



Farnsworth
GROUP

5613 DTC Parkway, Suite 1100
Greenwood Village, CO 80111

Chase Drive-thru Bank Grading, Erosion & Sediment Control Plan - GESC (SWMP)

Project Address:

9550 Heritage Hills Circle
Lone Tree, CO

Developer:

Chase Bank
2620 E. Camelback Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 85016
Judith A, Van Houten
P 602.221.4772

Case Number:

Submitted by:

Jay M. Newell, PE
p 303.692.8838
jnewell@f-w.com
February 23, 2024

CERTIFICATION

The Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control (GESC) report included herein has been prepared under my direct supervision in accordance with the requirements of the Douglas County Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Criteria Manual, as amended.



5 / 14 / 24

Registered Professional Engineer
State of Colorado No. 35219

_____ (owner) hereby certifies that the grading, erosion and sediment control facilities for Chase Bank shall be constructed according to the design presented in this report. I understand that the City of Lone Tree does not and will not assume liability for the grading, erosion and sediment control facilities designed and/or certified by my engineer and that the City of Lone Tree reviews GESC plans; but cannot, on behalf of Chase Bank, guarantee that final review will absolve _____ (owner) and/or their successors and/or assigns of future liability for improper design.

Owner's Name

Authorized Signature

NOTE

The Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan included herein has been placed in the City of Lone Tree file for this project and appears to fulfill applicable City of Lone Tree Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control criteria, as amended. Additional grading, erosion and sediment control measures may be required of the permittee(s) due to unforeseen erosion problems or if the submitted GESC Plan does not function as intended. The requirements of this GESC Plan shall run with the land and be the obligation of the permittee(s) until such time as the GESC Plan is properly completed, modified, or voided.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contact Information:

Jay M. Newell, PE

p 303.692.8838

jnewell@f-w.com

January 3, 2024

I.	Contacts	2
II.	Project Description	2
III.	Drawing Component	5
IV.	GESC Administrator.....	6
V.	Stormwater Management Controls	6
VI.	Inspection and Maintenance	21
VII.	Final Stabilization and Long-Term Controls	24
VIII.	Permit Coverage	24
IX.	Familiarity Required.....	27
X.	References.....	27
XI.	Appendices.....	28

I. CONTACTS

OWNER (CO-APPLICANT):

Chase Bank
2620 E. Camelback Rd.
Scottsdale, AZ 85016
Contact: Judith A. Van Houten
Phone: (602) 221-4772

GENERAL CONTRACTOR (CO-APPLICANT):

Name: TBD
Address:
Contact:
Phone:

GESC ADMINISTRATOR:

Name: TBD
Address:
Contact:
Phone:

PLAN PREPARER:

Farnsworth Group, Inc.
5316 DTC Parkway, Suite 1100
Greenwood Village, Colorado 80111
Contact: Jay M. Newell, PE
Phone: (303) 692-8838

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

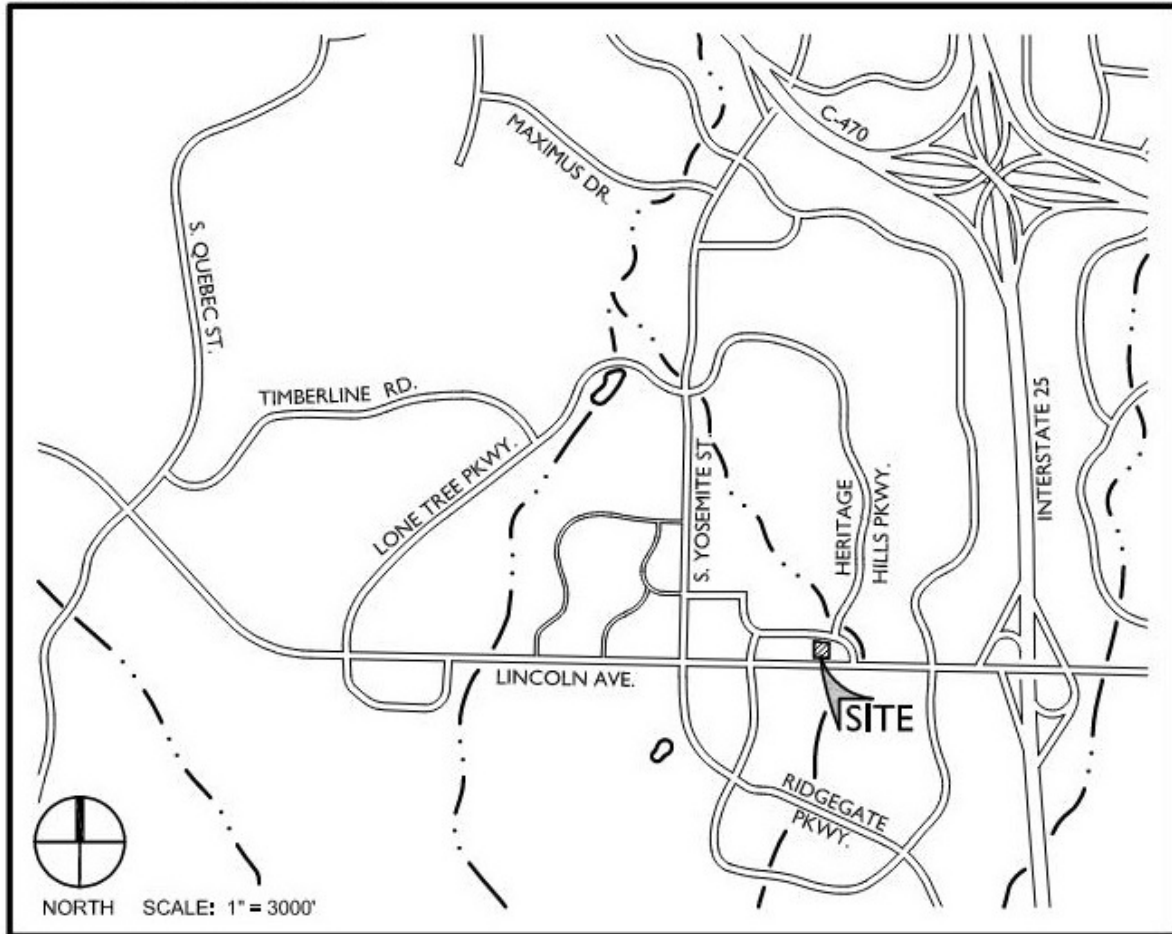
This Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (**GESC**) is prepared to address the earth disturbing activities associated with construction of a 3,300 square foot drive-thru bank at 9550 Heritage Hills Circle, in Lone Tree, Colorado. The property is Lot 4A-1, Heritage Hills, Filing No. 1-F, 2nd Amendment. Located in the Southwest Quarter, Section 10, Township 6 South, Range 67 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian, City of Lone Tree, County of Douglas, State of Colorado. The lot area is 1.398 Acres. This GESC is also intended to act as a Stormwater Management Plan (**SWMP**). Thus, indication of "GESC" shall simultaneously be interpreted as "SWMP" herein and with all associated documents.

A. LOCATION

Primary project site access is on the North side of the site from an existing shared driveway with the property to the West (off Heritage Hills Circle), turning East onto an existing drive aisle then South to the undeveloped portion of the site and hence the Staging Area.

Site location: 39° 32' 13" N latitude
104° 52' 43" W longitude

Vicinity Map:



B. EXISTING CONDITION

Based on review of aerial and other imagery available on the internet and site visit(s), the project site appears to be covered by a combination of grasses, weeds, and compacted dirt in addition to the existing shared asphalt common private drive along the north and east sides of the lot.

Site vegetative cover, relative to entire site:	50%
Density of existing vegetative cover:	50%

Both the extents and density of existing vegetation were determined through review of aerial imagery available on the internet, and on field survey performed by others during the autumn of 2023.

B.1 SOIL DATA

The United States Department of Agriculture (**USDA**) Natural Resources Conservation Service (**NRCS**) Web Soil Survey indicates site soils are comprised of Newlin-Santana complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes (NsE) and Renohill-Buick complex, 5 to 25 percent slopes (RmE), rated Hydrologic Soil Group B and D respectively.

B.2 SITE DRAINAGE PATTERNS

The project site generally slopes from the southwest to the northeast; at a 3:1 slope in the far southwest corner transitioning to a 4.0% slope across the majority of the property. The asphalt drives both slope at approximately 2.0% toward a common low point near the northeast corner of the project site.

As described on the Mile High Flood District's (MHFD) online General Data Viewer, the project site lies within the Willow Creek Watershed, which is tributary to Little Dry Creek, itself a tributary of the South Platte River.

The *Phase III Drainage Report, Heritage Hills Filing No. 1-F*, prepared by JR Engineering, LTD., dated July 1999 (**JR REPORT**), includes the project site within its limits of design and analysis for the development of the five lots and adjacent right-of-way (**R.O.W.**) within Heritage Hills Filing No. 1-F, including allowance for conveyance of the project site's developed runoff within the public improvements associated with Heritage Hills Circle.

B.3 FLOODPLAIN REVIEW

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (**FEMA**), *Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Douglas County, Colorado and Incorporated Areas*, Map Number 08035C0042G, revised March 16, 2016, indicates the project site to be in Zone X (unshaded); "Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain."

C. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Lone Tree Elementary Magnet School property lies north of the site immediately north of Heritage Hills Circle. Commercial development consisting of a Bank of the West on Lot 5 of the subdivision is immediately east of the project site and shares a common private drive with the project site. Immediately west of the site is a City of Lone Tree operated pedestrian overpass ramp for the Willow Creek Trail system. West of this structure lies the Lincoln Hills commercial development including Chipotle, Carmines Pizza & Pasta, and Vibe Foods restaurants. South, across Lincoln Avenue, is open space operated by the City of Lone Tree for the continuation of the Willow Creek Trail system and drainage facilities.

D. PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

The project site is proposed to be developed commercially, as a bank with drive-thru service, and parking area typical of similar developments within the Front Range. The project site is identified as a 1.398-acre platted lot. As a construction site it is smaller due to some existing drive aisles being retained in the development.

Lot Limits: 1.40 AC.

Construction Site Boundary: 1.27 AC.

Disturbance Area Estimate: 1.27 AC.

Proposed structures will account for approximately 3,333 square feet. Paving for access, parking, drive-thru, and sidewalks will account for an additional approximately 28,969 square feet. The remaining approximately 28,602 square feet will be landscaping including a mix of sod, mulch, trees, shrubs, and decorative grasses, and native seed.

D.1 POST CONSTRUCTION DRAINAGE

Proposed runoff will be conveyed as surface flow across the project site from southwest to northeast, collected in curb and gutter, and captured by a proposed Rain Garden. A proposed on site storm sewer system will then convey runoff to the existing public storm sewer system in Heritage Hills Circle prior to being discharged to Willow Creek, north of this site. Willow Creek conveys runoff to a downstream regional detention facility. Development of the project site is not intended to change these drainage patterns or paths. The proposed Rain Garden is required as the existing regional detention pond does

not include stormwater quality facilities.

E. RECEIVING WATER

Stormwater runoff is conveyed to the City of Lone Tree, Colorado, MS4, within Heritage Hills Circle, approximately 150' north and east of the site. The MS4 discharges to Willow Creek approximately 250' downstream to the north. Willow Creek is tributary to Little Dry Creek approximately 5.1 miles downstream, itself a tributary of the South Platte River approximately 7.1 miles downstream.

Discharge location: 39° 32' 15" N latitude
(at Lone Tree MS4) 104° 52' 40" W longitude

F. MISCELLANEOUS

To the best of our knowledge, research, and analysis we have found:

F.1 EARTHWORK VOLUMES

The site is anticipated to generate approximately 1,856 cubic yards of export spoils (approximately 1,880 cy of cut and approximately 24 cy of fill) over the 1.27 ac. of disturbance. This may vary depending on final paving and foundation sections selected and provided for.

F.2 WETLANDS IMPACTS

There are no known jurisdictional wetlands delineated within the project site disturbance or immediately adjacent thereto. Groundwater was reported during geotechnical boring operations by others (Kumar) at the project site between 16' to 22' deep.

F.3 HISTORIC DESIGNATION

The property is not identified as a historic location on state or federal listings.

F.4 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The property has not been identified as habitat for any threatened or endangered species.

III. DRAWING COMPONENT

The accompanying *Lot 4A-1, Heritage Hills Filing No. 1-F, 2nd Amendment – GESC Plans* simultaneously act as the SWMP's Site Maps; are an integral part of this GESC; and must be updated and revised as project site conditions change. Information found thereon includes:

- Construction site boundaries;
- Existing and Proposed topography and drainage patterns;
- Areas of ground surface disturbance;
- Areas of cut and fill;
- Location of existing and proposed improvements;
- Storage areas for equipment, soil, building materials and waste;
- Location of construction activity structural and non-structural control measures;
- Details and installation guides of construction activity structural and non-structural control measures, and;
- Location of streams and other surface waters as applicable.

All concrete and asphalt used during construction will be sourced from established, permanent suppliers and by dedicated batch plants.

IV. GESC ADMINISTRATOR

Identified in Section I, the GESC Administrator is responsible for implementing, maintaining, and revising this GESC throughout the life of the construction project, including final site stabilization and filing of the Notice of Termination and any local jurisdiction closeout documentation.

Administrator duties include:

- Providing a detailed phasing and control measure implementation plan;
- Setting the Pre-Construction agenda;
- Scheduling and supervising the installation of structural and non-structural control measures;
- Scheduling and supervising control measure inspection and maintenance,
- Modifying the GESC, including drawings, to reflect any additions or amendments necessary (see below);
- Documentation and collation of GESC associated records;
- Providing required notifications for any bypasses, upsets, or spills;
- Educating site personnel on their roles and responsibilities relative to stormwater controls;
- Documenting final site stabilization and filing the Notice of Termination and any local jurisdiction closeout documentation.

Amending the GESC – The GESC Administrator is required to amend the GESC whenever any of the following situations occur:

- There is a change in the design, construction, operation, or maintenance of the project site that requires implementation of a new or revised control measure;
- The GESC proves ineffective in controlling pollutants in stormwater runoff in compliance with permit conditions;
- Control measures identified in the GESC are no longer necessary and are removed;
- Corrective actions are taken onsite that result in a change to the GESC.

All changes must be dated and initialed by the GESC Administrator.

The GESC Administrator shall be selected by the General Contractor and a list of that individual's qualifications and certifications pertinent to construction erosion and sediment control shall be kept on file with this GESC. The General Contractor is responsible to the Owner (Co-Permittee) for any deficiencies resulting from the failure of the GESC Administrator to adequately perform their responsibilities.

V. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

Site and building construction disturbs the existing stabilized cover at a given location and increases the potential for erosion and the exposure of construction related pollutants to the environment. Listed below are the potential pollution sources anticipated to be associated with the construction and the control measures that should be installed and maintained coincident to each of those sources.

A. POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES

The following activities have the potential to adversely affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the construction site:

- disturbed and stored soils;
- vehicle tracking of sediments;
- management of contaminated soils;
- loading and unloading operations;
- outdoor storage activities (erodible building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.);
- vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling;
- significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., saw cutting material, including dust);
- routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc.;
- on site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters);
- concrete truck/equipment washing, including washing of the concrete truck chute and associated fixtures and equipment;
- dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations;
- non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets.

Activity:	Potential Pollutant:	Proposed Control Measure:	Location, Initiation and Duration Time Frame:
1. Clearing and grubbing operation	sediment, dust	SCL, DTC, DC, SB, DD, IP, CF	entire site; construction start with implication through final site stabilization
2. Vehicle access and parking	sediment, dust, tracking; incidental (non-reporting level) fuel, oils, hydraulic fluid leaks	VTC, SSA, SCL	access drive and staging area; entire duration
3. Operation of motorized construction equipment (loaders, fork lift, etc...)	sediment, dust, tracking; incidental (non-report level) fuel, oils, hydraulic fluid leaks and spills	VTC, SSA, SCL, SB, DD	entire site; entire duration
4. Topsoil stripping and stockpiling	sediment, dust	SP, SF, SCL, DC	existing landscape areas within the limits of construction and specified stockpile areas (ref. drawings); initial phase with implication through final site stabilization
5. Demolition of the existing site paving and appurtenances including sawcut operations	asphalt, concrete, and base course wastes; dust	DTC, SCL, CS, DC	locations of existing improvements; early with short duration (1 to 2 weeks expected)

Activity:	Potential Pollutant:	Proposed Control Measure:	Location, Initiation and Duration Time Frame:
6. Motorized equipment maintenance and fueling	Incidental (non-report level) fuel (diesel, gas), oils, hydraulic fluid leaks and spills	SSA	staging area; entire duration
7. Storage and loading/unloading of construction or maintenance materials with a water-soluble chemical component (i.e. squeegee, mortar, paint, glue, fertilizer, solvents, etc...)	oils, petroleum distillates, polymers, epoxies, metal oxides, perchloroethylene, arsenic, naphtha, etc...	SSA	staging area; initial, entire duration within new construction; upon enclosure through turnover
8. Storage and loading/unloading of water neutral construction materials (i.e. forming, block, structural steel, base material, etc...)	sediment, dust	SSA, DC, SCL	entire site; post demolition through remaining duration
9. Routine site maintenance involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, solvents, etc...)	nitrogen, phosphorous, chlorinated hydrocarbons, arsenic, methylene chloride, petroleum distillates	SSA, SCL	entire site; post demolition through remaining duration
10. General structure, paving, and site appurtenance construction	dust, tracking, liquid and solid wastes	SCL, DC, SF, VTC, DTC, MWP, SB, DD, IP, CS, ECB, SM	entire site; entire duration
11. Concrete construction and equipment cleaning	dust, limestone, sand, pH, chromium	CWA, DC	entire site; interim (post overlot grading) through remaining duration
12. Masonry construction	dust, sediment, Calcium sulphate, calcium carbonate, sulfuric acid	MWP, DC, DTC, SCL, CS	building, trash enclosure, retaining wall (depending on construction type); interim (post overlot grading) through remaining duration
13. General construction wastes	packing materials, materials excess/trim/spall, employee and/or office trash	DTC	entire site; entire duration

Activity:	Potential Pollutant:	Proposed Control Measure:	Location, Initiation and Duration Time Frame:
14. Personnel sanitary facilities	bacteria, parasites, and viruses	PTP	staging area; entire duration
15. Landscape installation	fertilizers, pesticides, sediment, packing materials, materials excess/trim/spall	SCL, IP, CS	all site areas with a pervious final finish; final weeks of construction

Dedicated asphalt or concrete batch plants will not be used on this project and, therefore, do not constitute a potential source of pollution at this site.

B. STRUCTURAL CONTROL MEASURES

These are the traditional ‘brick and mortar’ techniques that will be employed at the project site to minimize erosion and sediment transport.

Concrete Washout Area (CWA)	
<i>Description:</i> 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.	
<i>Installation Schedule</i>	This is an interim installation that must be in-place and available prior to any concrete delivery to the site.
<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	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 functionality (typically when filled to about two-thirds of its capacity). Collect concrete waste and deliver offsite to a designated disposal location.

