CANYON CREEK DEVELOPMENT

LOCATED IN SECTION 14, TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, OF THE 6th P.M., COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

OCTOBER 2026

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL STANDARD NOTES

1. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY (EPC) STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE (LDC), THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL (ECM), THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL (DCM) VOLUME 1 AND 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING.

2. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) AND EL PASO COUNTY SHALL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) TO COORDINATE THE MEETING TIME AND PLACE WITH COUNTY STAFF. NO LAND DISTURBANCE OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BEYOND THE INSTALLATION OF THE INITIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTROL MEASURES (CCMs), AS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED GEC PLAN OR CDs WITH GEC PLANS, MAY OCCUR PRIOR TO RECEIVING A NOTICE TO PROCEED (NTP) ISSUED BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR. FAILURE TO OBTAIN A NOTICE TO PROCEED PRIOR TO BEGINNING LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES MAY RESULT IN AN IMMEDIATE STOP WORK ORDER (SWO).

3. CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE POLLUTANTS TO STORMWATER. STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM ALL DISTURBED AREAS AND SOIL STORAGE AREAS MUST UTILIZE OR FLOW TO ONE OR MORE CCM(s) TO MINIMIZE EROSION OR SEDIMENT IN THE DISCHARGE. THE CCM(s) MUST CONTAIN OR FILTER FLOWS IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE BYPASS OF FLOWS WITHOUT TREATMENT AND MUST BE APPROPRIATE FOR STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM DISTURBED AREAS AND FOR THE EXPECTED FLOW RATE, DURATION, AND FLOW CONDITIONS (e.g., SHEET OR CONCENTRATED FLOW).

4. ALL CCMs SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN EFFECTIVE OPERATION CONDITON UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. THE QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER (QSM) SHALL ASSESS THE ADEQUACY OF CCMs AT THE SITE AND IDENTIFY IF CHANGES TO THOSE CCMs ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE CCMs.

5. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.

6. MANAGEMENT OF THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) DURING CONSTRUCTION IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED QSM. THE SWMP SHALL BE LOCATED ON-SITE OR DIGITALLY ACCESSIBLE AT THE TIME DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AS WRITTED FROM THE START OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. THE QSM SHALL AMEND THE SWMP WHEN THERE IS CHANGE IN DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, OR MAINTENANCE OF THE SITE WHICH WOULD REQUIRE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW OR REVISED CCMs OR IF THE SWMP PROVES TO BE INEFFECTIVE IN CONTROLLING POLLUTANTS IN STORMWATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY OR WHEN CCMs ARE NO LONGER NECESSARY AND ARE REMOVED. THE QSM SHALL MAINTAIN A RECORD OF AMENDMENTS MADE TO THE SWMP THAT INCLUDES THE DATE AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHANGES.

7. EARTH DISTURBANCES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. ALL DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND COMPLETED SO THAT THE EXPOSED AREA OF ANY DISTURBED LAND SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME. PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF A RECEIVING WATER UNLESS SHOWN TO BE INFEASIBLE AND SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED AND APPROVED. IN ADDITION TO MAINTAINING 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION UPGRADIENT OF A RECEIVING WATER (UNLESS INFEASIBLE AND APPROVED), THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) MUST INSTALL CCMs UPGRADIENT OF THE VEGETATIVE BUFFER.

8. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MEASURES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ON DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHERE GROUND DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS PERMANENTLY CEASED OR TEMPORARILY CEASED FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS.

9. EROSION CONTROL BLANKED (ECB) OR OTHER APPROVED CONTROL MEASURE(S) SHALL BE SUED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.

10. VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL (VTC) MUST BE IMPLEMENTED TO MINIMIZE VEHICLE TRACKING OF SEDIMENT FROM DISTURBED AREAS. VTCs MUST INCLUDE A STRUCTURE CONTROL MEASURE (e.g., TRACKING PAD) AND MAY INCLUDE NON-STRUCTURAL CONTROL MEASURE (e.g., SWEEPING). MATERIAL TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.

11. ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT CONTROL MEASURE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND, THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE A STABILIZED CONVEYANCE DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT OFF SITE.

12. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER, PERMANENT CONTROL MEASURES (PCMs), OR DITCHES EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.

13. ALL PCMs SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DESIGNED IN THE APPROVED PLANS. ANY PROPOSED CHANGES THAT AFFECT THE DESIGN OR FUNCTION OF THE PCMs MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.

14. SOIL COMPACTION MUST BE MINIMIZED IN AREAS WHERE INFILTRATION PCMs WILL BE INSTALLED OR IN AREAS WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER. AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION PCMs SHALL ALSO BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. IF SOIL COMPACTION DOES OCCUR IN AREAS WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER OR IN AREAS WHERE INFILTRATION PCMs WILL BE INSTALLED, DECOMPACTION OF THE SOIL MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO PLANTING OR INSTALLATION OF PCM(s). AN INFILTRATION TEST MUST BE CONDUCTED FOR ALL INFILTRATION PCMs AND THE INFILTRATION TEST RESULTS SUBMITTED TO EL PASO CONTY PRIOR TO PRELIMINARY ACCEPTANCE (PA).

15. FINAL STABILIZATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AT ALL APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SITES. FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED WHEN ALL GROUND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES AT THE SITE HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND PERMANENT STABILIZATION METHODS ARE COMPLETE. WHEN USING VEGETATIVE COVER AS A PERMANENT STABILIZATION METHOD, THE VEGETATION SHALL BE EVENLY DISTRIBUTED PERENNIAL VEGETATION AND OF THE VARIETY AND SPECIES FOUND THE IN COUNTY-APPROVED SEED MIXES OR IN THE APPROVED GEC PLAN. VEGETATION COVERAGE SHALL BE, AT A MINIMUM, EQUAL TO 70% OF WHAT WOULD HAVE BEEN PROVIDED BY NATIVE VEGETATION IN A LOCAL, UNDISTURBED AREA OR ADEQUATE REFERENCE SITE. ALL TEMPORARY CCMs SHALL BE REMOVED UPON FINAL STABILIZATION AND PRIOR TO STORMWATER PERMIT TERMINATION.

16. STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL NOT CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR DEGRADATION OF STATE WATERS. ALL WORK AND EARTH DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES POLLUTION OF ANY ON-SITE OR OFF-SITE WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS.

17. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO OR ALLOWED TO BE DISCHARGED OFFSITE OR TO ENTER STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR CONTROL MEASURES. CONCRETE WASHOUTS SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MAY BE PRESENT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A SURFACE WATER BODY, CREEK OR STREAM.

18. DURING CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING OPERATIONS, UNCONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER MAY BE DISCHARGED ON-SITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT'S (CDPHE) LOW RISK DISCHARGE GUIDANCE POLICY FOR DISCHARGES OF UNCONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER TO LAND. IF CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING OPERATIONS ARE UNABLE TO MEET ALL CRITERIA, CONDITIONS, AND CONTROL MEASURE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LOW RISK DISCHARGE GUIDANCE POLICY, A COLORADO DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM (CDPS) GENERAL PERMIT COG080000 WILL BE REQUIRED.

19. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL WASTES FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, TREE SLASH, BUILDING MATERIAL WASTES OR UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED, DUMPED, OR DISCHARGED AT THE SITE.

20. THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DIRT, TRASH, ROCK, SEDIMENT, SOIL, AND SAND THAT MAY ACCUMULATE IN ROADS, STORM DRAINS AND OTHER DRAINAGE CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS AND STORMWATER APPURTENANCES AS A RESULT OF SITE DEVELOPMENT.

21. THE QUANTITY OF MATERIALS STORED ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE LIMITED, AS MUCH AS PRACTICAL, TO THAT QUANTITY REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE WORK IN AN ORDERLY SEQUENCE. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS.

22. MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE TEMPORARILY PLACED OR STORED IN THE STREET, ALLEY, OR OTHER PUBLIC WAY UNLESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN APPROVED TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN. APPROPRIATE CMs SHALL BE UTILIZED BASED ON SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES.

23. BULK STORAGE (i.e., INDIVIDUAL CONTAINERS OF 55 GALLONS OR GREATER) OF ALLOWED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR OTHER ALLOWED LIQUID CHEMICALS SHALL REQUIRE ADEQUATE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PROTECTION, OR EQUIVALENT PROTECTION, TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS ONSITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR OTHER FACILITIES.

24. NO CHEMICAL(S) HAVING THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER ARE TO BE STORED OR USED ON-SITE UNLESS PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S) IS GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR. IN GRANTING APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S), SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED.

25. ON AREAS OF EXPOSED SOIL, MINIMIZE DUST THROUGH THE APPROPRIATE APPLICATION OF WATER OR OTHER DUST SUPPRESSION TECHNIQUES. WATER APPLICATION MUST BE CONDUCTED IN A MANNER TO PREVENT DISCHARGE OFFSITE UNLESS AUTHORIZED BY A CDPS OR NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT.

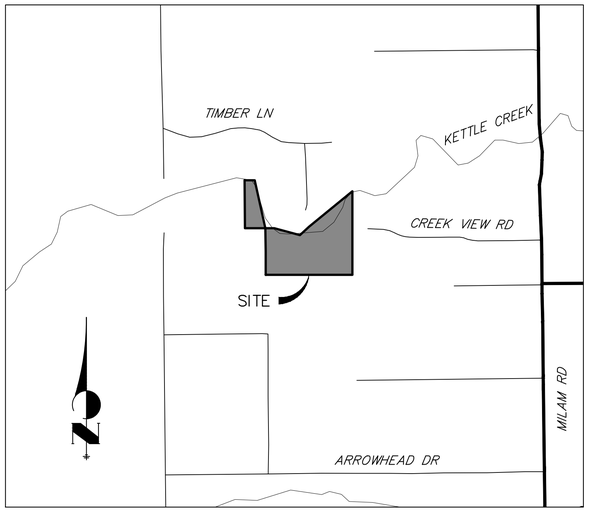
26. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.

27. FOR SITES WHERE A SOIL REPORT IS REQUIRED, THE APPROVED SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.

28. PERMIT HOLDER(S) AND THEIR AGENTS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE "COLORADO WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT" (TITLE 25, ARTICLE 8, CRS), AND THE "CLEAN WATER ACT" (33 USC 1344), IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2, AND THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL. ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, OR COUNTY AGENCIES, THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY.

