

**PRIVATE DETENTION BASIN /
STORMWATER QUALITY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT AND EASEMENT**

This PRIVATE DETENTION BASIN / STORMWATER QUALITY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT AND EASEMENT (“Agreement”) is made by and between EL PASO COUNTY by and through THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO (Board or County) and GTL DEVELOPMENT, INC. (“Developer”) and MERIDIAN SERVICE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (“Metro District”), a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Colorado. The above may occasionally be referred to herein singularly as “Party” and collectively as “Parties.”

Recitals

A. WHEREAS, the Metro District provides various municipal services to certain real property in El Paso County, Colorado referred to as Meridian Ranch; and

B. WHEREAS, Developer is the owner of certain real estate in El Paso County, Colorado, which property is legally described in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference (the “Subdivision”); and

C. WHEREAS, Developer desires to plat and develop on the Subdivision a subdivision to be known as Rolling Hills Ranch Filing No. 2 at Meridian Ranch; and

D. WHEREAS, the development of the Subdivision will substantially increase the volume of water runoff and will decrease the quality of the stormwater runoff from the Subdivision, and, therefore, it is in the best interest of public health, safety and welfare for the County to condition approval of the Subdivision on Developer’s promise to construct adequate drainage, water runoff control facilities, and stormwater quality structural Best Management Practices (“BMPs”) for the Subdivision; and

E. WHEREAS, Chapter 8, Section 8.4.5 of the El Paso County Land Development Code, as periodically amended, promulgated pursuant to Section 30-28-133(1), Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), requires the County to condition approval of all subdivisions on a developer’s promise to so construct adequate drainage, water runoff control facilities, and BMPs in subdivisions; and

F. WHEREAS, the Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 2, as amended by Appendix I of the El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual (ECM), as each may be periodically amended, promulgated pursuant to the County’s Colorado Discharge Permit System General Permit (MS4 Permit) as required by Phase II of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), which MS4 Permit requires that the County take measures to protect the quality of stormwater from sediment and other contaminants, requires subdividers, developers, landowners, and owners of facilities located in the County’s rights-of-way or easements to provide adequate permanent stormwater quality BMPs with new development or significant redevelopment; and

G. WHEREAS, Section 2.9 of the El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual provides for a developer’s promise to maintain a subdivision’s drainage facilities in the event the County does not assume such responsibility; and

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El Paso County, CO



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H. WHEREAS, developers in El Paso County have historically chosen water runoff detention basins as a means to provide adequate drainage and water runoff control in subdivisions, which basins, while effective, are less expensive for developers to construct than other methods of providing drainage and water runoff control; and

I. WHEREAS, Developer desires to construct for the Subdivision one detention basin (the "Detention Basin") as the means for providing adequate drainage and stormwater runoff control and to meet requirements of the County's MS4 Permit, and to provide for operating, cleaning, maintaining and repairing such Detention Basin; and

J. WHEREAS, Developer desires to construct the Detention Basin on property as set forth on Exhibit B attached hereto; and

K. WHEREAS, Developer shall be charged with the duty of constructing the Detention Basin and the Metro District shall be charged with the duties of operating, maintaining and repairing the Detention Basin on the property to be platted as Tract G, Rolling Hills Ranch Filing No. 2 at Meridian Ranch, as depicted in Exhibit B (the "Property"); and

L. WHEREAS, it is the County's experience that subdivision developers and property owners historically have not properly cleaned and otherwise not properly maintained and repaired these detention basins, and that these detention basins, when not so properly cleaned, maintained, and repaired, threaten the public health, safety and welfare; and

M. WHEREAS, the County, in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare, has historically expended valuable and limited public resources to so properly clean, maintain, and repair these detention basins when developers and property owners have failed in their responsibilities, and therefore, the County desires the means to recover its costs incurred in the event the burden falls on the County to so clean, maintain and repair the Detention Basin serving this Subdivision due to the Developer's or the Metro District's failure to meet its obligations to do the same; and

N. WHEREAS, the County conditions approval of this Subdivision on the Developer's promise to so construct the Detention Basin, and further conditions approval on the Metro District's promise to reimburse the County in the event the burden falls upon the County to so clean, maintain and/or repair the Detention Basin serving this Subdivision; and

O. WHEREAS, the County could condition subdivision approval on the Developer's promise to construct a different and more expensive drainage, water runoff control system and BMPs than those proposed herein, which more expensive system would not create the possibility of the burden of cleaning, maintenance and repair expenses falling on the County; however, the County is willing to forego such right upon the performance of Developer's and the Metro District's promises contained herein; and

P. WHEREAS, the County, in order to secure performance of the promises contained herein, conditions approval of this Subdivision upon the Developer's grant herein of a perpetual Easement over a portion of the Property for the purpose of allowing the County to periodically access, inspect, direct the Metro District to repair or maintain, if necessary, and, when so necessary due to the Metro District's failure to repair or maintain, to clean, maintain and/or repair the Detention Basin; and

Q. WHEREAS, Pursuant to Colorado Constitution, Article XIV, Section 18(2) and Section 29-1-203, Colorado Revised Statutes, governmental entities may cooperate and contract with each other to provide any function, services, or facilities lawfully authorized to each.

Agreement

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual Promises contained herein, the sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

1. **Incorporation of Recitals:** The Parties incorporate the Recitals above into this Agreement.
2. **Covenants Running with the Land:** Developer and the Metro District agree that this entire Agreement and the performance thereof shall become a covenant running with the Subdivision, and that this entire Agreement and the performance thereof shall be binding upon themselves, their respective successors and assigns.
3. **Construction:** Developer shall construct on the Property one Detention Basin. Developer shall not commence construction of the Detention Basin until the El Paso County Planning and Community Development Department (PCD) has approved in writing the plans and specifications for the Detention Basin and this Agreement has been signed by all Parties and returned to the PCD. Developer shall complete construction of the detention basin in substantial compliance with the County-approved plans and specifications for the Detention Basin. Failure to meet these requirements shall be a material breach of this Agreement, and shall entitle the County to pursue any remedies available to it at law or in equity to enforce the same. Construction of the Detention Basin shall be substantially completed within one (1) year (defined as 365 days), which one year period will commence to run on the date the approved plat of this Subdivision is recorded in the records of the El Paso County Clerk and Recorder. Rough grading of the Detention Basin must be completed and inspected by the El Paso County Development Services Department prior to commencing road construction.

In the event construction is not substantially completed within the one (1) year period, then the County may exercise its discretion to complete the project, and shall have the right to seek reimbursement from the Developer and its respective successors and assigns, for its actual costs and expenses incurred in the process of completing construction. The term actual costs and expenses shall be liberally construed in favor of the County, and shall include, but shall not be limited to, labor costs, tool and equipment costs, supply costs, and engineering and design costs, regardless of whether the County uses its own personnel, tools, equipment and supplies, etc. to correct the matter. In the event the County initiates any litigation or engages the services of legal counsel in order to enforce the Provisions arising herein, the County shall be entitled to its damages and costs, including reasonable attorney fees, regardless of whether the County contracts with outside legal counsel or utilizes in-house legal counsel for the same.

4. **Maintenance:** The Metro District agrees for itself and its successors and assigns, that it will regularly and routinely inspect, clean and maintain the Detention Basin, and otherwise keep the same in good repair, all at its own cost and expense. No trees or shrubs that will impair the structural integrity of the Detention Basin shall be planted or allowed to grow on the Detention Basin.

5. **Creation of Easement:** Developer hereby grants the County and the Metro District a non-exclusive perpetual easement upon and across the Property for the sole purpose to allow the County and the Metro District to construct, re-construct, access, inspect, clean, repair and maintain the Detention Basin (the "Easement"); however, the creation of the Easement does not expressly or implicitly impose on the County a duty to so construct, reconstruct, inspect, clean, repair or maintain the Detention Basin.

6. **County's Rights and Obligations:** Any time the County determines, in the sole and reasonable exercise of its discretion, that the Detention Basin is not properly constructed, reconstructed, cleaned, maintained and/or otherwise kept in good repair, the County shall give reasonable notice to the Developer, and/or the Metro District and their respective successors and assigns, that the Detention Basin needs to be constructed, reconstructed, cleaned, maintained and/or otherwise repaired. This notice shall provide a reasonable time to correct the problem(s). Should the responsible parties fail to correct the specified problem(s), the County may enter upon the Property to so correct the specified problem(s). Notice shall be effective to the above by the County's deposit of the same into the regular United States mail, postage pre-paid. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Agreement does not expressly or implicitly impose on the County a duty to so inspect, clean, repair or maintain the Detention Basin.

7. **Reimbursement of County's Costs / Covenant Running With the Land:** The Developer and the Metro District agree and covenant, for themselves, their respective successors and assigns, that they will reimburse the County for its costs and expenses incurred in the process of completing construction of, cleaning, maintaining, and/or repairing the Detention Basin pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement.

The term "actual costs and expenses" shall be liberally construed in favor of the County, and shall include, but shall not be limited to, labor costs, tools and equipment costs, supply costs, and engineering and design costs, regardless of whether the County uses its own personnel, tools, equipment and supplies, etc. to correct the matter. In the event the County initiates any litigation or engages the services of legal counsel in order to enforce the provisions arising herein, the County shall be entitled to its damages and costs, including reasonable attorney's fees, regardless of whether the County contracts with outside legal counsel or utilizes in-house legal counsel for the same.

8. **Contingencies of Subdivision Approval:** Developer's and the Metro District's execution of this Agreement is a condition of subdivision approval. Additional conditions of this Agreement include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Conveyance of the Property, as indicated on Exhibit B, from Developer to the Metro District (which will include a reservation of easement in favor of the County for purposes of constructing, reconstructing, accessing, inspecting, cleaning, maintaining, and repairing the Detention Basin), and recording of the Deed for the same; and
- b. A copy of the Covenants of the Subdivision, if applicable, establishing that the Metro District is obligated to inspect, clean, maintain, and repair the Detention Basin after the Metro District has accepted the construction of and the maintenance of the Detention Basin from the Developer shall be provided to the County or will be recorded.

The County shall have the right, in the sole and reasonable exercise of its discretion, to approve or disapprove any documentation submitted to it under the conditions of this Paragraph, including but not limited to, any separate agreement or amendment, if applicable, identifying any specific maintenance responsibilities not addressed herein. The County's rejection of any documentation submitted hereunder shall mean that the appropriate condition of this Agreement has not been fulfilled.

9. **Agreement Monitored by El Paso County Development Services Department and/or El Paso County Department of Public Works:** Any and all actions and decisions to be made hereunder by the County shall be made by the Director of the El Paso County Development Services Department and/or the Director of the El Paso County Department of Public Works. Accordingly, any and all documents, submissions, plan approvals, inspections, etc. shall be submitted to and shall be made by the Director of the Development Services Department and/or the Director of the El Paso County Department of Public Works.

10. **Indemnification and Hold Harmless:** To the extent authorized by law, Developer and the Metro District agree, for themselves, their respective successors and assigns, that they will indemnify, defend, and hold the County harmless from any and all loss, costs, damage, injury, liability, claim, lien, demand, action and causes of action whatsoever, whether at law or in equity, arising from or related to their respective intentional or negligent acts, errors or omissions or that of their agents, officers, servants, employees, invitees and licensees in the construction, operation, inspection, cleaning (including analyzing and disposing of any solid or hazardous wastes as defined by State and/or Federal environmental laws and regulations), maintenance, and repair of the Detention Basin.

11. **Severability:** In the event any Court of competent jurisdiction declares any part of this Agreement to be unenforceable, such declaration shall not affect the enforceability of the remaining parts of this Agreement.

12. **Third Parties:** This Agreement does not and shall not be deemed to confer upon or grant to any third party any right to claim damages or to bring any lawsuit, action or other proceeding against either the County, the Developer, the Metro District, or their respective successors and assigns, because of any breach hereof or because of any terms, covenants, agreements or conditions contained herein.

13. **Solid Waste or Hazardous Materials:** Should any refuse from the Detention Basin be suspected or identified as solid waste or petroleum products, hazardous substances or hazardous materials (collectively referred to herein as "hazardous materials"), the Developer and/or the Metro District shall take all necessary and proper steps to characterize the solid waste or hazardous materials and properly dispose of it in accordance with applicable State and/or Federal environmental laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the following: Solid Wastes Disposal Sites and Facilities Acts, §§ 30-20-100.5 – 30-20-119, C.R.S., Colorado Regulations Pertaining to Solid Waste Disposal Sites and Facilities, 6 C.C.R. 1007-2, *et seq.*, Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6901-6992k, and Federal Solid Waste Regulations 40 CFR Ch. I. The County shall not be responsible or liable for identifying, characterizing, cleaning up, or disposing of such solid waste or hazardous materials. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, should any refuse cleaned up and disposed of by the County be determined to be solid waste or hazardous materials, the Developer and/or the Metro District, but not the County, shall be responsible and liable as the owner, generator, and/or transporter of said solid waste or hazardous materials.

14. **Applicable Law and Venue:** The laws, rules, and regulations of the State of Colorado and El Paso County shall be applicable in the enforcement, interpretation, and execution of this Agreement, except that Federal law may be applicable regarding solid waste or hazardous materials. Venue shall be in the El Paso County District Court.

15. **Limitation on Developer's Obligation and Liability:** The obligation and liability of the Developer hereunder shall only continue until such time as the Final Plat as described in Paragraph Three (3) of the Recitals set forth above is recorded and the Developer completes to the satisfaction of the Metro District the construction of the Detention Basin and transfers all applicable maintenance and operation responsibilities to the Metro District. By execution of this agreement, the Metro District agrees to accept all responsibilities and to perform all duties assigned to it, including those of the Developer, as specified herein, upon transfer of the Property from Developer to the Metro District.

16. **Notices.** All notices, demands, or other communications required or permitted to be given by any provision of this Agreement shall be given in writing, delivered personally or sent by certified or registered mail, postage prepaid and return receipt requested, addressed as follows:

To County: _____

To Metro District: Jim Nikkel
Meridian Ranch Metropolitan District
11886 Stapleton Dr
Falcon, CO 80831
(719) 495-6567

To Developer: Raul Guzman
GTL Development, Inc.
3575 Kenyon St., Suite 2011
San Diego, CA 92110
(619) 223-1663

or at such other address as either party hereto may hereafter or from time to time designate by written notice to the other party given in accordance herewith. Notice shall be considered given when personally delivered or mailed, and shall be considered received on the earlier of the day on which such notice is actually received by the party to whom it is addressed or the third day after such notice is given.

17. Liens. Developer shall not create or permit any liens to be placed upon the Property as a result of the construction of the Detention Pond, and in the event any such lien is placed upon such property, Developer will remove the same within thirty (30) days thereafter.

18. No Waiver of Governmental Immunity. The parties hereto understand and agree that the County and the Metro District are relying on and do not waive or intend to waive by this Agreement or any provision hereof, the monetary limitations or any other rights, immunities, and protections provided by the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, C.R.S. Section 24-10-101, et seq., as from time to time amended, or otherwise available to the County and/or Metro District..

Executed this 8th day of September, 2021, by:

MERIDIAN SERVICE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

By: *Milton Gabrielski*
Milton Gabrielski, President

Attest:

By: *Wayne Reorda*
Wayne Reorda, Secretary

STATE OF Colorado)

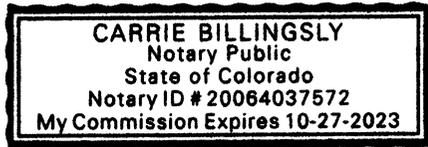
SS:

COUNTY OF El Paso)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 8th day of September, 2021, by Milton Gabrielski, President, and Wayne Reorda, Secretary, MERIDIAN SERVICE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

Witness my hand and official seal.

My commission expires: 10-27-2023



Carrie Billingsly
Notary Public

Executed this 20TH day of September, 2021, by:

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

By: [Signature]
Craig Dossey, Executive Director
Planning and Community Development Department
Authorized signatory pursuant to LDC

Attest:

~~County Clerk and Recorder~~

STATE OF Colorado)
 SS:
COUNTY OF El Paso)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 27th day of September, 2021, by Craig Dossey, The Planning & Community Development Director of El Paso County, Colorado, as Attested to by [Signature], County Clerk and Recorder.

Witness my hand and official seal.

My commission expires: October 11, 2022

[Signature]
Notary Public

Approved as to Content and Form:
[Signature]
Assistant County Attorney

Tara Joy Younger
Notary Public
State of Colorado
Notary ID 20184040076
My Commission Expires October 11, 2022

EXHIBIT A
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

LEGAL DESCRIPTION DETENTION POND FOR ROLLING HILLS RANCH FILING NO. 2 AT MERIDIAN RANCH:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

THAT GTL, INC. DBA GTL DEVELOPMENT, INC., THEODORE TCHANG, PRESIDENT; BEING THE OWNERS OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED TRACT OF LAND:

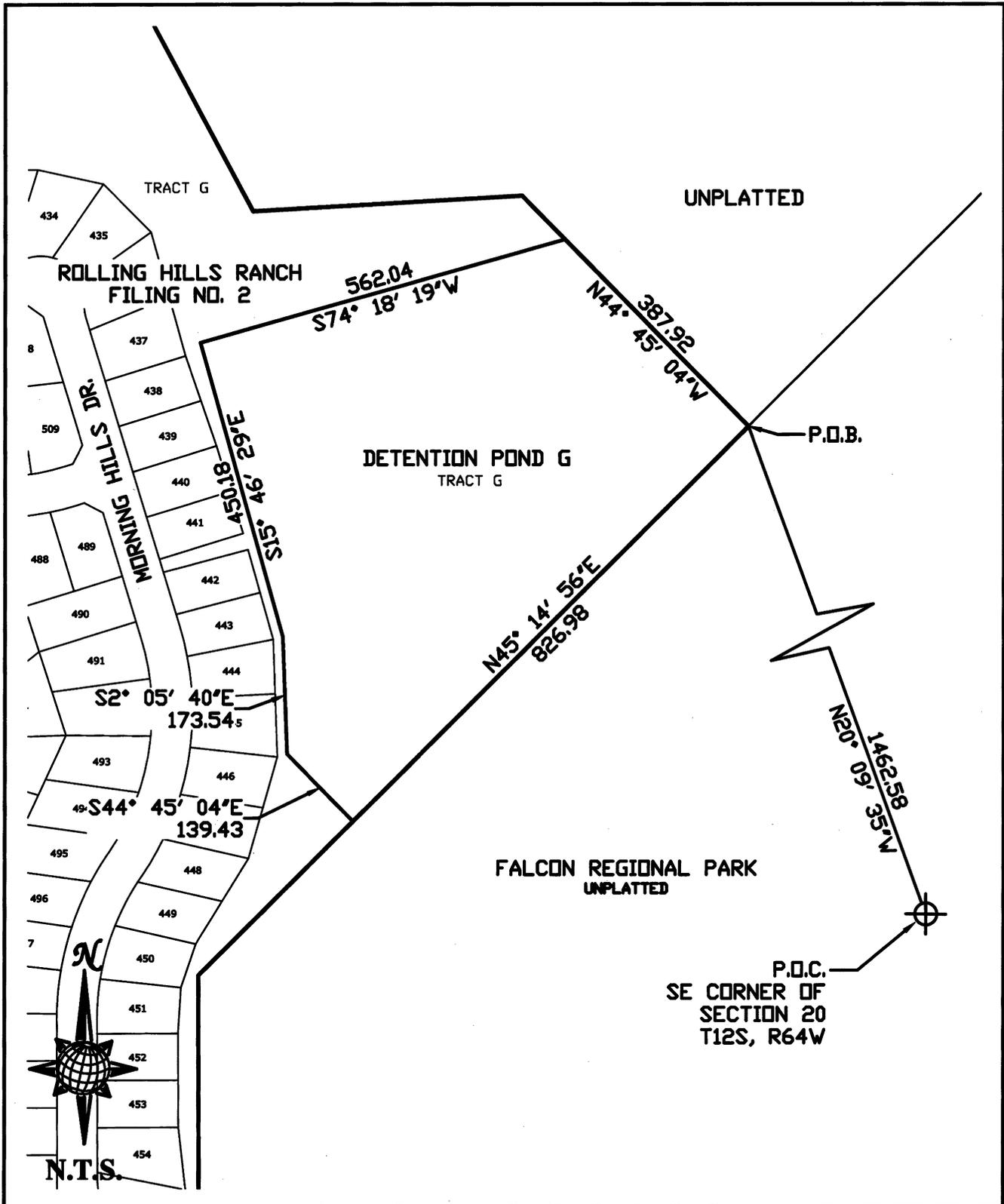
**A PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED IN A PORTION OF SECTION 20,
IN TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 64 WEST OF THE 6TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, MORE PARTICULARLY
DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:**

**COMMENCING AT A POINT ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SECTION 20, N20°09'35"W, 1,462.58 FEET
TO THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING;**

- 1. THENCE N44°45'04"W A DISTANCE OF 387.92 FEET;**
- 2. THENCE S74°18'19"W A DISTANCE OF 562.04 FEET;**
- 3. THENCE S15°46'29"E A DISTANCE OF 450.18 FEET;**
- 4. THENCE S02°05'40"E A DISTANCE OF 173.54 FEET;**
- 5. THENCE S44°45'04"E A DISTANCE OF 139.42 FEET;**
- 6. THENCE N45°14'56"E A DISTANCE OF 826.98 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.**

THE ABOVE PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINS 8.79 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

**BEARINGS ARE BASED ON THE SOUTH LINE OF THE SW ¼ OF SECTION 29, TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 64
WEST OF THE 6TH P.M., ASSUMED TO BEAR S89°25'42"E FROM THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SECTION
29 (A STONE W/SCRIBED "X") TO THE SOUTH QUARTER CORNER OF SAID SECTION 29 (3.25" ALUM. CAP LS
#30087).**



MERIDIAN RANCH
ROLLING HILLS RANCH FIL. 2
DETENTION POND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT
EXHIBIT B

TECH CONTRACTORS
11886 STAPLETON DR
FALCON, CO 80831
TELEPHONE: 719.495.7444

ACCEPTED for FILE
Engineering Review
02/04/2020 10:42 AM
EPC Planning & Community
Development Department

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
ROLLING HILLS RANCH PUD GRADING
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO
CDPHE PERMIT COR409095**

Prepared For:

GTL DEVELOPMENT, INC.
3575 Kenyon Street
San Diego, CA 92110

March 2020

Revised October 2020

Prepared By:
Tech Contractors
11886 Stapleton Dr
Falcon, CO 80831
719.495.7444

Qualified Stormwater Manager:

Name: Bret Haycock
Company: Tech Contractors
11886 Stapleton Dr
Falcon, CO 80831

Contractor:

Name: _____
Company: _____

PCD Project No.: EGP-20-003 PUD-SP-19-009 &
SF-19-023, SF-20-020

ACCEPTED for FILE
Engineering Review

09/09/2020 1:39 PM

EPC Planning & Community
Development Department

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
ROLLING HILLS RANCH PUD GRADING
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO
CDPHE PERMIT COR409095**

Prepared For:

GTL DEVELOPMENT, INC.

3575 Kenyon Street
San Diego, CA 92110

March 2020

Prepared By:
Tech Contractors
11886 Stapleton Dr
Falcon, CO 80831
719.495.7444

Qualified Stormwater Manager:

Name: Bret Haycock

Company: Tech Contractors

11886 Stapleton Dr

Falcon, CO 80831

Contractor:

Name: _____

Company: _____

PCD Project No.: EGP-20-003 PUD-SP-119 &
SF-19-023

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APPENDIX D	Selected CONTROL MEASURES from Drainage Criteria Manual – Vol. 2
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APPENDIX H	Notice of Transfer and Acceptance of Terms of a Stormwater Discharge General Permit Certification Notice of Reassignment of Permit Coverage for a Portion of a Permitted Area and General Permit Application Amendment of Permit Coverage Application Inactivation Notice for Construction Stormwater Discharge General Permit Certification
APPENDIX I	Training Sign-in Sheet
APPENDIX J	Additional Notes
APPENDIX K	Plan Deviations Recording Form

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CONTENTS CHECKLIST

Stormwater Management Plan Contents	SWMP Page # or Location
Site Description	
A description of construction activity.	Section 1.0
The proposed sequence for major activities.	Section 1.1, Section 3.1, and Appendices B and C
Estimates of the total area of the site and the area of the site that is expected to undergo clearing, excavation, or grading.	Section 1.1 and Appendices B and C
A description of the soil, soil erosion potential, or the quality of any discharge from the site.	Section 1.1
The location and description of any other potential pollution sources, such as vehicle fueling, storage of fertilizers or chemicals, etc.	Section 1.1, Section 5.0, and Appendix G
The location and description of any anticipated non-stormwater components of the discharge, such as springs and landscape irrigation return flow.	Section 1.1
The name of the receiving water(s) and the location of any outfall or, if the discharge is to a municipal separate storm sewer, the name of that system, the location of the storm sewer discharge, and the ultimate receiving water(s).	Section 1.1, and Appendices A, B, and C
Site Map	
Construction Site Boundaries.	Appendix B and Figure 1
All areas of disturbance.	Appendix B
Areas of cut and fill.	Appendix B
Areas used for storage of building materials, soils or wastes.	Appendix B
Location of any dedicated asphalt or concrete batch plants.	Not Applicable – no dedicated asphalt or concrete batch plants proposed on this site.
Location of major erosion control facilities or structures.	Appendix C
Springs, streams, wetlands, and other surface waters.	Section 1.1, Figure 1, Appendices B and C
Boundaries of 100-year flood plains, if determined.	Figure 1, Appendix C
Drainage ponds for each outfall.	Appendices B and C
Surface water bodies (including dry water courses).	Figure 1 and Appendices B and C
Existing and planned structural stormwater pollution control measures.	Section 1.1, Appendix C
Areas where industrial activities take place.	Not Applicable – no industrial activities are planned on this site.
Paved and unpaved areas where the runoff coefficient may be different.	Appendix C
CONTROL MEASURES (CM) for Stormwater Pollution Prevention	
Structural	Section 3.1 and Appendix C
Non-structural	Section 3.2 and Appendix C

Stormwater Management Plan Contents	SWMP Page # or Location
<i>Materials Handling and Spill Prevention</i>	
The intensity of the activity.	Section 3
The size of the area over which the activity takes place, the surface type, and other physical characteristics such as slope.	Section 1.1, Section 3, Appendices B and C
Ability of product storage and loading/unloading facilities to contain spills and leaks.	Section 3 and Appendix C
The construction and toxicity of materials which can be expected to be found in the site's stormwater runoff.	Section 3.2.1
The contamination of storage facilities with the substances being stored.	Section 3.2.1
Notification procedures to be used in the event of an accident.	Section 3.2.3, Appendices E and G
Instructions for clean-up procedures.	Section 3.2.3, Appendix E
Provisions for absorbents to be made available for use in fuel areas.	Section 3.2.3, Appendix E
Prohibition of the washing of concrete trucks and other equipment into the storm drainage system.	Section 3.2.1
<i>Final Stabilization and Long Term Stormwater Management</i>	
A description of measures used to achieve final stabilization	Section 4.0
<i>Other Controls</i>	
A description of other measures to control pollutants in stormwater discharges, including plans for waste disposal and limiting off site soil tracking.	Appendix E
s of spills, leaks, overflows, including time and date, weather conditions, etc.	Appendices E and G
Implementation of specific items in the SWMP	Appendices F, G, H, I, J and K
Training events involving materials handling and storage.	Appendix I
Contacts with regulatory agencies and personnel.	Appendices E and J
Notes of employee activities, contact, notifications, etc.	Appendix J
Maintenance and repair of stormwater management controls.	Appendices C, F, J and K
Preventative maintenance activities.	Appendices F and J
Inspection activities.	Appendix F
<i>Inspection and Maintenance</i>	
A description of procedures to inspect and maintain in good and effective operating condition the vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures identified in the SWMP	Section 5.0 and Appendix F
Identification of equipment, sediment and erosion controls, and site areas that should be inspected.	Section 5.0 and Appendices C, F, J and K
Appropriate and timely maintenance, repair, or replacement of control measures and equipment.	Section 5.0 and Appendices F, J and K
Maintenance of complete records on inspections, equipment, and systems.	Section 5.0 and Appendices F, J and K

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Rolling Hills Ranch PUD Grading is located in the unincorporated portion of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado. GTL Development, Inc. is grading this land for single family homes and selling the individual lots to home builders to construct the single family homes over a portion of the permit area. This report will identify the areas to be covered under the current permit and to update and track the CONTROL MEASURES (CM) to be used until final stabilization is reached. This document is the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). Rolling Hills Ranch PUD Grading, a single family residential development, was permitted through the State of Colorado Discharge Permit System-Permit COR409095. The application and permit can be found in Appendix A.

Rolling Hills Ranch PUD Grading is a single family residential development project containing 16 lots to be graded in its entirety and developed and platted over three separate phases, Rolling Hills Ranch Filings 1, 2, & 3. The project scope includes homebuilding construction consistent with prairie style building where roads, sidewalks and curbs as well as utility stub-ins are completed at the time of home construction. This project does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity within the project boundary. Surrounding the project are vacant land, completed home sites sold to private homeowners, parks, open space and tract areas maintained by the Meridian Service Metropolitan District.

The project is located in El Paso County, CO and is within the Geick Ranch Drainage Basin.

This report and all signed reports can be found at 11886 Stapleton Dr, Peyton 80831, the administrator is Bret Haycock.

1.1.a. Site Description

Historically, ranching dominated the area surrounding Meridian Ranch; however, currently urbanization has occurred in the general vicinity. Most notably, urbanization is occurring to the north with Latigo Trails, to the south in the Woodmen Hills Subdivision, to the east in Four Way Ranch, to the west in the Falcon Hills subdivision, and to the northwest in the Paint Brush Hills subdivision.

The total project site is approximately 253 acres. Rolling Hills Ranch PUD Grading is located between north of Rex Road east of the Estates at Meridian Ranch Filing 3; with unplatted vacant land to the east and north. The project site is approximately 12 miles northeast of the City of Colorado Springs, 3 miles north of the town of Falcon and immediately north of the Falcon High School in an unincorporated portion of El Paso County and State of Colorado. The property is located in Sections 19 and 20, Township 12 South, Range 64 West, of the 6th Principal Meridian.

The project is divided into the following areas: approximately 140 acres for residential use, 48 acres right of way, and 65 acres of landscape/open space/drainage. The residential area will contain 725 single family homes. The landscaping area is to be improved with planting areas, sidewalk trail and irrigated sod area.

1.1.b. Proposed Sequence of Major Activities

Construction for Rolling Hills Ranch PUD Grading will occur over multiple years through several phases to full buildout. Stage 1 will be the over-lot grading of the development area. Stage 2 consists of the construction and installation of the underground utilities including the watermain, sanitary sewer system, storm drainage system and other dry utilities and the construction of the surface improvements to include the streets, curb and gutter, and sidewalks. Stage 3 consists of the constructing the single family homes and final landscaping. The individual home builders will be responsible for permitting and the CM associated with each residential lot upon transfer of land title and ownership of said lot(s). Meridian Service Metro District (MSMD) to be named at the time of plat is responsible for all of the open space and landscape tracts throughout the PUD development.

Stage	Description	Control Measures	Begin Date	End Date
Stage 1	Overlot Grading	Perimeter Control Temporary Sed. Basins Swale Checks as needed Surface Roughening	May 2020	November 2020
Stage 2	Underground utilities Surface Improvements	Perimeter Control Inlet Protection	August 2020	March 2021
Stage 3	Home Construction	Inlet Protection Individual Lot Perimeter Control	September 2020	
Final Stabilization	Permit Close	Final Stabilization Permanent Measures	June 2022	

1.1.c. Project Location and Estimates of Area to be Disturbed

The total project site is approximately 252 acres with approximately 252 acres disturbed. Rolling Hills Ranch PUD Grading is located between north of Rex Road east of the Estates at Meridian Ranch Filing 3; with unplatted vacant land to the east and north. The project site is approximately 12 miles northeast of the City of Colorado Springs, 3 miles north of the town of Falcon and immediately north of the Falcon High School in an unincorporated portion of El Paso County and State of Colorado. The property is located in Sections 19 and 20, Township 12 South, Range 64 West, of the 6th Principal Meridian.

A general location map is Figure 1.

