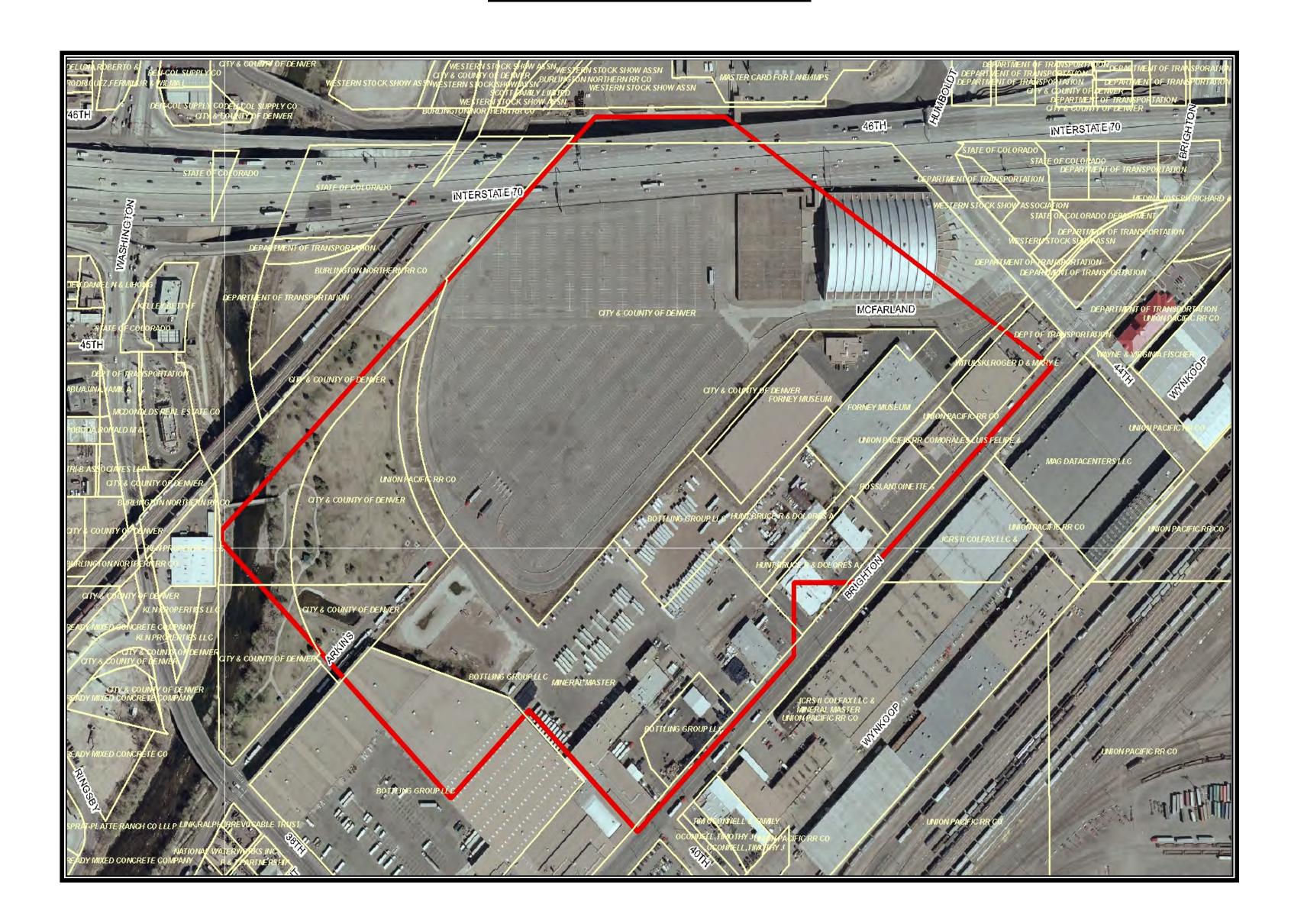
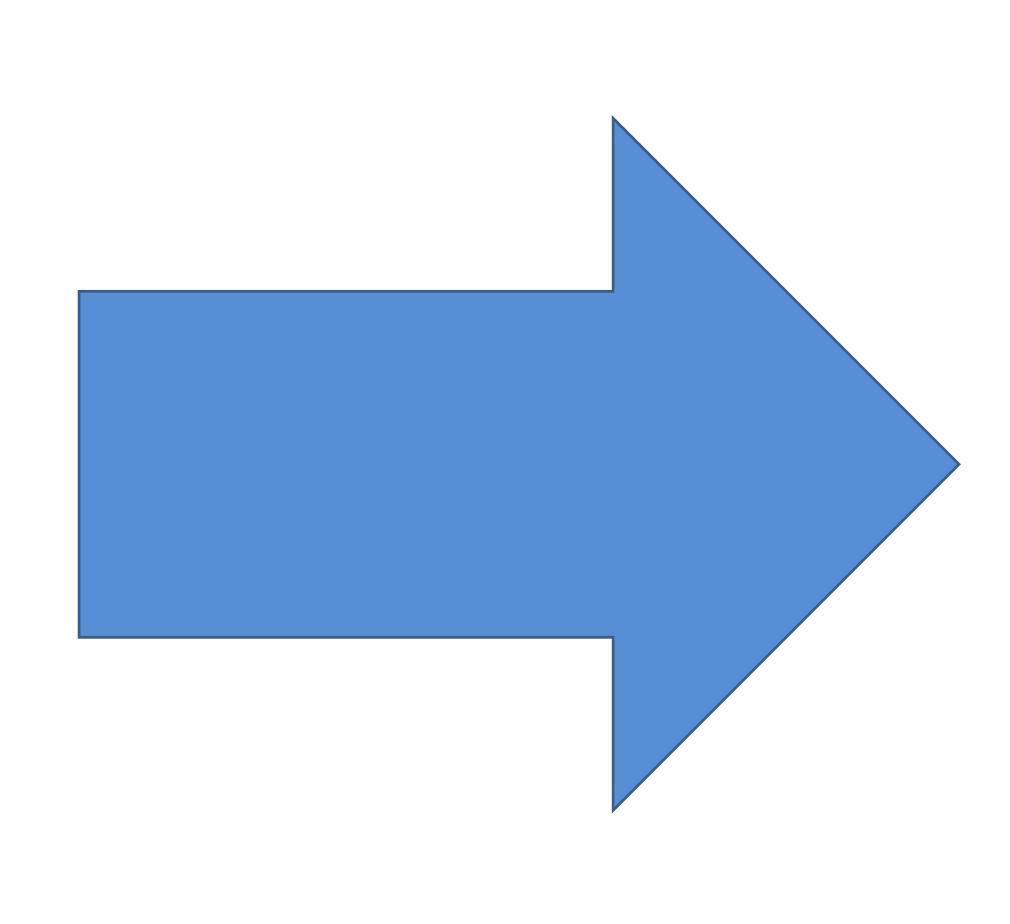