29. AT LEAST TEN (10) DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB ONE (1) ACRE OR MORE OR LESS THAN 1 ACRE AND PART OF A LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT OR SALE THAT WOULD DISTURB 1 OR MORE ACRES, THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) SHALL SUBMIT A PERMIT APPLICATION FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE (COR400000 PERMIT) TO THE CDPHE WATER QUALITY DIVISION. THE APPLICATION CONTAINS CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), OF WHICH THIS GEC PLAN MAY BE A PART. FOR INFORMATION OR APPLICATION MATERIALS CONTACT:

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION
WQCD - PERMITS
4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH
DENVER, CO 80246-1530
ATTN: PERMITS UNIT



1000 500 0 1000 2000

ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 1000'

BASIS OF BEARINGS

THE WEST LINE OF THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 2, TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M. BEING MONUMENTED BY A 3-1/4" ALUMINUM CAP STAMPED "LS 9132" AT THE SOUTH ¼ CORNER AND A 2-1/2" ALUMINUM CAP STAMPED "LS 9132" AT THE CENTER ¼ CORNER, SAID LINE BEARING N00°11'44"W AS SHOWN ON THE PLAT OF CATHEDRAL PINES SUBDIVISION FILING NO. 1 RECORDED UNDER RECEPTION NO. 205001738 IN THE RECORDERS OF THE EL PASO COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER.

BENCHMARKS

1. SITE VERTICAL DATUM NGVD88 FROM PLANS BY LEIGH-WHITEHEAD ELEVATION 7436.65
NO. 4 REBAR 23' NORTH AND 20' EAST OF THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 2, TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST OF THE SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, EL PASO COUNTY COLORADO, SAID SECTION CORNER BEING A 3-1/4" ALUMINUM SURVEYORS CAP STAMPED "PLS 9132" BEING APPROPRIATELY MARKED

2. 1" IRON PIPE AT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SITE BEING 367'+/- NORTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF PEREGRINE WAY AND WINSLOW DRIVE AND 30' WESTERLY OF THE CENTERLINE OF WINSLOW DRIVE
ELEVATION = 7347.65

3. THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF AN AREA INLET BEING EASTERLY OF WINSLOW DRIVE AND BEING 900' +/- NORTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF PEREGRINE WAY AND WINSLOW DRIVE
ELEVATION = 7347.47

AGENCIES

OWNER/DEVELOPER:	VILLAGREE LUXURY HOMES 11550 PARALLAX HEIGHTS COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908 GREGG CAWLFIELD	FIRE DISTRICT:	BLACK FOREST FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT 11445 TEACHOUT ROAD COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908 CHIEF BRYAN JACK (719) 495-4300
CIVIL ENGINEER:	JR ENGINEERING, LLC 5475 TECH CENTER DRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80919 BRYAN LAW P.E. (303) 267-6254	GAS DEPARTMENT:	BLACK HILLS ENERGY 7080 ALEGRE STREET FOUNTAIN, CO 80817 (719) 393-6625
COUNTY ENGINEERING:	EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 2880 INTERNATIONAL CIRCLE, SUITE 110 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80910 CHARLENE DURHAM, P.E. (719) 520-7951	ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT:	MOUNTAIN VIEW ELECTRIC 11140 E. WOODMEN ROAD FALCON, CO 80831 (719) 495-2283
		COMMUNICATIONS:	U.S. WEST COMMUNICATIONS (LOCATORS) (800) 922-1987
TRAFFIC ENGINEERING:	EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 3275 AKERS DRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80922 JOSHUA PALMER, P.E. (719) 520-6460		

STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY CONSTRUCTION PLANS

1. ALL DRAINAGE AND ROADWAY CONSTRUCTION SHALL MEET THE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/EL PASO COUNTY DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUMES 1 AND 2, AND THE EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL.

2. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NOTIFICATION AND FIELD NOTIFICATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES, WHETHER SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR NOT, BEFORE BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. CALL 811 TO CONTACT THE UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO (UNCC).

3. CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP A COPY OF THESE APPROVED PLANS, THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN, THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), THE SOIL AND GEOTECHNICAL REPORT, AND THE APPROPRIATE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS AT THE JOB SITE AT ALL TIMES, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:
   3.1. EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL (ECM)
   3.2. CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/ EL PASO COUNTY DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUMES 1 AND 2
   3.3. COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CDOT) STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION
   3.4. CDOT M&S STANDARDS

4. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSIONS OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVLOPMENT CODE, THE EINGEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, AND THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING. ANY MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY TO MEET CRITERIA AFTER-THE-FACT WILL BE ENTIRELY THE DEVELOPER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO RECTIFY.

5. IT IS THE DESIGN ENGINEER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ACCURATELY SHOW EXISTING CONDITIONS, BOTH ONSITE AND OFFSITE, ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS. ANY MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY DUE TO CONFLICTS, OMISSIONS, OR CHANGED CONDITIONS WILL BE ENTIRELY THE DEVELOPER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO RECTIFY.

6. CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INSPECTIONS, PRIOR TO STARTING CONSTRUCTION.

7. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES TO OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO EL PASO COUNTY EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP), REGIONAL BUILDING FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS-ISSUED 401 AND/OR 404 PERMITS, AND COUNTY AND STATE FUGITIVE DUST PERMITS.

8. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT DEVIATE FROM THE PLANS WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE DESIGN ENGINEER AND PCD. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE DESIGN ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY UPON DISCOVERY OF ANY ERRORS OR INCONSISTENCIES.

9. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE GEOTECHNICAL TESTING PER ECM STANDARDS. PAVEMENT DESIGN SHALL BE APPROVED BY EL PASO COUNTY PCD PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF CURB AND GUTTER AND PAVEMENT.

10. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.

11. SIGHT VISIBILITY TRIANGLES ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE PLANS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT ALL INTERSECTIONS. OBSTRUCTIONS GREATER THAN 18 INCHES ABOVE FLOWLINE ARE NOT ALLOWED IN SIGHT TRIANGLES.

12. SIGNING AND STRIPING SHALL COMPLY WITH EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND MUTCD CRITERIA.

13. CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ANY PERMITS REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, INCLUDING WORK WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND SPECIAL TRANSPORT PERMITS.

14. THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL REMAIN WITHIN THE PROPERTY LINE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THE OWENER/DEVELOPER SHALL OBTAIN WRITTEN PERMISSION AND EASEMENTS, WHERE REQUIRED, FROM ADJOINING PROPERTY OWNER(S) PRIOR TO ANY OFF-SITE DISTURBANCE, GRADING, OR CONSTRUCTION.

THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING ABOVE GROUND AND UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ARE SHOWN IN AN APPROXIMATE WAY ONLY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES BEFORE COMMENCING WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL DAMAGES WHICH MIGHT BE CAUSED BY HIS FAILURE TO EXACTLY LOCATE AND PRESERVE ANY AND ALL ABOVE GROUND AND UNDERGROUND UTILITIES.

SHEET INDEX

1 : COVER SHEET
2 : LEGEND
3 : GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN
4 : WALL PROFILES
5-8 : DETAILS

TOTAL SHEETS: 8

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

EL PASO COUNTY STATEMENT

COUNTY PLAN REVIEW IS PROVIDED ONLY FOR GENERAL CONFORMANCE WITH COUNTY DESIGN CRITERIA. THE COUNTY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY AND ADEQUACY OF THE DESIGN, DIMENSIONS, AND/OR ELEVATIONS WHICH SHALL BE CONFIRMED AT THE JOB SITE. THE COUNTY THROUGH THE APPROVAL OF THIS DOCUMENT ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETENESS AND/OR ACCURACY OF THIS DOCUMENT.

FILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EL PASO COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUMES 1 AND 2, AND ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL AS AMENDED.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ECM SECTION 1.12, THESE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS WILL BE VALID FOR CONSTRUCTION FOR A PERIOD OF 2 YEARS FROM THE DATE SIGNED BY THE EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEER. IF CONSTRUCTION HAS NOT STARTED WITHIN THOSE 2 YEARS, THE PLANS WILL NEED TO BE RESUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL, INCLUDING PAYMENT OF REVIEW FEES AT THE PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORS DISCRETION.

JOSHUA J. PALMER, P.E. — DATE

COUNTY ENGINEER/ECM ADMINISTRATOR

OWNER/DEVELOPER STATEMENT

I, THE OWNER/DEVELOPER HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

GREGG CAWLFIELD — 10/19/2026 DATE

VILLAGREE LUXURY HOMES
11550 PARALLAX HEIGHTS
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN WAS PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION AND IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. SAID PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE COUNTY FOR GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS. I ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY LIABILITY CAUSED BY ANY NEGLIGENT ACTS, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ON MY PART IN PREPARING THIS PLANS.

COLORADO REGISTERED BRYAN T. LAW 25043 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

BRYAN T. LAW, P.E. — 10/16/26 DATE
COLORADO P.E. 25043
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC

PREPARED FOR
VILLAGREE LUXURY HOMES
11550 PARALLAX HEIGHTS
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908
GREGG CAWLFIELD
(719) 413-6900

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE 1"=1000' | V-SCALE N/A | DATE 10/16/26 | DESIGNED BY PAL | DRAWN BY PAL | CHECKED BY

CANYON CREEK DEVELOPMENT

COVER SHEET

SHEET 1 OF 8

JOB NO. 25322.00

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LAYER LINETYPE LEGEND

	EXISTING	PROPOSED
PHASE LINE		
MATCH LINE		
SECTION LINE		
BOUNDARY LINE		
PROPERTY LINE		
EASEMENT LINE		
RIGHT OF WAY		
R.O.W. A LINE	A	A
CENTERLINE		
CITY LIMITS		
WIRE FENCE		
CHAIN LINK FENCE		
WOOD FENCE		
MASONRY FENCE		
GUARDRAIL		
CONC. BARRIER		
CABLE TV	TV	TV
ELECTRIC	E	E
FIBER OPTIC	FO	FO
GAS MAIN	G	G
IRRIGATION MAIN	IRR	IRR
OIL/PETRO. MAIN	O	O
OVERHEAD UTILITY	OHU	OHU
SANITARY SEWER	S	S
STORM DRAIN		
TELEPHONE	T	T
WATER MAIN	W	W
RAW WATER LINE	RWL	RWL
SWALE/WATERWAY FLOWLINE		
DIVERSION DITCH		
DIVERSION CHANNEL		
MAJOR DRAINAGE BASIN		
MINOR DRAINAGE BASIN		
TOP OF SLOPE		
TOE OF SLOPE		
EDGE OF WATER		
INDEX CONTOUR	6100	6100
INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR		
DEPRESSION CONT. (INDEX)	6100	6100
DEPRESSION CONT. (INTER)		
TOP OF CUTS		
TOE OF FILLS		
CUT AND FILL LINE		C/F
SILT FENCE	SF	SF
100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN	100YR	100YR
500 YEAR FLOODPLAIN	500YR	500YR
FLOODWAY	FLDWY	FLDWY
BASE FLOOD ELEVATION		
EDGE OF WETLANDS		
STONE WALL		

LANDSCAPE LEGEND

	EXISTING	PROPOSED
TREE – CONIFEROUS		
TREE – DECIDUOUS		
SHRUB/BUSH		
SHRUBS AND BUSHES		
IRRIGATION BOX		
IRRIGATION SPRINKLER		
IRRIGATION VALVE		
BOLLARD		
FLAGPOLE	FP	