Latitude: 38°59'58" N

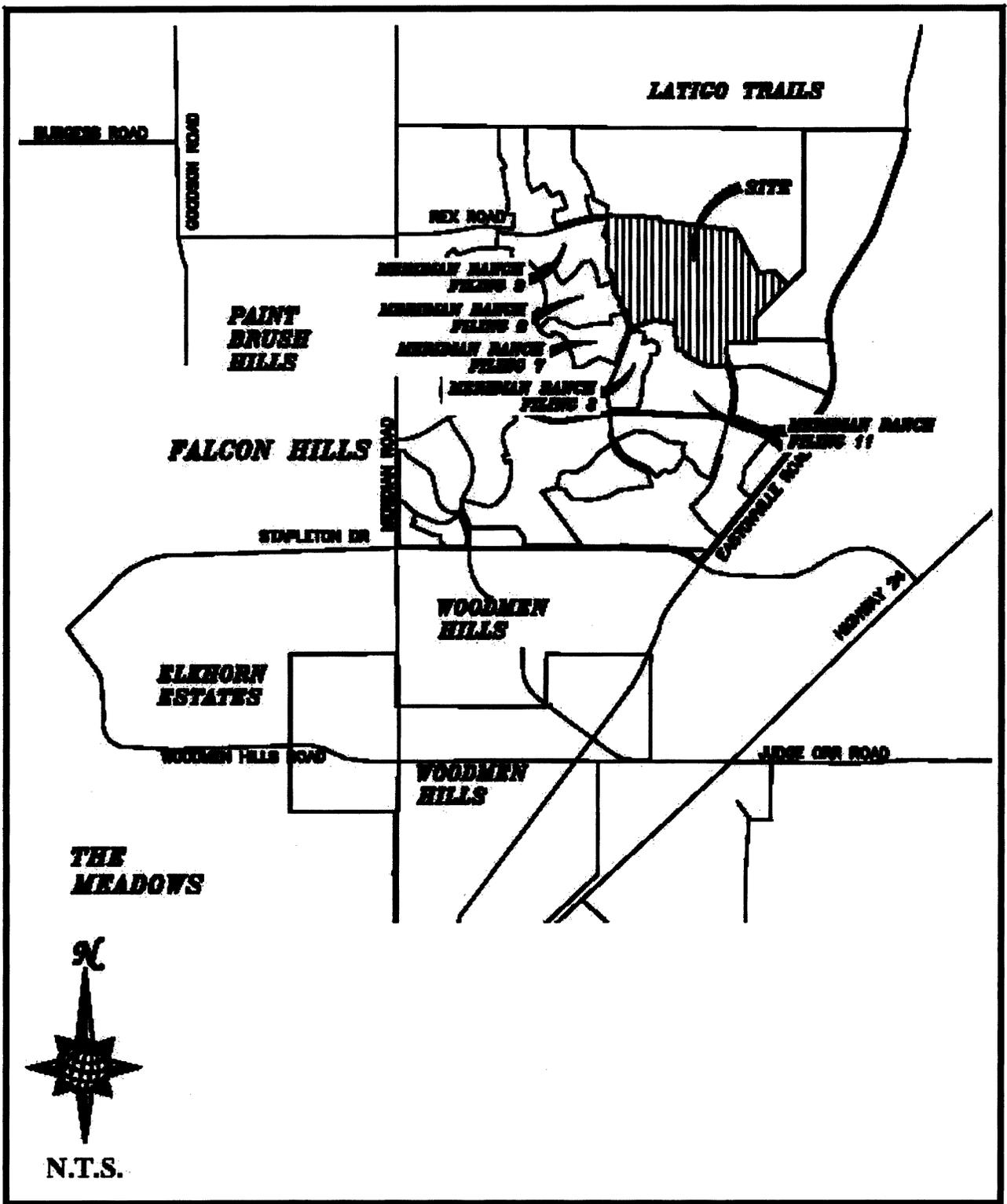
Longitude: 104°34'41" W

There are no planned offsite borrow or disposal activities associated with this site.

Should offsite disturbance occur or become necessary, the SWMP and site map shall be amended by the SWMP Administrator.

Offsite Control Measures: may include but are not limited to; curb socks and inlet protection, detention basins, street sweeping etc. Offsite CM are detailed later in this SWMP.

Approximate limits of disturbance are indicated on exhibits found in Appendix B and C of this SWMP.



**MERIDIAN RANCH
ROLLING HILLS RANCH
VICINITY MAP**

FIGURE 1

**TECH CONTRACTORS
11886 STAPLETON DRIVE
FALCON, CO 80831
TELEPHONE: 718.485.7444
FAX: 718.485.2457**

1.1.d. Data Source for Site CM Plans and Soil Data

The National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey records indicate that the service area is predominately covered by soils classified in the Columbine (65 ac.) and Stapleton series (188 ac.). These series are categorized in the Hydrological Soil Groups A & B.

The Columbine (19) gravelly sandy loam is a deep, well-drained to excessively drained soil formed in coarse textured material on alluvial terraces, fans and flood plains. Permeability of this soil is very rapid. Available water capacity is low to moderate, surface runoff is slow, and the hazard of erosion is slight to moderate. The Columbine series is categorized as a Hydrological Soil Group A.

This soil is used mainly for grazing livestock, for wildlife habitat and for home sites. The main limitation of this soil for urban development is a hazard of flooding in some areas.

The Stapleton (83) sandy loam is a deep, non-calcareous, well-drained soil formed in alluvium derived from arkosic bedrock on uplands. Permeability of this soil is rapid. Available water capacity is moderate, surface runoff is slow, and the hazard of erosion and soil blowing is moderate. The Stapleton series is categorized as a Hydrological Soil Group B.

This soil is suited to habitat for open land and rangeland wildlife. The main limitation of this soil for urban development is frost-action potential.

Typically, these soils are well-drained, gravelly sandy loams that form on alluvial terraces and fans and exhibit high permeability and low available water capacity with depth to bedrock greater than 6 feet.

1.1.e. Existing Vegetative Cover

Existing vegetation in surrounding areas consists of a mixture of native prairieland grasses and weeds with coverage similar to that found in surrounding areas at approximately 50% density, as determined by visual inspection.

Table 1 - Onsite Vegetation

Type of Grass/Vegetation	Approximate Density %	Site Coverage (Total = 100%)
Native Grass/Weeds	60% Native Cover 0% on re-seed areas	90
Brush	0	0
Trees	0	0
No Vegetation – Soil	0	10
No Vegetation – Pavement/Structure	0	0
Rock	0	0

Areas not planned for road or home construction will be seeded to establish permanent vegetation while the remaining areas where future home construction will take place were seeded to establish temporary vegetation.

Past land Use: Prior to development the area was pasture, ranch or farmland.

1.1.f. Potential Pollution Sources

Potential pollution sources are those sources that have the potential to impact Storm Water runoff. Potential pollution sources were evaluated for this site and are detailed in this section. Sources and locations may change throughout the construction project. The SWMP Administrator should make appropriate modifications to this section as changes occur.

Table 2 - Potential Pollutant Sources

Material/ Chemical/ Activity	Stormwater Potential Pollutants	Location
All Disturbed and Stored Soils	Sediment, erosion	Entire site, all disturbed areas, top soil will be stored as indicated on the CM Maps as identified by the grading contractor.
Vehicle tracking of sediment	Sediment	Entrance and exit points from the site as shown on the CM map and the approved Grading and Erosion Control plan set for the construction and delivery traffic.
Management of contaminated soils	Fuel, oil, paints, solvents, and other chemical pollutants	Re-fueling areas, material storage areas and adjacent to active construction.
Loading and unloading operations	Sediment, fuels, oils	Re-fueling areas, material storage areas and adjacent to active construction.
Outdoor storage activities	Fuel, oil, paints, solvents, and other chemical pollutants	Designated Material Storage Area and designated areas located near active construction.
Vehicle equipment maintenance and fueling	Fuels, oils, solvents, grease	Material storage and staging area or other designated area near active construction.
Significant dust or particulate generating process	Airborne particles (fugitive dust)	Disturbed areas, stockpiles and street sweeping activities.
Routine maintenance activities	Fertilizers, pesticides, fuels, oils	Materials storage areas and landscaped area maintenance.
On-site waste management	Trash, liquid and solid waste	Dumpsters located in material storage area and/or near active construction. Maintenance and location the responsibility of individual home builders and on-site contractors.
Concrete truck/equipment washing	Liquid and solid concrete	Designated concrete washout areas as shown at various locations on map. Concrete truck washouts areas identified as home builder washouts are the responsibility of the identified home builder.
Dedicated concrete and asphalt batch plants	Concrete/asphalt waste and associated chemicals	N/A – not anticipated for this site.
Non-industrial waste	Worker trash and portable toilets	Waste receptacles at or near material storage area and active construction. Portable toilets located near active construction. The placement and maintenance are the responsibility of the individual home builders.
Adjacent off-site activities with run-on potential	Sediment, erosion	N/A – not anticipated for this site.
Off-site borrow or stockpile areas	Sediment, erosion	N/A – not anticipated for this site.

1.1.g. Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

Only those discharges specifically authorized by the permit are allowed from a construction site. Authorized discharges include all Stormwater runoff as well as the non-Stormwater discharges detailed in this section. Additional permits may be necessary for activities not covered by this section.

1. Emergency firefighting activities
2. Release from uncontaminated springs
 - There are no known springs or sources of ground water associated with this site.
3. Landscape irrigation return flow
 - Landscape irrigation return flow is expected to occur once landscape and final stabilization practices have been implemented. CM should be kept in place as needed to reduce erosion and the transport of sediment.
4. Construction Dewatering
 - Construction dewatering may be necessary if Stormwater accumulates in an excavation area. No other dewatering activities are anticipated at this time.
 - If necessary, Stormwater accumulations may be pumped out of excavation areas and conveyed over the project in a non-erosive manner. Waters should either infiltrate or be discharged to a sediment trap or similar structure. If the discharge waters are turbid, a filter bag or similar filtering device must be used.
 - Discharges from this activity may not leave the site as surface runoff or enter a water of the state.
 - Discharges may not be made to the street or storm drain system at the site.
 - Other dewatering activities may require a dewatering permit.
5. Discharges to the ground of concrete wash waters
 - Concrete wash waters are anticipated to occur on this site. Appropriate measures shall be taken to control concrete wash waters in accordance with the permit.
 - Designate a concrete washout area and install per specification. (see Appendix D for specification details)
 - Wash waters are allowed to evaporate or infiltrate into the ground at the wash site. A high water table is not anticipated at this site. If a high water table is discovered or the site is near surface water a poly liner may be necessary to prevent discharge.
 - Concrete wash waters are at no time allowed to be discharged as surface runoff, to existing surface waters, to the street or paved areas or to Stormwater detention/storage facilities.

1.1.h. Receiving Waters

The ultimate receiving water for this project is Black Squirrel Creek located more than five miles east of the project area. Stormwater from this project will be directed to one of two permanent detention basins; the existing Meridian Ranch Pond D or the proposed Meridian Ranch Pond G.

Stormwater passing through existing Pond D first enters an adjacent street and conveyed to the storm drain system which collects the surface flows discharging to an existing improved drainage channel, continuing to an existing permanent detention basin (Meridian Ranch Pond D) with WQCV and is

conveyed to another permanent detention basin (Meridian Ranch Pond E) near Eastonville Road, eventually flowing southeasterly through un-named tributaries of Black Squirrel Creek.

Stormwater that will pass through the proposed Pond G first enters an adjacent street and conveyed to the storm drain system which collects the surface flows discharging directly into Pond G or to an existing natural drainage course and continues to the permanent detention basin (Meridian Ranch Pond G) with WQCV where it is released onto the adjacent Falcon Regional Park property and conveyed overland via a natural drainage course to Eastonville Road, eventually flowing southeasterly through un-named tributaries of Black Squirrel Creek.

- **MS4:** The storm drain system is part of the El Paso County MS4 permit
- **Wetlands:** Wetlands are not directly associated with this project
- **Sec. 303d:** The waterways associated with this project are not on the state 303d list of impaired water ways.
- **Sec 404:** Current activities on this site do not require a 404 permit.

There is no anticipated construction stream crossings associated with this project.

1.2 Adjacent Construction Activities & Land Use

The project is directly adjacent to other residential building lots which may be completed, active residential construction lots or vacant developed lots. Other surrounding areas include residential construction as well as parks, ranch land pastures and open space tracts.

If adjacent activities change during the course of this project, the site map shall be updated by the SWMP Administrator to reflect changes.

1.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

This project is not expected to impact any of the listed Threatened or Endangered Species on the national registry. This site is not expected to encroach on any habitat areas. The site should be observed on a regular basis. If a species from the list is found on site, work should be stopped and the Department of Fish and Wildlife contacted before continuing activities. Additional information regarding species identification, location and the process for notification can be found on the web at: http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/pub/stateListingAndOccurrenceIndividual.jsp?state=CO

1.4 Historic and Preservation Sites

This project is not in proximity to any of the listed protected or historic sites. For additional information visit:

<http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/register/1503/cty.htm>

1.5 Offsite CM

The permittee is responsible for offsite impacts and insuring the operation of offsite CM which are affected by runoff from the permitted site. An example would be where the permittee owns or operates a lot or pad site only. Runoff flows from the site enter the street leading to an inlet with inlet

protection continuing on to a shared detention basin. In this example the permittee would have shared responsibility to maintain the effectiveness of the offsite Control Measures. The site would also need to implement a series of CM at the site to minimize offsite impact.

Offsite Control Measures for this site consist of the following:

Inlet Protection/Curb Checks: Inlet protection or curb checks will be installed and maintained by the permittee for this project at the inlet locations and flow lines directly affected by runoff from the owned property or down the flow line from the site entrance.

Detention Basins: Detention basins are in use on this project. Active basins were installed by the project developer and are maintained by the Meridian Service Metropolitan District. The site does discharge to the basins before discharging to natural drainage courses. The permittee shall maintain good sediment and erosion control practices upstream from these basins so as to not adversely impact them. They shall be monitored on a regular basis to ensure functionality until the site permit is terminated.

Street Sweeping: Street sweeping shall be utilized on the adjacent streets and paved areas to minimize offsite tracking of sediment. The activity will be scheduled as needed to reasonably control offsite impact.

1.6 Upstream Run-on Potential

Upstream run-on potential is not expected to impact this project. Observations of the area will be made as a part of the regular site inspections. Updates should be made to the SWMP and site map if conditions change. There is little to no impact anticipated from stormwater run-on to the site.

1.7 Responsibilities

Ultimately the owner or operator holding the permit is responsible for activities associated with this construction project. The permittee must comply with the most stringent of the regulations from the federal and state programs as well as any local requirements. The SWMP Administrator is responsible for the day to day SWMP maintenance and updates.

The permittee may elect to share or delegate responsibility of certain compliance items to other parties such as contractors or third party consultants.

2.0 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The site is located in the City of Falcon, County of El Paso and the State of Colorado. This Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) is produced in compliance with the Colorado Water Quality Act, (15-8-101 et.seq., CRS, 1973 as amended) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.; the "Act), and covered under General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity.

This SWMP is based on regulations developed by El Paso County for erosion and sedimentation control and a proposed practice for Materials Handling and Spill Prevention.

3.0 CONTROL MEASURES FOR STORMWATER CONTROL

Erosion control measures and CM accepted by the County of El Paso will include those that are outlined in the Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 2. Two types of Control Measures are recognized to prevent potential pollutants from being discharged as a result of construction activities: structural and non-structural. Structural CM include engineered controls and non-structural CM include maintenance, training, and good housekeeping practices. Once these Control Measures are installed and/or implemented, the developer is responsible for their effective use and maintenance on the construction site. Material storage, topsoil stockpiles, staging, concrete washout and waste areas shall be identified by the contractor prior to start of construction activities and adjusted as necessary.

3.1 STRUCTURAL CONTROL MEASURES

Construction for Rolling Hills Ranch PUD Grading occurs in three major stages. Stage 1 consists of over-lot grading. Stage 2 consists of the construction of streets, curb and gutter and utility improvements. Stage 3 consists of the constructing the single family homes and final landscaping. This section discusses the structural CM to be implemented for each phase of construction. Structural CM are industry-tested and are the best defense to prevent pollutants, such as sediment and hazardous wastes, from discharging from the site. This project does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity within the project boundary.

3.1.1 Stage 1

Stage 1 of development consists of over-lot grading. The location of each erosion control measure is outlined on Approved Grading and Erosion Control Plans. These sheets are located in Appendix C and will be updated as necessary. Erosion control measures provided on these plans are summarized below.

Erosion control measures and other CM may be changed as field conditions warrant (see Section 6.0).

INITIAL INSTALL

- Install silt perimeter control as specified in the Approved Grading and Erosion Control Plans.
- Install vehicle tracking control as specified in the Approved Grading and Erosion Control Plans.
- Install Inlet Protection as specified in the Approved Grading and Erosion Control Plans.
- Surface roughening of exposed soil areas that will be exposed for a period greater than 30 days prior to building construction can be used to provide better management of sediment transport internal to the site.
- Soil stockpiles shall have adequate protection either adjacent to the stockpile or sediment perimeter controls to prevent sediment transport from leaving the project boundary. Any soil stockpile remaining after 30 days shall be properly protected.

MAINTENANCE

- Maintain perimeter control.
- Maintain detention/sedimentation ponds.
- Maintain Vehicle Tracking Control.

- Maintain Inlet Protection.
- Maintain Concrete Washout Area (if installed).

3.1.2 Stage 2

During Stage 2 of construction, the site infrastructure (roads and utilities) will be built and installed. Storm drains and other utilities will be placed under ground prior to the road construction and inlet protection will be required. During road construction, temporary sediment basins, in addition to those specified in the Approved Grading and Erosion Control Plans may be required in areas that encounter high runoff. The location of each erosion control measure is outlined on the Approved Grading and Erosion Control Plans. These sheets are located in Appendix C and will be updated as necessary. Erosion control measures shown on these plans are summarized below. Control Measures may be changed as field conditions warrant (see Section 6.0).

INITIAL INSTALL & REMOVAL OF CM NOT NEEDED

- Seed and mulch open areas.
- Install a Concrete Washout Area and Stabilized Staging Area.
- Remove Vehicle Tracking Control after paving of all interior roads is complete.
- Install silt fence or wattles as perimeter control along lot frontage.
- Re-seed all areas disturbed by construction, particularly on graded lots where construction will not commence for a period of 30 days.

MAINTENANCE

- Maintain perimeter control.
- Maintain any temporary diversion dikes and temporary sediment basins.
- Maintain permanent detention ponds
- Maintain Vehicle Tracking Control until road construction is complete.
- Maintain Inlet Protection and curb checks.
- Maintain controls along lot frontage.
- Maintain Concrete Washout Area.

3.1.3 Stage 3

Stage 3 consists of the constructing the single-family homes and final landscaping such activities may occur simultaneous with those found in Stage 2. As home builders purchase property from the developer, the home builder is responsible to transfer that portion of the property purchased and provide erosion control measures specific for the purchased property. This project subject to this permit does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity within the project boundary. The locations of each erosion control measure are the responsibility of the individual home builders and are not to be considered a part of this permit. Erosion control measures provided by the home builders will be monitored by the appropriate governmental agency for adequacy and maintenance. The individual home builders may construct and maintain a joint Concrete Washout Area that will not be the responsibility of the permittee. The Concrete Wash Area shall be placed on

property not owned by the permittee. Measures that may be installed by the individual home builder but are not the responsibility of the permittee include:

INITIAL INSTALL

- Install silt fence or wattles as perimeter control along all down-draining property lines and along lot frontage.
- Install vehicle tracking control as per Control Measures for individual home construction. The permittee will advise the home builders if street sweeping is necessary.
- Maintain appropriate Inlet Protection as specified in the SWMP.
- Soil stockpiles shall have adequate protection either adjacent to the stockpile or sediment perimeter controls to prevent sediment transport from leaving the project boundary. Any soil stockpile remaining after 30 days shall be properly protected.

MAINTENANCE

- Maintain perimeter protection.
- Maintain Vehicle Tracking Control.
- Maintain Inlet Protection.
- Maintain Concrete Washout Area.
- Maintain Inlet Protection and curb checks.
- Maintain wattles along lot frontage.

REMOVAL OF CM NO LONGER NEEDED

- Remove Concrete Washout Area once it is no longer required. Individual home builders are responsible for installing and maintaining an approved concrete washout area.
- Remove Stabilized Staging Area and revegetate once it is no longer needed.

3.2 NON-STRUCTURAL CONTROL MEASURES

Materials management and spill prevention techniques are essential to prevent pollution of receiving drainages defined as Waters of the State. Once pollution prevention measures are implemented, the contractor is responsible for maintaining good housekeeping practices on the construction site. This section discusses the specific Control Measures that are most critical to prevent stormwater pollutant discharges to receiving waters. Specification Sheets for specific Control Measures are provided in Appendix D to aid the contractor in implementing and maintaining these practices.

3.2.1 Materials Handling

The best way to avoid potential pollution to stormwater is to prevent it at its source. This may be accomplished with management and maintenance of materials storage areas.

- Garbage/trash/construction debris should be removed on a regular basis to avoid overflowing of trash receptacles. Trash receptacles shall be stored away from drainage areas. The placement and maintenance the responsibility of the individual home builders.

- Washing concrete trucks and other equipment into the storm drainage system is prohibited.
- No waste shall be buried on site.
- Proper clean-up procedures are to be used for spilled materials.
- Mark locations for spill clean-up equipment and materials.
- Clean-up of drips and/or leaks from equipment or machinery at the site.
- Refueling activity must occur in the designated area. Following recommended CM is the responsibility of the contractor. Recommended refueling areas include open spaces or park areas near the official site construction entrance.
- Vehicle maintenance should occur over impermeable surfaces, preferably in the refueling area or over drip pans specifically provided for vehicle maintenance. Maintenance, refueling, and waste materials should be stored and disposed of appropriately.
- Minimize the amount of unneeded materials stored on site.
- Fertilizers and other chemicals to be applied in only the quantity required. Storing these materials should be conducted in a safe and appropriate manner.
- Storage containers, drums, and bags are to be stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills.
- Containers are to be stored on pallets or similar devices to prevent corrosion of the containers.
- Chemical substances used in the work place are to be listed and the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) obtained for each. The MSDSs will be readily available for use by posting at the locations where the materials are stored and handled.
- Unlabeled chemicals and chemicals with deteriorated labels are often disposed of unnecessarily or improperly. To avoid improper disposal, all containers shall be labeled to show the following information (usually found on the MSDS):
 - Name and type of substance
 - Stock number
 - Expiration date
 - Health hazards, including: Corrosivity, Ignitability, Reactivity, Toxicity
 - Suggestions for handling
 - First aid information
- Portable toilet facilities are to be properly located 3 feet behind the curb and 50 feet away from storm inlets, secured from being tipped over, and regularly maintained.

3.2.2 Training

Training is a constant non structural CM that will be used on this jobsite. Training will be conducted to ensure all employees (personnel, sub-contractors, vendors, suppliers and others) that have an impact on stormwater and erosion control are trained. The training will consist of the following types:

- Orientation-at the beginning of work on the job
- Scheduled-routine training
- After Spill-to recap what went wrong and how to prevent a future spill

The following is the basic agenda that will be followed during all training:

Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP)

New employees should be familiar with the overall approach to stormwater management on the jobsite. This discussion will cover the following topics:

- Federal Clean Water Act
- State Permit Requirements
- Local jurisdiction
- Penalties that could be levied from the regulators
- Overview of SWMP for the jobsite

Introduction to Control Measures (CM)

The discussion should be a broad overview of all CM, but focus on the CM that will be used on the jobsite. The following questions should be answered.

- What is a CM?
- What does the CM do?
- Who is responsible for maintaining the CM?

Spill Prevention

Spill prevention is an essential Control Measure (CM) to protect receiving waters from stormwater pollution and discharge. CM for spill prevention include employee training and good materials management practices.

All hazardous and non-hazardous materials stored on the property should be stored in a designated area and in a manner that is consistent with their physical properties. All inlets will be protected prior to commencement of construction activities. A spill kit will be located on site, managed, supplied by the contractors and at a location known by all contractors.

All employees working with these materials should be aware of their flammability, reactivity, human health effects, and other characteristics such as corrosivity. This information can be easily provided for employees through the provision of MSDSs, including the information review and awareness training. The MSDS Sheets will be made available onsite to employees.

Instructions and materials/equipment for spill clean-up procedures shall be readily available on the construction site. This includes spill kits, employee training records involving spill clean-up procedures, and appropriate countermeasures.

CM Destruction Policy

Stormwater Management is a priority for this development.

Subcontractors found tracking mud onto internal & external streets, driving over or destroying any Control Measures (CM) without prior approval from the Owner/Developer will be subject to the following:

- 1st Offense \$250 fine plus the cost of repairs
- 2nd Offense \$500 fine plus the cost of repairs
- 3rd Offense \$1000 fine plus the cost of repairs

Subcontractors with a 3rd offense will also be removed from the site until a meeting is held between the subcontractor, Site Superintendent and Stormwater Manager to determine how to prevent destruction of CM in the future.

3.2.3 Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures

Spill prevention is an essential CM to protect receiving waters from stormwater pollution and discharge. CM for spill prevention include employee training and good materials management practices.

All hazardous and non-hazardous materials stored on the property should be stored in a designated area and in a manner that is consistent with their physical properties. All employees working with these materials should be aware of their flammability, reactivity, human health effects, and other characteristics such as corrosivity. This information can be easily provided for employees through the provision of MSDSs, including the information review and awareness training.

Instructions and materials/equipment for spill clean-up procedures shall be readily available on the construction site. This includes spill kits, employee training records involving spill clean-up procedures, and appropriate countermeasures. The site superintendent (or designee) will determine notification requirements of all appropriate agencies or departments, such as downstream water users, SWMP Administrator, CDPHE and all other applicable agencies. The reportable quantities have been established by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency.

When a spill occurs, it is the responsibility of the contractor to contain the spill by use of a spill kit or other approved means and notify the site superintendent who will then contact the local authorities, such as the Fire Departments Emergency Response Team for further clean up. The site superintendent will ensure that the contractor sends the clean up material to the appropriate disposal facility. The site superintendent will acquire a bill of lading from the contractor for documentation of proper disposal.

All spills, leaks and overflows on site will be documented using the Spill Reporting Form that is found in Appendix G of this SWMP. The CM Map will also be updated to reflect the location of the spill in Appendix C.

Reportable Quantities of Spill

The release of hazardous materials from the site will be minimize or prevented using the CM identified in the SWMP for this project. Any release in 24 hours equal to or in excess to the reportable quantities listed in the Code of Federal Regulations-40 CFR 110 (Discharge of Oil), 40 CFR 117 (Determination of

Reportable Quantities for Hazardous Quantities) or 40 CFR 302 (Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification) will be reported to the National Response Center, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Division of Water Quality and other applicable agencies.

The SWMP will be modified with 3 days of the knowledge of the release. The SWMP will then be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases.

Agency	Phone Number
National Response Center	800-424-8802
Environmental Emergency Spill Reporting Line	877-518-5608

4.0 FINAL STABILIZATION AND LONG-TERM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Remaining disturbed areas will be stabilized with seeding and mulching. This vegetation will establish the final stabilization of soils and reduce sediment transport at the property. The contractor is required to maintain the new landscaping until vegetation is finally rooted and a healthy growth has occurred. The guideline for establishing healthy vegetative growth, established by the CDPHE, is defined as vegetation that covers 70 percent of the pre-disturbance levels.

Final Stabilization Requirements and Definitions

This section describes final stabilization requirements and clarifies the definitions of uniform vegetative cover, individual plant density, and pre-disturbance levels.

In accordance with Part 1.B.1.a of the CDPS General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (COR400000) (the stormwater permit):

“Final stabilization is reached when all ground surface disturbing activities at the construction site are complete; and, for all areas of ground surface disturbing activities, either a uniform vegetative cover with an individual plant density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels is established, or equivalent permanent alternative stabilization methods are implemented.

- **Final Stabilization** - The condition reached when all ground surface disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and for all areas of ground surface disturbing activities where a uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plant density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels, or equivalent permanent, physical erosion reduction methods have been employed.
- **Uniform Vegetative Cover** – Uniform vegetative cover means that where vegetative cover is used for final stabilization, an individual plant density (# of plants/unit area) of 70% of pre-disturbance levels should be established on all areas that were previously disturbed. The intent of this language is to ensure that vegetative coverage is established on all disturbed areas.
- **Individual Plant Density** - Permit language regarding density of vegetation requires that individual plant density, as opposed to canopy cover, be used in evaluating whether final

stabilization efforts have achieved 70 percent of the pre-disturbance levels criteria. Individual plant density data must be collected and documented as a measure of # of plants per unit area.

- **Pre-disturbance levels** – Pre-disturbance levels refers to pre-disturbance vegetation that would represent the naturally supported vegetation density in the area. If information directly related to the pre-disturbance or pre-existing natural vegetation for a site is not known, this information can be based on available information of natural vegetation densities in the area, or on conditions at a similar site in the area that is undisturbed or that has established non-irrigated and stable vegetation.

In the event that the permit holder no longer has control of a specific portion of a permitted site, through either ownership or contract, and wishes to transfer coverage of that portion of the site to a second party that does not currently have coverage under the Construction General Permit, a "Notice of Transfer and Acceptance of Terms of a Stormwater Discharge General Permit Certification," should be completed and submitted to the CDPHE (Appendix H). If both parties involved currently have permit coverage, then a "Notice of Reassignment of Permit Coverage for a Portion of a Permitted Area and General Permit Application," should be completed and submitted to the CDPHE (Appendix H). Upon completion of construction and once vegetation has been reestablished at 70 percent of original vegetation for the disturbed acreage or upon transfer of ownership has been completed, an "Inactivation Notice for Construction Stormwater Discharge General Permit Certification" should be submitted to the CDPHE to inactivate the existing permit (Appendix H).

During Stage 2 of construction activity as noted in section 3.1.2 the open areas of the site will be surface roughen, drill seeded and crimp mulch.

Long Term Stormwater Management

This project is tributary to two existing regional detention and water quality facilities owned and maintained by the Meridian Service Metropolitan District (MSMD). MSMD is responsible for regular inspections, maintenance and repairs to these facilities in accordance with the El Paso County Pond Maintenance Agreement and the MSMD O&M Manual.

5.0 INSPECTIONS AND PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

These subsections discuss inspections and implementation of a preventative maintenance program.

5.1 INSPECTIONS

The purpose of regular inspections is to document compliance with the plans, specifications, and the CDPHE construction stormwater regulations. The intent of the construction stormwater regulations is to protect receiving streams from sedimentation and other potential pollutants during construction activities.

The Qualified Stormwater Manager is responsible for ensuring that CM are installed as specified and are installed in accordance with the plans and specifications, and that adequate and compliant inspections of the erosion control and materials management are conducted. This must be documented, and documentation may consist of and/or conform to the Environmental Compliance

Site Inspection Report Form provided as Appendix F. Signed copies of the inspection forms must be kept onsite with this SWMP. The Qualified Stormwater Manager shall perform a thorough inspection of the storm water management system every 14-days and after any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion, for the duration of construction activities and until all disturbed areas are stabilized. After storm event inspections shall be conducted as soon as practicable, within 24 hours after the storm. Additional inspections during snow melting events may be required if the event consists of an amount that may cause surface erosion. For further information concerning the frequency and length of inspections, refer to the State of Colorado Clean Water Act.

In addition to inspections, follow-up maintenance activities must occur and be adequately documented in the corrective action log. The corrective action must begin as soon as practicable and be completed no longer than seven days from the inspection date. Follow-up maintenance includes repairing CM that have been damaged due to everyday construction activities, stormwater runoff, and/or wind erosion. Maintenance may require the replacement and/or addition of CM in areas where high erosion and/or sedimentation is occurring.

5.2 PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

The contractor shall establish and implement a preventative maintenance program, which shall include the following:

- Identification of sediment and erosion controls, equipment, and site areas with high pollution potential (chemical and/or equipment storage and washing areas) that should be inspected on a regular basis.
- Appropriate and timely maintenance, repair, or replacement of control measures and equipment.
- Preparation of thorough records for inspections of equipment and systems.

The contractor shall maintain a logbook or recordkeeping system of construction activities with respect to the SWMP. The following list of activities and information shall be recorded in the logbook:

- A record of spills, leaks, or overflows, including time, date, and weather conditions
- Implementation of specific items in the SWMP and erosion control plan
- Training events (given or attended)
- Events involving material storage and handling
- Contacts with regulatory agencies and personnel
- Notes of employee activities, contacts, and notifications
- Maintenance and repair of stormwater management controls
- Preventative maintenance activities
- Inspection activities

Additional information, such as dated photographs, field notebooks, drawings and maps, should be included where appropriate. It is also the general contractors' responsibility to inform any subcontractors of this plan and ensure implementation and compliance. Contractors and vendors

working on the site should be trained to maintain and implement CM when necessary. Appendix I provides a training signature sheet for subcontractor training and recordkeeping purposes. Appendix J provides note pages for additional notes and recordkeeping. This report with all signed inspection forms, photographs and plan markups shall be kept for a minimum of three years after final stabilization is complete.

6.0 DEVIATIONS FROM THE PLAN

All major deviations from this SWMP must be documented and provided with the plan. Deviations generally include the implementation of CM that are different from the plans and specifications or details provided in the CM Specification Sheets (Appendix D). Any deviations in CM should also be documented on the Erosion Control Plan drawings (Appendix B). Deviations may include a relocation or addition of erosion control structures, such as rough-cut grading or outlet protection. Additional sedimentation ponds may need to be added at the contractor's discretion to prevent high sediment loads from entering receiving waters of the state and would be deemed a deviation of the plan. The contractor may also choose to implement a different form of CM, such as straw bales instead of rough-cut grading. These changes may be considered to be a violation of this plan unless they are documented and added to the plan.

Appendix K contains a template form that may be used to document any deviations from this plan. This form may be completed at the construction site by the contractor or after the completion of regularly-scheduled inspections. The deviations need not be typed or formal; hand written legible notes are sufficient. These forms may be attached to Appendix K to document changes to the SWMP to comply with these recording procedures.

7.0 REFERENCES

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). 2005. Colorado Discharge Permit Construction Permitting. On-line address: <http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/CDPHE-WQ/CBON/1251596875260>

City of Colorado Springs and El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual Volume

APPENDIX A

COLORADO DISCHARGE PERMIT/APPLICATION



**CERTIFICATION TO DISCHARGE
UNDER
CDPS GENERAL PERMIT COR400000
STORMWATER ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES**

Certification Number: COR409095

This Certification to Discharge specifically authorizes:

**Owner Tech Contractors
Operator Tech Contractors
to discharge stormwater from the facility identified as**

Rolling Hills Ranch Grading

To the waters of the State of Colorado, including, but not limited to:

Black Squirrel Creek

Facility Activity : Residential Development
Disturbed Acres: 252 acres
Facility Located at: Lambert Rd Falcon CO 80831
EL PASO County
Latitude 38.982821 Longitude -104.578088

**Specific Information
(if applicable):**

**Certification is issued and effective: 5/18/2020
Expiration date of general permit: 3/31/2024**

This certification under the permit requires that specific actions be performed at designated times. The certification holder is legally obligated to comply with all terms and conditions of the permit.

**This certification was approved by:
Meg Parish, Section Manager
Permits Section
Water Quality Control Division**





COLORADO
Department of Public Health & Environment

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

Raul Guzman, Vice President
Tech Contractors
P.O. Box 80036
San Diego, CA 92138

Raul Guzman, Vice President
Tech Contractors
P.O. Box 80036
San Diego, CA 92138

DATE: 2020-05-18

MEMO RE: Certification, Colorado Discharge Permit System
Permit No., COR400000, Certification Number: COR409095

DIVISION CONTACTS: Joseph Sturgeon, 303-691-4019, Joseph.Sturgeon@state.co.us

ATTACHMENTS: Certification COR409095, COR400000 General Permit

The Water Quality Control Division (the Division) has reviewed the application submitted for the Rolling Hills Ranch Grading facility and determined that it qualifies for coverage under the CDPs General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (the permit). Enclosed please find a copy of the permit certification, which was issued under the Colorado Water Quality Control Act.

