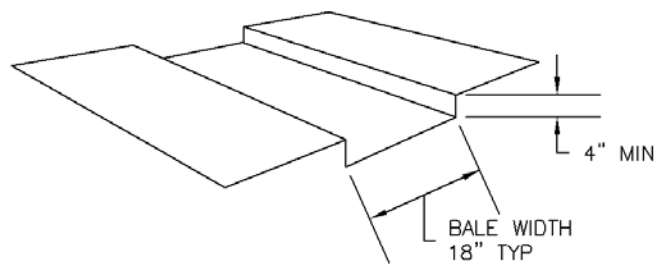
Maintenance and Removal

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

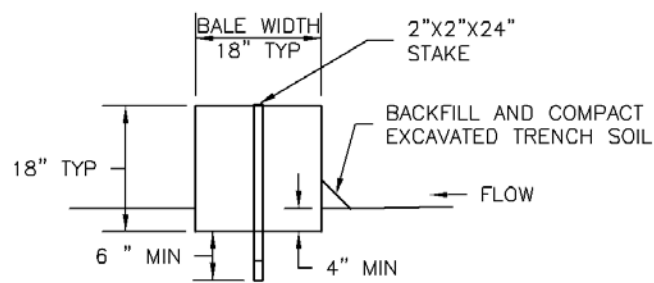
Straw Bale Barrier	
Functions	
Erosion Control	No
Sediment Control	Moderate
Site/Material Management	No



STRAW 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

Inlet protection consists of permeable barriers installed around an inlet to filter runoff and remove sediment prior to entering a storm drain inlet. Inlet protection can be constructed from rock socks, sediment control logs, silt fence, block and rock socks, or other materials approved by the local jurisdiction. Area inlets can also be protected by over-excavating around the inlet to form a sediment trap.



Photograph IP-1. Inlet protection for a curb opening inlet.

Appropriate Uses

Install protection at storm sewer inlets that are operable during construction. Consider the potential for tracked-out sediment or temporary stockpile areas to contribute sediment to inlets when determining which inlets must be protected. This may include inlets in the general proximity of the construction area, not limited to downgradient inlets. Inlet protection is not a stand-alone BMP and should be used in conjunction with other upgradient BMPs.

Design and Installation

To function effectively, inlet protection measures must be installed to ensure that flows do not bypass the inlet protection and enter the storm drain without treatment. However, designs must also enable the inlet to function without completely blocking flows into the inlet in a manner that causes localized flooding. When selecting the type of inlet protection, consider factors such as type of inlet (e.g., curb or area, sump or on-grade conditions), traffic, anticipated flows, ability to secure the BMP properly, safety and other site-specific conditions. For example, block and rock socks will be better suited to a curb and gutter along a roadway, as opposed to silt fence or sediment control logs, which cannot be properly secured in a curb and gutter setting, but are effective area inlet protection measures.

Several inlet protection designs are provided in the Design Details. Additionally, a variety of proprietary products are available for inlet protection that may be approved for use by local governments. If proprietary products are used, design details and installation procedures from the manufacturer must be followed. Regardless of the type of inlet protection selected, inlet protection is most effective when combined with other BMPs such as curb socks and check dams. Inlet protection is often the last barrier before runoff enters the storm sewer or receiving water.

Design details with notes are provided for these forms of inlet protection:

IP-1. Block and Rock Sock Inlet Protection for Sump or On-grade Inlets

IP-2. Curb (Rock) Socks Upstream of Inlet Protection, On-grade Inlets

Inlet Protection (various forms)	
Functions	
Erosion Control	No
Sediment Control	Yes
Site/Material Management	No

IP-3. Rock Sock Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet

IP-4. Silt Fence Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet

IP-5. Over-excavation Inlet Protection

IP-6. Straw Bale Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet

CIP-1. Culvert Inlet Protection

Proprietary inlet protection devices should be installed in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

More information is provided below on selecting inlet protection for sump and on-grade locations.

Inlets Located in a Sump

When applying inlet protection in sump conditions, it is important that the inlet continue to function during larger runoff events. For curb inlets, the maximum height of the protective barrier should be lower than the top of the curb opening to allow overflow into the inlet during larger storms without excessive localized flooding. If the inlet protection height is greater than the curb elevation, particularly if the filter becomes clogged with sediment, runoff will not enter the inlet and may bypass it, possibly causing localized flooding, public safety issues, and downstream erosion and damage from bypassed flows.

Area inlets located in a sump setting can be protected through the use of silt fence, concrete block and rock socks (on paved surfaces), sediment control logs/straw wattles embedded in the adjacent soil and stacked around the area inlet (on pervious surfaces), over-excavation around the inlet, and proprietary products providing equivalent functions.

Inlets Located on a Slope

For curb and gutter inlets on paved sloping streets, block and rock sock inlet protection is recommended in conjunction with curb socks in the gutter leading to the inlet. For inlets located along unpaved roads, also see the Check Dam Fact Sheet.