Construction Fence (CF)	
<i>Description:</i> Temporary fencing consisting of studded steel tee posts and orange plastic mesh. Its use restricts site access to designated entrances and exits, delineates construction site boundaries, and keeps construction out of sensitive areas such as natural areas to be preserved as open space, wetlands, and riparian areas.	
<i>Installation Schedule</i>	To be in-place for the initial site inspection and prior to any earth disturbing activities.

<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	The integrity of construction fencing installations should be inspected at least daily and continually any time construction occurs in close proximity. Misalignments, gaps, and fallen or sagging sections, are to be repaired in place or removed and replaced as appropriate to the deficiency noted.
-----------------------------------	--

Inlet Protection (IP)

Description: Inlet protection consists of permeable barriers installed around an inlet to filter runoff and remove sediment prior to it entering a storm drain. Inlet protection can be constructed from rock socks, sediment control logs, silt fence, block and rock, 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.

<i>Installation Schedule</i>	Initially placed on all existing inlets downgradient of the proposed construction disturbance. Interim placement as new storm drains are constructed.
------------------------------	---

<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	Inspect for tears that can result in sediment directly entering the inlet, as well as result in the contents of the measure (e.g., gravel) washing into the inlet. Check for improper installation resulting in untreated flows bypassing the measure 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 drain. Look for displaced control measures 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 measure. Monitor sediment accumulation upgradient of the inlet protection. Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection, as needed to maintain measure effectiveness, typically when it reaches no more than one-half the storage capacity of the device. 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 measure. 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.
-----------------------------------	---

Curb Socks (CS)	
<i>Description:</i> Curb socks are constructed of gravel that has been wrapped by wire mesh or a geotextile to form an elongated cylindrical filter. Curb Socks are typically used either as a perimeter control or as part of inlet protection. When placed at angles in the curb line, curb socks are typically referred to as curb socks (CS). Curb socks are intended to trap sediment from stormwater runoff that flows onto roadways as a result of construction activities.	
<i>Installation Schedule</i>	Perimeter placement is an initial installation. Phasing installation may be necessary as construction of additional curb and gutter is completed.
<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	Curb Socks are susceptible to displacement and breaking due to vehicle traffic. Inspect for damage and repair or replace as necessary. Remove sediment by sweeping or vacuuming as needed to maintain the functionality of the measure, typically when sediment has accumulated behind the reinforced rock berm to one-half of the berm's height.

Sediment Control Log (SCL)	
<i>Description:</i> A sediment control log is a linear roll made of natural materials such as straw, coconut fiber, or other fibrous material trenched into the ground and held with a wooden stake. Sediment control logs are also often referred to as "straw wattles." They are used as a sediment barrier to intercept sheet flow runoff from disturbed areas.	
<i>Installation Schedule</i>	Perimeter placement is an initial installation. Phasing installation may be necessary as construction of curbs, gutters, and sidewalks is completed.
<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	Be aware that sediment control logs will eventually degrade. Remove accumulated sediment before the depth is one-half the height of the sediment log and repair damage to the sediment log, typically by replacing the damaged section.

Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)	
<i>Description:</i> A stabilized surface, either paved or covered with 3-inch diameter or larger aggregate, providing a clearly designated area where construction equipment and vehicles, stockpiles, waste bins, and other construction-related materials are stored. The contractor office trailer may also be located in this area.	
<i>Installation Schedule</i>	Initial, typically constructed with at the same time as the vehicle tracking control installation.
<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	Maintenance of stabilized staging areas includes maintaining a stable surface cover of gravel, repairing perimeter controls, and following good housekeeping practices.

Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)	
<i>Description:</i> A coarse-aggregate surfaced pad underlain by a geotextile that provides a stabilized construction site access for vehicles to exit the site onto paved public roads. An effective vehicle tracking control helps remove sediment (mud or dirt) from vehicle tires, reducing tracking onto the paved surface.	

<i>Installation Schedule</i>	An initial installation in all cases where a paved access and staging area is not available. If a paved access and staging area is available tracking controls must be in place as soon as they are removed if that removal is to be a part of the construction activities.
<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	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.

Sediment Basin (SB)	
<i>Description:</i> A sediment basin is a temporary pond built on a construction site to capture eroded or disturbed soil transported in storm runoff prior to discharge from the site. Sediment basins are designed to capture site runoff and slowly release it to allow time for settling of sediment prior to discharge.	
<i>Installation Schedule</i>	Generally an initial installation, a sedimentation basin often requires phased modifications throughout the life of the construction project. It is likely that the basin will be sized and located for use as a permanent water quality feature.
<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	Dredge sediment from the basin, as needed to maintain control measure effectiveness, typically when the design storage volume is no more than one-third filled with sediment. Inspect the sediment basin embankments for stability and seepage. Inspect the inlet and outlet of the basin, repair damage, and remove debris. Remove, clean and replace the gravel around the outlet on a regular basis to remove the accumulated sediment within it and keep the outlet functioning. Be aware that removal of a sediment basin may require dewatering and associated permit requirements. Do not remove a sediment basin until the upstream area has been stabilized with vegetation.

Diversion Ditch (DD)	
<i>Description:</i> Diversion ditches are temporary storm conveyance channels constructed either to divert runoff around slopes or to convey runoff to additional sediment control measures prior to discharge of runoff from a site. Diversion ditches may be lined or unlined, but if an unlined swale is used, it must be well compacted and capable of resisting erosive velocities.	
<i>Installation Schedule</i>	Typically used to divert up-gradient flows around the area of the proposed construction disturbance, installation would be an initial improvement. Similar timing if used as diversion of site generated runoff to a further control measure, such as a sediment basin. May be part of a phased installation where

	grading operations will modify the drainage patterns across the site.
<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	Inspect diversion ditches for stability, compaction, and signs of erosion and repair. Inspect side slopes for erosion and damage to erosion control fabric. Stabilize slopes and repair fabric as necessary. If there is reoccurring extensive damage, consider installing rock check dams or lining the channel with riprap.

The drawings show location and timing for each structural control installation and includes a detail for the control measures construction.

C. NON-STRUCTURAL CONTROL MEASURES

The following controls measures require mechanical means of construction or installation but, generally, their installs will not require removal and they will become integral to the finished project site.

Seeding and Mulching (SM)	
<i>Description:</i> 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. Mulching consists of evenly applying straw, hay, shredded wood mulch, rock, bark or compost to disturbed soils and securing the mulch by crimping, tackifiers, netting or other measures. Mulching helps reduce erosion by protecting bare soil from rainfall impact, increasing infiltration, and reducing runoff. Although often applied in conjunction with temporary or permanent seeding, it can also be used for temporary stabilization of areas that cannot be reseeded due to seasonal constraints.	
<i>Installation Schedule</i>	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. Installer should refer to the specific planting information on the project Landscape Plan included within this GESC. Apply promptly after final grading is reached, typically within no more than 7 days, on portions of the site not otherwise permanently stabilized. Mulching is generally used in conjunction with seeding to help protect the seedbed and stabilize the soil. However, it can also be used as temporary cover on low to mild slopes to help temporarily stabilize disturbed areas where growing season constraints prevent effective re-seeding.

<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	Monitor and observe seeded areas to identify areas of poor growth or areas that fail to germinate. 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. Reseed and mulch these areas, as needed. After mulching, the bare ground surface should not be more than 10 percent exposed. Reapply mulch, as needed, to cover bare areas.
-----------------------------------	---

Rolled Erosion Control Products (ECB)	
<i>Description:</i> Rolled Erosion Control Products include a variety of temporary or permanently installed manufactured products designed to control erosion and enhance vegetation establishment and survivability, particularly on slopes and in channels. For applications where natural vegetation alone will provide sufficient permanent erosion protection, temporary products such as netting, open weave textiles and a variety of erosion control blankets (ECBs) made of biodegradable natural materials (e.g., straw, coconut fiber) can be used. For applications where natural vegetation alone will not be sustainable under expected flow conditions, permanent rolled erosion control products such as turf reinforcement mats (TRMs) can be used.	
<i>Installation Schedule</i>	Install promptly after achieving final grade and seeding/mulching (if applicable).
<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	<p>Check for general signs of erosion, including voids beneath the mat. If voids are apparent, fill the void with suitable soil and replace the erosion control blanket, following the appropriate staking pattern. Check for damaged or loose stakes and secure loose portions of the blanket.</p> <p>Erosion control blankets and other RECPs that are biodegradable typically do not need to be removed after construction. If they must be removed, then an alternate soil stabilization method should be installed promptly following removal.</p> <p>Turf reinforcement mats, although generally resistant to biodegradation, are typically left in place as a dense vegetated cover grows in through the mat matrix. The turf reinforcement mat provides long-term stability and helps the established vegetation resist erosive forces.</p>

Stockpile Management (SP)	
<i>Description:</i> Stockpile management includes measures to minimize erosion and sediment transport from soil stockpiles.	
<i>Installation Schedule</i>	An initial improvement required to be in-place upon first need for pile storage.
<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	Inspect perimeter controls and inlet protection in accordance with their respective Fact Sheets. Where seeding, mulch and/or soil binders are used, reseeding or reapplication of soil binder may be necessary.

Debris and Trash Control (DTC)	
<i>Description:</i> Debris and trash control measures help keep the project site and surrounding area(s) clean and clear of sediment from being washed downstream as a result of land disturbing construction activities. These controls include a variety of practices generally focused on pickin up, scraping and/or sweeping surface areas.	
<i>Installation Schedule</i>	Continuous through the life of the project.
<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	Equipment used to accomplish debris and trash control should be maintained properly. The project site should be inspected in accordance with requirements enumerated within the GESC, daily as necessary.

Portable Toilet Protection (PTP)	
<i>Description:</i> Portable toilets should be placed on a pervious surface behind curbs, sidewalks, and other impervious areas; and staked down on all four sides to prevent tipping.	
<i>Installation Schedule</i>	Continuous through the life of the project.
<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	Staking should be maintained to ensure secure anchoring. Inspection should occur in accordance with requirements enumerated within the GESC for loose staking and full facilities.

Masonry Work Protection (MWP)	
<i>Description:</i> Consists of proper placement of masonry work materials and equipment behind/upstream of additional controls such as RRB.	
<i>Installation Schedule</i>	In conjunction with masonry work.
<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	Rock socks should be maintained to avoid gaps and tears. Inspection should occur in accordance with requirements enumerated within the GESC for gaps, tears, and control measure sediment capacity.

Wind Erosion / Dust Control (DC)	
<i>Description:</i> Wind erosion and dust control measures help to keep soil particles from entering the air as a result of land disturbing construction activities. These controls include a variety of practices generally focused on either graded disturbed areas or construction roadways. For graded areas, practices such as seeding and mulching, use of soil binders, site watering, or other practices that provide prompt surface cover should be used. For construction roadways, road watering and stabilized surfaces should be considered.	
<i>Installation Schedule</i>	Continuous through the life of the project.
<i>Maintenance and Inspection</i>	When using any kind of water spray measure to aid in dust control, be careful not to overwater. Overwatering will cause construction vehicles to track mud off site.

The drawings show location and timing for each non-structural control installation and includes a detail for the control measures construction.

D. ANCILLARY CONTROLS

D.1 TEMPORARY SOIL STABILIZATION

Temporary soil stabilization is required on any area of the site where ground disturbing construction

activity has permanently ceased, or temporarily ceased for more than 14 calendar days. It is preferred that completed work areas receive installation of final landscaping. However, when out of season or in consideration of the temporary cessation condition it may be necessary to apply tarps, soil binders (**SB**), erosion control blankets (**ECB**), and temporary seeding and mulching (**SM**). The contractor will follow the recommendations of an appropriately knowledgeable landscape or stormwater management professional as to the type, means, and application most appropriate to the time of year and dormancy period under consideration.

D.2 DUST CONTROL

Dust control is required throughout construction when dry and friable exposed earth, masonry materials, or sawcut fines may become suspended in the air as a result of construction disturbance. In those conditions the contractor shall apply enough water to the exposed soils or materials to prevent the suspension; means may be mechanical or manual as appropriate to the magnitude of the operation. However, the contractor shall not use excessive water creating mud, runoff, or noticeable erosion.

D.3 GROUNDWATER DEWATERING

Groundwater dewatering is not anticipated on this construction site. Regardless, should it prove necessary, groundwater water may NOT be discharged to surface waters or to storm sewer systems without separate permit coverage. The discharge of groundwater water to the land is permitted per the specific conditions of the Colorado Department of Health and Environment (**CDPHE**) "Low Risk Discharge Guidance – Discharges of Uncontaminated Groundwater to Land" (**Policy 27**). The GESC Administrator must modify the GESC accordingly; including identifying the location of such operations on the drawings and the control practices used to ensure the requirements of Policy 27 are met.

D.4 PUMPED STORMWATER DEWATERING

The discharge of pumped stormwater dewatering water, only, from excavations, ponds, depressions, etc., to surface waters, or to a municipal separate storm-sewer system (**MS4**) is allowed by the Colorado Discharge Permit System (**CDPS**) *General Permit Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Authorization to Discharge Under the Colorado Discharge Permit System* (**STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION PERMIT**), as long as the dewatering activity and associated control measures are identified in the GESC (including location of the activity), and those control measures are implemented in accordance with the GESC. The general contractor and/or GESC Administrator must amend this GESC to include control measure implementation for stormwater dewatering discharge should that activity become necessary for the progression of the construction project. [Note: Pumping stormwater does not by itself render the pumped water a process water, provided that the pump does not contribute additional pollutants to the discharge.]

E. GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES

This section covers practices that will be implemented to prevent pollution associated with solid, liquid, and hazardous construction-related materials stored and used on site. Practices include trash disposal, recycling, proper material handling, and cleanup measures to reduce the potential for stormwater runoff to pick up construction site wastes and discharge them to surface waters. For hazardous or toxic materials, such as paints, solvents, petroleum products, pesticides, wood preservatives, acids, roofing tar, and others a comprehensive set of waste-management practices is established that includes storage, handling, inventory, and cleanup procedures in case of spills.

No construction waste materials are to be buried on site.

All personnel will be instructed regarding the correct procedure for waste disposal; hazardous or otherwise. Notices stating these practices will be clearly posted on site and the contractor who

manages the day-to-day site operations will be responsible for seeing that these procedures are followed.

E.1 SOLID OR CONSTRUCTION WASTE

Proper solid waste disposal consists of keeping all solid materials from discharging from the site. No uncontained waste piles will be allowed on site. All solid waste, including disposable materials incidental to the construction activities, must be collected and placed in containers; including, but not limited to, packaging, spoils, and worker litter. Containers will be sited within the Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) unless otherwise indicated on the drawings. The containers will be emptied periodically by a contract trash disposal service and hauled away from the site in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Collection frequency will be targeted to avoid overflowing containers and will be at an accelerated rate during any active demolition work. Where practical reuse and/or recycling of demolition or construction materials is encouraged.

E.2 SANITARY AND SEPTIC WASTE

Temporary sanitary facilities (port-a-potty / PTP) are provided for all site personnel to use within the SSA as shown on the drawings. These facilities are to be maintained and emptied by an appropriately licensed commercial operator of such facilities who will treat or dispose of sanitary and septic waste in accordance with state and local regulations. Individual units are to be tied or staked down to avoid accidental overturning. Check facilities for leaks as a part of the regular inspection schedule and, if found, repair or replace immediately.

E.3 BUILDING MATERIAL HANDLING AND STAGING

The site entrance and exit are to be clearly marked so that delivery vehicles are directed in and out over the Vehicle Tracking Controls (VTC) and can operate within the SSA to the greatest extent practical. An effort will be made to receive and store only enough products required to do the job. All materials stored on site will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure. Storage areas are to be notated on the drawings, by the general contractor, along with any appropriate control measures or secondary containment measures.

The general contractor shall create a clearly designated on site fueling and maintenance area that is clean and dry; location to be reflected on the drawings. This location may, ideally, be within the SSA and should be away from drainage facilities and watercourses. Above ground storage tanks are not to be installed on the construction site. A spill kit will be kept at this location and staff are to be trained in its use. Inspect on site vehicles and equipment regularly for leaks, equipment damage, and other service problems. Use drip pans, drip cloths, or absorbent pads when replacing spent fluids. Collect all spent fluids, store in appropriate labeled containers in the proper storage areas, and recycle fluids whenever possible.

To the greatest extent practical do not wash equipment or vehicles on the construction site. Use off site washing facilities when available. Unavoidable cleaning should occur at a location where wash water will be captured and infiltrated; the Concrete Washout Area (CWA) as designated on the drawings is appropriate. Do not use detergents.

E.4 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES

Paints, solvents, pesticides, fuels and oils, other hazardous materials or building materials that have the potential to contaminate stormwater are to be stored indoors or under cover whenever possible and always per the manufacturer's recommendation and the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures plan (SPCC) in the Appendices of this report. The general contractor's designated representative may use the provided SPCC or prepare one of their own. Regardless, the "active" SPCC shall be included in the Appendices of this report and a copy kept with the clean-up equipment and supplies location.

General Guidelines

The following general guidelines shall be adhered to in the storage, use, and disposal of all hazardous materials and wastes:

- Consult with local waste management authorities about the requirements for disposing of hazardous materials.
- Whenever possible all of a product will be used up before disposing of the container.
- To prevent leaks, empty and clean hazardous waste containers before disposing of them.
- Never remove the original product label from the container because it contains important safety information. Follow the manufacturer's recommended method of disposal, which should be printed on the label.
- Never mix excess products when disposing of them, unless specifically recommended by the manufacturer.

Contaminated Soils

To ensure the proper disposal of contaminated soils that have been exposed to and still contain hazardous substances, consult with state or local solid waste regulatory agencies or private firms. Contract with an appropriately licensed landfill to accept contaminated soils and provide any required laboratory tests in compliance with local, state, or federal regulation.

Paint and Dirt

Paint and dirt are often removed from surfaces by sandblasting. Sandblasting grits are the byproducts of this procedure and consist of the sand used and the paint and dirt particles that are removed from the surface. These materials are considered hazardous if they are removed from older structures because they are more likely to contain lead-based, cadmium-based, or chrome-based paints. To ensure proper disposal of sandblasting grits, contract with a licensed waste management or transport and disposal firm.

Product Specific Guidelines

Some additional product specific guidelines that are to be followed on site include:

- Fertilizers used will be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Once applied, fertilizer will be worked into the soil to limit exposure to stormwater. Storage will be in a covered shed, or equivalent covered enclosure. The contents of any partially used bags of fertilizer will be transferred to a sealable plastic bin to avoid spills.
- All paint containers will be tightly sealed and stored when not required for use. Excess paint will not be discharged to the storm sewer system, but will be properly disposed of according to manufacturer's instructions or state and local regulations.

Storage Areas

Inspect storage and use areas and identify containers or equipment that could malfunction and cause leaks or spills. Check equipment and containers for leaks, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other signs of deterioration, and test them for soundness. Immediately repair or replace any that are found to be defective.

