# Notice

This is a project special provision that revises or modifies CDOT’s *Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction*. It has gone through a formal review and approval process and has been issued by CDOT’s Construction Engineering Services Branch with formal instructions for its use on CDOT construction projects. It is to be used as written without change. Do not use modified versions of this special provision on CDOT construction projects, and do not use this special provision on CDOT projects in a manner other than that specified in the instructions unless such use is first approved by CDOT’s Standards and Specifications Unit. The instructions for use on CDOT construction projects appear below.

Other agencies which use the *Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction* to administer construction projects may use this special provision as appropriate and at their own risk.

**Instructions for use on CDOT construction projects:**

Use on all projects not having a Federal, State or Local Stormwater Construction Permit.

[Projects with less than one acre of disturbance and not part of a common plan of development].

## Section 107.25 of the Standard Specifications is hereby deleted and replaced as follows:

**107.25 Water Quality Control.** The project work shall be performed using practices (including but not limited to those listed below) that minimize the pollution of any State waters, including wetlands.

*(a) Definitions.*

(1) Areas of Disturbance (AD). Locations where any activity has altered the existing soil cover or topography, including vegetative and non-vegetative activities during construction.

(2) Construction Site Boundary/Limits of Construction (LOC). The project area defined by the Environmental Clearance document.

(3) Discharge of Pollutants. One or more pollutants leaving the Limits of Construction (LOC) or entering State waters or other conveyances.

(4) Limits of Disturbed Area (LDA). Proposed limits of ground disturbance as shown on the Plans.

(5) 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, as defined in the Colorado Code of Regulations (CCR) [5 CCR 1002-61, 2(76)]

(6) Pollution. Man‑made, man‑induced, or natural alteration of the physical, chemical, biological, and radiological integrity of water. [25‑8‑103 (16), CRS]

(7) State waters. Defined in Section 101.

*(b)* *Construction Requirements*

The Contractor shall comply with the “Colorado Water Quality Control Act” (Title 25, article 8, CRS), the “Protection of Fishing Streams” (Title 33, Article 5, CRS), the “Clean Water Act” (33 USC 1344), regulations promulgated, certifications or permits issued, and to the requirements listed below. In the event of conflicts between these requirements and water quality control laws, rules, or regulations of other Federal, or State agencies, the more restrictive laws, rules, or regulations shall apply.

If the Contractor determines construction of the project will result in a change to the activities or LDA, the Contractor shall detail the changes in a written report to the Engineer. Upon receipt of the report, the Engineer will coordinate with the Region Planning and Environmental Manager (RPEM) regarding the change. The Engineer, within five days after receipt of the report, will approve or reject in writing the request for change. If approved, the Engineer will detail a course of action including revision of existing permits or obtaining new permits.

If construction activities result in noncompliance of any permit requirement, the project will be suspended and the permitting agency notified, if required. The project will remain suspended until the Engineer receives written approval by the permitting agency.

The Contractor is legally required to obtain all permits associated with project specific water quality activities within, or off the Right of Way, such as borrow pits, concrete or asphalt plant sites, waste disposal sites, or other facilities. It is the Contractor’s responsibility to obtain these permits. The Contractor shall consult with the Engineer and contact the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) or other appropriate federal, state, or local agency to determine the need for any permit.

The Contractor shall conduct the work in a manner that prevents pollution of any adjacent State waters, as defined in section 101. Erosion control work shall be performed in accordance with Section 208, this subsection, and all other applicable parts of the Contract.

Prior to construction, the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) Administrator, identified in Section 208, shall identify and describe all potential pollutant sources, including materials and activities, and evaluate them for the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges associated with construction activities. The list of potential pollutants shall be continuously updated during construction. At a minimum, each of the following shall be evaluated for the potential for contributing pollutants to stormwater discharges and identified in the SWMP, as described in Section 208:

* 1. All exposed and stored soils.
	2. Vehicle tracking of sediments.
	3. Management of contaminated soils.
	4. Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling.
	5. Outdoor storage activities (building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.).
	6. Significant dust or particle generating processes.
	7. Routine maintenance involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc.
	8. On-site waste management practices (waste piles, dumpsters, etc.).
	9. Dedicated asphalt and concrete batch plants.
	10. Concrete truck and equipment washing, including the concrete truck chute and associated fixtures and equipment.
	11. Concrete placement and finishing tool cleaning.
	12. Non-industrial waste sources that may be significant, such as worker trash and portable toilets.
	13. Loading and unloading operations.
	14. Other areas or procedures where spills could occur.

The SWMP Administrator shall record the location of potential pollutants on the site map, if applicable. Descriptions of the potential pollutants shall be added to the SWMP.

Prior to construction the Contractor shall submit a Spill Response Plan for any petroleum products, chemicals, solvents, or other hazardous materials in use, or in storage, at the work site. See Section 208 for Spill Response Plan requirements. Work shall not be started until the plan has been submitted to and approved by the Engineer.

On site above ground bulk storage containers with a cumulative storage shell capacity greater than 1,320 U.S. gallons, or storage containers having a “reasonable expectation of an oil discharge” to State waters, are subject to the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) Rule. Oil of any type and in any form is covered, including, but not limited to petroleum; fuel oil; sludge; oil refuse; oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. EPA Region 8 is responsible for administering and enforcing the SPCC plan requirements in Colorado. Prior to start of work, the Contractor shall submit a SPCC Form, if applicable, which has been approved by the EPA for the project.

The Contractor shall obtain a Construction Dewatering (CDW) permit from CDPHE anytime uncontaminated groundwater, including groundwater that is commingled with stormwater or surface water, is encountered during construction activities and the groundwater or commingled water needs to be discharged to State waters. If contaminated groundwater is encountered, a Remediation permit may be needed from CDPHE in accordance with Section 250.

Water from dewatering operations shall not be directly discharged into any State waters, unless allowed by a permit. Water from dewatering shall not be discharged into a ditch unless:

1. Written permission is obtained from the owner of the ditch.
2. It is covered in the approved CDW or Remediation Permit that allows the discharge.
3. A copy of this approval is submitted to the Engineer. A copy of the Permit shall be submitted to the Engineer prior to dewatering operations commencing.

Construction Dewatering may be discharged to the ground on projects where CDPHE’s Low Risk Guidance Document for Discharges of Uncontaminated Groundwater to Land are met. The conditions of this guidance are:

1. The source of the discharge is solely uncontaminated groundwater or uncontaminated groundwater combined with stormwater and does not contain pollutants in concentrations that exceed water quality standards for groundwater referenced above.
2. Discharges from vaults or similar structures shall not be contaminated. Potential sources of contamination include process materials used, stored, or conveyed in the structures, or introduced surface water runoff from outside environments that may contain oil, grease, and corrosives.
3. The groundwater discharge does not leave the project boundary limits where construction is occurring.
4. Land application is conducted at a rate and location that does not allow for any runoff into State waters or other drainage conveyance systems, including but not limited to streets, curb and gutter, inlets, borrow ditches, open channels, etc.
5. Land application is conducted at a rate that does not allow for any ponding of the groundwater on the surface, unless the ponding is a result of implementing control measures that are designed to reduce velocity flow. If the control measures used result in ponding, the land application shall be done in an area with a constructed containment, such as an excavation or berm area with no outfall. The constructed containment shall prevent the discharge of the ponding water offsite as runoff.
6. A visible sheen is not evident in the discharge.
7. Control measures are implemented to prevent any sediment deposited during land application from being transported by stormwater runoff to surface waters or other conveyances.
8. All control measures used shall be selected, installed, implemented, and maintained according to good engineering, hydrologic, and pollution control practices. The selected control measures shall provide control for all potential pollutant sources associated with the discharge of uncontaminated groundwater to land. The discharge shall be routed in such a way that it will not cause erosion to land surface. Energy dissipation devices designed to protect downstream areas from erosion by reducing the velocity of flow (such as hose attachments, sediment and erosion controls) shall be used when necessary to prevent erosion.

All dewatering operations shall be recorded in the SWMP as follows:

1. The source is identified in the SWMP and updated by the Contractor.
2. The SWMP describes and locates the practices implemented at the site to control stormwater pollution from the dewatering of groundwater or stormwater.
3. The SWMP describes and locates the practices to be used that will ensure that no groundwater from construction dewatering is discharged from the LOC as surface runoff or to surface waters or storm sewers.
4. Groundwater and groundwater combined with stormwater do not contain pollutants in concentrations exceeding the State groundwater standards in Regulations 5 CCR 1002-41 and 42.

If surface waters are diverted around a construction area and no pollutants are introduced during the diversion, a CDW Permit is not required. If the diverted water enters the construction area and contacts pollutant sources (e.g., disturbed soil, concrete washout, etc.), the Contractor shall obtain a CDW permit for the discharge of this water to State waters or to the ground.

At least 15 days prior to commencing dredging or fill operations in a watercourse, the Contractor shall provide written notification to owners or operators of domestic or public water supply intakes or diversion facilities, if these facilities are within 20 miles downstream from the dredging or fill operations. Notification shall also be given to Owners or operators of other intakes or diversions that are located within five miles downstream from the site of the project. Identities of downstream owners and operators can be obtained from Colorado Division of Water Resources, Office of the State Engineer.

Temporary fill into wetlands or streams shall not be allowed, except as specified in the Contract and permits. If such work is allowed, upon completion of the work all temporary fills shall be removed in their entirety and disposed of in an upland location outside of flood plains unless otherwise specified in the Contract.

Construction operations in waters of the United States as defined in 33 CFR Part 328.3, including wetlands, shall be restricted to areas and activities authorized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as shown in the Contract. Fording waters shall be allowed only as authorized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 Permit. Wetland areas outside of the permitted limits of disturbance shall not be used for storage, parking, waste disposal, access, borrow material, or any other construction support activity.

Pollutant byproducts of highway construction, such as concrete, asphalt, solids, sludges, pollutants removed in the course of treatment of wastewater, excavation or excess fill material, and material from sediment traps shall be handled, stockpiled, and disposed of in a manner that prevents entry into State waters, including wetlands. Removal of concrete waste and washout water from mixer trucks, concrete finishing tools, concrete saw, and all concrete material removed in the course of construction operations or cleaning shall be performed in a manner that prevents waste material from entering State waters and shall not leave the site as surface runoff. A minimum of ten days prior to the start of the construction activity, the Contractor shall submit in writing a Method Statement for Containing Pollutant Byproducts to the Engineer for approval.

The use of chemicals such as soil stabilizers, dust palliatives, herbicides, growth inhibitors, fertilizers, deicing salts, etc., shall be in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommended application rates, frequency, and instructions.

All materials stored on‑site shall be stored in a neat, orderly manner, in their original containers, with the original manufacturer’s label. Materials shall not be stored in a location where they may be carried into State waters at any time.

Spill prevention and containment measures conforming to Section 208 shall be used at storage, and equipment fueling and servicing areas to prevent the pollution of any State waters, including wetlands. All spills shall be cleaned up immediately after discovery, or contained until appropriate cleanup methods can be employed. Manufacturer’s recommended methods for spill cleanup shall be followed, along with proper disposal methods. When required by the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, Regulation 5 CCR 1002-61, spills shall be reported to the Engineer and CDPHE in writing.

The Contractor shall prevent construction activities from causing grass or brush fires.

The construction activities shall not impair Indian tribal rights, including, but not limited to, water rights, and treaty fishing and hunting rights.

Prior to start of work, the Contractor shall certify in writing to the Engineer that construction equipment has been cleaned prior to initial site arrival. Vehicles and equipment shall be free of soil and debris capable of transporting noxious weed seeds or invasive species onto the site. Additional equipment required for construction shall also be certified prior to being brought onto the project site.

Vehicles which have been certified by the Contractor as having been cleaned prior to arrival on site may be cleaned on site at an approved area where wash water can be properly contained. Vehicles leaving and reentering the project site shall be recertified.

At the end of each day the Contractor shall collect all trash and dispose of it in appropriate containers.

All construction site wastes shall be properly managed to prevent potential pollution of State waters. Construction waste that is considered a pollutant or contaminant shall be collected and disposed of in appropriate containers. This material may be stockpiled on the project when it is contained or protected by an appropriate control measure.

Discharges from the project area 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.

Stormwater Construction Permit.A Colorado Discharge Permit System Stormwater Construction Permit (CDPS-SCP) is not required for this project. A CDPS-SCP will be obtained from CDPHE, if any of the following activities apply:

(1) Construction sites that will disturb one acre or more; or

(2) Construction sites that are part of a [common plan of development or sale; or](#_heading=h.4d34og8)

(3) It is specified in the contract; or

Stormwater discharges that are designated by the division as needing a stormwater permit because the discharge:

* 1. Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard; or
	2. is a significant contributor of pollutants to State waters.

Dewatering, erosion control for dewatering, and disposal of water resulting from dewatering operations, including all costs for permits, will not be measured and paid for separately, but shall be included in the work.

The Contractor shall be liable for any penalty (including monetary fines) applied to the Department caused by the Contractor’s noncompliance with any water quality permit or certification. Monetary fines shall be deducted from any money due to the Contractor. If the monetary fine is in excess of all the money due to the Contractor, then the Contractor shall pay to the Department the amount of such excess.

The Contractor shall not receive additional compensation, or time extensions, for any disruption of work or loss of time caused by any actions brought against the Contractor for failure to comply with good Engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices.

If a spill occurs as a direct result of the Contractor’s actions or negligence, the cleanup of such spill shall be performed by the Contractor at the Contractor’s expense.

Areas exposed to erosion by fire resulting from the Contractor’s operations shall be stabilized in accordance with Section 208 by the Contractor, at the Contractor’s expense.