UTILITIES LEGEND

	EXISTING	PROPOSED
STORM SEWER		
MANHOLE		
STORM INLET		
AREA INLET – SQUARE		
AREA INLET – ROUND		
FLARED END SECTION		
RIPRAP		
SANITARY SEWER		
LINE MARKER	Mkr San	
SERVICE MARKER		
CLEAN–OUT		
MANHOLE W/ DIRECTIONAL FLOW ARROW		
WATER LINE		
LINE MARKER	Mkr W	
SERVICE MARKER		
FIRE HYDRANT		
FIRE CONNECTION		
MANHOLE		
BEND		
BLOW–OFF VALVE		
WELL	WELL	WELL
METER		
VALVE		
REDUCER		
THRUST BLOCK		
CROSS		
PLUG W/ THRUST BLOCK		
TEE		
REVERSE ANCHOR		
ANODE		
AIR & VACUUM VALVE ASSEMBLY		
TRANSMISSION BLOW–OFF ASSEMBLY		
GAS LINE		
MARKER	Mkr G	
SERVICE MARKER		
METER		
VALVE		
PLUG		
TEE		
DRY UTILITIES		
CABLE TV MARKER	Mkr TV	
CABLE TELEVISION PEDESTAL		
ELECTRIC MARKER	Mkr E	
ELECTRIC SERVICE MARKER		
ELECTRICAL PEDESTAL		
ELECTRICAL METER		
ELECTRICAL MANHOLE		
FIBER–OPTIC MARKER	Mkr FO	
IRRIGATION PEDESTAL		
TELEPHONE MARKER	Mkr T	
TELEPHONE PEDESTAL		
TELEPHONE MANHOLE		
UTILITY POLE		
GUY ANCHOR		
GUY POLE		
MISC. UTILITIES		
VENT PIPE	VP	VP
TEST HOLE DESIGNATOR	TH# FIRM / AGENCY	

MONUMENTATION LEGEND

ALUMINUM CAP – FOUND	AC
BRASS CAP – FOUND	BC
BENCHMARK – FOUND	
CROSS – FOUND	
MONUMENT – SET	
MONUMENT – FOUND (DEFAULT)	
MONUMENT – FOUND (ALTERNATE 1)	
MONUMENT – FOUND (ALTERNATE 2)	
MONUMENT – FOUND (ALTERNATE 3)	
MONUMENT – FOUND (ALTERNATE 4)	
MONUMENT – FOUND (ALTERNATE 5)	
MONUMENT – FOUND (ALTERNATE 6)	
MONUMENT – FOUND (ALTERNATE 7)	
NAIL & WASHER – FOUND	NAIL & WASHER
PANEL – FOUND	
PK NAIL – FOUND	PK NAIL
ROW MONUMENT – FOUND	
ROW MARKER – FOUND	
SECTION CORNER – FOUND	
SECTION CORNER – SET	
QUARTER–SECTION CORNER – FOUND	
QUARTER–SECTION CORNER – SET	
SECTION CENTER – FOUND	
SECTION CENTER – FOUND	
CONTROL/TRAVERSE POINT – SET	

ABBREVIATIONS

AC	ACRE
AD	ALGEBRAIC DIFFERENCE
AH	AHEAD
ARCH	ARCHITECT
ASCE	AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS
ASSY	ASSEMBLY
AVE	AVENUE
BB	BOX BASE
BK	BACK
BNDY	BOUNDARY
BOP	BOTTOM OF PIPE
BOV	BLOW OFF VALVE
BFV	BUTTERFLY VALVE
BLVD	BOULEVARD
BW	BOTTOM OF WALL
C&G	CURB & GUTTER
CATV	CABLE TELEVISION
CB	CATCH BASIN
CBC	CONCRETE BOX CULVERT
CDOT	COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
CDS	CUL–DE–SAC
CF	CUBIC FOOT
CFS	CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
CIP	COMPLETE IN PLACE
CL	CENTER LINE
CLOMR	CONDITIONAL LETTER OF MAP REVISION
CLR	CLEAR
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
CO	CLEAN OUT
COCS	CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS
CONC	CONCRETE
CR	CIRCLE
CSP	CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE
CSU	COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES
CT	COURT
CTRB	CONCRETE THRUST REDUCER BLOCK
CY	CUBIC YARD
DBPS	DRAINAGE BASIN PLANNING STUDY
DE	DRAINAGE EASEMENT
DIA	DIAMETER
DIP	DUCTILE IRON PIPE
DR	DRIVE
DRC	DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE
DU	DWELLING UNITS
DY	DAY
E	EAST
EA	EACH
EGL	ENERGY GRADE LINE
EL	ELEVATION
ELEC	ELECTRIC
EOA	EDGE OF ASPHALT
EPC	EL PASO COUNTY
ERCP	ELLIPTICAL RCP
ESMT	EASEMENT
EST	ESTIMATE
EX	EXISTING
FDP	FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FDR	FINAL DRAINAGE REPORT
FES	FLARED END SECTION
FF	FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION
FG	FINISHED GRADE
FH	FIRE HYDRANT
FL	FLOWLINE
FIL	FILING
FO	FIBER OPTIC CABLE
GB	GRADE BREAK
GE	GAS EASEMENT
GIS	GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
GL	GAS LINE
GPS	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM
GV	GATE VALVE
HBP	HOT BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT
HC	HANDICAP
HDC	HIGH DEFLECTION COUPLING
HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE
HGL	HYDRAULIC GRADE LINE
HMA	HOT MIX ASPHALT
HOA	HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION
HP	HIGH POINT
HR	HOUR
I	INLET
IE	IRRIGATION EASEMENT
INT	INTERSECTION
INV	INVERT
IRR	IRRIGATION
KB	KICK (THRUST) BLOCK
LB	POUND
LE	LANDSCAPE EASEMENT
LF	LINEAR FOOT
LN	LANE
LOMR	LETTER OF MAP REVISION
LP	LOW POINT
LS	LUMP SUM
LT	LEFT
MAX	MAXIMUM
M/D	MOISTURE DENSITY
MDDP	MASTER DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE PLAN
MH	MANHOLE
MIN	MINIMUM
MS	MOUNTABLE SIDEWALK
N	NORTH
NRCP	NON–REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
ODP	OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
OHE	OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
OHU	OVERHEAD UTILITY
PC	POINT OF CURVATURE
PCC	POINT OF COMPOUND CURVATURE
PCR	POINT OF CURB RETURN
PDP	PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
PE	PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PI	POINT OF INTERSECTION
PKWY	PARKWAY
PL	PROPERTY LINE
PR	PROPOSED
PRC	POINT OF REVERSE CURVATURE
PT	POINT OF TANGENCY
PV	PLUG VALVE
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
R	RADIUS
RCBC	REINFORCED CONCRETE BOX CULVERT
RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
RD	ROAD
ROW	RIGHT OF WAY
RT	RIGHT
S	SOUTH
STE	STEEL
SAN	SANITARY SEWER
SF	SQUARE FOOT
ST	STREET
STA	STATION
STM	STORM SEWER
SY	SQUARE YARD
SY–IN	SQUARE YARD INCH
TB	THRUST BLOCK
TBC	TOP BACK OF CURB
TBW	TOP BACK OF WALK
TEL	TELEPHONE
TN	TON
TOA	TOP OF ASPHALT
TOB	TOP OF BOX
TOC	TOP OF CURB OR CONCRETE
TOF	TOP OF FOUNDATION
TOP	TOP OF PIPE
TW	TOP OF WALL
TYP	TYPICAL
UDFCD	URBAN DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
UE	UTILITY EASEMENT
U&DE	UTILITY & DRAINAGE EASEMENT
UGE	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC
VCP	VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE
VPC	VERTICAL POINT OF CURVATURE
VPI	VERTICAL POINT OF INTERSECTION
VPT	VERTICAL POINT OF TANGENCY
VTC	VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
W	WEST
WL	WATER LINE
WM	WATER MAIN
WRD	WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
WS	WATER SURFACE
WSE	WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
WTR	WATER
YR	YEAR

LEGEND

LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/ DISTURBANCE	LOC
CUT/FILL BOUNDARY	C/F
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	VTC
PERMENANT SEEDING & MULCHING	PS MU
INLET/OUTLET PROTECTION	IP OP
SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG	SCL
ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL	RCS
EXISTING DRAINAGE ARROW	
PROPOSED DRAINAGE ARROW	

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PREPARED FOR
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J·R ENGINEERING
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Fort Collins 970–491–9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

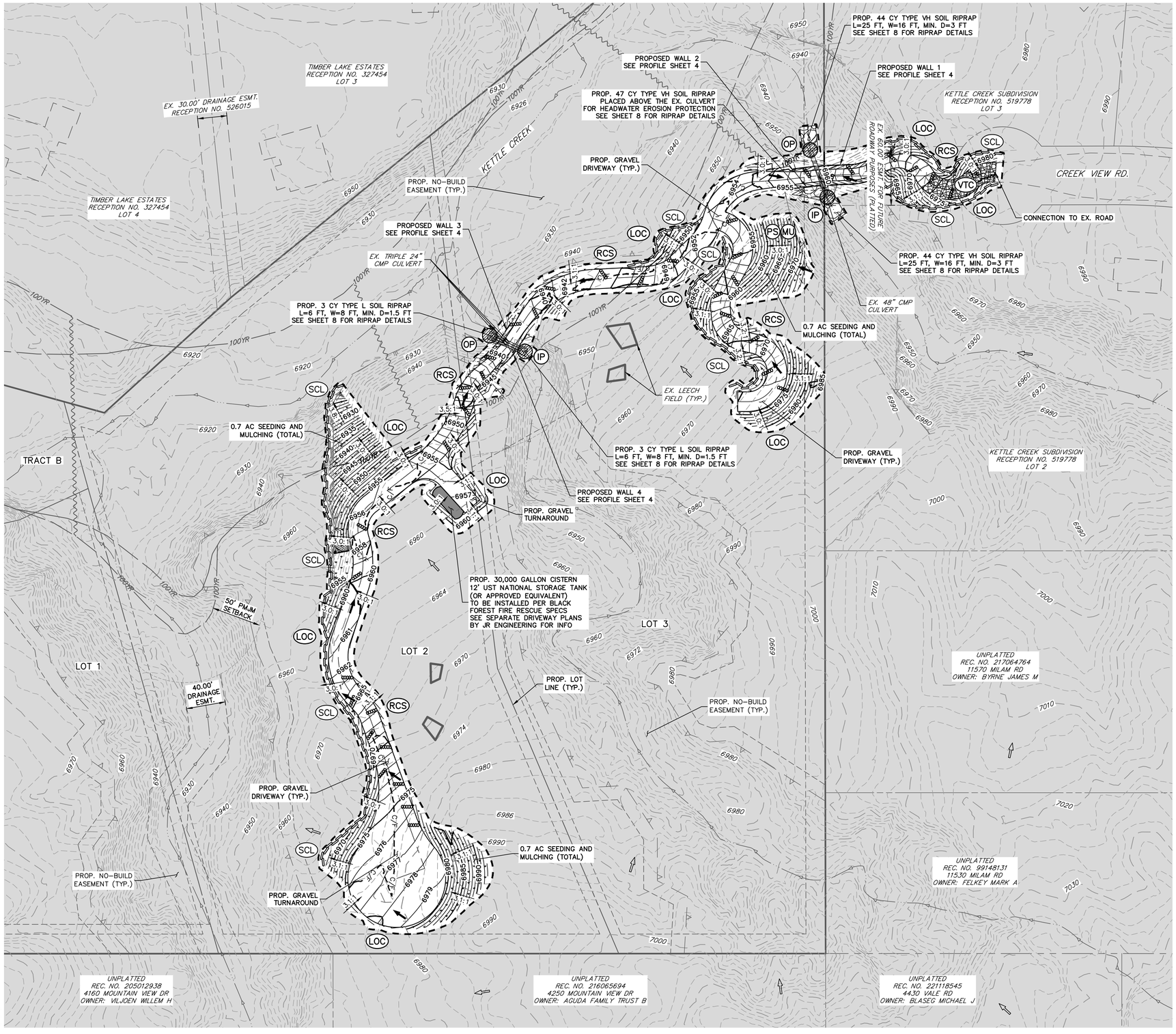
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V–SCALE	N/A
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DESIGNED BY	PAL
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CHECKED BY	

