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**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT
FOR
URBAN COLLECTION AT PALMER VILLAGE**

Prepared For:

Richmond American Homes
4340 S. Monaco Street
Denver, Colorado 80237

October 28, 2020
Project No. 25149.01

Prepared By:

JR Engineering, LLC
5475 Tech Center Drive, Suite 235
Colorado Springs, CO 80919
719-593-2593

Item 1. Add Qualified Stormwater Manager and Contractor Information to cover/title sheet. If unknown, add a placeholder to be updated prior to the pre-construction meeting:

QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER

Name: _____
Company: _____
Address: _____

CONTRACTOR

Name: _____
Company: _____
Address: _____

PCD Filing No.:
SF-20-028

Engineer's Certification

This Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Report was prepared under my direction and supervision, and is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. If such work is performed in accordance with the Grading and Erosion Control Plan, the work will not become a hazard to life and limb, endanger property, or adversely affect the safety, use, or stability of a public way, drainage channel, or other property.

Glenn Ellis, Colorado P.E. 38861
For and On Behalf of JR Engineering, LLC

Date

Developer's/Owner's Certification

The owner will comply with the requirements of this Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Report including temporary BMP inspection requirements and final stabilization requirements. I acknowledge the responsibility to determine whether the construction activities outlined in this report require Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) permitting for Stormwater discharges associated with Construction Activity.

Name of Owner/Developer

Authorized Signature

Date

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Introduction – Urban Collection at Palmer Village

This document is the “Storm Water Management Plan for Urban Collection at Palmer Village.” It has been prepared to meet the regulatory requirements of El Paso County, the Colorado Department of Health - Water Quality Control Division, and to satisfy the provisions set forth by the Colorado Water Quality Control Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Project Description

The Urban Collection at Palmer Village site is in El Paso County and is a proposed private residential development for multi-family homes. The project includes grading, utility installation, drainage, asphalt roadways, concrete sidewalks and curb & gutter, and multiple housing structures. The total disturbance area created by the project is approximately 10.83 acres.

Site Description

A 100-unit residential development is proposed within the Palmer Village subdivision (totaling 10.83 acres) (hereby referred to as the “site”) per the corresponding approved Final Plat. The two tracts (M and N) along Constitution Avenue, east to Marksheffel Road will not be developed at this time. They are referenced in this plan only in the context of being included in the plat of the proposed development. Any development of these two tracts shall require separate grading and erosion control plans, and separate storm water management plans. The Site is undeveloped other than a sanitary sewer easement that follows the eastern border adjacent to Tract M.

Existing Site Conditions

The existing site is undeveloped and is covered by sparse native grasses, vegetation, some shrubs and trees. The existing site, in general, slopes to the east at slopes ranging from 1% to 3%.

Item 9. Include method used to determine ground cover (i.e., visual, aerial inspection)

Receiving Waters

The site lies within the Sand Creek Drainage Basin based on the “Sand Creek Drainage Basin Planning Study” completed by Kiowa Engineering Corporation in January 1993. The Sand Creek Drainage Basin covers approximately 54 square miles and is divided into five major sub-basins: Sand Creek Mainstem, East Fork Sand Creek, and Central Tributary to East Fork, West Fork, and East Fork Sub tributary. The site is within the East Fork Sand Creek sub-basin, as shown in

Appendix A. The Sand Creek Basin discharges into Fountain Creek approximately 1.5 miles upstream of Academy Boulevard Bridge over Fountain Creek.

Adjacent Areas

The Site is located in the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 14 South, Range 65 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado. The Site is located immediately south of Constitution Avenue on the west and east side of Hannah Ridge Drive, extending to the east to Marksheffel Road. The site is bounded by Constitution Avenue to the north, Marksheffel Road to the east, Jessica Heights Filing No. 1 to the south, and the Cherokee Park Townhomes to the west. Refer to the vicinity map in Appendix A.

Soils

The proposed development site is comprised of variable sloping grasslands that generally slope east at approximately 3% on the east side of Hannah Ridge Drive. On the west side of Hannah Ridge Drive the land slopes at about 1% to the east, draining into the curb and gutter in Hannah Ridge Drive.

Soil characteristics are comprised of Blakeland loamy sand. NRCS rates this soil designation as Hydrologic Group A. Group A soils exhibit a high infiltration rate when thoroughly wet and consist chiefly of deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a high rate of water transmission. Refer to the soil survey mapping in Appendix B.

Checklist Item 8 - discuss soil erosion potential and impacts on discharge

Description of Potential Pollutants

Proposed construction activities are not anticipated to generate any non-stormwater discharge.

- Concrete washout shall be placed on the site.
- Dewatering is not expected for the site.

Checklist Item 16 - state that there are no stream crossings

Soil Borings/Tests and Groundwater

Currently no soil boring tests or groundwater tests have been made for this project.

Areas and Volume Statement

Urban Collection at Palmer Village site consists of 10.83 acres. The entire site will be disturbed with the proposed improvements. The construction will require approximately 22,865 CY of fill, 15,885 CY of cut, and a net amount of 6,980 CY.

- Site Map - Refer to the attached maps for locations of BMPs and BMP Details including installation, maintenance, and inspection requirements.

Stormwater Management Controls

SWMP Administrator

The SWMP Administrator will be determined upon selection of the general contractor. The SWMP Administrator shall be the individual(s), position, or title who is responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, and updating the SWMP. The activities and responsibilities of the administrator shall address all aspects of the facility’s SWMP.

State that: The QSM will be sufficiently qualified for the required duties per the ECM Appendix I.5

Erosion and Sediment Control

Erosion and sediment control measures that will be used during the project are as follows:

Item 26. Add a note stating that this project does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity.

Structural Practices

Silt Fence

Purpose:

- To act as a barrier to interrupt runoff to allow sediment to settle out during construction operations.
- Used to filter shallow sheet flow.

Typical Applications:

- Perimeter control on lots or tracts
- Perimeter control around dirt stockpiles
- Utilized as a temporary feature.

also discuss the use of swales, sediment basins, and outlet protection which are all shown on the GEC Plans.

Inlet Protection

Purpose:

- Intercept and filter sediment laden runoff and prevent it from entering storm sewer

systems.

Typical Applications:

- For any type of storm drain inlet in streets, paved areas, or landscaped areas.
- Utilized as a temporary feature.

Curb Sock

Purpose:

- Sock filled with rock and debris, intended to serve as a hydraulic barrier.

Typical Applications:

- For use as a hydraulic barrier in streets at handicapped sidewalk ramp locations, back of walk locations
- To slow and filter runoff on slopes or in swales
- Perimeter protection for a stockpile

Straw Bale Barrier

GEC Plan shows rock check dams on Sht 8 and on plans in swale. Discuss rock check dams in SWMP.

Purpose:

- To act as a barrier to interrupt runoff to allow sediment to settle out during construction operations.

Typical Applications:

- Used in swales to prevent erosive velocities from developing

Erosion Control Blanket

Purpose:

- To protect soil from impact of precipitation and overland flow, and retain moisture for vegetation establishment.

Typical Applications:

- Can be installed on seeded areas for temporary use or can utilized for permeant use on landscape areas.

Vehicle Tracking Control

Purpose:

- to reduce the amount of sediment leaving an area via vehicle's tires

Typical Applications:

- long-term stockpiles (30days+)
- construction access points
- on-site trailer parking/access

Stabilized Staging Area

Purpose:

- Designated onsite construction area for trailers, onsite construction parking, and material storage area.