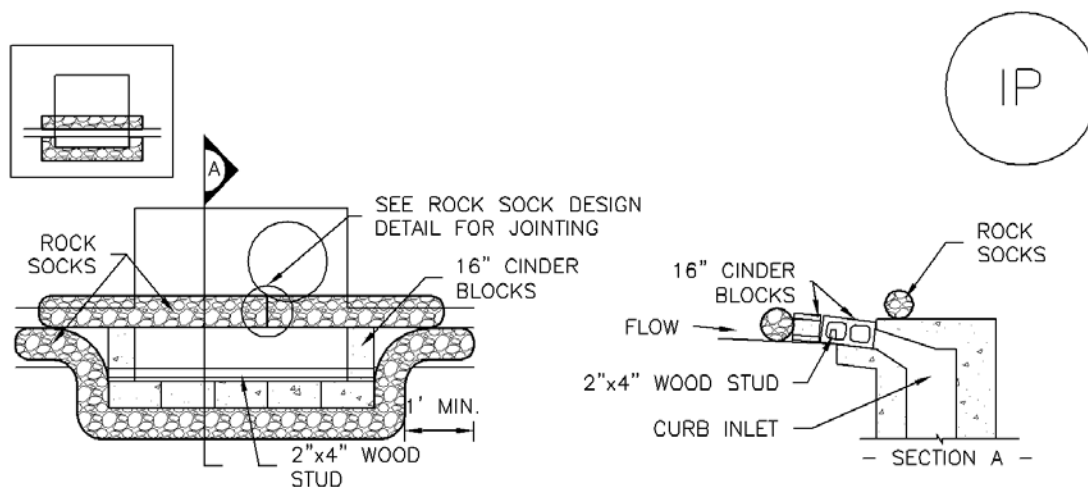
Maintenance and Removal

Inspect inlet protection frequently. Inspection and maintenance guidance includes:

- Inspect for tears that can result in sediment directly entering the inlet, as well as result in the contents of the BMP (e.g., gravel) washing into the inlet.
- Check for improper installation resulting in untreated flows bypassing the BMP and directly entering the inlet or bypassing to an unprotected downstream inlet. For example, silt fence that has not been properly trenched around the inlet can result in flows under the silt fence and directly into the inlet.
- Look for displaced BMPs that are no longer protecting the inlet. Displacement may occur following larger storm events that wash away or reposition the inlet protection. Traffic or equipment may also crush or displace the BMP.
- Monitor sediment accumulation upgradient of the inlet protection.

- Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection, as needed to maintain BMP effectiveness, typically when it reaches no more than half the storage capacity of the inlet protection. For silt fence, remove sediment when it accumulates to a depth of no more than 6 inches. Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection as needed to maintain the functionality of the BMP.
- Proprietary inlet protection devices should be inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications. If proprietary inlet insert devices are used, sediment should be removed in a timely manner to prevent devices from breaking and spilling sediment into the storm drain.

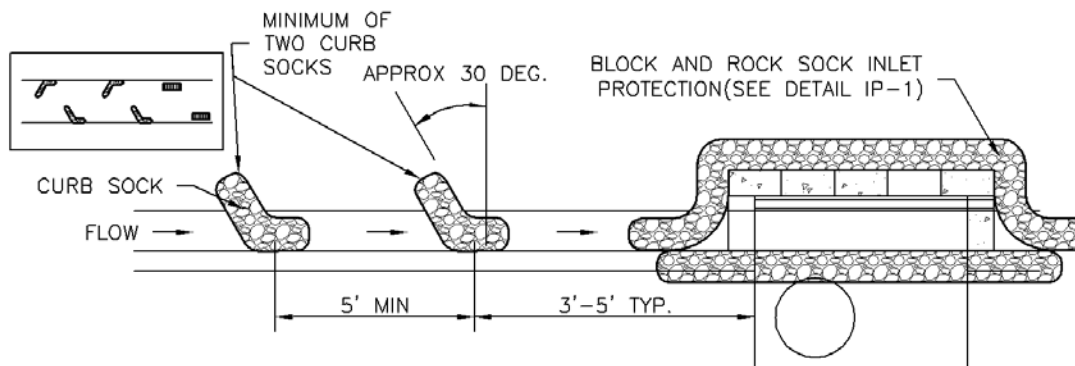
Inlet protection must be removed and properly disposed of when the drainage area for the inlet has reached final stabilization.



IP-1. BLOCK AND ROCK SOCK SUMP OR ON GRADE INLET PROTECTION

BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

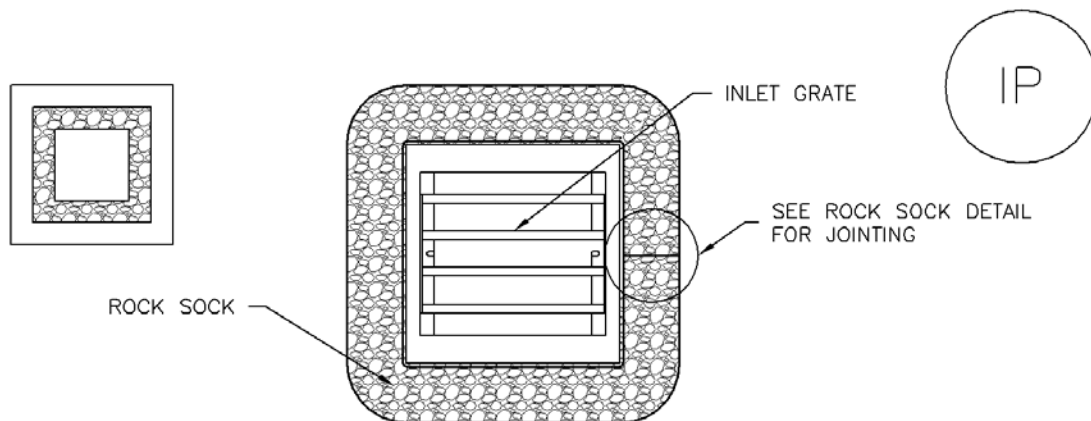
1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. CONCRETE "CINDER" BLOCKS SHALL BE LAID ON THEIR SIDES AROUND THE INLET IN A SINGLE ROW, ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER WITH THE OPEN END FACING AWAY FROM THE CURB.
3. GRAVEL BAGS SHALL BE PLACED AROUND CONCRETE BLOCKS, CLOSELY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER AND JOINTED TOGETHER IN ACCORDANCE WITH ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL.