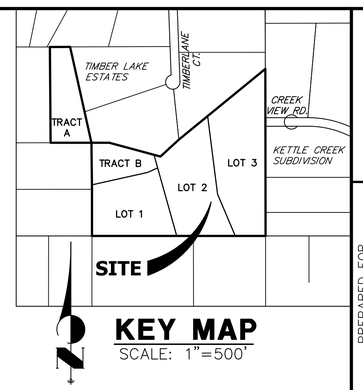
CANYON CREEK DEVELOPMENT

LEGEND

SHEET 2 OF 8

JOB NO. 25322.00





KEY MAP
SCALE: 1"=500'

LEGEND

- LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/ DISTURBANCE — LOC
- CUT/FILL BOUNDARY — C/F
- VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL — VTC
- PERMENANT SEEDING & MULCHING — PS / MU
- INLET/OUTLET PROTECTION — IP / OP
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG — SCL
- ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL — RCS
- EXISTING DRAINAGE ARROW
- PROPOSED DRAINAGE ARROW

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. EXISTING VEGETATION ON THE PROJECT SITE CONSISTS OF DENSE GRASS AND TREES
2. NO WETLANDS ARE TO BE PERMANENTLY DISTURBED PER THIS GRADING PLAN
3. THERE ARE NO DEDICATED ASPHALT OR CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT
4. DEWATERING OPERATIONS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED FOR THIS PROJECT

CONTROL MEASURE PHASING

INITIAL:
1. INSTALL VTC
2. INSTALL SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

INTERIM:
1. MAINTAIN ALL CONTROL MEASURES
2. INSTALL INLET AND OUTLET PROTECTION
3. INSTALL ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL

FINAL:
1. INSTALL MULCH AND TEMPORARY SEEDING IN ALL DISTURBED AREA
2. REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY CONTROL MEASURES AFTER 70% VEGETATION HAS BEEN ACHIEVED

N

50 25 0 50 100
ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 50'

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN WAS PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION AND IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. SAID PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE COUNTY FOR GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS. I ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY LIABILITY CAUSED BY ANY NEGLIGENT ACTS, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ON MY PART IN PREPARING THIS PLANS.

COLORADO REGISTERED BRYANT T. LAW 25043 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

BRYAN T. LAW, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 25043
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC

DATE

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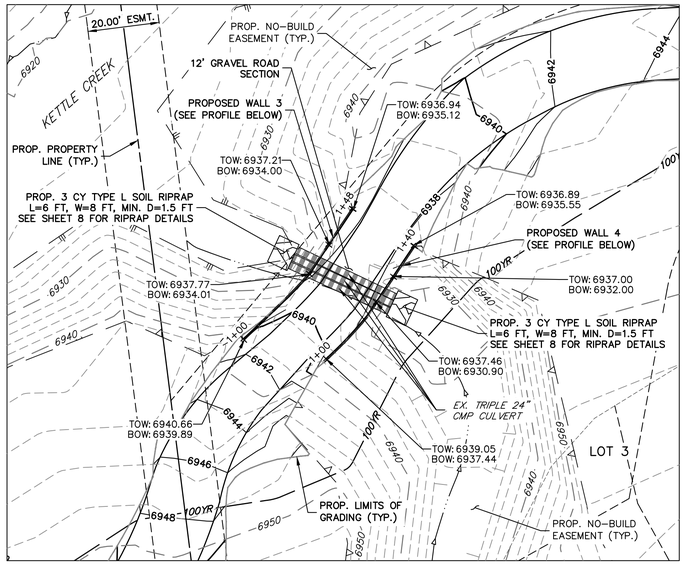
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V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	10/16/26
DESIGNED BY	PAL
DRAWN BY	PAL
CHECKED BY	

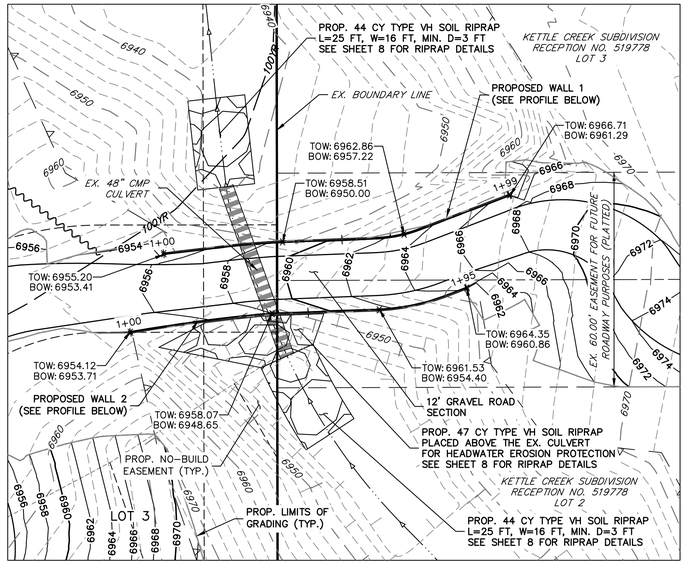
CANYON CREEK DEVELOPMENT

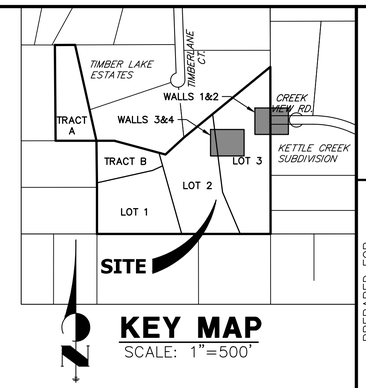
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

SHEET 3 OF 8

JOB NO. 25322.00





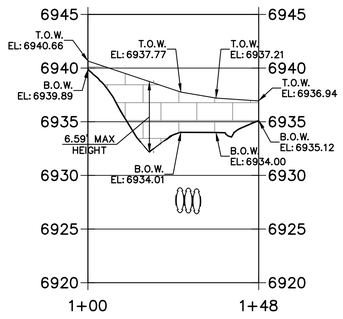


KEY MAP
SCALE: 1"=500'

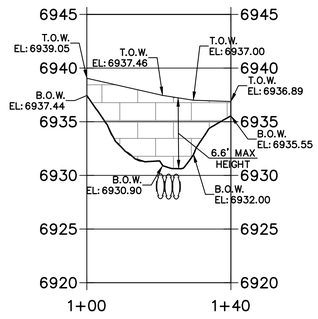
CONSTRUCTION NOTES

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4. DEWATERING OPERATIONS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED FOR THIS PROJECT

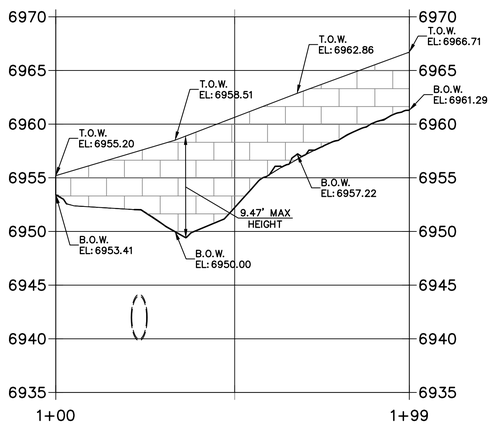
WALL 3 - PROFILE
STA 1+00.00 TO 1+47.73



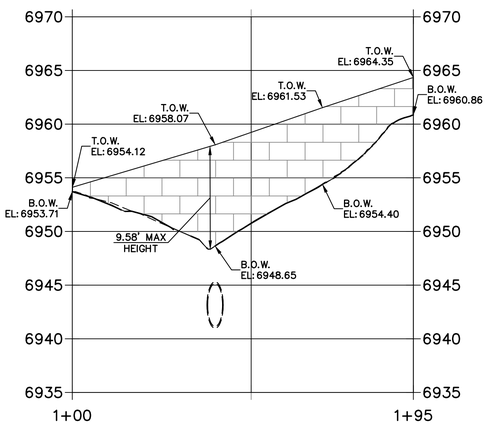
WALL 4 - BOW PROFILE
STA 1+00.00 TO 1+40.26

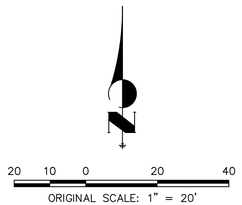


WALL 1 - PROFILE
STA 1+00.00 TO 1+98.81



WALL 2 - PROFILE
STA 1+00.00 TO 1+95.33





ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE	1"=20'
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	10/16/26
DESIGNED BY	DSG
DRAWN BY	DSG
CHECKED BY	

CANYON CREEK DEVELOPMENT

WALL PROFILES

SHEET 4 OF 8

JOB NO. 25322.00

Description

A sediment control log is a linear roll made of natural materials such as straw, coconut fiber, or compost. The most common type of sediment control log has straw filling and is often referred to as a "straw wattle." All sediment control logs are used as a sediment barrier to intercept sheet flow runoff from disturbed areas.





Photographs SCL-1 and SCL-2. Sediment control logs used as 1) a perimeter control around a soil stockpile; and, 2) as a "J-hook" perimeter control at the corner of a construction site.