Typical Applications:

- Material Storage
- Onsite Construction parking
- Temporary construction trailer parking

Non-Structural Practices

Temporary/Permanent Seeding

Purpose:

- To provide stabilization of disturbed soil

Typical Applications:

- Any disturbed areas
- Stockpiles
- Slopes

Mulching

Purpose:

- Apply to disturbed soils to reduce erosion by protecting bare soil from rainfall impact, increase infiltration, and reduce runoff.

Typical Applications:

- Use in conjunction with temporary or permanent seeding.
- Use as a means of temporary stabilization for areas that cannot be reseeded due to seasonal constraints
- Slopes

Potential Pollutant Sources

Potential pollution sources include; debris, emissions from construction vehicles, possible refueling incidents and accidental materials or chemical spills. Specific pollution components and their solutions are listed below:

- All exposed and stored soils – all exposed soils will be seeded and mulched upon completion of construction within the vicinity. Silt fence will be utilized to contain sediment deposited by runoff until seeding can take. Silt fence or a similar barrier should be installed as needed around long-term stockpiles (30 days+). Stockpiles that exceed 8 to 10 feet in height may require additional erosion protection by way of an additional row of silt. Vehicle Tracking Control should be installed at access points to minimize sediment deposition from vehicles exiting the site.
- Vehicle tracking of sediments – if sediment is tracked onto the street, a reasonable attempt shall be made to clean up sediment and mud deposits as soon as possible. A street sweeper may be used as necessary. Vehicle Tracking Control shall be installed at all vehicular access points to the site.
- Vehicle Tracking Control - The contractor will be responsible for placement of vehicle tracking control measures at the locations of site entrances. Vehicle tracking control measures include, but are not limited to: minimizing site access; street sweeping or scraping; tracking pads; graveled parking areas; wash racks; and contractor education. As well, if sediment is tracked onto the street, a reasonable attempt will be made to clean up any large deposits as soon as possible and if necessary, a street sweeper may be used.
- Management of contaminated soils – appropriate measures will be taken to cleanup the cause of the contaminated soil. All contaminated soils must be disposed of offsite in an

appropriate manner.

- Loading and unloading operations – should a spill occur during a loading or unloading operation it shall be cleaned up immediately and the on-site personnel shall be contacted.
- Outdoor storage activities – materials with potential to contaminate stormwater runoff will be stored so as to prevent/minimize exposure of toxic materials. Storage areas containing toxic materials shall be designated accordingly. Onsite areas used for material storage that are exposed to the elements, namely precipitation, shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
- Vehicle, equipment maintenance, and fueling – all designated fueling and maintenance areas shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage course whenever possible. If the fueling area is located on a pervious surface, the area shall be covered with a non-pervious lining so as to prevent soil contamination by way of infiltration. Any spillage shall be cleaned up immediately.
- Significant dust or particulate generating processes – dust-reducing measures will be taken during construction until appropriate seeding and mulching can be placed. A water truck capable of misting soils susceptible to wind dispersion may be used.
- Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc. – oil, grease, coolants, etc. that leak onto the soil or impervious surface should be cleaned up as soon as possible and on-site personnel notified.
- On-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters, etc.) – dumpsters will be utilized as needed to remove trash from the site. Any waste material found on-site or generated by construction activities will be disposed of in a manner that prevents polluting of storm water discharges. In the event that waste is to be stored on-site, it shall be in an area located a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage course whenever possible. Whenever waste is in a porous container, it shall be in an area

enclosed by a 12-inch high compacted earthen ridge (or equal measure). If the enclosed waste area is located on porous soil, the area shall be covered with a non-porous lining to prevent soil contamination. Whenever precipitation is predicted, the waste shall be covered with a non-porous cover, anchored on all sides to prevent its removal by wind, in order to prevent precipitation from leaching out potential pollutants from the waste.

- Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets – all portable toilets should be kept a minimum of 50 feet from a storm drain inlet or drainage course and secured to the ground.

Portable toilets will be located a minimum of 10 feet from stormwater inlets and 50 feet from state waters. They will be secured at all four corners to prevent overturning and cleaned on a weekly basis. They will be inspected daily for spills.

- Landscaping Materials - may be stored temporarily in the street until work is completed. If top-soil, mulch, or similar material is to be kept in the street or gutter over-night, containment measures should be taken to minimize any pollution discharge potential.
- Other areas or procedures where potential spills can occur – no other areas have been identified at this time.

Other Potential Pollution

Exact location of the following potential pollution sources will be determined and documented during construction.

- Concrete washout - The contractor will be responsible for placement of concrete washout area. They will be placed such that concrete washout activities do not result in the discharge of materials, or contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff.
- Batch Plant - A dedicated asphalt or concrete batch plant is not planned to be utilized. If plans change and at such time a batch plant is used it will be the responsibility of the contractor to update the SWMP report and plans in addition to receiving/obtaining all necessary permits.
- Concrete truck/equipment washing, including the concrete truck chute and associated

fixtures and equipment – concrete truck/equipment washing will take place in a designated concrete wash-out area. Said area shall be placed a minimum of 100’ from any drainage/water sources and shall serve to contain wash water generated by equipment washing. Remnants of concrete and cement that are left behind at the concrete washout area(s) shall be transported and disposed of offsite.

Material Handling, and Spill Prevention and Response

There will be a designated individual on-site who will receive training on what to do when a hazardous spill occurs. There will be a small spill kit on-site containing clean-up supplies, emergency contact information, and report(s) to document occurrences.

Spills must be cleaned up as soon as possible and contaminated soil/materials must be properly disposed of off-site.

Item 5. Clearly define which construction tasks correspond to each phase of BMPs (initial, interim, and final) and/or phase of the project (pre-disturbance, site clearing, grading, etc) so it is clear when each BMP will be installed. See Table CP-1 in MHFD detail SM-1.
Or add a note that says there will be no phasing for this project.

Timing Schedule

Development of the project site will follow standard construction sequencing characteristic of site construction. The anticipated start date is Spring 2021. The anticipated date of completion and final stabilization is Fall 2021. Sequencing of development will commence in the following manner:

1. Installation of initial temporary erosion control measures as noted on the plans. Implementation of BMPs shall precede initial construction operations. The time schedule may vary depending on plan approvals and weather. The initial BMP’s for this project shall include silt fencing as shown on the plans, vehicle tracking control at the staging entrance, a stabilized staging area, a concrete washout area, and installation of inlet protection around existing inlets that are subject to debris or sediment deposition.
2. Site clearing and grading will occur within the project limits.
3. Subgrade preparation and compaction for hardscaped areas.
4. Installation of underground utilities and connections to main lines.
5. Installation of concrete and asphalt pavement, along with curb and gutter, and following is structure development.
6. Install Signs and permanent striping.

7. Installation of site landscaping and removal of temporary erosion controls and final site cleanup should not occur until site vegetation is fully restored. Once full site stabilization has been achieved, all temporary BMP's should be removed and final site cleaning performed.

Change to EPC criteria



Permanent Stabilization

Seeding and mulching will be utilized to replace vegetation in areas where existing ground cover was disturbed. Seeding and mulching shall be per **City of Colorado Springs requirements (See Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 1, Chapter 14.)** Final Stabilization will be completed once construction activities have ceased and 70% of the vegetative cover for the site has been reinstated, as compared to pre-disturbance levels, or once equivalent permanent erosion control measures have been implemented (pavement, concrete, etc.).

Owner Inspection & Maintenance of Construction BMP'S

All necessary BMPs will be installed and maintained until the completion of the project. Long term stormwater management may begin once final stabilization of the site has been implemented.

