

Utility Construction Activity in Unincorporated Arapahoe County Outside of the SEMSWA Service Area

The installation and maintenance of utility lines in excess of 1,000 linear feet open cut and/or trench in unincorporated Arapahoe County outside of the Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority (SEMSWA) service area requires a GESC Permit. Installation and maintenance of utility lines less than 1,000 linear feet open cut and/or trench within County right-of-way do not require a GESC permit, but must comply with the GESC requirements associated with a Street Cut Right-of-Way Use/Pothole Permit as issued by the County.

All applicable construction activities, including utility projects, require a GESC permit within the County's municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit area.

Utility Construction Requiring a GESC Permit

Utility line projects which require a GESC permit must adhere to the permitting process and submittal requirements set forth in the *GESC Manual* and the additional requirements listed in this Appendix.

1. All utility work within Arapahoe County right-of-way shall be required to obtain an Arapahoe County Street Cut Right-of-Way Use/Pothole Permit in accordance with the *Infrastructure Design and Construction Standards*, as amended.
2. Provide adequate erosion and sediment controls.
3. At the end of a work day, no trench shall be left open. The trench shall be either backfilled to grade, or a steel plate shall be placed over the open portion of the trench. The steel plate shall be positioned and anchored in accordance with all applicable safety criteria and such that stormwater will not enter the trench.
4. Where consistent with safety and space considerations, excavated material is to be placed on the uphill side of trenches.
5. At NO time shall excavated material be placed in the curb, gutter, sidewalk, or in the street within 6-feet of the flowline.
6. Limits of construction shall be large enough for a work area, temporary storage of excavated material and imported material, and equipment access to the project.
7. Downslope perimeter controls shall be installed to the downslope perimeters of construction disturbance (generally the downhill site perimeters), perimeters along drainageways, and downslope perimeters adjacent to other areas to be left undisturbed. Sediment controls shall be located as close to the source of erosion as possible, on the downslope side of any disturbed area.
8. Trench dewatering devices must comply with Colorado's dewatering general permit program (<https://cdphe.colorado.gov/dewatering-general-permit-program>) and the GESC Standard Notes and Details.
9. Inlet Protection shall be provided whenever soil erosion from the excavated area has the potential of entering a storm sewer system. All disturbed areas shall be drill seeded and crimp mulched within 7 days after utility work is completed. For larger

projects, seeding and mulching shall be done in phases rather than at the end of construction.

Utility Construction Covered Under a Street Cut Right-of-Way Use/Pothole Permit

Utility line projects which do not require a GESC permit must adhere to the GESC requirements associated with a Street Cut and Right-of-Way Use/Pothole Permit as issued by the County. The following summarizes the requirements for utility projects covered under a Street Cut and Right-of-Way Use/Pothole Permit (does not require a GESC Permit).

1. **Drawings.** GESC drawings will not be required unless the work to be performed is out of the ordinary or is located in a sensitive area. The contractor must use approved Arapahoe County construction control measures and maintain them throughout the construction process.
2. **Collateral.** The County will generally not require additional collateral for GESC requirements covered under a Street Cut and Right-of-Way Use/Pothole Permit, as long as the contractor actively maintains their control measures. The County will require additional collateral if the County determines that the contractor is not maintaining their control measures and the site may negatively affect water quality.
3. **Enforcement.** The Street Cut and Right-of-Way Use/Pothole Permit may be revoked and a stop work order may be issued if the County finds the permittee to be noncompliant with the GESC requirements under the Street Cut and Right-of-Way Use/Pothole Permit. When the contractor corrects the deficiencies, the County shall be notified and the Permittee will be required to attain new permits and pay a fee in accordance with the current County Fee Schedule and *Enforcement Response Plan* and additional collateral will be collected. The County may also require the contractor to obtain a GESC permit.
4. **General Construction Control Measures.** The Permittee must also adhere to the list of requirements provided below.

Pre-Construction Control Measures

1. Develop and implement erosion and sediment control plans and practices for the specific project that is being constructed.
2. Schedule excavation and grading work for dry weather.
3. Identify all storm drains, drainage swales, and state waters located near the construction site and make sure all subcontractors are aware of their locations to prevent pollutants from being discharged from the site.
4. Delineate clearing limits, easements, and setbacks, sensitive or critical areas, trees, drainage courses, and buffer zones to prevent excessive or unnecessary disturbances and exposure. Phase in the process of clearing and grubbing the site on an as-necessary basis rather than clearing and grubbing the entire work zone at one time. This will prevent a maintenance item until that the area is under active construction.
5. Implement a "Concrete Washout Area" control measure on the job site in accordance with the GESC Standard Notes and Details or return any unused concrete to the batch plant for disposal.
6. Designate one area for parking, equipment/vehicle refueling, and routine maintenance. The designated area should be well away from gutters, storm drains, and creeks.

Construction Control Measures

1. Delivered materials or excavated material shall not be placed in the flow-line.
2. Keep materials out of the rain. Store materials under cover, with temporary roofs or plastic sheets so that they are protected from rainfall, runoff, run-on, and wind. Store all material away from creeks and storm drain inlets. Cover stockpiles (road base, excavated material, etc.) and other materials with plastic tarps to protect from rain. Use berms and curb socks around the entire stockpile to prevent run-on and runoff.
3. Sweep and remove materials from surfaces that drain to storm drain inlets, creeks, or other state waters, throughout the workday. Increase the frequency of the sweeping when precipitation is in the forecast.
4. Make sure portable toilets are in good working order. Check frequently for leaks and service regularly.
5. Designate one area for parking, equipment and vehicle refueling, and routine maintenance. The designated area should be well away from gutters, storm drain inlets, and state waters.
6. Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. Inspect frequently for leaks and repair as necessary.
7. Major equipment or vehicle repairs and washings shall not occur on site.
8. Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills immediately.
9. Never hose down dirty pavement or surfaces. Clean up all spills and leaks using dry methods (with absorbent materials and/or rags). If spills occur on dirt areas, dig up and remove contaminated soil and dispose of properly.
10. Catch drips from paving equipment with drip pans, absorbent material (cloth, rags, etc.) heavy cardboard, or plywood placed under the machine when not in use.
11. After breaking up old pavement and concrete, remove all chunks and pieces to avoid contact with rainfall and runoff.
12. When making saw-cuts in pavement (asphalt or concrete), use as little water as possible. The County prohibits saw cut slurry from entering a storm drain inlet or state water. Cover each storm drain inlet per the inlet protection detail during saw operation and contain the slurry. After the liquid evaporates, shovel or vacuum the slurry residue from the pavement or gutter and remove it from the site.
13. Do not discharge any concrete, slurry or rinse water into street, flow line, storm drains, or drainage channels from concrete activities and concrete pumping equipment.
14. Completely sweep the streets immediately following milling operations. Use a hand broom to clean up all areas that are not accessible to the street sweeper.
15. The water from the concrete flow line sections that have been removed, left open and have collected rain/irrigation must be discharged in accordance with Colorado's dewatering general permit (<https://cdphe.colorado.gov/dewatering-general-permit-program>) and the County's stormwater dewatering control measure in the GESC Standard Notes and Details.
16. Diesel fuel shall not be used to lubricate equipment parts.
17. Concrete curing compound or tack oil shall not be sprayed if rain is in the forecast.