IP-2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

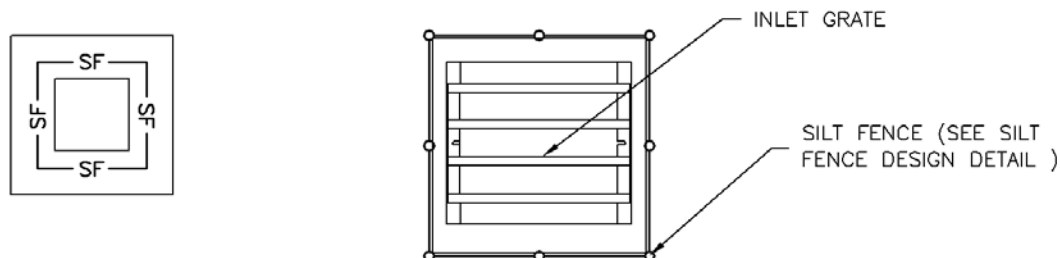
1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. PLACEMENT OF THE SOCK SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 30 DEGREES FROM PERPENDICULAR IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF FLOW.
3. SOCKS ARE TO BE FLUSH WITH THE CURB AND SPACED A MINIMUM OF 5 FEET APART.
4. AT LEAST TWO CURB SOCKS IN SERIES ARE REQUIRED UPSTREAM OF ON-GRADE INLETS.



IP-3. ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION

ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

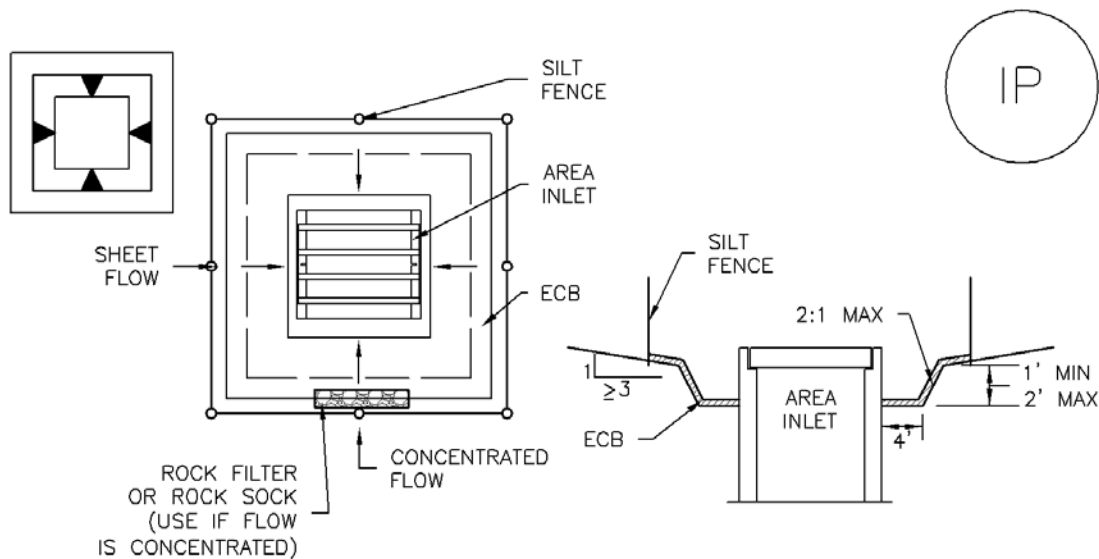
1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF ROCK SOCKS FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.



IP-4. SILT FENCE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

SILT FENCE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

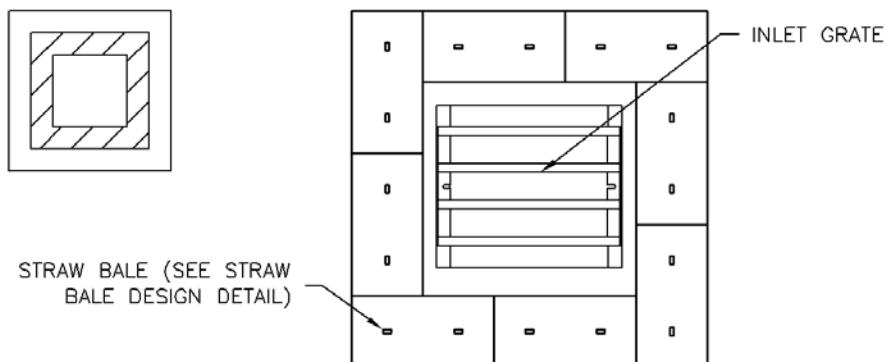
1. SEE SILT FENCE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. POSTS SHALL BE PLACED AT EACH CORNER OF THE INLET AND AROUND THE EDGES AT A MAXIMUM SPACING OF 3 FEET.
3. STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF SILT FENCE FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.