FEE INFORMATION: 252 acres

An application fee of \$270 (50% of the annual fee) will be assessed for all new applications. Beginning July 1, 2019 an annual fee of \$540 category 7, subcat - Stormwater Construction > 30 acres disturbed [per CRS 25-8-502] will be assessed and invoiced every July for as long as the permit certification is in effect.

It is the responsibility of the permittee to submit a termination application when the permit is no longer needed. Fees are assessed and invoiced for every permit that is active July 1 of the fiscal year. Permits for which termination applications are received by June 30 of the current fiscal year will not be invoiced for the new fiscal year.

CERTIFICATION RECORDS INFORMATION:

The following information is what the Division records show for this certification.

For any changes to Contacts - Owner, Operator, Facility, or Billing - a "Notice of Change of Contacts form" must be managed through the Division's new platform called the Colorado Environmental Online Services (CEOS). The Notice of Change of Contacts form must be electronically signed by both the owner and the operator.

Facility: Rolling Hills Ranch Grading
Construction Activities Residential Development

EL PASO County

Owner (receives all legal documentation pertaining to the permit certification):

Raul Guzman, Vice President
Tech Contractors
P.O. Box 80036
San Diego, CA 92138

Phone number: 6192231663
Email: raul@techbilt.com

Operator (receives all legal documentation pertaining to the permit certification):

Raul Guzman, Vice President
Tech Contractors
P.O. Box 80036
San Diego, CA 92138

Phone number: 6192231663
Email: raul@techbilt.com

Facility Contact (contacted for general inquiries regarding the facility):

Bret Haycock, Site Supervisors
Tech Contractors
11886 Stapleton Dr Falcon, CO 80831

Phone number: 7194914377
Email: bret@meridianranch.com

Billing Contact (receives the invoice pertaining to the permit certification):

Sammie Young, Accounting
Tech Contractors

Phone number: 6192231663
Email: accountspay@techbilt.com



P.O. Box 80036
San Diego, CA 92138



ASSIGNED PERMIT NUMBER		
Date Received	/	/
	MM	DD YYYY
Revised: 3-2016		

STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES APPLICATION
COLORADO DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM (CDPS)

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

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.

Beginning July 1, 2016, invoices will be based on acres disturbed.
DO NOT PAY THE FEES NOW – Invoices will be sent after the receipt of the application.

Disturbed Acreage for this application (see page 4)

- Less than 1 acre (\$83 initial fee, \$165 annual fee)
- 1-30 acres (\$175 initial fee, \$350 annual fee)
- Greater than 30 acres (\$270 initial fee, \$540 annual fee)

A. PERMIT INFORMATION

Reason for Application

- NEW CERT
- MODIFICATION
- CHANGE OF CONTACT
- RENEW CERT
- TRANSFER
- TERMINATION

Existing Cert # _____

B. PERMITTED PROJECT/FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Name: Rolling Hills Ranch Grading Original ID: _____
 Property Address 1: Lambert Rd Property Address 2: _____ County: EL PASO
 City: Falcon State: CO Zip Code: 92138
 Latitude : 38.982821 Longitude : -104.578088

SIC Code	Description
Receiving Water Name	Receiving Water Type
Unnamed Natural Drainage Course	Immediate
Black Squirrel Creek	Ultimate

C. CONTACT INFORMATION

1) *OPERATOR – RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL - the party that has operation control over day to day activities – may be the same as the Owner

Responsible Person (Title): Vice President First Name: Raul Last Name: Guzman
 Telephone No: 6192231663 Email Address: raul@techbit.com Organization: Tech Contractors

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 80036

City: San Diego

State: CA

Zip Code: 92138

2) *PROPERTY OWNER (CO-PERMITTEE) RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL

Responsible Person (Title): Vice President

First Name: Raul

Last Name: Guzman

Telephone No: 6192231663

Email Address: raul@techbilt.com

Organization: Tech Contractors

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 80036

City: San Diego

State: CA

Zip Code: 92138

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

Responsible Person (Title): Site Supervisors

First Name: Bret

Last Name: Haycock

Telephone No: 7194914377

Email Address: bret@meridianranch.com

Organization: Tech Contractors

Mailing Address: 11886 Stapleton Dr

City: Falcon

State: CO

Zip Code: 80831

4) *BILLING CONTACT

Responsible Person (Title): Accounting

First Name: Sammie

Last Name: Young

Telephone No: 6192231663

Email Address: accountspay@techbilt.com

Organization: Tech Contractors

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 80036

City: San Diego

State: CA

Zip Code: 92138

5) OTHER CONTACT TYPES

Title	First Name	Last Name	Phone	Email	Address	City	State	Zip	Contact Type	Other
Engineer	Tom	Kerby	7194957444	tom@meridianranch.com	11886 Stapleton Dr	Falcon	CO	80831	Representative	

6) Former Permittee (transfer)

Responsible Person (Title):

First Name:

Last Name:

Email Address:

Company:

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 the site.

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

OR

Not applicable (site has not been subdivided)

Facility additional description info

E. AREA OF CONSTRUCTION SITE

Total area of construction site 252 acres

Total area of project disturbance 252 acres

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.)

- Commercial Development
- Residential Development
- Highway and Transportation Development
- Pipeline and Utilities (including natural gas, electricity, water, and communications)
- Oil and Gas Exploration and Well Pad Development
- Non-structural and other development (i.e. parks, trails, stream realignment, bank stabilization, demolition, etc.)
- Other

G. ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Construction Start Date: 01/06/2020 Final Stabilization Date: 01/05/2021

- 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 either been 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 to a new responsible operator.

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS:

TERMINATION CERTIFICATION

- By checking this box I understand that by submitting this notice of termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity by the general permit. I understand that discharging pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activities to the waters of the State of Colorado, where such discharges are not authorized by a CDPS permit, is unlawful under the Colorado Water Quality Control Act and the Clean Water Act.
- STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CERTIFICATION (on new and renewals)**
By checking this box "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."

THIS PORTION OF THE SIGNATURE LANGUAGE IS REQUIRED ON ALL SUBMITTALS

"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."

Signature of Operator

Date Signed

Name (printed)

Title

Signature of Owner

Date Signed

Name (printed)

Title

Signature: The applicant must be either the owner and operator of the construction site. Refer to Part B of the instructions for additional information. The application must be signed by the applicant to be considered complete. In all cases, it shall be signed as follows:

(Regulation 61.4 (1e))

a) In the case of corporations, by the responsible corporate officer is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the form originates

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

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

d) In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, (a principal executive officer has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates).

FORMER PERMITTEE used for transfers

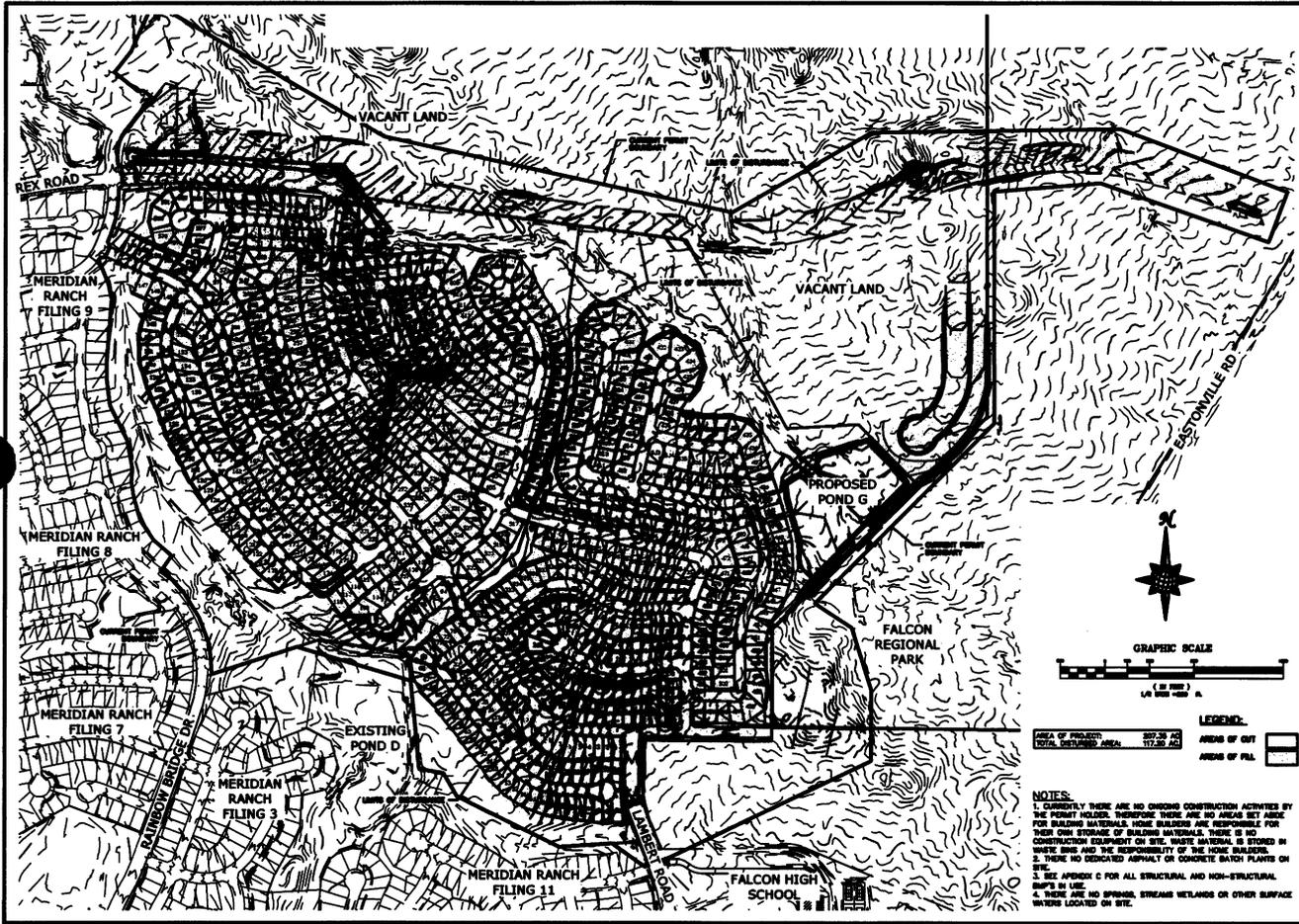
Signature (Legally Responsible Party)

Date

Name (printed)

Title

C:\Users\johndoe\Documents\Projects\Rolling Hills Ranch\Rolling Hills Ranch SWMP\Rolling Hills Ranch SWMP.dwg, 1/23/2018 10:31:31 AM



AREA OF PONDING	200.00
TOTAL DISTURBED AREA	177.00 AC

LEGEND:
 AREAS OF CUT
 AREAS OF FILL

NOTES:
 1. CURRENTLY THERE ARE NO ONGOING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BY THE PROPERTY HOLDERS. THEREFORE THERE ARE NO AREAS SET ASIDE FOR BUILDING MATERIALS. HOME BUILDERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN STORAGE OF BUILDING MATERIALS. THERE IS NO CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ON SITE. WASTE MATERIAL IS STORED IN WASTE BINS AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE HOME BUILDERS.
 2. THERE NO DEDICATED ASPHALT OR CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS ON SITE.
 3. SEE APPENDIX C FOR ALL STRUCTURAL AND NON-STRUCTURAL SWMP'S IN USE.
 4. THERE ARE NO SPRINGS, STREAMS WETLANDS OR OTHER SURFACE WATER LOCATED ON SITE.

TECH CONTRACTORS 11886 STAPLETON DRIVE FALCON, CO 80831 TELEPHONE: 719.462.7446 FAX: 719.462.5867											
ROLLING HILLS RANCH AT MERIDIAN RANCH STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN SWMP SITE MAP											
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Drawn by</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Leo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Checked by</td> <td>Jim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>MARCH 2018</td> </tr> </table>	Drawn by	Leo	Checked by	Jim	Date	MARCH 2018	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Scale</td> <td style="width: 70%;">AS SHOWN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheet Number</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	Scale	AS SHOWN	Sheet Number	1
Drawn by	Leo										
Checked by	Jim										
Date	MARCH 2018										
Scale	AS SHOWN										
Sheet Number	1										

TECH CONTRACTORS

Fax No. (619) 223-2865
Telephone No. (619) 223-1663

3575 Kenyon Street Suite 200
San Diego, CA. 92110

Mailing Address
P. O. Box 80036
San Diego, CA 92138

VIA EMAIL

May 23, 2016

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
WQCD-P-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246-1530

ATTN: MEGAN SHIRLEY

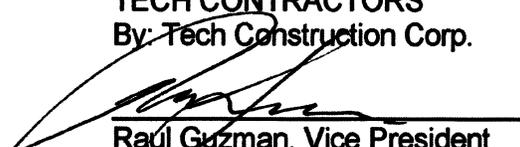
RE: MERIDIAN RANCH THOMAS A. KERBY AUTHORIZATION LETTER FOR
ALL CDPHE SWMP PERMITS AND REPORTS

Dear Ms. Shirley,

This letter dully authorizes Thomas A Kerby, PE to sign any reports or other information requested by CDPHE or as it pertains to the requirements of CDPHE in connection with TECH CONTRACTORS storm water management and construction activities in Meridian Ranch as described in paragraph 61.4(1)(f).

If you have any questions or need further information please do not hesitate to call me.

Very truly yours,
TECH CONTRACTORS
By: Tech Construction Corp.



Raul Guzman, Vice President

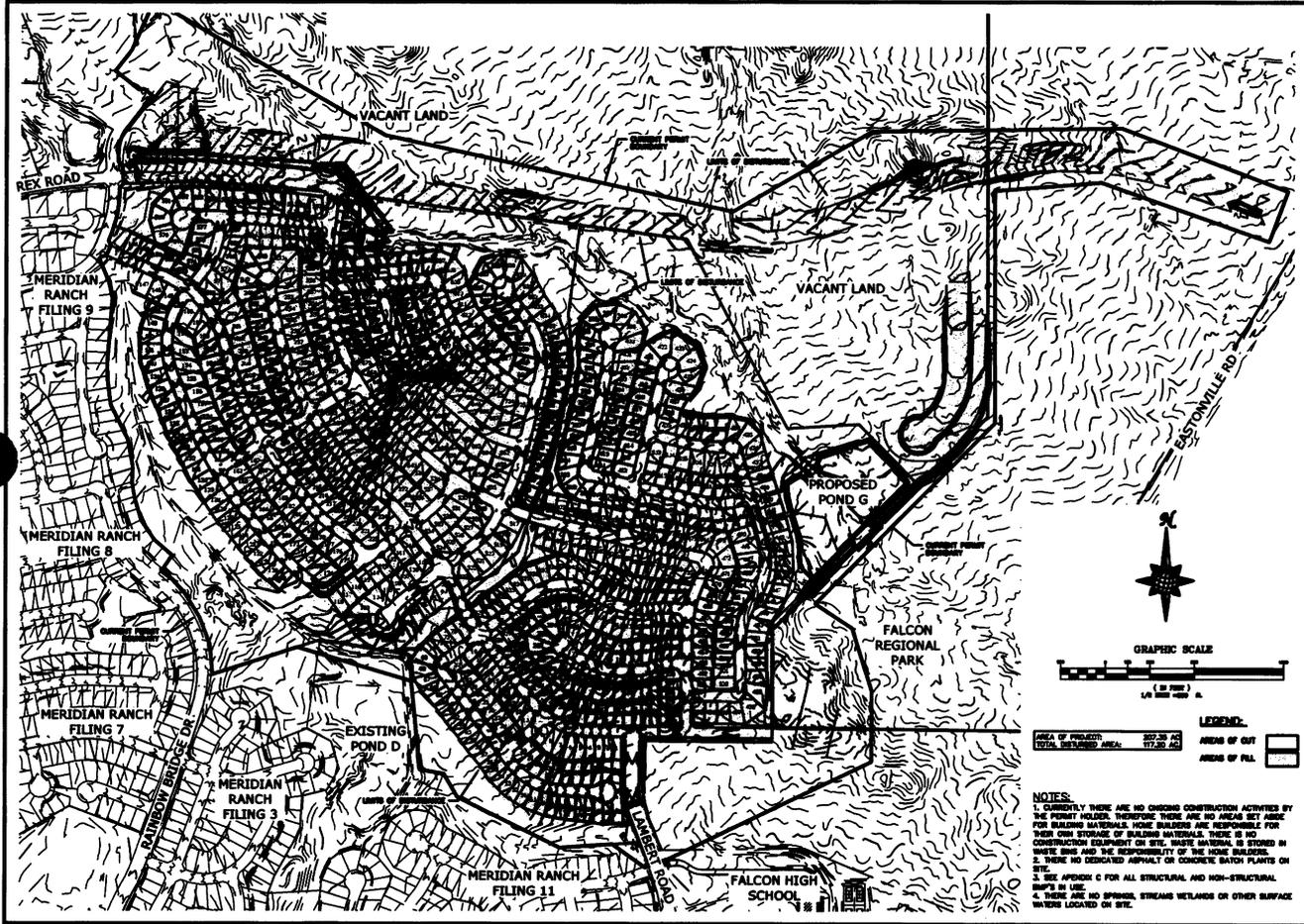
RG:nl

Cc: Thomas Kerby

APPENDIX B

SITE MAP AND LOT OWNERSHIP

C:\Users\cmh\OneDrive\Documents\Rolling Hills Ranch SWMP\SWMP\SWMP.dwg, 3/20/2019 10:31:31 AM



AREA OF PROJECT:	207.26 AC
TOTAL DISTURBED AREA:	17.20 AC

LEGEND:

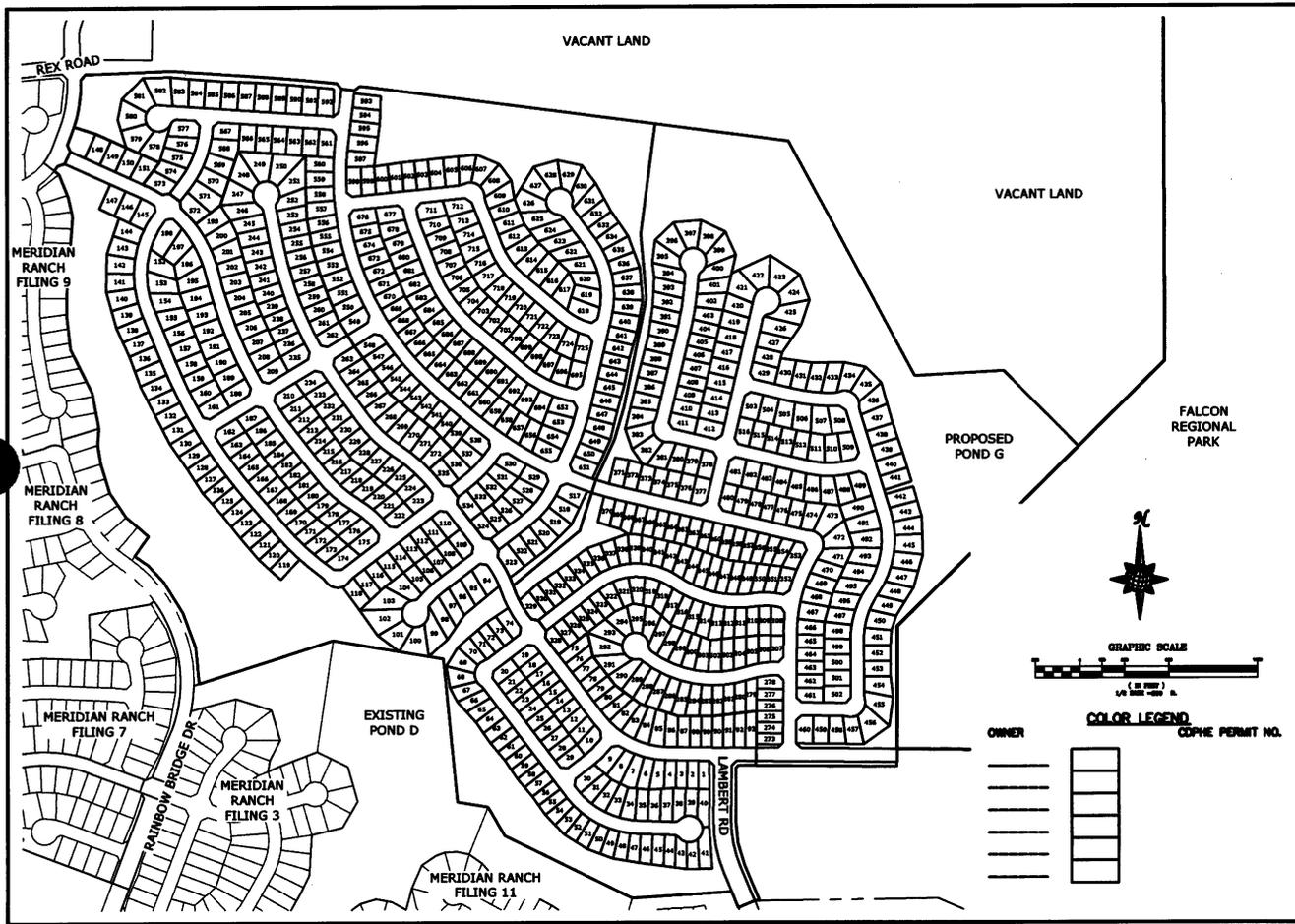
AREA OF DISTURBANCE	[Symbol]
AREA OF CUT	[Symbol]
AREA OF FILL	[Symbol]

NOTES:

- CURRENTLY, THERE ARE NO ONGOING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BY THE PERMIT HOLDER. THEREFORE THERE ARE NO AREAS SET ASIDE FOR BUILDING MATERIALS, HOME BUILDERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN STORAGE OF BUILDING MATERIALS. THERE IS NO CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ON SITE. WASTE MATERIAL IS STORED IN WASTE BINS AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE HOME BUILDERS.
- THERE NO DEDICATED ASPHALT OR CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS ON SITE.
- SEE APPENDIX C FOR ALL STRUCTURAL AND NON-STRUCTURAL IMP'TS IN USE.
- THERE ARE NO SPRINGS, STREAMS, WETLANDS OR OTHER SURFACE WATERS LOCATED ON SITE.

TECH CONTRACTORS 11886 STAPLETON DRIVE FALCON, CO 80831 TELEPHONE: 719.485.7444 FAX: 719.485.2457	
ROLLING HILLS RANCH AT MERIDIAN RANCH STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN SWMP SITE MAP	
Drawn by AS SHOWN	Checked by [Blank]
Scale AS SHOWN	Sheet Number 1

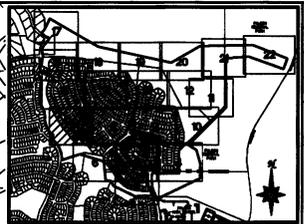
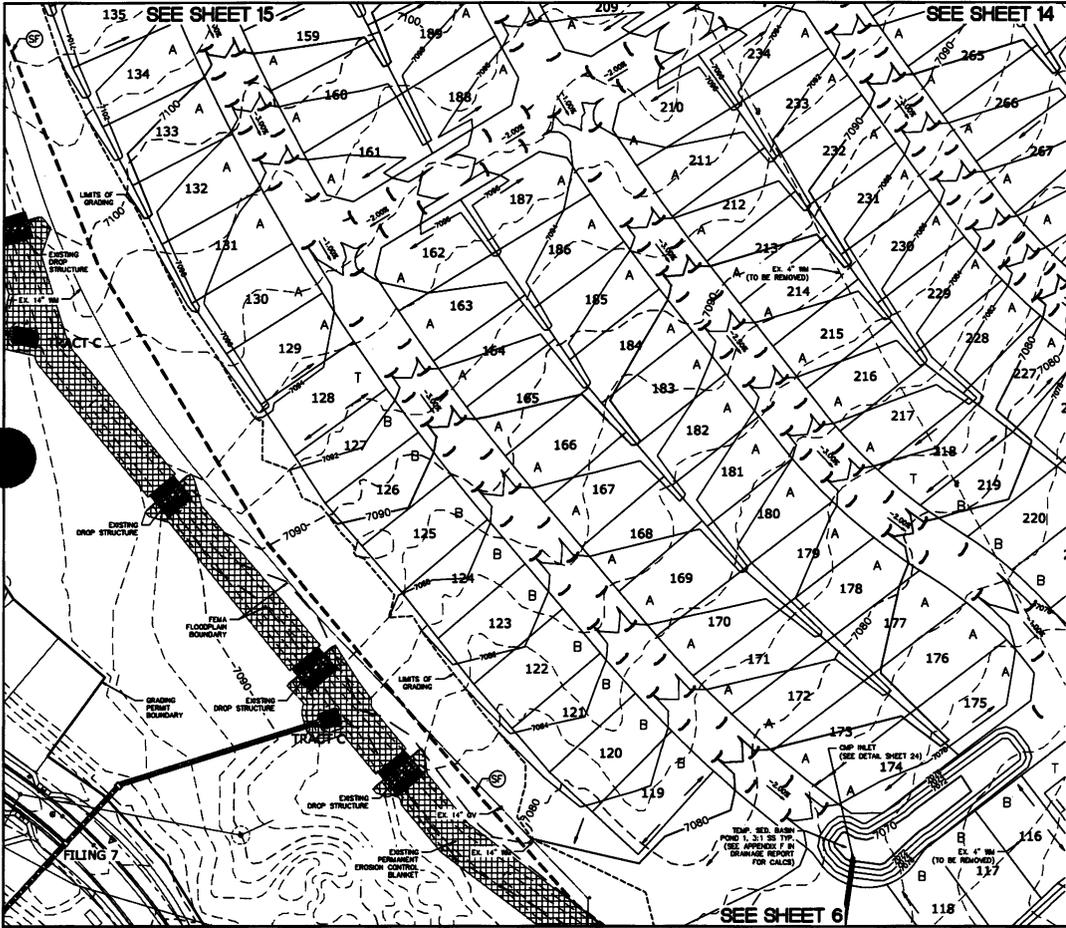
C:\Users\cmh\Documents\Rolling Hills\Rolling Hills Stormwater Management Plan Exhibits\Rolling Hills Stormwater Management Plan Exhibits 10/11/17.dwg



TECH CONTRACTORS 11886 STAPLETON DRIVE FALCON, CO 80831 TELEPHONE: 719.485.7444 FAX: 719.485.5457	
ROLLING HILLS RANCH AT MERIDIAN RANCH STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN SWMP SITE MAP	
Scale AS SHOWN	Drawn by LMS Checked by TMS Date 10/11/17
COLOR LEGEND OWNER CDPHE PERMIT NO.	

APPENDIX C

APPROVED GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS



INDEX MAP
N.T.S.

LEGEND

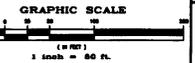
- EXISTING DRAINAGE
- STORM DRAIN
- IMPROVED DRAINAGE
- IMPROVED DRAINAGE CONTROL PER DETAIL W-7 FOR VOL. 1
- EXISTING CONTOUR (HT)
- PROPOSED CONTOUR (CT)
- GRADE
- LOT NUMBER
- USE GRADE TYPE
- EXISTING STORMWATER POND

SEE SHEET 8

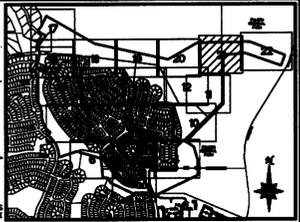
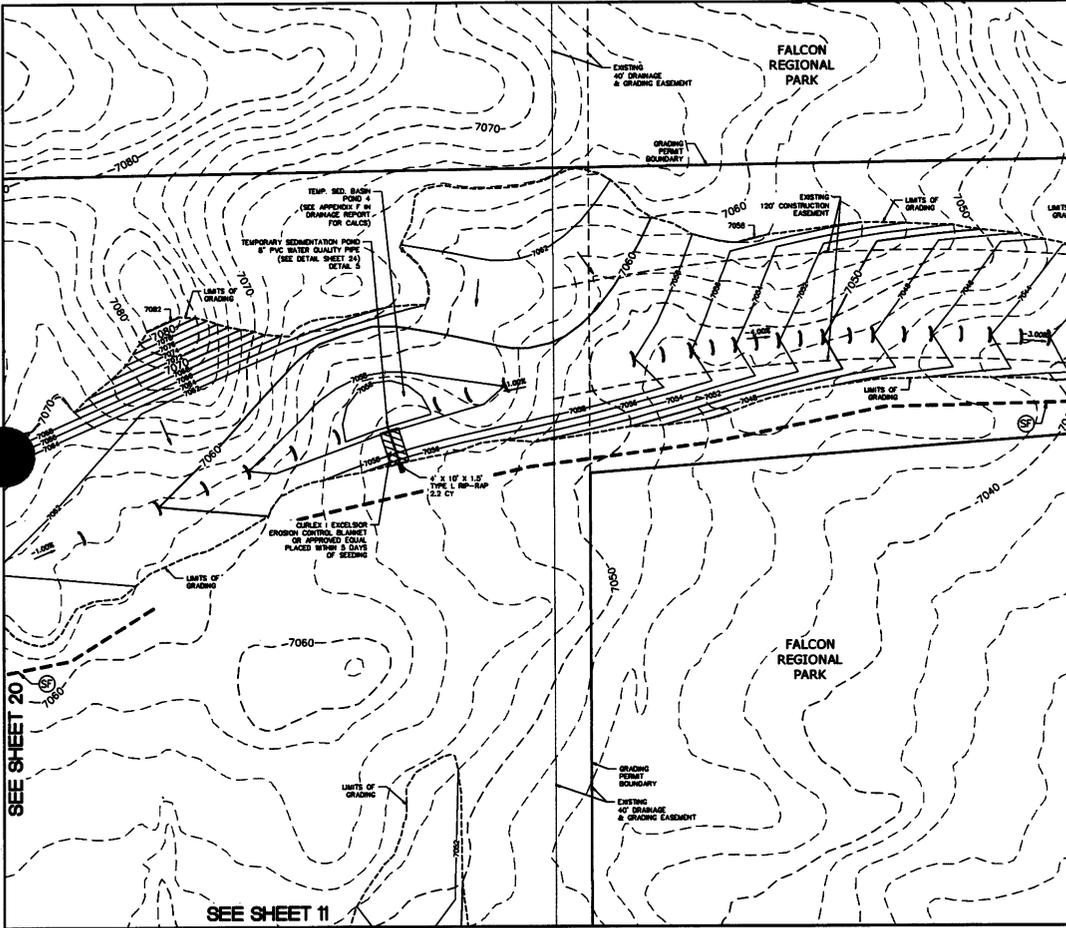


NOTE:
ALL CONTOURS SHOWN WITHIN THE PLAN SET ARE TO FINISHED SURFACE. ALL STREET SECTIONS ARE TO BE GRADED TO BOUNDARY SUB-GRADE AS SHOWN IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TYPICAL STREET SECTION SHEETS OF SHEET 28.

CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL EXISTING UTILITIES.
EX. UTILITIES SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR:
1) VESTAS PLUMB 2 AT MERIDIAN RANCH
2) VESTAS PLUMB 3 AT MERIDIAN RANCH
3) POLYURETHANE RAW WATER EXTENSION THE VESTAS PLUMB 3 OFFSETS
4) MERIDIAN RANCH PLUMB 9
5) MERIDIAN RANCH PLUMB 8
6) MERIDIAN RANCH PLUMB 7
7) MERIDIAN RANCH PLUMB 11A
8) MERIDIAN RANCH PLUMB 11B
9) OLD COUNTRY DRIVE / LAMBERT ROAD
CONSTRUCTION GRADINGS:
1) SEDIMENT POND STATION AND WATER TANK
2) NEW TRUCKSTATION LANE AND ROAD



Project No.	
Sheet No.	
Scale	
Drawn by	AM BROWN
Checked by	
Date	7 / 08
Project Name	MERIDIAN RANCH
Project Location	11800 CONSTRUCTION ROAD, FALGON, CO 80831
Project Description	ROAD GRADATION AND DRAINAGE CONTROL PLAN SHEET



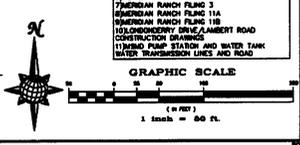
INDEX MAP
N.T.S.