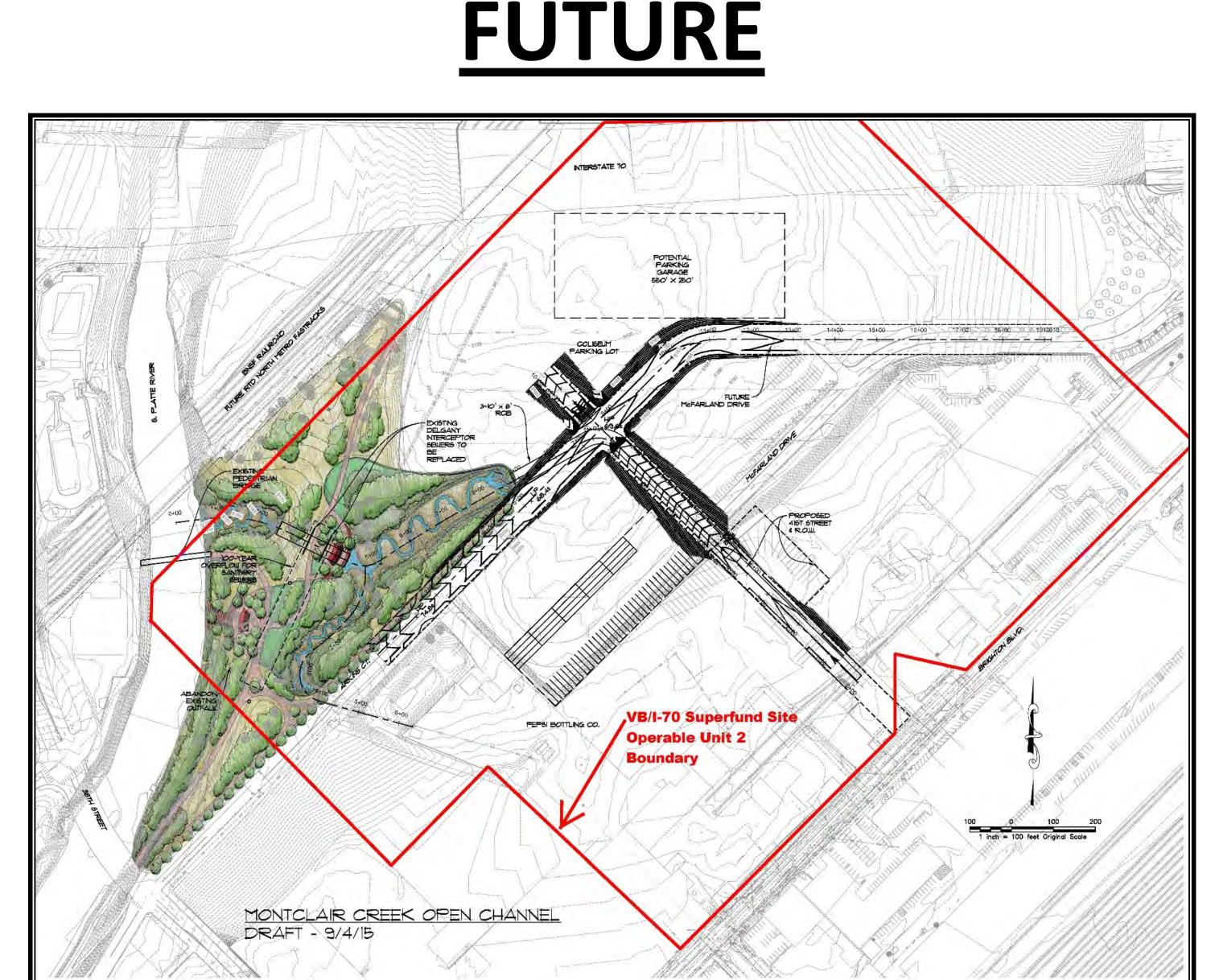