IP-5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION

OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

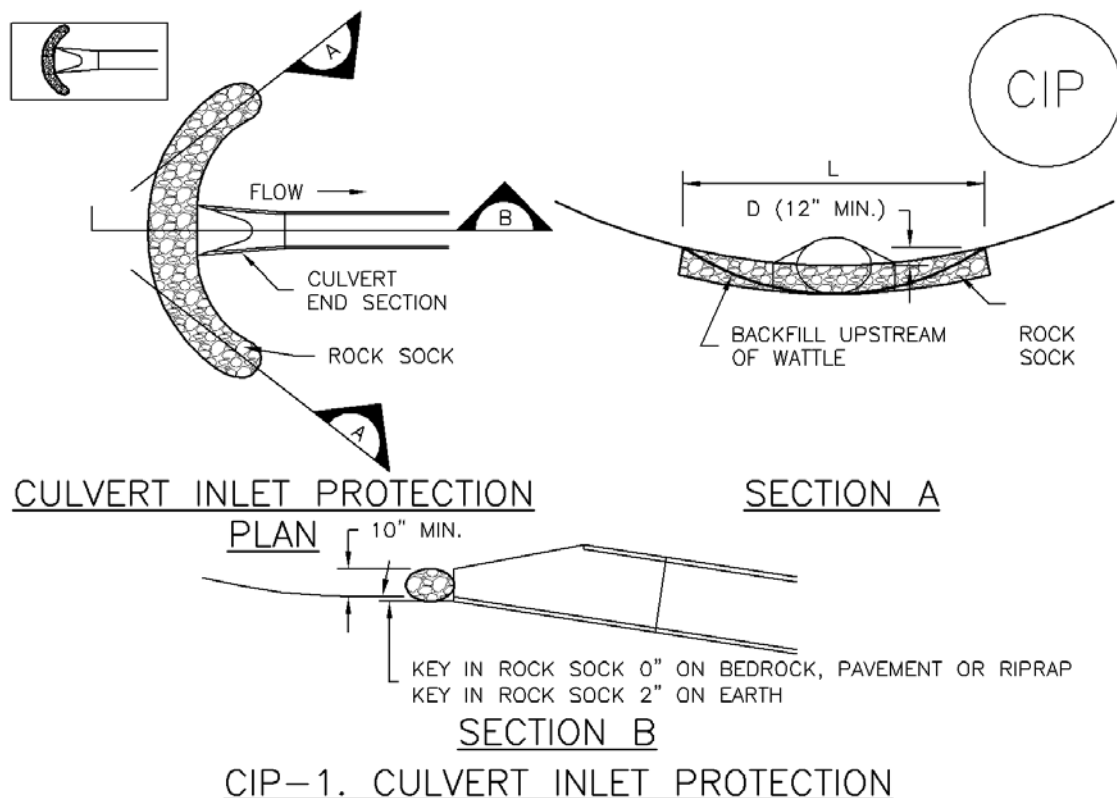
1. THIS FORM OF INLET PROTECTION IS PRIMARILY APPLICABLE FOR SITES THAT HAVE NOT YET REACHED FINAL GRADE AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY FOR INLETS WITH A RELATIVELY SMALL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA.
2. WHEN USING FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS, SHAPE BASIN IN 2:1 RATIO WITH LENGTH ORIENTED TOWARDS DIRECTION OF FLOW.
3. SEDIMENT MUST BE PERIODICALLY REMOVED FROM THE OVEREXCAVATED AREA.



IP-6. STRAW BALE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

STRAW BALE BARRIER INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE STRAW BALE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. BALES SHALL BE PLACED IN A SINGLE ROW AROUND THE INLET WITH ENDS OF BALES TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER.



CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
-LOCATION OF CULVERT INLET PROTECTION.
2. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR ROCK GRADATION REQUIREMENTS AND JOINTING DETAIL.

CULVERT INLET 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.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS $\frac{1}{2}$ THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
5. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF INLET PROTECTION.
 - TYPE OF INLET PROTECTION (IP.1, IP.2, IP.3, IP.4, IP.5, IP.6)
2. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED PROMPTLY AFTER INLET CONSTRUCTION OR PAVING IS COMPLETE (TYPICALLY WITHIN 48 HOURS). IF A RAINFALL/RUNOFF EVENT IS FORECAST, INSTALL INLET PROTECTION PRIOR TO ONSET OF EVENT.
3. 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.

INLET 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.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN STORAGE VOLUME REACHES 50% OF CAPACITY, A DEPTH OF 6" WHEN SILT FENCE IS USED, OR ¼ OF THE HEIGHT FOR STRAW BALES.
5. INLET PROTECTION IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, UNLESS THE LOCAL JURISDICTION APPROVES EARLIER REMOVAL OF INLET PROTECTION IN STREETS.
6. WHEN INLET PROTECTION AT AREA INLETS IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

NOTE: THE DETAILS INCLUDED WITH THIS FACT SHEET SHOW COMMONLY USED, CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF INLET PROTECTION IN THE DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA. THERE ARE MANY PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTION METHODS ON THE MARKET. UDFCD NEITHER ENDORSES NOR DISCOURAGES USE OF PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTION; HOWEVER, IN THE EVENT PROPRIETARY METHODS ARE USED, THE APPROPRIATE DETAIL FROM THE MANUFACTURER MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SWMP AND THE BMP MUST BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED AS SHOWN IN THE MANUFACTURER'S DETAILS.