LEGEND

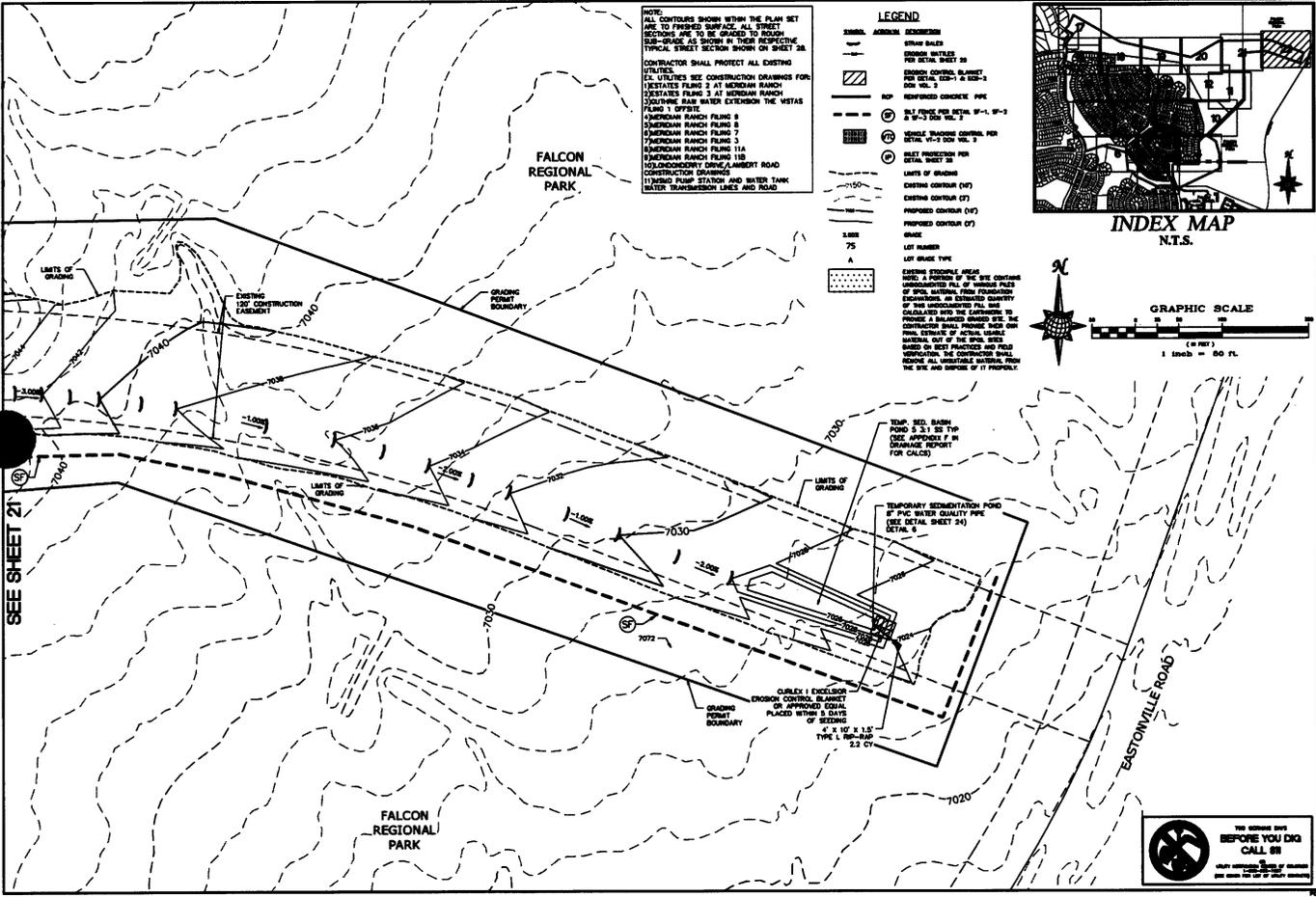
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- PROPOSED CONTOUR
- GRADING PERMIT BOUNDARY
- EXISTING OF DRAINAGE & GRADING EASEMENT
- LIMITS OF GRADING
- EXISTING CONTOUR (C1)
- PROPOSED CONTOUR (C1)
- EXISTING CONTOUR (C2)
- PROPOSED CONTOUR (C2)
- EXISTING CONTOUR (C3)
- PROPOSED CONTOUR (C3)
- EXISTING CONTOUR (C4)
- PROPOSED CONTOUR (C4)
- EXISTING CONTOUR (C5)
- PROPOSED CONTOUR (C5)
- EXISTING CONTOUR (C6)
- PROPOSED CONTOUR (C6)
- EXISTING CONTOUR (C7)
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- PROPOSED CONTOUR (C10)
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NOTE:
ALL CONTOURS SHOWN WITHIN THE PLAN SET ARE TO FINISHED SURFACE. ALL STREET SECTIONS ARE TO BE GRADED TO ROOMER SUB-GRADE AS SHOWN IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TYPICAL STREET SECTION SHOWN ON SHEET 21.

CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL EXISTING UTILITIES.
ALL UTILITIES SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR: VESTISTEE FLUME 2 AT MERIDIAN RANCH VESTISTEE FLUME 3 AT MERIDIAN RANCH SOUTHWEST BARR WATER EXTENSION THE VESTAS PLANS 1 OF 2 VESTISTEE FLUME 8 MERIDIAN RANCH FLUME 6 MERIDIAN RANCH FLUME 7 MERIDIAN RANCH FLUME 2 MERIDIAN RANCH FLUME 11A MERIDIAN RANCH FLUME 11B HOLLYBERRY DRIVE LAMBERT ROAD CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS 1) PUMP PUMP STATION AND WATER TANK WATER TRANSFERRED LINES AND ROAD



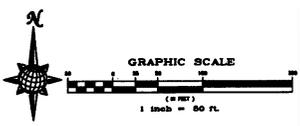
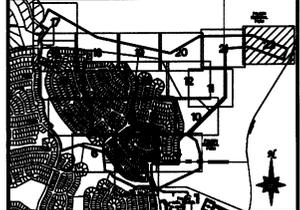
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
TECH CONTRACTORS 3150 SOUTH 10TH AVENUE FALCON, CO 80513 774-688-8888 774-688-8887 FAC																					
MERIDIAN RANCH																					
RANCH GRADING ROLLING HILLS RANCH AT MERIDIAN RANCH RANCH GRADING ROLLING HILLS RANCH CONTROL PLAN SHEET PLAN SHEET																					
Scale	Drawn By	Checked By	Date																		
AS SHOWN			21 OF 28																		



NOTE:
 ALL CONTOURS SHOWN WITHIN THE PLAN SET ARE TO FINISH SURFACE. ALL STREET SECTIONS ARE TO BE GRADED TO ROUGH 1/8" GRADE AS SHOWN IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TYPICAL STREET SECTION SHOWN ON SHEET 28.
 CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL EXISTING UTILITIES.
 EX. UTILITIES SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR:
 1) METAS FILING 2 AT MERIDIAN RANCH
 2) METAS FILING 3 AT MERIDIAN RANCH
 3) OUTLINE BARR WATER EXTENSION THE METAS FILING 1 OFFSITE
 4) MERIDIAN RANCH FILING 8
 5) MERIDIAN RANCH FILING 8
 6) MERIDIAN RANCH FILING 7
 7) MERIDIAN RANCH FILING 3
 8) MERIDIAN RANCH FILING 11A
 9) MERIDIAN RANCH FILING 11B
 10) LONGMONT'S DRIVE/AMHERST ROAD CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS
 11) PUMP STATION AND WATER TANK WATER TRANSMISSION LINES AND ROAD

LEGEND

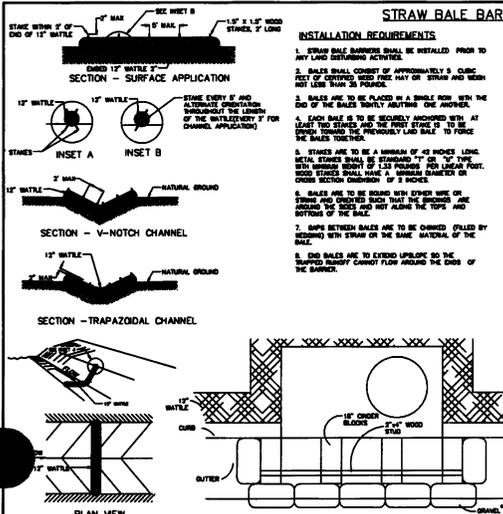
	GRADING SHEET
	EROSION CONTROL BLANKET PER DETAIL 201-1 & 201-2 SEE VOL. 2
	RCP
	6" PIPE WITH METAL W-1, W-2 & W-3 SEE VOL. 2
	VEHICLE RETENTION CONTROL PER DETAIL 11-1 SEE VOL. 2
	SILT PROTECTION PER DETAIL 11-2 SEE VOL. 2
	LIMITS OF GRADING
	EXISTING CONTOUR (1")
	EXISTING CONTOUR (2")
	PROPOSED CONTOUR (1")
	PROPOSED CONTOUR (2")
	GRADE
	LOT NUMBER
	LOT GRADE TYPE
	EXISTING STRUCTURE FOOT



SEE SHEET 21



Scale	AS SHOWN
Drawn by	ME
Checked by	ME
Date	08/11/2010
Sheet	28 of 28
Project	ROUGH GRADED HOLLOW HILLS TRACT AT MERIDIAN RANCH
Contract	ROUGH GRADED HOLLOW HILLS TRACT AT MERIDIAN RANCH CONTROL PLAN SHEET
Client	MERIDIAN RANCH
Contractor	TECH CONTRACTORS
Address	11885 STAPLETON DRIVE
City	WINDSOR, CO
State	79085-3444
Phone	719-585-2527
Fax	719-585-2527
Website	www.techcontractors.com



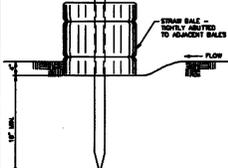
STRAW BALE BARRIER NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. STRAW BALE BARRIERS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
2. BALES SHALL CONSIST OF APPROXIMATELY 3 CUBIC FEET OF DRYED, WOOD FREE HAY OR STRAW AND WEIGH NOT LESS THAN 35 POUNDS.
3. BALES ARE TO BE PLACED IN A SINGLE ROW WITH THE END OF THE BALES THREATENING ONE ANOTHER.
4. EACH BALE IS TO BE SECURELY ANCHORED WITH AT LEAST TWO STAKES AND THE FIRST STAKE IS TO BE SET IN THE GROOVE OF THE PREVIOUSLY Laid BALE TO FORCE THE BALES TOGETHER.
5. STAKES ARE TO BE A MINIMUM OF 48 INCHES LONG. METAL STAKES SHALL BE STANDARD "X" OR "Y" TYPE WITH MINIMUM WEIGHT OF 1.50 POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT. WOOD STAKES SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM DIAMETER OR CROSS SECTION DIMENSION OF 3 INCHES.
6. BALES ARE TO BE STAKED WITH STAKES OVER OR UNDER AND ORIENTED SUCH THAT THE GROOVES ARE AGAINST THE SOIL AND NOT AGAINST THE TOPS AND BOTTOMS OF THE BALE.
7. GAPS BETWEEN BALES ARE TO BE CLOSED, FILLED BY STAKING WITH STRAW OR THE SAME MATERIAL OF THE BALE.
8. END BALES ARE TO EXTEND UPWARD TO THE EXPOSED SURFACE TO PREVENT FLOW AROUND THE ENDS OF THE BARRIERS.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE STRAW BALE BARRIERS IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL AND HEAVY DRAINING PERIODS OR RAINFALL.
2. DAMAGED OR DEFECTIVE BARRIERS SHALL BE PROMPTLY REPLACED. REPLACEMENT SHALL BE ACCUMULATED TO APPROXIMATELY 1/3 THE HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER.
3. SEGMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND STRAW BALE BARRIERS WHEN IT ACCUMULATES TO APPROXIMATELY 1/3 THE HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER.
4. STRAW BALE BARRIERS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ADEQUATE WEATHER COVER IS ATTAINED AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.



STRAW BALE BARRIER

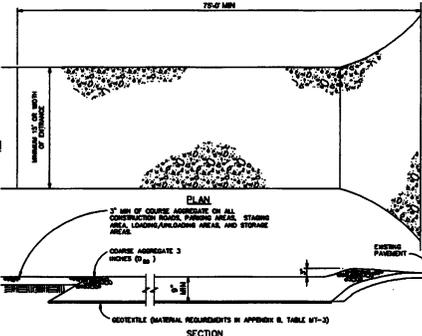
VEHICLE TRACKING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

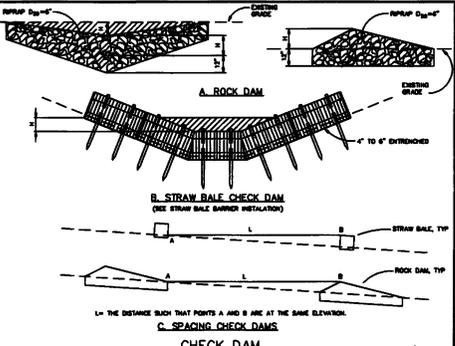
1. ALL ENTRANCES TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ARE TO BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION BEGINNING.
2. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE TO BE BUILT WITH AN AREA TO ALLOW FOR TRAFFIC TRUCKS. BUT SHOULD NOT BE BUILT OVER EXISTING PAVEMENT EXCEPT FOR A SLIGHT OVERLAY.
3. AREAS TO BE STABILIZED ARE TO BE PROPERLY GRADED AND COMPACTED PRIOR TO LAYING DOWN. SLOTTED AND SILEX.
4. CONSTRUCTION ROADS, PARKING AREAS, LOADING/UNLOADING STAGES, STORAGE AREAS AND STAGING AREAS ARE TO BE STABILIZED.
5. CONSTRUCTION ROADS ARE TO BE BUILT TO CONFORM TO THE GRADES, BUT SHOULD NOT BE BUILT OVER EXISTING PAVEMENT AREAS THAT ARE EXISTING SLOTTED.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL STABILIZED AREAS, ESPECIALLY AFTER STORM EVENTS.
2. STAKES ARE TO BE REPLACED PERIODICALLY AND WHEN REPAIR IS NECESSARY.
3. SEGMENT TRACKED OVER PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REPAIRED DAILY BY TROWLING OR REPAIRING. SEGMENT IS NOT TO BE TRACKED DOWN STREETS DURING.
4. STORM SEWER SILEX PROTECTION IS TO BE IN PLACE, INSPECTED AND CLEANED IF NECESSARY.
5. OTHER APPROPRIATE SEGMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED TO ENSURE GOOD WORKING CONDITION.



VEHICLE TRACKING



CHECK DAM

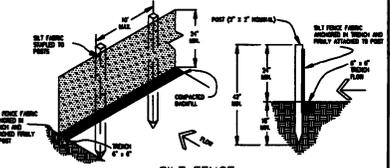
CHECK DAM NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. STRAW BALE CHECK DAMS ARE TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS STATED IN FIGURE 80-1-1.
2. THE "V" DIMENSION SHALL BE SELECTED TO PROVIDE WEIR FLOW CAPACITY FOR 2-1/2 YEAR FLOW OR GREATER.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL CHECK DAMS, ESPECIALLY AFTER STORM EVENTS.
2. REPLACE STONES AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE CORRECT HEIGHT OF THE DAM.
3. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS IS TO BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND THE DAMS AFTER EACH STORM OR WHEN 1/2 OF THE ORIGINAL HEIGHT OF THE DAM IS REACHED.
4. CHECK DAMS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND OPERATIONAL UNTIL THE STORM AREA AND CHANNEL ARE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
5. WHEN CHECK DAMS ARE REMOVED THE CHANNEL LINING OR REVEALERS IS TO BE RESTORED.



SILT FENCE

SILT FENCE NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. SILT FENCES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
2. WHEN JOINTS ARE NECESSARY, SILT FENCE GEOTEXTILE SHALL BE STAPLED TOGETHER ONLY AT SUPPORT POSTS.
3. METAL POSTS SHALL BE "SLOTTED" OR "X" TYPE WITH MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1.50 POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT. WOOD POSTS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM DIAMETER OR CROSS SECTION DIMENSION OF 3 INCHES.
4. THE FILTER MATERIAL SHALL BE FASTENED SECURELY TO METAL OR WOOD POSTS USING ONE TIE OR TWO HOODS PER POST WITH 3/4" LONG OR HEAVY-DUTY STAPLES. THE SILT FENCE GEOTEXTILE SHALL NOT BE STAPLED TO EXISTING TREES.
5. WHEN NOT REMOVED, WIRE MESH FENCES MAY BE USED TO STABILIZE AREAS. WIRE FENCES SHALL BE FASTENED SECURELY TO THE DOWNHILL SIDE OF THE POSTS USING HEAVY-DUTY WIRE STAPLES AT LEAST 3/4" LONG. THE WIRE OR HOOD BINDS, THE WIRE SHALL FIT INTO THE TRENCH A MINIMUM OF 4" AND SHALL NOT EXTEND MORE THAN 2" ABOVE THE ORIGINAL GROUND SURFACE.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE SILT FENCES IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL AND HEAVY DRAINING PERIODS OR RAINFALL. DAMAGED, COLLAPSED, UNSTABILIZED OR DEFECTIVE SILT FENCES SHALL BE PROMPTLY REPAIRED OR REPLACED.
2. SEGMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND SILT FENCE WHEN IT ACCUMULATES TO HALF THE EXPOSED GEOTEXTILE HEIGHT.
3. SILT FENCES SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ADEQUATE WEATHER COVER IS ATTAINED AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

GRAVEL BAG CURB INLET PROTECTION

BLOCK AND GRAVEL BAG CURB INLET PROTECTION NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. SILEX PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF SILEX.
2. CONCRETE BLOCKS ARE TO BE Laid AT 4" SPACING ON THEIR SIDES WITH THE OPEN ENDS OF THE BLOCK FACING EACH OTHER.
3. IF MORE THAN ONE ROW IS REQUIRED, THEY NEED TO OVERLAP BY A MINIMUM OF 2".
4. GRAVEL BAGS ARE TO BE PLACED AROUND THE CONCRETE BLOCKS AND SH TO CLOSELY ADJUTING ONE ANOTHER SO THERE ARE NO GAPS.
5. GRAVEL BAGS ARE TO CONTAIN WASHED SAND OR GRAVEL, APPROXIMATELY 3/4" IN DIAMETER.
6. BARS ARE TO BE MADE OF 1/4" INCH WIRE MESH (USED WITH GRAVEL ONLY) OR GEOTEXTILE.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE SILEX PROTECTION IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL AND HEAVY DRAINING PERIODS OR RAINFALL.
2. DAMAGED OR DEFECTIVE SILEX PROTECTION SHALL PROMPTLY BE REMOVED OR REPLACED.
3. SEGMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN SEGMENT HAS ACCUMULATED TO APPROXIMATELY 1/3 THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE SILEX.
4. SILEX PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ADEQUATE WEATHER COVER IS ATTAINED AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

*AN ALTERNATE 3/4" TO 1" GRAVEL FILTER OVER A WIRE SCREEN MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF GRAVEL BAGS. THE WIRE SCREEN SHALL EXTEND ABOVE THE TOP OF THE CONCRETE BLOCKS AND THE GRAVEL PLACED OVER THE WIRE SCREEN TO THE TOP OF THE CONCRETE BLOCKS.

Project No.	
Scale	
Drawn By	
Checked By	
Approved By	
Date	
Sheet No.	
Total Sheets	
MERIDIAN RANCH	
MORRIS CHANDLER HOLLAND & ASSOCIATES 1400 W. WASHINGTON STREET PO BOX 10000 TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74101 TELEPHONE: 744-1111 FACSIMILE: 744-1111	

APPENDIX D

SELECTED CONTROL MEASURES FROM DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL – VOL 2

CONSTRUCTION CAs:

- Check Dam
- Erosion Control Blankets
- Inlet Protection
- Mulching
- Sediment Basin
- Silt Fence
- Straw Bale Barriers
- Street Wash Water Associated with Construction Activities
- Surface Roughening
- Temporary Seeding
- Temporary Swale
- Vehicle Tracking
- Concrete Washout
- Straw Waddle

Check Dam

What it is

Check dams are small, temporary or permanent dams constructed across a drainage ditch, swale or channel to reduce the velocity of concentrated flows and to trap sediment eroded from upstream. Check dams can be constructed out of rocks, gravel-filled sandbags or straw bales.



When and Where to use it

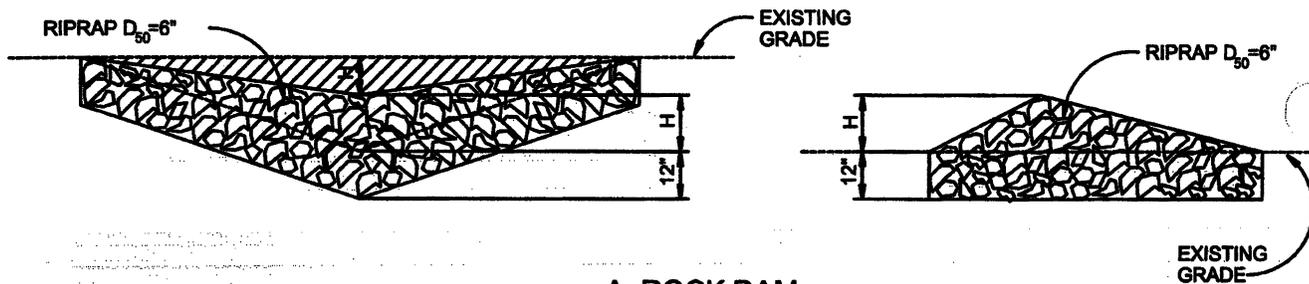
- In open channels that receive flow from drainage between 1 and 10 acres.
- In steeply sloped swales.
- In swales that need protection during the establishment of grasses or prior to installation of a non-erodible lining.

When and Where NOT to use it

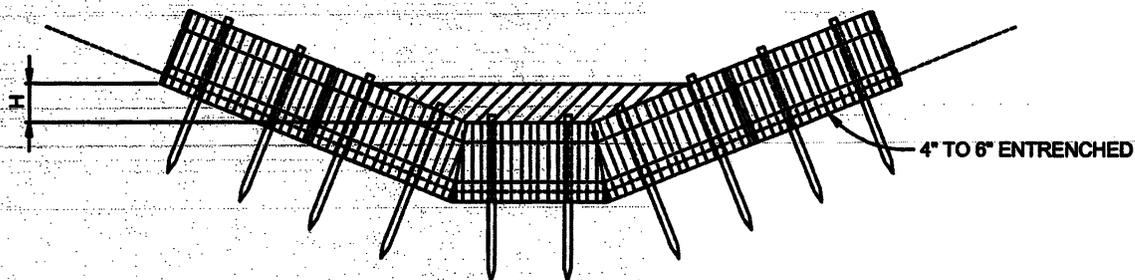
- In live streams.
- In channels that receive flow from drainage areas greater than 10 acres.
- In channels that will be overtopped by flow once the dams are constructed.

Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

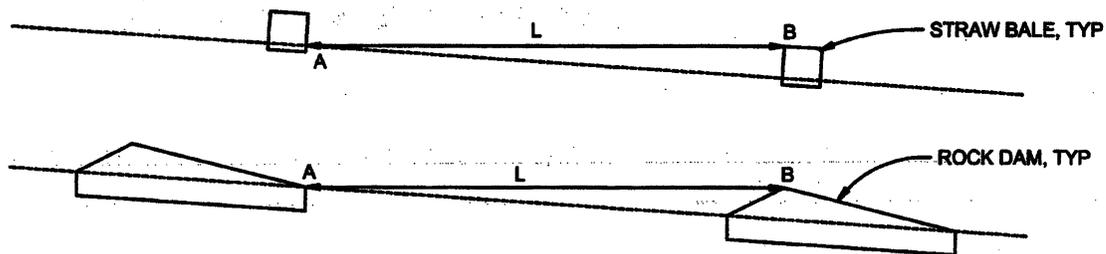
Figure CD-1 provides a construction detail and maintenance requirements for a check dam.



A. ROCK DAM



B. STRAW BALE CHECK DAM
(SEE STRAW BALE BARRIER INSTALLATION)



L= THE DISTANCE SUCH THAT POINTS A AND B ARE AT THE SAME ELEVATION.

C. SPACING CHECK DAMS

CHECK DAM
NTS

CHECK DAM NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. STRAW BALES USED AS CHECK DAMS ARE TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS STATED IN FIGURE SBB-2.
2. THE "H" DIMENSION SHALL BE SELECTED TO PROVIDE WEIR FLOW CONVEYANCE FOR 2-YEAR FLOW OR GREATER.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL CHECK DAMS, ESPECIALLY AFTER STORM EVENTS.
2. REPLACE STONE AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE CORRECT HEIGHT OF THE DAM.
3. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS IS TO BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND THE DAMS AFTER EACH STORM OR WHEN 1/2 OF THE ORIGINAL HEIGHT OF THE DAM IS REACHED.
3. CHECK DAMS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND OPERATIONAL UNTIL THE DRAINAGE AREA AND CHANNEL ARE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
4. WHEN CHECK DAMS ARE REMOVED THE CHANNEL LINING OR VEGETATION IS TO BE RESTORED.

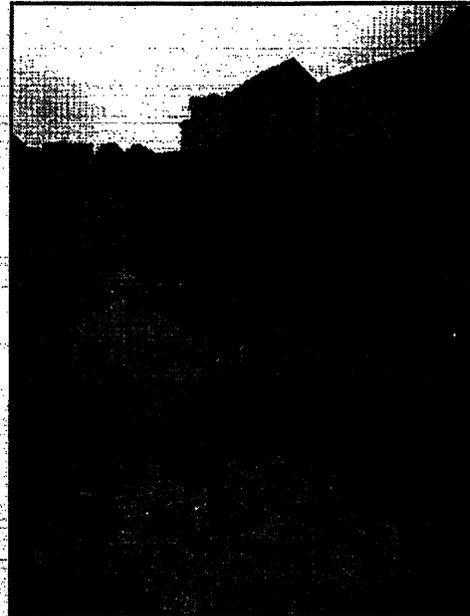
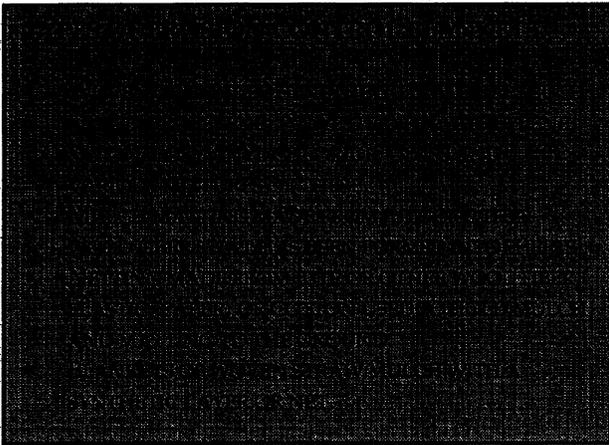
City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure CD-1
Check Dam
Construction Detail and Maintenance
Requirements

Erosion Control Blankets

What it is

Erosion control blankets are geotextiles or filter fabrics that are used to stabilize soils, steep slopes and drainage channels.



When and Where to use it

- In temporary and permanent swales.
- To protect recently seeded slopes.
- In drainageway channels.

When and Where NOT to use it

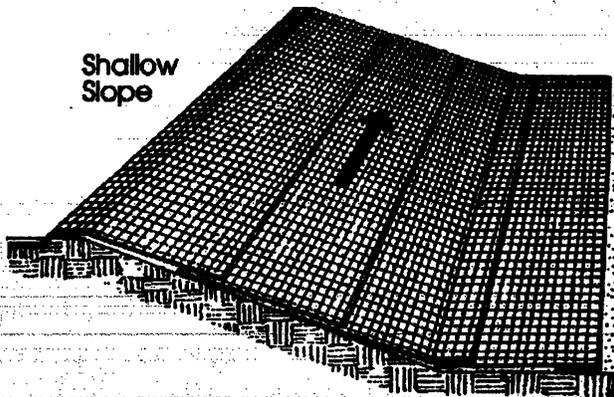
- In swales with slopes greater than 5 percent or with stormwater velocities > 8 feet per second.

Installation and Maintenance Requirements

Installation requirements are provided in Figures ECB-1 and ECB-2.

Maintenance requirements include regular inspections to determine if fabric is damaged or has come loose, and appropriate repairs or replacement of damaged materials.

Shallow Slope

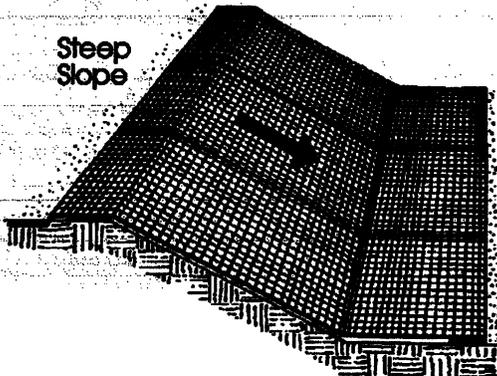


On shallow slopes, strips of netting may be applied across the slope.

Where there is a berm at the top of the slope, bring the netting over the berm and anchor it behind the berm.

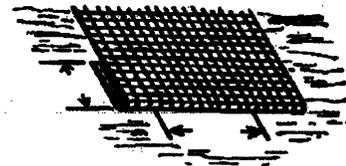


Steep Slope

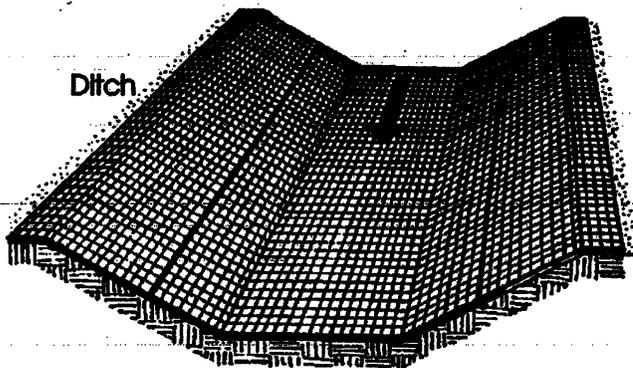


On steep slopes, apply strips of netting parallel to the direction of flow and anchor securely.

Bring netting down to a level area before terminating the installation. Turn the end under 6" and staple at 12" intervals.



Ditch

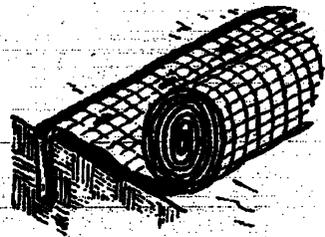


In ditches, apply netting parallel to the direction of flow. Use check slots every 15 feet. Do not join strips in the center of the ditch.

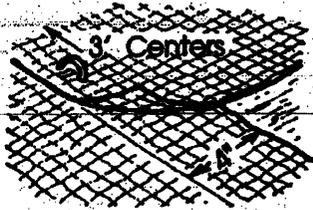
From: Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Commission, 1985

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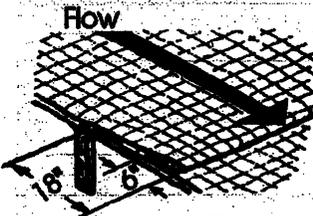
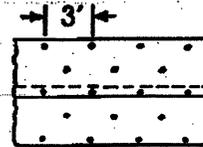
Figure ECB-1
Erosion Control Blanket
Application Examples



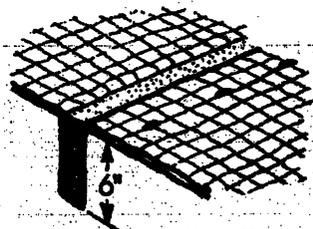
Anchor Slot: Bury the up-channel end of the net in a 6" deep trench. Tamp the soil firmly. Staple at 12" intervals across the net.



Overlap: Overlap edges of the strips at least 4". Staple every 3 feet down the center of the strip.



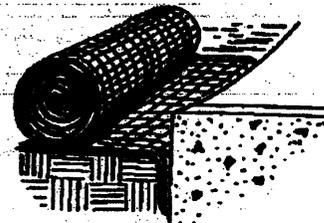
Joining Strips: Insert the new roll of net in a trench, as with the Anchor Slot. Overlap the up-channel end of the previous roll 18" and turn the end under 6". Staple the end of the previous roll just below the anchor slot and at the end at 12" intervals.



Check Slots: On erodible soils or steep slopes, check slots should be made every 15 feet. Insert a fold of the net into a 6" trench and tamp firmly. Staple at 12" intervals across the net. Lay the net smoothly on the surface of the soil - do not stretch the net, and do not allow wrinkles.



Anchoring Ends At Structures: Place the end of the net in a 6" slot on the up-channel side of the structure. Fill the trench and tamp firmly. Roll the net up the channel. Place staples at 12" intervals along the anchor end of the net.



From: Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Commission, 1985

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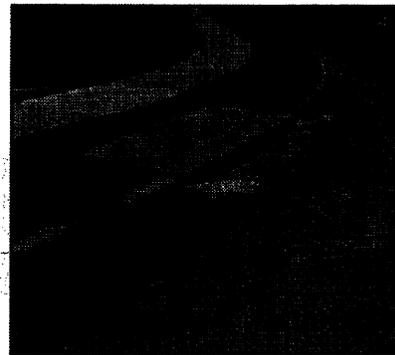
Figure ECB-2
Erosion Control Blanket
Installation Requirements

Inlet Protection

What it is

Inlet protection is a sediment control barrier formed around a storm drain inlet. A number of alternative inlet protection designs are available, including:

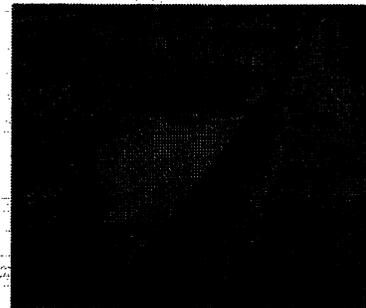
- Silt Fence Inlet Protection.
- Straw Bale Barrier Inlet Protection.
- Block and Gravel Bag Inlet Protection.
- Curb Socks Inlet Protection.



When and Where to use it

Application of inlet protection differs by design.

- Filter fabric and straw bale inlet protection are used for area inlets (not located within streets).
- Block and gravel bag curb inlet protection is used for street inlets in sumps.
- Curb sock protection is used for street inlets in sumps or on continuous grade.

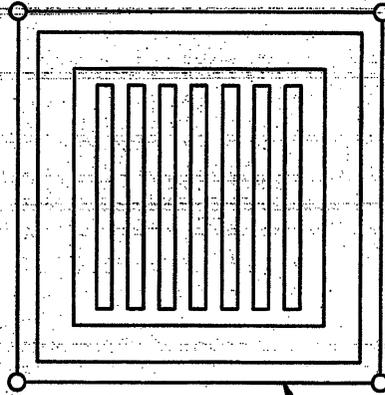


When and Where NOT to use it

- Filter fabric and straw bale inlet protection cannot be used for drain inlets that are paved because these designs require excavation and/or staking of materials.
- Block and gravel bag inlet protection is not recommended for continuous grade inlets due to concerns about damage from bypassed flow.

Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

Figures IP-1 through IP-4 provide a construction detail and maintenance requirements for each inlet protection design alternative.