### PRESENT







### Property History

1903 (Smelter closed) > 1952 (Denver Coliseum) > 1999 (NPL listing) > 2007 (ASARCO bankruptcy) > 2010 (RI/FS) > 2015 (Open Channel Removal Action)

#### What we have now:

- Historical smelter arsenic and lead in soil and groundwater
- Historical fill area trash, methane, odors, contaminants in groundwater
- Unattractive, mostly unusable industrial site prone to flooding

#### What we are doing:

- Working with EPA/CDPHE on a removal action to:
  - Investigate site conditions
  - Create a plan to effectively remove waste
  - Engineer a Stormwater conveyance that is effective, protective, useful and aesthetically pleasing

### What we will accomplish:

- Improve the environment, provide habitat, and recreation
- Create an attractive, safe, effective stormwater conveyance by installing a protective liner
- Safely remove and dispose of waste

### For additional information contact:

NDCC – Celia Vanderloop (720 865 5458)

DEH – Lisa Farrell (720 865 5439)

EPA – Dania Zinner (303 312 7122)

CDPHE – Fonda Apostolopoulos (303 692 3411)





















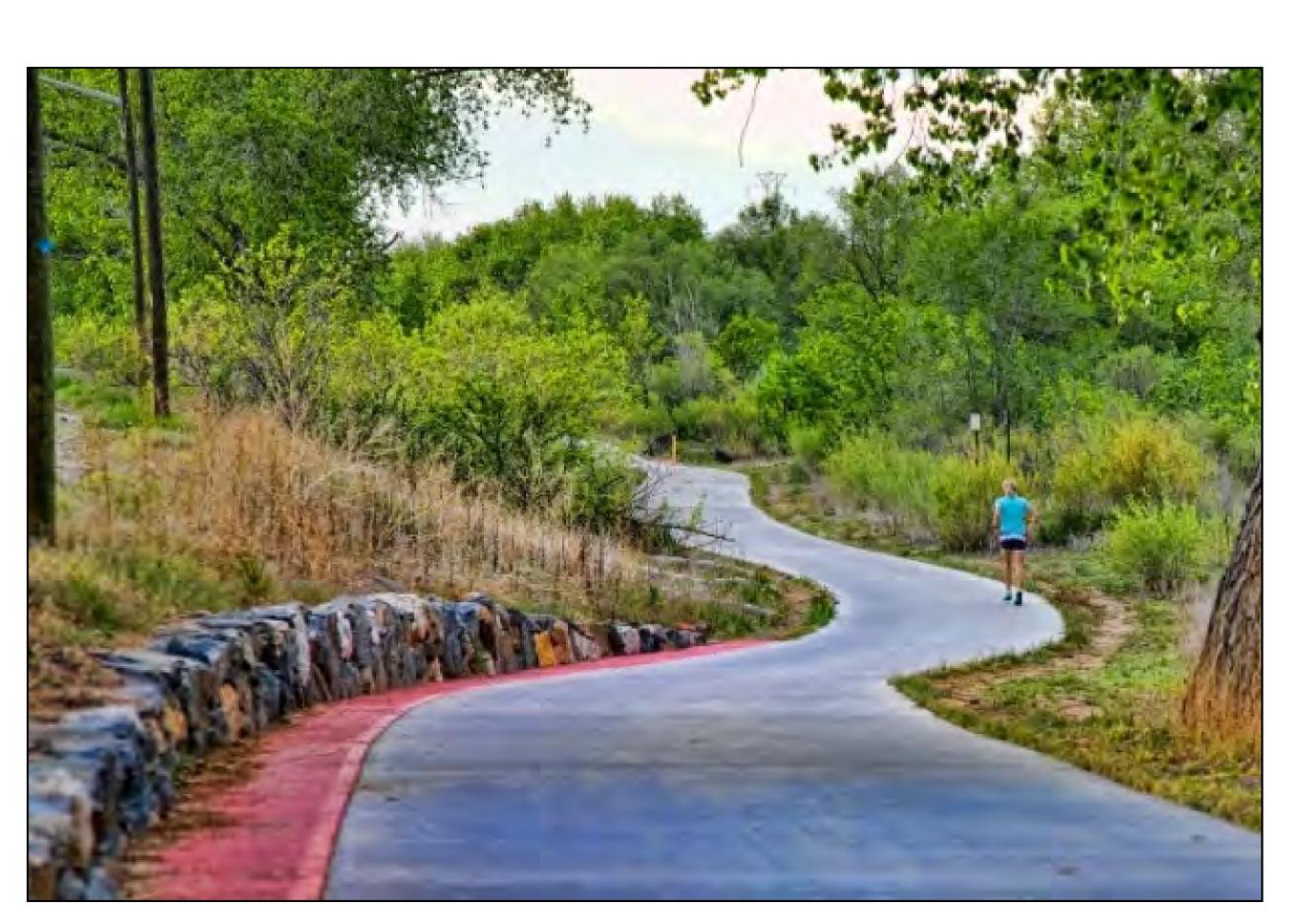


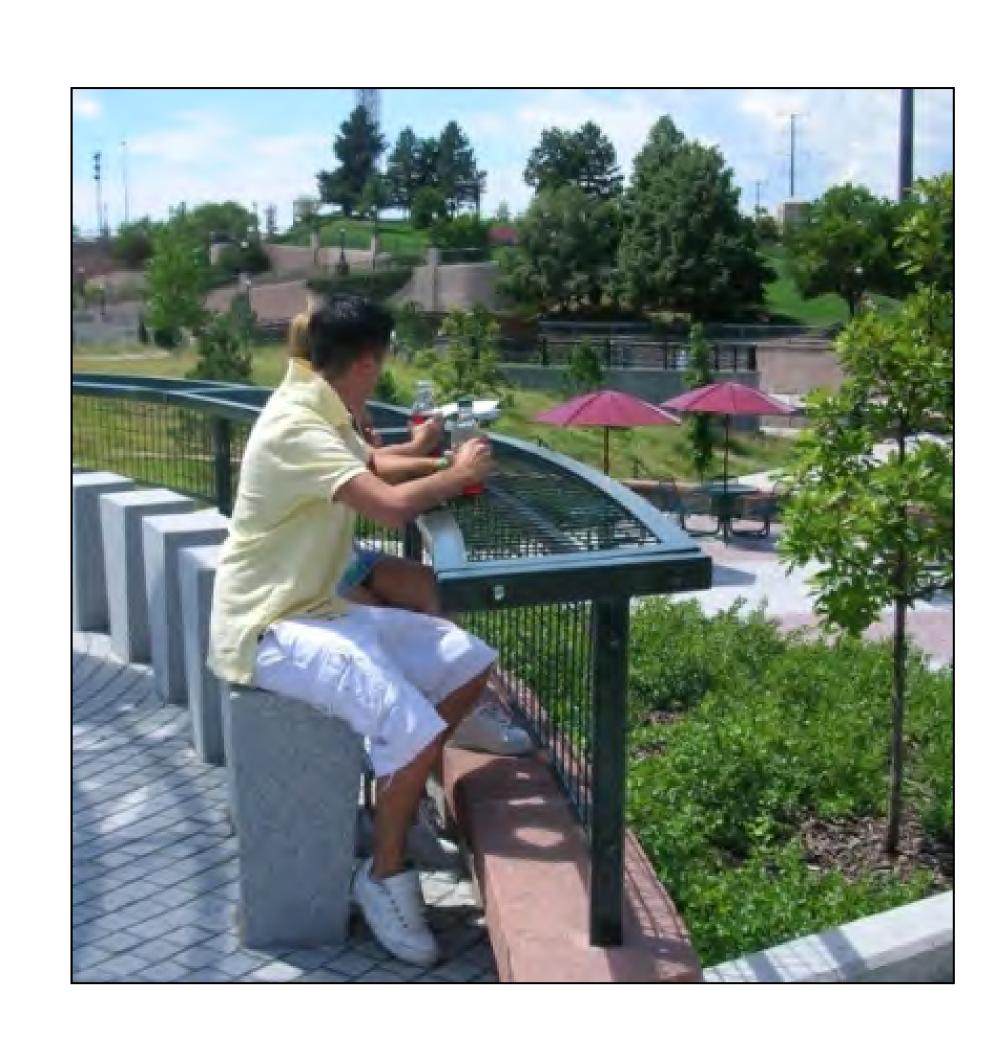
Community members have identified a desire for the future Globeville Landing Park to have a safer, more family-friendly feel, better bike and pedestrian connectivity and opportunities for programming.