NOTE: SOME MUNICIPALITIES DISCOURAGE OR PROHIBIT THE USE OF STRAW BALES FOR INLET PROTECTION. CHECK WITH LOCAL JURISDICTION TO DETERMINE IF STRAW BALE INLET PROTECTION IS ACCEPTABLE.

Description

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



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

Appropriate Uses

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

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

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

Design and Installation

The design procedure for a sediment basin includes these steps:

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

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

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

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

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

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

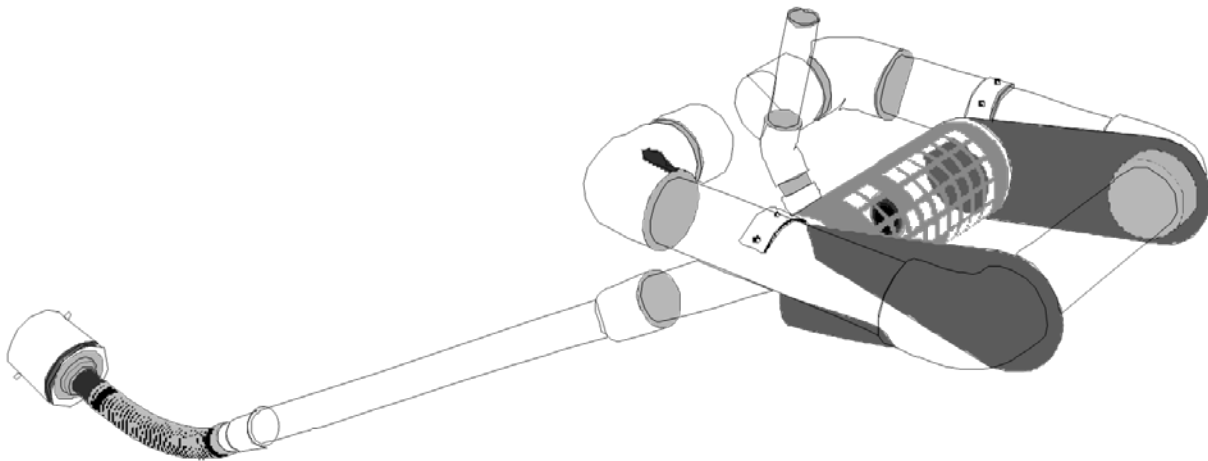


Illustration SB-1. Outlet structure for a temporary sediment basin - Faircloth Skimmer Floating Outlet. Illustration courtesy of J. W. Faircloth & Sons, Inc., FairclothSkimmer.com.

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

Maintenance and Removal

Maintenance activities include the following:

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

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

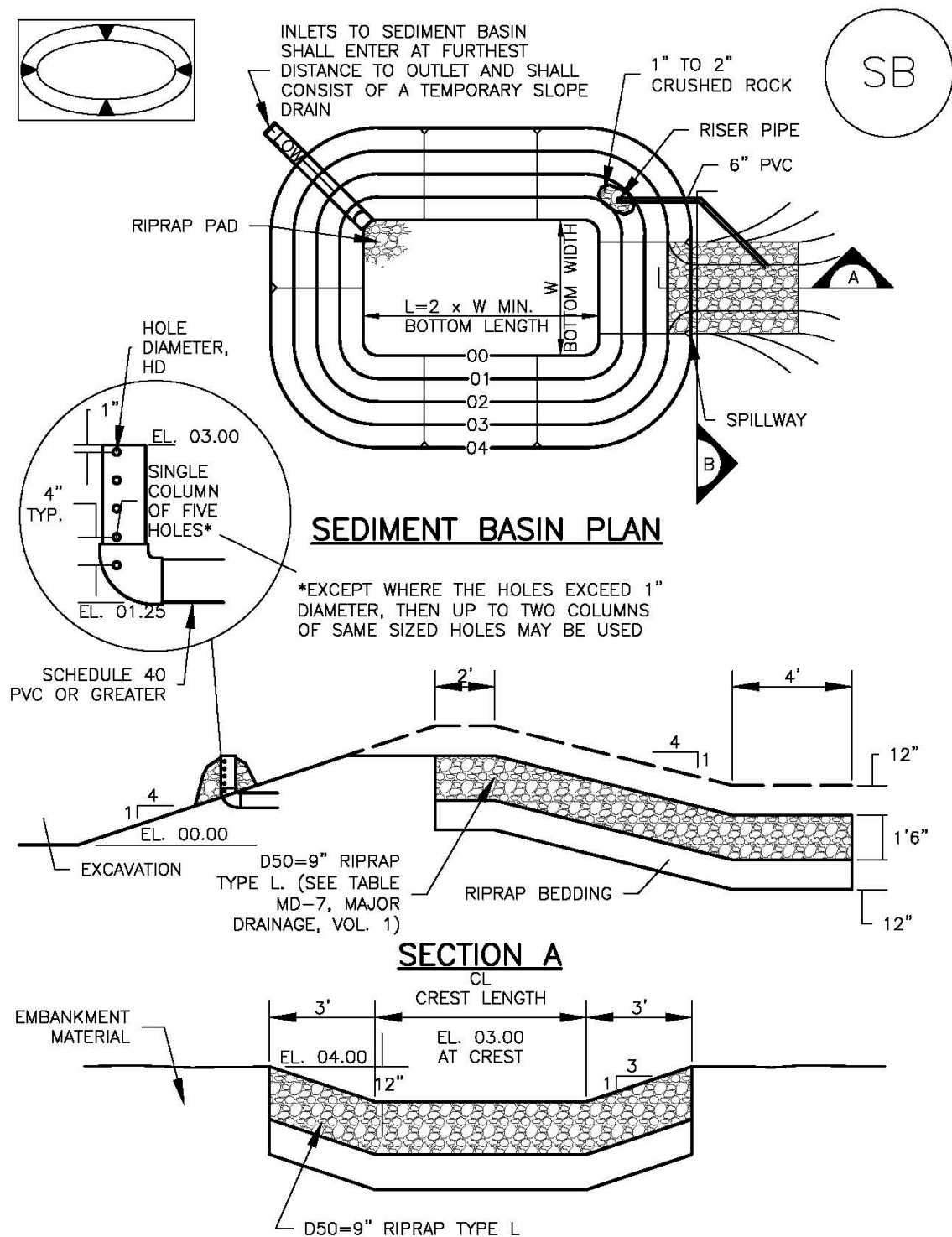


TABLE SB-1. SIZING INFORMATION FOR STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN			
Upstream Drainage Area (rounded to nearest acre), (ac)	Basin Bottom Width (W), (ft)	Spillway Crest Length (CL), (ft)	Hole Diameter (HD), (in)
1	12 ½	2	9/32
2	21	3	13/16
3	28	5	½
4	33 ½	6	9/8
5	38 ½	8	2 1/32
6	43	9	2 1/32
7	47 ¼	11	2 5/32
8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

SEDIMENT BASIN INSTALLATION NOTES

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

SEDIMENT BASIN MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED IN BASIN SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN SEDIMENT DEPTH REACHES ONE FOOT (I.E., TWO FEET BELOW THE SPILLWAY CREST).
5. SEDIMENT BASINS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND GRASS COVER IS ACCEPTED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
6. WHEN SEDIMENT BASINS ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO)

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

Description

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.

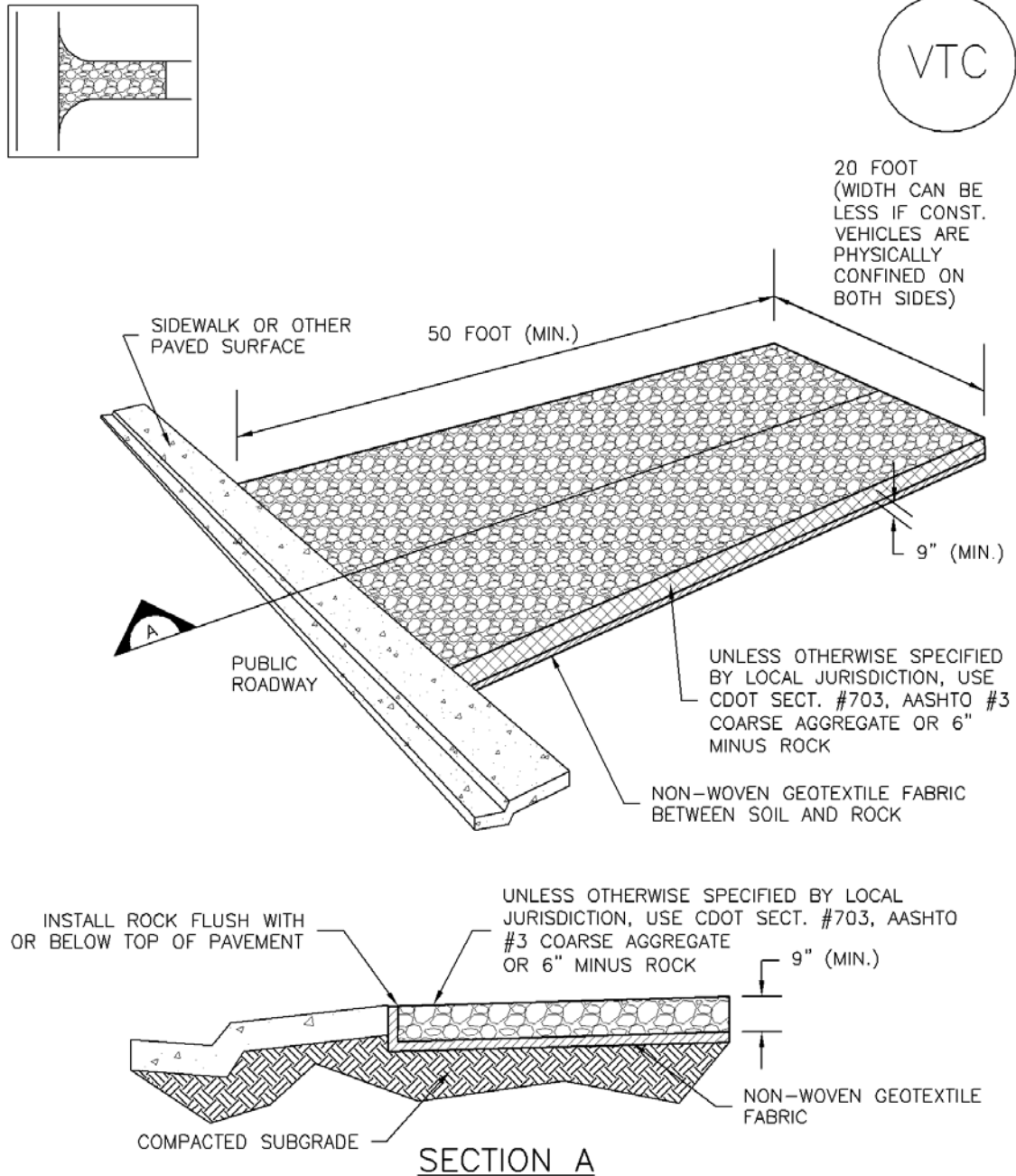
A stabilized entrance should be removed only when there is no longer the potential for vehicle tracking to occur. This is typically after the site has been stabilized.