FILTER FABRIC
(SEE FIG. SF-2 FOR
INSTALLATION
REQUIREMENTS)

FILTER FABRIC INLET PROTECTION

NTS

FILTER FABRIC INLET PROTECTION NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

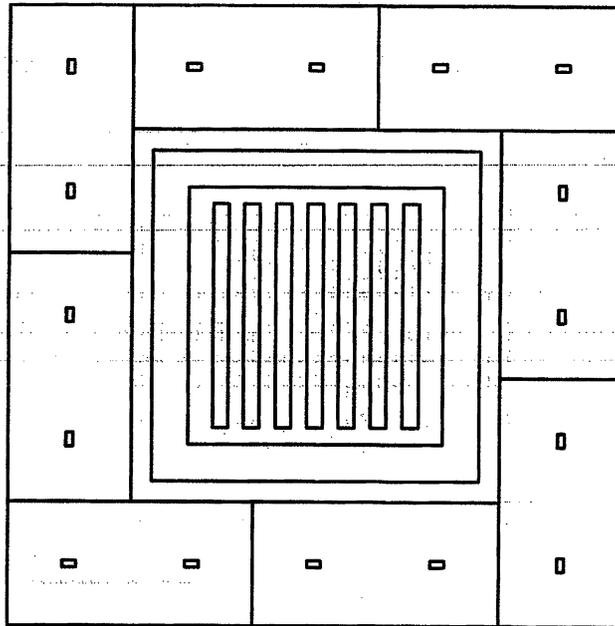
1. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF INLET.
2. SEE SILT FENCE FIGURE SF-2 FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
3. POSTS ARE TO BE PLACED AT EACH CORNER OF THE INLET AND AROUND THE EDGES AT A MAXIMUM SPACING OF 3 FEET.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT INLET PROTECTION IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS NO RAINFALL.
2. DAMAGED, COLLAPSED, UNENTRENCHED OR INEFFECTIVE INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE PROMPTLY REPAIRED OR REPLACED.
3. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND FILTER FABRIC WHEN IT ACCUMULATES TO HALF THE EXPOSED GEOTEXTILE HEIGHT.
4. FILTER FABRIC PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER IS ATTAINED IN THE DRAINAGE AREA AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

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Figure IP-1
Filter Fabric Inlet Protection
Construction Detail and Maintenance
Requirements



STRAW BALE
(SEE FIG. SBB-2
FOR INSTALLATION
REQUIREMENTS)

STRAW BALE INLET PROTECTION

NTS

STRAW BALE INLET PROTECTION NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

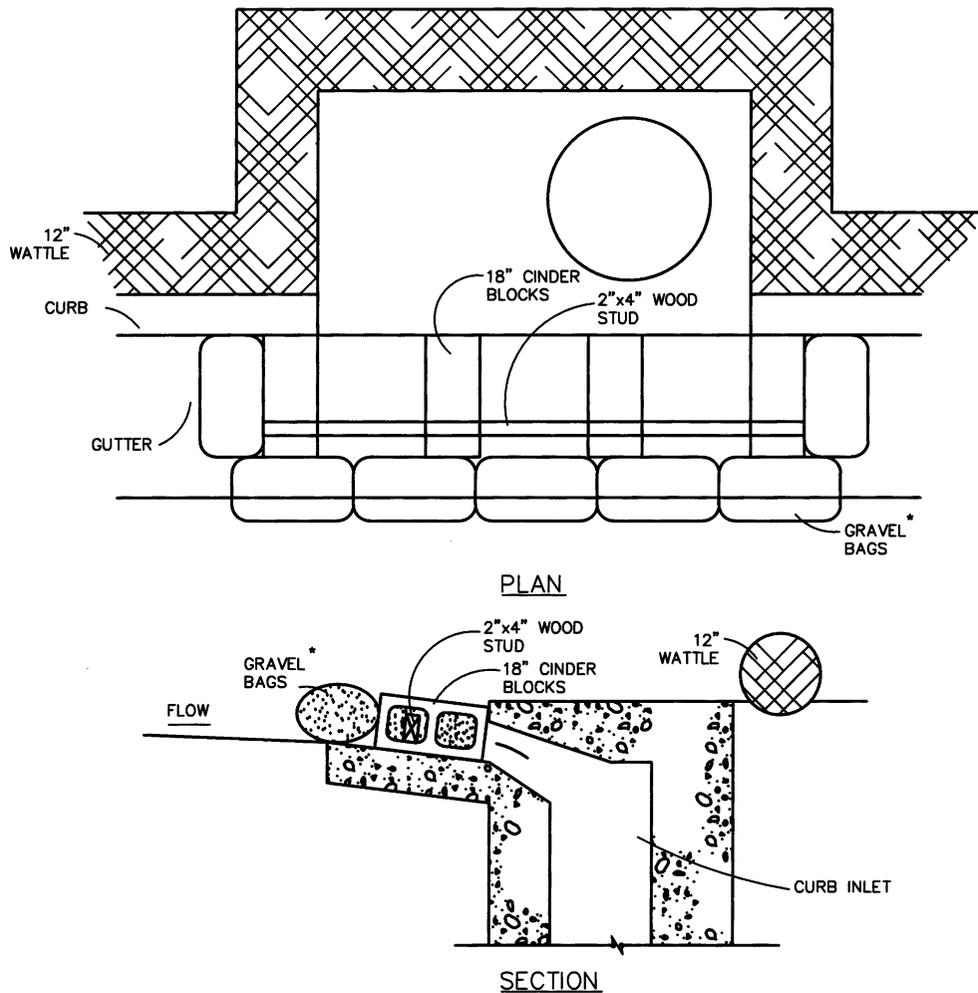
1. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF INLET.
2. BALES ARE TO BE PLACED IN A SINGLE ROW AROUND THE INLET WITH THE END OF THE BALES TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER.
3. SEE STRAW BALE BARRIER FIGURE SBB-2 FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT STRAW BALE INLET PROTECTION IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS NO RAINFALL.
2. DAMAGED OR INEFFECTIVE INLET PROTECTION SHALL PROMPTLY BE REPAIRED, REPLACING BALES IF NECESSARY, AND UNENTRENCHED BALES NEED TO BE REPAIRED WITH COMPACTED BACKFILL MATERIAL.
3. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND STRAW BALES WHEN IT ACCUMULATES TO APPROXIMATELY 1/3 THE HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER.
4. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER IS ATTAINED WITHIN THE DRAINAGE AREA AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

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Figure IP-2
Straw Bale Inlet Protection
Construction Detail and Maintenance
Requirements



MODIFIED BLOCK AND GRAVEL BAG* CURB INLET PROTECTION

NTS

BLOCK AND GRAVEL BAG* CURB INLET PROTECTION NOTES

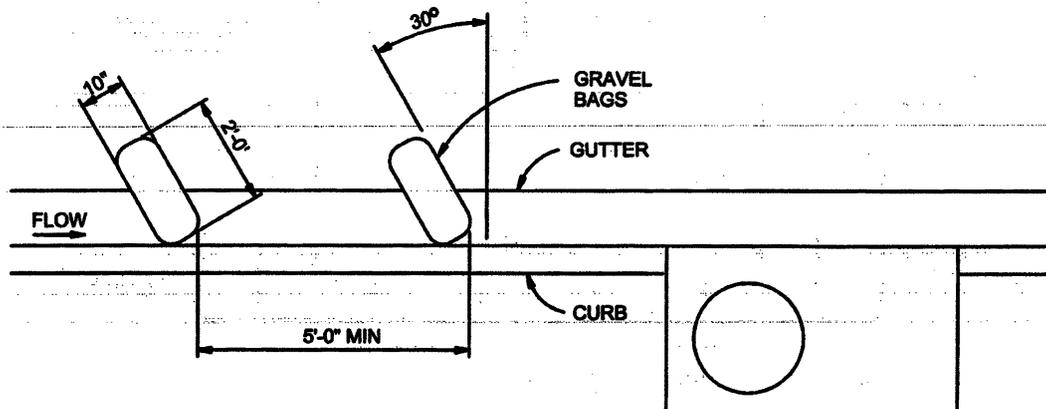
INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF INLET.
2. CONCRETE BLOCKS ARE TO BE LAID AT 2' SPACING ON THEIR SIDES WITH THE OPEN ENDS OF THE BLOCK FACING EACH OTHER.
3. IF MORE THAN ONE 2X4 IS REQUIRED, THEY NEED TO OVERLAP BY A MINIMUM OF 2'
4. GRAVEL BAGS ARE TO BE PLACED AROUND THE CONCRETE BLOCKS AND 2X4 TO CLOSELY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER SO THERE ARE NO GAPS.
5. GRAVEL BAGS ARE TO CONTAIN WASHED SAND OR GRAVEL APPROXIMATELY 3/4 INCH IN DIAMETER.
6. BAGS ARE TO BE MADE OF 1/4" INCH WIRE MESH (USED WITH GRAVEL ONLY) OR GEOTEXTILE.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT INLET PROTECTION IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS NO RAINFALL.
2. DAMAGED OR INEFFECTIVE INLET PROTECTION SHALL PROMPTLY BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED.
3. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN SEDIMENT HAS ACCUMULATED TO APPROXIMATELY 1/2 THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE TRAP.
4. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER IS ATTAINED WITHIN THE DRAINAGE AREA AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

* AN ALTERNATE 3/4" TO 1" GRAVEL FILTER OVER A WIRE SCREEN MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF GRAVEL BAGS. THE WIRE MESH SHALL EXTEND ABOVE THE TOP OF THE CONCRETE BLOCKS AND THE GRAVEL PLACED OVER THE WIRE SCREEN TO THE TOP OF THE CONCRETE BLOCKS.



CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION

NTS

CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF INLET.
2. SOCK IS TO BE MADE OF 1/4 INCH WIRE MESH (USED WITH GRAVEL ONLY) OR GEOTEXTILE.
3. WASHED SAND OR GRAVEL 3/4 INCH TO 4 INCHES IN DIAMETER IS PLACED INSIDE THE SOCK.
4. PLACEMENT OF THE SOCK IS TO BE 30 DEGREES FROM PERPENDICULAR IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF FLOW.
5. SOCKS ARE TO BE FLUSH WITH THE CURB AND SPACED AT A MINIMUM 5 FEET APART.
6. AT LEAST 2 CURB SOCKS IN SERIES IS REQUIRED.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT INLET PROTECTION IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS NO RAINFALL.
2. DAMAGED OR INEFFECTIVE INLET PROTECTION SHALL PROMPTLY BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED.
3. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND THE SOCK WHEN GUTTER WIDTH IS FILLED.
4. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER IS ATTAINED WITHIN THE DRAINAGE AREA AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

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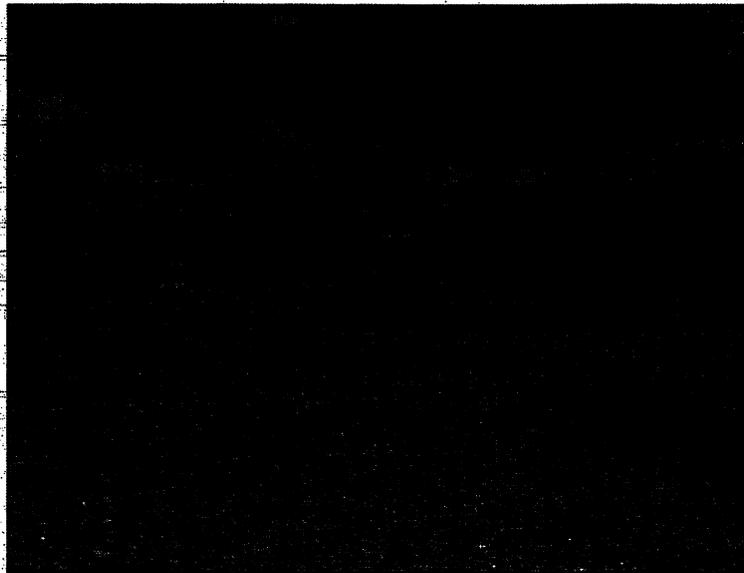
Figure IP-4
Curb Sock Inlet Protection
Construction Detail and Maintenance
Requirements

Mulching

What it is

Mulching is used to temporarily stabilize soils by securely applying materials such as grass, hay, woodchips or wood fibers to the soil's surface.

Mulching protects the soil from raindrop impact and reduces the velocity of overland runoff. Mulch also aids in the growth of temporary seeding by holding seeds and topsoil in place, retaining moisture, and insulating against extreme temperatures.



When and Where to use it

- All disturbed areas and stockpiles shall be mulched within 21 days after final grade is reached.
- Disturbed areas and stockpiles which are not at final grade but will remain dormant for longer than 30 days shall also be mulched within 21 days after interim grading.
- An area that is going to remain in an interim state for more than 60 days shall also be seeded.
- Mulching is always to be used when applying temporary or permanent seeding.
- Mulching is often used when temporary seeding cannot be used due to the season or climate.

When and Where NOT to use it

- In areas that will involve paving, building, or utility construction within 21 days after final grade is reached.

Application Techniques and Maintenance Requirements

Figure MU-1 provides application techniques and maintenance requirements for mulching.

MULCHING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE MULCHED WITHIN 21 DAYS AFTER FINAL GRADE AND SEEDING AREAS ARE TO BE MULCHED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER SEEDING.

2. MATERIAL USED FOR MULCH CAN BE CERTIFIED CLEAN, WEED- AND SEED-FREE LONG STEMMED FIELD OR MARSH HAY, OR STRAW OF OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT, RYE, OR TRITICALE CERTIFIED BY THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WEED FREE FORAGE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM.

3. HYDRAULIC MULCHING MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF VIRGIN WOOD FIBER MANUFACTURED FROM CLEAN WHOLE WOOD CHIPS. WOOD CHIPS CANNOT CONTAIN ANY GROWTH OR GERMINATION INHIBITORS OR BE PRODUCED FROM RECYCLED MATERIAL. GRAVEL CAN ALSO BE USED.

4. MULCH IS TO BE APPLIED EVENLY AT A RATE OF 2 TONS PER ACRE.

5. MULCH IS TO BE ANCHORED EITHER BY CRIMPING (TUCKING MULCH FIBERS 4 INCHES INTO THE SOIL), USING NETTING (USED ON SMALL AREAS WITH STEEP SLOPES), OR WITH A TACKIFIER.

6. HYDRAULIC MULCHING AND TACKIFIERS ARE NOT TO BE USED IN THE PRESENCE OF FREE SURFACE WATER.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

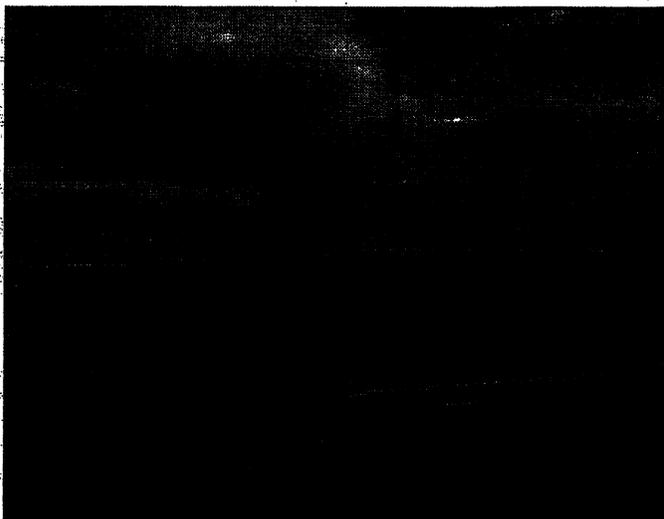
1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL MULCHED AREAS.

2. MULCH IS TO BE REPLACED IMMEDIATELY IN THOSE AREAS IT HAS BEEN REMOVED, AND IF NECESSARY THE AREA SHOULD BE RESEEDED.

Sediment Basin

What it is

A temporary sediment basin detains sediment-laden runoff long enough to allow much of the sediment to settle out. Sediment basins are constructed by excavation and/or by placing an earthen embankment across a low area or drainage swale. Basins can be designed to maintain a permanent pool or to drain completely dry through a controlled outlet structure.

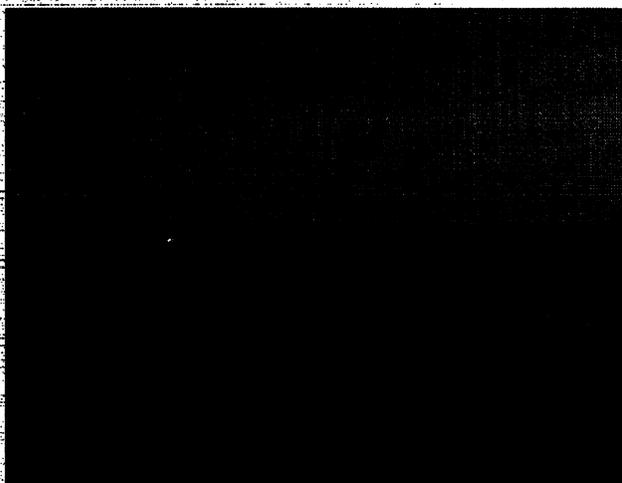


When and Where to use it

- Required in disturbed areas draining more than one acre.
- Where there is sufficient space and appropriate topography.
- In areas that allow access for maintenance and sediment removal.
- Positioned so that it captures sediment from the entire upstream disturbed area.
- Where a permanent detention basin is planned for the site.

When and Where NOT to use it

- Sediment basins are not to be installed in active streams.

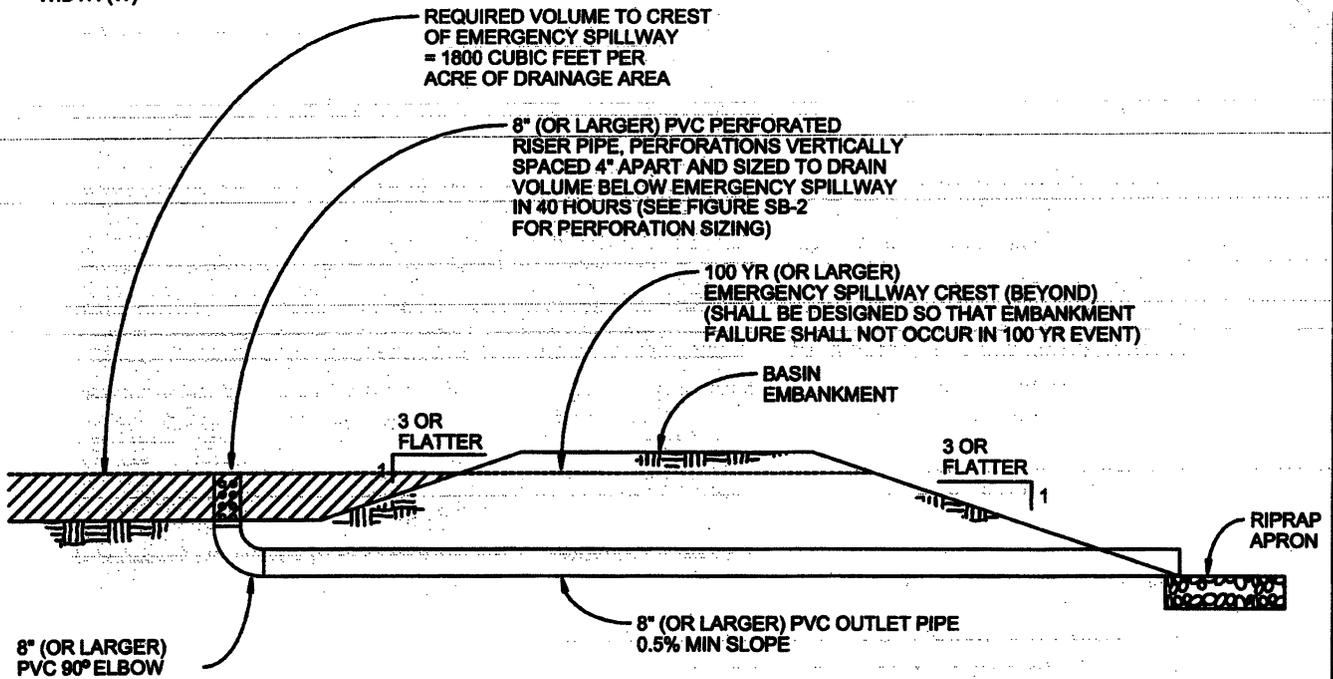


This low area will provide for some removal of sediment; however, it lacks a designed outlet structure.

Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

Figure SB-1 provides a construction detail and maintenance requirements for a sediment basin.

BASIN GEOMETRY:
 LENGTH (L) ≥ 2
 WIDTH (W)



SEDIMENT BASIN
 NTS

SEDIMENT BASIN NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE INSTALLED BEFORE ANY CLEARING AND/OR GRADING IS UNDERTAKEN.
2. THE AREA UNDER WHICH THE EMBANKMENT IS TO BE INSTALLED SHALL BE CLEARED, GRUBBED, AND STRIPPED OF ALL VEGETATION AND ROOT MAT.
3. THE OUTLET OF THE BASIN SHALL BE DESIGNED TO DRAIN ITS VOLUME IN 40 HOURS.
4. THE OUTLET IS TO BE LOCATED AT THE FURTHEST DISTANCE FROM THE INLET OF THE BASIN. BAFFLES MAY BE NEEDED TO INCREASE THE FLOW LENGTH AND SETTLING TIME.
5. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL WITH A MINIMUM OF 15% PASSING A #200 SIEVE. EXCAVATED SOIL CAN BE USED IF IT MEETS THIS REQUIREMENT.
6. EMBANKMENT IS TO BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 90% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY AND WITHIN 2% OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT ACCORDING TO ASTM D 898.
7. WHEN A BASIN IS INSTALLED NEAR A RESIDENTIAL AREA, FOR SAFETY REASONS, A SIGN SHALL BE POSTED AND THE AREA SECURED WITH A FENCE.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SEDIMENT BASINS AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS NO RAINFALL.
2. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE CLEANED OUT BEFORE SEDIMENT HAS FILLED HALF THE VOLUME OF THE BASIN.
3. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL REMAIN OPERATIONAL AND PROPERLY MAINTAINED UNTIL THE SITE AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER AND/OR OTHER PERMANENT STRUCTURE AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

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Figure SB-1
 Sediment Basin
 Construction Detail and Maintenance
 Requirements

Required Area per Row (in²)

		Depth at Outlet (ft)							
		1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
Design Volume (acre-ft)	2	15.04	7.71	5.10	3.76	2.95	2.41	2.02	1.73
	1	7.52	3.86	2.55	1.88	1.48	1.21	1.01	0.87
	0.6	4.51	2.31	1.53	1.13	0.89	0.72	0.61	0.52
	0.4	3.01	1.54	1.02	0.75	0.59	0.48	0.40	0.35
	0.2	1.50	0.77	0.51	0.38	0.30	0.24	0.20	0.17
	0.1	0.75	0.39	0.26	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.09
	0.06	0.45	0.23	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05
	0.04	0.30	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03
	0.02	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

TABLE SB-1

Circular Perforation Sizing

Hole Diameter (in)	Hole Diameter (in)	Area per Row (in ²)		
		n = 1	n = 2	n = 3
1/4	0.250	0.05	0.10	0.15
5/16	0.313	0.08	0.15	0.23
3/8	0.375	0.11	0.22	0.33
7/16	0.438	0.15	0.30	0.45
1/2	0.500	0.20	0.39	0.59
9/16	0.563	0.25	0.50	0.75
5/8	0.625	0.31	0.61	0.92
11/16	0.688	0.37	0.74	1.11
3/4	0.750	0.44	0.88	1.33
7/8	0.875	0.60	1.20	1.80
1	1.000	0.79	1.57	2.36
1-1/8	1.125	0.99	1.99	2.98
1-1/4	1.250	1.23	2.45	3.68
1-3/8	1.375	1.48	2.97	4.45
1-1/2	1.500	1.77	3.53	5.30
1-5/8	1.625	2.07	4.15	6.22
1-3/4	1.750	2.41	4.81	7.22
1-7/8	1.875	2.76	5.52	8.28
2	2.000	3.14	6.28	9.42
n = Number of columns of perforations.				
Minimum steel plate thickness		1/4"	5/16"	3/8"

TABLE SB-2

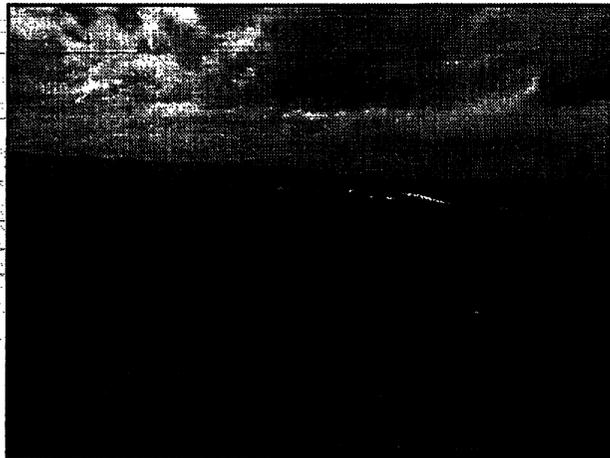
City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure SB-2
Outlet Sizing
Application Techniques and Maintenance
Requirements

Silt Fence

What it is

A silt fence is a temporary sediment barrier constructed of filter fabric stretched across supporting posts. The bottom edge of the fabric is entrenched and covered with backfill.



When and Where to use it

- On the down gradient perimeters of a construction site.
- On a contour to control overland sheet flow.
- At the top or toe of a steep slope.
- As a form of inlet protection (see inlet protection factsheet).

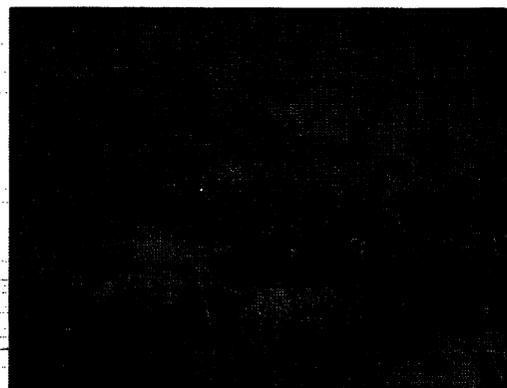
Figure SF-1 depicts five cases where the use of silt fence is appropriate.

When and Where NOT to use it

- In areas of concentrated flows such as in ditches, swales or channels that drain areas greater than 1.0 acre.
- At the top of a slope or at high points which do not receive any drainage flows.



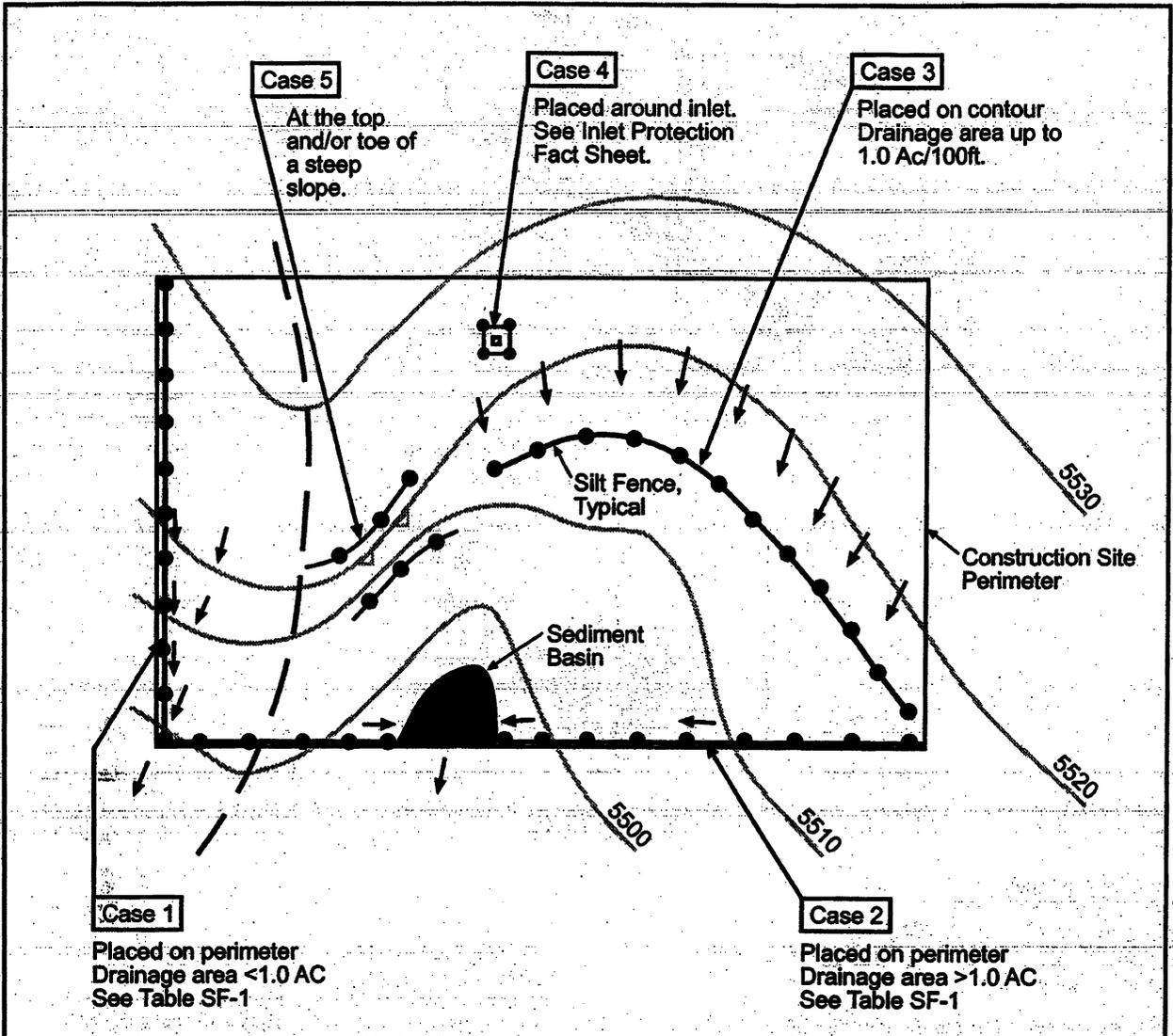
This photo reveals a silt fence that has become unentrenched because it was not securely installed.



This photo illustrates what will happen to a silt fence if it is installed in an area of concentrated flow.

Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

Figure SF-2 provides a construction detail and maintenance requirements for a silt fence.



Case 1
Placed on perimeter
Drainage area < 1.0 AC
See Table SF-1

Case 2
Placed on perimeter
Drainage area > 1.0 AC
See Table SF-1

Case 5
At the top
and/or toe of
a steep
slope.

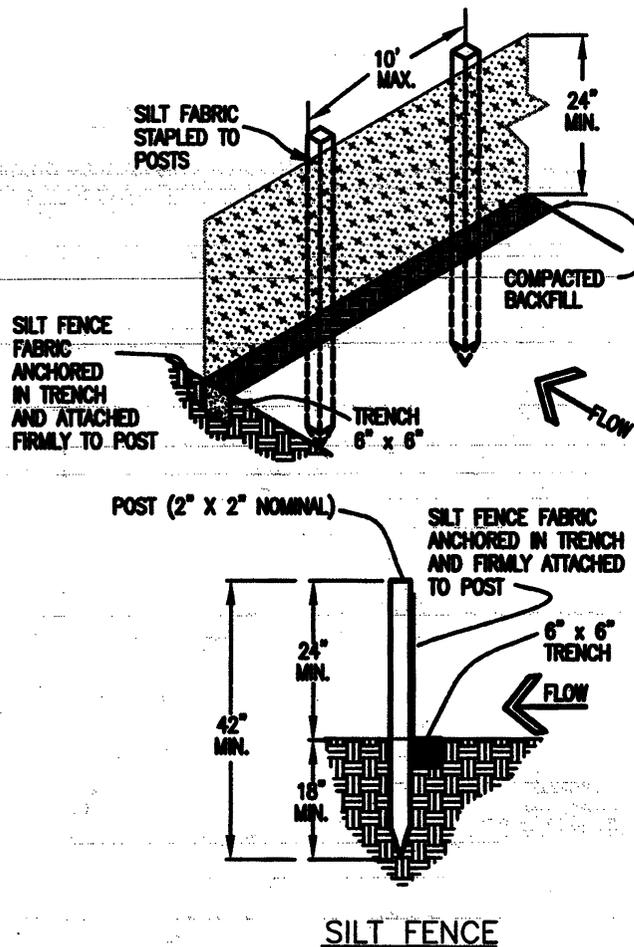
Case 4
Placed around inlet.
See Inlet Protection
Fact Sheet.

Case 3
Placed on contour
Drainage area up to
1.0 Ac/100ft.

Table SF-1

Silt Fence Used as Perimeter Control	Case 1:		Case 2 DA > 1.0 AC
	DA < 0.25 AC	0.25 < DA < 1 AC	
Continuous Grade	OK ⁽¹⁾	OK ⁽¹⁾	OK ⁽¹⁾
Area of Concentrated Flow	OK	NO ⁽²⁾	NO ⁽³⁾

(1) Temporary Swale or Straw Bale Barrier may be used as alternative to a Silt Fence.
 (2) Check Dam may also be used as alternative to Silt Fence at low point.
 (3) Sediment Basin is required for concentrated flow from drainage areas > 1.0 AC.



SILT FENCE NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. SILT FENCES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
2. WHEN JOINTS ARE NECESSARY, SILT FENCE GEOTEXTILE SHALL BE SPLICED TOGETHER ONLY AT SUPPORT POST AND SECURELY SEALED.
3. METAL POSTS SHALL BE "STUDDED TEE" OR "U" TYPE WITH MINIMUM WEIGHT OF 1.33 POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT. WOOD POSTS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM DIAMETER OR CROSS SECTION DIMENSION OF 2 INCHES.
4. THE FILTER MATERIAL SHALL BE FASTENED SECURELY TO METAL OR WOOD POSTS USING WIRE TIES, OR TO WOOD POSTS WITH 3/4" LONG #9 HEAVY-DUTY STAPLES. THE SILT FENCE GEOTEXTILE SHALL NOT BE STAPLED TO EXISTING TREES.
5. WHILE NOT REQUIRED, WIRE MESH FENCE MAY BE USED TO SUPPORT THE GEOTEXTILE. WIRE FENCE SHALL BE FASTENED SECURELY TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF THE POSTS USING HEAVY-DUTY WIRE STAPLES AT LEAST 3/4" LONG, TIE WIRES OR HOG RINGS. THE WIRE SHALL EXTEND INTO THE TRENCH A MINIMUM OF 6" AND SHALL NOT EXTEND MORE THAN 3' ABOVE THE ORIGINAL GROUND SURFACE.