Training

An effective waste management system requires training and signage to promote awareness of the hazards of improper storage, handling, and disposal of wastes. The only way to be sure that waste management practices are being followed is to be aware of worker habits and to inspect storage areas

regularly. Management time, to the extent required to ensure that all workers are following the proper procedures, is a part of this GESC.

F. CONSTRUCTION PHASING AND SEQUENCING

Construction phasing refers to disturbing only part of a site at a time in order to limit the potential for erosion from areas that could be allowed to remain dormant. The scope, size, and time frame involved for this proposed construction project does not allow for effective phasing; overlot grading through final stabilization will occur as a single mobilization. All work areas within the Limits of Construction (LOC) will be disturbed simultaneously and are expected to be stabilized together.

Construction sequencing or scheduling refers to a specified order of work that coordinates the timing of land disturbing activities and the installation of erosion and sediment control practices. The general contractor is to provide a full and detailed schedule, with dates, addressing all major construction activities and the installation/removal of associated control measures.

The following is an outline for control measure sequencing that the general contractor shall address in their provided schedule:

Time Line Operation	Control Measures
Pre-Disturbance, Site Access [Control Measures as shown on the "Initial Plan"]	Begin observation of adjacent drives and overflow parking for track out. Sweep (DTC) on a regular basis and immediately upon observation of track out. Establish vehicle tracking control (VTC) at entrances from/to peripheral paved roadways. Install sediment control logs (SCL) at the perimeter of the planned area of initial disturbance. Install inlet protection (IP) at existing inlets. HALT: Permittee shall schedule and pass an initial inspection prior to any site clearing, grubbing, grading, or excavation activity. Contact the City of Lone Tree at least 2 business days prior to desired inspection.
Site Clearing and Grubbing [Control Measures as shown on the "Initial Plan"]	Clear and grub the immediate area to be utilized as a stabilized staging area. Install stabilized staging areas (SSA). Portable toilets are to be located within the SSA on a flat surface away from drainage paths. Toilets are to be staked in place to protect against tipping (PTP). Locate a waste disposal area within the SSA. Implement materials management and good housekeeping practices. This includes handling of trash/construction waste and the sanitizing of portable toilets. Begin general clearing, grubbing, and earthwork activities within the area of initial disturbance. Establish a central stockpile location and begin implementation stockpile management practices (SP). Separate and stockpile topsoil, leave roughened and/or cover. Protect stockpiles with perimeter control measures. Stockpiles should be located away from drainage paths and should be accessed from the upgradient side so that

	<p>perimeter controls can remain in place on the downgradient side. Use erosion control blankets, temporary seeding, and/or mulch for stockpiles that will be inactive for an extended period.</p> <p>Leave disturbed area of site in a roughened condition or purposefully roughen to limit erosion. Consider temporary revegetation for areas of the site that have been disturbed but that will be inactive for an extended period and mechanically tack in place mulch (SM) in areas that will not be worked further for at least 14 days.</p> <p>Water to minimize dust (DC) but not to the point that watering creates runoff.</p>
<p>Utility Installation (including Drainage improvements) [Added Control Measures as shown on the "Interim Plan"]</p>	<p>Begin utility improvement.</p> <p>In addition to the Above Control Measures: Implement construction site good housekeeping practices to prevent pollution associated with solid, liquid and hazardous construction-related materials and wastes. Construct a concrete washout area (CWA) and provide signage thereto. Close all trenches as soon as possible (generally at the end of the day). Provide inlet protection (IP) as new inlets are constructed. Install reinforced rock berms (RRB) along the downgradient side of any open utility cuts in the existing paving. <i>NOTE: Only open, actively worked trenches to be protected with rock socks in the perimeter drives. No trenches in the perimeter drives are to be left open when not actively being worked and rock socks are to be removed to allow unimpeded vehicular access therein.</i> Protect and repair control measures as necessary. Continue to perform street sweeping (DTC) as needed.</p>
<p>Building Construction [Added Control Measures as shown on the "Interim Plan"]</p>	<p>Begin foundation and vertical construction of proposed structures.</p> <p>In addition to the Above Control Measures: Use perimeter controls (SP) for temporary stockpiles from foundation excavations. Masonry work areas to be protected with a crescent shaped rock sock (MWP / RS) on its downgradient side. All concrete / masonry waste to be regularly removed to the concrete wash out area or waste disposal area as appropriate.</p>
<p>Paving and Final Grading [Added Control Measures as shown on the "Interim Plan"]</p>	<p>Implement fine grading and preparation for site paving operations.</p> <p>In addition to the Above Control Measures: Remove excess or waste materials. Remove stored materials.</p>

	<p>Install sediment control logs (SCL) downgradient of previously un-worked areas where landscape improvements are to occur.</p> <p>Install irrigation system.</p> <p>Install site paving.</p>
Final Stabilization	<p>In addition to the Above Control Measures:</p> <p>Install Landscaping.</p> <p>Remove all temporary control measures when site has reached final stabilization.</p>

The general contractor shall include a copy of the full and detailed schedule in this GESC. When the construction schedule is altered, erosion and sediment control measures in the GESC and construction drawings should be appropriately adjusted to reflect actual "on the ground" conditions at the construction site.

VI. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Inspection and maintenance practices are generally noted on the control measure descriptions found in Section V.B and V.C above. Additional direction may be found on the associated details included on the drawings. Execution of these requirements are the responsibility of the designated GESC Administrator and shall be completed in compliance with all local, state, and federal statutes.

A. INSPECTION SCHEDULES

Initial control measures must be installed, inspected, and approved by the City of Lonetree prior to the occurrence of any land disturbance. The first site inspection must occur within seven calendar days of commencement of construction activities. Thereafter, the minimum inspection schedule requires a thorough inspection of the stormwater management system be performed and documented immediately after the installation of any control measure; at least every 7 days; and within 24 hours of any precipitation event that causes surface erosion (i.e., that results in stormwater running across the ground). If more frequent inspections are required to ensure that control measures are properly maintained and operated, the inspection schedule must be modified to meet this need.

B. INSPECTION PROCEDURES

During each inspection the inspector must evaluate overall pollutant control system performance as well as particular details of individual system components. Additional factors should be considered as appropriate to the circumstances. Inspections must include observation of the following:

- The construction site perimeter and discharge points (including discharges into a storm sewer system). All discharge points must be inspected to determine whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters;
- Locations where vehicles enter and exit the site and haul routes must be inspected for evidence of offsite tracking;
- Locations where stormwater has the potential to discharge offsite;
- All disturbed areas;
- Areas used for material/waste storage that are exposed to precipitation;
- Other areas determined to have a significant/high potential for stormwater pollution, such as demolition areas or concrete washout locations;
- All erosion and sediment control measures identified in the GESC;

- Any other structural control measures that may require maintenance, including but not limited to measures such as secondary containment around fuel tanks and the condition of spill response kits.

The inspection must determine if there is evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Control measures shall be reviewed to determine if they still meet the design and operational criteria in the GESC, and if they continue to adequately control pollutants at the site. Any control measure not operating in accordance with the GESC must be addressed as soon as possible, immediately in most cases, to minimize the discharge of pollutants, and the GESC must be updated as described below.

At nearly every site, the implemented control measures will have to be modified to adapt to changing site conditions, or to ensure that potential pollutants are consistently and properly managed. The pollutant sources and management practices at a site must be reviewed on an ongoing basis (and specifically during the required inspections listed in the STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION PERMIT). When control measures or other site conditions change, the GESC must be modified to accurately reflect the field conditions. Examples include, but are not limited to, removal of control measures, identification of new potential pollutant sources, addition of control measures, modification of control measure installation and implementation criteria or maintenance procedures, and changes in items included in the drawings and/or description. GESC revisions must be made prior to changes in site conditions, except for Responsive GESC Changes, as follows:

- GESC revisions must be made immediately after changes are made in the field to address control measure installation and/or implementation issues; or
- GESC revisions must be made as soon as practicable, but in no case more than 72 hours, after change(s) in control measure installation and/or implementation occur at the site that require development of materials to modify the GESC (e.g., design of retention pond capacity)

The GESC shall be kept on site at all times during construction and revised, as needed, to reflect the actual site conditions, control measure locations, and control measure status.

Control measures shall be inspected in accordance with the standards included on the drawings associated with this GESC.

C. INSPECTION DOCUMENTATION/RECORD KEEPING

Good record keeping is important, and required, for a period of three years following expiration or inactivation of permit coverage. Sample forms are in the Appendices and shall include:

- Inspection date;
- Name(s) and title(s) of personnel making the inspection;
- Weather conditions at the time of inspection;
- Project name and location;
- Reason for the inspection;
- Location(s) of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site;
- Location(s) and condition(s) of control measures that need maintenance;
- Location(s) and condition(s) of control measures that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location and need to be replaced;
- Location(s) of control measures that need to be added, or were not in place at the time of inspection;
- Minimum inspection frequency and reasons for and deviations from minimum inspection schedule;
- Maintenance requirements;

- Descriptions of corrective action and dates when corrective action was implemented;
- Descriptions of measures taken to prevent future violations including requisite changes to the GESC, as necessary;
- After adequate corrective action(s) has been taken, or where a report does not identify any incidents requiring corrective action, the inspection form shall contain be signed and certified by the GESC Manager as follows:

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

Additional record keeping, including a log book, is required. Such record keeping shall include other items related to the GESC such as:

- Dated photographs;
- Field notebooks;
- Drawings and maps;
- Control measure operation and maintenance;
- Stormwater contamination;
- Contacts with suppliers;
- Notes on the need for and performance of preventative maintenance and repairs;
- Implementation of specific items in the GESC;
- Training events given or attended;
- Events involving material handling and storage;
- Contacts with regulatory agencies and personnel;
- Notes of employee activities, contact, notifications, etc.

Records of spills, leaks, or overflows that result in the discharge of pollutants must be documented and maintained. Information that should be recorded for all occurrences includes the time and date, weather conditions, reasons for the spill, etc. Certain spills may require immediate reporting. Refer to the attached SPCC for additional requirements entailed for addressing a spill condition.

D. MAINTENANCE

All erosion and sediment control practices and other protective measures identified in the GESC must be maintained in effective operating condition and in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic, and pollution control practices. Site inspection procedures above must address maintenance of control measures that are found to no longer function as needed and designed, as well as preventative maintenance to proactively ensure continued operation. Control measures that have failed, or have the potential to fail without maintenance must be addressed as soon as possible, immediately in most cases, to prevent the discharge of pollutants. Maintenance shall be in accordance with town, county, stormwater authority, state, and manufacturer standards, specifications and recommended procedures.

Maintenance practices in addition to those described elsewhere in GESC must include the following:

- Control measures at locations where vehicles enter and exit the site must be supplemented as necessary to prevent tracking of sediment off site, or the adjacent street must be swept.
- Material storage areas that are exposed to precipitation must be covered, or original covers must be repaired or supplemented. Protective berms must be built or repaired in order to contain runoff from these areas.

- Sediment barriers must be enlarged or cleaned in order to provide additional capacity if necessary, and to remove the potential for stored sediment to discharge from the site. All material excavated from behind sediment barriers must be moved to an appropriate location where it will not become an additional pollutant source.

Control measures shall be maintained in accordance with the documentation in Section V.B and V.C above as well as any additional information which may be included on the drawing details.

VII. FINAL STABILIZATION AND LONG-TERM CONTROLS

All on site open space will receive landscaping in accordance with the approved Landscape Plan included as a part of this GESC. Landscaped areas are considered stabilized upon completion of the entire installation and final site walk and acceptance by the owner's construction representative. Other open space will receive seeding in accordance with specifications of that same document or as indicated in the drawings and can be considered 'stabilized' upon establishment of vegetative cover with an individual plant density of at least 70% of pre-disturbance levels. Remaining improvement areas are stabilized upon installation of the final lift of asphalt, completion of concrete placement including form removal, and the completed enclosure of building spaces along with their final surface treatments.

Inactivation of coverage under the STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION PERMIT and any local permit may be requested from CDPHE or local jurisdiction by the permittee when the site has attained final stabilization, all temporary erosion and sediment control measures have been removed, and all components of the GESC are complete.

Permanent Stormwater Quality

Permanent stormwater quality control is provided for this development within the stormwater quality facility to be constructed on site.

VIII. PERMIT COVERAGE

STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION PERMIT coverage is required by State, and Federal regulations for stormwater discharged from the construction activity identified by this GESC. The owner and the awarded general contractor will be the permittee from start of construction through final stabilization and Inactivation Notice.

A. PERMIT APPLICATION

All water quality permit applications, submittals, authorization changes, and coverage terminations are now handled through Colorado Environmental Online Services (**CEOS**). Instructions for establishing an account and making permit related submittals can be found in the CDPHE appendix, "Water Quality Permits – Public CEOS Portal Standard Operating Procedures" tab. Said portal is accessed via:

https://ceos.colorado.gov/CO/CEOS/Public/Client/CO_CIMPLE/Shared/Pages/Main/Login.aspx

Be aware that initial permit application may take up to 10 business days to process and that coverage is required prior to any earth disturbing activities on site; including the installation of initial control measures.

Similarly, the general contractor will be responsible for coordinating and obtaining permit coverage under the City of Lone Tree stormwater management (GESC) program prior to any land disturbance activity.

B. LIMITATIONS

The following limitations apply to permit coverage:

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

All discharge covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of stormwater associated with construction activity excepting that discharge from the following sources, when combined with stormwater, are permitted:

- Discharges from uncontaminated springs that do not originate from an area of land disturbance;
- Discharges of landscape irrigation return flow;
- Emergency firefighting activities.

There is no anticipation that any of these occurrences will be encountered during construction. However, should they occur or be encountered during construction the GESC Administrator must modify this GESC to document the occurrence as well as address appropriate control measures put in place to mitigate their impacts to stormwater quality.

Concrete chute washwater is allowed as infiltration discharge to the ground within the site limits as detailed in Section IV.B. Stormwater (only) dewatering is also allowed under this permit as described in Section IV.D. Groundwater dewatering with discharge off of the site requires separate permit coverage be attained from CDPHE. Groundwater dewatering to the land is allowed under the Policy 27 guidelines as detailed in section V.D.

Except for the case where no feasible alternative exists to avoid loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage any bypass causing effluent limitations to be exceeded is prohibited.

C. NOTIFICATIONS AND RECORDS

In addition to correspondence with the issuing authority for application or transfer of permit coverage, the following permit modifications require CDPHE notification through the CEOS portal:

- Reassignment of some portion of the covered site to another operator
- Modification to the construction limits
- Change of any contacts listed in the application
- To file a Termination Application

Oral and written notification to CDPHE is also required in the following instances:

- Circumstances leading to any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment regardless of the cause of the incident;
- Circumstances leading to any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitations in the permit;
- Circumstances leading to any upset which causes an exceedance of any effluent limitation in the permit;
- Daily maximum violations for any of the pollutants limited by Part I of the CDPS Permit. This includes any toxic pollutant or hazardous substance or any pollutant specifically identified as the method to control any toxic pollutant or hazardous substance.

Oral Notifications, during normal business hours shall be to:

Clean Water Compliance Section
Water Quality Control Division
Telephone: (303) 692-3500

Written notification shall be to:

Clean Water Compliance Section
Water Quality Control Division
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
WQCD-WQP-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246-1530

The permittee is required to keep the GESC on file and available, upon request, for three calendar years following coverage termination. All documentation should be retained including, but not limited to:

- Documentation of all GESC modifications
- Inspection and corrective action logs
- Governing authority inspection reports
- Any notice of violation, corrective action, or penalties incurred

The GESC must be on site and available from project initiation to permit inactivation.

Similarly, the general contractor will be responsible for coordinating notifications and records required under the City of Lone Tree stormwater management program.

IX. FAMILIARITY REQUIRED

This GESC has been prepared to meet the requirements established in the “Colorado Discharge Permit System General Permit – Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity” and the City of Lone Tree stormwater management program as they apply to the proposed development of a Drive-Thru Bank facility at 9550 Heritage Hills Circle in Lone Tree, Colorado. The preparer of this document has made an effort to address all applicable requirements but does not guarantee the comprehensiveness of this report as it may apply to the project; either upon initiation or through construction progression. The requirement to comply with the provisions of the CDPS Permit and City of Lone Tree stormwater management program remains with the Permittee and it is incumbent of them to be familiar with that document and make any GESC amendments necessary to be in full compliance. A copy of the State of Colorado General Permit is provided in the Appendices of this report.

X. REFERENCES

- A. *COR400000 Stormwater Management Plan Guidance*, Colorado Department of Health and Environment. <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/wq-construction-compliance-assistance-and-guidance>
- B. *Douglas County Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Manual*, current edition, [Grading, Drainage and Erosion Control \(GESC/DESC\) - Douglas County](#).
- C. *Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual - Volume 3*, Mile High Flood District. <https://mhfd.org/resources/criteria-manual-volume-3>
- D. Web Soil Survey, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>
- E. *Flood Insurance Rate Map for Douglas County, Colorado and Incorporated Areas, Map Number 08035C0042G*, revised March 16, 2016, Federal Emergency Management Agency, <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home>.
- F. *Phase III Drainage Report, Heritage Hills Filing No. 1-F*, JR Engineering, LTD., July 1999.