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.

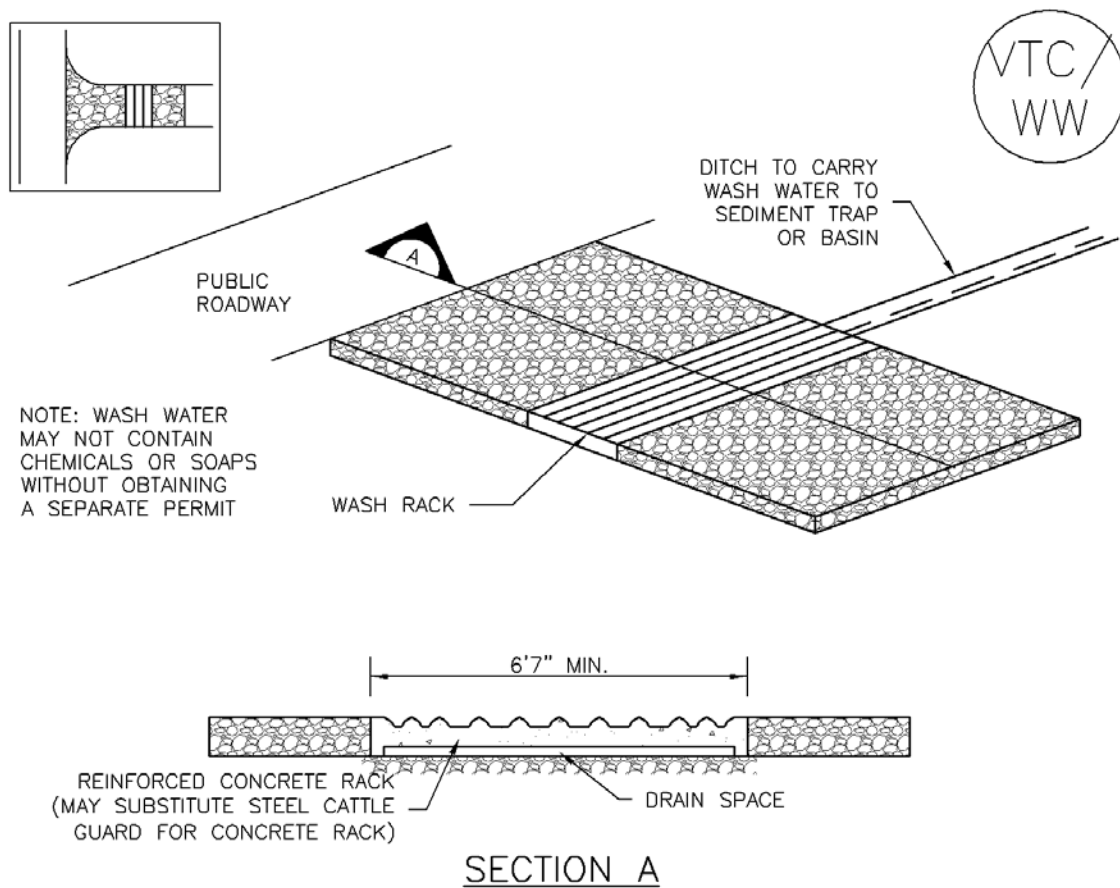
When a construction entrance/exit is removed, excess sediment from the aggregate should be removed and disposed of appropriately. The entrance should be promptly stabilized with a permanent surface following removal, typically by paving.