6. ALONG THE TOE OF FILLS, INSTALL THE SILT FENCE ALONG A LEVEL CONTOUR AND PROVIDE AN AREA BEHIND THE FENCE FOR RUNOFF TO POND AND SEDIMENT TO SETTLE. A MINIMUM DISTANCE OF 5 FEET FROM THE TOE OF THE FILL IS RECOMMENDED.

7. THE HEIGHT OF THE SILT FENCE FROM THE GROUND SURFACE SHALL BE MINIMUM OF 24 INCHES AND SHALL NOT EXCEED 36 INCHES; HIGHER FENCES MAY INPOUND VOLUMES OF WATER SUFFICIENT TO CAUSE FAILURE OF THE STRUCTURE.

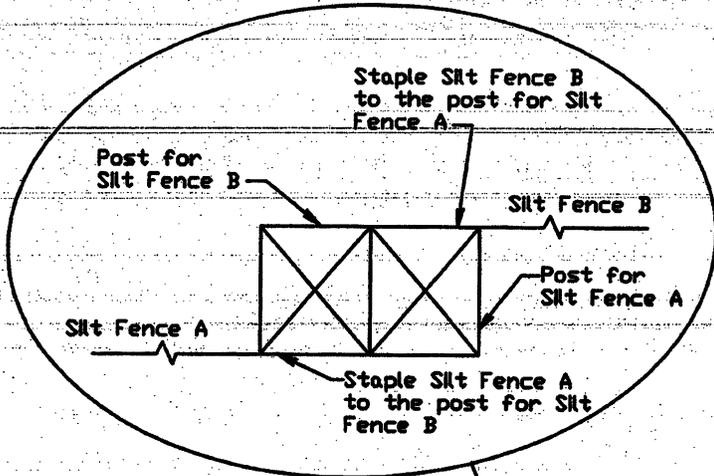
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SILT FENCES IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS OF NO RAINFALL. DAMAGED, COLLAPSED, UNENTRENCHED OR INEFFECTIVE SILT FENCES SHALL BE PROMPTLY REPAIRED OR REPLACED.
2. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND SILT FENCE WHEN IT ACCUMULATES TO HALF THE EXPOSED GEOTEXTILE HEIGHT.
3. SILT FENCES SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER IS ATTAINED AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

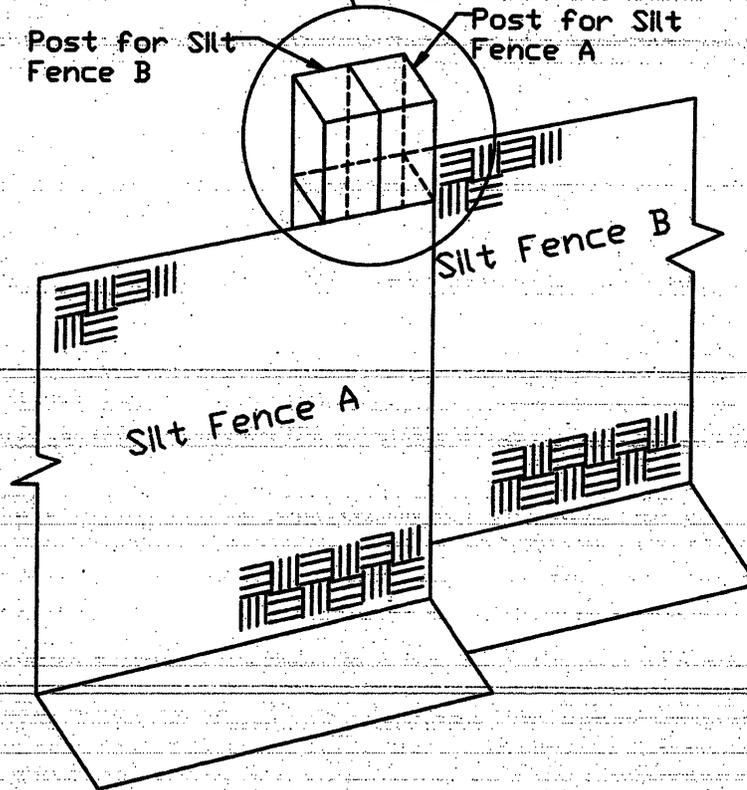
City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure SF-2
Silt Fence
Construction Detail and Maintenance
Requirements

Top View of Silt Fence Posts Detail



Refer to 'Top View of Silt Fence Posts Detail'



Straw Bale Barriers

What it is

A straw bale barrier is a temporary sediment barrier consisting of a row of entrenched and anchored straw bales used to retain sediment from runoff in small drainage areas of disturbed soil.



When and Where to use it

- At the base of a slope.
- On the down gradient perimeters of a construction site.
- On a contour to control overland sheet flow.
- As a form of check dam (see check dam factsheet).
- As a form of inlet protection (see inlet protection factsheet).

Figure SBB-1 depicts six cases where the use of Straw Bale Barriers is appropriate.

When and Where NOT to use it

- In areas of concentrated flows such as in ditches, swales, or channels that drain areas greater than 1.0 acre (unless used as a form of check dam).
- At the top of a slope or at high points which do not receive any drainage flows.



This straw bale barrier was not installed properly because runoff is able to flow around the barrier.

Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

Figure SBB-2 provides a construction detail and maintenance requirements for a straw bale barrier.

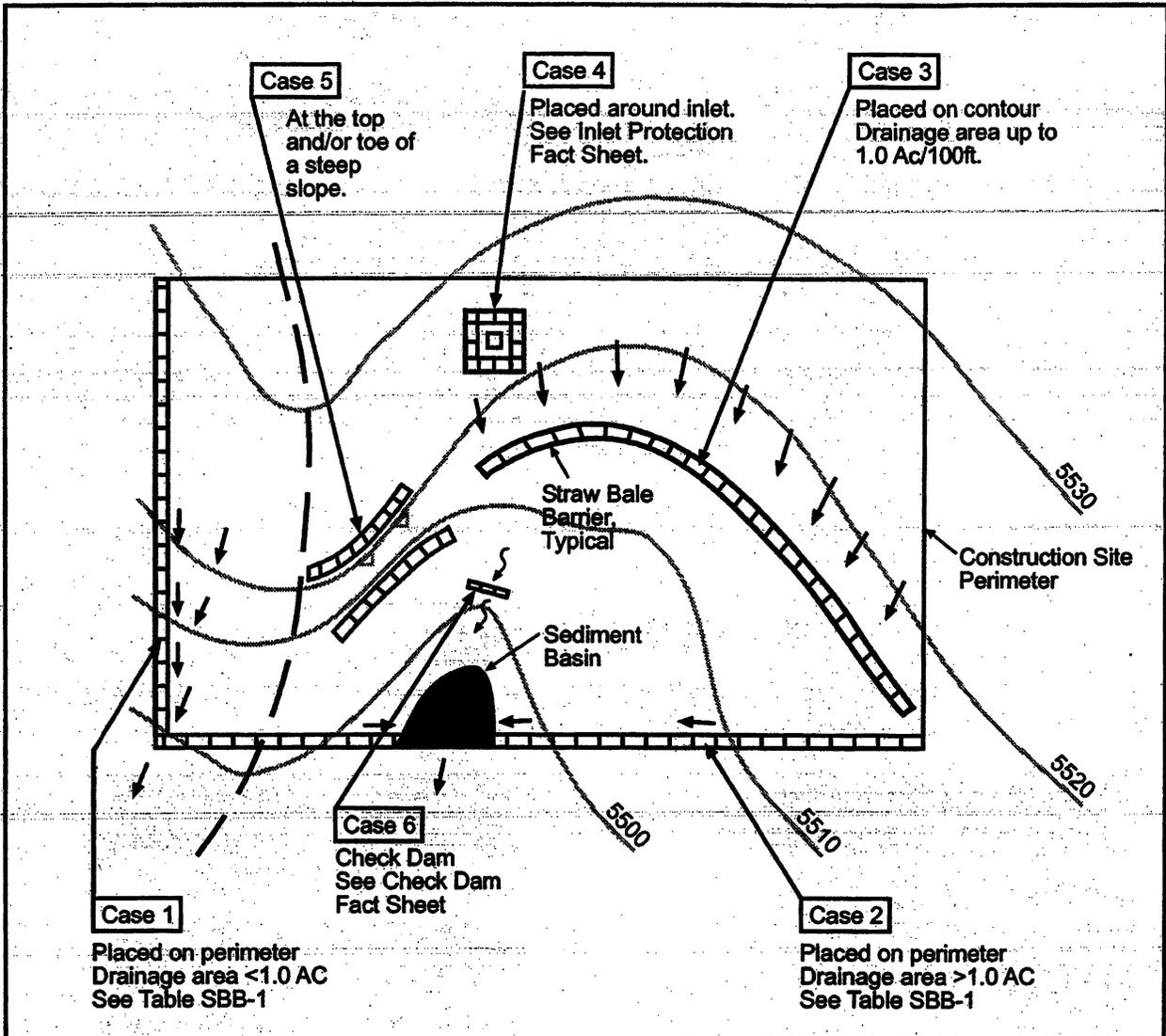


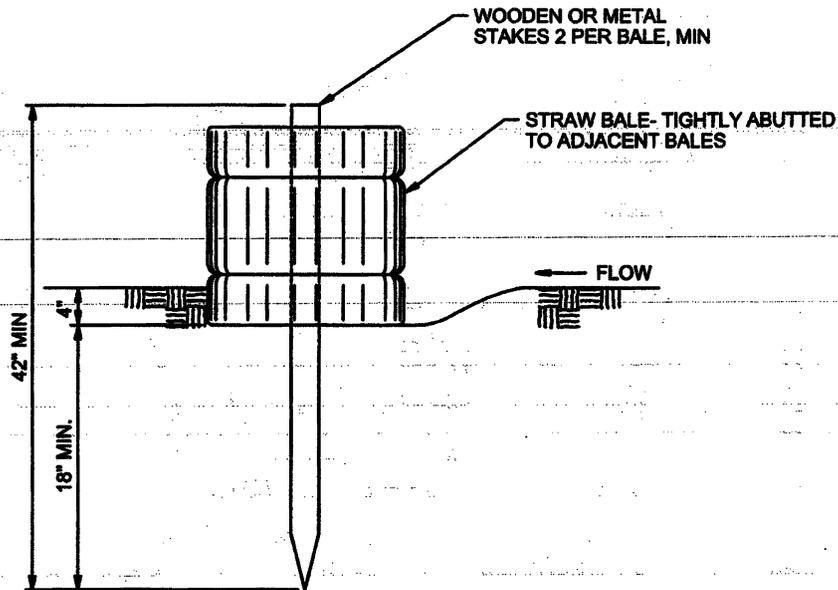
Table SBB-1

Straw Bale Barrier Used as Perimeter Control	Case 1 DA < 1.0 AC	Case 2 DA > 1.0 AC
Continuous Grade	OK ⁽¹⁾	OK ⁽¹⁾
Area of Concentrated Flow	OK ⁽²⁾	NO ⁽³⁾

- (1) Temporary Swale or Silt Fence may be used as alternative to a Straw Bale Barrier.
- (2) Straw Bale Check Dam may be used at low points.
- (3) Sediment Basin is required for concentrated flow from drainage areas > 1.0 AC.

City of Colorado Springs
Storm Water Quality

Figure SBB-1
Straw Bale Barrier
Application Examples



STRAW BALE BARRIER

NTS

STRAW BALE BARRIER NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. STRAW BALE BARRIERS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
2. BALES SHALL CONSIST OF APPROXIMATELY 4 CUBIC FEET OF CERTIFIED WEED FREE HAY OR STRAW AND WEIGH NOT LESS THAN 35 POUNDS.
3. BALES ARE TO BE PLACED IN A SINGLE ROW WITH THE END OF THE BALES TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER.
4. EACH BALE IS TO BE SECURELY ANCHORED WITH AT LEAST TWO STAKES AND THE FIRST STAKE IS TO BE DRIVEN TOWARD THE PREVIOUSLY LAID BALE TO FORCE THE BALES TOGETHER.
5. STAKES ARE TO BE A MINIMUM OF 42 INCHES LONG. METAL STAKES SHALL BE STANDARD "T" OR "U" TYPE WITH MINIMUM WEIGHT OF 1.33 POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT. WOOD STAKES SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM DIAMETER OR CROSS SECTION DIMENSION OF 2 INCHES.
6. BALES ARE TO BE BOUND WITH EITHER WIRE OR STRING AND ORIENTED SUCH THAT THE BINDINGS ARE AROUND THE SIDES AND NOT ALONG THE TOPS AND BOTTOMS OF THE BALE.
7. GAPS BETWEEN BALES ARE TO BE CHINKED (FILLED BY WEDGING) WITH STRAW OR THE SAME MATERIAL OF THE BALE.
8. END BALES ARE TO EXTEND UPSLOPE SO THE TRAPPED RUNOFF CANNOT FLOW AROUND THE ENDS OF THE BARRIER.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT STRAW BALE BARRIERS IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS NO RAINFALL.
2. DAMAGED OR INEFFECTIVE BARRIERS SHALL PROMPTLY BE REPAIRED. REPLACING BALES IF NECESSARY, AND UNENTRENCHED BALES NEED TO BE REPAIRED WITH COMPACTED BACKFILL MATERIAL.
3. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND STRAW BALE BARRIERS WHEN IT ACCUMULATES TO APPROXIMATELY 1/2 THE HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER.
4. STRAW BALE BARRIERS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER IS ATTAINED AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure-SBB-2
Straw Bale Barrier
Construction Detail and Maintenance
Requirements

Street Wash Water Associated with Construction Activities

The CDPS Municipal Stormwater Discharge Permit for the City of Colorado Springs calls for the development and implementation of best management practices to minimize the impacts from street wash water associated with construction activities. The proposed best management practices (BMPs) are listed below. The permit allows these discharges into State Waters without obtaining a permit providing BMPs are maintained.

Activity

During construction, it is not uncommon for dirt to accumulate on roadways in the construction site and adjacent to the site. This occurs when BMPs have not been implemented on the site or from the vehicles tracking materials around the site. If the sediment is not removed from the roadways, it will be washed into the storm sewer or other drainage facilities during the next storm event. Therefore, it is necessary to clean the roadways within or adjacent to a construction site on a regular basis. There are several methods for doing this, which include sweeping the streets, scraping the streets and using water to wash down the street. The practice of washing with water, while not encouraged, may be necessary in some cases.

Areas of Concern

The concern with construction street sweeping is that the water will carry sediment into the storm sewer and then into State Waters. The sediment can have a negative impact on the aquatic life in the stream.

While the water used to clean the street may be potable in some cases, it is believed that the act of spraying the water would dissipate the chlorine.

BMPs

1. Prior to washing the street with water, efforts will first be made to scrape and sweep the dirt off the roadways. Scraped or swept material will not be deposited in the storm sewer or other drainage facility.
2. Inlet protection or other BMPs will be in place prior to the washing of the streets. Materials collected by the BMP will be removed and will not be disposed of in a manner that would result in it entering the storm sewer or other drainage system.
3. Where practical, high-pressure wash systems will be used on the hard to remove spots. Washing the entire area with a fire hose will be avoided wherever possible. Water will only be used as needed.

Surface Roughening

What it is

Surface roughening is a temporary erosion control practice where the soil surface is roughened by the creation of grooves, depressions, or steps that run parallel to the contour of the land.

When and Where to use it

- Surface roughening is appropriate for all slopes and should be performed immediately after rough grades have been established in an area.
- Surface roughening can also be used to help establish vegetative cover by reducing runoff velocity and giving seed an opportunity to take hold and grow.
- Surface roughening can be used in combination with other erosion control measures such as mulching and seeding.

When and Where NOT to use it

- Slopes that are not smooth-graded and are left sufficiently rough after final grading do not need further roughening to control erosion.
- Surface roughening alone is not sufficient to stabilize a slope for long periods of times, further stabilization measures should be implemented within two weeks of grading.
- Extremely sandy or rocky soils are not well suited for surface roughening.

Application Techniques and Maintenance Requirements

Figure SR-1 provides application techniques and maintenance requirements for surface roughening.

SURFACE ROUGHENING NOTES

APPLICATION TECHNIQUES

- 1. STAIR STEP GRADING – USED ON SLOPES WITH GRADIENTS BETWEEN 3:1 AND 2:1 AND FOR SOIL CONTAINING A LARGE AMOUNT OF SMALL ROCKS. STAIRS ARE TO BE WIDE ENOUGH TO WORK WITH STANDARD EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT.**
- 2. GROOVE CUTTING – USED ON SLOPES WITH GRADIENTS BETWEEN 3:1 AND 2:1. GROOVES ARE TO BE AT LEAST 3 INCHES DEEP AND NO MORE THAN 15 INCHES APART.**
- 3. TRACKING – USED ON SOILS WITH HIGHER SAND CONTENT DUE TO COMPACTION BY HEAVY MACHINERY.**

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL SURFACE ROUGHENED AREAS.**
- 2. SURFACE ROUGHENING IS TO BE REPEATED AS OFTEN AS NECESSARY.**
- 3. VEHICLES OR EQUIPMENT IS NOT TO BE DRIVEN OVER AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN ROUGHENED.**
- 4. AS SURFACE ROUGHENING IS ONLY A TEMPORARY CONTROL, ADDITIONAL TREATMENTS MAY BE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE SOIL SURFACE IN A ROUGHENED CONDITION.**

Temporary Seeding

What it is

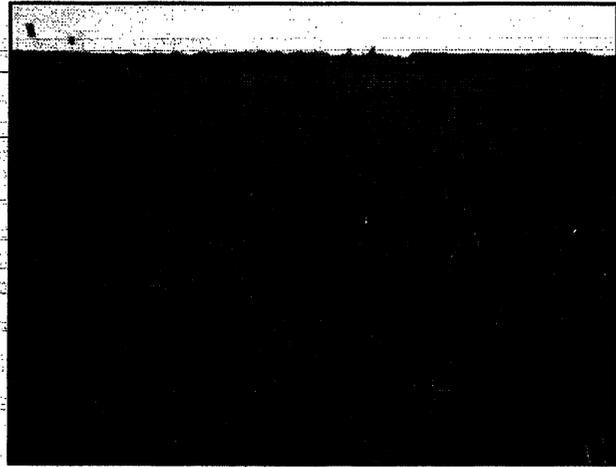
Temporary seeding is the use of quickly germinating vegetative cover on disturbed areas to stabilize soils and control erosion.

When and Where to use it

- On any disturbed areas that are to remain in an interim state for more than 60 days, but less than one year.

When and Where NOT to use it

- Temporary seeding shall not be used in areas that receive construction traffic; granular material shall be used to stabilize high traffic areas (see Vehicle Tracking Fact Sheet).
- Temporary seeding is not to be used on disturbed areas left in an interim state for more than 1 year. Permanent seeding is then required.



Application Techniques and Maintenance Requirements

Figure TS-1 provides application techniques and maintenance requirements for temporary seeding.

RECOMMENDED ANNUAL GRASSES

SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	GROWTH SEASON	SEEDING DATE	POUNDS OF PURE LIVE SEED (PLS) (PLS/ACRE)	PLANTING DEPTH (INCHES)
1. OATS	COOL	MARCH 16 - APRIL 30	35-50	1-2
2. SPRING WHEAT	COOL	MARCH 16 - APRIL 30	25-35	1-2
3. SPRING BARLEY	COOL	MARCH 16 - APRIL 30	25-35	1-2
4. ANNUAL RYEGRASS	COOL	MARCH 16 - JUNE 30	10-15	1/2
5. MILLET	WARM	MAY 16 - JULY 15	3-15	1/2-3/4
6. SUDANGRASS	WARM	MAY 16 - JULY 15	5-10	1/2-3/4
7. SORGHUM	WARM	MAY 16 - JULY 15	5-10	1/2-3/4
8. WINTER WHEAT	COOL	SEPTEMBER 1 - 30	20-35	1-2
9. WINTER BARLEY	COOL	SEPTEMBER 1 - 30	20-35	1-2
10. WINTER RYE	COOL	SEPTEMBER 1 - 30	20-35	1-2
11. TRITICALE	COOL	SEPTEMBER 1 - 30	25-40	1-2

THIS TABLE WAS TAKEN FROM UDFCD FOR RECOMMENDED ANNUAL GRASSES FOR THE DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA. THIS TABLE MAY BE USED UNLESS A SITE-SPECIFIC SEED MIX IS REQUESTED AND APPROVED.

TABLE TS-1

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. DISTURBED AREAS ARE TO BE SEEDED WITHIN 21 DAYS AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY OR GRADING ENDS IF SEASON ALLOWS.
2. IF NECESSARY, SOIL IS TO BE CONDITIONED FOR PLANT GROWTH BY APPLYING TOPSOIL, FERTILIZER, OR LIME.
3. SOIL IS TO BE TILLED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO APPLYING SEEDS. COMPACT SOILS ESPECIALLY NEED TO BE LOOSENEED.
4. SEEDBED DEPTH IS TO BE 4 INCHES FOR SLOPES FLATTER THAN 2:1, AND 1 INCH FOR SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2:1.
5. ANNUAL GRASSES LISTED IN TABLE TS-1 ARE TO BE USED FOR TEMPORARY SEEDING. SEED MIXES ARE NOT TO CONTAIN ANY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS INCLUDING RUSSIAN OR CANADIAN THISTLE, KNAPWEED, PURPLE LOOSESTRIPE, EUROPEAN BINDWEED, JOHNSON GRASS, AND LEAFY SPURGE.
6. TABLE TS-1 ALSO PROVIDES REQUIREMENTS FOR SEEDING RATES, SEEDING DATES, AND PLANTING DEPTHS FOR THE APPROVED TYPES OF ANNUAL GRASSES.
7. SEEDING IS TO BE APPLIED USING MECHANICAL TYPE DRILLS EXCEPT WHERE SLOPES ARE STEEP OR ACCESS IS LIMITED THEN HYDRAULIC SEEDING MAY BE USED.
8. ALL SEEDED AREAS ARE TO BE MULCHED (SEE FACTSHEET ON MULCHING).
9. IF HYDRAULIC SEEDING IS USED THEN HYDRAULIC MULCHING SHALL BE DONE SEPARATELY TO AVOID SEEDS BECOMING ENCAPSULATED IN THE MULCH.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL SEEDED AREAS TO ENSURE GROWTH.
2. AREAS WHERE GROWTH IS NOT OCCURRING QUICKLY OR THE MULCH HAS BEEN REMOVED SHALL BE RE-SEEDED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND RE-MULCHED IF NEEDED.
3. SEEDED AREAS ARE NOT TO BE DRIVEN OVER WITH CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT OR VEHICLES.

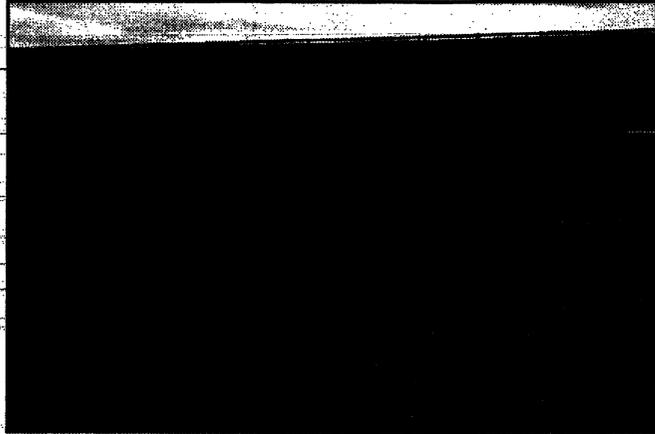
City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure TS-1
Temporary Seeding
Construction Detail and Maintenance
Requirements

Temporary Swale

What it is

A temporary swale is an earth channel used to convey runoff. A temporary swale can be excavated or formed upslope from an earthen berm, and may be lined or unlined.



When and Where to use it

- At the top of a slope to divert upland runoff away from the slope face.
- At the bottom of a slope to convey sediment-laden runoff to a sediment-trapping device such as a sediment basin.
- Along the perimeter of the construction site to keep runoff from leaving the site.

Figure TSW-1 illustrates cases where temporary swales are most effective.

When and Where NOT to use it

- Where longitudinal slope exceeds 10 percent (lining is required where longitudinal slope exceeds 2 percent).
- In areas where concentrated flow will overtop the swale transversely.

Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

Figure TSW-2 provides a construction detail and maintenance requirements for a temporary swale. Figure TSW-3 provides a construction detail and maintenance requirements for swale linings.

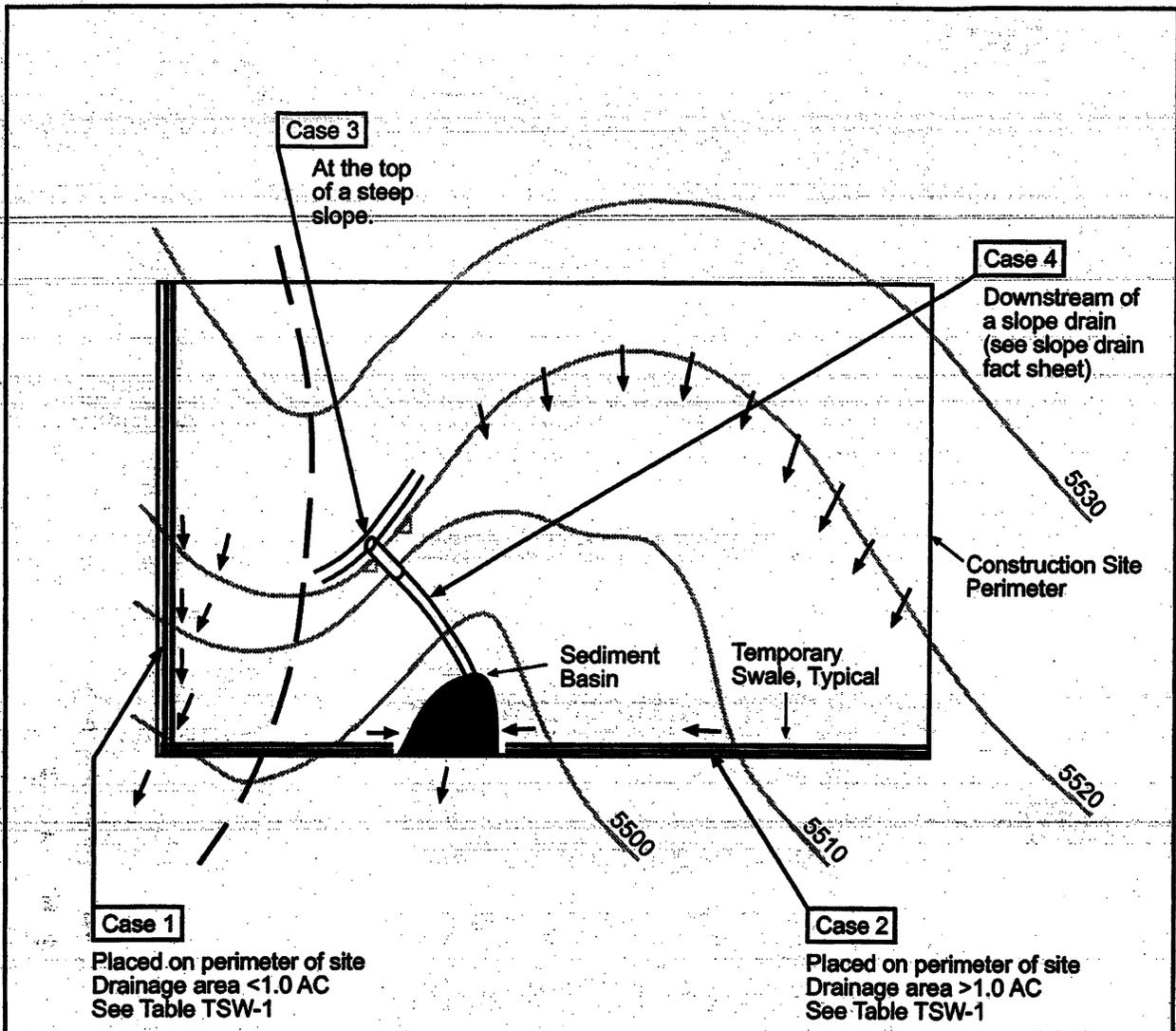
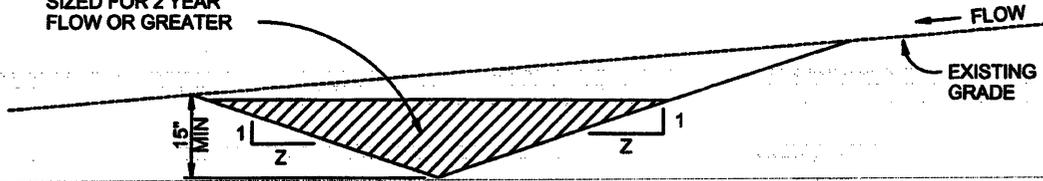


Table TSW-1

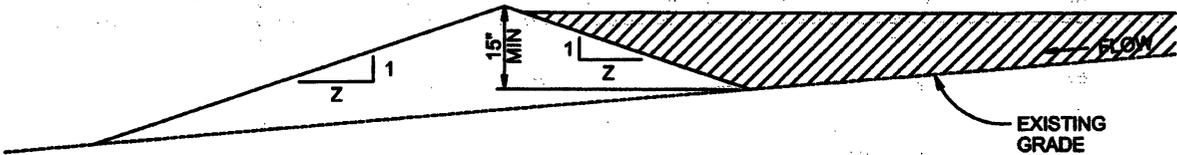
Temporary Swale Used as Perimeter Control	Case 1 DA < 1.0 AC	Case 2 DA > 1.0 AC
Continuous Grade	OK ⁽¹⁾	OK ⁽¹⁾
Area of Concentrated Flow	NO ⁽³⁾	NO ⁽²⁾

(1) Silt Fence or Straw Bale Barrier may be used as alternative to a Temporary Swale.
 (2) With Temporary Swales Sediment Basin is required for concentrated flow from drainage areas > 1.0 AC.
 (3) Check Dam is required at concentrated flow for drainage areas > 1.0 acres.

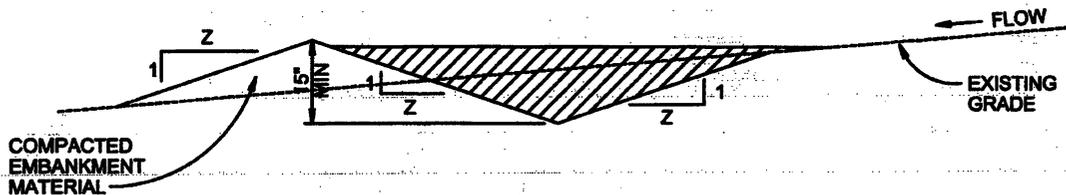
CONVEYANCE
SIZED FOR 2 YEAR
FLOW OR GREATER



A. EXCAVATED SWALE



B. SWALE FORMED BY BERM



C. SWALE FORMED BY CUT AND FILL

TEMPORARY SWALE

NTS

TEMPORARY SWALE NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

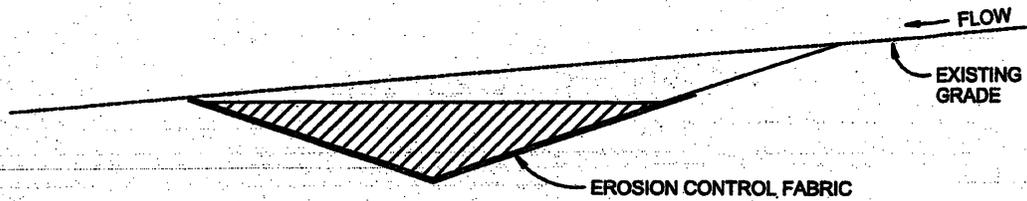
1. TEMPORARY SWALES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
2. THE AREA UNDER WHICH THE EMBANKMENT IS TO BE INSTALLED SHALL BE CLEARED, GRUBBED, AND STRIPPED OF ALL VEGETATION AND ROOT MAT.
3. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL WITH A MINIMUM OF 15% PASSING A #200 SIEVE. EXCAVATED SOIL CAN BE USED IF IT MEETS THIS REQUIREMENT.
4. EMBANKMENT IS TO BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 90% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY AND WITHIN 2% OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT ACCORDING TO ASTM D 698.
5. SWALES WITH SLOPE \geq 2% SHALL BE LINED, SEE FIGURE TSW-3.
6. SWALES ARE TO DRAIN INTO A SEDIMENT BASIN OR OTHER STABILIZED OUTLET.
7. Z SHALL BE 3 OR GREATER.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SWALES AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS OF NO RAINFALL.
2. SWALES SHALL BE ROUTINELY CLEARED OF ANY DEBRIS OR ACCUMULATION OF SEDIMENT.
3. ERODED SLOPES OR DAMAGED LININGS SHALL IMMEDIATELY BE REPAIRED.
4. TEMPORARY SWALES SHALL REMAIN OPERATIONAL AND PROPERLY MAINTAINED UNTIL THE SITE AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER AND/OR OTHER PERMANENT STRUCTURE AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

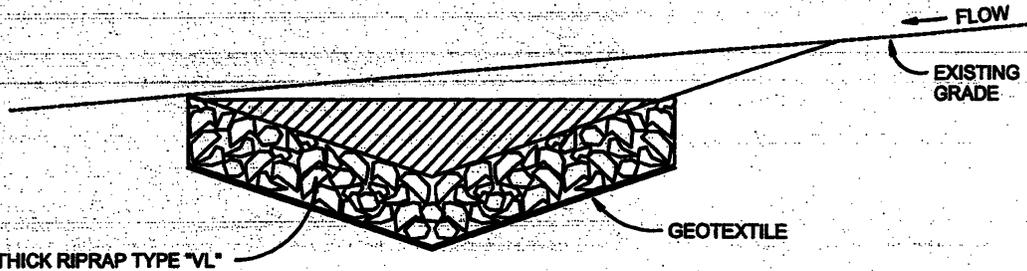
City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure TSW-2
Temporary Swale
Construction Detail and Maintenance
Requirements



A. EROSION CONTROL FABRIC

2% SLOPE < 5% AND VELOCITY < 8 FPS



B. RIPRAP

SLOPE > 5% OR VELOCITY > 8 FPS

SWALE LINING

NTS

SWALE LINING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. REFER TO THE EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS FACTSHEET FOR PROPER INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL FABRIC LINING.
2. SWALES WITH EASILY ERODIBLE SOILS AND SLOPES LESS THAN 2%, SHALL BE LINED WITH EROSION CONTROL FABRIC.
3. VELOCITIES FOR EROSION CONTROL FABRICS SHALL NOT EXCEED 8 FPS. SWALES WITH VELOCITIES GREATER THAN 8 FPS SHALL BE LINED WITH RIP RAP.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SWALE LININGS AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS OF NO RAINFALL.
2. DAMAGED LININGS SHALL IMMEDIATELY BE REPAIRED.
3. REFER TO THE EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS FACTSHEET FOR PROPER MAINTENANCE.
4. DISPLACED RIPRAP OR COARSE AGGREGATE IS TO BE REPLACED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
5. SWALE LININGS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED UNTIL THE TEMPORARY SWALE IS REMOVED.