# Examples of Park Amenities

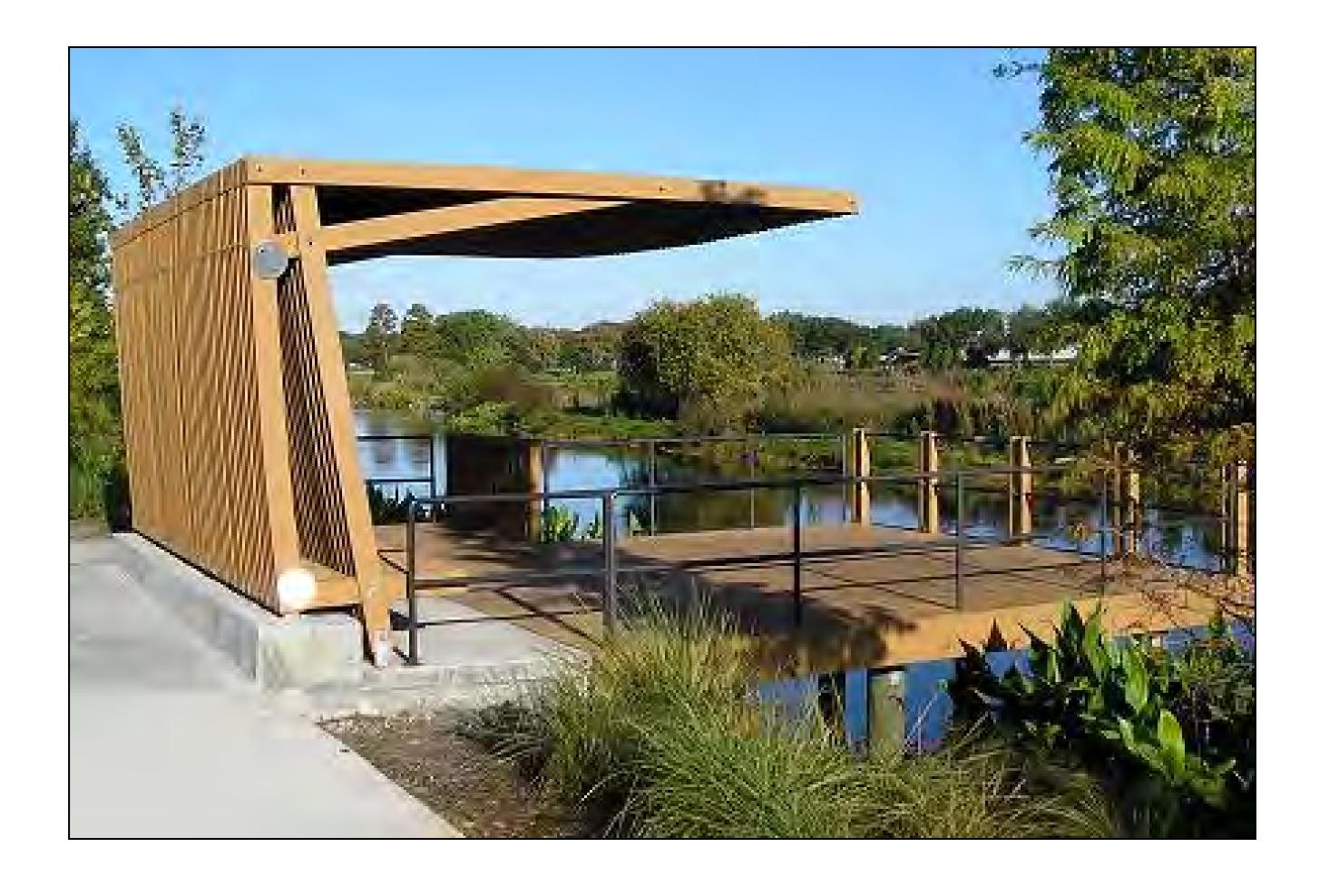














## Examples of Channels & Wetlands







Amenity		I like it!
	Bicycle paths	
	Multi-use shelters	
	Natural environment	
	Outdoor classroom	
	Pedestrian paths	
	Picnic areas	
	Waterfront access	
	Water quality	
	Other?	



### WATER QUALITY

### Stormwater in the Urban Environment | The Basics

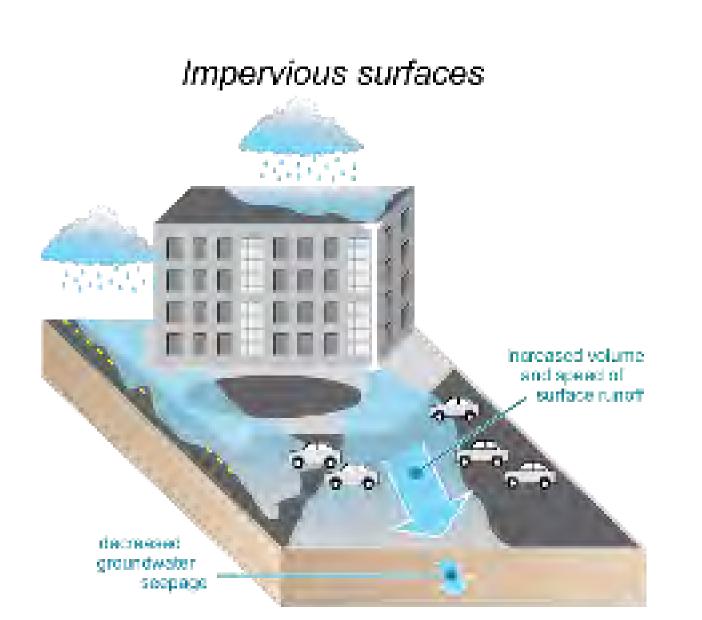
Runoff from impervious (hard) surfaces can be produced by rain & snow events or from dry weather sources such as over-irrigation.

Runoff picks up sediments, nutrients, and other pollutants

Enters storm drain network

Discharges into local waterbodies

Often without treatment