Inspections of erosion & sediment control measures will occur every 14 days and within 24 hours of any precipitation or snowmelt 'event' that incurs runoff. The operator shall keep a record of inspections. Uncontrolled release of mud, muddy water, or measurable quantities of sediment found off the site shall be recorded with a brief explanation as to the measures taken to prevent future releases as well as any measure taken to clean up the sediment that has left the site. Any items in need of correction must occur as soon as possible to ensure continuous implementation of BMPs. Based on the results of the inspection and the description of potential pollutant sources, pollution prevention and control measures shall be revised and modified as appropriate as soon as practicable after such inspection.

Checklist Item 25 --- state that the inspection log must be signed by the QSM / SWMP Admin

All temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control facilities shall be maintained and repaired as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function. Silt fences will require periodic replacement. Sediment traps and sediment basins shall be cleaned when

Checklist Item 22 --- include a discussion of the long-term stormwater quality (ie: the two proposed ponds)

Ponds: The contractor will be responsible for any re-excavation of sediment and debris that collects in the basin depression required to ensure that the basin meets the design grades following construction. The storm lines shall also be cleaned and free of sediment once the site becomes stabilized.

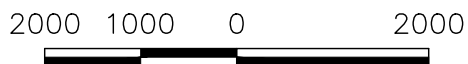
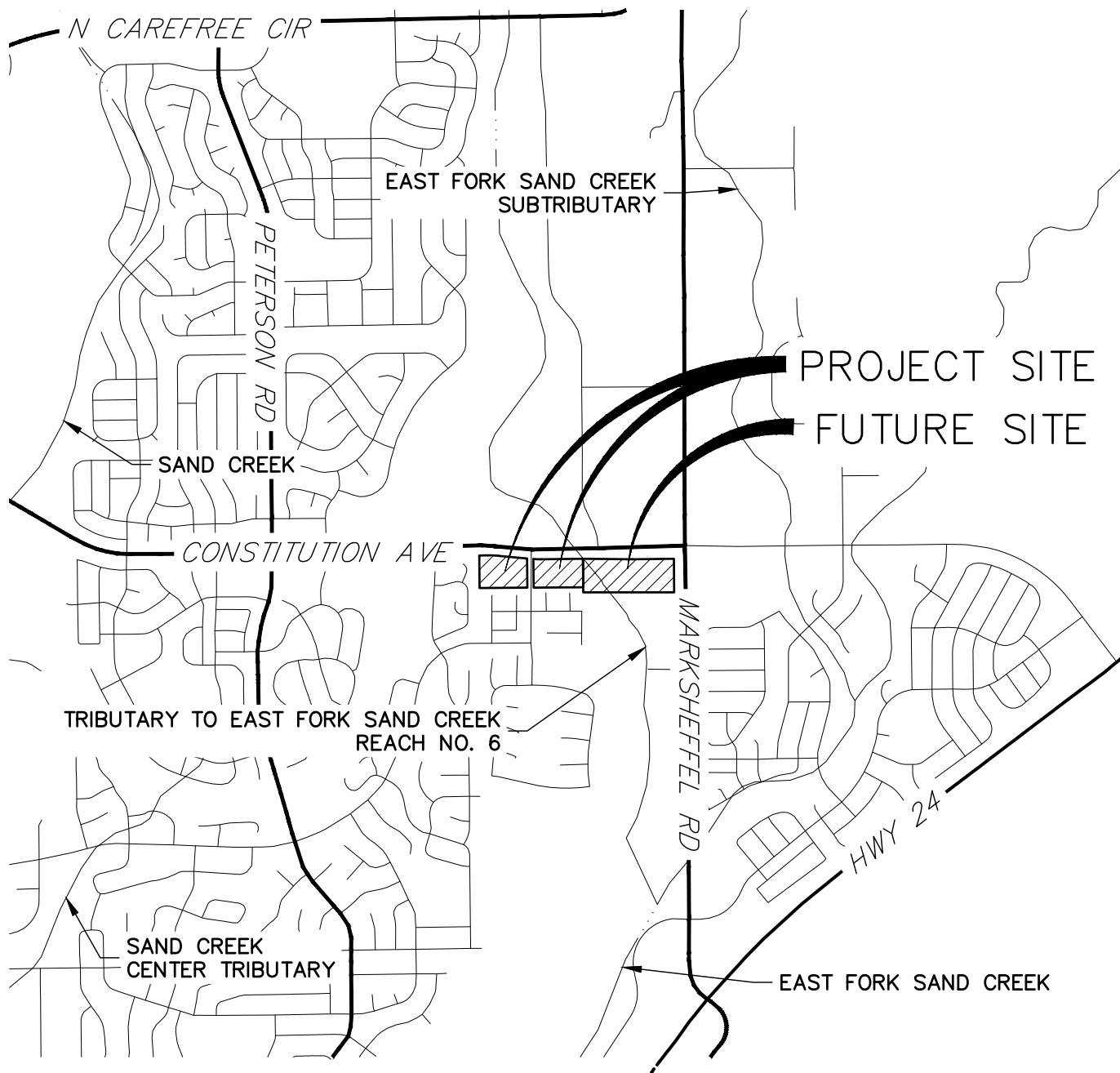


accumulated sediments equal approximately one-half of trap storage capacity. Also, refer to the attached GESC Plans for additional installation, inspection, and maintenance requirements.

Item 21. Add text stating that the SWMP should be viewed as a "living document" that is continuously being reviewed and modified as a part of the overall process of evaluating and managing stormwater quality issues at the site. The Qualified Stormwater Manager shall amend the SWMP when there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance of the site which would require the implementation of new or revised BMPs or if the SWMP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activity or when BMPs are no longer necessary and are removed.

APPENDIX A – VICINITY MAP

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ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 2000'