XI. APPENDICES



CITY OF LONE TREE

GESC Permit Opinion of Probable Cost

Project: Chase Bank SP24-0001	Date: February 23, 2024
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------

BMP No.	BMP	ID	Unit	Installation Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost
1	Check Dam	CD	LF	\$ 24.00		\$ -
2	Compost Blanket	CB	SF	\$0.36		\$ -
3	Compost Filter Berm	CFB	LF	\$ 2.00		\$ -
4	Concrete Washout Area	CWA	EA	\$ 100.00	1	\$ 100.00
5	Construction Fence	CF	LF	\$ 2.00	575	\$ 1,150.00
6	Construction Markers	CM	LF	\$ 0.20		\$ -
7	Curb Sock	CS	LF	\$ 8.00	51	\$ 408.00
8	Dewatering	DW	EA	\$ 600.00		\$ -
9	Diversion Ditch	DD	LF	\$ 1.60	250	\$ 400.00
10	Erosion Control Blanket	ECB	SY	\$ 5.00	617	\$ 3,085.00
11	Inlet Protection	IP	LF	\$ 20.00	27	\$ 540.00
12	Reinforced Check Dam	RCD	LF	\$ 36.00		\$ -
13	Reinforced Rock Berm	RRB	LF	\$ 9.00		\$ -
14	RRB for Culvert Protection	RRC	LF	\$ 9.00		\$ -
15	Sediment Basin	SB	AC (1)	(2)	1.0	\$ 1,200.00
16	Sediment Control Log	SCL	LF	\$ 2.00	820	\$ 1,640.00
17	Sediment Trap	ST	EA	\$ 600.00		\$ -
18A	Seeding and Mulching - Mobilization	SM	EA	\$ 1,000.00	1	\$ 1,000.00
18B	Seeding and Mulching - Installation	SM	AC	\$ 750.00	0.5	\$ 375.00
19	Silt Fence	SF	LF	\$ 2.00	60	\$ 120.00
20	Stabilized Staging Area	SSA	SY	\$ 2.00	202	\$ 404.00
21	Surface Roughening	SR	AC	\$ 600.00		\$ -
22	Temporary Slope Drain	TSD	LF	\$ 30.00		\$ -
23	Temporary Stream Crossing	TSC	EA	\$ 1,000.00		\$ -
24	Terracing	TER	AC	\$ 600.00		\$ -
25	Vehicle Tracking Control	VTC	EA	\$ 1,000.00	1	\$ 1,000.00
26	VTC with Wheel Wash	WW	EA	\$ 1,500.00		\$ -
27	Temporary Batch Plant Restoration		AC	\$ 5,000.00		\$ -

(1) Upstream Tributary Acre	SUB-TOTAL	\$ 11,422.00
(2) SB Cost = \$1000 +\$200(Upstream Tributary Acres)	15% CONTINGENCY	\$ 1,713.30
	GESC SURETY TOTAL (1)	\$ 13,135.30

NOTE: (1) **MINIMUM SURETY shall be \$2,500.00** (Per Section 16-31-110 of City Zoning Code)

SEDIMENT BASIN

UPSTREAM DRAINAGE AREA (ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST ACRE)	BASIN BOTTOM WIDTH	SPILLWAY CREST LENGTH	HOLE DIA. (HD)
(AC.)	(FT.)	(FT.)	(IN.)
1	16	2.0	7/16
2	22	4.0	5/8
3	27	6.0	3/4
4	31	8.0	7/8
5	35	10.0	1.0
6	38	12.0	1 1/8
7	41	14.0	1 1/4
8	44	16.0	1 1/4
9	47	18.0	1 3/8
10	49	20.0	1 3/8
11	52	22.0	1 1/2
12	54	24.0	1 1/2
13	56	26.0	1 5/8
14	59	28.0	1 5/8
15	61	30.0	1 5/8

SEDIMENT BASIN SIZING - DESIGN:

UPSTREAM DRAINAGE AREA = 1 AC. ±
 W = 16' (FROM TABLE)
 L = 32' (FROM DETAIL)
 D = 3' (FROM DETAIL)
 V = 2,950 CF

SEDIMENT BASIN SIZING - CONSTRUCTION:

W = 6.9'
 L = 57.4'
 D = 3'
 V = 3,036 CF

CL = 2.0'
 HD = 7/16"

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURES

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

It is not expected that the construction activities occurring at is Lot 4A-1, Heritage Hills, Filing No. 1-F, 2nd Amendment, in Lone Tree, Colorado in development of approximately 3,300 square feet of commercial space, in a single building, will result in the legal requirement to have in place a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (**SPCC**) plan under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act. However, spills are a possibility on any construction site and this SPCC provides the contractor with an effective Control Measure to prevent stormwater contamination and a resultant degradation in downstream water quality. The projects general contractor may elect to provide a separately prepared SPCC for site implementation but all relevant sections of that document must be incorporated into the GESC and vice versa.

SPILL PREVENTION MEASURES

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

The general contractor shall:

- Train employees on potential sources of pollution on site and provide clear, common-sense spill prevention practices. Require that these practices be strictly followed.
- Identify equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, pollutants that may be generated, and possible sources of leaks or discharges.
- Perform regular inspection and preventative maintenance of equipment to ensure proper operation and to check for leaks or evidence of discharge (stains). Provide clear procedures to ensure that needed repairs are completed and provide temporary leak containment until such repairs can be implemented.
- Drain or replace motor oil and other automotive fluids in a designated area away from storm sewer inlets. Collect spent fluids and recycle or dispose of properly. Never dispose of these fluids in the storm sewer or sanitary sewer.
- In fueling areas, clean up spills with dry methods (absorbents) and use damp cloths on gas pumps and damp mops on paved surfaces. Never use a hose to “wash down” a fuel spill.
- Where practical, reduce stormwater contact with equipment and materials by implementing indoor or covered storage, implementing stormwater run-on control measures, and following good housekeeping practices.

IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL SPILL AREAS

The following areas construction areas are potential spill areas and should be identified on the GESC drawings. Appropriate CMs are to be in place at all times to limit the possibility that accidental spills wind up affecting water quality:

- Loading and unloading areas
- Outdoor storage areas
- Waste disposal/storage areas
- Areas that generate significant dust or particulates (e.g. mason's area)
- Locations where other routine maintenance activities occur such as equipment maintenance and cleaning, pesticide/fertilizer application, etc. Additionally, areas where smaller leaks may occur such as parking should also have basic spill cleanup procedures.

MATERIAL HANDLING PROCEDURES

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

- Keep bulk solid materials such as raw materials, sand, gravel, topsoil, compost, concrete, packing materials, metal products and other materials covered and protected from stormwater.
- When practical, store materials on impermeable surfaces.
- Store hazardous materials according to federal, state, and local hazardous materials requirements.
- Adopt procedures that reduce the chance of spills or leaks during filling or transfer of materials.
- Substitute less toxic or non-toxic materials for toxic materials.
- Store containers that are easily punctured or damaged away from high traffic areas (i.e., adopt a materials flow/plant layout plan).
- Add waste-capture containers such as collection pans for lubricating fluids.
- Store drums and containers with liquid materials on impermeable surfaces and provide secondary containment where appropriate. Drums stored outdoors should be located on pallets to minimize contact with runoff.

STOCKPILES OF DRY MATERIALS

The following spill prevention procedures shall be implemented:

All materials shall be stockpiled in designated areas, with control measures used to reduce and minimize the runoff of contaminants. Control measures such as silt fence and sediment control logs will be installed according to municipal, stormwater authority, and state criteria using the details shown in the GESC drawings. Loading and unloading operations shall be performed in a manner to limit materials from being spilled. Any spilled materials shall be swept up immediately after the operations are performed.

VEHICLE FUELING

The following spill prevention procedures shall be implemented:

All vehicle fueling will be done off site as much as possible. All on site fueling operations will be performed in areas specifically designated and monitored by the superintendent. Measures will be taken where necessary to reduce and minimize spills during vehicle fueling operations. These measures may include the placement of a temporary berm around the fueling area, covering the fueling area under a temporary portable structure, and/or the placement of drip pans under valves and tank openings. Berms will be constructed around all fueling areas. An adequate supply of absorbents will also be stockpiled at each fueling area.

ROUTINE VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

The following spill prevention procedures shall be implemented:

All vehicle maintenance will be performed off site when possible. However, there may be occasions where construction equipment and vehicles may break down at the site and on site repairs are more feasible. On site vehicle and equipment maintenance, if needed, will be performed in designated areas, where practical, and enclosed by earthen berms. All maintenance areas will maintain an adequate supply of drip pans and absorbent materials. The pans will be placed underneath vehicles as needed and absorbents will be used in the event of a minor spill or leak.

SPILL RESPONSE

NOTE: IN CASE OF FIRE, EVACUATE ALL PERSONNEL FROM THE IMMEDIATE AREA, RENDER FIRST AID TO ANYONE WHO IS INJURED, AND DIAL 911 IMMEDIATELY. TAKE APPROPRIATE STEPS TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE AND CONTROL FIRES FIRST. SPILL CONTROL IS A SECONDARY CONCERN.

CLEANUP AND REMOVAL PROCEDURES

Upon detection of any spill, the first action to be taken is to ensure personal safety. All possible ignition sources, including running engines, electrical equipment (including cellular telephones, etc.), or other hazards will be immediately turned off or removed from the area. The extent of the spill and the nature of the spilled material will be evaluated to determine if remedial actions could result in any health hazards, escalation of the spill, or further damage that would intensify the problem. If such conditions exist, a designated employee will oversee the area of the spill and the construction GESAC Administrator will be notified immediately.

The source of the spill will be identified and, if possible, the flow of pollutants stopped if it can be done safely. However, no employee will attend to the source and begin cleanup of the spill until ALL emergency priorities (fire, injuries, etc.) have been addressed.

SMALL SPILLS

Small spills (usually less than 5 gallons) consist of minor quantities of gasoline, oil, anti-freeze, or other materials that can be cleaned up by a single person using readily available materials.

The following procedure shall be used for clean-up of small spills:

1. Ensure personal safety, evaluate the spill, and if possible, stop the flow of pollutants.
2. Contain the spread of the spill using absorbents, portable berms, sandbags, or other available measures.
3. Spread absorbent materials on the area to soak up as much of the liquid as possible and to prevent or minimize infiltration into the soil.
4. Once the liquids have been absorbed, remove all absorbents from the spill and place the materials in a suitable storage container. On paved areas, wipe any remaining liquids from the surface and place the materials in a storage container. Do not spray or wash down the area using water. For open soil areas, excavate any contaminated soil as soon as possible and place the soil in a suitable storage container. All materials will then be transported off site for disposal at an approved facility.
5. If immediate transfer and storage of the contaminated soil is not practical, excavate and place the contaminated soil on a double thickness sheet of 3-mil or higher polyethylene film. In addition, a small berm should be formed around the outer edges of the soil stockpile, underneath the polyethylene film; to ensure that contaminants are not washed from the site during precipitation events and that materials do not seep through the berm.
6. Record all significant facts and information about the spill, including the following:
 - Type of pollutant
 - Location of spill
 - Apparent source of spill
 - Estimated volume of spill
 - Time of discovery
 - Actions taken to clean up spill
7. Notify the GESC Administrator of the spill and provide the information from above. The GESC Administrator will then make any required authority contact.

MEDIUM TO LARGE SPILLS

Medium to large spills consist of larger quantities of materials (usually greater than 5 and up to 25 gallons) that are used on site that cannot be controlled by a single person. Generally, a number of facility personnel will be needed to control the spill and a response may require the suspension of other facility activities.

The following procedure shall be used for the cleanup of medium to large spills:

1. Ensure personal safety, evaluate the spill, and if possible, stop the flow of pollutants.

2. Immediately dispatch a front-end loader or similar equipment to the spill and construct a berm of soil down gradient of the spill to minimize the spread of potential pollutants. On paved surfaces, portable berms, sandbags, booms, or other measures will be used to control the lateral spread of pollutants.
3. When the spread of the spill has been laterally contained, contact the GESC Administrator or designated facility employee and provide them information on the location, type, and amount of spilled material, and a briefing on the extent of the spread and measures undertaken to contain the contaminants.
4. Depending on the nature of the spill, mobilize additional resources as needed to contain the contaminants.
5. Cleanup will commence when the lateral spread has been contained and the notification to the GESC Administrator has been made.
6. Freestanding liquid will be bailed or pumped into 55-gallon storage drums, steel tanks, or other suitable storage containers. When all the liquid has been removed from the pavement or soil layer, absorbents will be applied to the surface and transferred to the storage containers when they have soaked up as much of the spill as possible.
7. On paved surfaces, the remaining contaminants will be removed to the extent possible, with rags, sweeping, or similar measures. The area of the spill will not be sprayed or washed down using water. Any contaminant-soaked materials will be placed into the storage containers with the other absorbents.
8. The remaining contaminated soils will be excavated and loaded into a dump truck(s) for disposal off site at a designated facility. If transport off site is not immediately available, the remaining soils will be stockpiled on a double thickness sheet of 3-mil or higher polyethylene film. In addition, a small berm will be formed around the outer edges of the soil stockpile, underneath the polyethylene film, to ensure that contaminants are not washed from the site during precipitation events and that materials do not seep through the berm.
9. Record all significant facts and information about the spill, including the following:
 - Type of pollutant
 - Location of spill
 - Apparent source of spill
 - Estimated volume of spill
 - Time of discovery
 - Actions taken to clean up spill
10. Provide the GESC Administrator (or designated employee) with the information from above. The GESC Administrator will then make any required authority contact.

NOTIFICATION

Notification to the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (**CDPHE**) is required if there is any release or suspected release of any substance, including oil or other substances that spill into or threaten State waters. Unless otherwise noted, notifications are to be made by the GESG Administrator and only after emergency responses related to the release have been implemented. This will prevent misinformation and assures that notifications are properly conducted.

The notification requirements are as follows:

1. **Spills into or Threatens State Waters:** Immediate notification is required for releases that occur beneath the surface of the land or impact or threaten waters of the State or threaten the public health and welfare. Notifications that will be made are:

- a. For any substance, regardless of quantity, contact CDPHE at 1-877-518-5608.

State as follows:

- Give your name
 - Give location of spill (name of city/town)
 - Give date and time of incident
 - Give permit number (if applicable)
 - Give potentially responsible party contact name, phone number, and e-mail
 - Describe the nature of the spill, type of product, and estimate size of spill
 - Describe type of action taken thus far, type of assistance or equipment needed
- b. For any quantity of oil, other fluids, designated hazardous substances; and for CERCLA reportable releases, immediately call the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. For any quantity of oil or other fluids, and for EPCRA reportable releases, immediately contact the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802, the State Emergency Response Center (SERC) at 1-877-518-5608, and the affected Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) at DCLEPC@douglascounty-ne.gov.

State as follows (or follow specified instructions):

- Give your name
 - Give location of spill (name of city/town and state)
 - Describe the nature of the spill, type of product, and estimate size of spill
 - Describe type of action taken thus far, type of assistance or equipment needed
- c. For any accidental discharge to the sanitary sewer system, immediately call the local sewer authority and the affected wastewater treatment plant.

2. **Reportable Quantity Spill on Land Surface:** Immediate notification is required of a release upon the land surface of an oil in quantity that exceeds 25 gallons, or of a hazardous substance that equals or exceeds 10 pounds of its reportable quantity under Section 101(14) of the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 as amended (40 CFR Part 302) and Section 329 (3) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR Part 355) whichever is less. This requirement does apply at a minimum to the substances listed in Table A below.

TABLE A
Substances Requiring Notification

SUBSTANCE	REPORTABLE QUANTITY
Motor Oil	25 Gallons
Hydraulic Oil	25 Gallons
Gasoline/Diesel Fuel	25 Gallons

The notification procedures to be followed are:

- Give your name
 - Give location of spill (name of city/town and state)
 - Describe the nature of the spill, type of product, and estimate size of spill
 - Describe type of action taken thus far, type of assistance or equipment needed
 - Give name of land owner
 - Specify department responsible for any facilities that may be impacted
3. Notification is not required for release of oil upon the land surface of 25 gallons or less that will not constitute a threat to public health and welfare, the environment or a threat of entering the waters of the State.
 4. Notification, as required in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, will be made to the CDPHE using the 24-hour telephone number to report environmental spills. All information known about the release at the time of discovery is to be included, such as the time of occurrence, quantity and type of material, location and any corrective or clean-up actions presently being taken.
 5. **Contacts:** It is the responsibility of the GESC Administrator to contact the Local Emergency Planning Committee contact, CDPHE, and/or the National Response Center.

The National Response Center is to be contacted when a release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR 110, 4- DFR 117, or 40 CFR 302 occurs during a 24-hour period.

Notification to the CDPHE is required if there is any release or suspected release of any material, including oil or hazardous substances that spill into or threaten State waters.

TABLE B
Emergency Notifications Contacts
 (For All Emergencies Dial 911)

Name/Agency	Number
South Metro Fire Rescue	911
South Metro Fire Rescue Non-Emergency	720-258-8911
Lone Tree Police Department	911
Ambulance	911
Hospital	911
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802
CDPHE – Report Environmental Spills (24hrs/day)	1-877-518-5608
LEPC	DCLEPC@douglascounty-ne.gov
US EPA Region 8 Emergency Response Spill Report Line	1-800-227-8914

6. **REPORTS:** The CDPHE requires written notification of a spill or discharge of oil or other substance that may cause pollution of the waters of the State of Colorado. A written report must be submitted to the Water Quality Control Division (WQCD) within 5 days after becoming aware of the spill or discharge. Their “Five day reporting form” is included as an attachment hereto.

The CDPHE required a written final report within 15 days for all releases of an oil or hazardous substance that requires implementation of a contingency plan. The CDPHE may also require additional reports on the status of the clean-up until any required remedial action has been completed.

Written notification must contain at a minimum:

- Date, time, and duration of the release.
- Location of the release.
- Person or persons causing and responsible for the release.
- Type and amount of oil or substance released.
- Cause of the release.
- Environmental damage caused by the release.
- Actions taken to respond to, contain, and clean-up the release.
- Location and method of ultimate disposal of the oil or other fluids.
- Actions taken to prevent a reoccurrence of the release.
- Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release.
- When appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.



Water Quality Permits

Public CEOS Portal Standard Operating Procedures

Objective:

This document details the step by step processes of establishing and managing a public CEOS account, and making permit-related submittals to the Water Quality Control Division (division).

Definitions:

- **CEOS:** Colorado Environmental Online Services “see-ohs”
 - An online service comprised of a Public Portal and an Agency Portal where submittals can be submitted to the Agency, reviewed, and letters can be issued by the Agency back to the public user.
- **RO:** Responsible Official
 - The person responsible for the facility/entity, and is able to submit submittals.
- **Preparer:**
 - A person authorized to complete submittals on behalf of the RO.
- **Submittal:**
 - Project documentation submitted by the entity to the Agency.

1. Creating an Account and Logging In

Overview

This section covers the steps to create an account on the CEOS Public Portal.

Responsibility

This is the responsibility of the Responsible Officer and/or Preparer. In some circumstances, the Permits Section may have already created an account for you.

Process

1. Navigate to the [Public Portal home page](#).
 - <https://ceos.colorado.gov/CO/CEOS/Public>
2. Click on the “Create a new account button on the right-hand side of the page.



Welcome, CEOS is your gateway for environmental permitting and finance needs. This platform allows you to manage permits, compliance reports, financing and more including:

- Submit applications.
- Monitor submittal progress.
- Receive notification and alerts.
- Update current requests with revisions as needed.


[Add Website to Bookmarks](#)

Public Login

User name


Password

[Login](#)

Need more help?
[Online Tutorial](#)
[Create a new account](#) 
[Forgot your login user name or password?](#)

Release Date: July 26, 2018
Version: 4.0018.0726-27817

CDPHE-CEOS uses Adobe Reader for some online document viewing. Please click the following link to install Adobe Reader Plug-in software.



[Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment](#)

- Enter the relevant personal information. Items marked with a red star are required. A username will be generated for you based on your first and last name, but you are free to customize it however you would like.
 - You may only create one CEOS account per email address.

Create Account

For a public user to create a new user account. (*) Denotes a required field.
 A username will be suggested to you when you enter your first and last name. You may change the suggested username in the UserName field below.
 The ESA will take about 5-10 business days because it involves the mail delivery, paper handling, human checks, and data entries.

General Information

If you want to receive SMS messages through a mobile phone, please input your mobile phone No. and select a service provider.