Impervious 'hard' surfaces (roofs, roads, large areas of pavement, and asphalt parking lots) increase the volume and speed of stormwater runoff. This swift surge of water erodes streambeds, reduces groundwater infiltration, and delivers many pollutants and sediment to downstream waters.

Pervious surfaces

decreased volume and spood of surface runoff runoff seesage

Pervious 'soft' surfaces (green roofs, rain gardens, grass paver parking lots, and infiltration trenches) decrease volume and speed of stormwater runoff. The slowed water seeps into the ground, recharges the water table, and filters out many pollutants and sediment before they arrive in downstream waters.

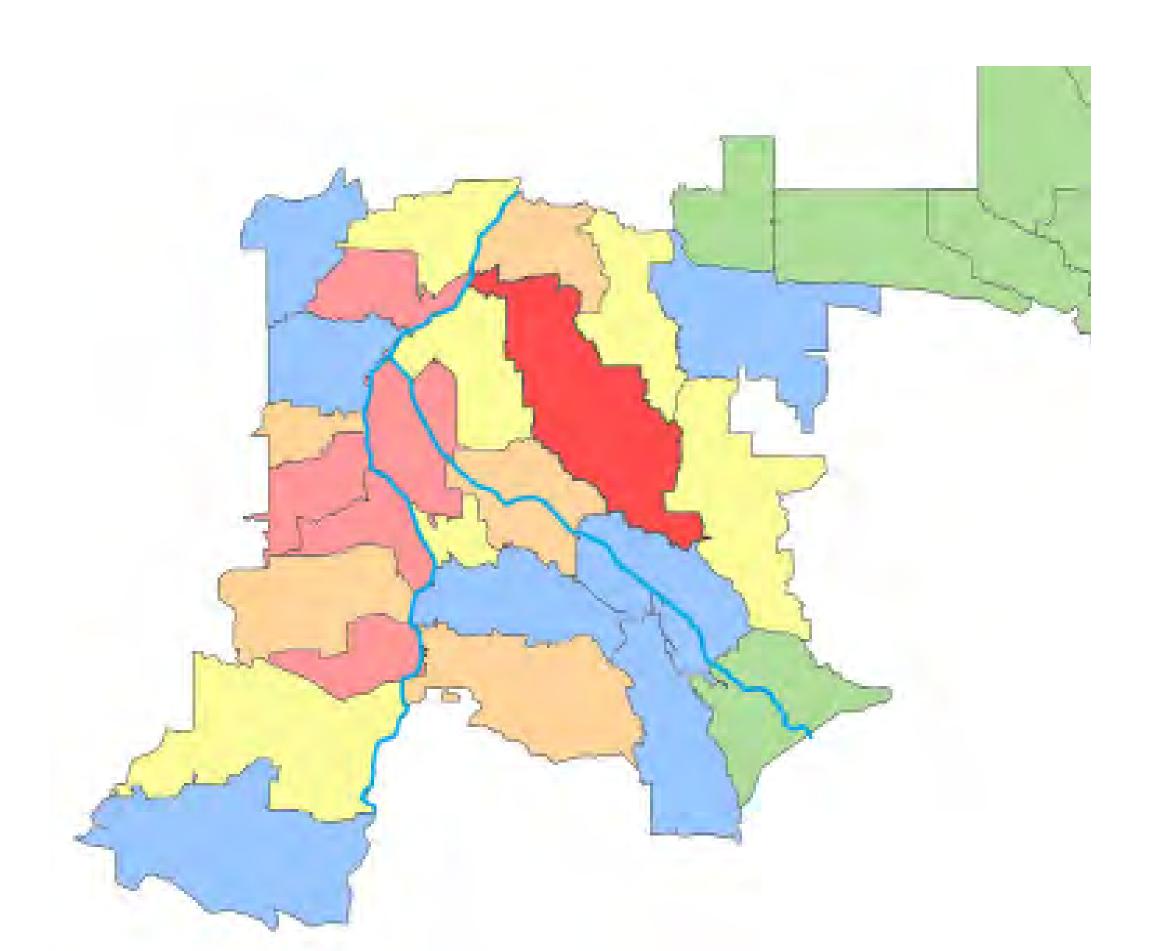
Conceptual diagram illustrating impervious and pervious surfaces. Impervious surfaces are hard and increase stormwater runoff, causing pollutant and sediment de ivery in downstream waters.