APPENDIX A: VICINITY MAP
 URBAN COLLECTION AT
 PALMER VILLAGE
 JOB NO. 25149.01
 06/01/2020
 SHEET 1 OF 1



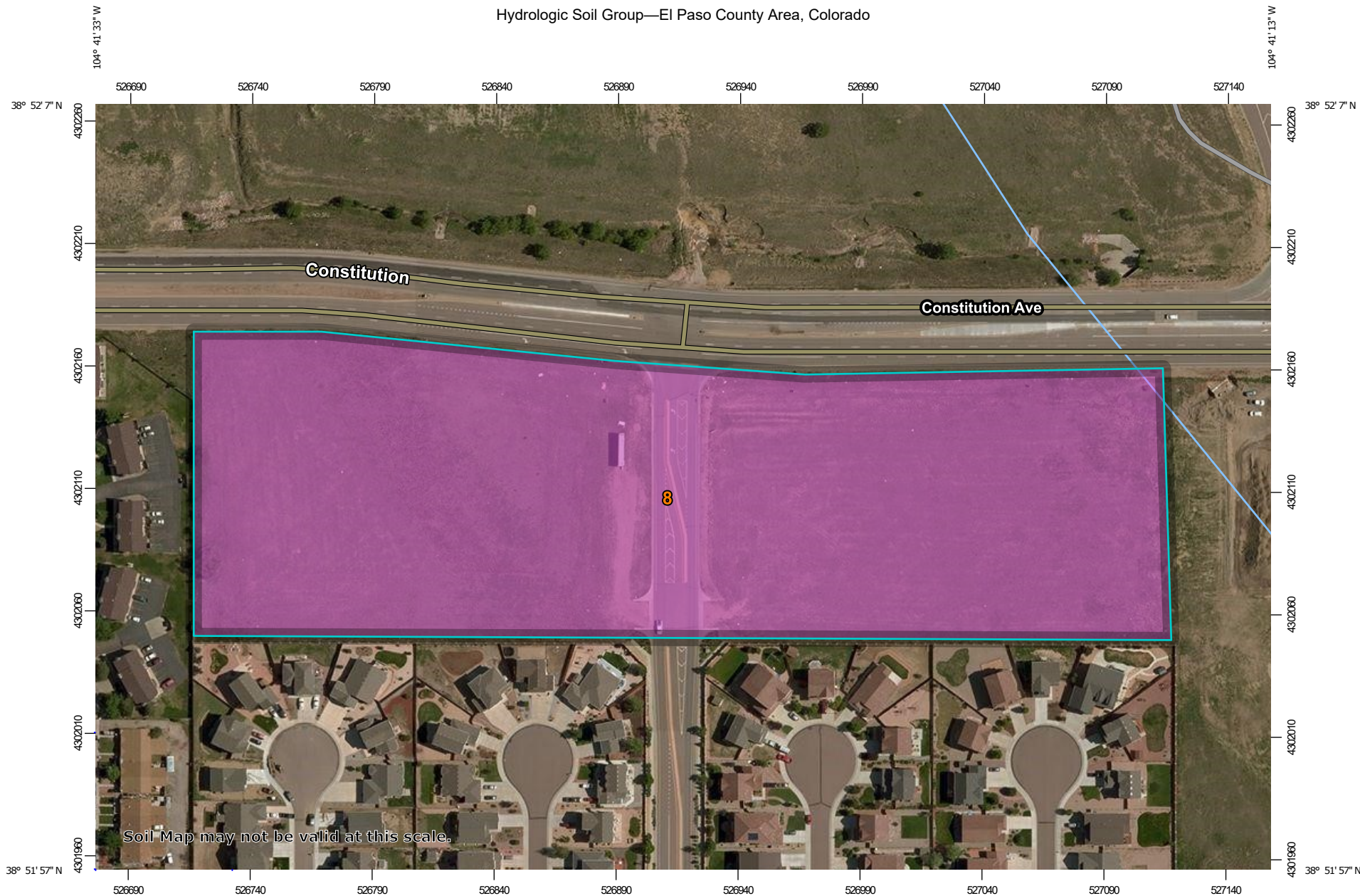
J·R ENGINEERING

A Westrian Company

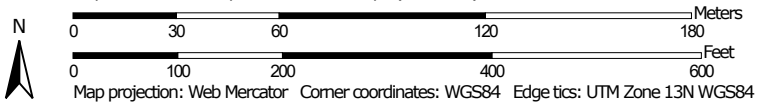
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
 Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

APPENDIX B – SOILS MAPS

Hydrologic Soil Group—El Paso County Area, Colorado




Map Scale: 1:2,200 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)









 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons





-  A
-  A/D
-  B
-  B/D
-  C
-  C/D
-  D
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  A
-  A/D
-  B
-  B/D
-  C
-  C/D
-  D
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points






-  A
-  A/D
-  B
-  B/D

-  C
-  C/D
-  D
-  Not rated or not available

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
 Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 13, 2019

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 15, 2011—Jun 17, 2014

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
8	Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	A	11.3	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			11.3	100.0%

Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

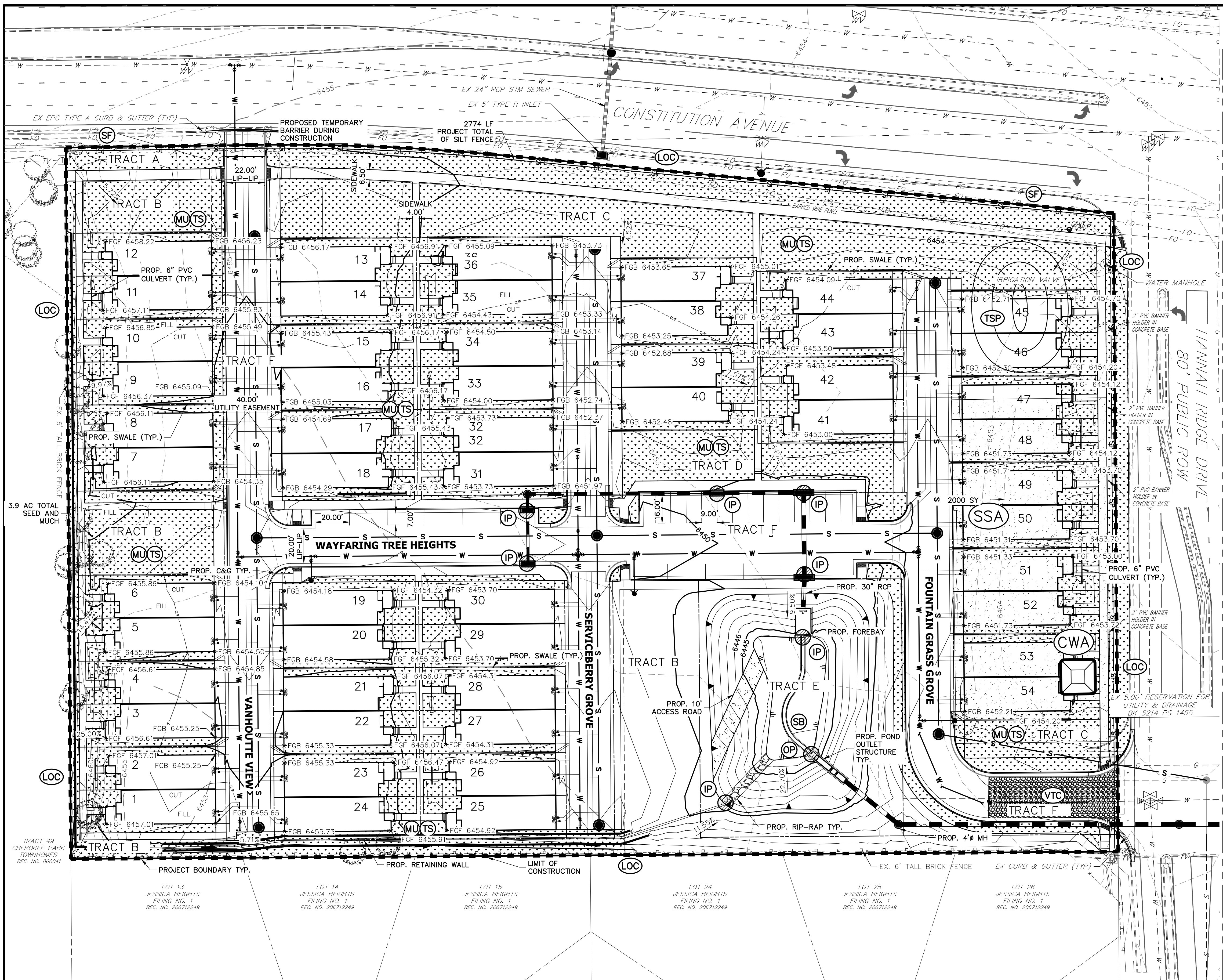
Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

APPENDIX C – GRADING EROSION CONTROL PLANS AND DETAILS





LEGEND

- CHECK DAM (CD)
- CONSTRUCTION FENCE (CF)
- CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA (CWA)
- INLET PROTECTION (IP)
- LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE (LOC)
- OUTLET PROTECTION (OP)
- PERMANENT SEEDING & MULCHING (TS/MU)
- SEDIMENT BASIN (SB)
- SILT FENCE (SF)
- STABILIZED STAGING AREA (SSA)
- TEMPORARY STOCK PILE (TSP)
- TEMPORARY SWALE (TSW)
- VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL (VTC)
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKET (ECB)

