

Pre-construction Checklist

- Determine Limits of Construction for work area
- Determine Inlets requiring protection (at all downstream street and area inlets)
- Determine if Vehicle Tracking Controls are needed (entrance/exit points from site to a public street)
- Determine location of the Staging Area, if necessary
- Determine stockpile areas
- Determine Parking, equipment/vehicle refueling, and routine maintenance areas
- Determine specific areas to be protected from disturbance (trees, desirable vegetation, steep areas, and low wet areas)
- Identify GESC Field Manager

Potential Construction BMPs

- Inlet protection
- Flow Line Diversion (rock socks)
- Stabilized Staging Area
- Sediment Control Logs
- Washout Area
- Stockpile/Material Storage Containment (Rock Sock) or Reinforced Rock Berm

Dry Utility Construction Projects using Directional Boring Installation Method

GESC Considerations for Dry Utility Boring Projects

This **Fact Sheet** outlines procedures to control the transport of sediment from construction activities associated with utility work. This Fact Sheet pertains to activities that are under an Annual GESC Permit. Utility construction must adhere to these Best Management Practices (BMPs) as stated here, and illustrated on the 'typical' plan with standard notes and BMP details as well as the Permit Terms and Conditions. For more specific information on utility installation refer to the SEMSWA's *GESC Manual*, Section 10. A consultation with a SEMSWA GESC Inspector is available prior to any construction activities to optimize BMP selection. Contact SEMSWA @ 303-858-8844 and request to talk to a GESC Inspector.



General Practice BMPs:

- Install erosion and sediment control practices identified on the 'typical' plan, on BMP detail and in specific notes.
- At no time shall delivered material or excavated material be placed in the flow-line. Store away from storm drains.
- Identify all storm drains, drainage swales and waterways located near the construction site and make sure all subcontractors are aware of their locations to prevent pollutants from entering them.
- Provide approved storm drain inlet protection at all downstream inlets at the beginning of construction.
- The Contractor is responsible for periodic inspection and maintenance of the inlet protection and other BMPs to ensure that they function as intended. Failure to provide appropriate inlet/BMP protection and/or maintenance may result in being required to clean the inlet and downstream storm drainage system, as well as enforcement fees.
- Delineate setbacks, easements, and sensitive areas to prevent excessive disturbance and exposure.
- Designate Concrete Washout Area where pooled water can soak in the ground, or containerize washout & dispose.

Equipment BMPs, as appropriate:

- Designate one area for equipment/vehicle refueling and minor routine maintenance. The designated area should be well away from waterways, gutters, storm drains, and inlets. Minimize the area to be disturbed.
- Inspect equipment frequently for leaks and repair as necessary. Perform major equipment/vehicle repairs off-site.
- Site washing of equipment and machinery is not allowed. Runoff from washing is not an allowed discharge to inlet.
- Catch any drips from equipment with drip pans, absorbent materials (cloth, rags, etc), heavy cardboard or plywood placed under the machine when not in use. Never "hose down" drips and leaks on pavement or hard surfaces.

Construction and Cleanup BMPs, as appropriate:

- Keep all materials in close proximity, contained, and covered. Surround material with rock socks or similar.
- When making saw-cuts in pavement (asphalt or concrete), use as little water as possible. Provide inlet protection during saw operations and contain the slurry. Either during sawing operations or after the liquid drains or evaporates, shovel or vacuum the slurry residue from the pavement or gutter and remove it from the site. **DO NOT** hose or create runoff of liquids.
- After breaking-up old pavement, remove all chunks and pieces to avoid contact with rainfall and runoff.
- Throughout the day, sweep and remove tracked or incidental materials and sediment from surfaces that drain to inlets, creeks, channels, etc. Increase frequency of sweeping if rain is forecast to minimize runoff of sediment.
- Concrete flow line sections and/or street sections that have been left open and have collected rain/irrigation water should not be pumped or drained directly into the flow line. The water must be filtered and then discharged to protected inlets or discharged to a vegetated buffer area before entering a protected inlet.
- Remove excess materials from the site. If unavoidable, contain stockpiles to protect from rain to prevent run-off.
- Concrete curing compound or tack oil should not be sprayed if rain is "on the horizon".
- Do not discharge any concrete, slurry, or rinse water from concrete activities and pumping equipment into street, flow line, storm drains or channels.
- Clean up leaks, drips, and spills immediately with a "dry" method (absorbent materials). Never hose down dirty pavement or surfaces. If spills occur on dirt area, dig up, remove contaminated soil and dispose properly.