Pervious surfaces are soft and decreases tronvester runoff, which filters out pollutants and sediments before they entire in downstream waters.

Diagram courteey of the integration and Application Network (as uncesseds), University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science Checapters and Atlantic Courts. Report Fund, 20-3, Stormwater Management.

Reduced Water Country and Lincowing Water Country, Displays and excellent conflictions.

### Montclair Basin | Water Quality Priority Basin



Citywide Analysis 'WQ Scorecard'

Identify Areas Greatest Need for Improvements

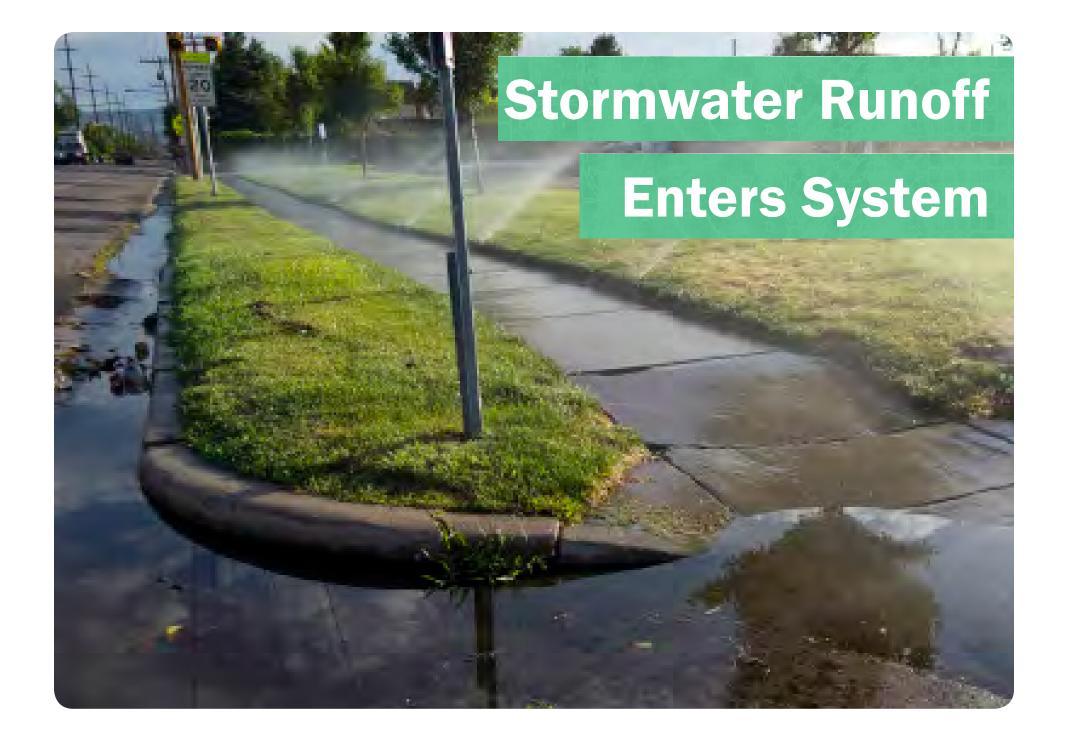
Six 'Priority Basins' including Montclair