* First Name: * Last Name: * UserName:

Business Name: Job Title:

* Address Line 1: Address Line 2:

Country: * State: * City: * Zip:

* Primary Phone Number (555-555-5555): Extension: Mobile Phone Number (555-555-5555):

I want to receive SMS messages through a mobile phone. Mobile Provider:

Fax Number: * Email:

[Back To Login](#) [Next >>](#)

[Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment](#)

- Select your account group, type, and associate your facility:
 - Preparer**
 - If you are authorized by an entity to prepare documents on their behalf, under “Account group”, select “Preparer”.
 - Next, under “Account Type”, check the “Preparer” box.
 - Click the “Next” button at the bottom of the page.
 - Responsible Official**
 - If you are the town or district official that is responsible for a project, under “Account group” select “Responsible Official”.

- ii. Next, under “Account type”, select which fund you are the Responsible Official for. Select both if you are the “RO” for both Drinking Water and Clean Water (i.e., discharge permit) programs.
- iii. Next, associate your account with the facility you are the RO for.
 1. Click the “Associate Facility” button.
 2. Search for your Facility.
 - a. You must search for a facility, but if your facility cannot be found you may enter a new facility.
 - i. When creating a facility please complete all fields, even those without an asterisk.
 - ii. The mailing address fields should be the primary location where the company receives correspondence - it doesn’t have to be a Colorado address, nor does it need to be a physical location (PO boxes are fine)
 - b. You may associate a facility now or from the dashboard after an account has been created.
 3. Check the box on the right of your facility.
 4. Check the box for each submittal type you are responsible for. Checking the “select all” box will select all of the submission types for your facility.
 5. Scroll to the bottom of the page and click the “OK” button.
 6. Click the next button at the bottom of the page.

Create Account

For a public user to create a new user account. (*) Denotes a required field.
 A username will be suggested to you when you enter your first and last name. You may change the suggested username in the UserName field below.
 The ESA will take about 5-10 business days because it involves the mail delivery, paper handling, human checks, and data entries.

* Account group: Preparer Responsible Official Viewer
Responsible Official: A representative of an entity that is authorized to certify and sign a submittal to CDPIE.

* Account type:
 RO/Owner for Clean Water Construction Permits RO/Owner for Air Emission Permits RO/Owner for Drinking Water Revolving Fund RO/Owner for Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
 RO/Owner for Tier II Chemical Inventory Report

Associated Facility List

It is recommended that you associate all facilities that you are going to work on at this time

	Name	Mailing Address	Physical Location	Submittal Type	Source	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	test	[i] , CO	test, denver, CO, 80122	General Permit	Non-Registered Entity	Pending
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	test	[i] , CO	test, denver, CO, 80122	Individual Permit	Non-Registered Entity	Pending

[Associate Facility](#) If you do not see your facility and need further assistance please contact your permit administrator.

[Back To Login](#) [<< Previous](#) [Next >>](#)

[Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment](#)

5. Choose and answer the security questions. Make sure that you answer in a way that you will remember. Your answers are case sensitive.
6. Fill out the captcha verification. This is case sensitive. Click the “Create Account” button.

7. Click the “back to login” button at the bottom of the page.
8. Logging in for the first time.
 - You will receive an email with your username and a temporary password. Enter this information on the [Public Portal home page](#), and click “Login”.
 - You will be presented with a field to create a new, personal password and PIN number. Fill out these forms and click “Save”.

2. Editing Account Information

Overview

This section covers how to update public user account information after an account has been created.

Responsibility

Updating account information is the responsibility of the user.

Process

1. Log in to your account and click “Go to your dashboard”.

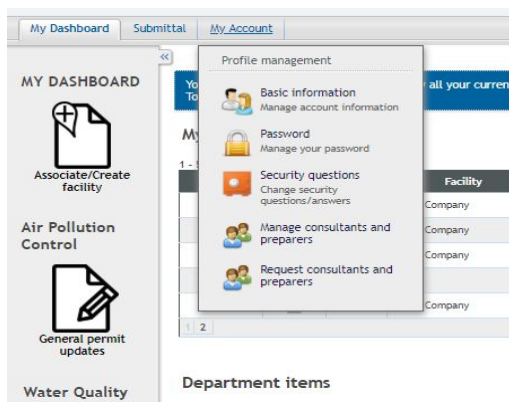


Choose a program for your submittal or changes



Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment

2. Hover over the “My Account” tab, and click “Basic Information”.



3. From the “General Information” tab on this page, you can update your phone numbers and email. Click “Save Profile Info” when finished.

- a. To change your name, please contact the permits administrative team
- b. Please note that usernames cannot be changed once an account is created.

Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment

4. To update your address, click on the “Address Information” tab. Click “Save Address Info” when finished.
5. To add a new facility and submittals to your account, click on the “Associate Facilities” tab, click “Associate Facility”, search for the facility, and select the facility and submittals you wish to add. Click “OK” when finished.
 - a. Please note, to change your account type, or delete a facility association, please contact the permits administrative team.

3. Changing Your Password and Security Questions

Overview

This covers how to change passwords and security questions.

Responsibility

Account security is the responsibility of the account owner.

Process

1. Log in to your account and click “Go to your dashboard”.
2. To change your password, hover over the “My Account” tab, and click “Password”.
 - a. Enter your old password, then create a new password and confirm the new password.
 - b. Click “Save Password”.

- c. Next time you log in to CEOS, use the new password that was just created.
3. To change your security questions, hover over the “My Account Tab, and click “Security Questions”.
 - a. You may choose a different question from the “Question” dropdown menus, or you can use the same questions.
 - b. Enter your new answer/s into the “Answer” box.
 - c. Enter a reason for making the change to your security questions.
 - d. Click “save”. Your questions and answers have now been updated and will be used to verify your identity when submitting a submittal.

4. Managing Consultants and Preparers

Overview

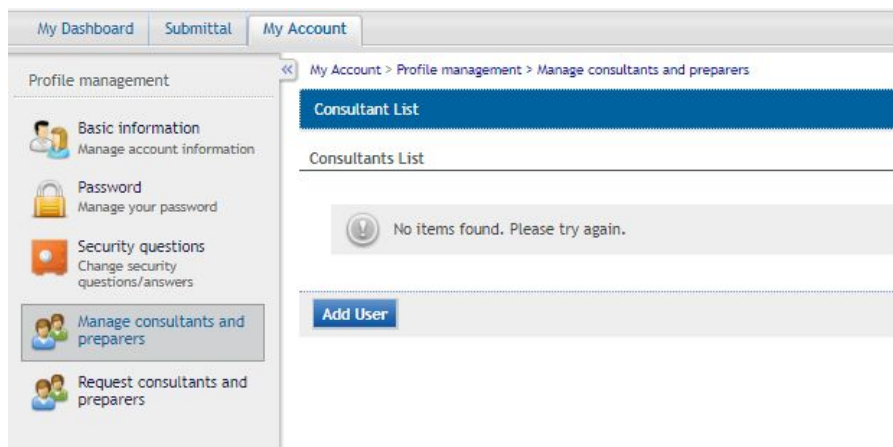
This section covers how a Responsible Official (RO) can associate consultants and preparers with their CEOS account so that they are able to fill out submittals for the RO's facility.

Responsibility

It is the responsibility of the facility's RO to manage consultants and preparers. The consultants and preparers are responsible for creating their own CEOS accounts.

Process

1. Instruct the person you wish to add as a preparer to create their own CEOS account, with the “preparer” account type selection.
2. As an RO, login to your account and click on “Go to your Dashboard”.
3. Hover over the “My Account” tab, and click on “Manage consultants and preparers”.



4. Click on the “Add User” button.

5. Read the information box at the top of the page, and enter the email of the preparer you wish to add.

My Dashboard | Submittal | My Account | Hello, V | Help | Logout

Profile management

- Basic information
Manage account information
- Password
Manage your password
- Security questions
Change security questions/answers
- Manage consultants and preparers
- Request consultants and preparers

My Account > Profile management > Manage consultants and preparers

Back to Consultant List

Add New Consultant

Managing consultants & preparers - for Responsible Officials

Consultant permission types:

- Prepare Only
 - Authorized to fill out forms for the Responsible Official.
 - Once completed, you will be notified by email of the submittal action waiting to be certified and submitted.
- Prepare and Submit
 - Authorized to fill out forms AND submit them on behalf of the Responsible Official
 - Once completed, the consultant will submit the forms and you will be notified by email of the submittal. You can view the submittal in CEOS.

The consultant must have a CEOS account before you can add them to your consultant list. To add the consultant to your list, you need to know the email address the consultant's account is registered under.

After you add the consultant to your list, you can add authorizations for that consultant.

Requesting authorization - for Consultants/Preparers

Consultant can request authorization through CEOS. This sends a notification email to the Responsible Official. To use this feature, the RO must have a CEOS account and the consultant needs to know the email address the RO's account is registered under.

* Denotes a required field

Consultant Information

* Email

* Effective Date Expiration Date

Validate & Associate

Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment

6. Enter a date that you want the person to be eligible to start creating and filling out submittals. Optionally, you may enter the date that this access should end.
7. Click “Validate and Associate”
8. A new screen will load, and it is on this page that you will add the submittals that the preparer is authorized to fill out. Click on the “Add Authorizations” button.

My Dashboard | Submittal | My Account | Hello, V | Help | Logout

Profile management > My Account > Profile management > Manage consultants and preparers

Back to Consultant List | Consultant: test 1212 | Load

test 1212 | abc1281@abc.com

Managing consultants & preparers - for Responsible Officials

Consultant permission types:

- Prepare Only
 - Authorized to fill out forms for the Responsible Official.
 - Once completed, you will be notified by email of the submittal action waiting to be certified and submitted.
- Prepare and Submit
 - Authorized to fill out forms AND submit them on behalf of the Responsible Official.
 - Once completed, the consultant will submit the forms and you will be notified by email of the submittal. You can view the submittal in CEOS.

The consultant must have a CEOS account before you can add them to your consultant list. To add the consultant to your list, you need to know the email address the consultant's account is registered under.

After you add the consultant to your list, you can add authorizations for that consultant.

Requesting authorization - for Consultants/Preparers

Consultant can request authorization through CEOS. This sends a notification email to the Responsible Official. To use this feature, the RO must have a CEOS account and the consultant needs to know the email address the RO's account is registered under.

Denotes a required field

Consultant Information

Effective Date: 08/23/2018 | Expiration Date: []

Save | Email Notify

Authorized Submittal Types

No items found. Please try again.

Add Authorizations

If you are registered as an RO, and you have failed or have not gone through the e-Verification of Identity proofing, you are required to sign and mail a hard-copy Subscriber Agreement to CDPHE.

Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment

9. Select the required checkboxes for the submittal types that you want to give the preparer access to. If they are authorized for everything, click the “Check All” box at the top of the table.
 - a. “Prepare only” will be what is automatically selected. If you would like the preparer to be able to submit any and all applications on your behalf, change it to “Prepare and Submit”.

Applications Search

Submittal Type: [] Type: [] Search

Check All
1 - 2 of 2 displayed, total 2 item(s)

App Name	Type	Facility	Permission	Notes
<input type="checkbox"/> General Permit	Construction Permits	<input type="checkbox"/> ABCD Company	<input type="radio"/> Prepare Only <input type="radio"/> Prepare and Submit	
<input type="checkbox"/> Individual Permit	Construction Permits	<input type="checkbox"/> ABCD Company	<input type="radio"/> Prepare Only <input type="radio"/> Prepare and Submit	

OK | Cancel

10. Click “OK” to add the authorizations to the preparer.

11. If you would like to send a CEOS system email notification about the authorizations you made to the preparer, click “Email Notify”.
12. Finally, scroll down to the bottom and click “Save” (the save below the dates only saves the dates the preparer is active). The preparer can now log in to their account, and create and fill out the authorized submittals for your facility.

5. Completing a submittal

Overview

This section covers the steps for completing a submittal for your facility/project.

Responsibility

The facility’s RO, or an authorized preparer.

Process

1. From the Landing page, or “My Dashboard” page, click on the “Permits” under “Water Quality Control” link. If on any other page, hover your mouse over the “Submittal” tab, and click on “Start a New Submittal”.
2. All Permit submittals will be under the “Permit/License” category and the “Water Quality Control Division” . If you are not seeing any submittals, ensure that “Permit/License” is selected from the “Category” drop-down menu, and click “Search”.

Water Quality Control Division Department Submittal Type List

Favorite	Apply Online	View form	Instruction	Submittal	Program	Division	Description
	Start		N/A	General Permit	Construction Permits	Water Quality Control Division	General Permit Application
	Start		N/A	Individual Permit	Construction Permits	Water Quality Control Division	Individual Permit

3. Next, find the submittal you wish to begin, and click the “Start” button.
 - a. Submittals for General Permits and Individual Permits are unique. If you are an RO for both General and Individual, make sure you select the submittal that corresponds to the correct permit for the project you are currently working on.

- Read the information on the page, select the sector and permit type you need, then click “Next”.

- Fill out the submittal with the relevant information. Fields marked with a red star are required fields.

- If you miss a required item when you click next, it will prompt you to fill out the boxes or selections that are highlighted in red.
- Please use the map it feature to obtain the latitude and longitude of your project.

My Dashboard | Submittal | My Account | Hello, V | Help | Logout

Wizard Panel

- 1 Data Entry
To fill in all Data Entry Forms
- General Permit
 - Sectors and Permit Types
 - Part A to C
 - Part D. PROJECT DESCRIPTION
- 2 Attachment
To upload or mail in all required documentations
- 3 Validation
To validate all required data and documentations
- 4 Submission
To submit

Submittal > Wizard Panel > General Permit

General Permit (Submittal ID: 4535)

Please fill out the form below.
Don't forget to click the save button or green check mark ✓ for tables to save your input!

A. PERMIT INFORMATION

* Reason for Application
 NEW PERMIT CERT RENEW PERMIT CERT MODIFICATION TRANSFER CHANGE OF CONTACT TERMINATION

B. PERMITTED PROJECT/FACILITY INFORMATION

If you can't find your facility in the drop-down list, please click here to associate it

* System Facility Name:

Facility/Property Address 1: Facility/Property Address 2:

County: City: State: Zip:

Latitude: Longitude:

- If you wish to save your work and come back to the submittal at a later date, be sure to click the “Save” button at the bottom of the page before closing the page.
- When you are filling out the outfall table - you must click the “Save” button associated with each record at the left of the table. Clicking on “Save” at the bottom of the page will not save your outfall and generate an error message.
- Please use the Map it feature to locate your outfalls.

D.3. Discharge Outfalls Limit 20 outfalls:

Complete Table 2a (for discharges to surface water) and/or 2b (for discharges to land with percolation to groundwater) to identify your defined and undefined outfall locations. Attach additional pages as necessary.
Click the save button on each outfall record that you enter.

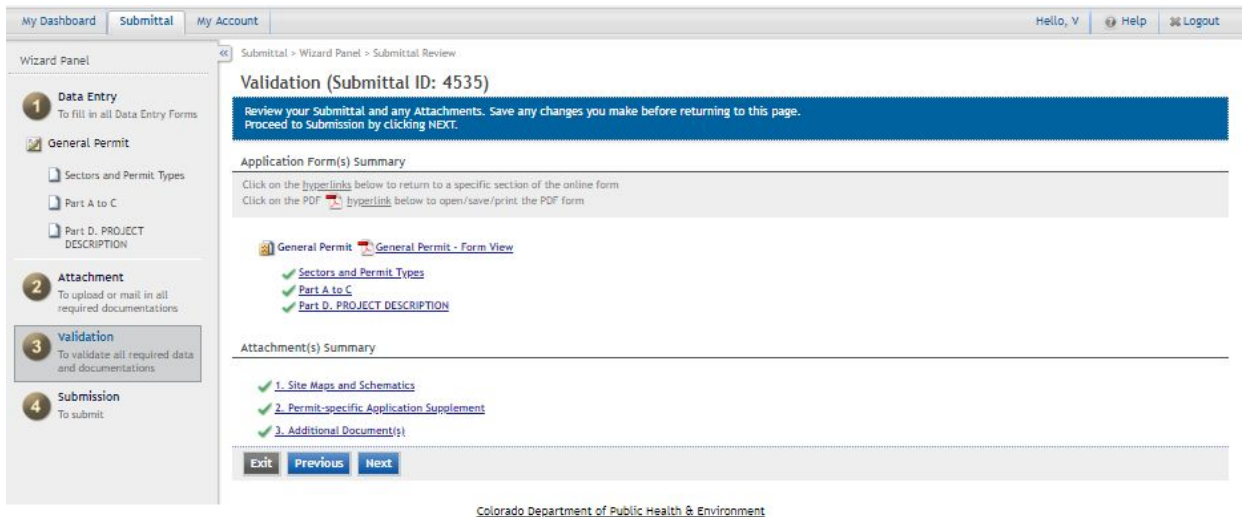
Table 2a - Requested Outfalls for Discharges to Surface Water (Discharges that may reach surface water through direct discharge or through a conveyance such as a ditch or a storm sewer system)										
DEFINED OR UNDEFINED (U)	Preliminary Outfall Number	NAME OF RECEIVING STREAM(S)	ESTIMATED MAXIMUM FLOW RATE (gpm)	DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE LOCATION AND FLOW PATH TO RECEIVING STREAM(S)	BEGIN DATE	END DATE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	Map It	
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Map It"/>

Table 2b - Requested Outfalls for Discharges to Land with the Potential to Percolate to Groundwater (These discharges do not have the potential to reach surface water either directly or through a conveyance.)										
DEFINED OR UNDEFINED (U)	Preliminary Outfall Number	ESTIMATED MAXIMUM FLOW RATE (gpm)	DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE LOCATION AND FLOW PATH TO RECEIVING STREAM(S)	BEGIN DATE	END DATE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	Map It		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

- Once you have completed filling out any necessary fields, you will be brought to the “Attachments” portion of the submittal.



- a. To upload any required attachments or supporting documents, click on the “online” button.
 - b. Next, click on the “Upload” button.
 - c. Then, click on “Choose File”. Navigate to the file you wish to upload, then click “Open”
 - i. Repeating steps a and b if you have multiple files to upload.
7. When all of your attachments have been uploaded, click the “Next” button at the bottom of the page.
8. On the “Validation” page, ensure that all of the required fields and attachments have been uploaded by looking for the green checkmark next to each item. Once verifying that all requirements have been met, click the “Next” button.
- a. If you see a red “X”, the requirements for the corresponding field or attachment have not been met. Navigate back to that item and ensure that you have answered the required questions, or attached the required documents.



9. On the “Submission” page, click the checkbox to certify that you are the RO, or authorized agent of the RO, of the described property. Verify your identity by answering your security question and filling out your PIN. When complete, click the “Submit” button at the bottom of the page.

10. Your submittal has now been submitted to the division to review. You will get an email notification with any updates to your submittal.
 - a. If you are a preparer, your RO will need to sign off through CEOS to submit the application to the division.

6. Requesting to Revise or Withdraw a Submittal

Overview

If you need to revise or withdraw a submittal, you can send a request to the division through CEOS for each submittal.

Responsibility

A Responsible Official must initiate a Revise or Withdrawal request unless you gave the Preparer the ability to submit for you.

