

**EL PASO COUNTY STORMWATER
MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST**

Addressed

Revised 5/21/07

1) Applicant (owner/ designated operator), Prepared By, SWMP Administrator, and Contractor Information.



2) Table of Contents.



3) Site description and location to include vicinity map (not just Section, Township, Range)



4) Narrative description of construction activities proposed (e.g., may include clearing and grubbing, temporary stabilization, road grading, utility / storm installation, final grading, final stabilization, and removal of temporary control measures).



5) Phasing plan – may require separate drawings indicating initial, interim, and final site phases for larger projects. Provide “living maps” that can be revised in the field as conditions dictate.



N/A - No Phasing is proposed on this project

6) Proposed sequence for major activities: Provide a construction schedule of anticipated starting and completion dates for each stage of land-disturbing activity depicting conservation measures anticipated, including the expected date on which the final stabilization will be completed.



7) Estimates of the total site area and area to undergo disturbance.



8) An estimate of runoff coefficients before and after project construction (may not be required with next State update).



9) Soil erosion potential and potential impacts upon discharge.



10) A description of existing vegetation at the site and percent ground cover.



11) The location and description of any other potential pollution sources such as fueling (mobile or stationary), chemical storage, etc.



N/A - No Chemical Storage is proposed on this project

12) Material handling to include spill prevention and response procedures.



13) Spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants.



N/A - No Batch Plant is proposed on this project

14) Other SW pollutant control measures to include waste disposal and off site soil tracking.



15) The location and description of any anticipated non-stormwater components of discharge (springs, irrigation, etc.).



16) The name of ultimate receiving waters; size, type and location of stormwater outfall or storm sewer system discharge.



17) SWMP Map to include:

a) construction boundaries



b) all areas of disturbance



c) areas of cut and fill



d) areas used for storage of building materials, soils or wastes (stockpiles)



N/A - No Stockpiles are proposed on this project

e) location of any dedicated asphalt / concrete batch plants



N/A - No Batch Plant is proposed on this project

f) major erosion control facilities or structures (sedimentation ponds, etc.)



g) springs, streams, wetlands and other surface waters



h) boundaries of FEMA mapped 100 year flood plain



18) Narrative description of structural BMPs to be used, including silt fence, straw bales, check dams, sediment basins, drainage swales, etc. Ensure method is ECM / DCM approved.



19) Description of non-structural BMPs to be used including seeding, mulching, protection of existing vegetation, site watering, sod placement, etc.



20) ☒ Technical drawing details for BMP installation and maintenance.



21) ☒ Procedure for how the SWMP will be revised.



22) ☒ Description of Final Stabilization and Long-term Stormwater Quality (describe measures to control SW pollutants after construction operations have been completed).



23) ☒ Provide for vegetative cover density to be 70% of pre-disturbed levels.



24) ☒ Outline of permit holder inspection procedures to install, maintain, and effectively operate BMPs, to manage erosion and sediment.



25) ☒ Record keeping procedures identified to include signature on inspection logs and location of SWMP records on-site.



Please note: all items need to be addressed. If not applicable, explain; simply identifying "not applicable" will not satisfy CDPHE requirement of explanation.

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

For:

**LOT 13, OF THE CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK
FILING NO. 2**

Located at:

**7204 COLE VIEW
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80915**

Prepared For:

**HAMMERS CONSTRUCTION, Inc
1411 Woolsey Heights
Colorado Springs, CO 80915
719-570-1599**

Prepared by:



**M&S Civil Consultants, Inc.
20 Boulder Crescent, Suite 110
Colorado Springs, CO 80903
719-491-0801
Virgil A. Sanchez, P.E.**

**Job. No. 44-028
Project #PPR-18-044**

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)

General Site Description

The purpose of this letter is to show that there shall be no negative drainage effects associated with the proposed development of Lot 13 within the Claremont Business Park Filing No. 2, recorded January 4, 2007 under Reception No. 207712506 of the El Paso County Records. This final drainage letter is being submitted concurrently with the improvement construction plans proposing a 5000 SF building and the associated parking improvements.

Existing Site Conditions

The site, which is located Northwest of Meadowbrook Parkway, within an established commercial / light industrial neighborhood is bound to the Northeast and Northwest by the Cole View private roadway, and to the Southeast and Southwest by existing commercial lots. The site is currently vacant land with a relatively new roadway infrastructure and associated utilities with slopes ranging between 0-4 % from Northeast to Southwest. Flows from the site run along the north side of an existing retaining wall along the southern border of the property line and then eventually outfalls to an existing storm sewer collection system at the Southwest corner of the lot and ultimately discharges to the East Fork Sand Creek.

Adjacent Areas

The site is bound to the North and West by Cole View, and to the South and East by existing commercial lots within an established commercial / light industrial neighborhood .

Soils

Soils for this project are delineated by the map in the appendix as Elliot loamy sand (28) is characterized as Hydrologic Soil Types "A". Soils in the study area are shown as mapped by Soil Conservation Service in the "Soils Survey of El Paso County Area".

Water Quality

The proposed Rain Garden will be built per Urban Drainage and Flood Control recommendations (see Appendix B for additional information on the Rain Garden). The Volume provided by the Rain Garden is approximately 368 cu-ft which exceeds the required Water Quality Control Volume 345cu-ft. The size of the Rain Garden is based on an impervious area of 95%, a drainage area of approximately 0.27 acres, and a runoff of 0.6-inches of precipitation per City of Colorado Springs – Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 2, See Appendix B for Design Procedure Form for Rain Garden.

Narrative Description of BMP Control Measures

Installations of BMPs are staged in order to minimize the potential for pollutants in the stormwater discharge. The following stages will be used: establishment of perimeter controls, installation of temporary BMPs during soil disturbance and then finally installation of permanent controls. Descriptions of some of the available BMPs are listed in below stages:

Only clearing necessary for the installation of perimeter controls should be employed in the first stage of temporary BMPs installation. Silt fence and vehicle tracking should be installed as shown on the Grading & Erosion Control Plan. At this time, the El Paso County inspector should be notified to schedule an initial inspection. Rough grading of the site will precede construction of proposed underground utilities.

Once utilities and storm drain infrastructure have been constructed, installation of temporary BMPs will commence. Temporary BMPs for this site consist of Inlet Protection. Locations for a concrete washout area and temporary stockpile location will also be established. These locations are likely to be different than what is shown on the Grading and Erosion Control Plan that accompanies this report. Once these locations have been established, they should be added and denoted on the copy of the plan that will be kept with the site administrator.

The final stage is the installation of permanent BMPs where no further disturbance is anticipated. Upon completion of the permanent BMPs and all grading activities are completed, all disturbed areas not sodded or developed will be mulched and reseeded with native seed mix and may be watered until vegetative cover has been fully re-instated. At this point, the person responsible for inspection and maintenance can begin to address requirements for final stabilization. See construction details for installation and maintenance.

Specifically, the proposed project will use silt fence, a vehicle tracking control pad, a concrete washout area, mulching and reseeded to mitigate the potential for erosion across the site.

Timing Schedule

Anticipated Starting and Completion Time Period of Grading Activities:

December 2018 - March 2020 (15 months)

Expected Date on Which The Final Stabilization Will Be Completed:

March 2020

Areas of Disturbance

Total subject property site acreage: 0.40

Total disturbed area of subject property: 0.40

Permanent Stabilization

Final stabilization is reached when all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and uniform vegetative cover has been established by drill seeding and crimping with a density of at least 70% of pre-disturbance levels or equivalent permanent physical erosion reduction methods have been employed. The CDPHE Water Quality Division may, after consultation with the permittee and upon good cause, amend the final stabilization criteria for specific operations. At this time, the El Paso County inspector should be

notified to schedule a final inspection. The conditions of the SWMP and General Permit for Stormwater Discharges associated with Construction Activity will remain in effect until Final Stabilization is achieved and a notice of inactivation is sent by the applicant to CDPHE Stormwater Quality Division. All pertinent records must be kept on file for at least 3 years from the date the site is finally stabilized.

Owner Inspections and Maintenance of BMP's

1. Make thorough inspection of the stormwater management system at least every 14 days.
2. Make thorough inspection of the stormwater management system after each precipitation event that causes runoff.
3. If any deficiencies are noted, they must be corrected immediately after being noted.
4. Records of the site inspections or modifications must be kept at the site unless alternate place is approved by the El Paso County inspector and must be made available upon request.
5. Inspections must take place where construction activity is complete, but lot is not sold.
6. Monthly inspections must take place on site where construction activity is complete, but vegetative cover is still being established.

Soil Borings / Test and Groundwater

A Percolation Test Investigation has been completed for the Claremont Business Park by, Geoquest, LLC. dated October 13, 2016, Proj No 16-0787.

Site Run-Off Characteristics

The site runoff coefficients are:	Minor Storm	Major Storm
-Historic existing Conditions	0.25	0.35
-Composite Developed Conditions	0.90	0.95

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Introduction

To: Site Inspector responsible for all Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and El Paso County

Requirements:

The following stormwater management plan (SWMP) is a required item under the Construction Stormwater Discharge Permit. The primary goal for a SWMP is to improve water quality by reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges. Construction dewatering is a separate issue, and must be covered by the CDPHE Stormwater Quality Division's general permit for construction dewatering (regardless of the size of the construction project). Stormwater that mixes with ground water in an excavation is subject to the controls of a Construction Dewatering Permit. It is assumed that the SWMP will be completed and implemented at the time the project breaks ground, and will be revised if necessary as construction proceeds. This document must be kept at the construction site at all times and be made available to the public and any representative of any Water Quality Control Divisions if requested. Inspection guidance can be found at www.cdphe.state.co.us/ and El Paso County and City of Colorado Springs Storm Drainage Design Criteria. The inspections should be made at least every 14 days and after any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion. El Paso County requires that the inspector must be contacted 48 hours prior to initial and final inspections. An inspection log entry should be completed with each inspection performed. The inspection log should be kept with the SWMP. The conditions of the SWMP and General Permit for Stormwater Discharges associated with the construction activity will remain in effect until final stabilization is achieved, and a notice of inactivation is sent to CDPHE Stormwater Quality Division. All pertinent records must be kept for at least 3 years from date the site is stabilized or sold.

Floodplain Statement

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. 08041C0752 F, dated March 17, 1997, Revision LOMR dated Aug. 6, 2018 none of the site lies in a designated flood plain. The nearest major drainage way is East Fork Sand Creek just Northwest of the commercial business park.

Receiving Water Description

The site is located with the greater Sand Creek Drainage Basin and is tributary to the Sand Creek Channel via the East Fork Sand Creek Sub-Tributary.

Existing Vegetation Description

In the existing condition, the site is vacant and sparsely vegetated, with 80% - 100% ground cover consisting primarily of native grasses ranging in density from fair to good. Slopes across the development typically ranging between 0% to 4%.

Potential Pollution Sources

Construction activities that will take place at this site may have an impact on the stormwater quality. These include, but are not limited to, portable toilets, materials storage, vehicle fueling, maintenance and vehicle tracking, dust, waste piles and dumpsters. The location of any of these activities not included on the initial site map should be added along with a description of the measures used to prevent the discharge of these materials from the site. See construction details for installation and maintenance.

Anticipated Non-Stormwater Discharges

Non-stormwater discharges are caused by activities other than direct runoff from precipitation events. These include, but are not limited to natural springs. Any non-stormwater discharges that are not included in the initial map should be added along with a description of measures used to handle it.

EROSION SEDIMENT CONTROLS

Proposed Sequence of Construction Activities

1. Notify the inspector for initial inspection.
2. Clearing for necessary for perimeter controls.
3. Construct vehicle traffic control pad at entrance/exit of construction site.
4. Install lot perimeter controls, including silt fence, delineating project site as indicated on Site Map.
5. Complete remaining clearing and grubbing for project area. Install additional BMPs, as indicated on Site Map.
6. Grade site as indicated on Site Map.
7. Achieve Final Stabilization, as outlined in SWMP. Send inactivation notice to CDPHE.
8. See Construction Details for BMP Installation and Maintenance.

Any stockpile areas are to be contained with silt fence, or other acceptable measures to prevent erosion and sediment from leaving the area. All BMP's that may be in place need to be inspected and cleaned if sediment should leave the site and enter the streets. Erosion control measures shall be implemented in a manner that will protect properties and public facilities from the adverse effect of erosion and sedimentation as a result of construction and earthwork activities. The following practices are to be implemented for this site:

Structural Practices

In areas of sheet flow running off-site and at the top and bottom of steep slopes, silt fence will be used to trap sediment. Silt fence should be placed on the contour and in areas where the tributary area is less than one-quarter acre per 100' of silt fence. A vehicle traffic control pad will be installed at the entrance/exit of the site to reduce sediment tracking off-site.

Practices may include, but are not limited to straw bales, wattles/sediment control logs, silt fences, earth dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, inlet protection, outlet protection, gabions, and temporary or permanent sediment basins. All roads will be inspected to ensure that sediment from on-site construction activity is not being discharged with the stormwater. Sediment and debris that have been tracked off-site should be removed daily by shoveling or sweeping. See construction details for installation and maintenance.

Non-Structural Practices

Surface roughening may be used to reduce the amount of runoff and wind erosion from any given areas. Once the existing vegetation is cleared, watering should occur to help control fugitive dust. Disturbed areas where work is temporarily halted shall be temporarily stabilized within 21 calendar days after activity has ceased unless work is to be resumed within 30 calendar days after the activity has ceased. Other Non-Structural Practices may include soil erosion control measures for all slopes, channels, ditches, or any disturbed land area shall be completed within 21 calendar days after final grade, or final earth disturbance, has been completed. Disturbed areas and stockpiles, which are not at final grade but will remain dormant for longer than 30 days, shall also be mulched within 21 days after interim grading. An area that is going to remain in an interim state for more than 60 days shall also be seeded. All temporary soil erosion control measures and BMPs shall be maintained until permanent soil erosion control measures are implemented. See construction details for installation and maintenance.

Materials Handling and Spill Practices

Any substances with potential to contaminate either the ground or ground surface water shall be cleaned up immediately after discovery or contained until appropriate cleanup methods can be employed. Manufacturer's recommended methods for clean up shall be followed, along with proper disposal methods. Any discharge of hazardous materials must be handled in accordance with the Divisions Notification Requirement. All waste and debris created by construction activities at the site or removed from the site shall be disposed of in compliance with all laws, regulations and ordinances of the federal, state and local agencies. See construction details for Materials Handling and Spills.

Potential Pollution Sources

Construction activities that will take place at this site may have an impact on the stormwater quality. These include, but are not limited to, portable toilets, materials storage, vehicle fueling, maintenance and vehicle tracking, dust, waste piles and dumpsters. The location of any of these activities not included on the initial site map should be added along with a description of the measures used to prevent the discharge of these materials from the site. See construction details for installation and maintenance.

Potential Soil Erosion

The proposed onsite construction activities anticipate the potential for soil erosion. Onsite stormwater BMP management facilities are proposed to minimize and aid in soil erosion. If the proposed BMP measures are breached the soil erosion would then flow to the west onto Cole View.

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APPENDICES

Copy of CDPHE Application
Vicinity Map
Grading, Erosion, Stormwater Inspection Checklist
Spill Cleanup Instructions and Report Form
BMP Construction Details
Grading and Erosion Control Plans

APPENDICES

COPY OF CDPHE APPLICATION



COLORADO

Department of Public
Health & Environment

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

ASSIGNED PERMIT NUMBER

Date Received ____/____/____
MM DD YYYY
Revised: 10-2017

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

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

For Applications submitted on paper - Please print or type. Original signatures are required.

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

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

For Applications submitted electronically

Please note that you can ONLY complete the feedback form by downloading it to a PC or Mac/Apple computer and opening the Application with Adobe Reader or a similar PDF reader. The form will NOT work with web browsers, Google preview, Mac preview software or on mobile devices using iOS or Android operating systems.

If application is submitted electronically, processing of the application will begin at that time and not be delayed for receipt of the signed document.

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)

PERMIT INFORMATION

Reason for Application: ☐ NEW CERT ☐ RENEW CERT EXISTING CERT# _____
Applicant is: ☐ Property Owner ☒ Contractor/Operator

A. CONTACT INFORMATION - *indicates required

* PERMITTED ORGANIZATION FORMAL NAME: Hammer's Construction, Inc

1) * PERMIT OPERATOR - the party that has operational control over day to day activities - may be the same as owner.

Responsible Person (Title): Project Manager
Currently Held By (Person): FirstName: Yury LastName: Dyachenko
Telephone: 719-570-1599 Email Address: YDyachenko@hammersconstruction.com
Organization: Hammer's Construction, Inc
Mailing Address: 1411 Woolsey Heights
City: Colorado Springs State: CO Zip Code: 80915

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

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

2) **OWNER - party has ownership or long term lease of property - may be the same as the operator.**



Same as 1) Permit Operator

Responsible Person (Title): Project Manager
Currently Held By (Person): FirstName: Yury LastName: Dyachenko
Telephone: 719-570-1599 Email Address: YDyachenko@hammersconstruction.com
Organization: Hammer's Construction, Inc
Mailing Address: 1411 Woolsey Heights
City: Colorado Springs State: CO Zip Code: 80915

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

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

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



Same as 1) Permit Operator

Responsible Person (Title): Project Manager
Currently Held By (Person): FirstName: Yury LastName: Dyachenko
Telephone: 719-570-1599 Email Address: YDyachenko@hammersconstruction.com
Organization: Hammer's Construction, Inc
Mailing Address: 1411 Woolsey Heights
City: Colorado Springs State: CO Zip Code: 80915

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



Same as 1) Permit Operator

Responsible Person (Title): Project Manager
Currently Held By (Person): FirstName: Yury LastName: Dyachenko
Telephone: 719-570-1599 Email Address: YDyachenko@hammersconstruction.com
Organization: Hammer's Construction, Inc
Mailing Address: 1411 Woolsey Heights
City: Colorado Springs State: CO Zip Code: 80915

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

Responsible Person (Title): _____
Currently Held By (Person): FirstName: _____ LastName: _____
Telephone: _____ Email Address: _____
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____



Environmental Contact



Consultant



Stormwater MS4 Responsible Person



Inspection Facility Contact



Compliance Contact



Stormwater Authorized Representative

B) PERMITTED PROJECT/FACILITY INFORMATION

Project/Facility Name Lot 13, Claremont Business Park Fil. No. 2
Street Address or Cross Streets 7204 Cole View
(e.g., Park St and 5 Ave; CR 21 and Hwy 10; 44 Ave and Clear Creek) ; A street name without an address, intersection, mile marker, or other identifying information describing the location of the project is not adequate. For **linear projects**, the route of the project should be described as best as possible using the starting point for the address and latitude and longitude - more clearly defined in the required map)

City: Colorado Springs County: El Paso Zip Code: 80915

Facility Latitude/Longitude - List the latitude and longitude of the excavation(s) resulting in the discharge(s). If the exact soil disturbing location(s) are not known, list the latitude and longitude of the center point of the construction project. If using the center point, be sure to specify that it is the center point of construction activity. The preferred method is GPS and Decimal Degrees.

Latitude 38 84888 Longitude 104 69027 (e.g., 39.70312°, 104.93348°)
Decimal Degrees (to 5 decimal places) Decimal Degrees (to 5 decimal places)

This information may be obtained from a variety of sources, including:

- **Surveyors or engineers** for the project should have, or be able to calculate, this information.
- **U.S. Geological Survey topographical map(s)**, available at area map stores.
- Using a **Global Positioning System (GPS) unit** to obtain a direct reading.
- **Google** - enter address in search engine, select the map, right click on location, and select "what's here".

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

C) MAP (Attachment) If no map is submitted, the application cannot be submitted.

Map: Attach a map that indicates the site location and that CLEARLY shows the boundaries of the area that will be disturbed. A vicinity map is not adequate for this purpose.

D) LEGAL DESCRIPTION - only for Subdivisions

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

Subdivision(s): Claremont Business Park Fil. No. 2 Lot(s): Lot 13 Block(s) _____

OR ☐ Not applicable (site has not been subdivided)

E) AREA OF CONSTRUCTION SITE - SEE PAGE 1 - WILL DETERMINE FEE

Provide both the total area of the construction site, and the area that will undergo disturbance, in acres.

Total area of project disturbance site (acres): _____

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

☐ Part of Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale, (i.e., total, including all phases, filings, lots, and infrastructure not covered by this application)

F) NATURE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Check the appropriate box(es) 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.)

G) ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Construction Start Date: October 2018 Final Stabilization Date: January 2020

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

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

Immediate Receiving Water(s): East Fork Sand Creek

Ultimate Receiving Water(s): Sand Creek

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

I) SIGNATURE PAGE

1. You may print and sign this document and mail the hard copy to the State along with required documents (address on page one).

2. Electronic Submission Signature

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

- The Division encourages use of the electronic submission of the application and electronic signature. This method meets signature requirements as required by the State of Colorado.
- The ink signed copy of the electronically stamped pdf signature page is also required to meet Federal EPA Requirements.
- Processing of the application will begin with the receipt of the valid electronic signature.

☐ STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CERTIFICATION

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

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

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

For DocuSign

Electronic Signature _____ Ink Signature _____ Date: _____

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

Yury Dyachenko

Name (printed)

Project Manager

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))

- 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.
- 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).

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

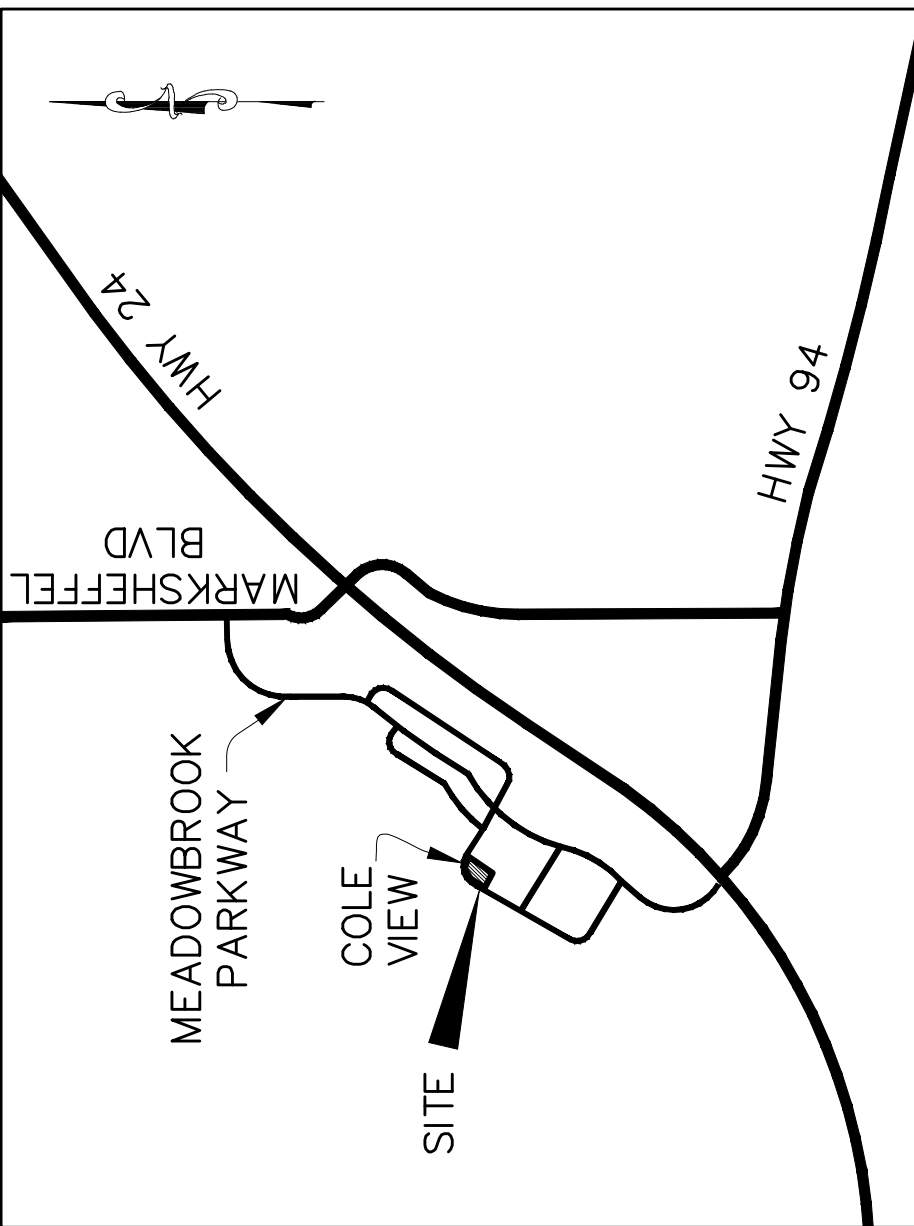
Preparer Name (printed)

Email Address

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

<input type="text"/>	Attach Map
<input type="text"/>	Attach File
<input type="text"/>	Attach File
<input type="text"/>	Attach File
<input type="text"/>	Attach File

VICINITY MAP



VICINITY MAP
N.T.S.

GRADING, EROSION, STORMWATER
INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Appendix C Inspection Checklist – Grading Erosion, and Stormwater Quality Controls

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS

DATE/TIME:
INSPECTOR:
TYPE OF INSPECTION: Self-Monitoring_____
Initial _____ Compliance_____ Follow-Up_____
Reconnaissance_____ Complaint_____ Final_____

SITE:	DATE OF PERMIT:
ADDRESS:	
CONTRACTOR:	OWNER/OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE:
CONTACT:	CONTACT:
PHONE:	PHONE:
STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION: Initial BMP Installation/Prior to Construction_____ Clearing & Grubbing_____	
Rough Grading_____ Finish Grading_____ Utility Construction_____ Building Construction_____	
Final Stabilization_____	

OVERALL SITE INSPECTION	YES/NO/N.A.	REMARKS/ACTIONS
Is there any evidence of sediment leaving the construction site? If so, note areas.		
Have any adverse impacts such as flooding, structural damage, erosion, spillage, or accumulation of sediment, debris or litter occurred on or within public or private property, wetlands or surface waters –to include intermittent drainageways and the City's stormwater system (storm sewers, gutters, ditches, etc.)?		
Are the BMPs properly installed and maintained?		
Have the BMPs been placed as shown on approved plans?		
Are the BMPs functioning as intended?		
Is work being done according to approved plans and any phased construction schedule?		
Is the construction schedule on track?		
Are drainage channels and outlets adequately stabilized?		
Is there any evidence of discharges or spills of fuels, lubricants, chemicals, etc.?		

BMP MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST	YES/NO/N.A.	REMARKS/ACTIONS NECESSARY
CHECK DAM Has accumulated sediment and debris been removed per maintenance requirements?		
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET Is fabric damaged, loose or in need of repairs?		
INLET PROTECTION Is the inlet protection damaged, ineffective or in need of repairs? Has sediment been removed per maintenance requirements?		
MULCHING Distributed uniformly on all disturbed areas? Is the application rate adequate? Any evidence of mulch being blown or washed away? Has the mulched area been seeded, if necessary?		
SEDIMENT BASIN Is the sediment basin properly constructed and operational? Has sediment and debris been cleaned out of the basin?		
SILT FENCE Is the fence damaged, collapsed, unentrenched or ineffective? Has sediment been removed per maintenance requirements? Is the silt fence properly located?		
SLOPE DRAIN Is water bypassing or undercutting the inlet or pipe? Is erosion occurring at the outlet of the pipe?		
STRAW BALE BARRIER Are the straw bales damaged, ineffective or unentrenched? Has sediment been removed per maintenance requirements? Are the bales installed and positioned correctly?		

BMP MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST	YES/NO/N.A.	REMARKS/ACTIONS NECESSARY
<p>SURFACE ROUGHENING</p> <p>Is the roughening consistent/uniform on slopes??</p> <p>Any evidence of erosion?</p>		
<p>TEMPORARY SEEDING</p> <p>Are the seedbeds protected by mulch?</p> <p>Has any erosion occurred in the seeded area?</p> <p>Any evidence of vehicle tracking on seeded areas?</p>		
<p>TEMPORARY SWALES</p> <p>Has any sediment or debris been deposited within the swales?</p> <p>Have the slopes of the swale eroded or has damage occurred to the lining?</p> <p>Are the swales properly located?</p>		
<p>VEHICLE TRACKING</p> <p>Is gravel surface clogged with mud or sediment?</p> <p>Is the gravel surface sinking into the ground?</p> <p>Has sediment been tracked onto any roads and has it been cleaned up?</p> <p>Is inlet protection placed around curb inlets near construction entrance?</p>		
<p>OTHER</p>		

SPILL CLEANUP INSTRUCTIONS AND REPORT FORM

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

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

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

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

Oil and Gas Exploration

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

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

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

REPORTING NUMBERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Colorado Department
of Public Health
and Environment

Environmental Spill Reporting

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

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

January 2009

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SPILL REPORTING

CERCLA, EPCRA and RCRA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Radiation Control

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

Clean Water Act

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

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

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

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

Clean Air Act

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

Regulated Storage Tanks

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

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

Transportation and Pipelines

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

**WATER QUALITY
CONTROL
DIVISION**

Policy No: WQE-10

Initiated By: Dave Akers

Approved By: 

Effective Date: 3/1/08

Revision No.:

Revision Date:

**Guidance for Reporting Spills under the Colorado Water Quality
Control Act and Colorado Discharge Permits**

I. Purpose

To provide guidance on applicable Colorado reporting requirements pursuant to § 25-8-601(2), C.R.S., that pertains to spills or discharges that may cause pollution of State waters. This guidance does not relieve an entity of any other statutory or regulatory requirements applicable to a spill. Facilities possessing a Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) permit should follow applicable permit terms and conditions regarding spill reporting and response. This guidance is not intended to supersede or modify such permit terms and conditions or the applicable statute and regulations. This guidance does not limit the existing rights or responsibilities of persons with respect to spill reporting. For example, persons retain the right and responsibility to determine in the first instance whether a particular spill is covered by an existing permit or may cause pollution to State waters (i.e., surface or ground waters).

II. Statutory Requirement Addressed

Colorado Water Quality Control Act - Spill Reporting Requirements - § 25-8-601(2), C.R.S.

"Any person engaged in any operation or activity which results in a spill or discharge of oil or other substance which may cause pollution of the waters of the state contrary to the provisions of this article as soon as he has knowledge thereof, shall notify the division of such discharge."

State waters means any and all surface and subsurface waters which are contained in or flow in or through this state, but does not include waters in sewage systems, waters in treatment works of disposal systems, waters in potable water distribution systems, and all water withdrawn for use until use and treatment have been completed (§ 25-8-103 (19), C.R.S.).

Examples of State waters include, but are not limited to, perennial streams, intermittent or ephemeral gulches and arroyos, ponds, lakes, reservoirs, irrigation canals or ditches, wetlands, stormwater conveyances (when they discharge to a surface water), and groundwater.

III. Policy/Applicability

The Division distinguishes between reporting requirements for spills that occur with respect to activities that result in a discharge that is authorized under a CDPS permit and those that are not. For non-permitted activities, or in the case of an activity where a permit does not address reporting of or response to a given spill, the Division recommends that the responsible person(s) take the following actions:

1. Immediately report spills that may result in a non-permitted discharge of pollutants to State waters to the Environmental Release and Incident Reporting Line at 1-877-518-5608;
2. Include the following information, if available, when notifying the Division of a spill:
 - a. The name of the responsible person and, if not reported by that person, the name of the person reporting the spill and the name of the responsible person if known;
 - b. An estimate of the date and time that the spill began or the actual date and time, if known;

- c. The location of the spill, its source (e.g., manhole, tanker truck), and identification of the type of material spilled (e.g., untreated wastewater, biosolids, specific chemical);
- d. The estimated volume of the spill and, if known, the actual date and time the spill was fully controlled/stopped.
- e. Whether the spill is ongoing and, if it is, the rate of flow and an estimate of the time that the spill will be fully controlled, if known;
- f. Measures that are being or have been taken to contain, reduce, and/or clean up the spill;
- g. A list of any potentially affected area and any known downstream water uses (e.g., public water supplies, irrigation diversions, public use areas such as parks or swim beaches) that will be or have been notified; and
- h. A phone number and e-mail to contact a representative of the responsible person that is in charge of the response. Where a non-responsible person is reporting the spill, they are encouraged, but not required, to provide contact information.

Reporting and management of spills that occur with respect to activities resulting in a discharge authorized under a permit should be performed in accordance with the specific requirements of that permit. If the permit does not provide specific reporting or management response requirements for a given spill that may pollute State waters, the Division recommends that the responsible person report the spill in accordance with the procedures listed above.

This guidance only addresses reporting requirements under the Division's authority. The person or entity engaged in any operation or activity that results in a spill is responsible for any other applicable reporting requirements associated with the spill to other regulatory agencies.

Section 25-8-601(2), C.R.S. only addresses spill reporting to the Division. Section 25-8-202(7), C.R.S. provides certain water quality responsibilities to other state "implementing agencies." The Division's position is that, where a spill to the ground that may impact ground water only is fully and timely reported to an implementing agency having jurisdiction over that spill, the intent of section 601(2) has been fulfilled, and the spill need not also be reported to the Division. The Division suggests that the responsible person confirm with the implementing agency that a spill falls under the jurisdiction of the implementing agency at the time it is reported in order to avoid possible legal liability should it fall under the Division's jurisdiction.

IV. Division Examples of Non-Reportable Spills

The Division has identified the following examples of types of spills that are considered "non-reportable" under § 25-8-601(2), C.R.S. Documentation of such spills, including the information listed in section III.2.a – III.2.f above, should be maintained by the responsible person for Division review for a period of three years.

1. A spill to a generally impervious surface or structure (e.g., paved street/parking lot, storm sewer, warehouse floor, manhole, vault, concrete basement), or onto soils, that is fully contained in/on the impervious surface/structure or soils, or that is managed in a manner so that it will not reach State waters at the time of the spill or in the future. Such spills that are cleaned up within 24 hours will be considered by the Division to have no potential to reach State waters. However, even if such spills are not cleaned up within 24 hours, the responsible person may be able to "fully contain" or otherwise manage a spill such that it will not reach State waters. Where there is a sump pump present in a basement to which a spill occurred, the responsible person must establish that the pump did not discharge to State waters during the time between the start of the spill and the completion of clean-up in accordance with best management practices.
2. A spill or discharge that is managed consistent with best management practices that are established in accordance with a CDPS discharge permit or any Water Quality Control Commission-adopted control regulation related to spill management or reporting.
3. A spill of potable water from a public water system that does not reach surface waters.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field Services - Grand Junction 222 South 6th Street, Room 232 Grand Junction, CO 81501 Telephone: 970-248-7150 Fax: 970-248-7198 Contact email: michelle.thiebaud@state.co.us	<input type="checkbox"/> Field Services - Pueblo 140 Central Main, Suite 300 Pueblo, CO 81003 Telephone: 719-295-5060 Fax: 719-543-8441 Contact email: carol.keeve@state.co.us	<input type="checkbox"/> Field Services - Denver 4300 Cherry Creek Dr. South, B2 Denver, Colorado 80246-1530 Phone: 303-692-3650 Fax: 303-782-0390 Contact email: annemarie.goolsby@state.co.us
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Reporting Form: Incident / Spill / Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)

The Water Quality Control Division distinguishes between reporting requirements for spills that occur with respect to activities that result in a discharge that is authorized under a CDPS permit and those that are not. Reporting and management of spills that occur with respect to activities resulting in a discharge authorized under a permit should be performed in accordance with the specific requirements of that permit. If the permit does not require a 5-day report, please provide the information below in writing. For non-permitted activities, or in the case of an activity where a permit does not address reporting of or response to a given spill, please submit this written response to the Water Quality Control Division within five (5) working days of the date of the event. If sufficient space is not provided, please attach other sheets. Please send the completed form with signature via fax or email to the Division's Field Services office indicated above. If you have any questions please contact the Division's Field Services Engineer at your earliest convenience. The Field Services County list is available at: <http://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/wqcd> (Contacts, Inspection services contacts, then Field services contacts).

Prior to the five (5) working day deadline, you may request an extension to submit the report if sample analyses justifiably are going to require more time to analyze than the reporting time allows. To request an extension please send an email to the Division's Field Services Engineer for the County that the incident / spill / SSO took place or to the email listed above.

Incident Background Information			
County			
Incident / Spill Number (Division provided) and Spill Date			
Type of Incident / Spill / SSO (check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Sewer Overflow/Reuse	<input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum Product	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical
	<input type="checkbox"/> WW Treatment Plant Bypass or Upset (through an authorized outfall point)	<input type="checkbox"/> WW Treatment Plant Spill or Overflow (other than outfall)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biosolids
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unplanned potable water release (e.g., water line break)		<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Contact Information			
Potentially Responsible Party (PRP): Contact Name		Potentially Responsible Party (PRP): Company / Agency	
PRP Phone / Fax	Phone: Fax:	PRP email address	
CDPS Permit Number:		CDPS Permittee Name:	
Reported by (if not PRP): Contact Name		Reported by (if not PRP): Company / Agency	
Reported by (if not PRP): Phone / Fax	Phone: Fax:	Reported by (if not PRP): email address	
Incident Information: Please provide the following information.			
A	Incident / spill / SSO source, cause, and event description. Response:		
B	Material released (e.g., untreated wastewater, biosolids, specific chemicals or products) and estimated total quantity (e.g., gallons). Please attach MSDS for any and all chemicals or products involved in spill or release. Response:		
C	Actual or estimated dates and times of the event, including duration and actual date and time spill was fully controlled/stopped. If release is still occurring, the date and time the release is expected to be stopped. Response:		

D	Location of release (e.g., address, lat/long, road name and mile marker).
	Response:
E	Describe measures taken or planned to contain, reduce, and clean up spill or release.
	Response:
F	Steps taken or planned to prevent reoccurrence of the event.
	Response:
Incident Impact to State Waters (As defined in § 25-8-103(19), C.R.S.). <i>Examples of State waters include: perennial streams, intermittent or ephemeral gulches, ditches, ponds, lakes, reservoirs, irrigation canals, wetlands, stormwater conveyances (when they discharge to surface water), and groundwater.</i>	
G	Did flow or materials reach surface waters of the State? If so, please describe the path of flow to State waters and which State water body was impacted (e.g., spill impacted a storm drain which was directly connected to Cherry Creek, Colorado River, etc.). If yes, what quantity of material (e.g., gallons) reached the surface water and what was the resulting impact?
	Response:
H	Were any water quality samples or other samples taken? If so, please describe sampling process and attached results.
	Response:
I	Did flow or materials reach groundwater of the State? If so, please describe the path of flow to State waters and which State water body impacted (e.g., spill soaked into ground and wet soil was not excavated). If yes, what quantity of material (e.g., gallons) reached the ground or groundwater and what was the resulting impact?
	Response:
J	Did the incident include any of the following (check if yes)? If so, please include additional details below.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Toxic Chemical Release <input type="checkbox"/> Fish Kill
	Response:
Incident Impact to Areas or Water Users	
K	Did the incident / spill / SSO impact any areas (e.g., public use areas including parks or swim beaches) or downstream water users (e.g., public water suppliers, irrigation diversions)? Please list impacted areas and/or users, their location, and potential impacts.
	Response:
L	How were the impacted area users (e.g., park patrons) and downstream water users notified (e.g., signs posted, list downstream users contact via phone).
	Response:

I hereby certify that the information presented above is accurate and complete.			
Date	Company	Typed Name and Title	Signature

BMP CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Description

Vehicle tracking controls provide stabilized construction site access where vehicles exit the site onto paved public roads. An effective vehicle tracking control helps remove sediment (mud or dirt) from vehicles, reducing tracking onto the paved surface.

Appropriate Uses

Implement a stabilized construction entrance or vehicle tracking control where frequent heavy vehicle traffic exits the construction site onto a paved roadway. An effective vehicle tracking control is particularly important during the following conditions:

- Wet weather periods when mud is easily tracked off site.
- During dry weather periods where dust is a concern.
- When poorly drained, clayey soils are present on site.

Although wheel washes are not required in designs of vehicle tracking controls, they may be needed at particularly muddy sites.

Design and Installation

Construct the vehicle tracking control on a level surface. Where feasible, grade the tracking control towards the construction site to reduce off-site runoff. Place signage, as needed, to direct construction vehicles to the designated exit through the vehicle tracking control. There are several different types of stabilized construction entrances including:

VTC-1. Aggregate Vehicle Tracking Control. This is a coarse-aggregate surfaced pad underlain by a geotextile. This is the most common vehicle tracking control, and when properly maintained can be effective at removing sediment from vehicle tires.

VTC-2. Vehicle Tracking Control with Construction Mat or Turf Reinforcement Mat. This type of control may be appropriate for site access at very small construction sites with low traffic volume over vegetated areas. Although this application does not typically remove sediment from vehicles, it helps protect existing vegetation and provides a stabilized entrance.



Photograph VTC-1. A vehicle tracking control pad constructed with properly sized rock reduces off-site sediment tracking.

Vehicle Tracking Control	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Moderate
Sediment Control	Yes
Site/Material Management	Yes

VTC-3. Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit with Wheel Wash. This is an aggregate pad, similar to VTC-1, but includes equipment for tire washing. The wheel wash equipment may be as simple as hand-held power washing equipment to more advance proprietary systems. When a wheel wash is provided, it is important to direct wash water to a sediment trap prior to discharge from the site.

Vehicle tracking controls are sometimes installed in combination with a sediment trap to treat runoff.

Maintenance and Removal

Inspect the area for degradation and replace aggregate or material used for a stabilized entrance/exit as needed. If the area becomes clogged and ponds water, remove and dispose of excess sediment or replace material with a fresh layer of aggregate as necessary.

With aggregate vehicle tracking controls, ensure rock and debris from this area do not enter the public right-of-way.

Remove sediment that is tracked onto the public right of way daily or more frequently as needed. Excess sediment in the roadway indicates that the stabilized construction entrance needs maintenance.

Ensure that drainage ditches at the entrance/exit area remain clear.

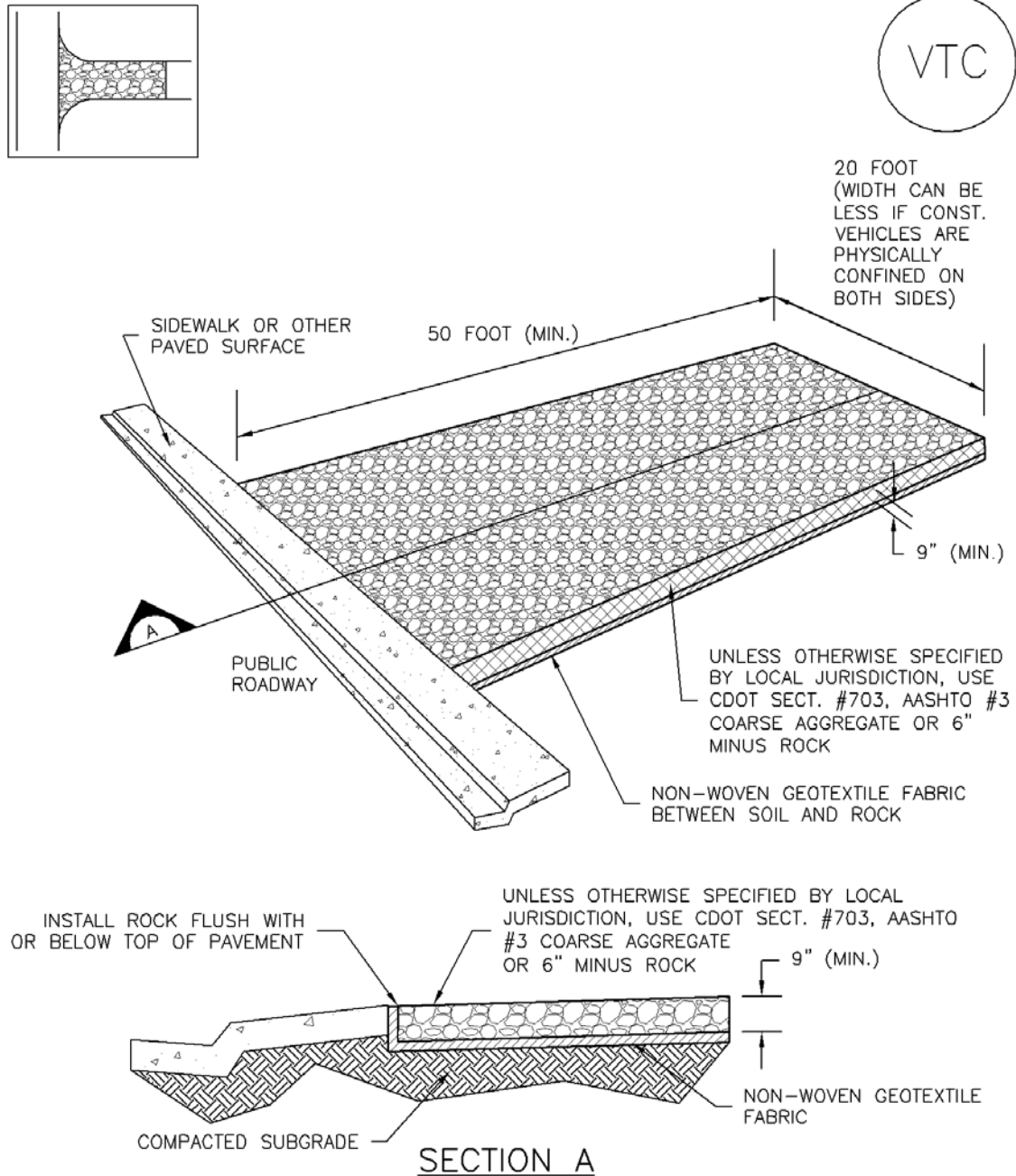
A stabilized entrance should be removed only when there is no longer the potential for vehicle tracking to occur. This is typically after the site has been stabilized.

When wheel wash equipment is used, be sure that the wash water is discharged to a sediment trap prior to discharge. Also inspect channels conveying the water from the wash area to the sediment trap and stabilize areas that may be eroding.

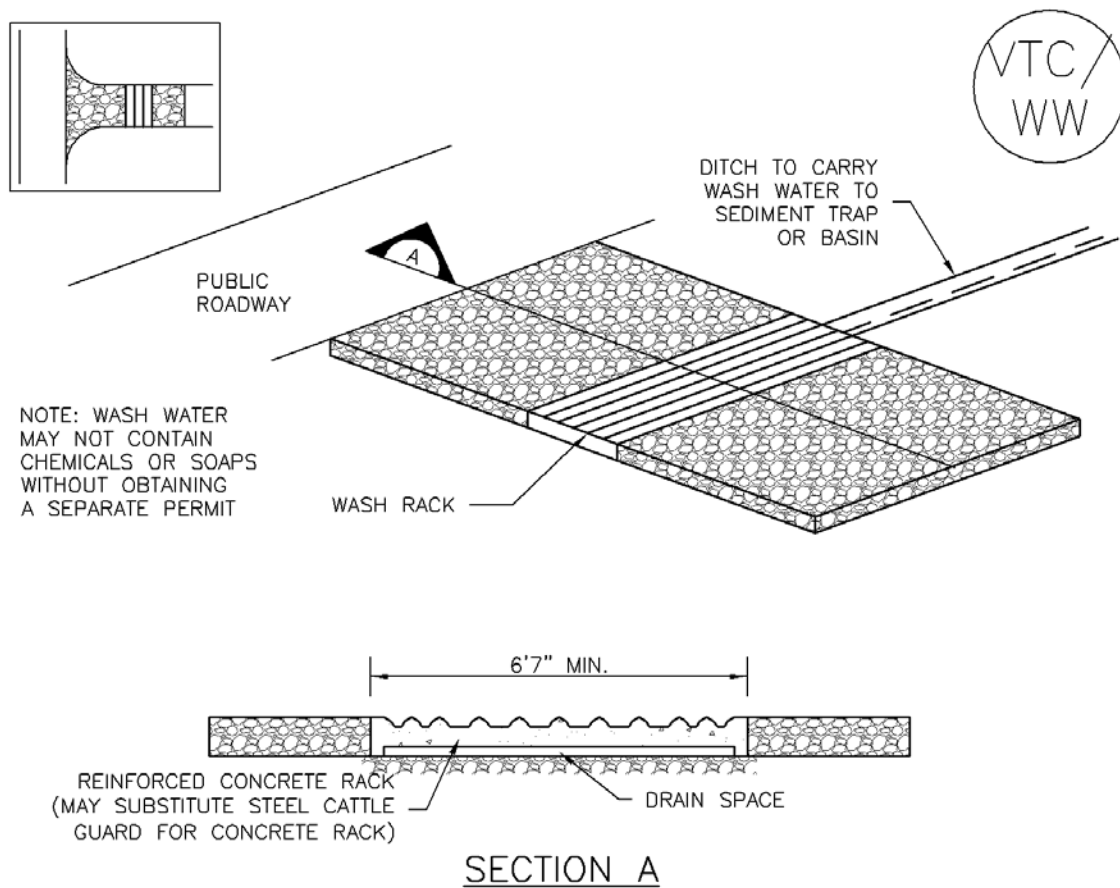
When a construction entrance/exit is removed, excess sediment from the aggregate should be removed and disposed of appropriately. The entrance should be promptly stabilized with a permanent surface following removal, typically by paving.



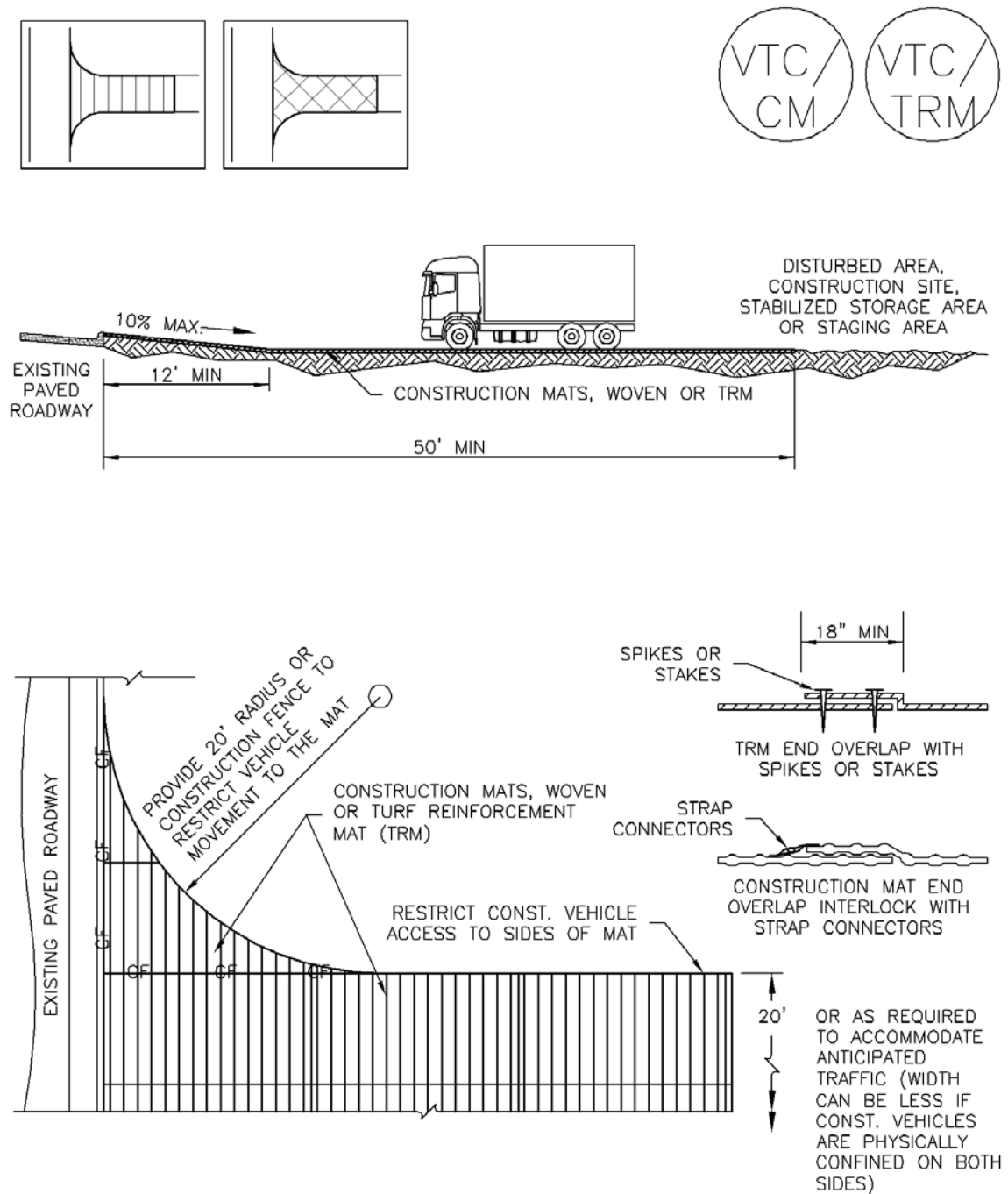
Photograph VTC-2. A vehicle tracking control pad with wheel wash facility. Photo courtesy of Tom Gore.



VTC-1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL



VTC-2. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL WITH WASH RACK



VTC-3. VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL W/ CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT (TRM)

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
 - LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S).
 - TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXITS(S) (WITH/WITHOUT WHEEL WASH, CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM).
2. CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE ONLY TO BE USED ON SHORT DURATION PROJECTS (TYPICALLY RANGING FROM A WEEK TO A MONTH) WHERE THERE WILL BE LIMITED VEHICULAR ACCESS.
3. A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE LOCATED AT ALL ACCESS POINTS WHERE VEHICLES ACCESS THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FROM PAVED RIGHT-OF-WAYS.
4. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
5. A NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED UNDER THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF ROCK.
6. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY TO THE STABILIZED ENTRANCE/EXIT TO MAINTAIN A CONSISTENT DEPTH.
5. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND AT THE END OF THE DAY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT MAY NOT BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.

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

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM CITY OF BROOMFIELD, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

Description

A silt fence is a woven geotextile fabric attached to wooden posts and trenched into the ground. It is designed as a sediment barrier to intercept sheet flow runoff from disturbed areas.

Appropriate Uses

A silt fence can be used where runoff is conveyed from a disturbed area as sheet flow. Silt fence is not designed to receive concentrated flow or to be used as a filter fabric. Typical uses include:

- Down slope of a disturbed area to accept sheet flow.
- Along the perimeter of a receiving water such as a stream, pond or wetland.
- At the perimeter of a construction site.



Photograph SF-1. Silt fence creates a sediment barrier, forcing sheet flow runoff to evaporate or infiltrate.

Design and Installation

Silt fence should be installed along the contour of slopes so that it intercepts sheet flow. The maximum recommended tributary drainage area per 100 lineal feet of silt fence, installed along the contour, is approximately 0.25 acres with a disturbed slope length of up to 150 feet and a tributary slope gradient no steeper than 3:1. Longer and steeper slopes require additional measures. This recommendation only applies to silt fence installed along the contour. Silt fence installed for other uses, such as perimeter control, should be installed in a way that will not produce concentrated flows. For example, a "J-hook" installation may be appropriate to force runoff to pond and evaporate or infiltrate in multiple areas rather than concentrate and cause erosive conditions parallel to the silt fence.

See Detail SF-1 for proper silt fence installation, which involves proper trenching, staking, securing the fabric to the stakes, and backfilling the silt fence. Properly installed silt fence should not be easily pulled out by hand and there should be no gaps between the ground and the fabric.

Silt fence must meet the minimum allowable strength requirements, depth of installation requirement, and other specifications in the design details. Improper installation of silt fence is a common reason for silt fence failure; however, when properly installed and used for the appropriate purposes, it can be highly effective.

Silt Fence	
Functions	
Erosion Control	No
Sediment Control	Yes
Site/Material Management	No

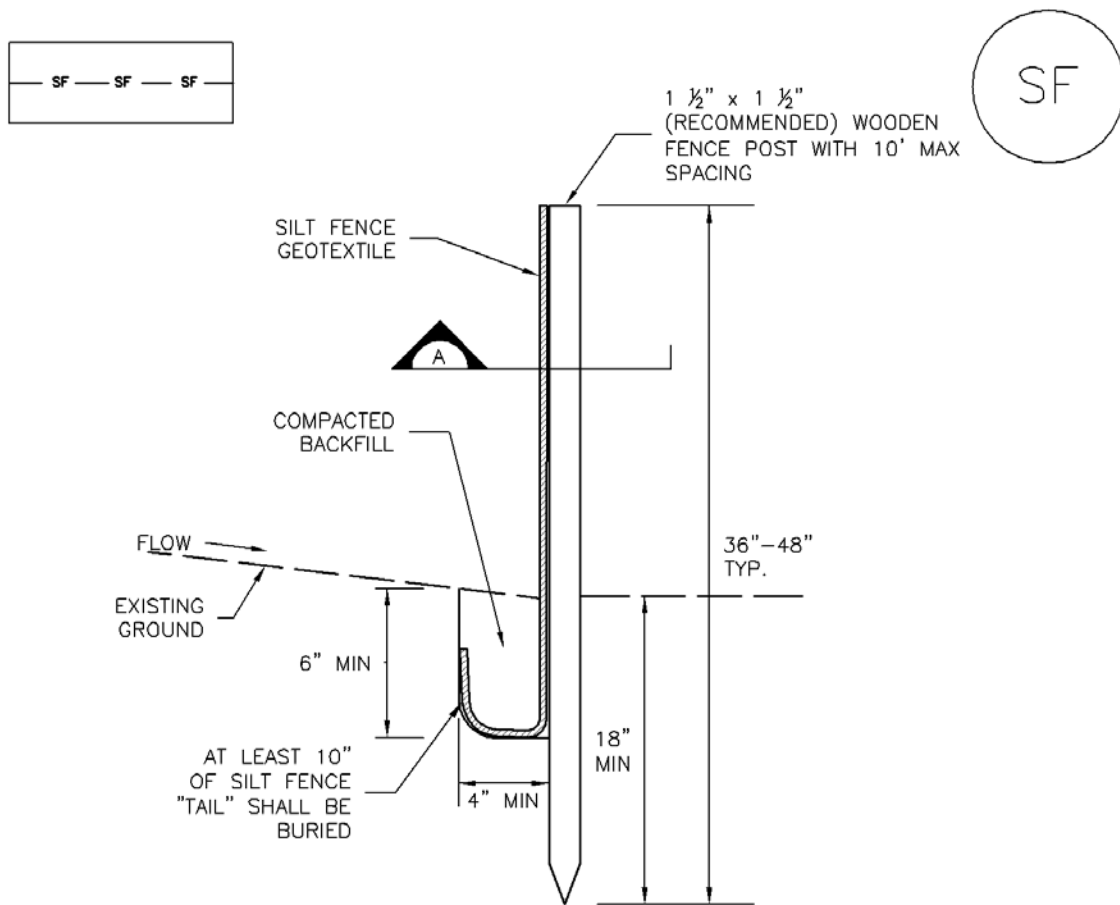
Maintenance and Removal

Inspection of silt fence includes observing the material for tears or holes and checking for slumping fence and undercut areas bypassing flows. Repair of silt fence typically involves replacing the damaged section with a new section. Sediment accumulated behind silt fence should be removed, as needed to maintain BMP effectiveness, typically before it reaches a depth of 6 inches.

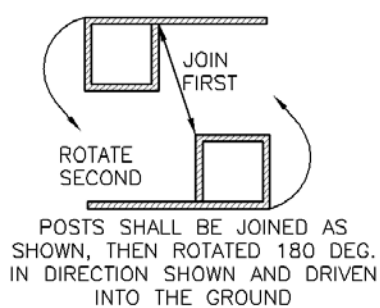
Silt fence may be removed when the upstream area has reached final stabilization.



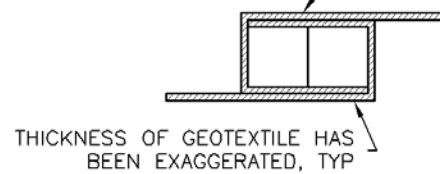
Photograph SF-2. When silt fence is not installed along the contour, a "J-hook" installation may be appropriate to ensure that the BMP does not create concentrated flow parallel to the silt fence. Photo courtesy of Tom Gore.



SILT FENCE



POSTS SHALL OVERLAP AT JOINTS SO THAT NO GAPS EXIST IN SILT FENCE



SECTION A

SF-1. SILT FENCE

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SILT FENCE MUST BE PLACED AWAY FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW FOR WATER PONDING. SILT FENCE AT THE TOE OF A SLOPE SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN A FLAT LOCATION AT LEAST SEVERAL FEET (2–5 FT) FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW ROOM FOR PONDING AND DEPOSITION.
2. A UNIFORM 6" X 4" ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED USING TRENCHER OR SILT FENCE INSTALLATION DEVICE. NO ROAD GRADERS, BACKHOES, OR SIMILAR EQUIPMENT SHALL BE USED.
3. COMPACT ANCHOR TRENCH BY HAND WITH A "JUMPING JACK" OR BY WHEEL ROLLING. COMPACTION SHALL BE SUCH THAT SILT FENCE RESISTS BEING PULLED OUT OF ANCHOR TRENCH BY HAND.
4. SILT FENCE SHALL BE PULLED TIGHT AS IT IS ANCHORED TO THE STAKES. THERE SHOULD BE NO NOTICEABLE SAG BETWEEN STAKES AFTER IT HAS BEEN ANCHORED TO THE STAKES.
5. SILT FENCE FABRIC SHALL BE ANCHORED TO THE STAKES USING 1" HEAVY DUTY STAPLES OR NAILS WITH 1" HEADS. STAPLES AND NAILS SHOULD BE PLACED 3" ALONG THE FABRIC DOWN THE STAKE.
6. AT THE END OF A RUN OF SILT FENCE ALONG A CONTOUR, THE SILT FENCE SHOULD BE TURNED PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR TO CREATE A "J-HOOK." THE "J-HOOK" EXTENDING PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR SHOULD BE OF SUFFICIENT LENGTH TO KEEP RUNOFF FROM FLOWING AROUND THE END OF THE SILT FENCE (TYPICALLY 10' – 20').
7. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

SILT FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 6".
5. REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING, TEARING, OR COLLAPSE.
6. SILT FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, OR IS REPLACED BY AN EQUIVALENT PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL BMP.
7. WHEN SILT FENCE IS REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

Description

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



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

Appropriate Uses

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

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

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

Design and Installation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maintenance and Removal

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

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

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



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



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



CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

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

CWA MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Description

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



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

Appropriate Uses

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

Design and Installation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IP-5. Over-excavation Inlet Protection

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

CIP-1. Culvert Inlet Protection

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

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

Inlets Located in a Sump

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

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

Inlets Located on a Slope

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

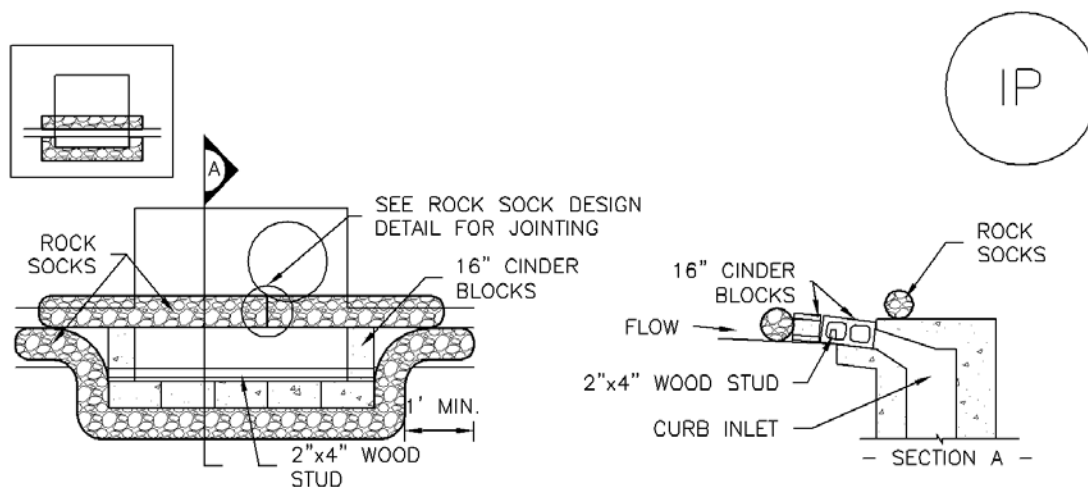
Maintenance and Removal

Inspect inlet protection frequently. Inspection and maintenance guidance includes:

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

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

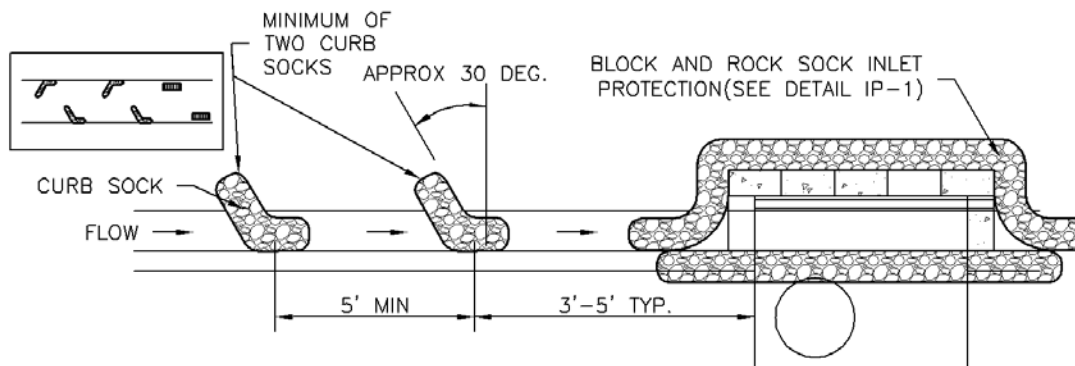
Inlet protection must be removed and properly disposed of when the drainage area for the inlet has reached final stabilization.



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

BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

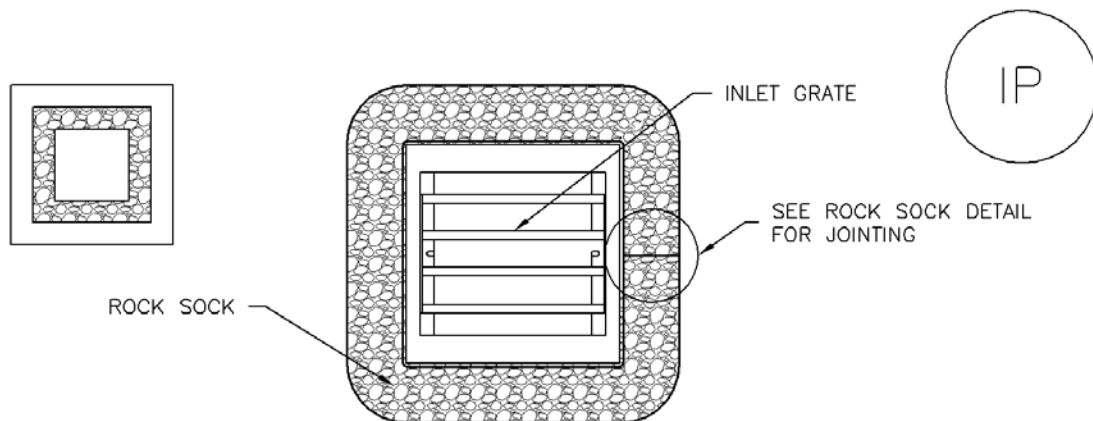
1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. CONCRETE "CINDER" BLOCKS SHALL BE LAID ON THEIR SIDES AROUND THE INLET IN A SINGLE ROW, ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER WITH THE OPEN END FACING AWAY FROM THE CURB.
3. GRAVEL BAGS SHALL BE PLACED AROUND CONCRETE BLOCKS, CLOSELY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER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



IP-2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

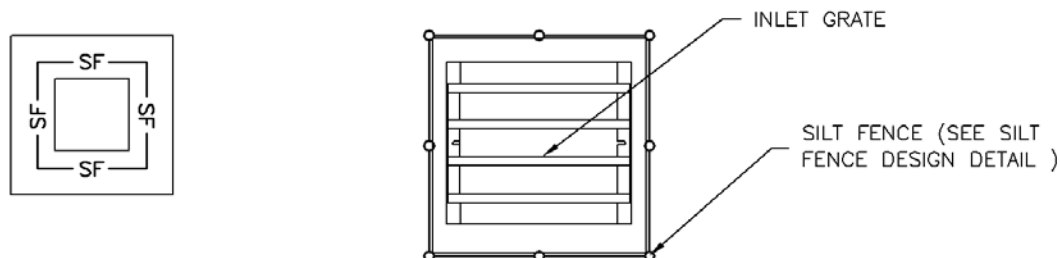
1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. PLACEMENT OF THE SOCK SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 30 DEGREES FROM PERPENDICULAR IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF FLOW.
3. SOCKS ARE TO BE FLUSH WITH THE CURB AND SPACED A MINIMUM OF 5 FEET APART.
4. AT LEAST TWO CURB SOCKS IN SERIES ARE REQUIRED UPSTREAM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



IP-3. ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION

ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

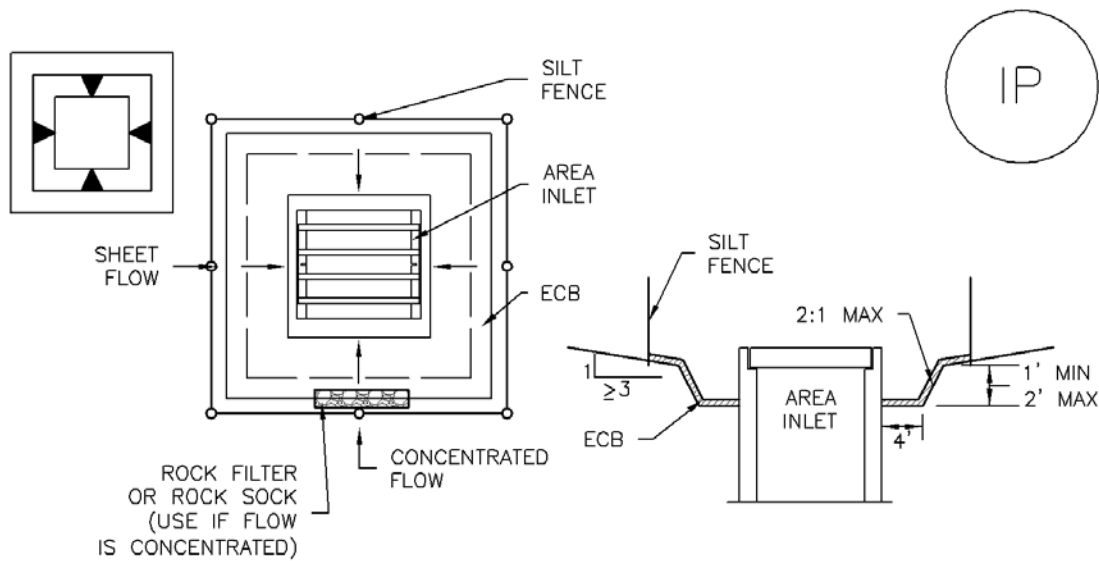
1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF ROCK SOCKS FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.



IP-4. SILT FENCE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

SILT FENCE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

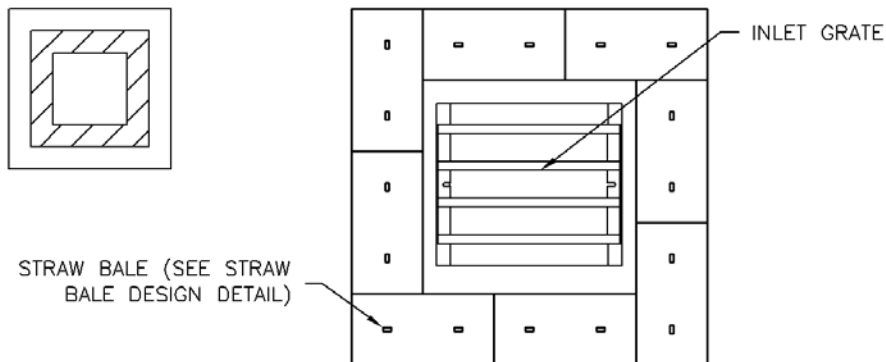
1. SEE SILT FENCE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. POSTS SHALL BE PLACED AT EACH CORNER OF THE INLET AND AROUND THE EDGES AT A MAXIMUM SPACING OF 3 FEET.
3. STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF SILT FENCE FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL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



IP-5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION

OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

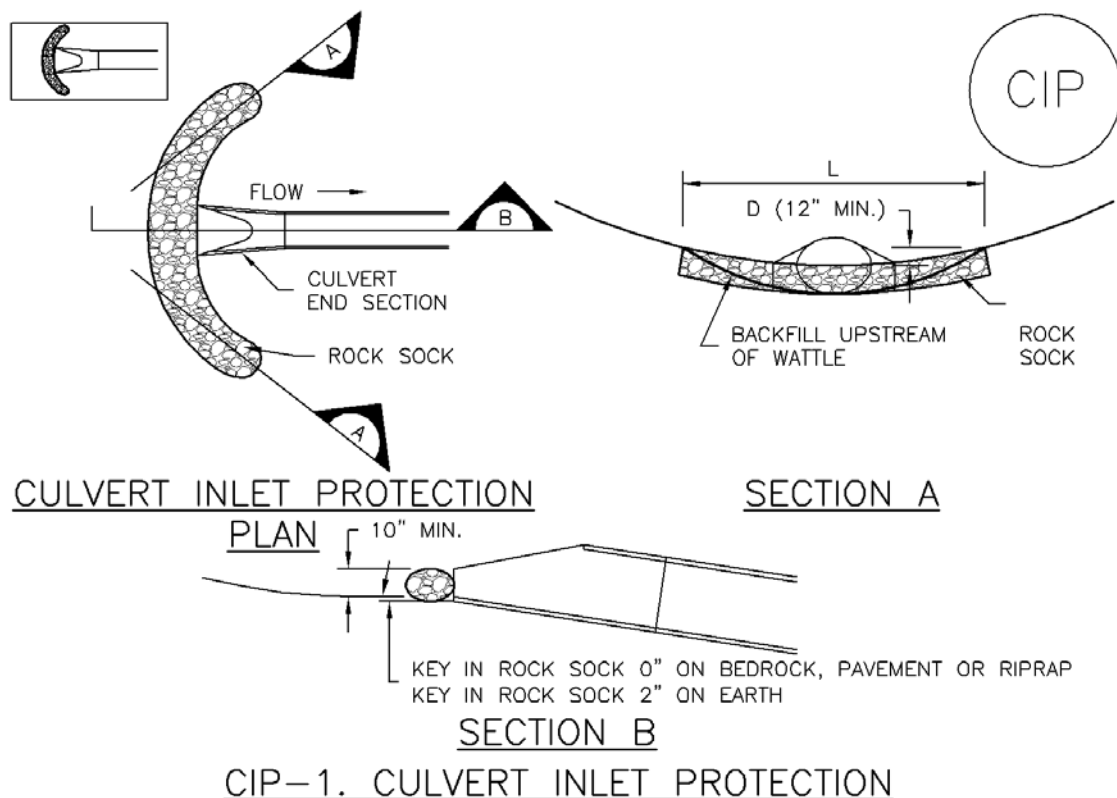
1. THIS FORM OF INLET PROTECTION IS PRIMARILY APPLICABLE FOR SITES THAT HAVE NOT YET REACHED FINAL GRADE AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY FOR INLETS WITH A RELATIVELY SMALL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA.
2. WHEN USING FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS, SHAPE BASIN IN 2:1 RATIO WITH LENGTH ORIENTED TOWARDS DIRECTION OF FLOW.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



IP-6. STRAW BALE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

STRAW BALE BARRIER INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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



CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS $\frac{1}{2}$ THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
5. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF INLET PROTECTION.
 - TYPE OF INLET PROTECTION (IP.1, IP.2, IP.3, IP.4, IP.5, IP.6)
2. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED PROMPTLY AFTER INLET CONSTRUCTION OR PAVING IS COMPLETE (TYPICALLY WITHIN 48 HOURS). IF A RAINFALL/RUNOFF EVENT IS FORECAST, INSTALL INLET PROTECTION PRIOR TO ONSET OF EVENT.
3. MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN STORAGE VOLUME REACHES 50% OF CAPACITY, A DEPTH OF 6" WHEN SILT FENCE IS USED, OR ¼ OF THE HEIGHT FOR STRAW BALES.
5. INLET PROTECTION IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, UNLESS THE LOCAL JURISDICTION APPROVES EARLIER REMOVAL OF INLET PROTECTION IN STREETS.
6. WHEN INLET PROTECTION AT AREA INLETS IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

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

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

Description

Temporary seeding can be used to stabilize disturbed areas that will be inactive for an extended period.

Permanent seeding should be used to stabilize areas at final grade that will not be otherwise stabilized. Effective seeding includes preparation of a seedbed, selection of an appropriate seed mixture, proper planting techniques, and protection of the seeded area with mulch, geotextiles, or other appropriate measures.



Photograph TS/PS -1. Equipment used to drill seed. Photo courtesy of Douglas County.

Appropriate Uses

When the soil surface is disturbed and will remain inactive for an extended period (typically 30 days or longer), proactive stabilization measures should be implemented. If the inactive period is short-lived (on the order of two weeks), techniques such as surface roughening may be appropriate. For longer periods of inactivity, temporary seeding and mulching can provide effective erosion control. Permanent seeding should be used on finished areas that have not been otherwise stabilized.

Typically, local governments have their own seed mixes and timelines for seeding. Check jurisdictional requirements for seeding and temporary stabilization.

Design and Installation

Effective seeding requires proper seedbed preparation, selection of an appropriate seed mixture, use of appropriate seeding equipment to ensure proper coverage and density, and protection with mulch or fabric until plants are established.

The USDCM Volume 2 *Revegetation* Chapter contains detailed seed mix, soil preparations, and seeding and mulching recommendations that may be referenced to supplement this Fact Sheet.

Drill seeding is the preferred seeding method. Hydroseeding is not recommended except in areas where steep slopes prevent use of drill seeding equipment, and even in these instances it is preferable to hand seed and mulch. Some jurisdictions do not allow hydroseeding or hydromulching.

Seedbed Preparation

Prior to seeding, ensure that areas to be revegetated have soil conditions capable of supporting vegetation. Overlot grading can result in loss of topsoil, resulting in poor quality subsoils at the ground surface that have low nutrient value, little organic matter content, few soil microorganisms, rooting restrictions, and conditions less conducive to infiltration of precipitation. As a result, it is typically necessary to provide stockpiled topsoil, compost, or other

Temporary and Permanent Seeding	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	No
Site/Material Management	No

EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

soil amendments and rototill them into the soil to a depth of 6 inches or more.

Topsoil should be salvaged during grading operations for use and spread on areas to be revegetated later. Topsoil should be viewed as an important resource to be utilized for vegetation establishment, due to its water-holding capacity, structure, texture, organic matter content, biological activity, and nutrient content. The rooting depth of most native grasses in the semi-arid Denver metropolitan area is 6 to 18 inches. At a minimum, the upper 6 inches of topsoil should be stripped, stockpiled, and ultimately respread across areas that will be revegetated.

Where topsoil is not available, subsoils should be amended to provide an appropriate plant-growth medium. Organic matter, such as well digested compost, can be added to improve soil characteristics conducive to plant growth. Other treatments can be used to adjust soil pH conditions when needed. Soil testing, which is typically inexpensive, should be completed to determine and optimize the types and amounts of amendments that are required.

If the disturbed ground surface is compacted, rip or rototill the surface prior to placing topsoil. If adding compost to the existing soil surface, rototilling is necessary. Surface roughening will assist in placement of a stable topsoil layer on steeper slopes, and allow infiltration and root penetration to greater depth.

Prior to seeding, the soil surface should be rough and the seedbed should be firm, but neither too loose nor compacted. The upper layer of soil should be in a condition suitable for seeding at the proper depth and conducive to plant growth. Seed-to-soil contact is the key to good germination.

Seed Mix for Temporary Vegetation

To provide temporary vegetative cover on disturbed areas which will not be paved, built upon, or fully landscaped or worked for an extended period (typically 30 days or more), plant an annual grass appropriate for the time of planting and mulch the planted areas. Annual grasses suitable for the Denver metropolitan area are listed in Table TS/PS-1. These are to be considered only as general recommendations when specific design guidance for a particular site is not available. Local governments typically specify seed mixes appropriate for their jurisdiction.

Seed Mix for Permanent Revegetation

To provide vegetative cover on disturbed areas that have reached final grade, a perennial grass mix should be established. Permanent seeding should be performed promptly (typically within 14 days) after reaching final grade. Each site will have different characteristics and a landscape professional or the local jurisdiction should be contacted to determine the most suitable seed mix for a specific site. In lieu of a specific recommendation, one of the perennial grass mixes appropriate for site conditions and growth season listed in Table TS/PS-2 can be used. The pure live seed (PLS) rates of application recommended in these tables are considered to be absolute minimum rates for seed applied using proper drill-seeding equipment.

If desired for wildlife habitat or landscape diversity, shrubs such as rubber rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*), fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*) and skunkbrush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*) could be added to the upland seedmixes at 0.25, 0.5 and 1 pound PLS/acre, respectively. In riparian zones, planting root stock of such species as American plum (*Prunus americana*), woods rose (*Rosa woodsii*), plains cottonwood (*Populus sargentii*), and willow (*Populus spp.*) may be considered. On non-topsoiled upland sites, a legume such as Ladak alfalfa at 1 pound PLS/acre can be included as a source of nitrogen for perennial grasses.

Seeding dates for the highest success probability of perennial species along the Front Range are generally in the spring from April through early May and in the fall after the first of September until the ground freezes. If the area is irrigated, seeding may occur in summer months, as well. See Table TS/PS-3 for appropriate seeding dates.

Table TS/PS-1. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Various Temporary Annual Grasses

Species ^a (Common name)	Growth Season ^b	Pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS)/acre ^c	Planting Depth (inches)
1. Oats	Cool	35 - 50	1 - 2
2. Spring wheat	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
3. Spring barley	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
4. Annual ryegrass	Cool	10 - 15	½
5. Millet	Warm	3 - 15	½ - ¾
6. Sudangrass	Warm	5-10	½ - ¾
7. Sorghum	Warm	5-10	½ - ¾
8. Winter wheat	Cool	20-35	1 - 2
9. Winter barley	Cool	20-35	1 - 2
10. Winter rye	Cool	20-35	1 - 2
11. Triticale	Cool	25-40	1 - 2
<p>^a Successful seeding of annual grass resulting in adequate plant growth will usually produce enough dead-plant residue to provide protection from wind and water erosion for an additional year. This assumes that the cover is not disturbed or mowed closer than 8 inches.</p> <p>Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1 or where access limitations exist. When hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be applied as a separate operation, when practical, to prevent the seeds from being encapsulated in the mulch.</p> <p>^b See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates. Irrigation, if consistently applied, may extend the use of cool season species during the summer months.</p> <p>^c Seeding rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast, or increased by 50 percent if done using a Brillion Drill or by hydraulic seeding.</p>			

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Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses

Common ^a Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season ^b	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
Alakali Soil Seed Mix					
Alkali sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Cool	Bunch	1,750,000	0.25
Basin wildrye	<i>Elymus cinereus</i>	Cool	Bunch	165,000	2.5
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'</i>	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Jose tall wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongatum 'Jose'</i>	Cool	Bunch	79,000	7.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					17.75
Fertile Loamy Soil Seed Mix					
Ephriam crested wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum 'Ephriam'</i>	Cool	Sod	175,000	2.0
Dural hard fescue	<i>Festuca ovina 'duriuscula'</i>	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leyss 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'</i>	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	7.0
Total					15.5
High Water Table Soil Seed Mix					
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Cool	Sod	900,000	0.5
Redtop	<i>Agrostis alba</i>	Warm	Open sod	5,000,000	0.25
Reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Cool	Sod	68,000	0.5
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leyss 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Pathfinder switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum 'Pathfinder'</i>	Warm	Sod	389,000	1.0
Alkar tall wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongatum 'Alkar'</i>	Cool	Bunch	79,000	5.5
Total					10.75
Transition Turf Seed Mix^c					
Ruebens Canadian bluegrass	<i>Poa compressa 'Ruebens'</i>	Cool	Sod	2,500,000	0.5
Dural hard fescue	<i>Festuca ovina 'duriuscula'</i>	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Citation perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne 'Citation'</i>	Cool	Sod	247,000	3.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leyss 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Total					7.5

Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses (cont.)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season ^b	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
Sandy Soil Seed Mix					
Blue grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Warm	Sod-forming bunchgrass	825,000	0.5
Camper little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> 'Camper'	Warm	Bunch	240,000	1.0
Prairie sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	Warm	Open sod	274,000	1.0
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Cool	Bunch	5,298,000	0.25
Vaughn sideoats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> 'Vaughn'	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii</i> 'Arriba'	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					10.25
Heavy Clay, Rocky Foothill Seed Mix					
Ephriam crested wheatgrass ^d	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i> 'Ephriam'	Cool	Sod	175,000	1.5
Oahe Intermediate wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron intermedium</i> 'Oahe'	Cool	Sod	115,000	5.5
Vaughn sideoats grama ^e	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> 'Vaughn'	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i> leyss 'Lincoln'	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii</i> 'Arriba'	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					17.5
^a All of the above seeding mixes and rates are based on drill seeding followed by crimped straw mulch. These rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast and should be increased by 50 percent if the seeding is done using a Brillion Drill or is applied through hydraulic seeding. Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1. If hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be done as a separate operation. ^b See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates. ^c If site is to be irrigated, the transition turf seed rates should be doubled. ^d Crested wheatgrass should not be used on slopes steeper than 6H to 1V. ^e Can substitute 0.5 lbs PLS of blue grama for the 2.0 lbs PLS of Vaughn sideoats grama.					

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Table TS/PS-3. Seeding Dates for Annual and Perennial Grasses

Seeding Dates	Annual Grasses (Numbers in table reference species in Table TS/PS-1)		Perennial Grasses	
	Warm	Cool	Warm	Cool
January 1–March 15			✓	✓
March 16–April 30	4	1,2,3	✓	✓
May 1–May 15	4		✓	
May 16–June 30	4,5,6,7			
July 1–July 15	5,6,7			
July 16–August 31				
September 1–September 30		8,9,10,11		
October 1–December 31			✓	✓

Mulch

Cover seeded areas with mulch or an appropriate rolled erosion control product to promote establishment of vegetation. Anchor mulch by crimping, netting or use of a non-toxic tackifier. See the Mulching BMP Fact Sheet for additional guidance.

Maintenance and Removal

Monitor and observe seeded areas to identify areas of poor growth or areas that fail to germinate. Reseed and mulch these areas, as needed.

An area that has been permanently seeded should have a good stand of vegetation within one growing season if irrigated and within three growing seasons without irrigation in Colorado. Reseed portions of the site that fail to germinate or remain bare after the first growing season.

Seeded areas may require irrigation, particularly during extended dry periods. Targeted weed control may also be necessary.

Protect seeded areas from construction equipment and vehicle access.

Description

A BMP that utilizes bioretention is an engineered, depressed landscape area designed to capture and filter or infiltrate the water quality capture volume (WQCV). BMPs that utilize bioretention are frequently referred to as rain gardens or porous landscape detention areas (PLDs). The term PLD is common in the UDFCD region as this manual first published the BMP by this name in 1999. In an effort to be consistent with terms most prevalent in the stormwater industry, this document generally refers to the treatment process as *bioretention* and to the BMP as a *rain garden*.



Photograph B-1. This recently constructed rain garden provides bioretention of pollutants, as well as an attractive amenity for a residential building. Treatment should improve as vegetation matures.

The design of a rain garden may provide detention for events exceeding that of the WQCV. There are generally two ways to achieve this. The design can provide the flood control volume above the WQCV or the design can provide and slowly release the flood control volume in an area downstream of one or more rain gardens. See the *Storage* chapter in Volume 2 of the USDCM for more information.

This infiltrating BMP requires consultation with a geotechnical engineer when proposed adjacent to a structure. A geotechnical engineer can assist with evaluating the suitability of soils, identifying potential impacts, and establishing minimum distances between the BMP and structures.

Terminology

The term *bioretention* refers to the treatment process although it is also frequently used to describe a BMP that provides biological uptake and retention of the pollutants found in stormwater runoff. This BMP is sometimes referred to as a *porous landscape detention (PLD) area* or *rain garden*.

Bioretention (Rain Garden)	
Functions	
LID/Volume Red.	Yes
WQCV Capture	Yes
WQCV+Flood Control	Yes
Fact Sheet Includes EURV Guidance	No
Typical Effectiveness for Targeted Pollutants ³	
Sediment/Solids	Very Good ¹
Nutrients	Moderate
Total Metals	Good
Bacteria	Moderate
Other Considerations	
Life-cycle Costs ⁴	Moderate
¹ Not recommended for watersheds with high sediment yields (unless pretreatment is provided). ³ Based primarily on data from the International Stormwater BMP Database (www.bmpdatabase.org). ⁴ Based primarily on BMP-REALCOST available at www.udfed.org . Analysis based on a single installation (not based on the maximum recommended watershed tributary to each BMP).	

Site Selection

This BMP allows WQCV treatment within one or more areas designated for landscape (see design step 7 for suggested vegetation). In this way, it is an excellent alternative to extended detention basins for small sites. A typical rain garden serves a tributary area of one impervious acre or less, although they can be designed for larger tributary areas. Multiple installations can be used within larger sites. Rain gardens should not be used when a baseflow is anticipated. They are typically small and installed in locations such as:

- Parking lot islands
- Street medians
- Landscape areas between the road and a detached walk
- Planter boxes that collect roof drains

Bioretention requires a stable watershed. Retrofit applications are typically successful for this reason. When the watershed includes phased construction, sparsely vegetated areas, or steep slopes in sandy soils, consider another BMP or provide pretreatment before runoff from these areas reaches the rain garden.

The surface of the rain garden should be flat. For this reason, rain gardens can be more difficult to incorporate into steeply sloping terrain; however, terraced applications of these facilities have been successful in other parts of the country.

When bioretention (and other BMPs used for infiltration) are located adjacent to buildings or pavement areas, protective measures should be implemented to avoid adverse impacts to these structures. Oversaturated subgrade soil underlying a structure can cause the structure to settle or result in moisture-related problems. Wetting of expansive soils or bedrock can cause swelling, resulting in structural movements. A geotechnical engineer should evaluate the potential impact of the BMP on adjacent structures based on an evaluation of the subgrade soil, groundwater, and bedrock conditions at the site. Additional minimum requirements include:

- In locations where subgrade soils do not allow infiltration and/or where infiltration could adversely impact adjacent structures, include a drainage layer (with underdrain) under the growing medium.
- In locations where potentially expansive soils or bedrock exist, placement of a rain garden adjacent to structures and pavement should only be considered if the BMP includes a drainage layer (with underdrain) and an impermeable geomembrane liner designed to restrict seepage.

Benefits

- Bioretention uses multiple treatment processes to remove pollutants, including sedimentation, filtering, adsorption, evapotranspiration, and biological uptake of constituents.
- Stormwater treatment occurs within attractive landscaped areas.
- There is a potential reduction of irrigation requirements by taking advantage of site runoff.

Limitations

- Additional design and construction steps are required for placement of any ponding or infiltration area near or upgradient from a building foundation and/or when expansive (low to high swell) soils exist. This is discussed in the design procedure section.
- In developing or otherwise erosive watersheds, high sediment loads can clog the facility.

Designing for Maintenance

Recommended maintenance practices for all BMPs are in Chapter 6 of this manual. During design, consider the following to ensure ease of maintenance over the long-term:

- Do not put a filter sock on the underdrain. This is not necessary and can cause the underdrain to clog.
- The best surface cover for a rain garden is full vegetation. Use rock mulch sparingly within the rain garden because rock mulch limits infiltration and is more difficult to maintain. Wood mulch handles sediment build-up better than rock mulch; however, wood mulch floats and may clog the overflow depending on the configuration of the outlet or settle unevenly. Some municipalities may not allow wood mulch for this reason.
- Consider all potential maintenance requirements such as mowing (if applicable) and replacement of the growing medium. Consider the method and equipment for each task required. For example, in a large rain garden where the use of hand tools is not feasible, does the shape and configuration of the rain garden allow for removal of the growing medium using a backhoe?
- Provide pre-treatment when it will reduce the extent and frequency of maintenance necessary to maintain function over the life of the BMP. For example, if the tributary is larger than one acre, prone to debris or the use of sand for ice control, consider a small forebay.
- Make the rain garden as shallow as possible. Increasing the depth unnecessarily can create erosive side slopes and complicate maintenance. Shallow rain gardens are also more attractive.
- Design and adjust the irrigation system (temporary or permanent) to provide appropriate water for the establishment and maintenance of selected vegetation.

Is Pretreatment Needed?

Designing the inflow gutter to the rain garden at a minimal slope of 0.5% can facilitate sediment and debris deposition prior to flows entering the BMP. Be aware, this will reduce maintenance of the BMP, but may require more frequent sweeping of the gutter to ensure that the sediment does not impede flow into the rain garden.

Design Procedure and Criteria

1. **Subsurface Exploration and Determination of a No-Infiltration, Partial Infiltration, or Full Infiltration Section:** Infiltration BMPs can have three basic types of sections. The appropriate section will depend on land use and activities, proximity to adjacent structures and soil characteristics. Sections of each installation type are shown in Figure B-1.
 - **No-Infiltration Section:** This section includes an underdrain and an impermeable liner that prevents infiltration of stormwater into the subgrade soils. Consider using this section when any of the following conditions exist:
 - The site is a stormwater hotspot and infiltration could result in contamination of groundwater.
 - The site is located over contaminated soils and infiltration could mobilize these contaminants.
 - The facility is located over potentially expansive soils or bedrock that could swell due to infiltration and potentially damage adjacent structures (e.g., building foundation or pavement).
 - **Partial Infiltration Section:** This section does not include an impermeable liner, and allows some infiltration. Stormwater that does not infiltrate is collected and removed by an underdrain

system.

- **Full Infiltration Section:** This section is designed to infiltrate the water stored in the basin into the subgrade below. UDFCD recommends a minimum infiltration rate of 2 times the rate needed to drain the WQCV over 12 hours. A conservative design could utilize the partial infiltration section with the addition of a valve at the underdrain outlet. In the event that infiltration does not remain adequate following construction, the valve could be opened and allow this section to operate as a partial infiltration section.

A geotechnical engineer should scope and perform a subsurface study. Typical geotechnical investigation needed to select and design the section includes:

- Prior to exploration review geologic and geotechnical information to assess near-surface soil, bedrock and groundwater conditions that may be encountered and anticipated ranges of infiltration rate for those materials. For example, if the facility is located adjacent to a structure and the site is located in a general area of known shallow, potentially expansive bedrock, a no-infiltration section will likely be required. It is also possible that this BMP may be infeasible, even with a liner, if there is a significant potential for damage to the adjacent structures (e.g., areas of dipping bedrock).
- Drill exploratory borings or exploratory pits to characterize subsurface conditions beneath the subgrade and develop requirements for subgrade preparation. Drill at least one boring or pit for every 40,000 ft², and at least two borings or pits for sites between 10,000 ft² and 40,000 ft². The boring or pit should extend at least 5 feet below the bottom of the base, and at least 20 feet in areas where there is a potential of encountering potentially expansive soils or bedrock. More borings or pits at various depths may be required by the geotechnical engineer in areas where soil types may change, in low-lying areas where subsurface drainage may collect, or where the water table is likely within 8 feet below the planned bottom of the base or top of subgrade. Installation of temporary monitoring wells in selected borings or pits for monitoring groundwater levels over time should be considered where shallow groundwater is encountered.
- Perform laboratory tests on samples obtained from the borings or pits to initially characterize the subgrade, evaluate the possible section type, and to assess subgrade conditions for supporting traffic loads. Consider the following tests: moisture content (ASTM D 2216); dry density (ASTM D 2936); Atterberg limits (ASTM D 4318); gradation (ASTM D 6913); swell-consolidation (ASTM D 4546); subgrade support testing (R-value, CBR or unconfined compressive strength); and hydraulic conductivity. A geotechnical engineer should determine the appropriate test method based on the soil type.
- For sites where a full infiltration section may be feasible, perform on-site infiltration tests using a double-ring infiltrometer (ASTM D 3385). Perform at least one test for every 160,000 ft² and at least two tests for sites between 40,000 ft² and 160,000 ft². The tests should be located near completed borings or pits so the test results and subsurface conditions encountered in the borings can be compared, and at least one test should be located near the boring or pit showing the most unfavorable infiltration condition. The test should be performed at the planned top of subgrade underlying the growing media.
- Be aware that actual infiltration rates are highly variable dependent on soil type, density and moisture content and degree of compaction as well as other environmental and construction influences. Actual rates can differ an order of magnitude or more from those indicated by infiltration or permeability testing. Select the type of section based on careful assessment of the subsurface exploration and testing data.

The following steps outline the design procedure and criteria, with Figure B-1 providing a corresponding cross-section.

2. **Basin Storage Volume:** Provide a storage volume based on a 12-hour drain time.

Find the required WQCV (watershed inches of runoff). Using the imperviousness of the tributary area (or effective imperviousness where LID elements are used upstream), use Figure 3-2 located in Chapter 3 of this manual to determine the WQCV based on a 12-hour drain time.

Calculate the design volume as follows:

$$V = \left[\frac{\text{WQCV}}{12} \right] A \quad \text{Equation B-1}$$

Where:

V = design volume (ft³)

A = area of watershed tributary to the rain garden (ft²)

3. **Basin Geometry:** UDFCD recommends a maximum WQCV ponding depth of 12 inches to maintain vegetation properly. Provide an inlet or other means of overflow at this elevation. Depending on the type of vegetation planted, a greater depth may be utilized to detain larger (more infrequent) events. The bottom surface of the rain garden, also referred to here as the filter area, should be flat. Sediment will reside on the filter area of the rain garden; therefore, if the filter area is too small, it may clog prematurely. If the filter area is not flat, the lowest area of the filter is more likely to clog as it will have a higher sediment loading. Increasing the filter area will reduce clogging and decrease the frequency of maintenance. Equation B-2 provides a minimum filter area allowing for some of the volume to be stored beyond the area of the filter (i.e., above the sideslopes of the rain garden).

Note that the total surcharge volume provided by the design must also equal or exceed the design volume. Where needed to meet the the required volume, also consider the porosity of the media at 14 percent. Use vertical walls or slope the sides of the basin to achieve the required volume. Sideslopes should be no steeper than 4:1 (horizontal:vertical).

$$A_F = 0.02 AI \quad \text{Equation B-2}$$

Where:

A_F = minimum (flat) filter area (ft²)

A = area tributary to the rain garden (ft²)

I = imperviousness of area tributary to the rain garden (percent expressed as a decimal)

4. **Growing Medium:** Provide a minimum of 18 inches of growing medium to enable establishment of the roots of the vegetation (see Figure B-1). A previous version of this manual specified a mixture consisting of 85% coarse sand and a 15% compost/shredded paper mixture (by volume). Based on field monitoring of this medium, compost was removed to reduce export of nutrients and fines and silts were added to both benefit the vegetation and increase capture of metals in stormwater.

Table B-1 specifies the growing media as well as other materials discussed in this Fact Sheet. Growing media is engineered media that requires a high level of quality control and must almost always be imported. Obtaining a particle size distribution and nutrient analysis is the only way to ensure that the media is acceptable. UDFCD has identified placement of media not meeting the specification as the most frequent cause of failure. Sample the media after delivery and prior to placement or obtain a sample from the supplier in advance of delivery and placement and have this analyzed prior to delivery.

Other Rain Garden Growing Medium Amendments

The specified growing medium was designed for filtration ability, clogging characteristics, and vegetative health. It is important to preserve the function provided by the rain garden growing medium when considering additional materials for incorporation into the growing medium or into the standard section shown in Figure B-1. When desired, amendments may be included to improve water quality or to benefit vegetative health as long as they do not add nutrients, pollutants, or modify the infiltration rate. For example, a number of products, including steel wool, capture and retain dissolved phosphorus (Erickson 2009). When phosphorus is a target pollutant, proprietary materials with similar characteristics may be considered. Do not include amendments such as top soil, sandy loam, and compost.

Table B-1. Material specification for bioretention/rain garden facilities

Material	Specification	Submittals	Testing	Notes
Bioretention Growing Media (soil + organics)	Particle size distribution: 80-90% sand (0.05 - 2.0 mm diameter) 3-17% silt (0.002-0.5 mm diameter) 3-17% clay (<0.002 diameter) Chemical attributes and nutrient analysis: pH 6.8 - 7.5 organic matter < 15% nitrogen < 15 ppm phosphorus < 15 ppm salinity < 6 mmhos/cm	Particle size distribution and nutrient analysis required		Percentages are in weight
	Bioretention organics			bioretention soil required. Aged 6 months (minimum)
Landscape mulch	Shredded hardwood			Aged 6 months (minimum). No weed fabric allowed.
Underdrain aggregate	CDOT filter material (Class B or C as specified)	Mass Percent Passing Square Mesh Sieve		
		Sieve Size	Class B	Class C
Underdrain Pipes	Pipe diameter and type	37.5 mm (1.5")	100	
		19.0 mm (0.75")		100
		4.75 mm (No. 4)	20-60	60-100
		1.18 mm (No. 16)	10-30	
		300 µm (No. 50)	0-10	10-30
		150 µm (No. 100)	0-10	
Impermeable liner		75 µm (No. 200)	0-3	0-3
			Maximum slot width (inches)	Minimum open area (per foot)
		4-inch slotted PVC	0.032	1.90 in. ²
		6-inch slotted PVC	0.032	1.86 in. ²
		Thickness	0.75 mm (30 mil)	Test method
		Thickness: % Tolerance	+/-5	ASTM D 1693
Impermeable liner		Tensile strength, kN/m (lb/in)	12.25 (70)	ASTM D8 82, method B
		Modulus at 100% elongation, kN/m	5.25 (30)	ASTM D8 82, method B
		Ultimate elongation, %	350	ASTM D8 82, method A
		Tear resistance, N (lbs)	38 (8.5)	ASTM D 1004
		Low temperature impact, °C (°F)	-29 (-20)	ASTM D 1790
		Volatile loss, % maximum	0.7	ASTM D8 82, method A
		Pinch test, no. per 8 m ² (no. per 10 yd. ²)	1 (max)	NA
		Bonded seam strength, % of tensile	80	NA

5. **Underdrain System:** When using an underdrain system, provide a control orifice sized to drain the design volume in 12 hours or more (see Equation B-3). Use a minimum orifice size of 3/8 inch to avoid clogging. This will provide detention and slow release of the WQCV, providing water quality benefits and reducing impacts to downstream channels. Space underdrain pipes a maximum of 20 feet on center. Provide cleanouts to enable maintenance of the underdrain. Cleanouts can also be used to conduct an inspection (by camera) of the underdrain system to ensure that the pipe was not crushed or disconnected during construction.

Calculate the diameter of the orifice for a 12-hour drain time using Equation B-3 (Use a minimum orifice size of 3/8 inch to avoid clogging.):

$$D_{12 \text{ hour drain time}} = \sqrt{\frac{V}{1414 y^{0.41}}} \quad \text{Equation B-3}$$

Where:

- D = orifice diameter (in)
- y = distance from the lowest elevation of the storage volume (i.e., surface of the filter) to the center of the orifice (ft)
- V = volume (WQCV or the portion of the WQCV in the rain garden) to drain in 12 hours (ft³)

In previous versions of this manual, UDFCD recommended that the underdrain be placed in an aggregate layer and that a geotextile (separator fabric) be placed between this aggregate and the growing medium. This version of the manual replaces that section with materials that, when used together, eliminate the need for a separator fabric.

The underdrain system should be placed within an 6-inch-thick section of CDOT Class B or Class C filter material meeting the gradation in Table B-1. Use slotted pipe that meets the slot dimensions provided in Table B-3.

6. Impermeable Geomembrane Liner and Geotextile Separator Fabric:

Separator Fabric: For no-infiltration sections, install a 30 mil (minimum) PVC geomembrane liner, per Table B-1, on the bottom and sides of the basin, extending up at least to the top of the underdrain layer. Provide at least 9 inches (12 inches if possible) of cover over the membrane where it is attached to the wall to protect the membrane from UV deterioration. The geomembrane should be field-seamed using a dual track welder, which allows for non-destructive testing of almost all field seams. A small amount of single track is allowed in limited areas to seam around pipe perforations, to patch seams removed for destructive seam testing, and for limited repairs. The liner should be installed with slack to prevent tearing due to backfill, compaction, and settling. Place CDOT Class B geotextile separator fabric above the geomembrane to protect it from being punctured during the placement of the filter material above the liner. If the subgrade contains angular rocks or other material that could puncture the geomembrane, smooth-roll the surface to create a suitable surface. If smooth-rolling the surface does not provide a suitable surface, also place the separator fabric between the geomembrane and the underlying subgrade. This should only be done when necessary because fabric placed under the geomembrane can increase seepage losses through pinholes or other geomembrane defects. Connect the geomembrane to perimeter concrete walls around the basin perimeter, creating a watertight seal between the geomembrane and the walls using a continuous batten bar and anchor connection (see Figure B-3). Where the need for the impermeable membrane is not as critical, the membrane can be attached with a nitrile-based vinyl adhesive. Use watertight PVC boots for underdrain pipe penetrations through the liner (see Figure B-2) or the technique shown in photo B-3.



Photograph B-2. The impermeable membrane in this photo has ripped from the bolts due to placement of the media without enough slack in the membrane.



Photograph B-3. Ensure a water-tight connection where the underdrain penetrated the liner. The heat-welded “boot” shown here is an alternative to the clamped detail shown in Figure B-2.

Table B-2. Physical requirements for separator fabric¹

Property	Class B		Test Method
	Elongation < 50% ²	Elongation > 50% ²	
Grab Strength, N (lbs.)	800 (180)	510 (115)	ASTM D 4632
Puncture Resistance, N (lbs.)	310 (70)	180 (40)	ASTM D 4833
Trapezoidal Tear Strength, N (lbs.)	310 (70)	180 (40)	ASTM D 4533
Apparent Opening Size, mm (US Sieve Size)	AOS < 0.3mm (US Sieve Size No. 50)		ASTM D 4751
Permittivity, sec ⁻¹	0.02 default value, must also be greater than that of soil		ASTM D 4491
Permeability, cm/sec	k fabric > k soil for all classes		ASTM D 4491
Ultraviolet Degradation at 500 hours	50% strength retained for all classes		ASTM D 4355

¹ Strength values are in the weaker principle direction

² As measured in accordance with ASTM D 4632

7. **Inlet and Outlet Control:** In order to provide the proper drain time, the bioretention area can be restricted at the underdrain outlet with an orifice plate or can be designed without an underdrain (provided the subgrade meets the requirements above). Equation B-3 is a simplified equation for sizing an orifice plate for a 12-hour drain time. UD-BMP or UD-Detention, available at www.udfcd.org, also perform this calculation.

How flow enters and exits the BMP is a function of the overall drainage concept for the site. Curb cuts can be designed to both allow stormwater into the rain garden as well as to provide release of stormwater in excess of the WQCV. Roadside rain gardens located on a steep site might pool and overflow into downstream cells with a single curb cut, level spreader, or outlet structure located at the most downstream cell. When selecting the



Photograph B-4. The curb cut shown allows flows to enter this rain garden while excess flows bypass the facility.

type and location of the outlet structure, ensure runoff will not short-circuit the rain garden. This is a frequent problem when using a curb inlet located outside the rain garden for overflow.

For rain gardens with concentrated points of inflow, provide a forebay and energy dissipation. A depressed concrete slab works best for a forebay. It helps maintain a vertical drop at the inlet and allows for easily removal of sediment using a square shovel. Where rock is used for energy dissipation, provide separator fabric between the rock and growing medium to minimize subsidence.

8. **Vegetation:** UDFCD recommends that the filter area be vegetated with drought tolerant species that thrive in sandy soils. Table B-3 provides a suggested seed mix for sites that will not need to be irrigated after the grass has been established.

Mix seed well and broadcast, followed by hand raking to cover seed and then mulched. Hydromulching can be effective for large areas. Do not place seed when standing water or snow is present or if the ground is frozen. Weed control is critical in the first two to three years, especially when starting with seed.

When using sod, specify sand-grown sod. Do not use conventional sod. Conventional sod is grown in clay soil that will seal the filter area, greatly reducing overall function of the BMP.

When using an impermeable liner, select plants with diffuse (or fibrous) root systems, not taproots. Taproots can damage the liner and/or underdrain pipe. Avoid trees and large shrubs that may interfere with restorative maintenance. Plant these outside of the area of growing medium. Use a cutoff wall to ensure that roots do not grow into the underdrain or place trees and shrubs a conservative distance from the underdrain.

9. **Irrigation:** Provide spray irrigation at or above the WQCV elevation or place temporary irrigation on top of the rain garden surface. Do not place sprinkler heads on the flat surface. Remove temporary irrigation when vegetation is established. If left in place this will become buried over time and will be damaged during maintenance operations.

Adjust irrigation schedules during the growing season to provide the minimum water necessary to maintain plant health and to maintain the available pore space for infiltration.

Designing for Flood Protection

Provide the WQCV in rain gardens that direct excess flow into to a landscaped basin designed for flood control or design a single basin to provide water quality and flood control. See the *Storage* chapter in Volume 2 of the USDCM for more information. UD-Detention, available at www.udfcd.org, will facilitate design either alternative.

Table B-3. Native seed mix for rain gardens

Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	PLS ² lbs per Acre	Ounces per Acre
Sand bluestem	Andropogon hallii	Garden	3.5	
Sideoats grama	Bouteloua curtipendula	Butte	3	
Prairie sandreed	Calamovilfa longifolia	Goshen	3	
Indian ricegrass	Oryzopsis hymenoides	Paloma	3	
Switchgrass	Panicum virgatum	Blackwell	4	
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	Ariba	3	
Little bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium	Patura	3	
Alkali sacaton	Sporobolus airoides		3	
Sand dropseed	Sporobolus cryptandrus		3	
Pasture sage ¹	Artemisia frigida			2
Blue aster ¹	Aster laevis			4
Blanket flower ¹	Gaillardia aristata			8
Prairie coneflower ¹	Ratibida columnifera			4
Purple prairieclover ¹	Dalea (Petalostemum) purpurea			4
Sub-Totals:			27.5	22
Total lbs per acre:			28.9	

¹ Wildflower seed (optional) for a more diverse and natural look.² PLS = Pure Live Seed.

Aesthetic Design

In addition to effective stormwater quality treatment, rain gardens can be attractively incorporated into a site within one or several landscape areas. Aesthetically designed rain gardens will typically either reflect the character of their surroundings or become distinct features within their surroundings. Guidelines for each approach are provided below.

Reflecting the Surrounding

- Determine design characteristics of the surrounding. This becomes the context for the drainage improvement. Use these characteristics in the structure.
- Create a shape or shapes that "fix" the forms surrounding the improvement. Make the improvement part of the existing surrounding.
- The use of material is essential in making any new improvement an integral part of the whole. Select materials that are as similar as possible to the surrounding architectural/engineering materials. Select materials from the same source if possible. Apply materials in the same quantity, manner, and method as original material.
- Size is an important feature in seamlessly blending the addition into its context. If possible, the overall size of the improvement should look very similar to the overall sizes of other similar objects in the improvement area.
- The use of the word texture in terms of the structure applies predominantly to the selection of plant material. The materials used should as closely as possible, blend with the size and texture of other plant material used in the surrounding. The plants may or may not be the same, but should create a similar feel, either individually or as a mass.

Reflective Design

A reflective design borrows the characteristics, shapes, colors, materials, sizes and textures of the built surroundings. The result is a design that fits seamlessly and unobtrusively in its environment.

Creating a Distinct Feature

Designing the rain garden as a distinct feature is limited only by budget, functionality, and client preference. There is far more latitude in designing a rain garden that serves as a distinct feature. If this is the intent, the main consideration beyond functionality is that the improvement create an attractive addition to its surroundings. The use of form, materials, color, and so forth focuses on the improvement itself and does not necessarily reflect the surroundings, depending on the choice of the client or designer.

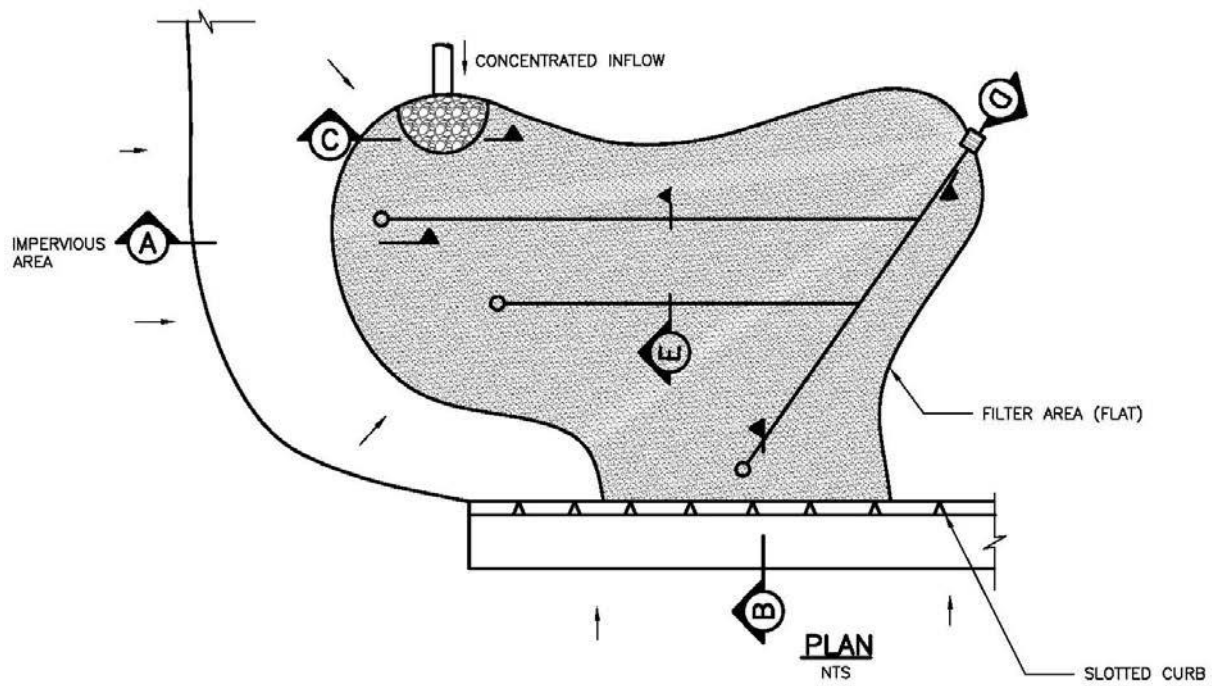
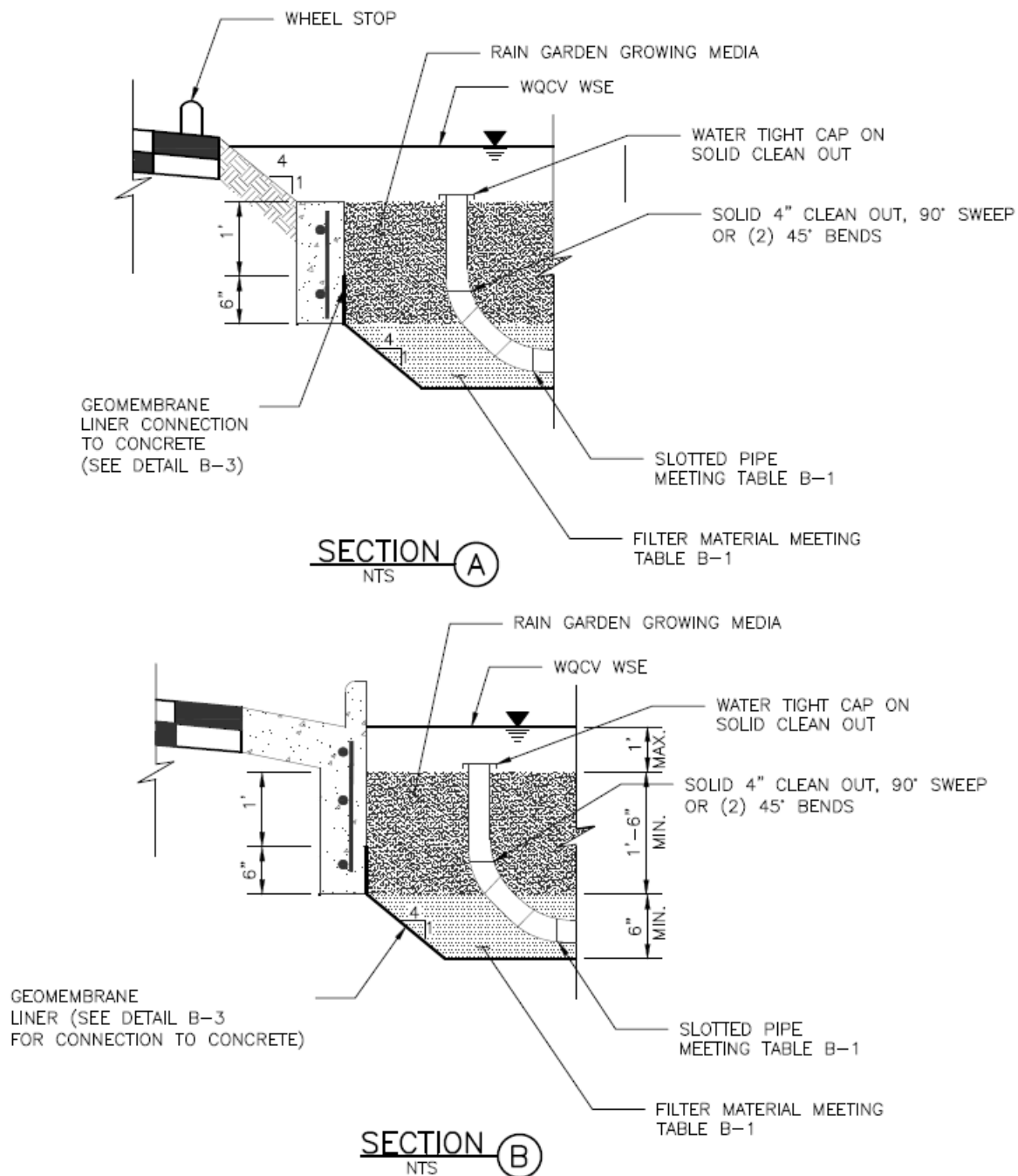
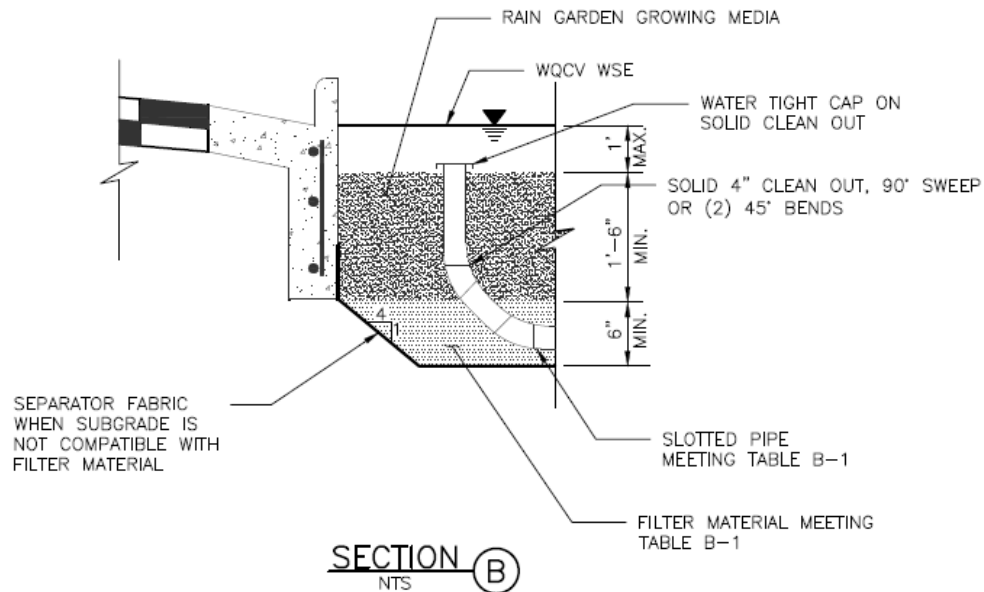
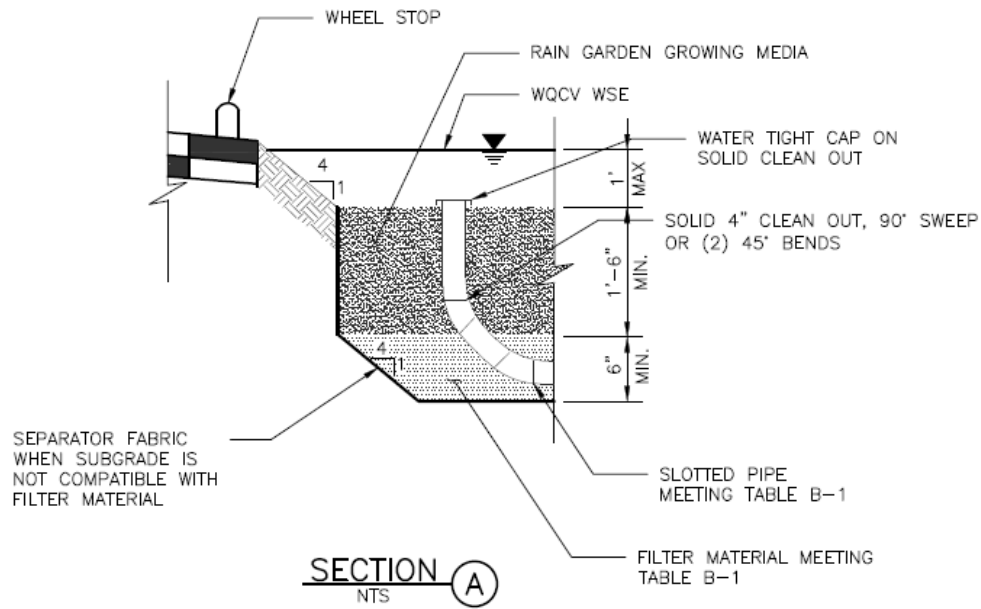


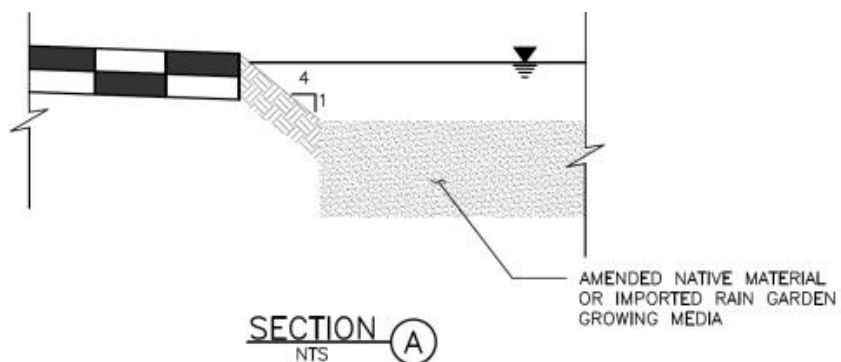
Figure B-1 – Typical rain garden plan and sections



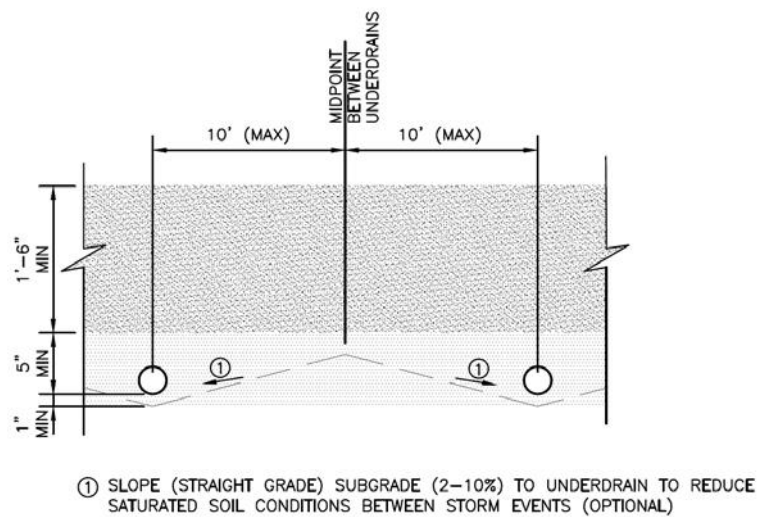
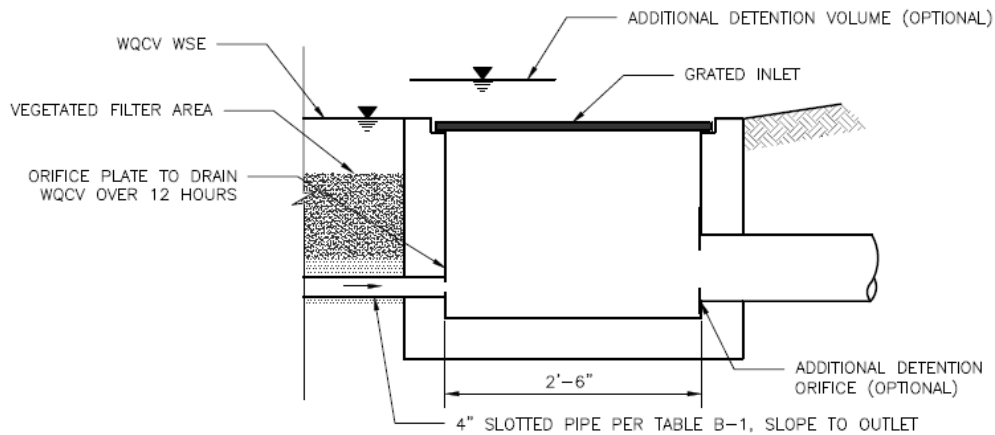
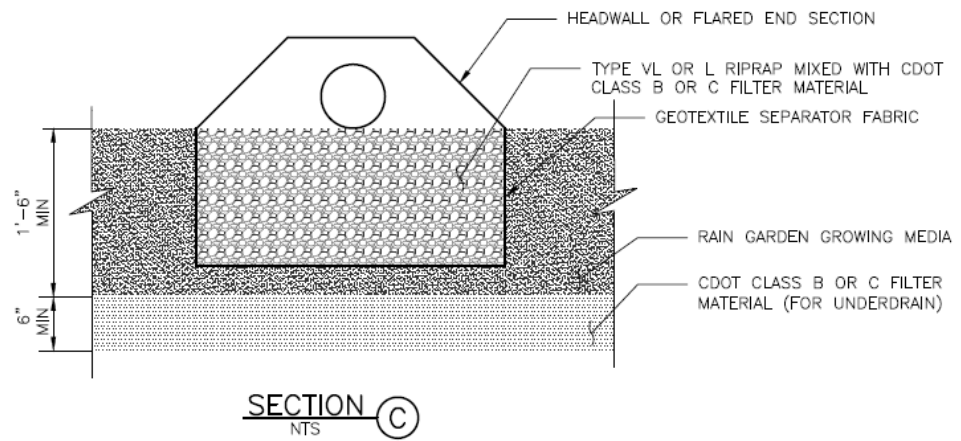
NO-INFILTRATION SECTIONS



PARTIAL INFILTRATION SECTIONS



FULL INFILTRATION SECTION



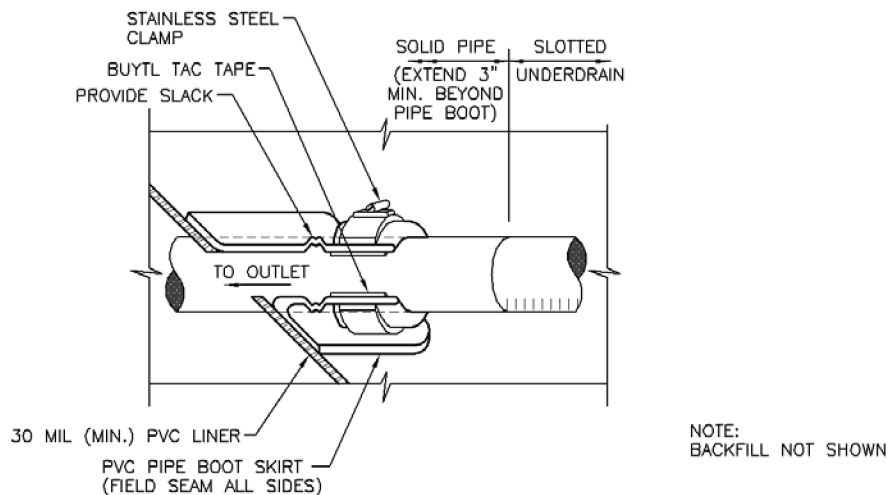


Figure B-2. Geomembrane Liner/Underdrain Penetration Detail

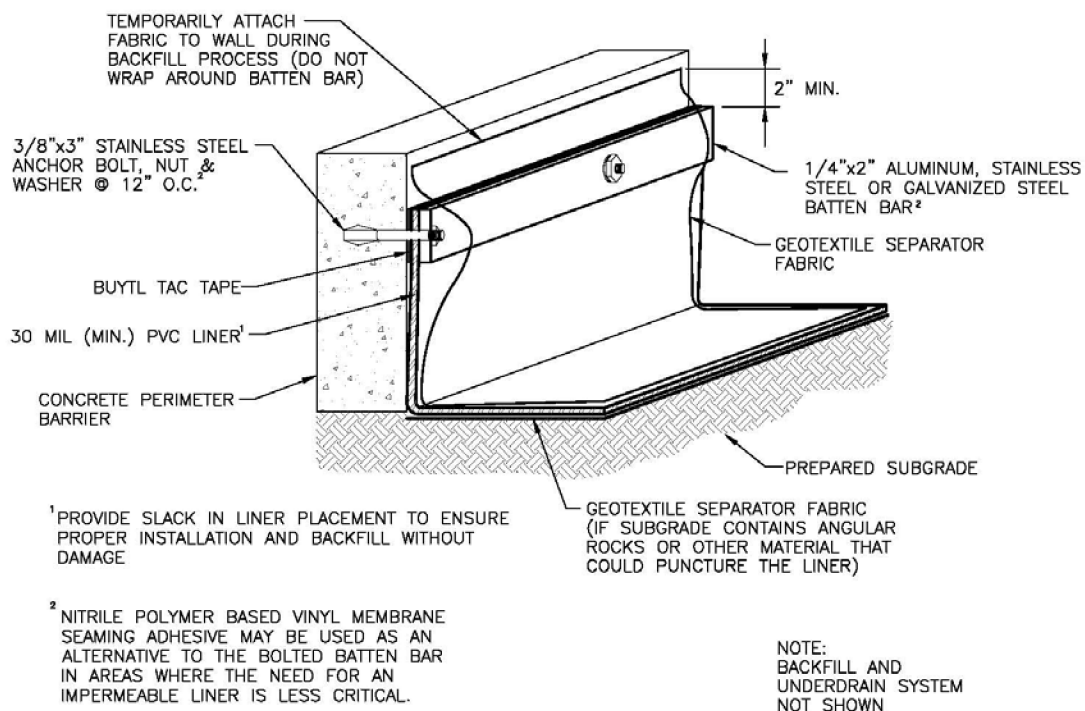


Figure B-3. Geomembrane Liner/Concrete Connection Detail

Construction Considerations

Proper construction of rain gardens involves careful attention to material specifications, final grades, and construction details. For a successful project, implement the following practices:

- Protect area from excessive sediment loading during construction. This is the most common cause of clogging of rain gardens. The portion of the site draining to the rain garden must be stabilized before allowing flow into the rain garden. This includes completion of paving operations.
- Avoid over compaction of the area to preserve infiltration rates (for partial and full infiltration sections).
- Provide construction observation to ensure compliance with design specifications. Improper installation, particularly related to facility dimensions and elevations and underdrain elevations, is a common problem with rain gardens.
- When using an impermeable liner, ensure enough slack in the liner to allow for backfill, compaction, and settling without tearing the liner.
- Provide necessary quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) when constructing an impermeable geomembrane liner system, including but not limited to fabrication testing, destructive and non-destructive testing of field seams, observation of geomembrane material for tears or other defects, and air lace testing for leaks in all field seams and penetrations. QA/QC should be overseen by a professional engineer. Consider requiring field reports or other documentation from the engineer.
- Provide adequate construction staking to ensure that the site properly drains into the facility, particularly with respect to surface drainage away from adjacent buildings. Photo B-3 and Photo B-4 illustrate a construction error for an otherwise correctly designed series of rain gardens.



Photograph B-3. Inadequate construction staking may have contributed to flows bypassing this rain garden.



Photograph B-4. Runoff passed the upgradient rain garden, shown in Photo B-3, and flooded this downstream rain garden.

References

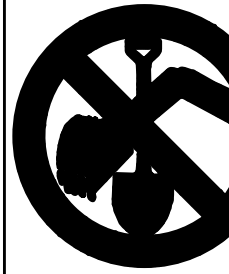
- Erickson, Andy. 2009. Field Applications of Enhanced Sand Filtration. University of Minnesota *Stormwater Management Practice Assessment Project Update*. <http://wrc.umn.edu>.
- Hunt, William F., Davis, Allen P., Traver, Robert. G. 2012. "Meeting Hydrologic and Water Quality Goals through Targeted Bioretention Design" *Journal of Environmental Engineering*. (2012) 138:698-707. Print.

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

1. CONSTRUCTION MAY NOT COMMENCE UNTIL A CONSTRUCTION PERMIT IS OBTAINED FROM PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND A PRECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE IS HELD WITH DEVELOPMENT SERVICES INSPECTIONS.
2. STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL NOT CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR DEGRADATION OF STATE WATERS. ALL WORK AND EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES POLLUTION OF ANY ON-SITE OR OFF SITE WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS.
3. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, AND THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2. ANY DEVIATIONS TO REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING.
4. A SEPARATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE COMPLETED AND AN EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP) ISSUED PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION. DURING CONSTRUCTION THE SWMP IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED STORMWATER MANAGER, SHALL BE LOCATED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES AND SHALL BE KEPT UP TO DATE WITH WORK PROGRESS AND CHANGES IN THE FIELD.
5. ONCE THE ESQCP HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE INITIAL STAGE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs AS INDICATED ON THE GEC. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, ENGINEER, AND EL PASO COUNTY WILL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT TO COORDINATE THE MEETING TIME AND PLACE WITH COUNTY PCD INSPECTIONS STAFF.
6. SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL SLOPES, CHANNELS, DITCHES, OR ANY DISTURBED LAND AREA SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN 21 CALENDAR DAYS AFTER FINAL GRADING, OR FINAL EARTH DISTURBANCE, HAS BEEN COMPLETED. 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 SEED. ALL TEMPORARY SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND BMPs SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED AND ESTABLISHED.
7. TEMPORARY SOIL EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES SHALL BE REMOVED AND EARTH DISTURBANCE AREAS GRADED AND STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES PURSUANT TO STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION PRESCRIBED IN THE DCM VOLUME II AND THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL (ECM) APPENDIX I.
8. ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL IMPLEMENT AND MAINTAIN ACCEPTABLE SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES INCLUDING BMPs IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE EROSION CONTROL TECHNICAL STANDARDS OF THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL (DCM) VOLUME II AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP).
9. ALL TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES INCLUDING BMPs AND ALL PERMANENT FACILITIES INTENDED TO CONTROL EROSION OF ANY EARTH DISTURBANCE OPERATIONS, SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DEFINED IN THE APPROVED PLANS, THE SWMP AND THE DCM VOLUME II AND MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE EARTH DISTURBANCE OPERATION.
10. ANY EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY REDUCE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. ALL DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND COMPLETED SO THAT THE EXPOSED AREA OF ANY DISTURBED LAND SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME.
11. ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FACILITY DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND, THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE DESIGNED TO LIMIT THE DISCHARGE TO A NON-EROSIVE VELOCITY.
12. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO OR ALLOWED TO RUNOFF TO STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR FACILITIES.
13. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETING IS TO BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
14. BUILDING, CONSTRUCTION, EXCAVATION, OR OTHER WASTE MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE TEMPORARILY PLACED OR STORED IN THE STREET, ALLEY, OR OTHER PUBLIC WAY, UNLESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN APPROVED TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN. BMP'S MAY BE REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING IF DEEMED NECESSARY, BASED ON SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES.
15. VEHICLE TRACKING OF SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OFF-SITE SHALL BE MINIMIZED. MATERIALS TRACKED OFFSITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.
16. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL WASTES FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, TREE SLASH, BUILDING MATERIAL WASTES OR UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED, DUMPED, OR DISCHARGED AT THE SITE.
17. THE OWNER, SITE DEVELOPER, CONTRACTOR, AND/OR THEIR AUTHORIZED AGENTS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DIRT, TRASH, ROCK, SEDIMENT, AND SAND THAT MAY ACCUMULATE IN THE STORM SEWER OR OTHER DRAINAGE CONVEYANCE SYSTEM AND STORMWATER APPURTENANCES AS A RESULT OF SITE DEVELOPMENT.
18. THE QUANTITY OF MATERIALS STORED ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE LIMITED, AS MUCH AS PRACTICAL, TO THAT QUANTITY REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE WORK IN AN ORDERLY SEQUENCE. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS.
19. NO CHEMICALS ARE TO BE USED BY THE CONTRACTOR, WHICH HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER UNLESS PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF A SPECIFIC CHEMICAL IS GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR. IN GRANTING THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICALS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED.
20. BULK STORAGE STRUCTURES FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND OTHER CHEMICALS SHALL HAVE ADEQUATE PROTECTION SO AS TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS AND PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIAL FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR FACILITIES.
21. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE FLOW LINE OF THE CURB AND GUTTER OR IN THE DITCHLINE.
22. INDIVIDUALS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE "COLORADO WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT" (TITLE 25, ARTICLE 8, CRS), AND THE "CLEAN WATER ACT" (33 USC 1344), IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS INCLUDED IN THE DCM VOLUME II AND THE ECM APPENDIX I. ALL APPROPRIATE PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (NPDES, FLOODPLAIN, 404, FUGITIVE DUST, ETC.). IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE REQUIREMENTS AND LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, OR COUNTY AGENCIES, THE MORE RESTRICTIVE LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY.
23. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
24. PRIOR TO ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
25. A WATER SOURCE SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE DURING EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND UTILIZED AS REQUIRED TO MINIMIZE DUST FROM EARTHWORK EQUIPMENT AND WIND.
26. THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY ENTECH ENGINEERING, INC. # 76021 JUNE 1, 2011. AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.
27. AT LEAST TEN DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB 1 ACRE OR MORE, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL SUBMIT A PERMIT APPLICATION FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE TO THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, WATER QUALITY DIVISION. THE APPLICATION CONTAINS CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), OF WHICH THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN MAY BE A PART. FOR INFORMATION OR APPLICATION MATERIALS CONTACT:

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION
WOOD - PERMITS
4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH
DENVER, CO 80246-1530
ATTN: PERMITS UNIT



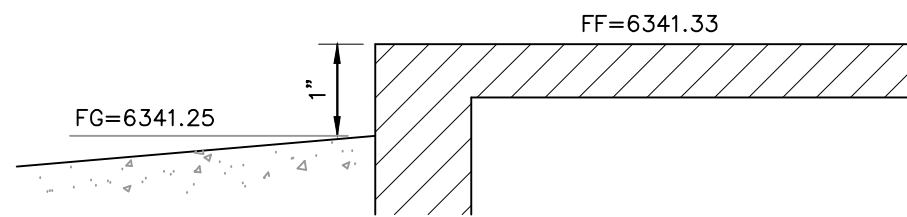
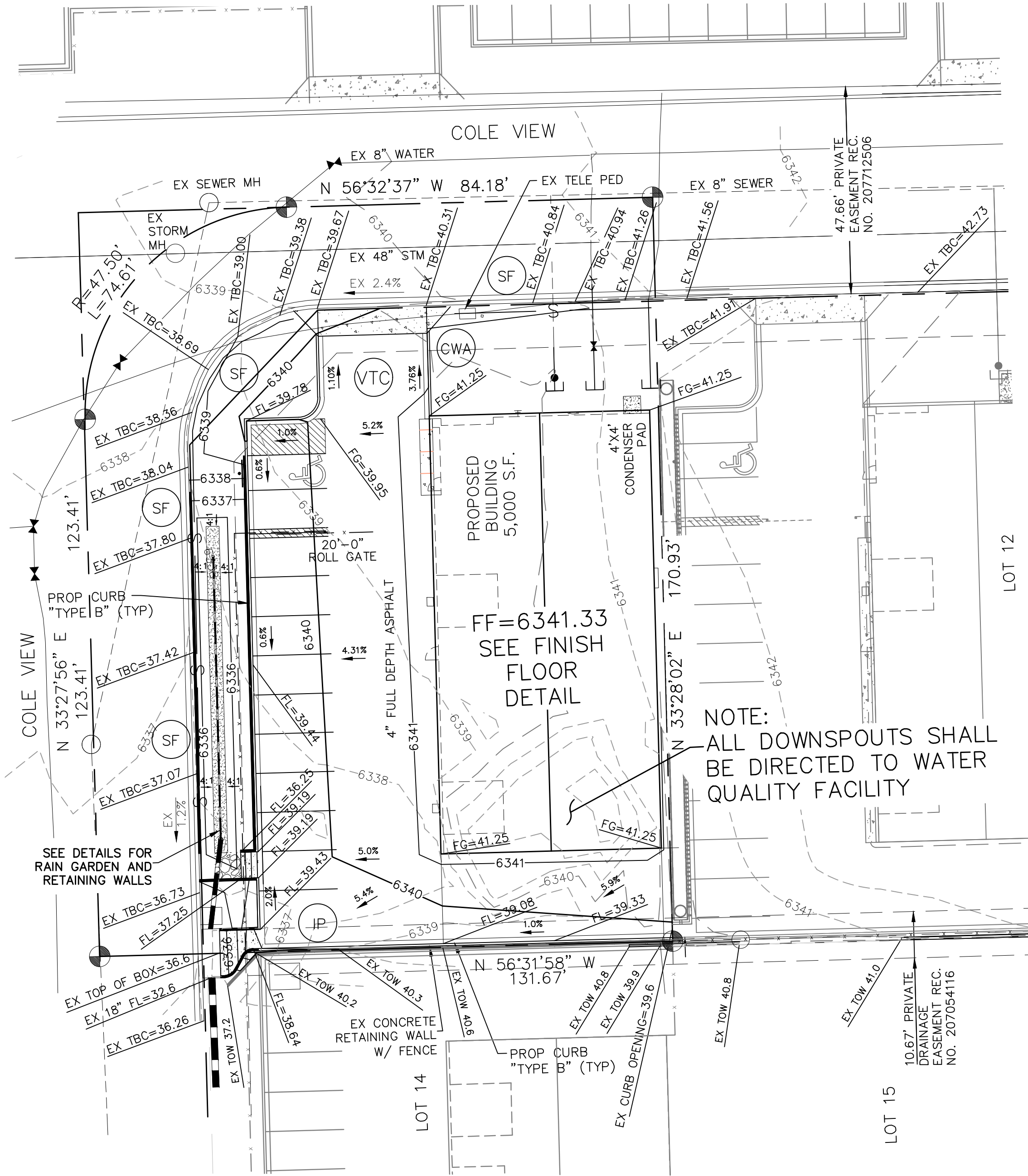
FOR BURIED UTILITY INFORMATION
48 HRS BEFORE YOU DIG
CALL 1-800-922-1987

FOR LOCATING & MARKING GAS,
ELECTRIC, WATER & TELEPHONE LINES
WATER EMERGENCIES 520-0300

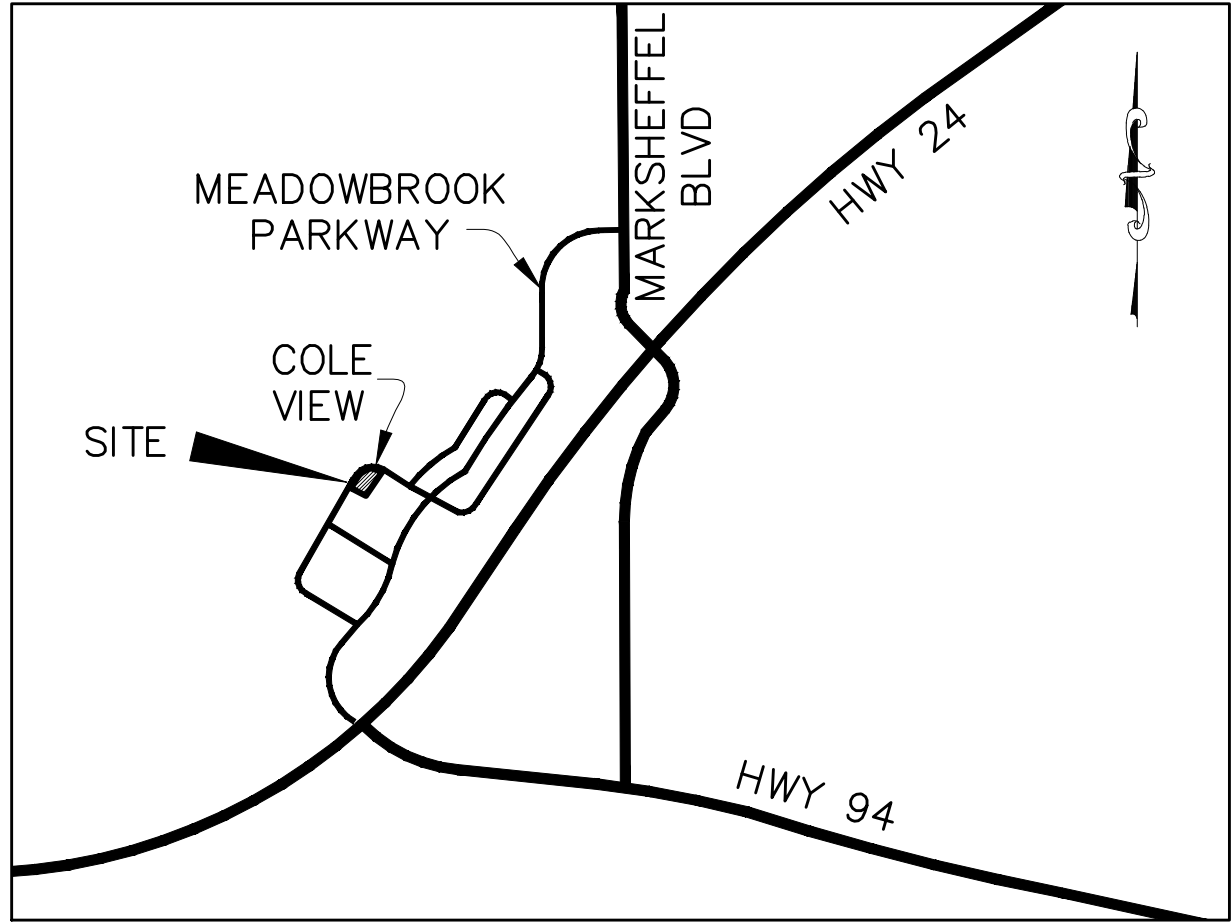
CBP , LOT 13

EL PASO COUNTY, STATE OF COLORADO
GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN

LOT 13 OF CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK FIL. NO. 2



BUILDING FINISH FLOOR DETAIL



VICINITY MAP
N.T.S.

DESIGN ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN WAS PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION AND IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. SAID PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE COUNTY FOR GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS. I ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY LIABILITY CAUSED BY NEGLIGENT ACTS, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ON MY PART IN PREPARING THIS PLAN.

VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ, COLORADO P.E. #37160
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF M & S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC. DATE

OWNER/DEVELOPER'S STATEMENT:

I, THE OWNER/DEVELOPER HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH ALL OF THE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN THESE DETAILED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

NAME: DATE

DBA: HAMMERS CONSTRUCTION

ADDRESS: 1411 WOOLSEY HEIGHTS COLORADO SPRINGS, 80915

EL PASO COUNTY:

COUNTY PLAN REVIEW IS PROVIDED ONLY FOR GENERAL CONFORMANCE WITH COUNTY DESIGN CRITERIA. THE COUNTY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY AND ADEQUACY OF THE DESIGN, DIMENSIONS, AND/OR ELEVATIONS WHICH SHALL BE CONFIRMED AT THE JOB SITE. THE COUNTY THROUGH THE APPROVAL OF THIS DOCUMENT ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETENESS AND/OR ACCURACY OF THIS DOCUMENT.

FILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EL PASO COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DRAINAGE CRITERIA, AND ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL AS AMENDED.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ECM SECTION 1.12, THESE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS WILL BE VALID FOR CONSTRUCTION FOR A PERIOD OF 2 YEARS FROM THE DATE SIGNED BY THE EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEER. IF CONSTRUCTION HAS NOT STARTED WITHIN THOSE 2 YEARS, THE PLANS WILL NEED TO BE RESUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL, INCLUDING PAYMENT OF REVIEW FEES AT THE PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR'S DISCRETION.

JENNIFER IRVINE, P.E.
COUNTY ENGINEER / ECM ADMINISTRATOR

DATE



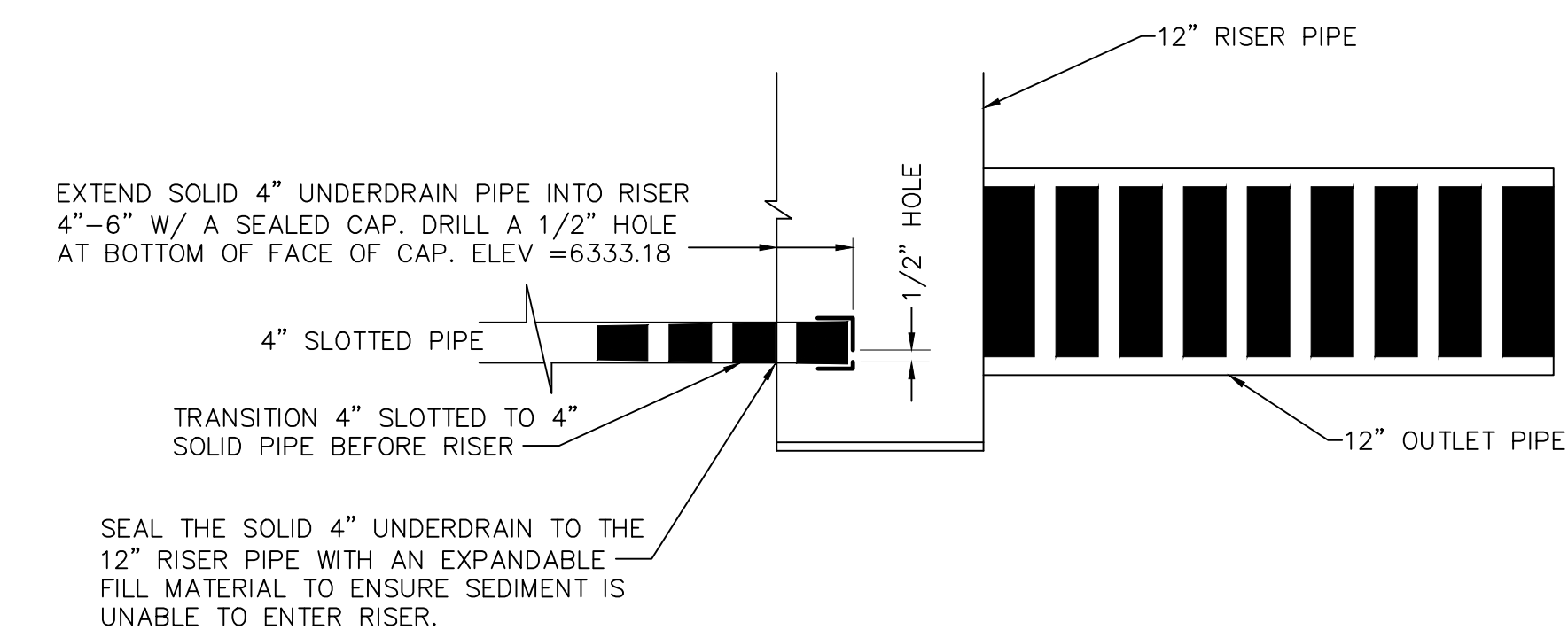
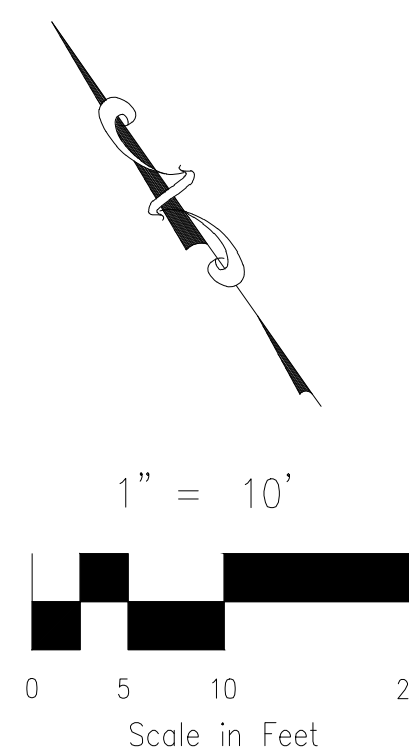
20 BOULDER CRESCENT, SUITE 110
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.955.5485

GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN
CBP LOT 13
JOB NO. 44-028
DATE PREPARED: SEPT 16, 2018
DATE REVISED: NOVEMBER 5, 2018

EL PASO COUNTY FILE NO. PPR 18-044

SHEET 1 OF 4

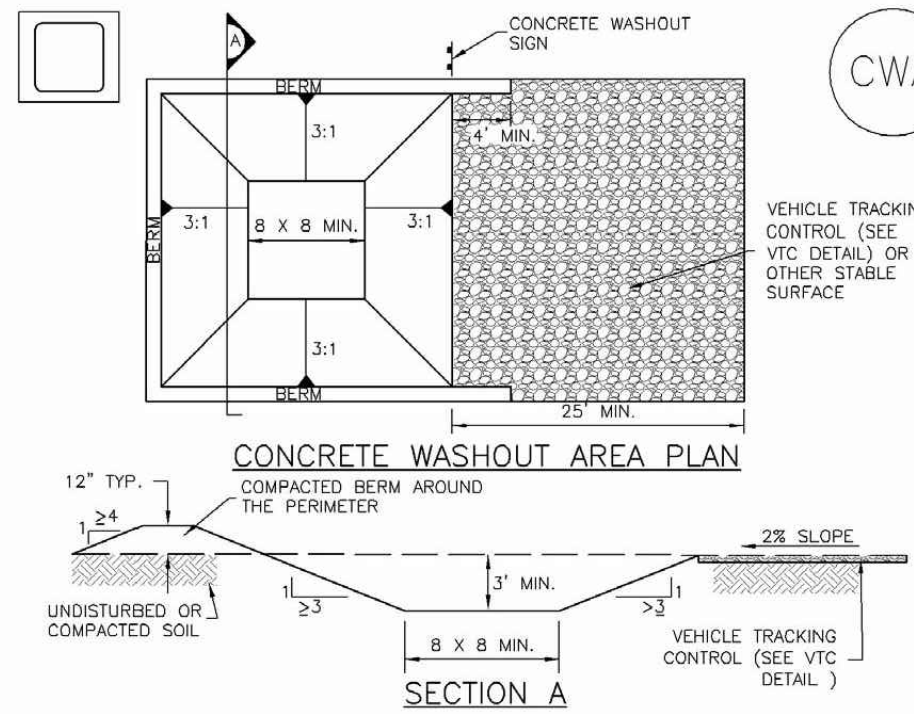
LOT 13 OF CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK FIL. NO. 2



SHEET 2 OF 4

Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

MM-1



CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

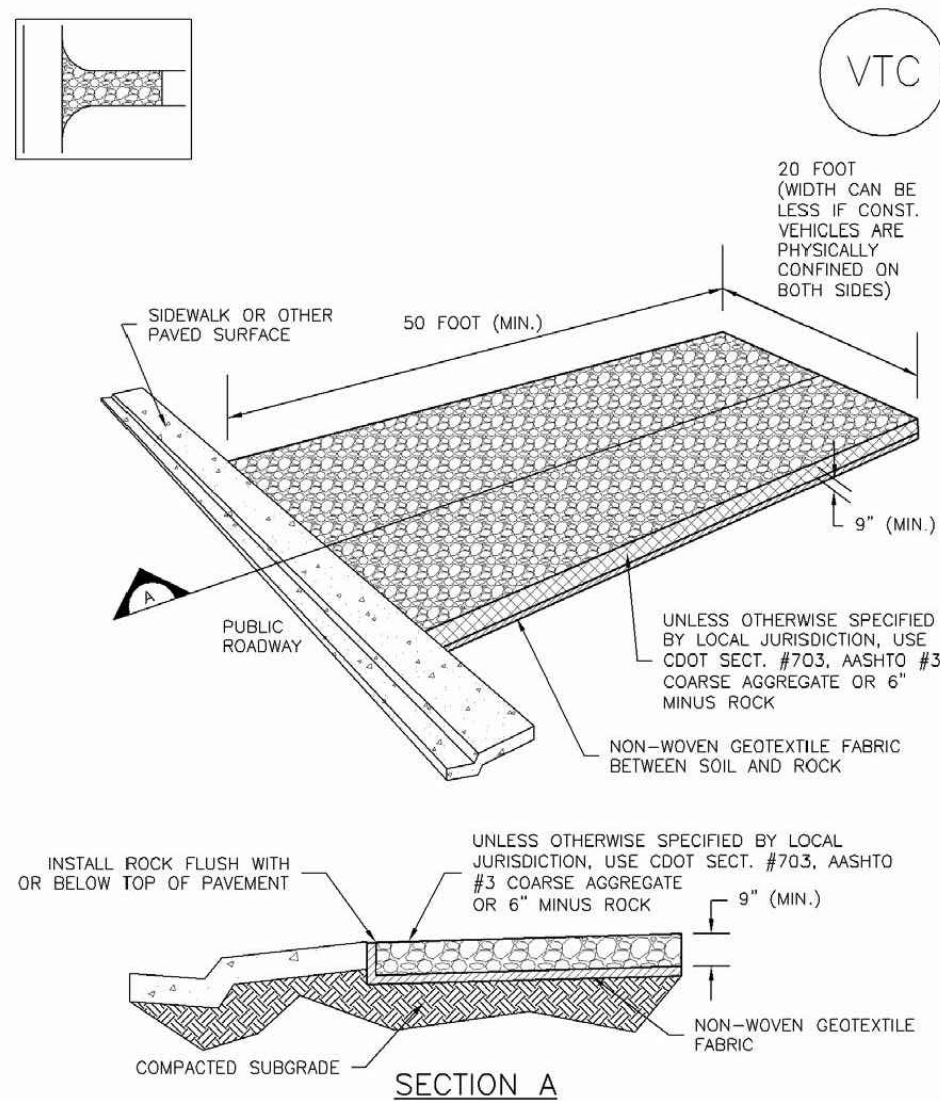
CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR: -CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
- 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 (18 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.
- THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
- 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.
- BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
- VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
- 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 TRUCKS.
- USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

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

Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)

SM-4

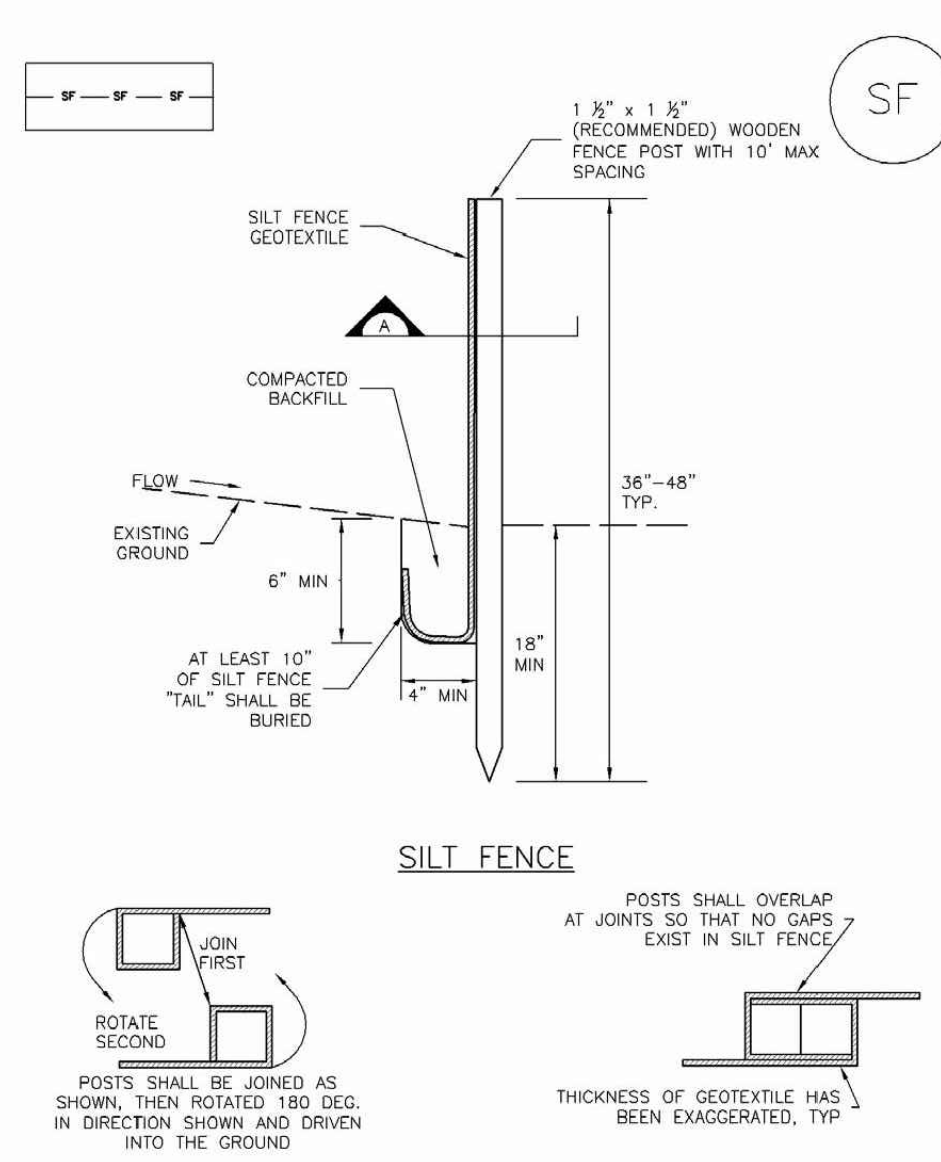


VTC-1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

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

Silt Fence (SF)

SC-1



SECTION A

SF-1. SILT FENCE

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

EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses

Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season	Growth Form	Seeds/Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
Alkali Soil Seed Mix					
Alkali sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Cool	Bunch	1,750,000	0.25
Basin wildrye	<i>Elymus cinereus</i>	Cool	Bunch	165,000	2.5
Sodiar streambank wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron riparium Sodal'</i>	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Jose tall wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongatum Jose'</i>	Cool	Bunch	70,000	7.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron amabil' /ariba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					17.75
Fertile Loamy Soil Seed Mix					
Ephraim crested wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum 'Ephraim'</i>	Cool	Sod	175,000	2.0
Dural hard fescue	<i>Festuca ovina 'duruscula'</i>	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leys 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Sodiar streambank wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron riparium Sodal'</i>	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron amabil' /ariba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	7.0
Total					15.5
High Water Table Soil Seed Mix					
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Cool	Sod	900,000	0.5
Redtop	<i>Agrostis alba</i>	Warm	Open sod	5,000,000	0.25
Road canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Cool	Sod	68,000	0.5
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leys 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Puffblower switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum 'Puffblower'</i>	Warm	Sod	389,000	1.0
Albar tall wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongatum 'Albar'</i>	Cool	Bunch	70,000	5.5
Total					10.75
Transition Turf Seed Mix					
Ruebens Canadian blugrass	<i>Poa compressa 'Ruebens'</i>	Cool	Sod	2,500,000	0.5
Dural hard fescue	<i>Festuca ovina 'duruscula'</i>	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Citation perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne 'Citation'</i>	Cool	Sod	247,000	3.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leys 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Total					7.5

TS/PS-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District June 2012
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Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS) EC-2

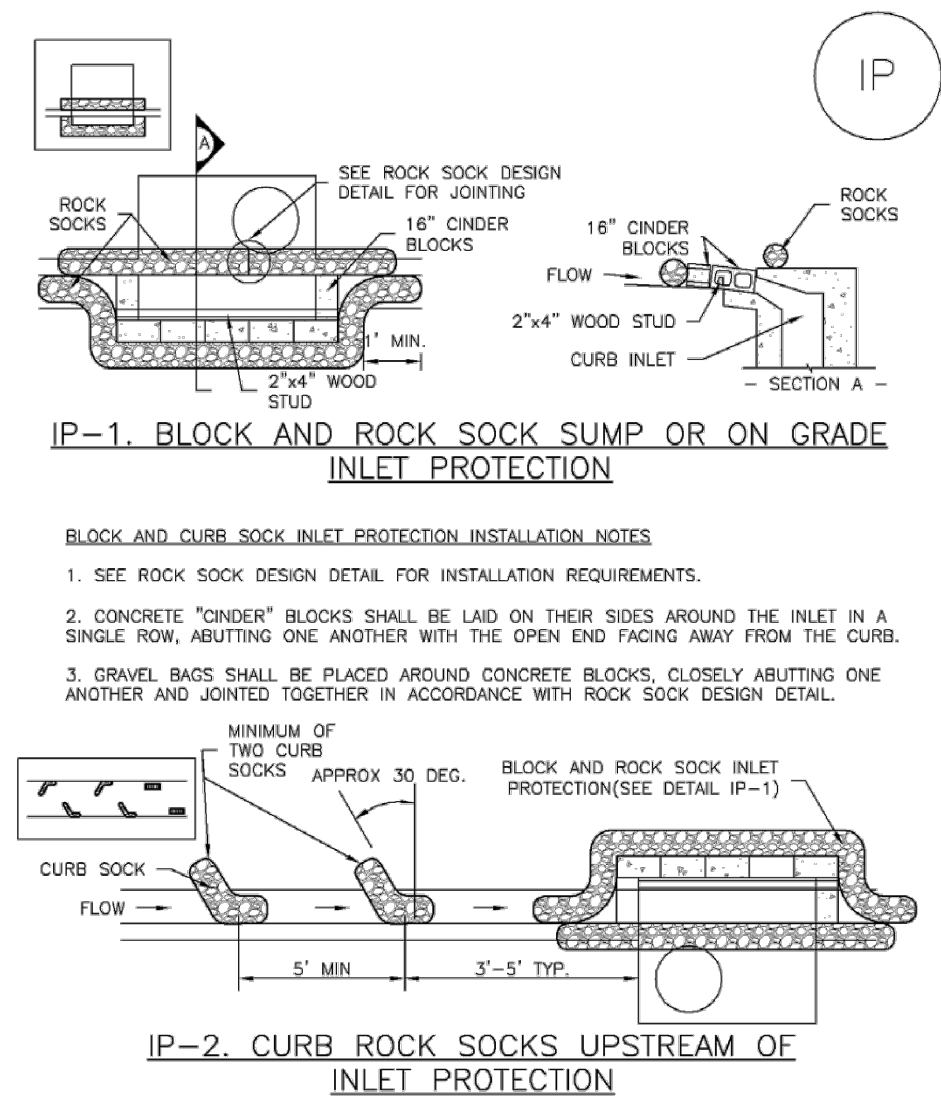
Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses (cont.)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season	Growth Form	Seeds/Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
Sandy Soil Seed Mix					
Blue grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Warm	Sod-forming bunchgrass	825,000	0.5
Camper little bluestem	<i>Setiachlorium scoparium 'Camper'</i>	Warm	Bunch	240,000	1.0
Prairie sandreed	<i>Calamagrostis longifolia</i>	Warm	Open sod	274,000	1.0
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Cool	Bunch	5,298,000	0.25
Vaughn sidecoats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula 'Vaughn'</i>	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron amabil' /ariba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					10.25
Heavy Clay, Rocky Foothill Seed Mix					
Ephraim crested wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum 'Ephraim'</i>	Cool	Sod	175,000	1.5
Oahe intermediate wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron intermedium 'Oahe'</i>	Cool	Sod	115,000	5.5
Vaughn sidecoats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula 'Vaughn'</i>	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leys 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron amabil' /ariba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					17.5

- * All of the above seeding mixes and rates are based on drill seeding followed by crimped straw mulch. These rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast and should be increased by 50 percent if the seeding is done using a Brillion Drill or is applied through hydraulic seeding. Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1. If hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be done as a separate operation.
- † See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates.
- ‡ If site is to be irrigated, the transition turf seed rates should be doubled.
- § Crested wheatgrass should not be used on slopes steeper than 6H to 1V.
- ¶ Can substitute 0.5 lbs PLS of blue grama for the 2.0 lbs PLS of Vaughn sidecoats grama.

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SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



IP-2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

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

IP-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District August 2013
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EL PASO COUNTY FILE NO. PPR 18-044

GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN DETAILS
CBP LOT 13
JOB NO. 44-028
DATE PREPARED: SEPT 16, 2018
DATE REVISED: NOVEMBER 5, 2018



20 BOULDER CRESCENT, SUITE 110
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.955.5485

SHEET 3 OF 4

T-3

Is Pretreatment Needed?

Designing the inflow gutter to the rain garden at a minimal slope of 0.5% can facilitate sediment and debris deposition prior to flows entering the BMP. Be aware, this will reduce maintenance of the BMP, but may require more frequent sweeping of the gutter to ensure that the sediment does not impede flow into the rain garden.

- ### Design Procedure and Criteria

- **Subsurface Exploration and Determination of a No-Infiltration, Partial Infiltration, or Full Infiltration Section:** Infiltration BMPs can have three basic types of sections. The appropriate section will depend on land use and activities, proximity to adjacent structures and soil characteristics. Sections of each type and their uses are shown in Figure 11.
 - **No-Infiltration Section:** This section includes an underdrain and an impermeable liner that prevents infiltration of stormwater into the subgrade soils. Consider using this section when any of the following conditions exist:
 - The site is a stormwater hotspot and infiltration could result in contamination of groundwater.
 - The site is located over contaminated soils and infiltration could mobilize these contaminants.
 - The facility is located over potentially expansive soils or bedrock that could swell due to infiltration and potentially damage adjacent structures (e.g., building foundation or pavement).
 - **Partial Infiltration Section:** This section does not include an impermeable liner, and allows some infiltration. Stormwater that does not infiltrate is collected and removed by an underdrain.

B-3

Bioretention

geotechnical engineer should scope and perform a subsurface study. Typical geotechnical investigation needed to select and design the section includes:

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T-3

2. **Basin Storage Volume:** Provide a storage volume based on a 12-hour drain time.

Find the required WQCV (watershed inches of runoff). Using the imperviousness of the tributary area (or effective imperviousness where LID elements are used upstream), use Figure 3-2 located in Chapter 3 of this manual to determine the WQCV based on a 12-hour drain time.

$$V = \left[\frac{WQCV}{12} \right] A \quad \text{Equation B-1}$$

V = design volume (ft³)

A = area of watershed tributary to the rain garden (ft^2)

- Note that the total surcharge volume provided by the design must also equal or exceed the design volume. Where needed to meet the the required volume, also consider the porosity of the media at 14 percent. Use vertical walls or slope the sides of the basin to achieve the required volume. Sideslopes should be no steeper than 4:1 (horizontal:vertical).

$$A_F = 0.02 A I$$

Equation B-

 $A_f =$ minimum (flat) filter area (ft^2)

A = area tributary to the rain garden (ft^2)

I = imperviousness of area tributary to the rain garden (percent expressed as a decimal)

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[illegible]

B-7

Bioretention

- Calculate the diameter of the orifice for a 12-hour drain time using Equation B-3 (Use a minimum orifice size of 3/8 inch to avoid clogging.):

$$D_{12 \text{ hour drain time}} = \sqrt{\frac{V}{1414 y^{0.41}}} \quad \text{Equation B-3}$$

 D = orifice diameter (in)

y = distance from the lo

(i.e., surface of the filter) to the center of the orifice (ft)

V = volume (WQCV or the portion of the WQCV in the rain garden) to drain in 12 hours (ft^3)

The underdrain system should be placed within an 6-inch-thick section of CDOT Class B or Class C filter material meeting the gradation in Table B-1. Use slotted pipe that meets the slot dimensions provided in Table B-3.

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Bioretention

Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	PLS ² lbs per Acre	Ounces per Acre
Sand bluestem	<i>Andropogon hallii</i>	Garden	3.5	
Sideoats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Butte	3	
Prairie sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	Goshen	3	
Indian ricegrass	<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>	Paloma	3	
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Blackwell	4	
Western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Ariba	3	
Little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Patura	3	
Alkali sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>		3	
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>		3	
Pasture sage ¹	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>			2
Blue aster ¹	<i>Aster laevis</i>			4
Blanket flower ¹	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>			8
Prairie coneflower ¹	<i>Ratibida multiflora</i>			4
Purple prairieclover ¹	<i>Dalea (Petalostemum) purpurea</i>			4
Sub-Totals:			27.5	22
Total lbs per acre:				28.9

¹ Wildflower seed (optional) for a more diverse and natural look.

² PLS = Pure Live Seed.

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November 2015

Bioretention