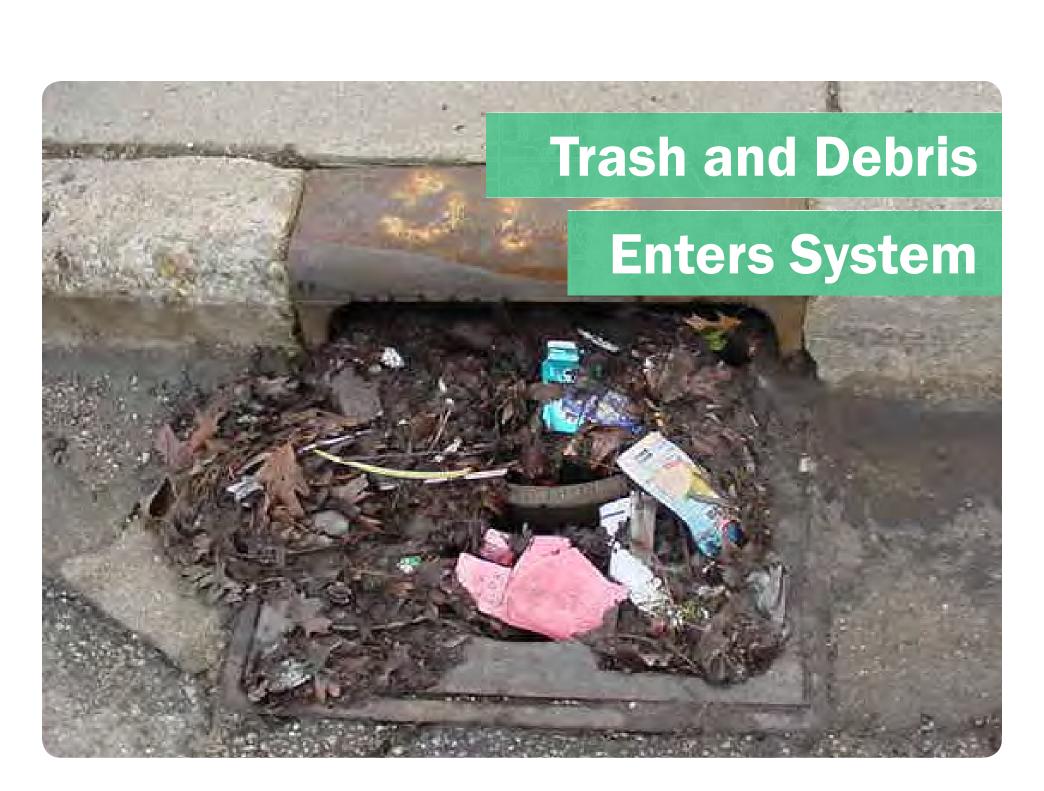
Focus resources to build green infrastructure on watershed scale

