

## Appendix H: Definitions

**Abatement:** A form of enforcement where SEMSWA may step in and take necessary action to mitigate non-compliance issues. The GESC Permit Holder must incur the costs of these actions.

**Authorized Agent:** Individual or agency responsible for maintaining compliance with the GESC permit requirements.

**Burden of Proof:** The obligation resting on a party to provide sufficient evidence for their position.

**Check Dam (CD):** Small rock dam designed to withstand overtopping, that is placed in a small stream or drainage way. The purpose of the check dam is to trap sediment-laden water in the backwater zone upstream of the check and to reduce flow velocities in a channel.

**Collateral:** All standard GESC Permittees and some Low Impact Permittees are required to post collateral in the form of Irrevocable Letter of Credit from a Colorado Bank or a National Bank with a Colorado Branch, or Cash Escrow in the form of a check. If the Collateral is in the form of a Letter of Credit, then the expiration date must be for a minimum of two years. The amount of collateral is based on the cost estimate of installing and maintaining the grading, erosions, and sediment controls required on a site.

**Compensatory Action:** Failure to comply with GESC requirements may result in temporary actions to mitigate the violation(s).

**Concrete/Grout Washout Area (CWA, GWA):** Shallow excavation with a small perimeter berm to isolate concrete truck washout operations.

**Construction Activities:** Refers to 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 regular maintenance or for replacement are construction activities and are not routine maintenance. Construction activity is from initial groundbreaking to final stabilization regardless of ownership of the construction activities.

**Construction Fence (CF)/ Construction Markers (CM):** Consists of orange plastic fencing, or other approved material, attached to support posts and used to control access to the construction site and delineate limits of construction.

**Control Measure:** Refers in the GESC Manual to a measure implemented by a contractor to control construction site erosion, sediment and waste. \*Previously referred to as a Best Management Practice (BMP).

**Control Regulation 72:** The Cherry Creek Reservoir Control Regulation (5 CCR 1002-72). **Dewatering (DW):** Consists of a gravel filter provided on the suction end of a pump to reduce the pumping of sediment and a rip rap pad at the discharge end of the pump to provide erosion protection. Dewatering includes settling the discharge water in a small basin or sediment pond before releasing to receiving waters.

**Dewatering Permit:** CDPS Permit issued by the Water Quality Control Division for the discharge of construction dewatering source water to waters of the state. Construction dewatering source water means groundwater, surface water, and stormwater that have mixed with the groundwater and/ or surface water (i.e. commingled stormwater runoff) that has come into contact with Construction Activities.

**Diversion Ditch (DD):** Small earth channel used to divert and convey runoff to a sediment basin, check dam, or drainage way.

**Engineering Cost Estimate (ECE):** Applicants are required to provide an estimate associated with implementing the GESC Permit documents. The ECE provides unit cost information that is used to generate the cost estimate. The ECE is used to quantify the collateral required for a project.

**Erosion Control Blanket (ECB):** Fibrous blanket of straw, excelsior, or coconut material trenched in and staked down over prepared, seeded soil. The matting reduces both wind and water erosion.

**Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Drawings:** Illustrative portion of the GESC Plan that shows the location and extent of all grading, erosion, and sediment control BMPs as well as other associated information required by the GESC Manual.

**Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Inspector (Inspector):** A SEMSWA representative who visits construction sites to check for compliance with the GESC Permit.

**Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Manager:** On-site representative who serves as the Permittee(s) contact person with the Inspector and who is responsible for ongoing compliance with the GESC Permit.

**Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Permit:** Permit obtained from SEMSWA prior to commencement of land disturbing activities as described in the GESC Manual.

**Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Plan:** Plan submitted to SEMSWA for review and acceptance including GESC Drawings and the GESC Drawing and Report Checklist.

**Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Report:** Report required to be submitted with the GESC Plan that details all aspects of the GESC Plan such as soils, areas, and volumes, etc.

**Grout Mixing Stations (GMS):** Contained area to isolate grout and/or mixing operations. A GMS shall be provided when masonry work is performed.

**Hold Harmless Letter:** Must be submitted if applicant wishes to obtain a GESC permit before the Construction Drawings are approved. The project must have received favorable recommendation from the Planning Commission or City Council. A letter acknowledging that the applicant is proceeding at their own risk and that there may be revisions that the applicant is required to implement after construction begins.**Illicit Discharge:** Any prohibited direct or indirect non-stormwater discharge into the MS4.

**Inlet Protection (IP):** Reinforced rock berm placed in front of (but not blocking) a curb-opening inlet, or around an area inlet to reduce sediment in runoff entering the inlet.