Appropriate Uses

Sediment control logs can be used in the following applications to trap sediment:

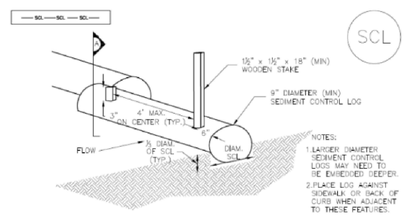
- As perimeter control for stockpiles and the site.
- As part of inlet protection designs.
- As check dams in small drainage ditches. (Sediment control logs are not intended for use in channels with high flow velocities.)
- On disturbed slopes to shorten flow lengths (as an erosion control).
- As part of multi-layered perimeter control along a receiving water such as a stream, pond or wetland.

Sediment control logs work well in combination with other layers of erosion and sediment controls.

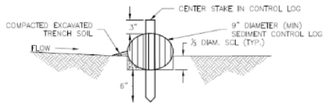
Design and Installation

Sediment control logs should be installed along the contour to avoid concentrating flows. The maximum allowable tributary drainage area per 100 lineal feet of sediment control log, installed along the contour, is approximately 0.25 acres with a disturbed slope length of up to 150 feet and a tributary slope gradient no steeper than 3:1. Longer and steeper slopes require additional measures. This recommendation only applies to sediment control logs installed along the contour. When installed for other uses, such as perimeter control, it should be installed in a way that will not produce concentrated flows. For example, a "J-hook" installation may be appropriate to force runoff to pond and evaporate or infiltrate in multiple areas rather than concentrate and cause erosive conditions parallel to the BMP.

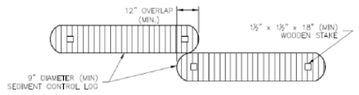
Sediment Control Log	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Moderate
Sediment Control	Yes
Site/Material Management	No



TRENCHED SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

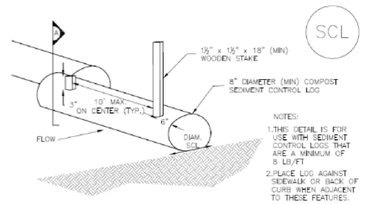


SECTION Ⓐ
TRENCHED SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

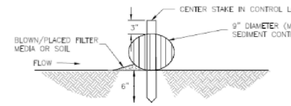


LOG JOINTS

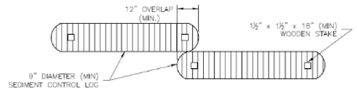
SCL-1. TRENCHED SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG



COMPOST SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (WEIGHTED)



SECTION Ⓐ
COMPOST SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG



LOG JOINTS

SCL-2. COMPOST SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (WEIGHTED)

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LOCATION AND LENGTH OF SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS.

2. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS THAT ACT AS A PERIMETER CONTROL SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY UPGRADIENT LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

3. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS SHALL CONSIST OF STRAW, COMPOST, EXCELSIOR OR COCONUT FIBER, AND SHALL BE FREE OF ANY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS OR DEFECTS INCLUDING RIPS, HOLES AND OBVIOUS WEAR.

4. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED AS SMALL CHECK DAMS IN DITCHES AND SWALES. HOWEVER, THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PERENNIAL STREAMS.

5. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND TO A DEPTH OF APPROXIMATELY ⅓ OF THE DIAMETER OF THE LOG. IF TRENCHING TO THIS DEPTH IS NOT FEASIBLE AND/OR DESIRABLE (SHORT TERM INSTALLATION WITH DESIRE NOT TO DAMAGE LANDSCAPE) A LESSER TRENCHING DEPTH MAY BE ACCEPTABLE WITH MORE ROBUST STAKING. COMPOST LOGS THAT ARE 8 LB/FT DO NOT NEED TO BE TRENCHED.

6. THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH SOIL OR FILTER MATERIAL THAT IS FREE OF ROCKS AND DEBRIS. THE SOIL SHALL BE TIGHTLY COMPACTED INTO THE SHAPE OF A RIGHT TRIANGLE USING A SHOVEL OR WEIGHTED LAWN ROLLER OR BLOWN IN PLACE.

7. FOLLOW MANUFACTURERS' GUIDANCE FOR STAKING. IF MANUFACTURERS' INSTRUCTIONS DO NOT SPECIFY SPACING, STAKES SHALL BE PLACED ON 4' CENTERS AND EMBEDDED A MINIMUM OF 6" INTO THE GROUND. 3" OF THE STAKE SHALL PROTRUDE FROM THE TOP OF THE LOG. STAKES THAT ARE BROKEN PRIOR TO INSTALLATION SHALL BE REPLACED. COMPOST LOGS SHOULD BE STAKED 10' ON CENTER.

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.

2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.

3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY ½ OF THE HEIGHT OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG.

5. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION.COMPOST FROM COMPOST LOGS MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE AS LONG AS BAGS ARE REMOVED AND THE AREA SEEDED. IF DISTURBED AREAS EXIST AFTER REMOVAL, THEY SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO, JEFFERSON COUNTY, COLORADO, DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO, AND CITY OF AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

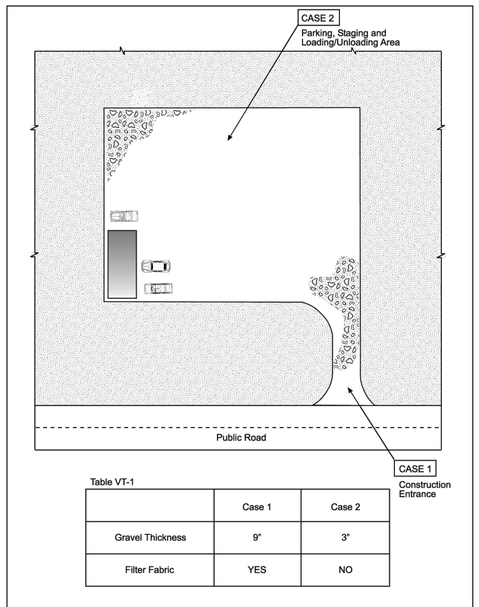


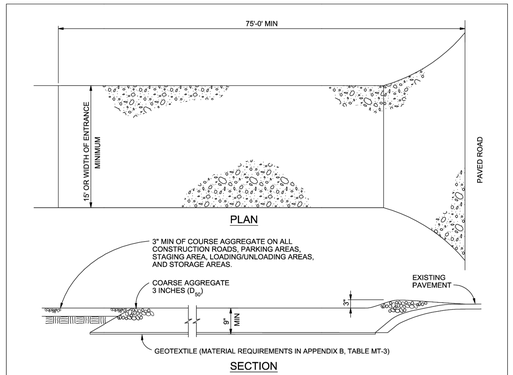
Table VT-1

	Case 1	Case 2
Gravel Thickness	9"	3"
Filter Fabric	YES	NO

City of Colorado Springs
Storm Water Quality

Figure VT-1
Vehicle Tracking
Application Examples

DENM\153722.CS.CB\FigVT-1/9-99



VEHICLE TRACKING
NTS

VEHICLE TRACKING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. ALL ENTRANCES TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ARE TO BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION BEGINNING.

2. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE TO BE BUILT WITH AN APRON TO ALLOW FOR TURNING TRAFFIC, BUT SHOULD NOT BE BUILT OVER EXISTING PAVEMENT EXCEPT FOR A SLIGHT OVERLAP.

3. AREAS TO BE STABILIZED ARE TO BE PROPERLY GRADED AND COMPACTED PRIOR TO LAYING DOWN GEOTEXTILE AND STONE.

4. CONSTRUCTION ROADS, PARKING AREAS, LOADING/UNLOADING ZONES, STORAGE AREAS, AND STAGING AREAS ARE TO BE STABILIZED.

5. CONSTRUCTION ROADS ARE TO BE BUILT TO CONFORM TO SITE GRADES, BUT SHOULD NOT HAVE SIDE SLOPES OR ROAD GRADES THAT ARE EXCESSIVELY STEEP.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL STABILIZED AREAS, ESPECIALLY AFTER STORM EVENTS.

2. STONES ARE TO BE REAPPLIED PERIODICALLY AND WHEN REPAIR IS NECESSARY.

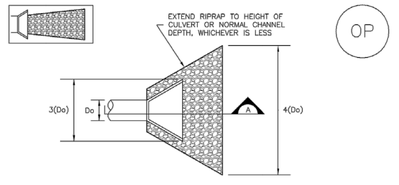
3. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED DAILY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT IS NOT TO BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.

4. STORM SEWER INLET PROTECTION IS TO BE IN PLACE, INSPECTED, AND CLEANED IF NECESSARY.

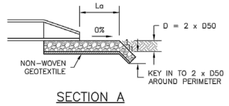
5. OTHER ASSOCIATED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE INSPECTED TO ENSURE GOOD WORKING CONDITION.

City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure VT-2
Vehicle Tracking
Application Examples



TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION PLAN



SECTION A

TABLE OP-1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION SIZING TABLE

PIPE DIAMETER, Do (INCHES)	DISCHARGE, Q (CFS)	APRON LENGTH, Lo (FT)	RIPRAP D50 DIAMETER MIN (INCHES)
8	2.5 5	5 10	4 6
12	5 10	10 13	4 6
18	10 20 30 40	10 16 23 26	6 9 12 16
24	30 40 50 60	16 26 26 30	9 9 12 16

OP-1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION

TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
   –LOCATION OF OUTLET PROTECTION.
   –DIMENSIONS OF OUTLET PROTECTION.

2. DETAIL IS INTENDED FOR PIPES WITH SLOPE ≤ 10%. ADDITIONAL EVALUATION OF RIPRAP SIZING AND OUTLET PROTECTION DIMENSIONS REQUIRED FOR STEEPER SLOPES.

3. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INFORMATION IS FOR OUTLETS INTENDED TO BE UTILIZED LESS THAN 2 YEARS.

TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.

2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.

3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM AURORA, COLORADO AND PREVIOUS VERSION OF VOLUME 3, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

BRYAN T. LAW
25043
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
STATE OF COLORADO

BRYAN T. LAW, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 25043
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC

DATE

PREPARED FOR
VILLAGREE LUXURY HOMES
11550 PARALLAX HEIGHTS
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908
GREGG CAMLFIELD
(719) 413-6900

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

J·R ENGINEERING
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Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

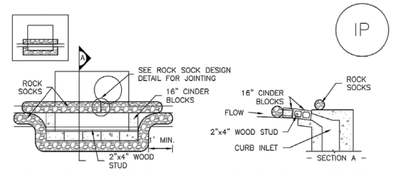
H-SCALE	N/A	DESIGNED BY	PAL
V-SCALE	N/A	DRAWN BY	PAL
DATE	10/16/26	CHECKED BY	

CANYON CREEK DEVELOPMENT

DETAILS

SHEET 5 OF 8

JOB NO. 25322.00



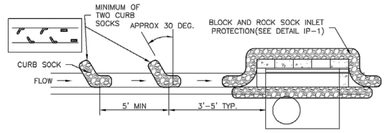
IP-1. BLOCK AND ROCK SOCK SUMP OR ON GRADE INLET PROTECTION

BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

2. CONCRETE "CINDER" BLOCKS SHALL BE LAID ON THEIR SIDES AROUND THE INLET IN A SINGLE ROW, ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER WITH THE OPEN END FACING AWAY FROM THE CURB.