City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure TSW-3
Swale Linings
Construction Detail and Maintenance

Vehicle Tracking

What it is

Vehicle tracking refers to the stabilization of construction entrances, roads, parking areas, and staging areas to prevent the tracking of sediment from the construction site.

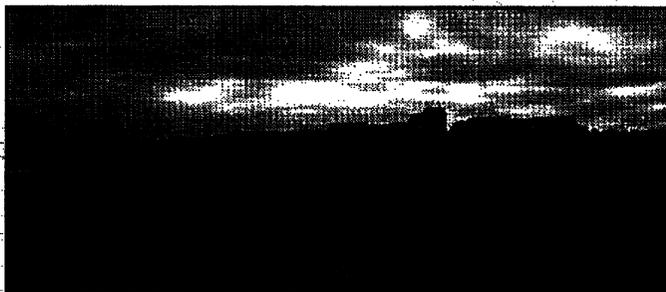


When and Where to use it

- All points where vehicles exit the construction site onto a public road.
- Construction entrance/exit should be located at permanent access locations if at all possible.
- Construction roads and parking areas.
- Loading and unloading areas.
- Storage and staging areas.
- Where trailers are parked.
- Any construction area that receives high vehicular traffic.

When and Where NOT to use it

- The vehicle tracking area should not be located in areas that are wet or where soils erode easily.



This picture shows an unstabilized entrance where dirt is being tracked onto a public road.

Construction Details and Maintenance Requirements

Figure VT-1 and VT-2 provide construction details and maintenance requirements for vehicle tracking.

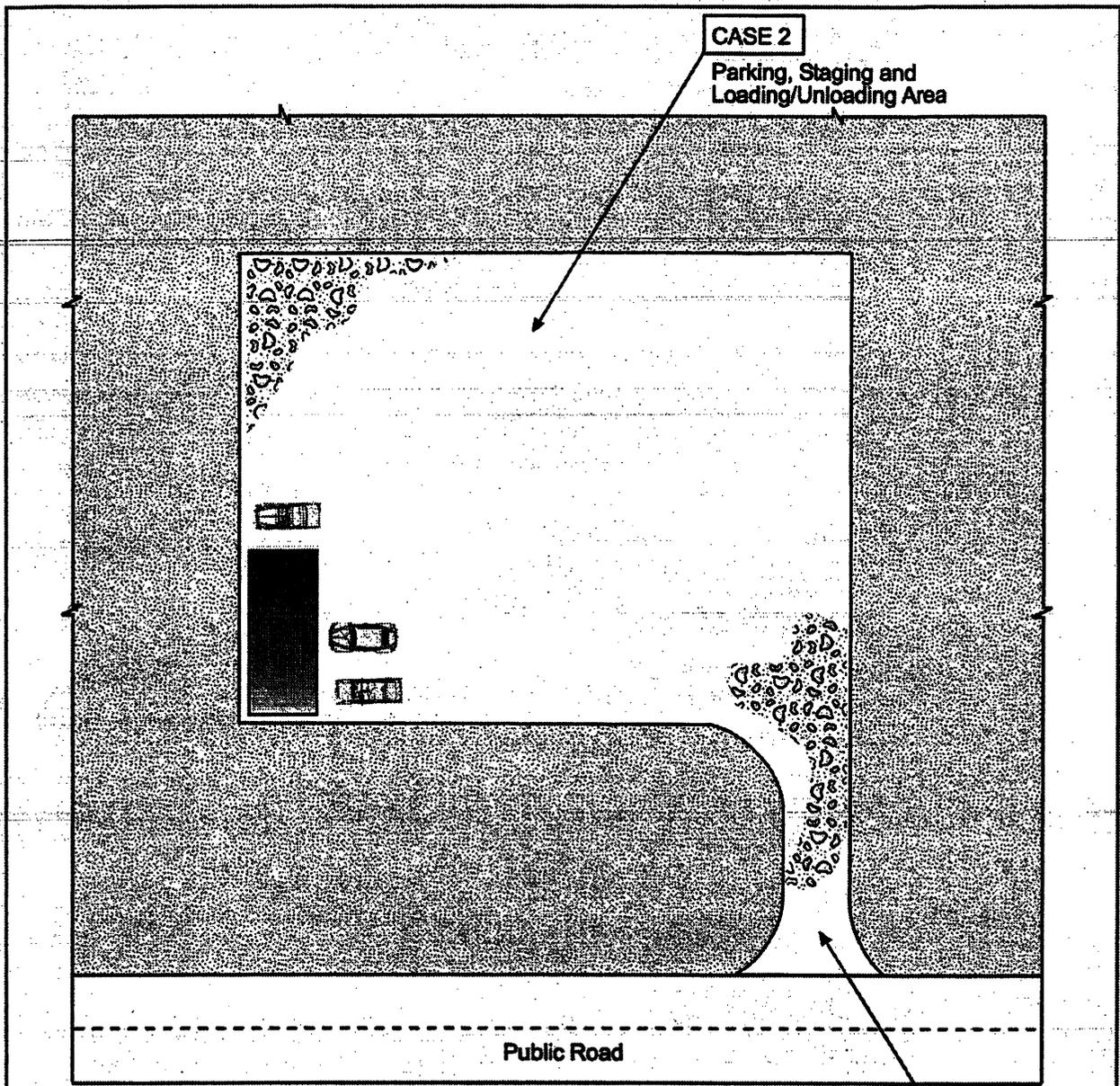


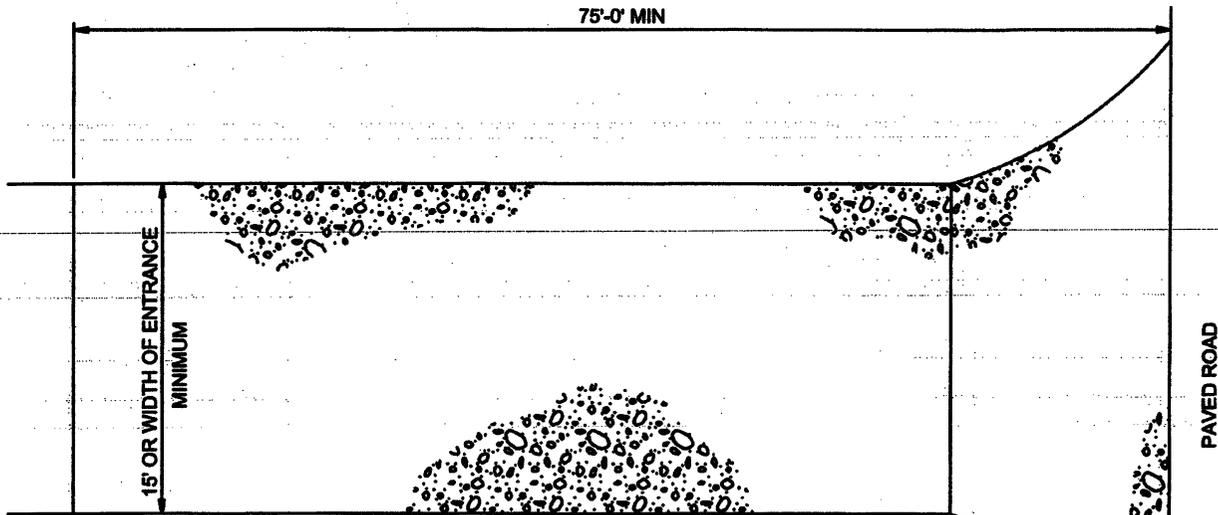
Table VT-1

	Case 1	Case 2
Gravel Thickness	9"	3"
Filter Fabric	YES	NO

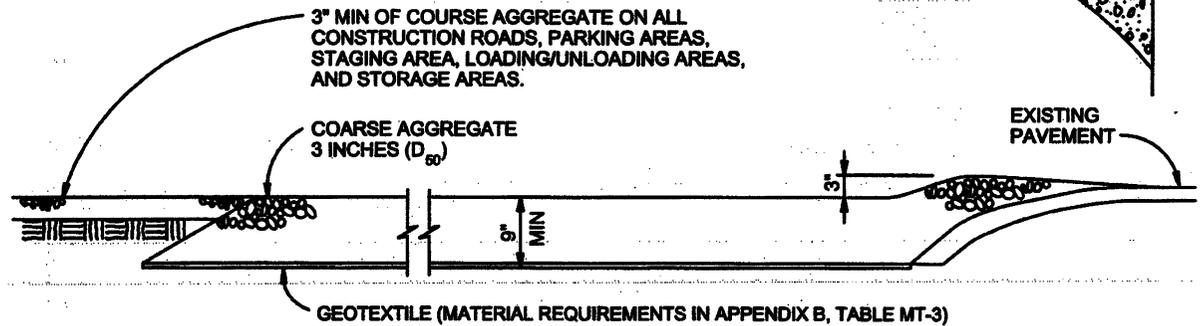
CASE 1
Construction
Entrance

City of Colorado Springs
Storm Water Quality

Figure VT-1
Vehicle Tracking
Application Examples



PLAN



SECTION

VEHICLE TRACKING
NTS

VEHICLE TRACKING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. ALL ENTRANCES TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ARE TO BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION BEGINNING.
2. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE TO BE BUILT WITH AN APRON TO ALLOW FOR TURNING TRAFFIC, BUT SHOULD NOT BE BUILT OVER EXISTING PAVEMENT EXCEPT FOR A SLIGHT OVERLAP.
3. AREAS TO BE STABILIZED ARE TO BE PROPERLY GRADED AND COMPACTED PRIOR TO LAYING DOWN GEOTEXTILE AND STONE.
4. CONSTRUCTION ROADS, PARKING AREAS, LOADING/UNLOADING ZONES, STORAGE AREAS, AND STAGING AREAS ARE TO BE STABILIZED.
5. CONSTRUCTION ROADS ARE TO BE BUILT TO CONFORM TO SITE GRADES, BUT SHOULD NOT HAVE SIDE SLOPES OR ROAD GRADES THAT ARE EXCESSIVELY STEEP.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL STABILIZED AREAS, ESPECIALLY AFTER STORM EVENTS.
2. STONES ARE TO BE REAPPLIED PERIODICALLY AND WHEN REPAIR IS NECESSARY.
3. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED DAILY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT IS NOT TO BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.
4. STORM SEWER INLET PROTECTION IS TO BE IN PLACE, INSPECTED, AND CLEANED IF NECESSARY.
5. OTHER ASSOCIATED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE INSPECTED TO ENSURE GOOD WORKING CONDITION.

City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure VT-2
Vehicle Tracking
Application Examples

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	
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.

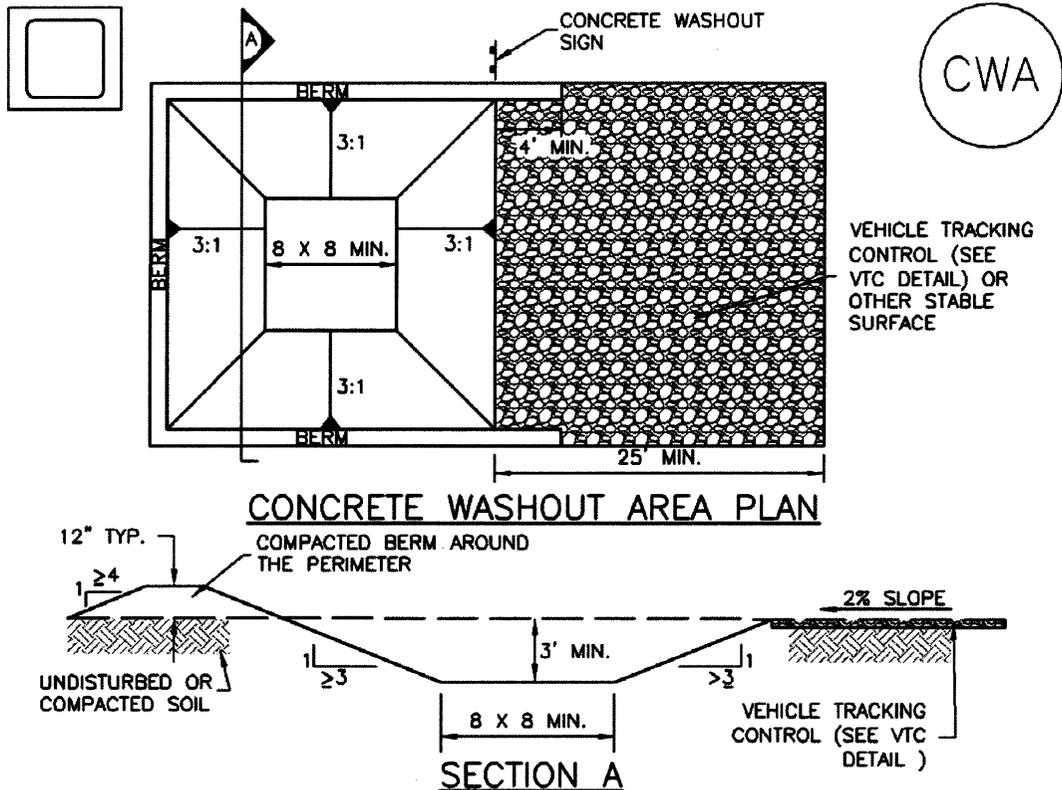
Upon termination of use of the washout site, accumulated solid waste, including concrete waste and any contaminated soils, must be removed from the site to prevent on-site disposal of solid waste. If the wash water is allowed to evaporate and the concrete hardens, it may be recycled.



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.

NEW DEVELOPMENT CAs

- Grass Buffer
- Extended Detention Basin – Sedimentation Facility

Grass Buffer (GB)



Description

Grass buffer (GB) strips are an integral part of the MDCIA land development concept. They are uniformly graded and densely vegetated areas of turf grass. They require sheet flow to promote filtration, infiltration and settling to reduce runoff pollutants. GBs differ from grass swales as they are designed to accommodate overland sheet flow rather than concentrated or channelized flow. They can be used to remove larger sediment from runoff off impervious areas.

Whenever concentrated runoff occurs, it should be evenly distributed across the width of the buffer via a flow spreader. This may be a porous pavement strip or another type of structure to achieve uniform sheet-flow conditions. GBs can also be combined with riparian zones in treating sheet flows and in stabilizing channel banks adjacent to major drainageways and receiving waters. GBs can be interspersed with shrubs and trees to improve their aesthetics and to provide shading. Irrigation in the semi-arid climate of Colorado is required to maintain a healthy and dense grass on the GB to withstand the erosive forces of runoff from impervious areas.

General Application

A GB can be used in residential and commercial/industrial areas. They are typically located adjacent to impervious areas. When used, they should be incorporated into site drainage, street drainage, and master drainage planning. Because their effectiveness depends on having an evenly distributed sheet flow over their surface, the size of the contributing area, and the associated volume of runoff have to be limited. Flow can be directly accepted from an impervious area such as from a parking lot and building roofs, provided the flow is distributed uniformly over the strip. GBs provide only marginal pollutant removal and require that follow-up structural BMPs be provided. They do, however, help to reduce some of the runoff volume from small storms.

Advantages/Disadvantages

General

The grass and other vegetation provide aesthetically pleasing green space, which can be incorporated into a development landscaping plan. In addition, their use adds little cost to a development's landscape requirements, and their maintenance should be no different than routine maintenance of the site's landscaping. Eventually, the grass strip next to the spreader or the pavement will have accumulated sufficient sediment to block runoff. At that point in time, a portion of the GB strip will need to be removed and replaced.

Grass and trees within these buffer strips can provide wildlife habitat and help reduce runoff through infiltration. If infiltration occurs, it can reduce the size of downstream drainage facilities. Gravel underdrains can be used where soils are not best suited for infiltration and to help keep the GB's surface dry.

Physical Site Suitability

The site, after final grading, should have a uniform slope and be capable of maintaining an even sheet flow throughout without concentrating runoff into shallow swales or rivulets. The allowable tributary area depends on the width, length, and the soils that lay under the GB. Hydrologic Soil Groups A and B provide the best infiltration capacity, while Soil Groups C and D provide best site stability. The swelling potential of underlying soils should also be taken into account in how the soils may affect adjacent structures and pavement when water is delivered to the grassed areas. Because of the semi-arid nature of Colorado's high plains, an irrigated grass cover is required to be effective.

Pollutant Removal

Pollutant removal depends on many factors such as soil permeability, site slope, the flow path length along the buffer, the characteristics of drainage area, runoff volumes and velocities, and the type of vegetation. The general pollutant removal of both particulate and soluble pollutants is projected to be low to moderate. GBs rely primarily upon the settling and interception of solids, and to only a minor degree, on biological uptake and runoff infiltration. See Table ND-2 for estimated range of pollutant removals.

Design Considerations

Design of GBs are based primarily on maintaining sheet-flow conditions across a uniformly graded, irrigated, dense grass cover strip. When a GB is used over unstable slopes, soils, or vegetation, formation of rills and gullies that disrupt sheet flow will occur. The resultant short-circuiting will invalidate the intended water quality benefits. GBs should be protected from excessive pedestrian or vehicular traffic that can damage the grass cover and affect even sheet-flow distribution. A mixture of grass and trees may offer benefits for slope stability and improved aesthetics.

Design Procedure and Criteria

The following steps outline the GB design procedure and criteria. Figure GB-1 is a schematic of the facility and its components.

1. Design Discharge

Determine the 2-year peak flow rate of the area draining to the GB. Also, determine the flow control type; sheet or concentrated.

2. Minimum Length

Calculate the minimum length (normal to flow) of the GB. The upstream flow needs to be uniformly distributed over this length. General guidance suggests that the hydraulic load should not exceed 0.05 cfs/linear foot of buffer in the Colorado high plains region during a 2-year storm to maintain a sheet flow of less than 1 inch throughout dense grass that is at least 2 inches high. The minimum design length (normal to flow) is therefore calculated as:

$$L_G = \frac{Q_{2\text{-year}}}{0.05}$$

In which:

L_G = Minimum design length (feet)

$Q_{2\text{-year}}$ = Peak discharge supplied to the GBs by a 2-year event (cfs)

Longer lengths may be used.

3. Minimum Width

The minimum width (W_G) (the distance along the sheet flow direction) of the GB shall be determined by the following criteria for onsite and concentrated flow control conditions:

A. Sheet Flow Control (use the larger value)

$$W_G = 0.2L_t \text{ or } 8 \text{ feet}$$

In which:

L_t = The length of flow path of the sheet flow over the upstream impervious surface (feet)

B. Concentrated Flow Control (use the larger value)

$$W_G = 0.15(A_t/L_t) \text{ or } 8 \text{ feet}$$

In which:

A_t = The tributary area (square feet)

L_t = The length of the tributary (normal to flow) upstream of the GB (feet)

The longer the buffer area is relative to the impervious area draining to it, the smaller the effective imperviousness, per Figure ND-1.

A generally rectangular shape strip is preferred and should be free of gullies or rills that concentrate the overland flow.

4. **Maximum Slope** Design slopes shall not exceed 4 percent.
5. **Flow Distribution** Incorporate a device on the upstream end of the buffer to evenly distribute flows along the design length. Slotted curbing, modular block porous pavement (MBP), or other spreader devices can be used to apply flows. Concentrated flow supplied to the GB must use a level spreader (or a similar concept) to evenly distribute flow onto the buffer.
6. **Vegetation** Vegetate the GB with irrigated dense turf in semi-arid areas of Colorado to promote sedimentation and entrapment and to protect against erosion.
7. **Outflow Collection** Provide a means for outflow collection. Most of the runoff during significant events will not be infiltrated and will require a collection and conveyance system. A GS can be used for this purpose and can provide another MDCIA type of a BMP. The buffer can also drain to a storm sewer or to a street gutter.

Design Example

Design forms that provide a means of documenting the design procedure are included in the *Design Forms* section. A completed form follows as a design example.

Maintenance Recommendations

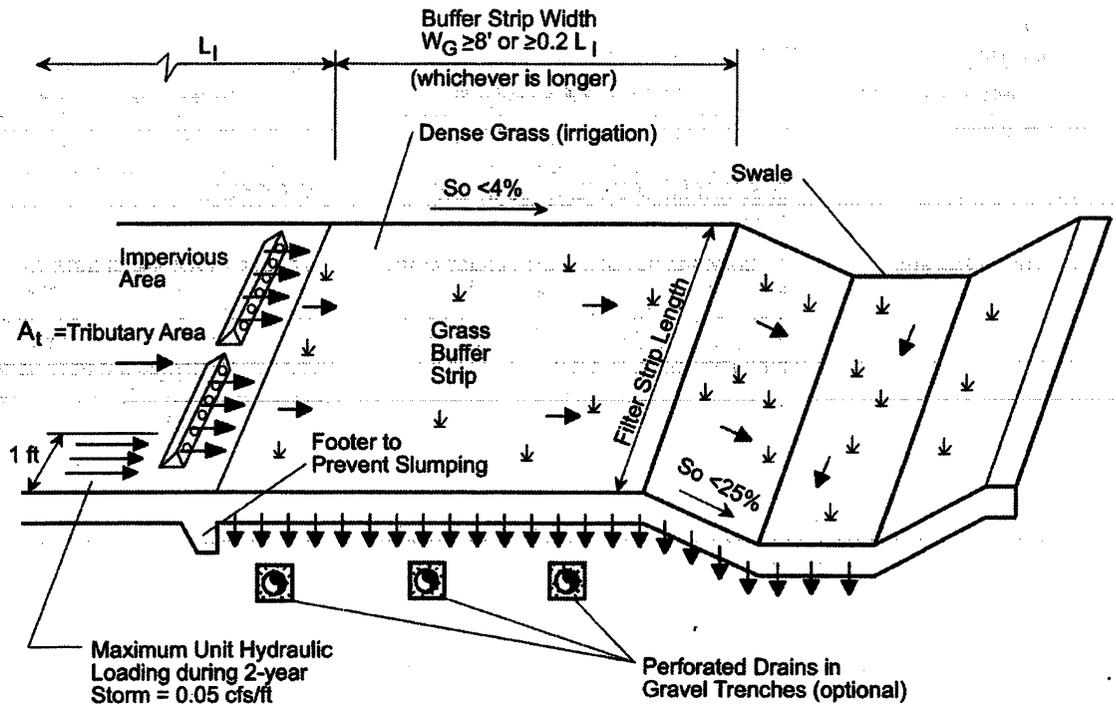
Grass buffers require general maintenance of the turf grass cover and repair of any rill or gully development. Table GB-1 presents a summary of specific maintenance requirements and a suggested frequency of action.

TABLE GB-1
Irrigated Grass Buffer Strip Maintenance Considerations

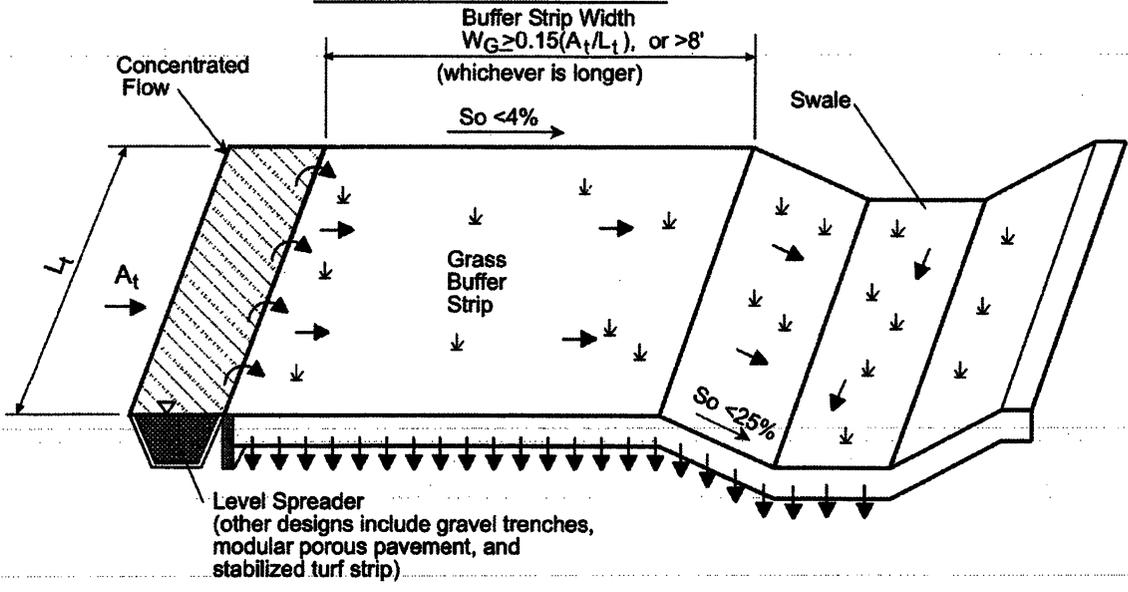
Required Action	Maintenance Objective	Frequency of Action
Lawn mowing	Maintain a dense grass cover at a recommended length of 2 to 4 inches. Collect and dispose of cuttings offsite or use a mulching mower.	Routine – As needed or recommended by inspection.
Lawn care	Use the minimum amount of biodegradable, nontoxic fertilizers and herbicides needed to maintain dense grass cover, free of weeds. Reseed and patch damaged areas.	Routine – As needed.
Irrigation	Adjust the timing sequence and water cover to maintain the required minimum soil moisture for dense grass growth. Do not overwater.	As needed.
Litter removal	Remove litter and debris to prevent gully development, enhance aesthetics, and prevent floatables from being washed offsite.	Routine – As needed by inspection.

TABLE GB-1
Irrigated Grass Buffer Strip Maintenance Considerations

Required Action	Maintenance Objective	Frequency of Action
Inspections	Inspect irrigation; turf grass density; flow distribution, gully development, and traces of pedestrian or vehicular traffic and request repairs as needed.	Annually and after each major storm (that is, larger than 0.75 inches in precipitation).
Turf replacement	To lower the turf below the surface of the adjacent pavement, use a level flow spreader, so that sheet flow is not blocked and will not cause water to back up onto the upstream pavement.	As needed when water padding becomes too high or too frequent a problem. The need for turf replacement will be higher if the pavement is sanded in winter to improve tire traction on ice. Otherwise, expect replacement once every 5 to 15 years.



SHEET FLOW CONTROL

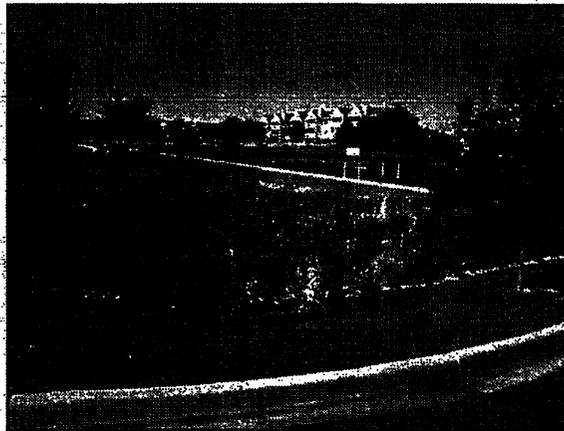


CONCENTRATED FLOW CONTROL

Note: Not to Scale

FIGURE GB-1
Application of Grass Buffers

Extended Detention Basin (EDB)— Sedimentation Facility



Description

An extended detention basin (EDB) is a sedimentation basin designed to totally drain dry sometime after stormwater runoff ends. It is an adaptation of a detention basin used for flood control. The primary difference is in the outlet design. The EDB uses a much smaller outlet that extends the emptying time of the more frequently occurring runoff events to facilitate pollutant removal. The EDB's drain time for the brim-full water quality capture volume (i.e., time to fully evacuate the design capture volume) of 40 hours is recommended to remove a significant portion of fine particulate pollutants found in urban stormwater runoff. Soluble pollutant removal can be somewhat enhanced by providing a small wetland marsh or ponding area in the basin's bottom to promote biological uptake. The basins are considered to be "dry" because they are designed not to have a significant permanent pool of water remaining between storm runoff events. However, EDB may develop wetland vegetation and sometimes shallow pools in the bottom portions of the facilities.

General Application

An EDB can be used to enhance stormwater runoff quality and reduce peak stormwater runoff rates. If these basins are constructed early in the development cycle, they can also be used to trap sediment from construction activities within the tributary drainage area. The accumulated sediment, however, will need to be removed after upstream land disturbances cease and before the basin is placed into final long-term use. Also, an EDB can sometimes be retrofitted into existing flood control detention basins.

EDBs can be used to improve the quality of urban runoff from roads, parking lots, residential neighborhoods, commercial areas, and industrial sites and are generally used for regional or

follow-up treatment. They can also be used as an onsite BMP and work well in conjunction with other BMPs, such as upstream onsite source controls and downstream infiltration/filtration basins or wetland channels. If desired, a flood routing detention volume can be provided above the water quality capture volume (WQCV) of the basin.

Advantages/Disadvantages

General

An EDB can be designed to provide other benefits such as recreation and open space opportunities in addition to reducing peak runoff rates and improving water quality. They are effective in removing particulate matter and the associated heavy metals and other pollutants. As with other BMPs, safety issues need to be addressed through proper design.

Physical Site Suitability

Normally, the land required for an EDB is approximately 0.5 to 2.0 percent of the total tributary development area. In high groundwater areas, consider the use of retention ponds (RP) instead in order to avoid many of the problems that can occur when the EDB's bottom is located below the seasonal high water table. Soil maps should be consulted, and soil borings may be needed to establish design geotechnical parameters.

Pollutant Removal

The pollutant removal range of an EDB was presented in section 4.1, Table ND-2. Removal of suspended solids and metals can be moderate to high, and removal of nutrients is low to moderate. The removal of nutrients can be improved when a small shallow pool or wetland is included as part of the basin's bottom or the basin is followed by BMPs more efficient at removing soluble pollutants, such as a filtration system, constructed wetlands or wetland channels.

The major factor controlling the degree of pollutant removal is the emptying time provided by the outlet. The rate and degree of removal will also depend on influent particle sizes. Metals, oil and grease, and some nutrients have a close affinity for suspended sediment and will be removed partially through sedimentation.

Aesthetics and Multiple Uses

Since an EDB is designed to drain very slowly, its bottom and lower portions will be inundated frequently for extended periods of time. Grasses in this frequently inundated zone will tend to die off, with only the species that can survive the specific environment at each site eventually prevailing. In addition, the bottom will be the depository of all the sediment that settles out in the basin. As a result, the bottom can be muddy and may have an undesirable appearance to some. To reduce this problem and to improve the basin's availability for other uses (such as open space, habitat or passive recreation), it is suggested that the designer provide a lower-stage basin as suggested in the Two Stage Design procedure. As an alternative, a retention pond (RP) could be used, in which the settling occurs primarily within the permanent pool.

Design Considerations

Whenever desirable and feasible, incorporate the EDB within a larger flood control basin. Also, whenever possible try to provide within the basin for other urban uses such as passive recreation, and wildlife habitat. If multiple uses are being contemplated, consider the multiple-stage detention basin to limit inundation of passive recreational areas to one or two occurrences a year. Generally, the area within the WQCV is not well suited for active recreation facilities such as ballparks, playing fields, and picnic areas. These are best located above the WQCV pool level.

Figure EDB-1 shows a representative layout of an EDB. Although flood control storage can be accomplished by providing a storage volume above the water quality storage, how best to accomplish this is not included in this discussion. Whether or not flood storage is provided, all embankments should be protected from catastrophic failure when runoff exceeds the design event. The State Engineer's regulatory requirements for larger dam embankments and storage volumes must be followed whenever regulatory height and/or volume thresholds are exceeded. Below those thresholds, the engineer should design the embankment-spillway-outlet system so that catastrophic failure will not occur.

Perforated outlet and trash rack configurations are illustrated in section 4.3, *Typical Structural Details*. Figure EDB-3 equates the WQCV that needs to be emptied over 40 hours, to the total required area of perforations per row for the standard configurations shown in that section. The chart is based on the rows being equally spaced vertically at 4-inch centers. This total area of perforations per row is then used to determine the number of uniformly sized holes per row (see detail in the *Structural Details* section). One or more perforated columns on a perforated orifice plate integrated into the front of the outlet can be used. Other types of outlets may also be used, provided they control the release of the WQCV in a manner consistent with the drain time requirements and are approved in advance.

Although the soil types beneath the pond seldom prevent the use of this BMP, they should be considered during design. Any potential exfiltration capacity should be considered a short-term characteristic and ignored in the design of the WQCV because exfiltration will decrease over time as the soils clog with fine sediment and as the groundwater beneath the basin develops a mound that surfaces into the basin.

High groundwater should not preclude the use of an EDB. Groundwater, however, should be considered during design and construction, and the outlet design must account for any upstream base flows that enter the basin or that may result from groundwater surfacing within the basin itself.

Stable, all weather access to critical elements of the pond, such as the inlet, outlet, spillway, and sediment collection areas must be provided for maintenance purposes.

Design Procedure and Criteria

The following steps outline the design procedure and criteria for an EDB.

1. **Basin Storage Volume** Provide a storage volume equal to 120 percent of the WQCV based on a 40-hour drain time, above the lowest outlet (i.e., perforation) in the basin. The additional 20 percent of storage volume provides for sediment accumulation and the resultant loss in storage volume.

- A. Determine the WQCV tributary catchment's percent imperviousness. Account for the effects of DCIA, if any, on Effective Imperviousness. Using Figure ND-1, determine the reduction in impervious area to use with WQCV calculations.
- B. Find the required storage volume (watershed inches of runoff):

Determine the required WQCV (watershed inches of runoff) using Figure EDB-2, based on the EDB's 40-hour drain time.

Calculate the Design Volume in acre-feet as follows:

$$\text{Design Volume} = \left(\frac{\text{WQCV}}{12} \right) * \text{Area} * 1.2$$

In which:

Area = The watershed area tributary to the extended detention pond.

1.2 factor = Multiplier of 1.2 to account for the additional 20 percent of required storage for sediment accumulation.

2. Outlet Works

The Outlet Works are to be designed to release the WQCV (i.e., not the "Design Volume") over a 40-hour period, with no more than 50 percent of the WQCV being released in 12 hours. Refer to the *Structural Details* section for schematics pertaining to structure geometry; grates, trash racks, and screens; outlet type: orifice plate or perforated riser pipe; cutoff collar size and location; and all other necessary components.

For a perforated outlet, use Figure EDB-3 to calculate the required area per row based on WQCV and the depth of perforations at the outlet. See the *Structural Details* section to determine the appropriate perforation geometry and number of rows. (The lowest perforations should be set at the water surface elevation of the outlet micropool.) The total outlet area can then be calculated by multiplying the area per row by the number of rows.

3. Trash Rack

Provide a trash rack of sufficient size to prevent clogging of the primary water quality outlet. Size the rack so as not to interfere with the hydraulic capacity of the outlet. Using the total outlet area and the selected perforation diameter (or height), Figures 6, 6a or 7 in the *Structural Details* section will help to determine the minimum open area required for the trash rack. If a perforated vertical plate or riser is used as suggested in this manual, use one-half of the total outlet area to calculate the trash rack's size. This accounts for the variable inundation of the outlet orifices. Figures 6 and 6a were developed as suggested standardized outlet designs for smaller sites.

4. Basin Shape

Shape the pond whenever possible with a gradual expansion from the inlet and a gradual contraction toward the outlet, thereby minimizing short circuiting. The basin length to width ratio between the inlet and the outlet should be between 2:1 to 3:1, with the larger being preferred. It may be necessary to modify the inlet and outlet points through the use of pipes, swales, or channels to accomplish this.

5. Two-Stage Design

A two-stage design with a pool that fills often with frequently occurring runoff minimizes standing water and sediment deposition in the remainder of the basin. The two stages are as follows:

- A. Top Stage: The top stage should be 2 or more feet deep with its bottom sloped at 2 percent toward the low flow channel.
- B. Bottom Stage: The active storage basin of the bottom stage should be 1.5 to 3 feet deeper than the top stage and store 5 to 15 percent of the WQCV. Provide a micro-pool below the bottom active storage volume of the lower stage at the outlet point. The pool should be $\frac{1}{2}$ the depth of the upper WQCV depth or 2.5 feet, whichever is the larger.

6. Low-Flow Channel

Conveys low flows from the forebay to the bottom stage. Erosion protection should be provided where the low-flow channel enters bottom stage. Lining the low flow channel with concrete is recommended. Otherwise line its sides with VL Type riprap and bottom with concrete. Make it at least 9 inches deep; at a minimum provide capacity equal to twice the release capacity at the upstream forebay outlet.

7. Basin Side Slopes

Basin side slopes should be stable and gentle to facilitate maintenance and access. Side slopes should be no steeper than 3:1, the flatter, the better and safer.

8. **Dam Embankment** The embankment should be designed not to fail during a 100-year and larger storms. Embankment slopes should be no steeper than 3:1, preferably 4:1 or flatter, and planted with turf forming grasses. Poorly compacted native soils should be excavated and replaced. Embankment soils should be compacted to at least 95 percent of their maximum density according to ASTM D 698-70 (Modified Proctor). Spillway structures and overflows should be designed in accordance with the City of Colorado Springs and El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual and should consider UDFCD drop-structure design guidelines.
9. **Vegetation** Bottom vegetation provides erosion control and sediment entrapment. Pond bottom, berms, and side sloping areas may be planted with native grasses or with irrigated turf, depending on the local setting.
10. **Access** All weather stable access to the bottom, forebay, and outlet works area shall be provided for maintenance vehicles. Maximum grades should be 10 percent with a solid driving surface of gravel, rock, or concrete.
11. **Inlet** Dissipate flow energy at pond's inflow point(s) to limit erosion and promote particle sedimentation. Inlets should be designed in accordance with the City of Colorado Springs and El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual's drop structure criteria or another type of energy dissipating structure.
12. **Forebay Design** Provide the opportunity for larger particles to settle out in the inlet in an area that has a solid surface bottom to facilitate mechanical sediment removal. A rock berm should be constructed between the forebay and the main EDB. The forebay volume of the permanent pool should be 5 to 10 percent of the design water quality capture volume. A pipe throughout the berm to convey water the EDB should be offset from the inflow streamline to prevent short circuiting and should be sized to drain the forebay volume in 5 minutes.
13. **Flood Storage** Combining the water quality facility with a flood control facility is recommended. The 10-year, 100-year, or other floods may be detained above the WQCV. See the *New Development Planning* section of this chapter for further guidance.
14. **Multiple Uses** Whenever desirable and feasible, incorporate the EDB within a larger flood control basin. Also, whenever possible try to provide for other urban uses such as active or passive recreation, and wildlife habitat. If multiple uses are being contemplated, use the multiple-stage detention basin to limit inundation of passive recreational areas to one or two occurrences a year. Generally, the

area within the WQCV is not well suited for active recreation facilities such as ballparks, playing fields, and picnic areas. These are best located above the EDB level.

Design Example

Design forms that provide a means of documenting the design procedure are included in the *Design Forms* section. A completed form follows as a design example.

Maintenance Recommendations

Extended detention basins have low to moderate maintenance requirements. Routine and nonroutine maintenance is necessary to assure performance, enhance aesthetics, and protect structural integrity. The dry basins can result in nuisance complaints if not properly designed or maintained. Bio-degradable pesticides may be required to limit insect problems. Frequent debris removal and grass-mowing can reduce aesthetic complaints. If a shallow wetland or marshy area is included, mosquito breeding and nuisance odors could occur if the water becomes stagnant. Access to critical elements of the pond (inlet, outlet, spillway, and sediment collection areas) must be provided. The basic elements of the maintenance requirements are presented in Table EDB-1.

TABLE EDB-1
Extended Detention Basin Maintenance Considerations

Required Action	Maintenance Objective	Frequency of Action
Lawn mowing and lawn care	Occasional mowing to limit unwanted vegetation. Maintain irrigated turf grass as 2 to 4 inches tall and nonirrigated native turf grasses at 4 to 6 inches.	Routine – Depending on aesthetic requirements.
Debris and litter removal	Remove debris and litter from the entire pond to minimize outlet clogging and improve aesthetics.	Routine – Including just before annual storm seasons (that is, April and May) and following significant rainfall events.
Erosion and sediment control	Repair and revegetate eroded areas in the basin and channels.	Nonroutine – Periodic and repair as necessary based on inspection.
Structural	Repair pond inlets, outlets, forebays, low flow channel liners, and energy dissipators whenever damage is discovered.	Nonroutine – Repair as needed based on regular inspections.
Inspections	Inspect basins to insure that the basin continues to function as initially intended. Examine the outlet for clogging, erosion, slumping, excessive sedimentation levels, overgrowth, embankment and spillway integrity, and damage to any structural element.	Routine – Annual inspection of hydraulic and structural facilities. Also check for obvious problems during routine maintenance visits, especially for plugging of outlets.
Nuisance control	Address odor, insects, and overgrowth issues associated with stagnant or standing water in the bottom zone.	Nonroutine – Handle as necessary per inspection or local complaints.

TABLE EDB-1
Extended Detention Basin Maintenance Considerations

Required Action	Maintenance Objective	Frequency of Action
Sediment removal	Remove accumulated sediment from the forebay, micro-pool, and the bottom of the basin.	Nonroutine – Performed when sediment accumulation occupies 20 percent of the WQCV. This may vary considerably, but expect to do this every 10 to 20 years, as necessary per inspection if no construction activities take place in the tributary watershed. More often if they do. The forebay and the micro-pool will require more frequent cleanout than other areas of the basin, say every 1 or 2 years.

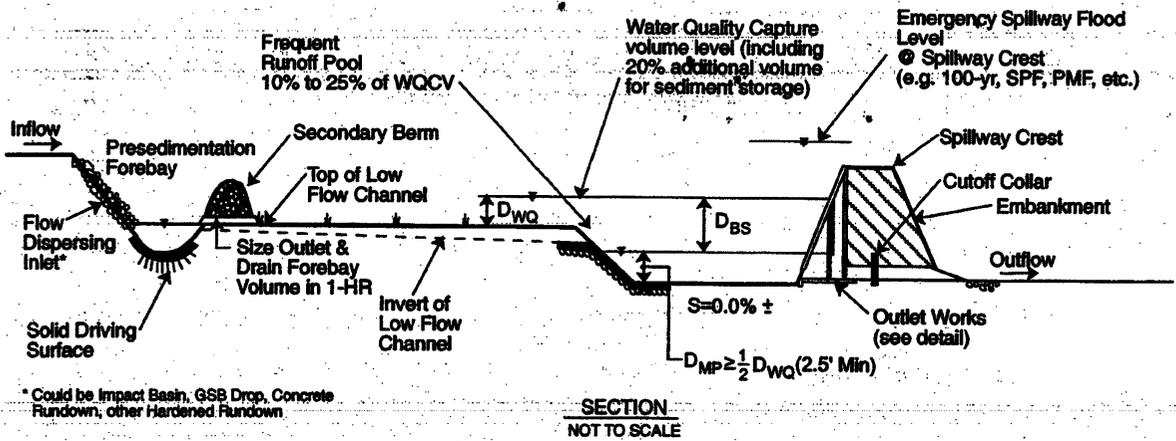
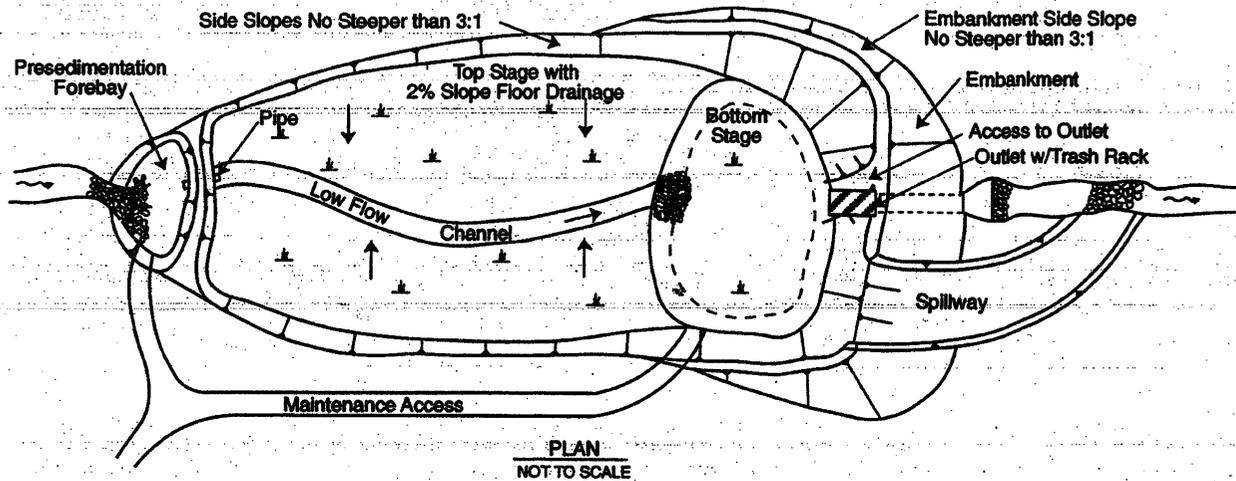


FIGURE EDB-1
Plan and Section of an Extended Detention Basin Sedimentation Facility

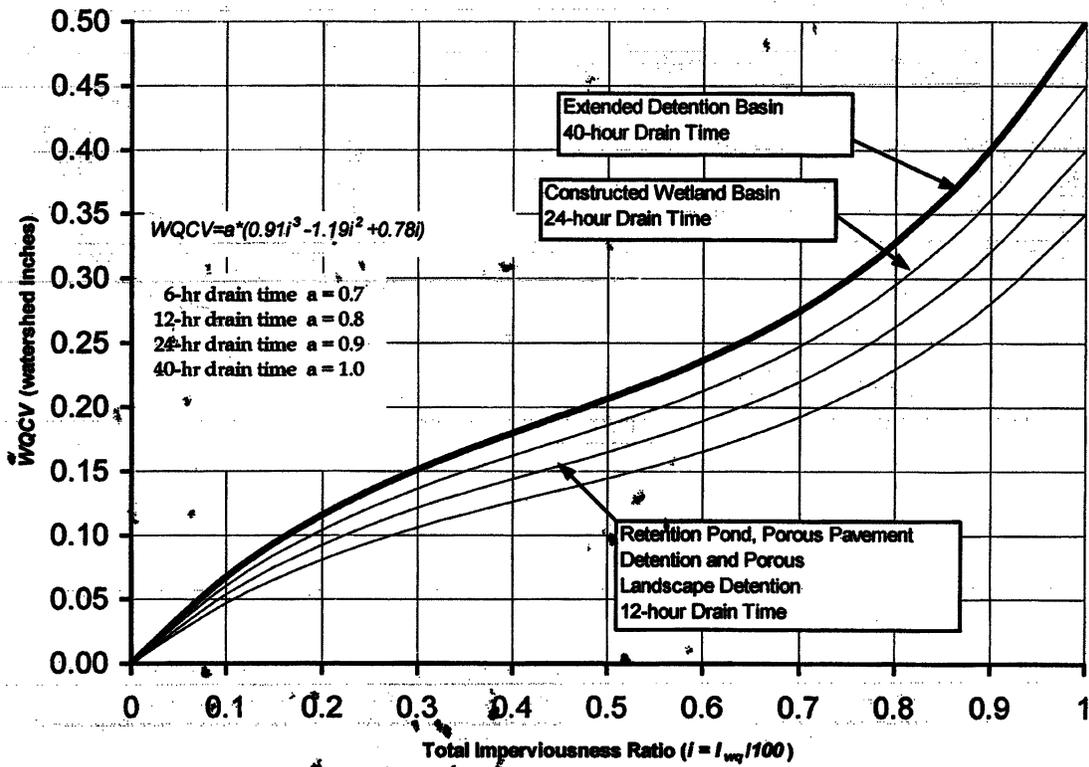


FIGURE EDB-2
Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV), 80th Percentile Runoff Event

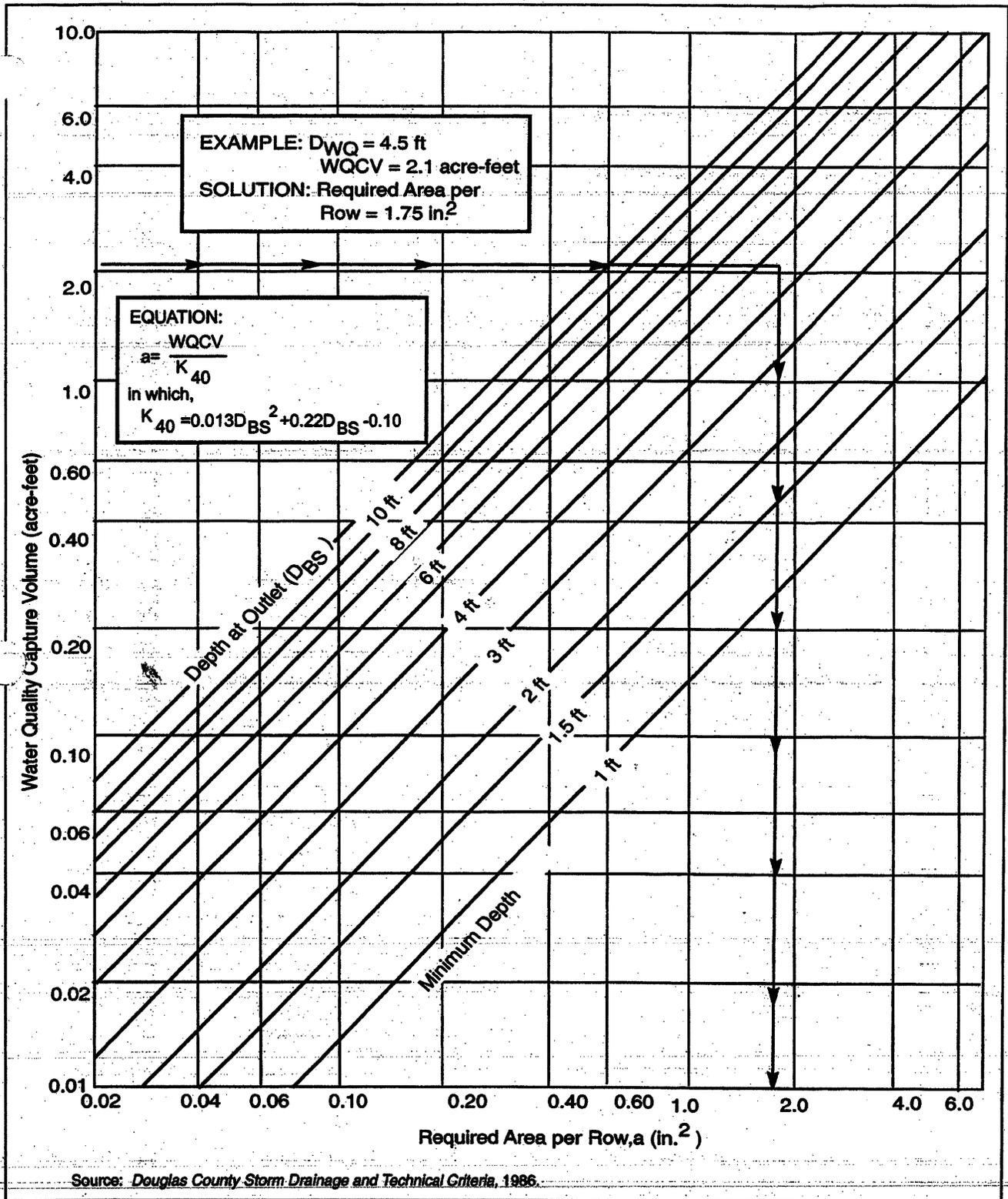


FIGURE EDB-3
Water Quality Outlet Sizing: Dry Extended Detention Basin with a 40-Hour Drain Time of the Capture Volume

Design Procedure Form: Extended Detention Basin (EDB) - Sedimentation Facility

Sheet 1 of 3

Designer: _____
 Company: _____
 Date: September 22, 1999
 Project: _____
 Location: _____

1. Basin Storage Volume

- A) Tributary Area's Imperviousness Ratio ($I = I_p / 100$)
- B) Contributing Watershed Area (Area)
- C) Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV)
 $(WQCV = 1.0 * (0.91 * I^2 - 1.19 * I + 0.78 * I))$
- D) Design Volume: $Vol = (WQCV / 12) * Area * 1.2$

$I_p =$ 50.00 %
 $I =$ _____
 Area = 100.00 acres
 WQCV = _____ watershed inches
 Vol = _____ acre-feet

2. Outlet Works

- A) Outlet Type (Check One)
- B) Depth at Outlet Above Lowest Perforation (H)
- C) Required Maximum Outlet Area per Row, (A_o)
- D) Perforation Dimensions (enter one only):
 i) Circular Perforation Diameter OR
 ii) 2" Height Rectangular Perforation Width
- E) Number of Columns (nc , See Table 6a-1 For Maximum)
- F) Actual Design Outlet Area per Row (A_o)
- G) Number of Rows (nr)
- H) Total Outlet Area (A_{ot})

Office Plate
 Perforated Riser Pipe
 Other: _____
 H = 4.00 feet
 $A_o =$ _____ square inches
 D = 1.5000 inches, OR
 W = _____ inches
 $nc =$ _____ number
 $A_o =$ _____ square inches
 $nr =$ _____ number
 $A_{ot} =$ _____ square inches

3. Trash Rack

- A) Needed Open Area: $A_t = 0.5 * (\text{Figure 7 Value}) * A_{ot}$
- B) Type of Outlet Opening (Check One)
- C) For 2", or Smaller, Round Opening (Ref.: Figure 6a):
 i) Width of Trash Rack and Concrete Opening (W_{conc})
 from Table 6a-1
 ii) Height of Trash Rack Screen (H_{TR})

$A_t =$ _____ square inches
 < 2" Diameter Round
 2" High Rectangular
 Other: _____
 $W_{conc} =$ _____ inches
 $H_{TR} =$ _____ inches

Design Procedure Form: Extended Detention Basin (EDB) - Sedimentation Facility

Sheet 2 of 3

Designer: _____
 Company: _____
 Date: September 22, 1999
 Project: _____
 Location: _____

<p>iii) Type of Screen (Based on Depth H), Describe if "Other"</p> <p>iv) Screen Opening Slot Dimension, Describe if "Other"</p> <p>v) Spacing of Support Rod (O.C.) Type and Size of Support Rod (Ref.: Table 6a-2)</p> <p>vi) Type and Size of Holding Frame (Ref.: Table 6a-2)</p> <p>D) For 2" High Rectangular Opening (Refer to Figure 6b):</p> <p>i) Width of Rectangular Opening (W)</p> <p>ii) Width of Perforated Plate Opening ($W_{conc} = W + 12"$)</p> <p>iii) Width of Trashrack Opening ($W_{opening}$) from Table 6b-1</p> <p>iv) Height of Trash Rack Screen (H_{TR})</p> <p>v) Type of Screen (based on depth H) (Describe if "Other")</p> <p>vi) Cross-bar Spacing (Based on Table 6b-1, Klomp™ KPP Grating). Describe if "Other"</p> <p>vii) Minimum Bearing Bar Size (Klomp™ Series, Table 6b-2) (Based on depth of WQCV surcharge)</p>	<p><u>X</u> S.S. #93 VEE Wire (US Filter) Other: _____</p> <p><u> </u> 0.139" (US Filter) Other: _____</p> <p><u> </u> inches TE 0.074 in. x 0.50 in.</p> <p><u>0.75 in. x 1.00 in. angle</u></p> <p>W = <u> </u> inches</p> <p>W_{conc} = <u> </u> inches</p> <p>$W_{opening}$ = <u> </u> inches</p> <p>H_{TR} = <u> </u> inches</p> <p><u> </u> Klomp™ KPP Series Aluminum Other: _____</p> <p><u> </u> inches Other: _____</p>
<p>4. Detention Basin length to width ratio</p>	<p><u>2.00</u> (L/W)</p>
<p>5. Pre-sedimentation Forebay Basin - Enter design values</p> <p>A) Volume (5 to 10% of the Design Volume in 1D)</p> <p>B) Surface Area</p> <p>C) Connector Pipe Diameter (Size to drain this volume in 5-minutes under inlet control)</p> <p>D) Paved/Hard Bottom and Sides</p>	<p><u>0.200</u> acre-feet</p> <p><u>0.069</u> acres</p> <p><u>6</u> inches</p> <p><u>Yes</u> yes/no</p>

Design Procedure Form: Extended Detention Basin (EDB) - Sedimentation Facility

Sheet 3 of 3

Designer: _____
 Company: _____
 Date: September 22, 1999
 Project: _____
 Location: _____

<p>6. Two-Stage Design</p> <p>A) Top Stage ($D_{wo} = 2'$ Minimum)</p> <p>B) Bottom Stage ($D_{bs} = D_{wo} + 1.5'$ Minimum, $D_{wo} + 3.0'$ Maximum, Storage = 5% to 15% of Total WQCV)</p> <p>C) Micro Pool (Minimum Depth = the Larger of $0.5 \times$ Top Stage Depth or 2.5 Feet)</p> <p>D) Total Volume: $Vol_{tot} =$ Storage from 5A + 6A + 6B Must be $>$ Design Volume in 1D</p>	<p>$D_{wo} =$ <u>2.00</u> feet Storage = <u>1.800</u> acre-feet</p> <p>$D_{bs} =$ <u>4.00</u> feet Storage = <u>0.110</u> acre-feet Surf. Area = _____ acres</p> <p>Depth = <u>2.50</u> feet Storage = <u>0.015</u> acre-feet Surf. Area = _____ acres</p> <p>$Vol_{tot} =$ _____ acre-feet</p>
<p>7. Basin Side Slopes (Z, horizontal distance per unit vertical) Minimum Z = 3, Flatter Preferred</p>	<p>Z = <u>5.00</u> (horizontal/vertical)</p>
<p>8. Dam Embankment Side Slopes (Z, horizontal distance) per unit vertical) Minimum Z = 3, Flatter Preferred</p>	<p>Z = <u>4.00</u> (horizontal/vertical)</p>
<p>9. Vegetation (Check the method or describe "Other")</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native Grass <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigated Turf Grass Other: _____</p>
<p>Notes: _____ _____ _____</p>	

Design Procedure Form: Grass Buffer (GB)

Designer: _____
 Company: _____
 Date: September 21, 1999
 Project: _____
 Location: _____

1. 2-Year Design Discharge (Total)	$Q_2 =$ <u>5.0</u> cfs
2. Tributary Catchment Flow	
A) Design Length (Normal to runoff flow path): $L_d = Q_2 / 0.05$	$L_d =$ _____ feet
B) Tributary Area in Square Feet (A_t)	$A_t =$ <u>10,000</u> square feet
3. Design Width Along Direction of Flow (Use A or B)	
A) Sheet Flow Control Upstream	
i) Length of Flow Path Over Upstream Impervious Surface	$L_1 =$ _____ feet
ii) Design Width of Buffer: $W_b = 0.2 * L_1$ (8' minimum)	$W_b =$ _____ feet
B) Concentrated (Non-Sheet) Flow Control Upstream (requires a level spreader in step 5 below)	
i) Length of Upstream Flow Level Spreader	$L_1 =$ <u>80</u> feet
ii) Design Width of Buffer: $W_b = 0.15 * A_t / L_1$ (8' minimum)	$W_b =$ _____ feet
4. Design Slope (not to exceed 4%)	$S =$ <u>4.00</u> %
5. Flow Distribution (Check the type used or describe "Other")	
Note: If Method B was Used In Step 3, Level Spreader Must Be Checked Here	<input type="checkbox"/> Slotted Curbing <input type="checkbox"/> Modular Block Porous Pavement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Level Spreader Other: _____
6. Vegetation (Check the type used or describe "Other")	
Note: Irrigated Turf Grass Is Required in Semi-Arid Climates	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irrigated Turf Grass <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Irrigated Turf Grass Other: _____
7. Outflow Collection (Check the type used or describe "Other")	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grass Lined Swale <input type="checkbox"/> Street Gutter <input type="checkbox"/> Storm Sewer Inlet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underdrain Used Other: _____

Notes: _____

APPENDIX E

INSPECTION TRACKING FORM

APPENDIX F

INSPECTION FORM

CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER SITE INSPECTION REPORT

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

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

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

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

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

<p>All Noncompliance Requiring 24-Hour Notification per Part II.L.6 of the Permit</p> <p>a. Endangerment to Health or the Environment Circumstances leading to any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment regardless of the cause of the incident (See Part II.L.6.a of the Permit) <i>This category would primarily result from the discharge of pollutants in violation of the permit</i></p> <p>b. Numeric Effluent Limit Violations o Circumstances leading to any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitations (See Part II.L.6.b of the Permit) o Circumstances leading to any upset which causes an exceedance of any effluent limitation (See Part II.L.6.c of the Permit) o Daily maximum violations (See Part II.L.6.d of the Permit) <i>Numeric effluent limits are very uncommon in certifications under the COR400000 general permit. This category of noncompliance only applies if numeric effluent limits are included in a permit certification.</i></p>

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

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

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

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

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

Name of Qualified Stormwater Manager

Title of Qualified Stormwater Manager

Signature of Qualified Stormwater Manager

Date

Notes/Comments

CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER SITE INSPECTION REPORT

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

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

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

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

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

<p>All Noncompliance Requiring 24-Hour Notification per Part II.L.6 of the Permit</p> <p>a. Endangerment to Health or the Environment Circumstances leading to any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment regardless of the cause of the incident (See Part II.L.6.a of the Permit) <i>This category would primarily result from the discharge of pollutants in violation of the permit</i></p> <p>b. Numeric Effluent Limit Violations o Circumstances leading to any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitations (See Part II.L.6.b of the Permit) o Circumstances leading to any upset which causes an exceedance of any effluent limitation (See Part II.L.6.c of the Permit) o Daily maximum violations (See Part II.L.6.d of the Permit) <i>Numeric effluent limits are very uncommon in certifications under the COR400000 general permit. This category of noncompliance only applies if numeric effluent limits are included in a permit certification.</i></p>

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

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

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

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

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

Name of Qualified Stormwater Manager

Title of Qualified Stormwater Manager

Signature of Qualified Stormwater Manager

Date

Notes/Comments

APPENDIX G

SPILL REPORTING FORM

SPILL OR INCIDENT REPORT FORM

Instructions: Complete for any type of petroleum product or hazardous materials/waste spill or incident. Provide a copy of this report to management.

1. Personnel Involved in Spill Reporting:

Name, Title, and Phone Number: _____

2. Contractor

Name and Title of Person Responsible for Spill Response: _____
Phone Number: _____

3. General Spill Information:

Common Name of Spilled Substance: _____
Quantity Spilled (Estimate): _____
Describe Concentration of Material (Estimate): _____
Date of Spill: ____/____/____
Time Spill Started: ____ AM ____ PM Time Spill Ended: ____ AM ____ PM

4. Spill Location and Conditions:

Project Title: _____
Street Address and/or Milepost, City: _____
Weather Conditions: _____
If Spill to Water,
Name of Water Body (if ditch or culvert, identify the water body that the structure discharges to):

Identify the Discharge Point: _____
Estimate the Depth and Width of the Water Body: _____
Estimate Flow Rate (i.e. slow, moderate, or fast): _____
Describe Environmental Damage (i.e., fish kill?): _____

5. Actions taken:

To Contain Spill or Impact of Incident: _____
To Cleanup Spill or Recover from Incident: _____
To Remove Cleanup Material: _____
To Document Disposal: _____
To Prevent Reoccurrence: _____

6. Reporting the Spill:

Spills to water: Immediately call the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802), Emergency Management (1-800-258-5990), and the appropriate Ecology Regional Office.
Spills to soil that may be an immediate threat to health or the environment (i.e., explosive, flammable, toxic vapors, shallow groundwater, nearby creek, etc.): Call the appropriate Ecology Regional Office immediately. If not immediately threatening, but may be a threat to human health or the environment, report to Ecology within 90 days.
Note: Project specific permits may have additional reporting requirements.

List all agencies contacted; include names, dates, and phone numbers for people you spoke with:

Record ERTS #, if issued by Ecology: _____

7. Person Responsible for Managing Termination/Closure of Incident or Spill:

Name and Phone: _____

Address and Fax: _____

8. Additional Notes/Information (if necessary):

SPILL OR INCIDENT REPORT FORM

Instructions: Complete for any type of petroleum product or hazardous materials/waste spill or incident. Provide a copy of this report to management.

1. Personnel Involved in Spill Reporting:

Name, Title, and Phone Number: _____

2. Contractor

Name and Title of Person Responsible for Spill Response: _____
Phone Number: _____

3. General Spill Information:

Common Name of Spilled Substance: _____
Quantity Spilled (Estimate): _____
Describe Concentration of Material (Estimate): _____
Date of Spill: ____/____/____
Time Spill Started: ____ AM ____ PM Time Spill Ended: ____ AM ____ PM

4. Spill Location and Conditions:

Project Title: _____
Street Address and/or Milepost, City: _____
Weather Conditions: _____

If Spill to Water,

Name of Water Body (if ditch or culvert, identify the water body that the structure discharges to):

Identify the Discharge Point: _____

Estimate the Depth and Width of the Water Body: _____

Estimate Flow Rate (i.e. slow, moderate, or fast): _____

Describe Environmental Damage (i.e., fish kill?): _____

5. Actions taken:

To Contain Spill or Impact of Incident: _____

To Cleanup Spill or Recover from Incident: _____

To Remove Cleanup Material: _____

To Document Disposal: _____

To Prevent Reoccurrence: _____

6. Reporting the Spill:

Spills to water: Immediately call the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802), Emergency Management (1-800-258-5990), and the appropriate Ecology Regional Office.

Spills to soil that may be an immediate threat to health or the environment (i.e., explosive, flammable, toxic vapors, shallow groundwater, nearby creek, etc.): Call the appropriate Ecology Regional Office immediately. If not immediately threatening, but may be a threat to human health or the environment, report to Ecology within 90 days.

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List all agencies contacted; include names, dates, and phone numbers for people you spoke with:

Record ERTS #, if issued by Ecology: _____

7. Person Responsible for Managing Termination/Closure of Incident or Spill:

Name and Phone: _____

Address and Fax: _____

8. Additional Notes/Information (if necessary):

APPENDIX H

COPIES OF CDPHE FORMS SUBMITTED ONLINE

SUCH AS:

- SWMP MODIFICATION
- NOTICE OF REASSIGNMENT OF PERMIT COVERAGE FOR A PORTION OF A PERMITTED AREA AND GENERAL PERMIT APPLICATION
- AMENDMENT OF PERMIT COVERAGE
- CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER INACTIVATION

APPENDIX I

TRAINING SIGN IN SHEET

APPENDIX J

ADDITIONAL NOTES

MERIDIAN RANCH

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Project Name: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Observation Activity:

Notes:

Follow-up Required:

Date Completed Initials

1. _____ [/ /] []

2. _____ [/ /] []

3. _____ [/ /] []

4. _____ [/ /] []

5. _____ [/ /] []

6. _____ [/ /] []

7. _____ [/ /] []

8. _____ [/ /] []

MERIDIAN RANCH

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Project Name: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Observation Activity:

Notes:

Follow-up Required:

Date Completed

Initials

1. _____ [/ /] []

2. _____ [/ /] []

3. _____ [/ /] []

4. _____ [/ /] []

5. _____ [/ /] []

6. _____ [/ /] []

7. _____ [/ /] []

8. _____ [/ /] []

APPENDIX K

PLAN DEVIATIONS RECORDING FORM