Greater impact on water quality

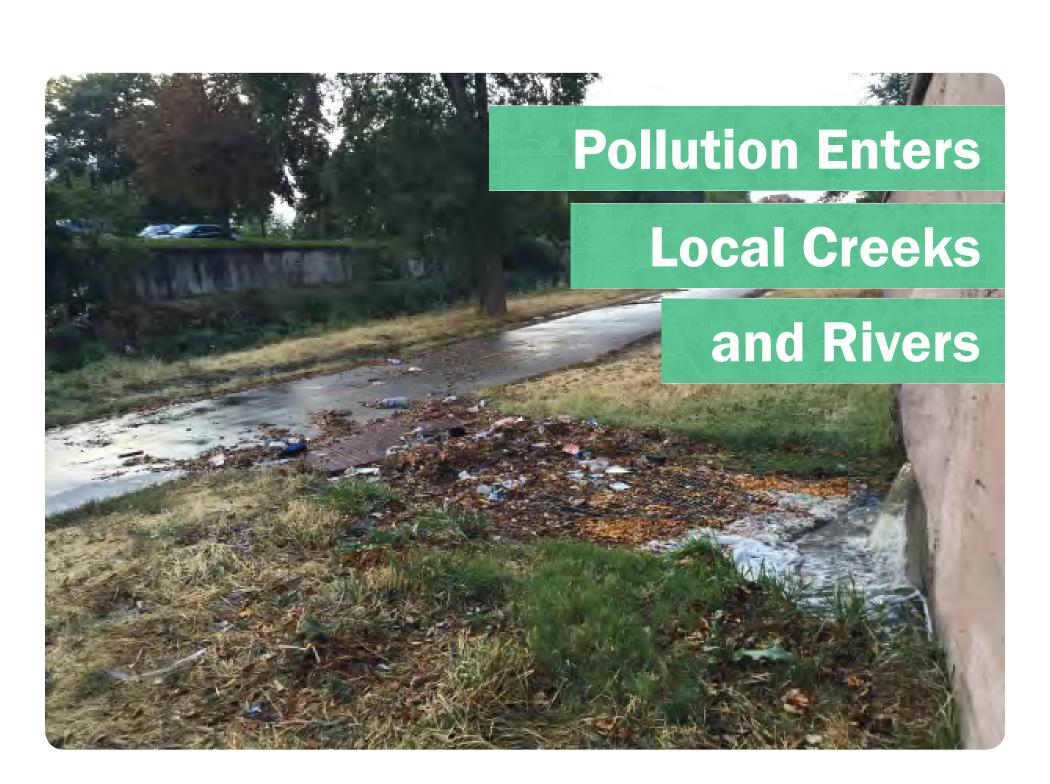
Maximum return on investments

# **Green Infrastructure | Mimics Natural Systems Treats Pollutants & Improves Water Quality**











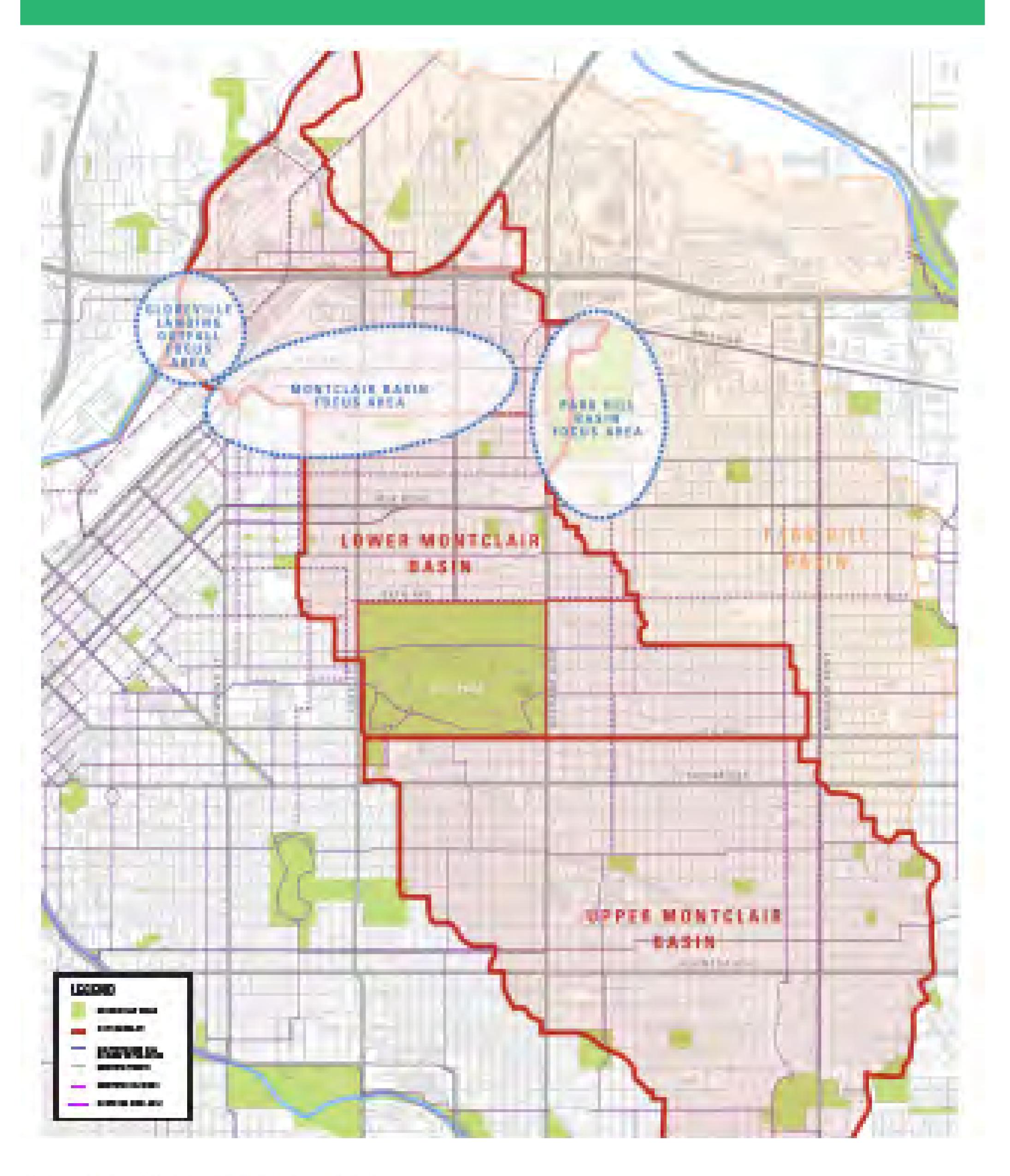




### Water Quality & Green Infrastructure Integration

### Green Infrastructure

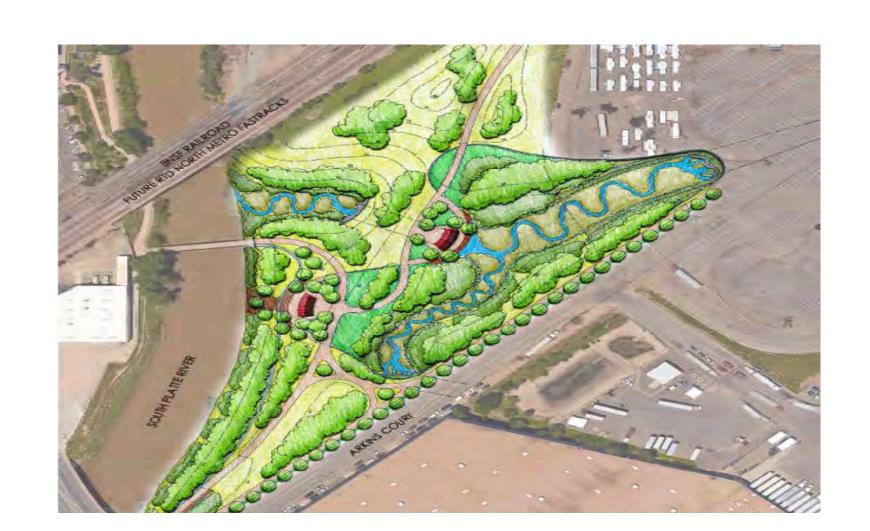
The Platte to Park Hill proposed drainage system will utilize a combination of regional & site-scale green infrastructure



### Green Infrastructure | Regional

Network of parks, drainageways, flooplains, and open spaces that mitigate the impacts of impervious surfaces and provide a number of ecological services including improved air & water quality, flood protection, climate change resilency, and heat island mitigation.













### Green Infrastructure | Site-Scale

Smaller, engineered structural controls that also mitigate the impacts of urbanization on the hydrologic cycle and include practices such as green streets, green alleys, rain gardens, and green roofs.