3. GRAVEL BAGS SHALL BE PLACED AROUND CONCRETE BLOCKS, CLOSELY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER AND JOINTED TOGETHER IN ACCORDANCE WITH ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL.



IP-2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

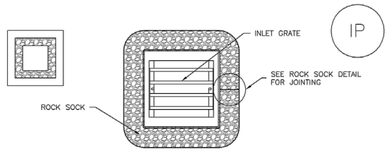
CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

2. PLACEMENT OF THE SOCK SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 30 DEGREES FROM PERPENDICULAR IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF FLOW.

3. SOCKS ARE TO BE FLUSH WITH THE CURB AND SPACED A MINIMUM OF 5 FEET APART.

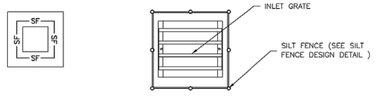
4. AT LEAST TWO CURB SOCKS IN SERIES ARE REQUIRED UPSTREAM OF ON-GRADE INLETS.



IP-3. ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION

ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES
1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

2. STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF ROCK SOCKS FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.



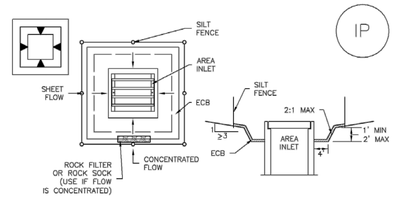
IP-4. SILT FENCE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

SILT FENCE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE SILT FENCE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

2. POSTS SHALL BE PLACED AT EACH CORNER OF THE INLET AND AROUND THE EDGES AT A MAXIMUM SPACING OF 3 FEET.

3. STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF SILT FENCE FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.



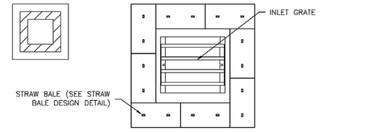
IP-5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION

OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. THIS FORM OF INLET PROTECTION IS PRIMARILY APPLICABLE FOR SITES THAT HAVE NOT YET REACHED FINAL GRADE AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY FOR INLETS WITH A RELATIVELY SMALL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA.

2. WHEN USING FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS, SHAPE BASIN IN 2:1 RATIO WITH LENGTH ORIENTED TOWARDS DIRECTION OF FLOW.

3. SEDIMENT MUST BE PERIODICALLY REMOVED FROM THE OVEREXCAVATED AREA.

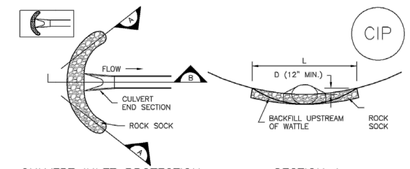


IP-6. STRAW BALE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

STRAW BALE BARRIER INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE STRAW BALE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

2. BALES SHALL BE PLACED IN A SINGLE ROW AROUND THE INLET WITH ENDS OF BALES TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER.



CIP-1. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
-LOCATION OF CULVERT INLET PROTECTION.

2. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR ROCK GRADATION REQUIREMENTS AND JOINTING DETAIL.

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.

2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.

3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS ½ THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.

5. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-LOCATION OF INLET PROTECTION.
-TYPE OF INLET PROTECTION (IP.1, IP.2, IP.3, IP.4, IP.5, IP.6)

2. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED PROMPTLY AFTER INLET CONSTRUCTION OR PAVING IS COMPLETE (TYPICALLY WITHIN 48 HOURS), IF A RAINFALL/RUNOFF EVENT IS FORECAST, INSTALL INLET PROTECTION PRIOR TO ONSET OF EVENT.

3. MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.

2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.

3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN STORAGE VOLUME REACHES 50% OF CAPACITY, A DEPTH OF 6" WHEN SILT FENCE IS USED, OR ¼ OF THE HEIGHT FOR STRAW BALES.

5. INLET PROTECTION IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, UNLESS THE LOCAL JURISDICTION APPROVES EARLIER REMOVAL OF INLET PROTECTION IN STREETS.

6. WHEN INLET PROTECTION AT AREA INLETS IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

NOTE: THE DETAILS INCLUDED WITH THIS FACT SHEET SHOW COMMONLY USED, CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF INLET PROTECTION IN THE DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA. THERE ARE MANY PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTION METHODS ON THE MARKET. UDFCD NEITHER ENDORSES NOR DISCOURAGES USE OF PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTION; HOWEVER, IN THE EVENT PROPRIETARY METHODS ARE USED, THE APPROPRIATE DETAIL FROM THE MANUFACTURER MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SWMP AND THE BMP MUST BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED AS SHOWN IN THE MANUFACTURER'S DETAILS.

NOTE: SOME MUNICIPALITIES DISCOURAGE OR PROHIBIT THE USE OF STRAW BALES FOR INLET PROTECTION. CHECK WITH LOCAL JURISDICTION TO DETERMINE IF STRAW BALE INLET PROTECTION IS ACCEPTABLE.

Description

Rough cut street controls are rock or earthen berms placed along dirt roadways that are under construction or used for construction access. These temporary berms intercept sheet flow and divert runoff from the roadway, and control erosion by minimizing concentration of flow and reducing runoff velocity.

Photograph RCS-1. Rough cut street controls.

Appropriate Uses

Appropriate uses include:

- Temporary dirt construction roadways that have not received roadbase.
- Roadways under construction that will not be paved within 14 days of final grading, and that have not yet received roadbase.

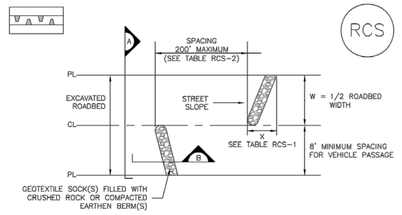
Design and Installation

Rough cut street controls are designed to redirect sheet flow off the dirt roadway to prevent water from concentrating and eroding the soil. These controls consist of runoff barriers that are constructed at intervals along the road. These barriers are installed perpendicular to the longitudinal slope from the outer edge of the roadside swale to the crown of the road. The barriers are positioned alternately from the right and left side of the road to allow construction traffic to pass in the lane not barred. If construction traffic is expected to be congested and a vehicle tracking control has been constructed, rough-cut street controls may be omitted for 400 feet from the entrance. Runoff from the controls should be directed to another stormwater BMP such as a roadside swale with check dams once removed from the roadway. See Detail RCS-1 for additional information.

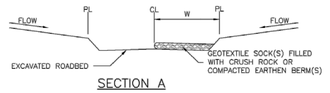
Maintenance and Removal

Inspect street controls for erosion and stability. If rills are forming in the roadway or cutting through the control berms, place the street controls at shorter intervals. If earthen berms are used, periodic recompaction may be necessary. When rock berms are used, repair and/or replace as necessary when damaged. Street controls may be removed 14 days prior to road surfacing and paving.

Rough Cut Street Control	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	Moderate
Site/Material Management	No



ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL PLAN



SECTION A



SECTION B

TABLE RCS-1

W (FT)	X (FT)
20-30	5
31-40	7
41-50	9
51-60	10.5
61-70	12

TABLE RCS-2

LONGITUDINAL STREET SLOPE (%)	SPACING (FT)
<2	NOT TYPICALLY NEEDED
2	200
3	200
4	150
5	100
6	50
7	25
8	25

RCS-1. ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL

ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
-LOCATION OF ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL MEASURES.

2. ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL SHALL BE INSTALLED AFTER A ROAD HAS BEEN CUT IN, AND WILL NOT BE PAVED FOR MORE THAN 14 DAYS OR FOR TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ROADS THAT HAVE NOT RECEIVED ROAD BASE.

ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.

2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.

3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

BRYAN T. LAW, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 25043
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC

COLORADO REGISTERED BRYAN T. LAW 25043 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

DATE

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR
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Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

CANYON CREEK DEVELOPMENT

DETAILS

H-SCALE	N/A	DESIGNED BY	PAL
V-SCALE	N/A	DRAWN BY	PAL
DATE	10/16/26	CHECKED BY	

SHEET 6 OF 8

JOB NO. 25322.00

Description

Temporary seeding can be used to stabilize disturbed areas that will be inactive for an extended period. Permanent seeding should be used to stabilize areas at final grade that will not be otherwise stabilized. Effective seeding includes preparing a seedbed, selecting an appropriate seed mixture, using proper planting techniques, and protecting the seeded area with mulch, geotextiles, or other appropriate measures.



Photograph TS/PS -1. Equipment used to drill seed. Photo courtesy of Douglas County.

Appropriate Uses

When the soil surface is disturbed and will remain inactive for an extended period (typically determined by local government requirements), proactive stabilization measures, including planting a temporary seed mix, should be implemented. If the inactive period is short-lived (on the order of two weeks), techniques such as surface roughening may be appropriate. For longer periods of inactivity of up to one year, temporary seeding and mulching can provide effective erosion control. Permanent seeding should be used on finished areas that have not been otherwise stabilized.

The USDCM Volume 2 *Revegetation* Chapter contains suggested annual grains and native seed mixes to use for temporary seeding. Alternatively, local governments may have their own seed mixes and timelines for seeding. Check jurisdictional requirements for seeding and temporary stabilization.

Design and Installation

Effective seeding requires proper seedbed preparation, selecting an appropriate seed mixture, using appropriate seeding equipment to ensure proper coverage and density, and protecting seeded areas with mulch or fabric until plants are established.

The USDCM Volume 2 *Revegetation* Chapter contains detailed seed mixes, soil preparation practices, and seeding and mulching recommendations that should be referenced to supplement this Fact Sheet.

Drill seeding is the preferred seeding method. Hydroseeding is not recommended except in areas where steep slopes prevent use of drill seeding equipment, and even in these instances it is preferable to hand seed and mulch. Some jurisdictions do not allow hydroseeding or hydromulching.

Seedbed Preparation

Prior to seeding, ensure that areas to be revegetated have soil conditions capable of supporting vegetation. Overlot grading can result in loss of topsoil and compaction, resulting in poor quality subsoils at the ground surface that have low nutrient value, little organic matter content, few soil microorganisms, rooting restrictions, and conditions less conducive to infiltration of precipitation. As a result, it is typically necessary to provide stockpiled topsoil, compost, or other soil amendments and rototill them into the soil to a depth of 6 inches or more.

Temporary and Permanent Seeding	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	No
Site/Material Management	No

Topsoil should be salvaged during grading operations for use and spread on areas to be revegetated later. Topsoil should be viewed as an important resource to be utilized for vegetation establishment, due to its water-holding capacity, structure, texture, organic matter content, biological activity, and nutrient content. The rooting depth of most native grasses in the semi-arid Denver metropolitan area is 6 to 18 inches. If present, at a minimum of the upper 6 inches of topsoil should be stripped, stockpiled, and ultimately respread across areas that will be revegetated.