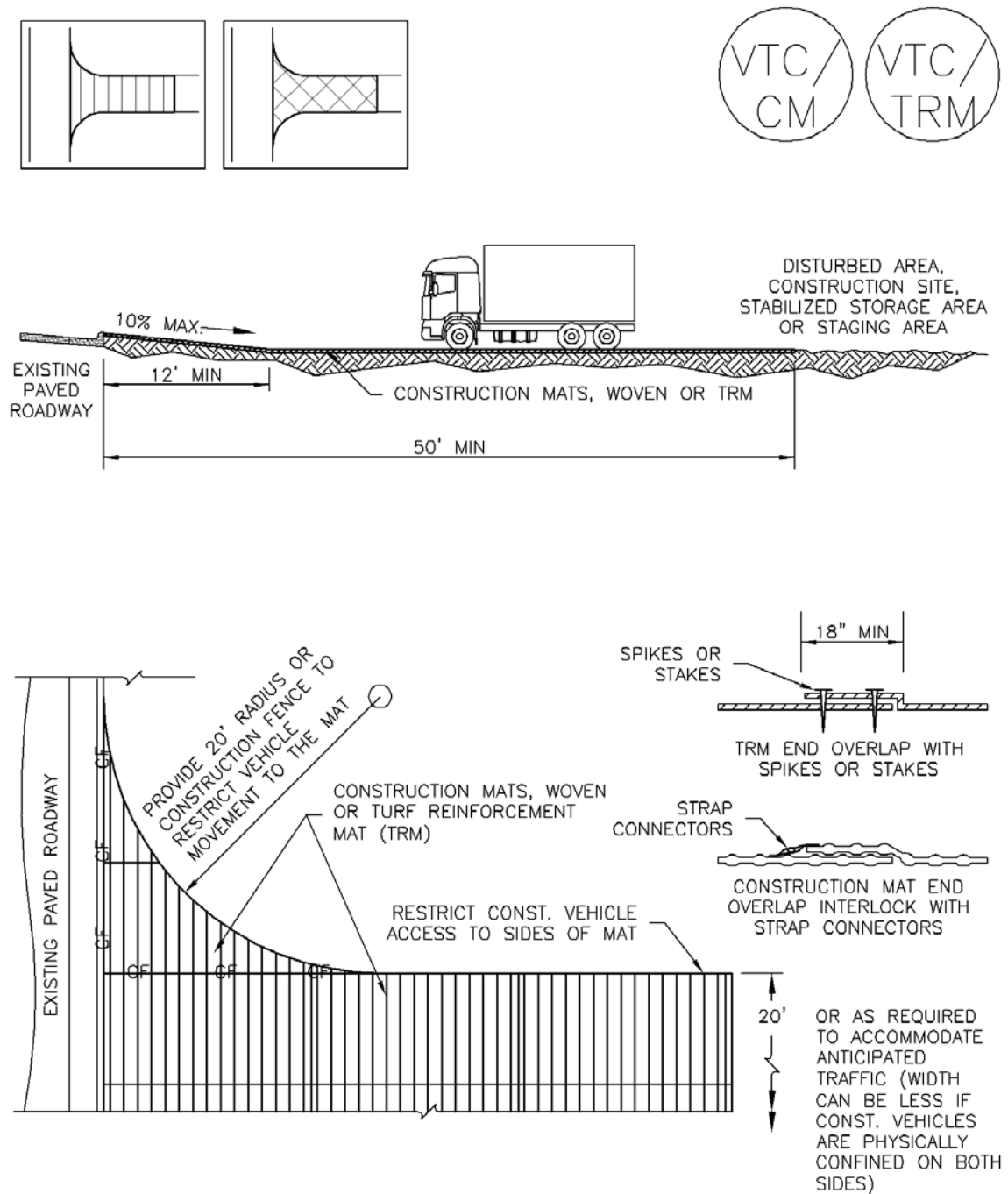
Photograph VTC-2. A vehicle tracking control pad with wheel wash facility. Photo courtesy of Tom Gore.



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

Appropriate Uses

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



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

Design and Installation

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

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

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

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

Minimizing Long-Term Stabilization Requirements

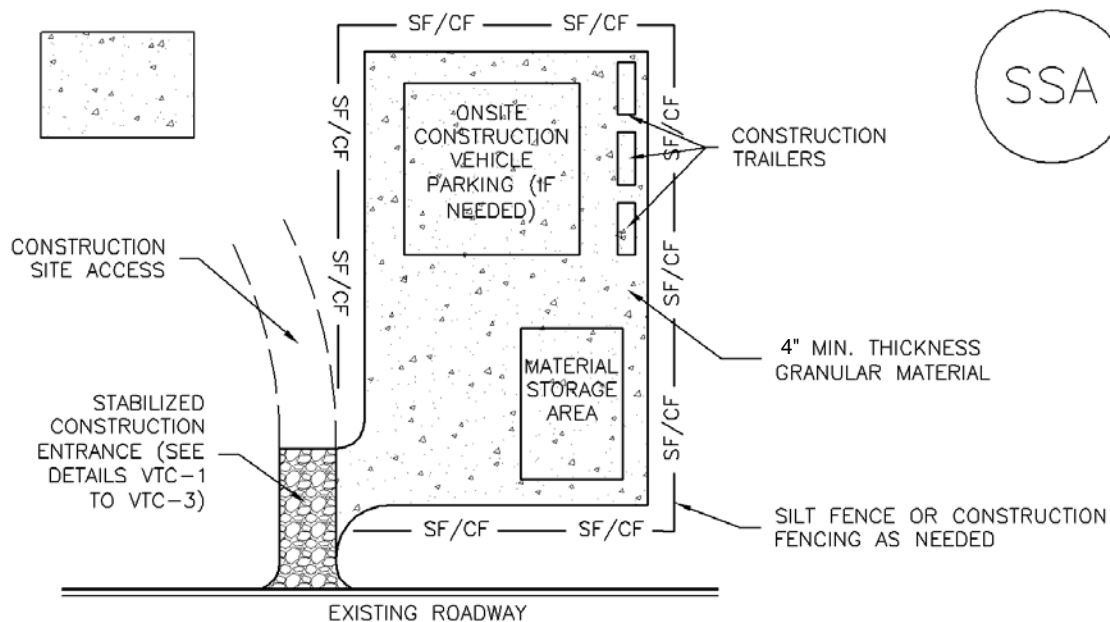
- Utilize off-site parking and restrict vehicle access to the site.
- Use construction mats in lieu of rock when staging is provided in an area that will not be disturbed otherwise.
- Consider use of a bermed contained area for materials and equipment that do not require a stabilized surface.
- Consider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

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

Maintenance and Removal

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

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



SSA-1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

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

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

**APPENDIX H
GEC PLANS**