Process

1. Login to your CEOS account, and click “Go to your dashboard”.
2. Hover over the “Submittal” tab, and click on “Monitor agency pending items”, change the category to “Permits/License” and click “Search”.
3. Click on the paper and pencil icon on the left side of the table to view more information about the submittal.

My Dashboard Submittal My Account Hello, V Help Logout

Submittal > Track submittal > Monitor agency pending items

Use the variety of search terms provided to search for specific items you have submitted.

Submittal ID: Submitted Date: ~

Submittal: (All) Status: (All)

Division: (All) Category: (All)

Facility: Program: (All)

ID #: Entity:

Site Address: Filter by:

Search

Agency items

1 - 9 of 9 displayed, total 9 item(s)

View	ID #	Facility	Entity	Submittal ID#	Document	Status	Date received
		ABCD Company		4535	General Permit	Admin Review	8/23/2018 1:43:03 PM
		ABCD Company		4503	General Permit	Revision Archive	8/20/2018 3:03:51 PM
		ABCD Company		4436	General Permit	Certificate Issued	8/13/2018 11:51:38 AM
		ABCD Company		4227	Online Construction Dewatering or Groundwater Remediation Permit Application	Technical Review Completed	5/17/2018 3:45:03 PM
		ABCD Company		4531	General Permit	Certificate Issued	8/21/2018 9:19:50 AM
		ABCD Company		4526	General Permit	Admin Review	8/20/2018 2:47:21 PM
		ABCD Company		4470	General Permit	Admin Review	8/7/2018 4:27:37 PM
		ABCD Company		4427	General Permit	Certificate Issued	7/31/2018 12:29:08 PM
		ABCD Company		4441	General Permit	Admin Review	8/1/2018 4:42:19 PM

Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment

4. To request to withdraw a submittal, find the “Application Withdrawal” section of the page, enter a reason for your request, and click the “Request for Withdrawal” button.
 - a. The division will receive a notification and review your request.

Application Withdrawal

* Reason for Withdrawal:

Request for Withdrawal

5. To request to revise a submittal, find the “Application Revision” section of the page, enter a reason for your request, and click the “Request for Revision” button.
 - a. The division will receive a notification and review your request.
 - b. Once approved by the division, you will receive a notification, and you will be able to log into CEOS, find and revise your submittal under “My pending items”.

* Reason for Revision:

[Request for Revision](#)

7. Monitoring Agency Review and Viewing Issuances

Overview

Once you have submitted a submittal for review, you can monitor the division's review process and view Issuances related to the submittal from the division.

Responsibility

Responsible Officials or preparers can monitor the division's review steps, and view and download Issuances

Process

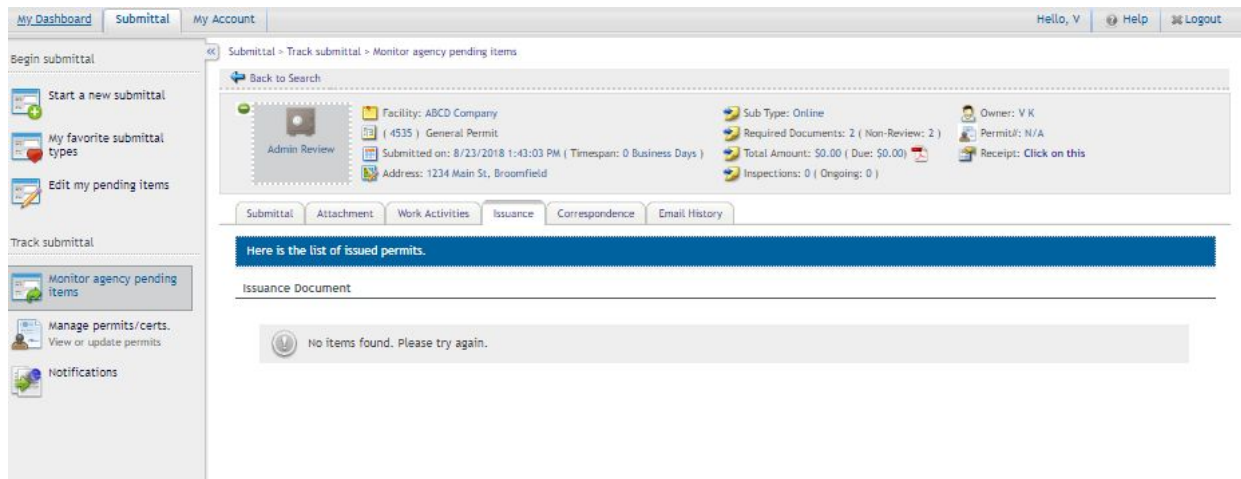
1. Login to your CEOS account, and click "Go to your dashboard".
2. Hover over the "Submittal" tab, and click on "Monitor agency pending items", change the category to "Permit/License" and click "Search".
3. Click on the paper and pencil icon on the left side of the table to view more information about the submittal.
4. To view the Agency review process, find and click on the "Work Activities" tab.
 - a. The Work Activity List shows an overview of the Agency review process and the current status of the submittal review.

The screenshot displays the CEOS application interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: "My Dashboard", "Submittal", and "My Account". The "Submittal" tab is active. Below the navigation, there is a sidebar with options like "Start a new submittal", "My favorite submittal types", "Edit my pending items", "Monitor agency pending items", "Manage permits/certs.", and "Notifications". The main content area shows a submittal summary for "ABC Company" with details like "Facility: ABCD Company", "Submitted on: 8/23/2018 1:43:03 PM", and "Address: 1234 Main St, Broomfield". Below the summary, there are tabs for "Submittal", "Attachment", "Work Activities", "Issuance", "Correspondence", and "Email History". The "Work Activities" tab is selected, showing a "Work Activity List" with one item: "Submittal Type Determination and Completeness Review" with a status of "Scheduled".

Task Name	Task Status	Complete Date	Task Group
Submittal Type Determination and Completeness Review	Scheduled	-	Submittal Type Determination and Completeness Review

5. To view Issuances from the Agency related to the selected submittal, click on the "Issuances" tab.
 - a. To view the Issuances, click on the PDF icon in the table. This will open a new page with a PDF view of the issuance for your review.

- b. To download the PDF for your records, click on the “download” icon at the top of the page.



8. Further Assistance

If you have additional questions or need assistance with CEOS , please contact us at:

Email: cdphe_ceos_support@state.co.us

CEOS Phone: 303-691-7919 Permits Phone: 303-692-3517



STATE OF COLORADO

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Water Quality Control Division

CDPS GENERAL PERMIT
STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY
AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
COLORADO DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM (CDPS)

In compliance with the provisions of the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, (25-8-101 et seq., CRS, 1973 as amended) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.; the "Act"), this permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater associated with construction activities (and specific allowable non-stormwater discharges in accordance with Part I.A.1. of the permit) certified under this permit, from those locations specified throughout the State of Colorado to specified waters of the State.

Such discharges shall be in accordance with the conditions of this permit. This permit specifically authorizes the facility listed on the certification to discharge in accordance with permit requirements and conditions set forth in Parts I and II hereof. All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

This permit becomes effective on April 1, 2019, and shall expire at midnight March 31, 2024.

Issued and signed this 1st day of November 2018.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Ellen Howard Kutzer, Permits Section Manager
Water Quality Control Division

Permit History

Originally signed and issued October 31, 2018; effective April 1, 2019.

Table of Contents

Part I	1
A. COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT.....	1
1. Authorized Discharges	1
2. Limitations on Coverage.....	1
3. Permit Certification and Submittal Procedures	2
B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS	6
1. Requirements for Control Measures Used to Meet Effluent Limitations	6
2. Discharges to an Impaired Waterbody.....	9
3. General Requirements	10
C. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) REQUIREMENTS	11
1. SWMP General Requirements	11
2. SWMP Content	11
3. SWMP Review and Revisions	13
4. SWMP Availability.....	14
D. SITE INSPECTIONS.....	14
1. Person Responsible for Conducting Inspections	14
2. Inspection Frequency	14
3. Inspection Frequency for Discharges to Outstanding Waters.....	15
4. Reduced Inspection Frequency	15
5. Inspection Scope.....	16
E. DEFINITIONS	17
F. MONITORING.....	20
G. Oil and Gas Construction	21
Part II: Standard Permit Conditions.....	22
A. DUTY TO COMPLY.....	22
B. DUTY TO REAPPLY	22
C. NEED TO HALT OR REDUCE ACTIVITY NOT A DEFENSE	22
D. DUTY TO MITIGATE	22
E. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	22
F. PERMIT ACTIONS	22
G. PROPERTY RIGHTS	22
H. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION	23
I. INSPECTION AND ENTRY	23
J. MONITORING AND RECORDS	23
K. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS	24

- 1. Authorization to Sign:..... 24
- 2. Electronic Signatures 25
- 3. Change in Authorization to Sign 25
- L. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS 25
 - 1. Planned Changes..... 25
 - 2. Anticipated Non-Compliance 25
 - 3. Transfer of Ownership or Control 25
 - 4. Monitoring reports..... 26
 - 5. Compliance Schedules 26
 - 6. Twenty-four hour reporting..... 26
 - 7. Other non-compliance 27
 - 8. Other information 27
- M. BYPASS 27
 - 1. Bypass not exceeding limitations 27
 - 2. Notice of bypass 27
 - 3. Prohibition of Bypass..... 27
- N. UPSET..... 28
 - 1. Effect of an upset 28
 - 2. Conditions necessary for demonstration of an Upset 28
 - 3. Burden of Proof 28
- O. RETENTION OF RECORDS..... 28
 - 1. Post-Expiration or Termination Retention 28
 - 2. On-site Retention..... 29
- P. REOPENER CLAUSE..... 29
 - 1. Procedures for modification or revocation 29
 - 2. Water quality protection 29
- Q. SEVERABILITY..... 29
- R. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS 29
 - 1. Notification to Parties 29
- S. RESPONSIBILITIES 30
 - 1. Reduction, Loss, or Failure of Treatment Facility 30
- T. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability..... 30
- U. Emergency Powers..... 30
- V. Confidentiality 30
- W. Fees..... 30

X. Duration of Permit..... 30

Y. Section 307 Toxics..... 30

Part I

Note: At the first mention of terminology that has a specific connotation for the purposes of this permit, the terminology is electronically linked to the definitions section of the permit in Part I.E.

A. COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT**1. Authorized Discharges**

This general permit authorizes [permittee\(s\)](#) to discharge the following to state waters: stormwater associated with [construction activity](#) and specified non-stormwater associated with construction activity. The following types of stormwater and non-stormwater discharges are authorized under this permit:

a. Allowable Stormwater Discharges

- i. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity.
- ii. Stormwater discharges associated with producing earthen materials, such as soils, sand, and gravel dedicated to providing material to a single contiguous site, or within ¼ mile of a construction site (i.e. borrow or fill areas)
- iii. Stormwater discharges associated with [dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations](#) (Coverage under this permit is not required if alternative coverage has been obtained.)

b. Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following non-stormwater discharges are allowable under this permit if the discharges are identified in the stormwater management plan in accordance with Part I.C. and if they have appropriate [control measures](#) in accordance with Part I.B.1.

- i. Discharges from uncontaminated springs that do not originate from an area of land disturbance.
- ii. Discharges to the ground of concrete washout water associated with the washing of concrete tools and concrete mixer chutes. Discharges of concrete washout water must not leave the site as surface runoff or reach [receiving waters](#) as defined by this permit.
- iii. Discharges of landscape irrigation return flow.

c. Emergency Fire Fighting

Discharges resulting from emergency firefighting activities are authorized by this permit.

2. Limitations on Coverage

Discharges not authorized by this permit include, but are not limited to, the discharges and activities listed below. Permittees may seek individual or alternate general permit coverage for the discharges, as appropriate and available.

a. Discharges of Non-Stormwater

Discharges of non-stormwater, except the authorized non-stormwater discharges listed in Part I.A.1.b., are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

- b. Discharges Currently Covered by another Individual or General Permit
 - c. Discharges Currently Covered by a Water Quality Control Division (division) Low Risk Guidance Document
3. Permit Certification and Submittal Procedures
- a. Duty to apply
The following activities shall apply for coverage under this permit:
 - i. Construction sites that will disturb one acre or more; or
 - ii. Construction sites that are part of a [common plan of development or sale](#); or
 - iii. Stormwater discharges that are designated by the division as needing a stormwater permit because the discharge:
 - (a) Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard; or
 - (b) is a significant contributor of pollutants to state waters.
 - b. Application Requirements
To obtain authorization to discharge under this permit, applicants applying for coverage following the effective date of the renewal permit shall meet the following requirements:
 - i. Owners and operators submitting an application for permit coverage will be co-permittees subject to the same benefits, duties, and obligations under this permit.
 - ii. Signature requirements: Both the [owner](#) and [operator](#) (permittee) of the construction site, as defined in Part I.E., must agree to the terms and conditions of the permit and submit a completed application that includes the signature of both the owner and the operator. In cases where the duties of the owner and operator are managed by the owner, both application signatures may be completed by the owner. Both the owner and operator are responsible for ensuring compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit, including implementation of the stormwater management plan.
 - iii. Applicants must use the paper form provided by the division or the electronic form provided on the division's web-based application platform when applying for coverage under this permit.
 - iv. The applicant(s) must develop a stormwater management plan (SWMP) in accordance with the requirements of Part I.C. The applicant(s) must also certify that the SWMP is complete, or will be complete, prior to commencement of any construction activity.

- v. The applicant(s) must submit a complete, accurate, and signed permit application electronically, by mail or hand delivery to the division at least 10 days prior to the commencement of construction activity except that construction activities that are in response to a **public emergency related site** shall apply for coverage no later than 14 days after the commencement of construction activities. The provisions of this part in no way remove a violation of the Colorado Water Quality Control Act if a point source discharge occurs prior to the issuance of a CDPS permit.
 - vi. The application must be signed in accordance with the requirements of Part IA. Applications submitted by mail or hand delivered should be directed to:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Water Quality Control Division
Permits Section, WQCD-PS-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246
 - vii. The applicant(s) must receive written notification that the division granted permit coverage prior to conducting construction activities except for construction activities that are in response to a public emergency related site
- c. Division Review of Permit Application
Within 10 days of receipt of the application, and following review of the application, the division may:
- i. Issue a certification of coverage;
 - ii. request additional information necessary to evaluate the discharge;
 - iii. delay the authorization to discharge pending further review;
 - iv. notify the applicant that additional terms and conditions are necessary; or
 - v. deny the authorization to discharge under this general permit.
- d. Alternative Permit Coverage
- i. Division Required Alternate Permit Coverage:
The Division may require an applicant or permittee to apply for an individual permit or an alternative general permit if it determines the discharge does not fall under the scope of this general permit. In this case, the Division will notify the applicant or permittee that an individual permit application is required.
 - ii. Permittee Request for alternate permit coverage:
A permittee authorized to discharge stormwater under this permit may request to be excluded from coverage under this general permit by applying for an individual permit. In this case, the permittee must submit an individual application, with reasons supporting the request, to the Division at least 180 days prior to any discharge. When an individual permit is issued, the permittee's authorization to discharge under this permit is terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.
- e. Submittal Signature Requirements

Documents required for submittal to the division in accordance with this permit, including applications for permit coverage and other documents as requested by the division, must include signatures by both the owner and the operator, except for instances where the duties of the owner and operator are managed by the owner.

Signatures on all documents submitted to the division as required by this permit must meet the Standard Signatory Requirements in Part II.K. of this permit in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 122.41(k).

i. Signature Certification

Any person(s) signing documents required for submittal to the Division must make the following certification:

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

f. Compliance Document Signature Requirements

Documents which are required for compliance with the permit, but for which submittal to the division is not required unless specifically requested by the division, must be signed by the individual(s) designated as the Qualified Stormwater Manager, as defined in Part I.E.

i. Any person(s) signing inspection documents required for compliance with the permit must make the following statement:

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

g. Field Wide Permit Coverage for Oil and Gas Construction

At the discretion of the division, a single permit certification may be issued to a single oil and gas permittee to cover construction activity related discharges from an oil and gas field at multiple locations that are not necessarily contiguous.

h. Permit Coverage without Application

Qualifying Local Program: When a small construction site is within the jurisdiction of a qualifying local program, the owner and operator of the construction activity are authorized to discharge stormwater associated with small construction activity under this general permit without the submittal of an application to the division. Sites covered by a qualifying local program are exempt from the following sections of this general permit:

Part I.A.3.a.; Part I.A.3.b.; Part I.A.3.c.; Part I.A.3.d.; Part I.A.3.g.; Part I.A.3.i.; Part I.A.3.j.; Part I.A.3.k.

Sites covered by a qualifying local program are subject to the following requirements:

- i. **Local Agency Authority:** This permit does not pre-empt or supersede the authority of local agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control discharges of stormwater to storm drain systems or other water courses within their jurisdiction.
 - ii. **Permit Coverage Termination:** When a site under a Qualifying Local Program is finally stabilized, coverage under this permit is automatically terminated.
 - iii. **Compliance with Qualifying Local Program:** Qualifying Local Program requirements that are equivalent to the requirements of this permit are incorporated by reference. Permittees authorized to discharge under this permit, must comply with the equivalent requirements of the Qualifying Local Program that has jurisdiction over the site as a condition of this permit.
 - iv. **Compliance with Remaining Permit Conditions.** Requirements of this permit that are in addition to or more stringent than the requirements of the Qualifying Local Program apply in addition to the requirements of the Qualifying Local Program.
 - v. **Written Authorization of Coverage:** The division or local municipality may require any permittee within the jurisdiction of a Qualifying Local Program covered under this permit to apply for, and obtain written authorization of coverage under this permit. The permittee must be notified in writing that an application for written authorization of coverage is required.
- i. **Permittee Initiated Permit Actions**
Permittee initiated permit actions, including but not limited to modifications, contact changes, transfers, reassignments, and terminations, shall be conducted following division guidance and using appropriate division-provided forms.
 - j. **Sale of Residence to Homeowner**
Residential construction sites only: The permittee may remove residential lots from permit coverage once the lot meets the following criteria:
 - i. the residential lot has been sold to the homeowner(s) for private residential use;
 - ii. a certificate of occupancy, or equivalent, is maintained on-site and is available during division inspections;
 - iii. the lot is less than one acre of disturbance;
 - iv. all construction activity conducted on the lot by the permittee is complete;
 - v. the permittee is not responsible for final stabilization of the lot; and
 - vi. the SWMP was modified to indicate the lot is no longer part of the construction activity.

If the residential lot meets the criteria listed above then activities occurring on the lot are no longer considered to be construction activities with a duty to apply and maintain permit coverage. Therefore, the permittee is not required to meet the final stabilization requirements and may terminate permit coverage for the lot.

k. Permit Expiration and Continuation of Permit Coverage

Authorization to discharge under this general permit shall expire at midnight on March 31, 2024. While Regulation 61.4 requires a permittee to submit an application for continuing permit coverage 180 days before the permit expires, the division is requiring that permittees desiring continued coverage under this general permit must reapply at least 90 days in advance of this permit expiration. The Division will determine if the permittee may continue to discharge stormwater under the terms of the general permit. An individual permit may be required for any facility not reauthorized to discharge under the reissued general permit.