Where topsoil is not available, subsoils should be amended to provide an appropriate plant-growth medium. Organic matter, such as well digested compost, can be added to improve soil characteristics conducive to plant growth. Other treatments can be used to adjust soil pH conditions when needed. Soil testing, which is typically inexpensive, should be completed to determine and optimize the types and amounts of amendments that are required.

If the disturbed ground surface is compacted, rip or rototill the upper 12 inches of the surface prior to placing topsoil. If adding compost to the existing soil surface, rototilling is necessary. Surface roughening will assist in placing a stable topsoil layer on steeper slopes, and allow infiltration and root penetration to greater depth. Topsoil should not be placed when either the salvaged topsoil or receiving ground are frozen or snow covered.

Prior to seeding, the soil surface should be rough and the seedbed should be firm, but neither too loose nor compacted. The upper layer of soil should be in a condition suitable for seeding at the proper depth and conducive to plant growth. Seed-to-soil contact is the key to good germination.

Refer to MHFD's Topsoil Management Guidance for detailed information on topsoil assessment, design, and construction.

Temporary Vegetation

To provide temporary vegetative cover on disturbed areas which will not be paved, built upon, or fully landscaped or worked for an extended period (typically 30 days or more), plant an annual grass appropriate for the time of planting and mulch the planted areas. Temporary grain seed mixes suitable for the Denver metropolitan area are listed in Table TS/PS-1. Native temporary seed mixes are provided in USDCM Volume 2, Chapter 13, Appendix A. These are to be considered only as general recommendations when specific design guidance for a particular site is not available. Local governments typically specify seed mixes appropriate for their jurisdiction.

Permanent Revegetation

To provide vegetative cover on disturbed areas that have reached final grade, a perennial grass mix should be established. Permanent seeding should be performed promptly (typically within 14 days) after reaching final grade. Each site will have different characteristics and a landscape professional or the local jurisdiction should be contacted to determine the most suitable seed mix for a specific site. In lieu of a specific recommendation, one of the perennial grass mixes appropriate for site conditions and growth season listed in seed mix tables in the USDCM Volume 2 *Revegetation* Chapter can be used. The pure live seed (PLS) rates of application recommended in these tables are considered to be absolute minimum rates for seed applied using proper drill-seeding equipment. These are to be considered only as general

recommendations when specific design guidance for a particular site is not available. Local governments typically specify seed mixes appropriate for their jurisdiction.

If desired for wildlife habitat or landscape diversity, shrubs such as rubber rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*), fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*) and skunkbrush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*) could be added to the upland seed mixes at 0.25, 0.5 and 1 pound PLS/acre, respectively. In riparian zones, planting root stock of such species as American plum (*Prunus americana*), woods rose (*Rosa woodsii*), plains cottonwood (*Populus sargentii*), and willow (*Salix spp.*) may be considered. On non-topsoiled upland sites, a legume such as Ladak alfalfa at 1 pound PLS/acre can be included as a source of nitrogen for perennial grasses.

Timing of seeding is an important aspect of the revegetation process. For upland and riparian areas on the Colorado Front Range, the suitable timing for seeding is from October through May. The most favorable time to plant non-irrigated areas is during the fall, so that seed can take advantage of winter and spring moisture. Seed should not be planted if the soil is frozen, snow covered, or wet.

Seeding dates for the highest success probability of perennial species along the Front Range are generally in the spring from April through early May and in the fall after the first of September until the ground freezes. If the area is irrigated, seeding may occur in summer months, as well. See Table TS/PS-2 for appropriate seeding dates.

Table TS/PS-1. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Various Temporary Annual Grasses

Species[a] (Common name)	Growth Season[b]	Pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS)/acre[c]	Planting Depth (inches)
1. Oats	Cool	35 - 50	1 - 2
2. Spring wheat	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
3. Spring barley	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
4. Annual ryegrass	Cool	10 - 15	½
5. Millet	Warm	3 - 15	½ - ¼
6. Winter wheat	Cool	20–35	1 - 2
7. Winter barley	Cool	20–35	1 - 2
8. Winter rye	Cool	20–35	1 - 2
9. Triticale	Cool	25–40	1 - 2

[a] Successful seeding of annual grass resulting in adequate plant growth will usually produce enough dead-plant residue to provide protection from wind and water erosion for an additional year. This assumes that the cover is not disturbed or mowed closer than 8 inches.

Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1 or where access limitations exist. When hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be applied as a separate operation, when practical, to prevent the seeds from being encapsulated in the mulch.

[b] See Table TS/PS-2 for seeding dates. Irrigation, if consistently applied, may extend the use of cool season species during the summer months.

[c] Seeding rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast, or increased by 50 percent if done using a Brillion Drill or by hydraulic seeding.

Table TS/PS-2. Seeding Dates for Annual and Perennial Grasses

	Annual Grasses (Numbers in table reference species in Table TS/PS-1)		Perennial Grasses	
Seeding Dates	**Warm**	**Cool**	**Warm**	**Cool**
January 1–March 15			✓	✓
March 16–April 30		1,2,3	✓	✓
May 1–May 15			✓	
May 16–June 30	5			
July 1–July 15	5			
July 16–August 31				
September 1–September 30		6, 7, 8, 9		
October 1–December 31			✓	✓

Mulch

Cover seeded areas with mulch or an appropriate rolled erosion control product to promote establishment of vegetation. Anchor mulch by crimping, netting or use of a non-toxic tackifier. See the USDCM Volume 2 *Revegetation* Chapter and Volume 3 Mulching BMP Fact Sheet (EC-04) for additional guidance.

Maintenance and Removal

Monitor and observe seeded areas to identify areas of poor growth or areas that fail to germinate. Reseed and mulch these areas, as needed.

If a temporary annual seed was planted, the area should be reseeded with the desired perennial mix when there will be no further work in the area. To minimize competition between annual and perennial species, the annual mix needs time to mature and die before seeding the perennial mix. To increase success of the perennial mix, it should be seeded during the appropriate seeding dates the second year after the temporary annual mix was seeded. Alternatively, if this timeline is not feasible, the annual mix seed heads should be removed and then the area seeded with the perennial mix.

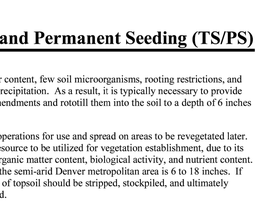
An area that has been permanently seeded should have a good stand of vegetation within one growing season if irrigated and within three growing seasons without irrigation in Colorado. Reseed portions of the site that fail to germinate or remain bare after the first growing season.

Seeded areas may require irrigation, particularly during extended dry periods. Targeted weed control may also be necessary.

Protect seeded areas from construction equipment and vehicle access.

Description

Mulching consists of evenly applying straw, hay, shredded wood mulch, rock, bark or compost to disturbed soils and securing the mulch by crimping, tackifiers, netting or other measures. Mulching helps reduce erosion by protecting bare soil from rainfall impact, increasing infiltration, and reducing runoff. Although often applied in conjunction with temporary or permanent seeding, it can also be used for temporary stabilization of areas that cannot be reseeded due to seasonal constraints.



Photograph MU-1. An area that was recently seeded, mulched, and crimped.

Mulch can be applied either using standard mechanical dry application methods or using hydromulching equipment that hydraulically applies a slurry of water, wood fiber mulch, and often a tackifier.

Appropriate Uses

Use mulch in conjunction with seeding to help protect the seedbed and stabilize the soil. Mulch can also be used as a temporary cover on low to mild slopes to help temporarily stabilize disturbed areas where growing season constraints prevent effective reseeding. Disturbed areas should be properly mulched and tacked, or seeded, mulched and tacked promptly after final grade is reached (typically within no longer than 14 days) on portions of the site not otherwise permanently stabilized.

Standard dry mulching is encouraged in most jurisdictions; however, hydromulching may not be allowed in certain jurisdictions or may not be allowed near waterways.

Do not apply mulch during windy conditions.

Design and Installation

Prior to mulching, surface-roughen areas by rolling with a crimping or punching type roller or by track walking. Track walking should only be used where other methods are impractical because track walking with heavy equipment typically compacts the soil.

A variety of mulches can be used effectively at construction sites. Consider the following:

Mulch	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	Moderate
Site/Material Management	No

- Clean, weed-free and seed-free cereal grain straw should be applied evenly at a rate of 2 tons per acre and must be tacked or fastened by a method suitable for the condition of the site. Straw mulch must be anchored (and not merely placed) on the surface. This can be accomplished mechanically by crimping or with the aid of tackifiers or nets. Anchoring with a crimping implement is preferred, and is the recommended method for areas flatter than 3:1. Mechanical crimpers must be capable of tucking the long mulch fibers into the soil to a depth of 3 inches without cutting them. An agricultural disk, while not an ideal substitute, may work if the disk blades are dull or blunted and set vertically; however, the frame may have to be weighted to afford proper soil penetration.
- Grass hay may be used in place of straw; however, because hay is comprised of the entire plant including seed, mulching with hay may seed the site with non-native grass species which might in turn out-compete the native seed. Alternatively, native species of grass hay may be purchased, but can be difficult to find and are more expensive than straw. Purchasing and utilizing a certified weed-free straw is an easier and less costly mulching method. When using grass hay, follow the same guidelines as for straw (provided above).
- On small areas sheltered from the wind and heavy runoff, spraying a tackifier on the mulch is satisfactory for holding it in place. For steep slopes and special situations where greater control is needed, erosion control blankets anchored with stakes should be used instead of mulch.
- Hydraulic mulching consists of wood cellulose fibers mixed with water and a tackifying agent and should be applied at a rate of no less than 1,500 pounds per acre (1,425 lbs of fibers mixed with at least 75 lbs of tackifier) with a hydraulic mulcher. For steeper slopes, up to 2000 pounds per acre may be required for effective hydroseeding. Hydromulch typically requires up to 24 hours to dry; therefore, it should not be applied immediately prior to inclement weather. Application to roads, waterways and existing vegetation should be avoided.
- Erosion control mats, blankets, or nets are recommended to help stabilize steep slopes (generally 3:1 and steeper) and waterways. Depending on the product, these may be used alone or in conjunction with grass or straw mulch. Normally, use of these products will be restricted to relatively small areas. Biodegradable mats made of straw and jute, straw-coconut, coconut fiber, or excelsior can be used instead of mulch. (See the ECM/TRM BMP for more information.)
- Some tackifiers or binders may be used to anchor mulch. Check with the local jurisdiction for allowed tackifiers. Manufacturer's recommendations should be followed at all times. (See the Soil Binder BMP for more information on general types of tackifiers.)
- Rock can also be used as mulch. It provides protection of exposed soils to wind and water erosion and allows infiltration of precipitation. An aggregate base course can be spread on disturbed areas for temporary or permanent stabilization. The rock mulch layer should be thick enough to provide full coverage of exposed soil on the area it is applied.

Maintenance and Removal

After mulching, the bare ground surface should not be more than 10 percent exposed. Reapply mulch, as needed, to cover bare areas.

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

BRYAN T. LAW, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 25043
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC

COLORADO REGISTERED BRYAN T. LAW 25043 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

DATE

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR
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No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE N/A
V-SCALE N/A
DATE 10/16/26
DESIGNED BY PAL
DRAWN BY PAL
CHECKED BY

CANYON CREEK DEVELOPMENT

DETAILS

SHEET 7 OF 8

JOB NO. 25322.00

Description

A rock sock is constructed of gravel that has been wrapped by wire mesh or a geotextile to form an elongated cylindrical filter. Rock socks are typically used either as a perimeter control or as part of inlet protection. When placed at angles in the curb line, rock socks are typically referred to as curb socks. Rock socks are intended to trap sediment from stormwater runoff that flows onto roadways as a result of construction activities.



Photograph RS-1. Rock socks placed at regular intervals in a curb line can help reduce sediment loading to storm sewer inlets. Rock socks can also be used as perimeter controls.

Appropriate Uses

Rock socks can be used at the perimeter of a disturbed area to control localized sediment loading. A benefit of rock socks as opposed to other perimeter controls is that they do not have to be trenched or staked into the ground; therefore, they are often used on roadway construction projects where paved surfaces are present.

Use rock socks in inlet protection applications when the construction of a roadway is substantially complete and the roadway has been directly connected to a receiving storm system.

Design and Installation

When rock socks are used as perimeter controls, the maximum recommended tributary drainage area per 100 lineal feet of rock socks is approximately 0.25 acres with disturbed slope length of up to 150 feet and a tributary slope gradient no steeper than 3:1. A rock sock design detail and notes are provided in Detail RS-1. Also see the Inlet Protection Fact Sheet for design and installation guidance when rock socks are used for inlet protection and in the curb line.

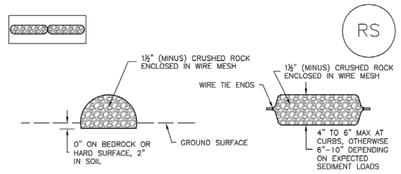
When placed in the gutter adjacent to a curb, rock socks should protrude no more than two feet from the curb in order for traffic to pass safely. If located in a high traffic area, place construction markers to alert drivers and street maintenance workers of their presence.

Maintenance and Removal

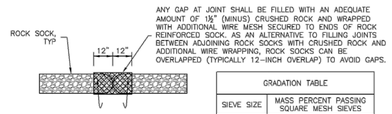
Rock socks are susceptible to displacement and breaking due to vehicle traffic. Inspect rock socks for damage and repair or replace as necessary. Remove sediment by sweeping or vacuuming as needed to maintain the functionality of the BMP, typically when sediment has accumulated behind the rock sock to one-half of the sock's height.

Once upstream stabilization is complete, rock socks and accumulated sediment should be removed and properly disposed.

Rock Sock	
Functions	
Erosion Control	No
Sediment Control	Yes
Site/Material Management	No



ROCK SOCK SECTION ROCK SOCK PLAN



ROCK SOCK JOINTING

GRADATION TABLE	
SIEVE SIZE	MASS PERCENT PASSING SQUARE MESH SIEVES
	NO. 4
2"	100
1½"	90 – 100
1"	20 – 55
¾"	0 – 15
⅜"	0 – 5
MATCHES SPECIFICATIONS FOR NO. 4 COARSE AGGREGATE FOR CONCRETE PER AASHTO M43. ALL ROCK SHALL BE FRACTURED FACE, ALL SIDES.	

ROCK SOCK INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR: –LOCATION(S) OF ROCK SOCKS.
2. CRUSHED ROCK SHALL BE ½" (MINUS) IN SIZE WITH A FRACTURED FACE (ALL SIDES) AND SHALL COMPLY WITH GRADATION SHOWN ON THIS SHEET (1½" MINUS).
3. WIRE MESH SHALL BE FABRICATED OF 10 GAGE POULTRY MESH, OR EQUIVALENT, WITH A MAXIMUM OPENING OF ½", RECOMMENDED MINIMUM ROLL WIDTH OF 48"
4. WIRE MESH SHALL BE SECURED USING "HOG RINGS" OR WIRE TIES AT 6" CENTERS ALONG ALL JOINTS AND AT 2" CENTERS ON ENDS OF SOCKS.
5. SOME MUNICIPALITIES MAY ALLOW THE USE OF FILTER FABRIC AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO WIRE MESH FOR THE ROCK ENCLOSURE.

RS–1. ROCK SOCK PERIMETER CONTROL

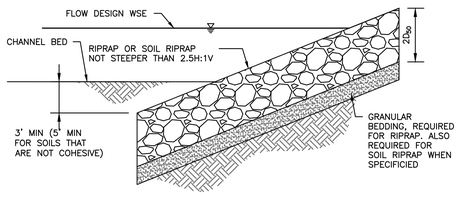
ROCK SOCK MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. ROCK SOCKS SHALL BE REPLACED IF THEY BECOME HEAVILY SOILED, OR DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR.
5. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF ROCK SOCKS SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY ½ OF THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
6. ROCK SOCKS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
7. WHEN ROCK SOCKS ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

NOTE: THE DETAILS INCLUDED WITH THIS FACT SHEET SHOW COMMONLY USED, CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF ROCK SOCK INSTALLATION IN THE DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA. THERE ARE MANY OTHER SIMILAR PROPRIETARY PRODUCTS ON THE MARKET. UDFCD NEITHER NOORSES NOR DISCOURAGES USE OF PROPRIETARY PROTECTION PRODUCTS; HOWEVER, IN THE EVENT PROPRIETARY METHODS ARE USED, THE APPROPRIATE DETAIL FROM THE MANUFACTURER MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SWMP AND THE BMP MUST BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED AS SHOWN IN THE MANUFACTURER'S DETAILS.



RIPRAP DESIGNATION	% SMALLER THAN GIVEN SIZE BY WEIGHT	INTERMEDIATE ROCK DIMENSION (INCHES)	D_{50}* (INCHES)
TYPE VL	70 – 100 50 – 70 35 – 50 2 – 10	12 9 6 2	6
TYPE L	70 – 100 50 – 70 35 – 50 2 – 10	15 12 9 3	9
TYPE M	70 – 100 50 – 70 35 – 50 2 – 10	21 18 12 4	12
TYPE H	70 – 100 50 – 70 35 – 50 2 – 10	30 24 18 6	18
*D_{50} = MEAN ROCK SIZE			

SOIL RIPRAP NOTES:

1. ELEVATION TOLERANCES FOR THE SOIL RIPRAP SHALL BE 0.10 FEET. THICKNESS OF SOIL RIPRAP SHALL BE NO LESS THAN THICKNESS SHOWN AND NO MORE THAN 2–INCHES GREATER THAN THE THICKNESS SHOWN.
2. WHERE "SOIL RIPRAP" IS DESIGNATED ON THE CONTRACT DRAWINGS, RIPRAP VOIDS ARE TO BE FILLED WITH NATIVE SOIL THE RIPRAP SHALL BE PRE–MIXED WITH THE NATIVE SOIL AT THE FOLLOWING PROPORTIONS BY VOLUME: 65 PERCENT RIPRAP AND 35 PERCENT SOIL. THE SOIL USED FOR MIXING SHALL BE NATIVE TOPSOIL AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM FINES CONTENT OF 15 PERCENT. THE SOIL RIPRAP SHALL BE INSTALLED IN A MANNER THAT RESULTS IN A DENSE, INTERLOCKED LAYER OF RIPRAP WITH RIPRAP VOIDS FILLED COMPLETELY WITH SOIL. SEGREGATION OF MATERIALS SHALL BE AVOIDED AND IN NO CASE SHALL THE COMBINED MATERIAL CONSIST PRIMARILY OF SOIL; THE DENSITY AND INTERLOCKING NATURE OF RIPRAP IN THE MIXED MATERIAL SHALL ESSENTIALLY BE THE SAME AS IF THE RIPRAP WAS PLACED WITHOUT SOIL.
3. WHERE SPECIFIED (TYPICALLY AS "BURIED SOIL RIPRAP"), A SURFACE LAYER OF TOPSOIL SHALL BE PLACED OVER THE SOIL RIPRAP ACCORDING TO THE THICKNESS SPECIFIED ON THE CONTRACT DRAWINGS. THE TOPSOIL SURFACE LAYER SHALL BE COMPACTED TO APPROXIMATELY 85% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY AND WITHIN TWO PERCENTAGE POINTS OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D698, TOPSOIL SHALL BE ADDED TO ANY AREAS THAT SETTLE.
4. ALL SOIL RIPRAP THAT IS BURIED WITH TOPSOIL SHALL BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO ANY TOPSOIL PLACEMENT.

GRADATION FOR GRANULAR BEDDING		
U.S. STANDARD SIEVE SIZE	PERCENT PASSING BY WEIGHT	
	TYPE I CDOT SECT. 703.01	TYPE II CDOT SECT. 703.09 CLASS A
3 INCHES	–	90 – 100
1½ INCHES	–	–
¾ INCHES	–	20 – 90
⅜ INCHES	100	–
#4	95 – 100	0 – 20
#16	45 – 80	–
#50	10 – 30	–
#100	2 – 10	–
#200	0 – 2	0 – 3

RIPRAP BEDDING

THICKNESS REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANULAR BEDDING			
RIPRAP DESIGNATION	MINIMUM BEDDING THICKNESS (INCHES)		
	FINE–GRAINED SOILS [1]		COARSE–GRAINED SOILS [2]
	TYPE I (LOWER LAYER)	TYPE II (UPPER LAYER)	TYPE II
VL (D_{50} = 6 IN)	4	4	6
L (D_{50} = 9 IN)	4	4	6
M (D_{50} = 12 IN)	4	4	6
H (D_{50} = 18 IN)	4	6	8
VH (D_{50} = 24 IN)	4	6	8

NOTES:
1. MAY SUBSTITUTE ONE 12–INCH LAYER OF TYPE II BEDDING. THE SUBSTITUTION OF ONE LAYER OF TYPE II BEDDING SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED AT DROP STRUCTURES. THE USE OF A COMBINATION OF FILTER FABRIC AND TYPE II BEDDING AT DROP STRUCTURES IS ACCEPTABLE.
2. FIFTY PERCENT OR MORE BY WEIGHT RETAINED ON THE #40 SIEVE.

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DATE	10/16/26	CHECKED BY	

CANYON CREEK DEVELOPMENT

DETAILS

SHEET 8 OF 8

JOB NO. 25322.00