GRADING, EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN NOTES

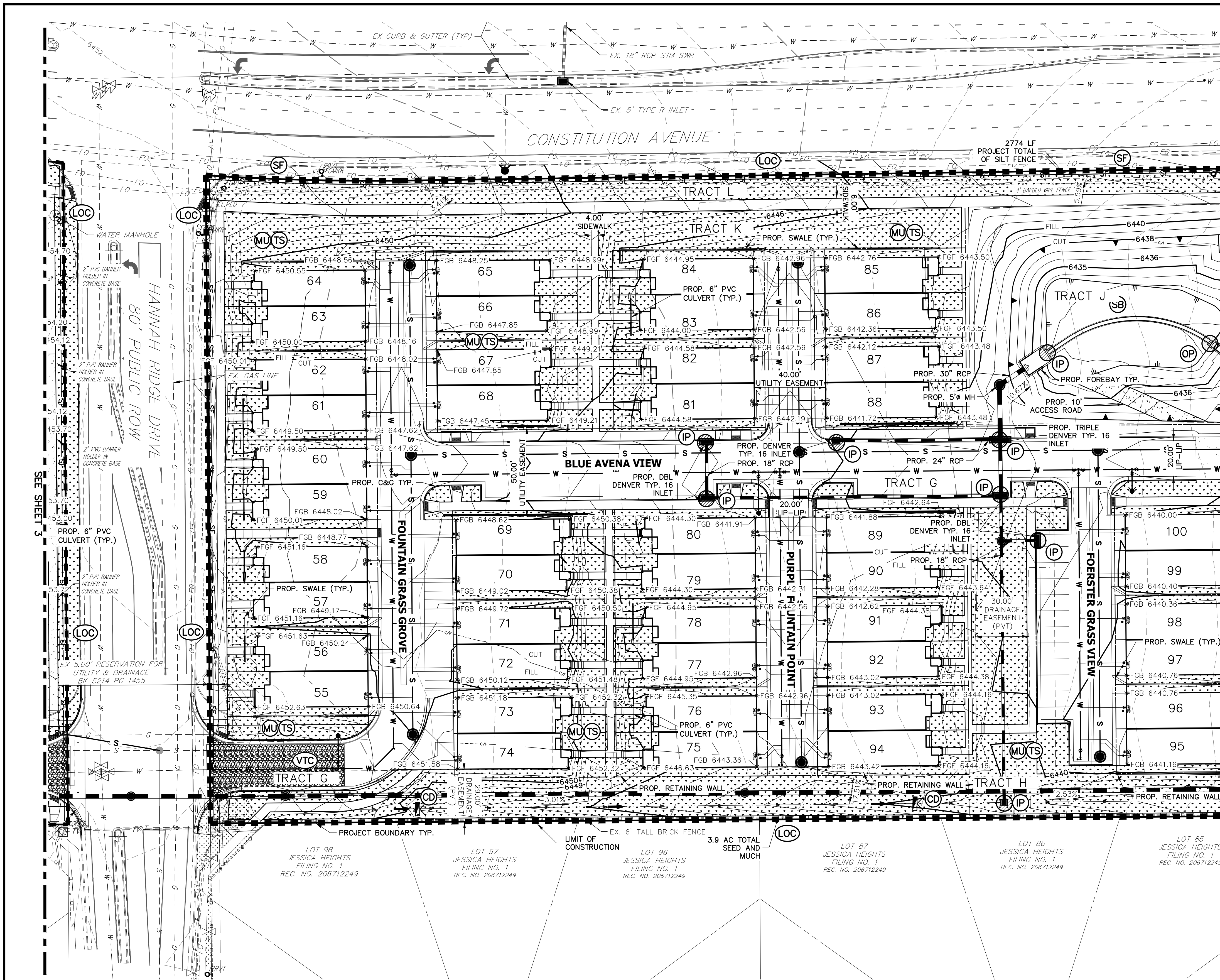
1. SEE SHEETS 3-5 FOR LIMITS OF SEED AND MULCH AREAS. TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE SEEDED & MULCHED IS 3.9 AC.
2. ALL ROADWAY & DRIVE AREAS WILL BE ASPHALT.
3. SEE STORM SEWER & POND IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR DETAILED DESIGN OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.
4. FGB = FINISHED GRADE @ FRONT OF BUILDING
5. FGR = FINISHED GRADE @ REAR OF BUILDING

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.


 30 15 0 30 60
 ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 30'

 Know what's below.
 Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT
 PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING
 GLENN D. ELLIS, P.E.
 COLORADO P.E. 38861
 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, OR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE, THESE DRAWINGS ARE DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.
 PREPARED FOR
MDC HOLDINGS
 RICHMOND AMERICAN HOMES
 4350 S. MONACO STREET
 DENVER, CO 80237
 ATTN: JASON POCK
 720-977-3627
J.R. ENGINEERING
 A Westman Company
 Centennial 300-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-588-2693
 Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com
 BY DATE
 No. REVISION
 H-SCALE 1"=30'
 V-SCALE 1"=3'
 DATE 10/29/20
 DESIGNED BY MCS
 DRAWN BY MCS
 CHECKED BY
URBAN COLLECTION AT PALMER VILLAGE
EROSION CONTROL PLAN
GEC PLAN
 SHEET 3 OF 8
 JOB NO. 25149.01





LEGEND

- CHECK DAM (CD)
- CONSTRUCTION FENCE (CF)
- CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA (CWA)
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- LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE (LOC)
- OUTLET PROTECTION (OP)
- PERMANENT SEEDING & MULCHING (TS/MU)
- SEDIMENT BASIN (SB)
- SILT FENCE (SF)
- STABILIZED STAGING AREA (SSA)
- TEMPORARY STOCK PILE (TSP)
- TEMPORARY SWALE (TSW)
- VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL (VTC)
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKET (ECB)

GRADING, EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN NOTES

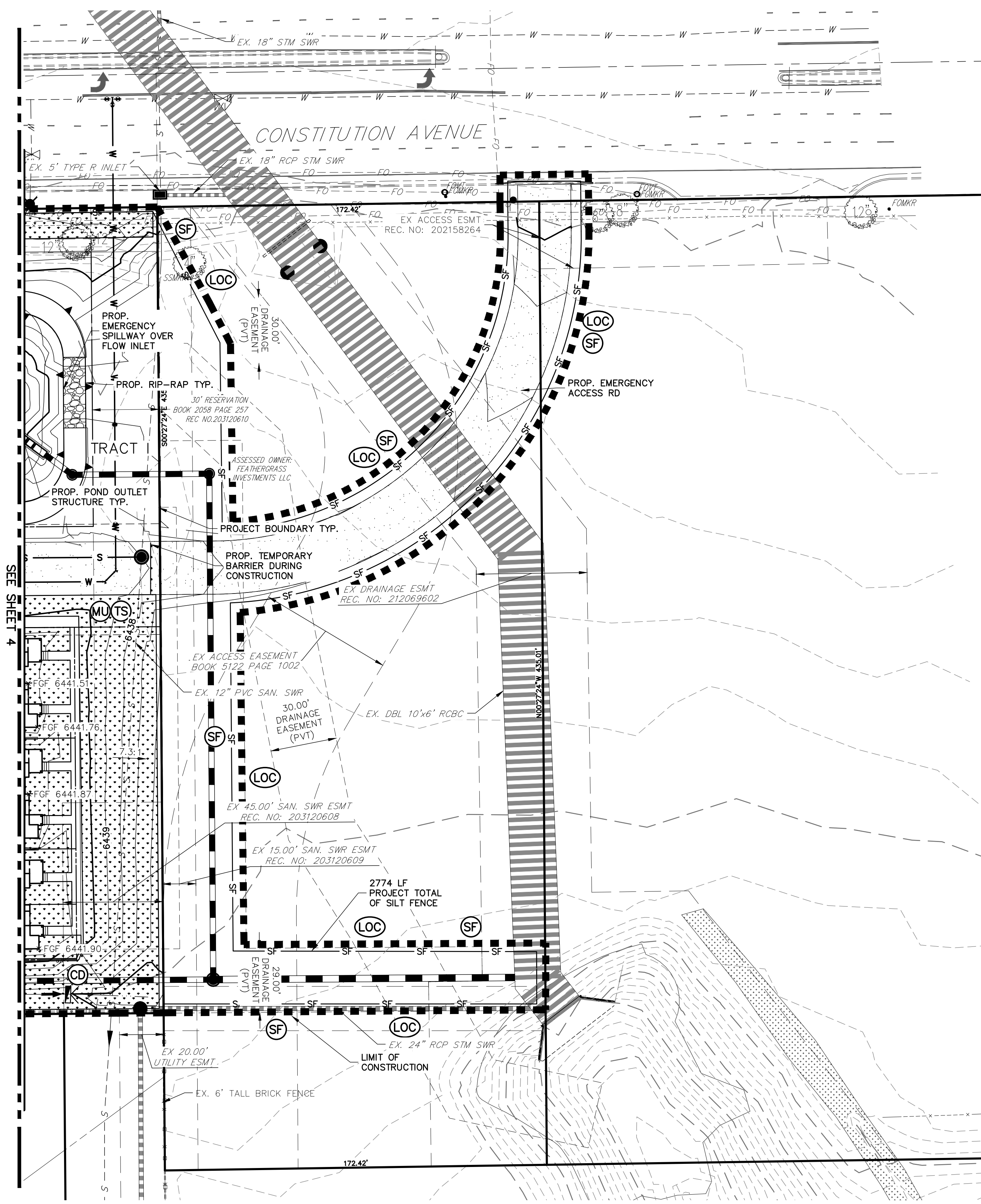
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4. FGF= FINISHED GRADE @ FRONT OF BUILDING
5. FGR= FINISHED GRADE @ REAR OF BUILDING

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.


 30 15 0 30 60
 ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 30'

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT
 PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING
 GLENN D. ELLIS, P.E.
 COLORADO P.E. 38861
 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, OR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE, DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.
 PREPARED FOR: MDC HOLDINGS, RICHMOND AMERICAN HOMES, 4350 S. MONACO STREET, DENVER, CO 80237, ATTN: JASON FOCK, 720-977-3827
J.R. ENGINEERING
 A Westman Company
 Centennial 300-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-588-2593
 Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com
 BY: _____ DATE: _____
 No. REVISION: _____
 H-SCALE 1"=30'
 V-SCALE 1"=3'
 DATE 10/29/20
 DESIGNED BY MCS
 DRAWN BY MCS
 CHECKED BY _____
URBAN COLLECTION AT PALMER VILLAGE
EROSION CONTROL PLAN
GEC PLAN
 SHEET 4 OF 8
 JOB NO. 25149.01



LEGEND

CHECK DAM	(CD)	
CONSTRUCTION FENCE	(CF)	
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	(CWA)	
INLET PROTECTION	(IP)	
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/ DISTURBANCE	(LOC)	
OUTLET PROTECTION	(OP)	
PERMANENT SEEDING & MULCHING	(TS/MU)	
SEDIMENT BASIN	(SB)	
SILT FENCE	(SF)	
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	(SSA)	
TEMPORARY STOCK PILE	(TSP)	
TEMPORARY SWALE	(TSW)	
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	(VTC)	
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	(ECB)	

GRADING, EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN NOTES

- SEE SHEETS 3-5 FOR LIMITS OF SEED AND MULCH AREAS. TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE SEEDED & MULCHED IS 3.9 AC.
- ALL ROADWAY & DRIVE AREAS WILL BE ASPHALT.
- SEE STORM SEWER & POND IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR DETAILED DESIGN OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.
- FGF= FINISHED GRADE @ FRONT OF BUILDING
- FOR= FINISHED GRADE @ REAR OF BUILDING

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.

ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 30'

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BY	DATE

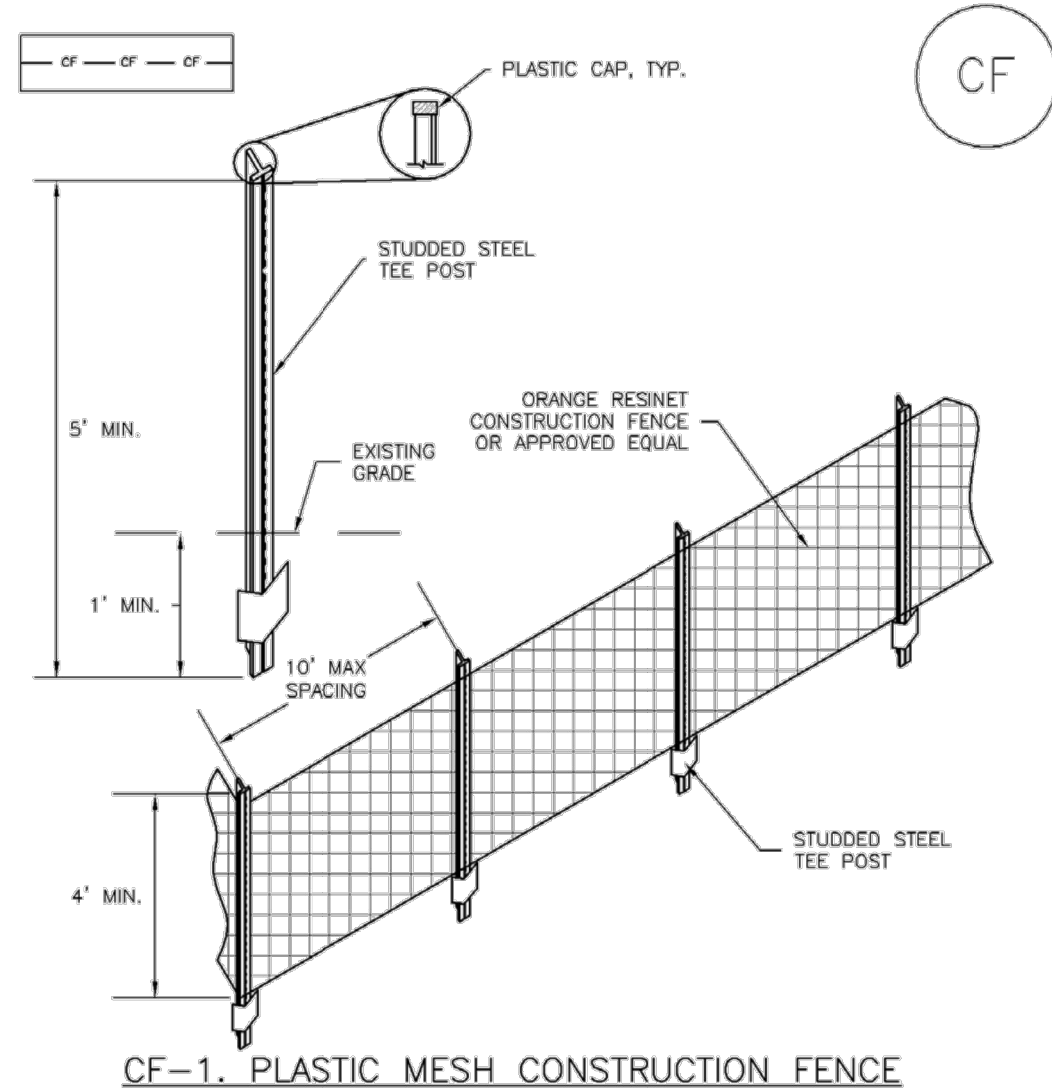
No.	REVISION

H-SCALE	1" = 30'
V-SCALE	1" = 3'
DATE	10/29/20
DESIGNED BY	MCS
DRAWN BY	MCS
CHECKED BY	

URBAN COLLECTION AT PALMER VILLAGE
EROSION CONTROL PLAN
GEC PLAN

SHEET 5 OF 8
 JOB NO. 25149.01

SM-3 Construction Fence (CF)



- CONSTRUCTION FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION FENCE.
 - CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHOWN SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
 - CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE COMPOSED OF ORANGE, CONTRACTOR-GRADE MATERIAL THAT IS AT LEAST 4' HIGH. METAL POSTS SHOULD HAVE A PLASTIC CAP FOR SAFETY.
 - STUDDED STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE UTILIZED TO SUPPORT THE CONSTRUCTION FENCE. MAXIMUM SPACING FOR STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE 10'.
 - CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE TOP, MIDDLE, AND BOTTOM OF EACH POST.

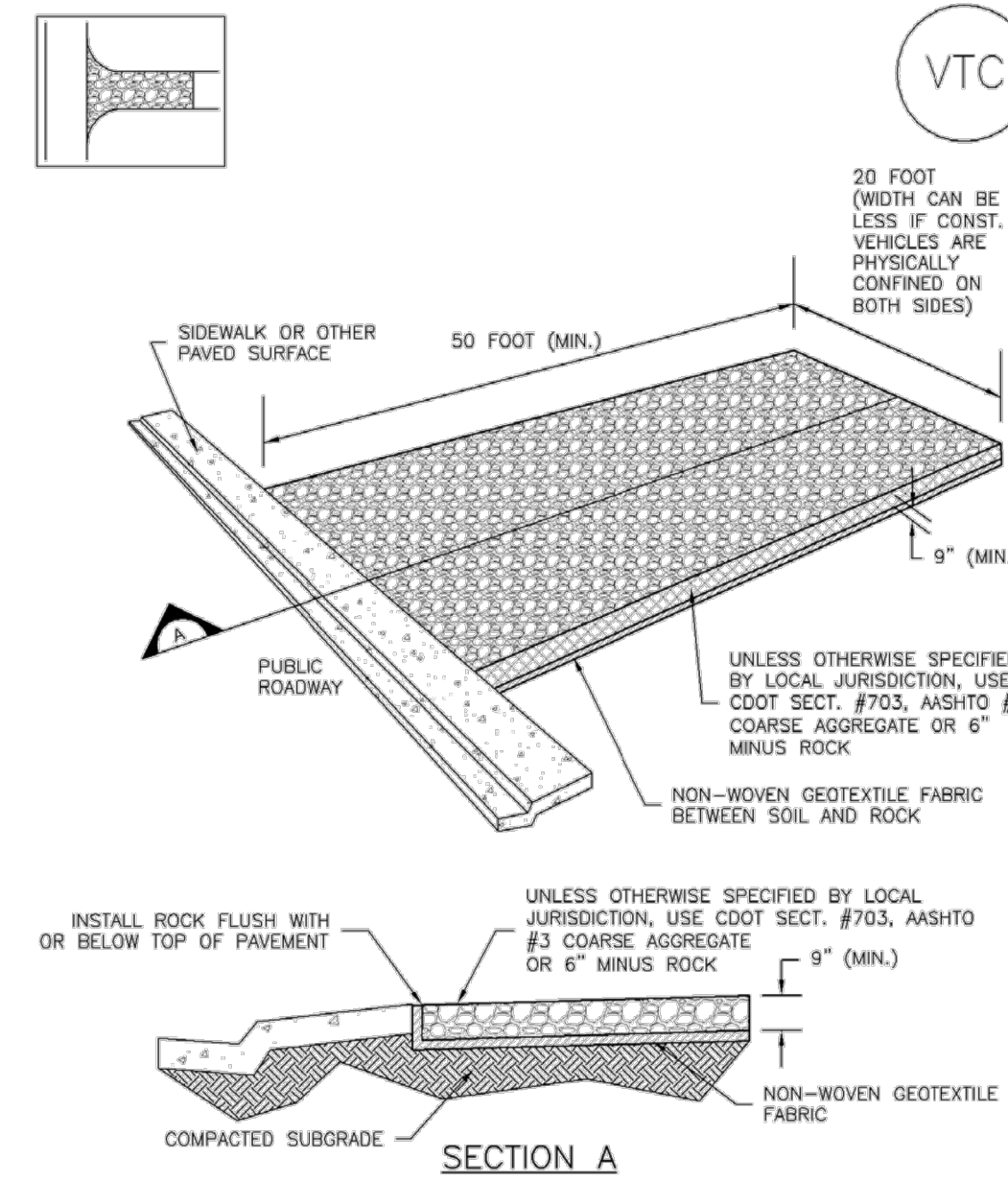
CF-2 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District November 2010
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Construction Fence (CF) SM-3

- CONSTRUCTION FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES**
- 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.
 - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
 - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
 - CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF DAMAGE SUCH AS RIPS OR SAGS. CONSTRUCTION FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
 - WHEN CONSTRUCTION FENCES ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND/OR REMOVAL OF THE FENCE SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- 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 TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) SM-4



VTC-1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

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SM-4 Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)

- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S).
 - TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S) (WITH/WITHOUT WHEEL WASH, CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM).
 - CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE ONLY TO BE USED ON SHORT DURATION PROJECTS (TYPICALLY RANGING FROM A WEEK TO A MONTH) WHERE THERE WILL BE LIMITED VEHICULAR ACCESS.
 - A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE LOCATED AT ALL ACCESS POINTS WHERE VEHICLES ACCESS THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FROM PAVED RIGHT-OF-WAYS.
 - STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
 - A NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED UNDER THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF ROCK.
 - UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, ASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT MAINTENANCE NOTES**
- 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.
 - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
 - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
 - ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY TO THE STABILIZED ENTRANCE/EXIT TO MAINTAIN A CONSISTENT DEPTH.
 - SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND AT THE END OF THE DAY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT MAY NOT BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.
- 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 CITY OF BROOMFIELD, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

VTC-6 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District November 2010
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Sediment Basin (SB) SC-7

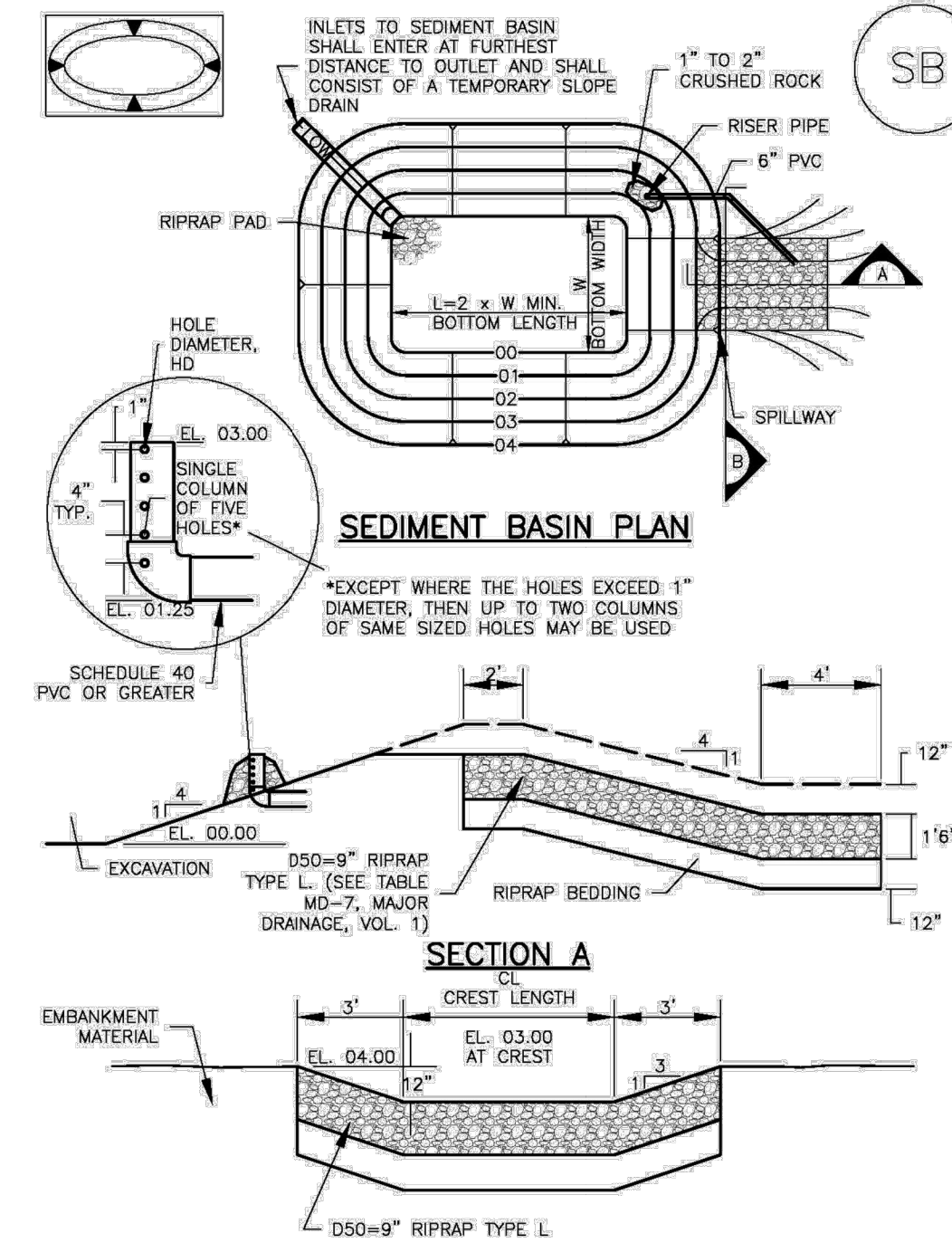


TABLE SB-1. SIZING INFORMATION FOR STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN

Upstream Drainage Area (rounded to nearest acre), (ac)	Basin Bottom Width (W), (ft)	Spillway Crest Length (CL), (ft)	Hole Diameter (HD), (in)
1	12 1/2	2	5/8
2	21	3	1 1/8
3	28	4	1 1/4
4	33 1/2	5	1 3/8
5	38 1/2	6	1 1/2
6	43	7	1 5/8
7	47 1/2	8	1 3/4
8	51	9	1 7/8
9	55	10	2
10	58 1/2	11	2 1/8
11	61	12	2 1/4
12	64	13	2 1/2
13	67 1/2	14	2 3/8
14	70 1/2	15	2 1/2
15	73 1/2	16	2 5/8

- SEDIMENT BASIN INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF SEDIMENT BASIN.
 - TYPE OF BASIN (STANDARD BASIN OR NONSTANDARD BASIN).
 - FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM WIDTH W, CREST LENGTH CL, AND HOLE DIAMETER, HD.
 - FOR NONSTANDARD BASIN, SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR DESIGN OF BASIN INCLUDING RISER HEIGHT H, NUMBER OF COLUMNS N, HOLE DIAMETER HD AND PIPE DIAMETER D.
 - FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM DIMENSION MAY BE MODIFIED AS LONG AS BOTTOM AREA IS NOT REDUCED.
 - SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY THAT RELIES ON BASINS AS A STORMWATER CONTROL.
 - EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL FREE OF DEBRIS, ORGANIC MATERIAL, AND ROCKS OR CONCRETE GREATER THAN 3 INCHES AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 15 PERCENT BY WEIGHT PASSING THE NO. 200 SIEVE.
 - EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95 PERCENT OF MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D698.
 - PIPE SCH 40 OR GREATER SHALL BE USED.
 - THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THESE SHEETS PERTAIN TO STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN(S) FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LESS THAN 15 ACRES. SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR EMBANKMENT, STORAGE VOLUME, SPILLWAY, OUTLET, AND OUTLET PROTECTION DETAILS FOR ANY SEDIMENT BASIN(S) THAT HAVE BEEN INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LARGER THAN 15 ACRES.

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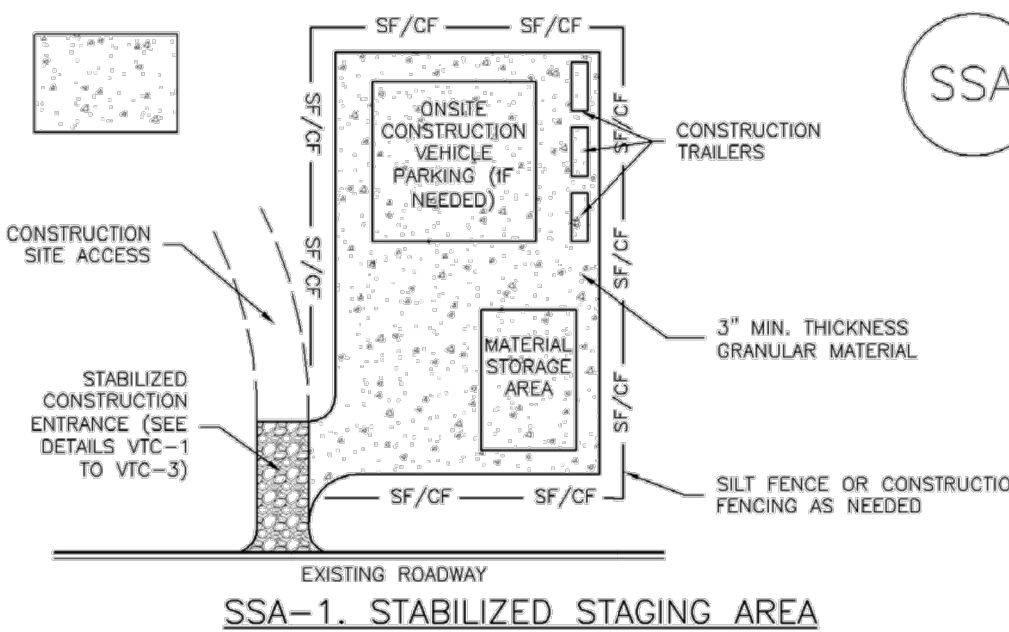
SB-6 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District August 2013
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

Sediment Basin (SB) SC-7

- SEDIMENT BASIN MAINTENANCE NOTES**
- 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.
 - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
 - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
 - SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED IN BASIN SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN SEDIMENT DEPTH REACHES ONE FOOT (I.E., TWO FEET BELOW THE SPILLWAY CREST).
 - SEDIMENT BASINS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND GRASS COVER IS ACCEPTED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
 - WHEN SEDIMENT BASINS ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- (DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO)
- 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.

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Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) SM-6



- STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF STAGING AREA(S).
 - CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
 - STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE SITE. OVERSIZING RESULTS IN A LARGER AREA TO STABILIZE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.
 - STAGING AREA SHALL BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SITE.
 - THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL CONSIST OF A MINIMUM 3" THICK GRANULAR MATERIAL.
 - UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, ASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.
 - ADDITIONAL PERIMETER BMPs MAY BE REQUIRED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION FENCING.
- STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES**
- 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.
 - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
 - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
 - ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

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BY	DATE	REVISION	No.	H-SCALE	V-SCALE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
				N/A	N/A	10/29/20	MCS	MCS	

URBAN COLLECTION AT PALMER VILLAGE
DETAILS
GEC PLAN

SHEET 6 OF 8
JOB NO. 25149.01