If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued and remain in force and effect. For permittees that have applied for continued permit coverage, discharges authorized under this permit prior to the expiration date will automatically remain covered by this permit until the earliest of:

- i. An authorization to discharge under a reissued permit, or a replacement of this permit, following the timely and appropriate submittal of a complete application requesting authorization to discharge under the new permit and compliance with the requirements of the new permit; or
- ii. The issuance and effect of a termination issued by the Division; or
- iii. The issuance or denial of an individual permit for the facility's discharges; or
- iv. A formal permit decision by the Division not to reissue this general permit, at which time the Division will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will cease when coverage under another permit is granted/authorized; or
- v. The Division has informed the permittee that discharges previously authorized under this permit are no longer covered under this permit.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Requirements for Control Measures Used to Meet Effluent Limitations

The permittee must implement control measures to **minimize** the discharge of pollutants from all potential pollutant sources at the site. Control measures must be installed prior to commencement of activities that may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. Control measures must be selected, designed, installed and maintained in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices. Control measures implemented at the site must be designed to prevent pollution or degradation of state waters.

a. Stormwater Pollution Prevention

The permittee must implement structural and/or nonstructural control measures that effectively minimize erosion, sediment transport, and the release of other pollutants related to construction activity.

i. Control Measures for Erosion and Sediment Control

Control measures for erosion and sediment control may include, but are not limited to, wattles/sediment control logs, silt fences, earthen dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, inlet protection, outlet protection, gabions, sediment basins, temporary vegetation, permanent vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, slope roughening, maintaining existing vegetation, protection of trees, and preservation of mature vegetation. Specific non-structural control measures must meet the requirements listed below.

Specific control measures must meet the requirements listed below.

- (a) Vehicle tracking controls shall either be implemented to minimize vehicle tracking of sediment from disturbed areas, or the areas where vehicle tracking occurs shall meet subsection Part I.B.1.a.i(b);
- (b) Stormwater runoff from all disturbed areas and soil storage areas for which permanent or temporary stabilization is not implemented, must flow to at least one control measure to minimize sediment in the discharge. This may be accomplished through filtering, settling, or straining. The control measure must be selected, designed, installed and adequately sized in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices. The control measure(s) must contain or filter flows in order to prevent the bypass of flows without treatment and must be appropriate for stormwater runoff from disturbed areas and for the expected flow rate, duration, and flow conditions (i.e., sheet or concentrated flow);
- (c) Outlets that withdraw water from or near the surface shall be installed when discharging from basins and impoundments, unless **infeasible**.
- (d) Maintain pre-existing vegetation or equivalent control measures for areas within 50 horizontal feet of receiving waters as defined by this permit, unless **infeasible**.
- (e) Soil compaction must be minimized for areas where infiltration control measures will occur or where **final stabilization** will be achieved through vegetative cover.
- (f) Unless **infeasible**, topsoil shall be preserved for those areas of a site that will utilize vegetative final stabilization.
- (g) Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity, including the disturbance of steep slopes.

ii. Practices for Other Common Pollutants

- (a) Bulk storage, 55 gallons or greater, for petroleum products and other liquid chemicals must have secondary containment, or equivalent protection, in order to contain **spills** and to prevent spilled material from entering state waters.
- (b) Control measures designed for concrete washout waste must be implemented. This includes washout waste discharged to the ground as authorized under this permit and washout waste from concrete trucks and masonry operations contained on site. The permittee must ensure the washing activities do not contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff, or receiving waters in accordance Part I.A.1.b.ii. Discharges that may reach groundwater must flow through soil

that has buffering capacity prior to reaching groundwater, as necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit, including Part I.B.3.a. The concrete washout location shall not be located in an area where shallow groundwater may be present and would result in buffering capacity not being adequate, such as near natural drainages, springs, or wetlands. This permit authorizes discharges to the ground of concrete washout waste.

iii. Stabilization Requirements

The following requirements must be implemented for each site.

- (a) Temporary stabilization must be implemented for earth disturbing activities on any portion of the site where ground disturbing construction activity has permanently ceased, or temporarily ceased for more than 14 calendar days. Temporary stabilization methods may include, but are not limited to, tarps, soil tackifier, and hydroseed. The permittee may exceed the 14-day schedule when either the function of the specific area of the site requires it to remain disturbed, or, physical characteristics of the terrain and climate prevent stabilization. The SWMP must document the constraints necessitating the alternative schedule, provide the alternate stabilization schedule, and identify all locations where the alternative schedule is applicable on the site map.
- (b) Final stabilization must be implemented for all construction sites. Final stabilization is reached when all ground surface disturbing activities at the construction site are complete; and, for all areas of ground surface disturbing activities, either a uniform vegetative cover with an individual plant density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels is established, or equivalent permanent alternative stabilization methods are implemented. The division may approve alternative final stabilization criteria for specific operations.
- (c) Final stabilization must be designed and installed as a permanent feature. Final stabilization measures for obtaining a vegetative cover or alternative stabilization methods include, but are not limited to, the following as appropriate:
 - (1) Seed mix selection and application methods;
 - (2) Soil preparation and amendments;
 - (3) Soil stabilization methods (e.g., crimped straw, hydro mulch or rolled erosion control products);
 - (4) Appropriate sediment control measures as needed until final stabilization is achieved;
 - (5) Permanent pavement, hardscape, xeriscape, stabilized driving surfaces;
 - (6) Other alternative stabilization practices as applicable;

(d) The permittee(s) must ensure all temporary control measures are removed from the construction site once final stabilization is achieved, except when the control measure specifications allow the control measure to be left in place (i.e., bio-degradable control measures).

b. Maintenance

The permittee must ensure that all control measures remain in effective operating condition and are protected from activities that would reduce their effectiveness. Control measures must be maintained in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices. Observations leading to the required maintenance of control measures can be made during a site inspection, or during general observations of site conditions. The necessary repairs or modifications to a [control measure requiring routine maintenance](#), as defined in Part I.E., must be conducted to maintain an effective operating condition. This section is not subject to the requirements in Part I.B.1.c. below.

c. Corrective Actions

The permittee must assess the adequacy of control measures at the site, and the need for changes to those control measures, to ensure continued effective performance. When an [inadequate control measure](#), as defined in Part I.E., is identified (i.e., new or replacement control measures become necessary), the following corrective action requirements apply. The permittee is in noncompliance with the permit until the inadequate control measure is replaced or corrected and returned to effective operating condition in compliance with Part I.B.1. and the general requirements in Part I.B.3. If the inadequate control measure results in noncompliance that meets the conditions of Part II.L., the permittee must also meet the requirements of that section.

i. The permittee must take all necessary steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants, until a control measure is implemented and made operational and/or an inadequate control measure is replaced or corrected and returned to effective operating condition. If it is infeasible to install or repair of control measure immediately after discovering the deficiency, the following must be documented and kept on record in accordance with the recordkeeping requirements in Part II.

(a) Describe why it is infeasible to initiate the installation or repair immediately; and

(b) Provide a schedule for installing or repairing the control measure and returning it to an effective operating condition as soon as possible.

ii. If applicable, the permittee must remove and properly dispose of any unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., discharge of non-stormwater, spill, or leak not authorized by this permit.) The permittee must also clean up any contaminated surfaces to minimize discharges of the material in subsequent storm events.

2. Discharges to an Impaired Waterbody

a. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

If the permittee's discharge flows to or could reasonably be expected to flow to any water body for which a TMDL has been approved, and stormwater discharges

associated with construction activity were assigned a pollutant-specific Wasteload Allocation (WLA) under the TMDL, the division may:

- i. ensure the WLA is implemented properly through alternative local requirements, such as by a municipal stormwater permit; or
- ii. notify the permittee of the WLA and amend the permittee's certification to add specific effluent limits and other requirements, as appropriate. The permittee may be required to do the following:
 - (a) under the permittee's SWMP, implement specific control measures based on requirements of the WLA, and evaluate whether the requirements are met through implementation of existing stormwater control measures or if additional control measures are necessary. Document the calculations or other evidence demonstrating that the requirements are expected to be met; and
 - (b) if the evaluation shows that additional or modified control measures are necessary, describe the type and schedule for the control measure additions or modifications.
- iii. Discharge monitoring may also be required. The permittee may maintain coverage under the general permit provided they comply with the applicable requirements outlined above. The division reserves the right to require individual or alternate general permit coverage.

3. General Requirements

- a. Discharges authorized by this permit shall not cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or measurably contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standard, including narrative standards for water quality.
- b. The division may require sampling and testing, on a case-by-case basis, in the event that there is reason to suspect that the SWMP is not adequately minimizing pollutants in stormwater or in order to measure the effectiveness of the control measures in removing pollutants in the effluent. Such monitoring may include Whole Effluent Toxicity testing.
- c. The permittee must comply with the lawful requirements of federal agencies, municipalities, counties, drainage districts and other local agencies including applicable requirements in Municipal Stormwater Management Programs developed to comply with CDPS permits. The permittee must comply with local stormwater management requirements, policies and guidelines including those for erosion and sediment control.
- d. All construction site wastes must be properly managed to prevent potential pollution of state waters. This permit does not authorize on-site waste disposal.
- e. This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements in 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117 or 40 CFR 302. Any discharge of hazardous material must be handled in accordance with the division's Noncompliance Notification Requirements (see Part II.L. of the permit).

C. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) REQUIREMENTS**1. SWMP General Requirements**

- a. A SWMP shall be developed for each construction site covered by this permit. The SWMP must be prepared in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices.
 - i. For public emergency related sites a SWMP shall be created no later than 14 days after the commencement of construction activities.
- b. The permittee must implement the provisions of the SWMP as written and updated, from commencement of construction activity until final stabilization is complete. The division may review the SWMP.
- c. A copy of the SWMP must be retained onsite or be onsite when construction activities are occurring at the site unless the permittee specifies another location and obtains approval from the division.

2. SWMP Content

- a. The SWMP, at a minimum, must include the following elements.
 - i. Qualified Stormwater Manager. The SWMP must list individual(s) by title and name who are designated as the site's qualified stormwater manager(s) responsible for implementing the SWMP in its entirety. This role may be filled by more than one individual.
 - ii. Spill Prevention and Response Plan. The SWMP must have a spill prevention and response plan. The plan may incorporate by reference any part of a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) or a Spill Prevention Plan required by a separate CDPS permit. The relevant sections of any referenced plans must be available as part of the SWMP consistent with Part I.C.4.
 - iii. Materials Handling. The SWMP must describe and locate all control measures implemented at the site to minimize impacts from handling **significant materials** that could contribute pollutants to runoff. These handling procedures can include control measures for pollutants and activities such as, exposed storage of building materials, paints and solvents, landscape materials, fertilizers or chemicals, sanitary waste material, trash and equipment maintenance or fueling procedures.
 - iv. Potential Sources of Pollution. The SWMP must list all potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity from the site. This shall include, but is not limited to, the following pollutant sources:
 - (a) disturbed and stored soils;
 - (b) vehicle tracking of sediments;
 - (c) management of contaminated soils;
 - (d) loading and unloading operations;

- (e) outdoor storage activities (erodible building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.);
 - (f) vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling;
 - (g) significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., saw cutting material, including dust);
 - (h) routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc.;
 - (i) on-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters);
 - (j) concrete truck/equipment washing, including washing of the concrete truck chute and associated fixtures and equipment;
 - (k) dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations;
 - (l) non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets.
- v. Implementation of Control Measures. The SWMP must include design specifications that contain information on the implementation of the control measure in accordance with good engineering hydrologic and pollution control practices; including as applicable drawings, dimensions, installation information, materials, implementation processes, control measure-specific inspection expectations, and maintenance requirements.

The SWMP must include a documented use agreement between the permittee and the owner or operator of any control measures located outside of the permitted area, that are utilized by the permittee's construction site for compliance with this permit, but not under the direct control of the permittee. The permittee is responsible for ensuring that all control measures located outside of their permitted area, that are being utilized by the permittee's construction site, are properly maintained and in compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit. The SWMP must include all information required of and relevant to any such control measures located outside the permitted area, including location, installation specifications, design specifications and maintenance requirements.

- vi. Site Description. The SWMP must include a site description which includes, at a minimum, the following:
- (a) the nature of the construction activity at the site;
 - (b) the proposed schedule for the sequence for major construction activities and the planned implementation of control measures for each phase. (e.g.: clearing, grading, utilities, vertical, etc.);
 - (c) estimates of the total acreage of the site, and the acreage expected to be disturbed by clearing, excavation, grading, or any other construction activities;
 - (d) a summary of any existing data used in the development of the construction site plans or SWMP that describe the soil or existing potential for soil erosion;

- (e) a description of the percent of existing vegetative ground cover relative to the entire site and the method for determining the percentage;
 - (f) a description of any allowable non-stormwater discharges at the site, including those being discharged under a division low risk discharge guidance policy;
 - (g) a description of areas receiving discharge from the site. Including a description of the immediate source receiving the discharge. If the stormwater discharge is to a municipal separate storm sewer system, the name of the entity owning that system, the location of the storm sewer discharge, and the ultimate receiving water(s); and
 - (h) a description of all stream crossings located within the construction site boundary.
- vii. Site Map. The SWMP must include a site map which includes, at a minimum, the following:
- (a) construction site boundaries;
 - (b) flow arrows that depict stormwater flow directions on-site and runoff direction;
 - (c) all areas of ground disturbance including areas of borrow and fill;
 - (d) areas used for storage of soil;
 - (e) locations of all waste accumulation areas, including areas for liquid, concrete, masonry, and asphalt;
 - (f) locations of dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations;
 - (g) locations of all structural control measures;
 - (h) locations of all non-structural control measures;
 - (i) locations of springs, streams, wetlands and other state waters, including areas that require pre-existing vegetation be maintained within 50 feet of a receiving water, where determined feasible in accordance with Part I.B.1.a.i.(d).; and
 - (j) locations of all stream crossings located within the construction site boundary.
- viii. Final Stabilization and Long Term Stormwater Management. The SWMP must describe the practices used to achieve final stabilization of all disturbed areas at the site and any planned practices to control pollutants in stormwater discharges that will occur after construction operations are completed. Including but not limited to, detention/retention ponds, rain gardens, stormwater vaults, etc.
- ix. Inspection Reports. The SWMP must include documented inspection reports in accordance with Part ID.

3. SWMP Review and Revisions

Permittees must keep a record of SWMP changes made that includes the date and identification of the changes. The SWMP must be amended when the following occurs:

- a. a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance of the site requiring implementation of new or revised control measures;
- b. the SWMP proves ineffective in controlling pollutants in stormwater runoff in compliance with the permit conditions;
- c. control measures identified in the SWMP are no longer necessary and are removed; and
- d. corrective actions are taken onsite that result in a change to the SWMP.

For SWMP revisions made prior to or following a change(s) onsite, including revisions to sections addressing site conditions and control measures, a notation must be included in the SWMP that identifies the date of the site change, the control measure removed, or modified, the location(s) of those control measures, and any changes to the control measure(s). The permittee must ensure the site changes are reflected in the SWMP. The permittee is noncompliant with the permit until the SWMP revisions have been made.

4. SWMP Availability

A copy of the SWMP must be provided upon request to the division, EPA, and any local agency with authority for approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans or stormwater management plans within the time frame specified in the request. If the SWMP is required to be submitted to any of these entities, the submission must include a signed certification in accordance with Part I.A.3.e., certifying that the SWMP is complete and compliant with all terms and conditions of the permit.

All SWMPs required under this permit are considered reports that must be available to the public under Section 308(b) of the CWA and Section 61.5(4) of the CDPS regulations. The permittee must make plans available to members of the public upon request. However, the permittee may claim any portion of a SWMP as confidential in accordance with 40 CFR Part 2.

D. SITE INSPECTIONS

Site inspections must be conducted in accordance with the following requirements. The required inspection schedules are a minimum frequency and do not affect the permittee's responsibility to implement control measures in effective operating condition as prescribed in the SWMP. Proper maintenance of control measures may require more frequent inspections. Site inspections shall start within 7 calendar days of the commencement of construction activities on site.

1. Person Responsible for Conducting Inspections

The person(s) inspecting the site may be on the permittee's staff or a third party hired to conduct stormwater inspections under the direction of the permittee(s). The permittee is responsible for ensuring that the inspector is a qualified stormwater manager.

2. Inspection Frequency

Permittees must conduct site inspections in accordance with one of the following minimum frequencies, unless the site meets the requirements of Part ID.3

- a. At least one inspection every 7 calendar days. Or
- b. At least one inspection every 14 calendar days, if post-storm event inspections are conducted within 24 hours after the end of any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion. Post-storm inspections may be used to fulfill the 14-day routine inspection requirement.
- c. When site conditions make the schedule required in this section impractical, the permittee may petition the Division to grant an alternate inspection schedule. The alternative inspection schedule may not be implemented prior to written approval by the division and incorporation into the SWMP.

3. Inspection Frequency for Discharges to Outstanding Waters

Permittees must conduct site inspections at least once every 7 calendar days for sites that discharge to a water body designated as an Outstanding Water by the Water Quality Control Commission.

4. Reduced Inspection Frequency

The permittee may perform site inspections at the following reduced frequencies when one of the following conditions exists:

a. Post-Storm Inspections at Temporarily Idle Sites

For permittees choosing to combine 14-day inspections and post-storm-event-inspections, if no construction activities will occur following a storm event, post-storm event inspections must be conducted prior to re-commencing construction activities, but no later than 72 hours following the storm event. The delay of any post-storm event inspection must be documented in the inspection record. Routine inspections must still be conducted at least every 14 calendar days.

b. Inspections at Completed Sites/Areas

When the site, or portions of a site are awaiting establishment of a vegetative ground cover and final stabilization, the permittee must conduct a thorough inspection of the stormwater management system at least once every 30 days. Post-storm event inspections are not required under this schedule. This reduced inspection schedule is allowed if all of the following criteria are met:

- i. all construction activities resulting in ground disturbance are complete;
- ii. all activities required for final stabilization, in accordance with the SWMP, have been completed, with the exception of the application of seed that has not occurred due to seasonal conditions or the necessity for additional seed application to augment previous efforts; and
- iii. the SWMP has been amended to locate those areas to be inspected in accordance with the reduced schedule allowed for in this paragraph.

c. Winter Conditions Inspections Exclusion

Inspections are not required for sites that meet all of the following conditions: construction activities are temporarily halted, snow cover exists over the entire site for an extended period, and melting conditions posing a risk of surface erosion do not exist. This inspection exception is applicable only during the period where melting conditions do not exist, and applies to the routine 7-day, 14-day and monthly inspections, as well as the post-storm-event inspections. When this inspection exclusion is implemented, the following information must be documented in accordance with the requirements in Part II:

- i. dates when snow cover existed;
- ii. date when construction activities ceased; and
- iii. date melting conditions began.