**Insert Slope Intercept Ditch (SID):** Small earth channel with accompanying earthen berm cut in on the contour used to check stormwater surface flows from leaving a construction site and to prevent run-on of stormwater surface flows from undisturbed areas contiguous with the construction site.

**Land Disturbing Activity:** Any activity that results in a change in the existing land surface (both vegetative and non-vegetative). Land disturbing activities 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. Compaction that is associated with stabilization of structures and road construction shall also be considered a land disturbing activity.

**Larger 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 State has determined that “contiguous” means construction activities located in close proximity to each other (within ¼ mile).

**Limits of Construction:** Area shown in the GESC Plan that delineates areas in which construction activities can take place including staging, storage, and stockpiling, and land disturbing activities

**Major Modifications:** Modifications to the GESC plan involving re-engineering, or changes to the site hydrology, which may include changes to grading, drainage, design intent, beyond limits of a Control Measure, or eliminating a Control Measure. Control Measures that may meet Major Modification requirements are indicated with a “box” on the Legend in Appendix G.

**Minor Modifications:** Modifications to the GESC plan made throughout the project to address changes in site conditions that do not meet the Major Modifications definition and are generally a like for like, or more suitable Control Measure substitution.

**Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4):** State, city, town or other public entity-owned conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) designed to collect or convey stormwater.

**Notice of Violation (NOV):** A written notice provided by a GESC Inspector if a site is found to be in non-compliance with the GESC requirements. Violations must be remedied within 48 hours, or a Stop Work Order may be issued.

**Permittee(s):** Owner and Contractor that obtain a GESC Permit.

**Reinforced Rock Berm (RRB):** Linear mass of gravel enclosed in wire mesh to form a porous filter, able to withstand overtopping. The berm is heavy and stable and promotes sediment deposition on its upstream side as well as reducing flow velocities.

**Sediment Basin (SB):** An impoundment that captures sediment-laden runoff and releases it slowly, providing prolonged settling times to capture coarse and fine-grain sediment.

**Sediment Control Log (SCL):** Cylindrical bundle of excelsior, straw, or coconut designed to form a semi-porous filter, able to withstand overtopping, and promote sediment deposition on the upstream side and reducing flow velocities.

**Sediment Trap (ST):** Riprap berm with a small upstream basin that acts to trap coarse sediment particles.

**Seeding and Mulching (SM):** Consists of drill seeding disturbed areas with permanent grasses and mechanical crimping of straw mulch to provide immediate protection against raindrop and wind erosion and, as the grass cover becomes established, to provide long-term stabilization of exposed soils.

**Silt Fence (SF):** Temporary sediment barrier constructed of woven fabric stretched across supporting posts. The bottom edge of the fabric is placed in an anchor trench that is backfilled with compacted soil.

**Stabilized Staging Area (SSA):** Refers to stripping topsoil and spreading a layer of granular material in the area to be used for a trailer, parking, storage, unloading, and loading. A stabilized staging area reduces the likelihood that the vehicles most frequently entering a site are going to come in contact with soil disturbance.

**Stop Work Order:** A written notice provided by a GESC Inspector that revokes a GESC Permit as a result of a priority violation; Contractors receiving a Stop Work Order shall cease construction operations until the problem is addressed and a signed Stop Work Order Release Form is obtained.

**Stormwater:** Runoff generated from a precipitation event.

**Stormwater Construction Permit:** CDPS permit issued by the Water Quality Control Division to discharge stormwater associated with construction activities into waters of the state of Colorado.

**Street Sweeping (SS):** Consists of cleaning mud and other debris which is tracked onto impervious surface at a construction site. Street sweeping shall be used for incidental tracking and is not intended to be used as the sole BMP.

**Public Improvement Agreement (PIA):** Obligates the developer/owner to install the public facilities per the approved plans and fulfill any additional requirements specific to the site.

**Surface Roughening (SR):** Consists of creating a series of grooves or furrow on the contour in all disturbed, graded areas to trap rainfall and reduce the formation of rill and gully erosion.

**Temporary Slope Drain (TSD):** A small culvert or plastic lined channel to convey runoff down a slope or channel bank to reduce the occurrence of a rill and gully erosion.

**Temporary Stream Crossing (TSC):** A rock layer placed temporarily in a stream to allow construction equipment to cross. A stream crossing may include culverts or provide a low-water crossing, or ford.

**Variance:** A formal request made to SEMSWA by the Permittee to modify or alter existing engineering standards for a specific project

**Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC):** Pad of rock at all exit points for a site that is intended to help strip mud from tires prior to vehicles leaving the construction site.

**Waters of the State (of Colorado):** Any and all surface waters 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. This definition can include water courses that are usually dry.