5. Inspection Scope

a. Areas to be Inspected

When conducting a site inspection the following areas, if applicable, must be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants leaving the construction site boundaries, entering the stormwater drainage system, or discharging to state waters:

- i. construction site perimeter;
- ii. all disturbed areas;
- iii. designated haul routes;
- iv. material and waste storage areas exposed to precipitation;
- v. locations where stormwater has the potential to discharge offsite; and
- vi. locations where vehicles exit the site.

b. Inspection Requirements

- i. Visually verify whether all implemented control measures are in effective operational condition and are working as designed in their specifications to minimize pollutant discharges.
- ii. Determine if there are new potential sources of pollutants.
- iii. Assess the adequacy of control measures at the site to identify areas requiring new or modified control measures to minimize pollutant discharges.
- iv. Identify all areas of non-compliance with the permit requirements and, if necessary, implement corrective action in accordance with Part IB.1.c.

c. Inspection Reports

The permittee must keep a record of all inspections conducted for each permitted site. Inspection reports must identify any incidents of noncompliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Inspection records must be retained in accordance with Part II.O. and signed in accordance with Part I.A.3.f. At a minimum, the inspection report must include:

- i. the inspection date;

- ii. name(s) and title(s) of personnel conducting the inspection;
- iii. weather conditions at the time of inspection;
- iv. phase of construction at the time of inspection;
- v. estimated acreage of disturbance at the time of inspection
- vi. location(s) of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site;
- vii. location(s) of control measures needing maintenance;
- viii. location(s) and identification of inadequate control measures;
- ix. location(s) and identification of additional control measures are needed that were not in place at the time of inspection;
- x. description of the minimum inspection frequency (either in accordance with Part I.D.2., I.D.3. or I.D.4.) utilized when conducting each inspection.
- xi. deviations from the minimum inspection schedule as required in Part I.D.2.;
- xii. after adequate corrective action(s) and maintenance have been taken, or where a report does not identify any incidents requiring corrective action or maintenance, the report shall contain a statement as required in Part I.A.3.f.

E. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this permit:

- (1) Bypass - the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i) and Regulation 61.2(12).
- (2) Common Plan of Development or Sale - A contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules, but remain related. The Division has determined that "contiguous" means construction activities located in close proximity to each other (within ¼ mile). Construction activities are considered to be "related" if they share the same development plan, builder or contractor, equipment, storage areas, etc. "Common plan of development or sale" includes construction activities that are associated with the construction of field wide oil and gas permits for facilities that are related.
- (3) Construction Activity - Ground surface disturbing and associated activities (land disturbance), which include, but are not limited to, clearing, grading, excavation, demolition, installation of new or improved haul roads and access roads, staging areas, stockpiling of fill materials, and borrow areas. Construction does not include routine maintenance to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility. Activities to conduct repairs that are not part of routine maintenance or for replacement are construction activities and are not routine maintenance. Repaving activities where underlying and/or surrounding soil is exposed as part of the repaving operation are considered construction activities. Construction activity is from initial ground breaking to final stabilization regardless of ownership of the construction activities.
- (4) Control Measure - Any best management practice or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to state waters. Control measures include, but are not limited to, best management practices. Control measures can include other methods such as the installation, operation, and maintenance of structural controls and treatment devices.

- (5) Control Measure Requiring Routine Maintenance - Any control measure that is still operating in accordance with its design and the requirements of this permit, but requires maintenance to prevent a breach of the control measure. See also inadequate control measure.
- (6) Dedicated Asphalt, Concrete Batch Plants and Masonry Mixing Stations - are batch plants or mixing stations located on, or within ¼ mile of, a construction site and that provide materials only to that specific construction site.
- (7) Final Stabilization - The condition reached when all ground surface disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and for all areas of ground surface disturbing activities where a uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plant density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels, or equivalent permanent, physical erosion reduction methods have been employed.
- (8) Good Engineering, Hydrologic and Pollution Control Practices: are methods, procedures, and practices that:
 - a. Are based on basic scientific fact(s).
 - b. Reflect best industry practices and standards.
 - c. Are appropriate for the conditions and pollutant sources.
 - d. Provide appropriate solutions to meet the associated permit requirements, including practice based effluent limits.
- (9) Inadequate Control Measure - Any control measure that is not designed or implemented in accordance with the requirements of the permit and/or any control measure that is not implemented to operate in accordance with its design. See also Control Measure Requiring Routine Maintenance.
- (10) Infeasible - Not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.
- (11) Minimize - reduce or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.
- (12) Municipality - A city, town, county, district, association, or other public body created by, or under, State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of CWA (1987).
- (13) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) - A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):
 - a) owned or operated by a State, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to state waters;
 - i. designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
 - ii. are not a combined sewer; and
 - iii. are not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). See 5 CCR 1002-61.2(62).
- (14) Municipal Stormwater Management Program - A stormwater program operated by a municipality, typically to meet the requirements of the municipalities MS4 discharge certification.

- (15) Operator - The party that has operational control over day-to-day activities at a project site which are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit. This party is authorized to direct individuals at a site to carry out activities required by the permit. (e.g. the general contractor)
- (16) Owner - The party that has overall control of the activities and that has funded the implementation of the construction plans and specifications. This is the party with ownership of, a long term lease of, or easements on the property on which the construction activity is occurring (e.g., the developer).
- (17) Permittee(s) - The owner and operator named in the discharge certification issued under this permit for the construction site specified in the certification.
- (18) Point Source - Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. Point source does not include irrigation return flow. See 5 CCR 102-61.2(75).
- (19) Pollutant - Dredged spoil, dirt, slurry, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, sewage sludge, garbage, trash, chemical waste, biological nutrient, biological material, radioactive material, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, or any industrial, municipal or agricultural waste. See 5 CCR 1002-61.2(76).
- (20) Presentation of credentials - a government issued form of identification, if in person; or (ii) providing name, position and purpose of inspection if request to enter is made via telephone, email or other form of electronic communication. A Permittee's non-response to a request to enter upon presentation of credentials constitutes a denial to such request, and may result in violation of the Permit.
- (21) Process Water - Any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into contact with or results from the production of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by product or waste product.
- (22) Public Emergency Related Site - a project initiated in response to an unanticipated emergency (e.g., mud slides, earthquake, extreme flooding conditions, disruption in essential public services), for which the related work requires immediate authorization to avoid imminent endangerment to human health or the environment, or to reestablish essential public services.
- (23) Qualified Stormwater Manager - An individual knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control and pollution prevention, and with the skills to assess conditions at construction sites that could impact stormwater quality and to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls implemented to meet the requirements of this permit.
- (24) Qualifying Local Program - A municipal program for stormwater discharges associated with small construction activity that was formally approved by the division as a qualifying local program.
- (25) Receiving Water - Any classified or unclassified surface water segment (including tributaries) in the State of Colorado into which stormwater associated with construction activities discharges. This definition includes all water courses, even if they are usually dry, such as borrow ditches, arroyos, and other unnamed waterways.
- (26) Severe Property Damage - substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(ii).

- (27) Significant Materials - Include, but not limited to, raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the permittee is required to report under section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.
- (28) Small Construction Activity - The discharge of stormwater from construction activities that result in land disturbance of equal to, or greater than, one acre and less than five acres. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, if the larger common plan ultimately disturbs equal to, or greater than, one acre and less than five acres.
- (29) Spill - An unintentional release of solid or liquid material which may pollute state waters.
- (30) 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.
- (31) Steep Slopes: where a local government, or industry technical manual (e.g., stormwater BMP manual) has defined what is to be considered a "steep slope", this permit's definition automatically adopts that definition. Where no such definition exists, steep slopes are automatically defined as those that are 3:1 or greater.
- (32) Stormwater - Precipitation runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. See 5 CCR 1002-61.2(103).
- (33) Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) -The sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLA) for point sources and load allocations (LA) for nonpoint sources and natural background. For the purposes of this permit, a TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes WLAs, LAs, and must include a margin of safety (MOS), and account for seasonal variations. See section 303(d) of the CWA and 40 C.F.R. 130.2 and 130.7.
- (34) Upset - an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(n) and Regulation 61.2(114).

F. MONITORING

The division may require sampling and testing, on a case-by-case basis. If the division requires sampling and testing, the division will send a notification to the permittee. Reporting procedures for any monitoring data collected will be included in the notification.

If monitoring is required, the following applies:

1. the thirty (30) day average must be determined by the arithmetic mean of all samples collected during a thirty (30) consecutive-day period; and
2. a grab sample, for monitoring requirements, is a single "dip and take" sample.

G. Oil and Gas Construction

Stormwater discharges associated with construction activities directly related to oil and gas exploration, production, processing, and treatment operations or transmission facilities are regulated under the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations (5 CCR 1002-61), and require coverage under this permit in accordance with that regulation. However, references in this permit to specific authority under the CWA do not apply to stormwater discharges associated with these oil and gas related construction activities, to the extent that the references are limited by the federal Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Part II: Standard Permit Conditions

A. DUTY TO COMPLY

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Water Quality Control Act and is grounds for:

- a. enforcement action;
- b. permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or
- c. denial of a permit renewal application.

B. DUTY TO REAPPLY

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain authorization as required by Part I.A.3.k. of the permit.

C. NEED TO HALT OR REDUCE ACTIVITY NOT A DEFENSE

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

D. DUTY TO MITIGATE

A permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

E. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

A permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. This requirement can be met by meeting the requirements for Part I.B., I.C., and I.D. above. See also 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(e).

F. PERMIT ACTIONS

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The permittee request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. Any request for modification, revocation, reissuance, or termination under this permit must comply with all terms and conditions of Regulation 61.8(8).

G. PROPERTY RIGHTS

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(g) and 5 CCR 1002-61, 61.8(9):

1. The issuance of a permit does not convey any property or water rights in either real or personal property, or stream flows or any exclusive privilege.

2. The issuance of a permit does not authorize any injury to person or property or any invasion of personal rights, nor does it authorize the infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.
3. Except for any toxic effluent standard or prohibition imposed under Section 307 of the Federal act or any standard for sewage sludge use or disposal under Section 405(d) of the Federal act, compliance with a permit during its term constitutes compliance, for purposes of enforcement, with Sections 301, 302, 306, 318, 403, and 405(a) and (b) of the Federal act. However, a permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated during its term for cause as set forth in Section 61.8(8) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

H. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

The permittee shall furnish to the division, within a reasonable time, any information which the division may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the division, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(h) and/or Regulation 61.8(3)(q).

I. INSPECTION AND ENTRY

The permittee shall allow the division and the authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials as required by law, to allow for inspections to be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(i), Regulation 61.8(3), and Regulation 61.8(4):

1. to enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
2. at reasonable times to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
3. at reasonable times, inspect any monitoring equipment or monitoring method required in the permit; and
4. to enter upon the permittee's premises in a reasonable manner and at a reasonable time to inspect or investigate, any actual, suspected, or potential source of water pollution, or any violation of the Colorado Water Quality Control Act. The investigation may include: sampling of any discharges, stormwater or process water, taking of photographs, interviewing site staff on alleged violations and other matters related to the permit, and assessing any and all facilities or areas within the site that may affect discharges, the permit, or an alleged violation.

The permittee shall provide access to the division or other authorized representatives upon presentation of proper credentials. A permittee's non-response to a request to enter upon presentation of credentials constitutes a denial of such request, and may result in a violation of the permit.

J. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored activity.

2. The permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date the permit expires or the date the permittee's authorization is terminated. This period may be extended by request of the division at any time.
3. Records of monitoring information must include:
 - a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - c. The date(s) analyses were performed
 - d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - f. The results of such analyses.
4. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in the permit.

K. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. Authorization to Sign:

All documents required to be submitted to the division by the permit must be signed in accordance with the following criteria:

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

- ii. (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency. (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA)

2. Electronic Signatures

For persons signing applications for coverage under this permit electronically, in addition to meeting other applicable requirements stated above, such signatures must meet the same signature, authentication, and identity-proofing standards set forth at 40 CFR § 3.2000(b) for electronic reports (including robust second-factor authentication). Compliance with this requirement can be achieved by submitting the application using the Colorado Environmental Online Service (CEOS) system.

3. Change in Authorization to Sign

If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization must be submitted to the division, prior to the re-authorization, or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

L. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes

The permittee shall give advance notice to the division, in writing, of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(l) and Regulation 61.8(5)(a). Notice is required only when:

- a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
- b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.41(a)(1).

2. Anticipated Non-Compliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the division, in writing, of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. The timing of notification requirements differs based on the type of non-compliance as described in subparagraphs 5, 6, 7, and 8 below.

3. Transfer of Ownership or Control

The permittee shall notify the division, in writing, ten (10) calendar days in advance of a proposed transfer of the permit. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice is given to the division.

- a. Where a facility wants to change the name of the permittee, the original permittee (the first owner or operators) must submit a Notice of Termination.
- b. The new owner or operator must submit an application. See also signature requirements in Part II.K, above.
- c. A permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
 - i. The current permittee notifies the Division in writing 30 calendar days in advance of the proposed transfer date; and
 - ii. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittee(s) containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between them; and
 - iii. The division does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the permit.
 - iv. Fee requirements of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, Section 61.15, have been met.

4. Monitoring reports

Monitoring results must be reported at the intervals specified in this permit per the requirements of 40 CFR 122.41(l)(4).

5. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule in the permit, shall be submitted on the date listed in the compliance schedule section. The fourteen (14) calendar day provision in Regulation 61.8(4)(n)(i) has been incorporated into the due date.

6. Twenty-four hour reporting

In addition to the reports required elsewhere in this permit, the permittee shall report the following circumstances orally within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and shall mail to the division a written report containing the information requested within five (5) working days after becoming aware of the following circumstances:

- a. Circumstances leading to any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment regardless of the cause of the incident;
- b. Circumstances leading to any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitations in the permit;
- c. Circumstances leading to any upset which causes an exceedance of any effluent limitation in the permit;

- d. Daily maximum violations for any of the pollutants limited by Part I of this permit. This includes any toxic pollutant or hazardous substance or any pollutant specifically identified as the method to control any toxic pollutant or hazardous substance.
- e. The division may waive the written report required under subparagraph 6 of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

7. Other non-compliance

A permittee must report all instances of noncompliance at the time monitoring reports are due. If no monitoring reports are required, these reports are due at least annually in accordance with Regulation 61.8(4)(p). The annual report must contain all instances of non-compliance required under either subparagraph 5 or subparagraph 6 of this subsection.

8. Other information

Where a permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to the Permitting Authority, it has a duty to promptly submit such facts or information.

M. BYPASS

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations

The permittees may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Part II.M.2 of this permit. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(2).

2. Notice of bypass

- a. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, the permittee must submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass. See 40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(i) and/or Regulation 61.9(5)(c).
- b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass in accordance with Part II.L.6. See 40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(ii) .

3. Prohibition of Bypass

Bypasses are prohibited and the division may take enforcement action against the permittee for bypass, unless:

- i. the bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

- ii. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
- iii. proper notices were submitted to the division.

N. UPSET

1. Effect of an upset

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part II.N.2. of this permit are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review in accordance with Regulation 61.8(3)(j).

2. Conditions necessary for demonstration of an Upset

A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate through properly signed contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that

- a. an upset occurred and the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;
- b. the permitted facility was at the time being properly operated and maintained; and
- c. the permittee submitted proper notice of the upset as required in Part II.L.6. (24-hour notice); and
- d. the permittee complied with any remedial measure necessary to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. In addition to the demonstration required above, a permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset for a violation of effluent limitations based upon water quality standards shall also demonstrate through monitoring, modeling or other methods that the relevant standards were achieved in the receiving water.

3. Burden of Proof

In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

O. RETENTION OF RECORDS

1. Post-Expiration or Termination Retention

Copies of documentation required by this permit, including records of all data used to complete the application for permit coverage to be covered by this permit, must be

retained for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. This period may be extended by request of EPA at any time.

2. On-site Retention

The permittee must retain an electronic version or hardcopy of the SWMP at the construction site from the date of the initiation of construction activities to the date of expiration or inactivation of permit coverage; unless another location, specified by the permittee, is approved by the division.

P. REOPENER CLAUSE

1. Procedures for modification or revocation

Permit modification or revocation of this permit or coverage under this permit will be conducted according to Regulation 61.8(8).

2. Water quality protection

If there is evidence indicating that the stormwater discharges authorized by this permit cause, have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard, the permittee may be required to obtain an individual permit, or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

Q. SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this permit are severable. If any provisions or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the application of the remainder of this permit shall not be affected.

R. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Notification to Parties

All notification requirements, excluding information submitted using the CEOS portal, shall be directed as follows:

- a. Oral Notifications, during normal business hours shall be to:
Clean Water Compliance Section
Water Quality Control Division
Telephone: (303) 692-3500
- b. Written notification shall be to:
Clean Water Compliance Section
Water Quality Control Division
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
WQCD-WQP-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246-1530

S. RESPONSIBILITIES**1. Reduction, Loss, or Failure of Treatment Facility**

The permittee has the duty to halt or reduce any activity if necessary to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations of the permit. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would be necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

T. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under Section 311 (Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability) of the CWA.

U. Emergency Powers

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to prevent or limit application of any emergency power of the division.

V. Confidentiality

Any information relating to any secret process, method of manufacture or production, or sales or marketing data which has been declared confidential by the permittee, and which may be acquired, ascertained, or discovered, whether in any sampling investigation, emergency investigation, or otherwise, shall not be publicly disclosed by any member, officer, or employee of the Water Quality Control Commission or the division, but shall be kept confidential. Any person seeking to invoke the protection of of this section shall bear the burden of proving its applicability. This section shall never be interpreted as preventing full disclosure of effluent data.

W. Fees

The permittee is required to submit payment of an annual fee as set forth in the 2016 amendments to the Water Quality Control Act. Section 25-8-502 (1.1) (b), and the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations 5 CCR 1002-61, Section 61.15 as amended. Failure to submit the required fee when due and payable is a violation of the permit and will result in enforcement action pursuant to Section 25-8-601 et. seq., C.R.S.1973 as amended.

X. Duration of Permit

The duration of a permit shall be for a fixed term and shall not exceed five (5) years. If the permittee desires to continue to discharge, a permit renewal application shall be submitted at least ninety (90) calendar days before this permit expires. Filing of a timely and complete application shall cause the expired permit to continue in force to the effective date of the new permit. The permit's duration may be extended only through administrative extensions and not through interim modifications. If the permittee anticipates there will be no discharge after the expiration date of this permit, the division should be promptly notified so that it can terminate the permit in accordance with Part I.A.3.i.

Y. Section 307 Toxics

If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition, including any applicable schedule of compliance specified, is established by regulation pursuant to Section 307 of the Federal Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the permittee's discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in the discharge permit, the division

shall institute proceedings to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition