

**Construction Activities Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP)
Grading, Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Plan
Meadowbrook Crossing Filing 1 and 2
El Paso County, Colorado
38°50'42"N, 104°41'34"W**

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STATE STORMWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

At least ten days prior to the anticipated start of construction activities (i.e. the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, excavation activities, installation of structural Best Management Practices, or other activities), for projects that will disturb one (1.0) acre or more, the owner or operator of the construction activity must submit an application as provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division (Division). This form may be reproduced and is also available from the Division's web site. Applications received by the Division are processed and a permit certification and other relevant materials will be sent to the attention of the legally responsible person. The application contains certification of completion of a storm water management plan (SWMP). Do not include a copy of the Stormwater Management Plan, unless requested by the Division.

For information or application materials contact:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Water Quality Control Division
WQCD-P-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, Colorado 80246-1530
<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/wq-construction-general-permits>

Electronic Application – CDPHE website:

[https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/WQ%20permits%20construction%20electronic%20app
lication](https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/WQ%20permits%20construction%20electronic%20application)

I. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) is “to identify possible pollutant sources that may contribute pollutants to stormwater and identify Best Management Practices (BMPs) that, when implemented, will reduce or eliminate any possible water quality impacts. The SWMP must be completed and implemented at the time the project breaks ground and revised as construction proceeds, to accurately reflect the conditions and practices at the site (CDPHE *Stormwater Management Plan Preparation Guidance*)”. A general schedule or phasing of BMPs will be determined by construction schedule and ground disturbances necessitating required erosion control methods/BMPs. The SWMP shall be implemented until expiration or inactivation of permit coverage. Evaluations of and modifications to this plan may be necessary during the length of the construction project until the site is finally stabilized.

SWMP Plan Availability: A copy of the Stormwater Discharge Permit from the State of Colorado, SWMP Report, SWMP Site Map, SWMP Notes and Details; and inspection reports shall be kept on site by the SWMP Administrator at all times, as to be available for use by the operator/SWMP Administrator and to be available for inspection by federal, state and local agencies. If an office location is not available at the site, the SWMP must be managed so that it is available at the site when construction activities are occurring (for example: by keeping the SWMP in the superintendent’s vehicle). The permittee shall retain copies of the SWMP and all reports required by the Permit and records of all data used to complete the Permit application for three (3) years minimum after expiration or inactivation of permit coverage, unless the community requires a longer period.

This 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 SWMP Administrator 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. If the SWMP Administrator feels that modifications to the BMPs shown on the SWMP are necessary to provide for a more effective plan, the SWMP Administrator shall contact the County Inspector to obtain acceptance of the proposed modifications prior to installing the BMPs. The process will include: 1) Evaluate pollutant sources, 2) Select BMPs, 3) Document BMPs, 4) Implement BMPs. Minor field modifications to the BMPs may be approved by the County inspector. All other requested major modifications shall be in writing and submitted to the County for approval.

SWMP revisions must be made prior to changes in the site conditions, except for “Responsive SWMP Changes” as follows:

- SWMP revision must be made immediately after changes are made in the field to address BMP installation and/or implementation issues; or
- SWMP revisions must be made as soon as practicable, but in no case more than 72 hours, after change(s) in BMP installation and/or implementation occur at the site that require development of materials to modify the SWMP
 - ◊ A notation must be included in the SWMP prior to the site change(s) that includes the time and date of the change(s) in the field, and identification of the BMP(s) removed or added and the location(s) of the BMP(s). Modifications to the SWMP shall be submitted to the County within seven days.

An El Paso County Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP) is required along with a Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS), Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction

Activities Permit from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for this project. The general conditions associated with the permits must be followed through the duration of the land disturbing activities at the site. For additional details or more specific information on the CDPS permit, consult the CDPS General Permit No. COR-030000. County ESQCP: Signoff and acceptance of both the Grading Plan and the Erosion Control Plan, or a combined plan, by the County constitutes an ESQCP authorizing the approved land disturbance and implementation of the approved erosion and stormwater quality control measures.

A. State Permit Applicant

The State Permit applicant (also referred to as the Permittee) must be a legal entity that meets the definition of the owner and/or operator of the construction site, in order for this application to legally cover the activities occurring at the site. The applicant must have day-to-day supervision and control over activities at the site and implementation of the SWMP. Although it is acceptable for the applicant to meet this requirement through the actions of a contractor, as discussed in the examples below, the applicant remains liable for violations resulting from the actions of their contractor and/or subcontractors. Examples of acceptable applicants include:

Owner or Developer - An owner or developer who is operating as the site manager or otherwise has supervision and control over the site, either directly or through a contract with an entity such as those listed below.

General Contractor or Subcontractor - A contractor with contractual responsibility and operational control (including SWMP implementation) to address the impacts construction activities may have on stormwater quality.

Other Designated Agents/Contractors - Other agents, such as a consultant acting as construction manager under contract with the owner or developer, with contractual responsibility and operational control (including SWMP implementation) to address the impacts construction activities may have on stormwater quality.

Refer to the CDPHE, *Stormwater Management Plan Preparation Guidance* for additional information.

The Permittee shall be legally responsible for compliance with the State Permit.

B. SWMP Terms

Best Management Practices (BMPs): BMPs encompass a wide range of erosion and sediment control practices, both structural and non-structural in nature, that are intended to reduce or eliminate any possible water quality impacts from stormwater leaving a construction site. The individual BMPs appropriate for a particular construction site are largely dependent of the types of potential pollutant sources present, the nature of the construction activity, and specific-site conditions.

Nonstructural BMPs, such as preserving natural vegetation, preventive maintenance and spill response procedures, schedules of activities, prohibition of specific practices, education, and other management practices are mainly operational or managerial techniques.

Structural BMPs include treatment processes and practices ranging from diversion structures and silt fences, to retention ponds and inlet protection.

Construction Start Date: This is the day when ground disturbing activities are expected to begin, including grubbing, stockpiling, excavating, demolition, and grading activities.

Disturbance Area Determination: Aside from clearing, grading and excavation activities, disturbed areas also include areas receiving overburden (e.g., stockpiles), demolition areas, and areas with heavy equipment/vehicle traffic and storage that disturb existing vegetative cover.

Final Stabilization Date: In terms of permit coverage, this is when the site is finally stabilized. This means that all ground surface disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and all disturbed areas have been either built on, paved, or a uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plant density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels (refer to Final Stabilization Section). Permit coverage must be maintained until the site has reached Final Stabilization. Even if only one part of the project is being done, the estimated final stabilization date must be for the overall project. If permit coverage is still required once your part is completed, the permit certification may be transferred or reassigned to a new responsible entity(s).

SWMP Drawings: Also known as the SWMP Site Map.

C. Contractor Required Items

The Contractor shall include and/or provide the following items prior to beginning land disturbing activities:

- ☐ Add the SWMP Administrator and Alternate with phone numbers to this plan.
- ☐ Construction Dates – Verify the construction dates indicated in this report. Update as necessary to reflect the planned schedule.
- ☐ Material Handling and Spill Prevention procedures – See Section IV-4.
- ☐ Application - Insert Application for CDPS Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities Permit into Appendix.
- ☐ Permit - Insert Permit for CDPS Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities into Appendix.

II. SITE DESCRIPTION

A. Nature of the Construction Activity

The proposed development will be a single-family residential subdivision. This development will include construction of the homes, driveways, streets and sidewalks; landscaping around the homes, open space areas, and along Meadowbrook Parkway; installation of a storm sewer system and water quality area; water, gas and electric mains; and water, sanitary sewer, gas, electric and communication services for the homes. Improvements are also proposed for East Fork Sand Creek that crosses through the site, including construction of a trapezoidal channel section with soil riprap bank lining on both sides and installation of two grouted sloping boulder drops to provide grade control and flatten the longitudinal slope of the creek.

i. Site Location

The site is located to the northwest of Meadowbrook Parkway and US Highway 24, east of Peterson Road. The site is located in the south half of Section 8, Township 14 South, Range 65 West of the 6th Principal Meridian, in El Paso County, Colorado. The location of the site is shown on the Vicinity Map (Figure 1).

ii. Adjacent Areas

The site is bounded to the west by the East Fork Sand Creek, Cimarron Southeast Filing No. 1 (undeveloped), to the south and east by Meadowbrook Parkway and 24/94 Business Park Filing No. 1 (undeveloped) and to the north by Claremont Business Park Filing No. 2 (commercial property) and Cimarron Hills Filing No. 4 (residential property).

B. Sequence of Major Activities

The major construction activities associated with this project are shown in the table below along with an approximate timing of the sequence. In general, the SWMP Administrator and the Contractor will identify the precise schedule to be used during the term of this project and modify this schedule as needed. Minimal clearing and grubbing may be necessary to install the initial erosion control features.

Approximate Sequence of Major Construction Activities:

Installation of Initial BMPs	August 2017
Clearing, grubbing and demolition	August 2017
Site Grading and Utility Construction	August - November 2017
Drainageway Construction	August - December 2017
Paving, curb & gutter construction	November 2017
Landscaping	Spring 2018
End Construction (refer to <i>Final Stabilization...</i> section)	January 2018

The temporary erosion control measures can be removed when Final Stabilization has occurred. Refer to the Final Stabilization section for a description of the requirements.

C. Estimate of Area and Volume Disturbed

The total site area associated with the overall Meadowbrook Crossing development is 32.89 acres and approximately 30.56 acres will be subject to disturbance. The estimated area of disturbance corresponds to that necessary to perform grading, install utilities, paving, landscaping for the site, and proposed improvements for the East Fork Sand Creek (that crosses through the northwest portion of the site from northeast to southwest). Locations of disturbed areas are as shown on the SWMP Site Map. All other areas are planned to remain undisturbed.

Earthwork cut and fill operations will be roughly 21,500 cubic yards of Cut and 127,800 cy of Fill for a net of 106,300 cy Fill. These earthwork quantities are approximate and assume a shrinkage factor of 10 percent for the placement of fill material.

D. Soil Data

Soils within the property are classified to be within Hydrologic Soils Group A and B as shown in the El Paso County Soils Survey. Specifically the site includes Blakeland loamy sand (Soil Group A), Blendon sandy loam (Soil Group B) and Ellicott loamy coarse sand (Soil Group A) which is mainly located along the existing drainageway. Hydrologic Soil Group A soils have a high infiltration rate 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. Hydrologic Soil Group B soils have 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.

The pre-construction 100-year runoff coefficient for the site is 0.36 and the post-construction runoff coefficient is roughly 0.51.

E. Existing Vegetation and Ground Cover

The existing site is undeveloped and the vegetative cover is in fair condition with grasses throughout the site. The existing ground slopes within the property range from 1 to 6 percent typical with areas of vertical slopes along the edge of the drainageway. The vegetative cover is estimated at about 50%.

F. Potential Pollution Sources

The potential pollution sources for the site that may have an impact to stormwater include the following items:

1. Ground disturbing activities and grading - Sediment
2. Demolition work – Sediment, asphalt, concrete, aggregate
3. Off-site vehicle tracking - Sediment
4. Vehicle maintenance or fueling – Fuel, oil, chemicals
5. Storage of demolition and disposal items – Sediment, asphalt, concrete
6. Soil, aggregate and sand stockpiling - Sediment
7. Storage of fertilizers, materials or chemicals - Chemicals
8. Concrete washouts – Concrete, slurry
9. Concrete work – Forms, form oil, curing compound
10. Paving operations – Asphalt, concrete, forms
11. Building construction – Wood, concrete, roofing products, insulation, fiberglass, trash, grout, drywall, other building materials
12. Haul routes – Sediment, fuel, oil
13. Landscaping – Fertilizers, sediment, over-watering, pesticides
14. Portolet – Chemicals, human waste

G. Non-stormwater Discharges

In the existing condition there are no known non-stormwater discharges from the project site, such as springs and landscape irrigation return flows. During construction, the following non-stormwater discharges from the project site could occur.

1. Construction dewatering – Anticipated for the work within the water quality basin, within and adjacent to the drainageway, and during installation of the sanitary sewer. A CDPHE construction dewatering permit is required prior to performing the dewatering activities. A dewatering bag or other approved BMP shall be used during dewatering.
2. Release of concrete washout water – Not anticipated. The washout water should be contained within the concrete washout BMP.
3. Runoff from water used for dust control – Not anticipated. The contractor should limit the amount of water used for dust control to an amount less than would result in runoff. Perimeter control BMPs are planned to filter water that may cause runoff.

If any other non-stormwater discharges from the site become apparent during the term of construction, the occurrence and mitigation shall be addressed by the SWMP Administrator.

H. Receiving Waters

In the existing condition, the majority of the site drains by sheet flow to the East Fork Sand Creek. A portion of the site along the southeast and south sheet flows west-southwest

towards the southwest corner of the property, leaving the site before draining into the creek. After the site is graded, the majority of the project area will drain by sheet flow to the temporary sedimentation basin, which will be converted to a water quality basin once the storm sewer system is constructed. The flows released from the temporary sedimentation basin and permanent water quality basin will discharge directly to the East Fork Sand Creek.

Immediate Receiving water(s): On-site storm sewer system and water quality basin

Ultimate Receiving Water(s): East Fork Sand Creek

East Fork Sand Creek is a major drainageway that crosses through the northwest portion of the site from northeast to southwest. The subject property is located within a Zone AE FEMA regulated floodplain based on Flood Insurance Rate Map 08041C0752F, dated March 17, 1997. The planned improvements to East Fork Sand Creek will modify the existing floodplain. A Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) has been submitted to FEMA for approval of the floodplain modifications. The proposed 100 year floodplain will be contained within the proposed channel section and will not extend into the proposed lots.

III. SWMP SITE MAP CONTENTS

The SWMP Site Map and SWMP Drawings are considered a part of this plan. It identifies the following:

1. Construction site boundaries;
2. All areas of ground disturbance;
3. Areas of cut and fill;
4. Areas used for storage of building materials, equipment, soil, or waste;
5. Locations of dedicated asphalt or concrete batch plants;
6. Locations of all structural BMPs;
7. Locations of non-structural BMPs where applicable;
8. Locations of springs, streams, wetlands, detention basins, irrigation canals, roadside ditches and other surface waters.

The SWMP Site Map must be updated/red lined by the SWMP Administrator on a regular basis to reflect current conditions of the site at all times.

IV. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

A. SWMP Administrator

The Permittee shall designate the SWMP Administrator. The SWMP Administrator is typically the Contractor or his/her designated representative and is responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the SWMP. The SWMP Administrator is the contact person with the County and State for all matters pertaining to the SWMP. The SWMP Administrator is the person responsible for the SWMP accuracy, completeness and implementation. Therefore the SWMP Administrator should be a person with authority to adequately manage and direct day to day stormwater quality management activities at the site. The SWMP Administrator shall have the authority to act on behalf of the Permittee(s) to ensure the site remains in compliance with the CDPS Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities Permit and the County's ESQCP. An Alternate SWMP Administrator who is able to serve in the same capacity as the SWMP Administrator shall also be selected.

The SWMP Administrator shall be present at the project site a majority of the time and (along with the Alternate SWMP Administrator) shall provide the County with a 24-hour emergency contact number.

If the SWMP Administrator or Alternate changes for any reason, it shall be noted/redlined on this Plan. The County shall be notified in writing of any change.

SWMP Administrator: _____

Phone: _____

Alternate SWMP Administrator: _____

Phone: _____

B. Identification of Potential Pollutant Sources:

At a minimum, the following sources and activities shall be evaluated for the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges and identified in the SWMP if found to have such potential. The sources of any potential pollutants must be controlled through BMP selection and implementation. Each pollutant source recognized through this process as having the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater, must be identified in the SWMP along with the specific stormwater management control (BMPs) that will be implemented to adequately control the source. (Note: the actual evaluation of the potential pollutant sources does NOT need to be included in the SWMP – just the resultant pollutant sources and their associated BMPs.). The SWMP Administrator shall determine the need for and locations of each of the following potential pollutant sources during the course of the construction project.

Could it Contribute?	Potential Pollutant Source	BMP Implemented to Control Source
Yes	All disturbed and stored soils	Silt fence, sediment control logs, sediment basin, inlet protection, rock socks, seed and mulch
Yes	Vehicle tracking of sediments	Vehicle tracking control, street sweeping
No	Management of contaminated soils	
Yes	Loading and unloading operations	Stabilized staging area, materials storage area, vehicle tracking control, silt fence
Yes	Outdoor storage activities (building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.)	Stabilized staging area, materials storage area, silt fence
Yes	Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling	Stabilized staging area, materials storage area, silt fence
Not expected	Significant dust or particulate generating processes	Control by sprinkling with water and other appropriate means.
Yes	Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc	Use as recommended by manufacturer and in areas specified, inlet protection
Yes	On-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters, etc)	Stabilized staging area, silt fence, inlet protection, sediment basin, non-structural BMPs

Yes	Concrete truck/equipment washing, including the concrete truck chute and associated fixtures and equipment	Concrete washout area, stabilized staging area, vehicle tracking control, silt fence
No	Dedicated asphalt and concrete batch plants	
Yes	Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets	Stabilized staging area, construction fence, non-structural BMPs
Yes	Other areas or procedures where potential spills can occur	Non-structural BMPs, construction fence

The Air Pollution Control Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has passed air quality regulations consistent with Federal legislation. Regulation No. 3 requires submittal of an Air Pollutant Emission Notice (APEN) for sources of fugitive dust from construction sites, as well as other sources. Regulation No. 1 defines particulate emission control regulations for haul roads and roadways. Additional controls, such as road watering, may be necessary to fully comply with these regulations at a construction site. The Contractor should contact CDPHE about APENs and other air quality requirements.

C. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Pollution Prevention

1. A list of the Structural BMPs for erosion and sediment control implemented on the site to minimize erosion and sediment are as follows. Refer to the SWMP Drawings for Installation and Maintenance requirements for each structural BMP and refer to the SWMP drawings for the location of the BMPs.
 - a) Concrete Washout Area (CWA): A shallow excavation with a small perimeter berm to isolate concrete truck washout operations.
 - b) Construction Fence (CF): Installed to delineate the perimeter of the site.
 - c) Drainage Swale / Earth Dike (DS): A small earth, riprap or erosion control blanket lined channel used to divert and convey runoff.
 - d) Erosion Control Blanket (ECB): Slopes steeper than or equal to 4 (horizontal) to 1 (vertical) shall be protected with an erosion control blanket.
 - e) Inlet Protection (IP): Installed to filter stormwater before entering any watercourses
 - f) Reinforced Sock (RS): Consists of a linear mass of gravel enclosed in wire mesh to form a porous filter, able to withstand overtopping.
 - g) Sediment Basin (SB): An impoundment that captures sediment laden runoff and releases it slowly, providing prolonged settling times to capture coarse and fine grained soil particles.
 - h) Sediment Control Log (SCL): Consists of a cylindrical bundle of wood, coconut, compost, excelsior, or straw fiber designed to form a semi-porous filter able to withstand overtopping.
 - i) Seeding and Mulching (SM): Temporary seeding and mulching can be used to stabilize disturbed areas that will be inactive for an extended period of time. Permanent seeding should be used to stabilize areas at final grade that will not otherwise be stabilized.
 - j) Silt Fence (SF): A temporary sediment barrier constructed of woven fabric stretched across supporting posts.

- k) Stabilized Staging Area (SSA): Consists of stripping topsoil and spreading a layer of granular material in the area to be used for a trailer, parking, storage, unloading and loading.
- l) Temporary Stockpile Areas (SP): Temporary stockpiles of excess excavated material and stockpiles for imported materials shall be shown on the SWMP drawings. Slopes shall not be steeper than 3 to 1.
- m) Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC): Consists of a rock pad that is intended to help strip mud from tires prior to vehicles leaving the construction site. Installed at all entrance/exit points to the site. The number of access points shall be minimized.

Minimal clearing and grubbing may be necessary prior to installing the initial erosion control features.

No clearing, grading, excavation, filling or other land disturbing activities shall be permitted until signoff and acceptance of the Grading Plan and Erosion Control Plan (or the combined plan) is received from the County.

Once signoff and acceptance is received, the approved erosion and sediment control measures must be installed before land-disturbing activities are initiated so that no adverse effect of site alteration will impact surrounding property.

2. Non-structural practices for erosion and sediment control to be used to minimize erosion and sediment transport are:

Seeding and mulching and landscape installation in areas that will not be hard surfaced. Minimize the amount of existing vegetation to be removed during construction, leaving native vegetation in place when possible. Only the existing vegetation that is specified or requiring removal shall be disturbed or removed. If possible, leave existing ground cover, including asphalt in place or remove just prior to grading to minimize the length of soil exposure.

3. Phased BMP Implementation:

The SWMP Administrator shall update the BMP Implementation if necessary to meet and/or address the Contractor's schedule. The SWMP shall be updated as necessary to reflect the BMPs installed.

- a) Installation of Initial BMPs

Prior to any construction activities, erosion control facilities shall be installed. Minimal demolition, clearing and grubbing may be necessary prior to installing the initial erosion control features. Stabilization of demolished asphalt and cleared or grubbed areas to be completed the same day if possible. The "initial" BMPs include, but may not be limited to, vehicle tracking control, silt fence (perimeter control and stockpile area(s)), rock socks, stabilized staging area, materials storage area and concrete washout area. Designate areas for construction trailer (if used), trash container, portotolets, vehicle and equipment parking and material storage. If these areas are not indicated on the plan, the contractor must "red line" the plan with the locations. Provide a confined area for maintenance and fueling of equipment from which runoff will be contained and filtered. BMP / Erosion Control facility waste shall be disposed of properly.

b) Clearing, grubbing and demolition (Site Clearing)

The measures included in the previous sequence shall be maintained and continue. The removed asphalt, soil, curb, concrete, utilities and demolished items shall be disposed of properly. If a soil stockpile area is needed, the area shall be protected as shown in the Details and the stockpile area shall be redlined onto the plan. Existing vegetation to remain shall be protected. Wind erosion shall be controlled on the site by sprinkling and other appropriate means.

c) Site Grading, Drainageway and Utility Construction

The measures included in the previous sequence shall be maintained and continue. This phase includes overlot grading, installation of the temporary sediment basin, work within the drainageway, and utility installation (utility installation after plan approval). The temporary sediment basin with temporary slope drain shall be installed and operational to help capture sediment from the graded site. Rough cut street control shall be installed after streets have been graded and will not be paved for more than 14 days. The contractor shall not leave any equipment in the bottom of the creek in times when precipitation is expected or when the contractor is not on site. The sediment basin will be converted to a water quality basin once the storm sewer system is constructed. Sediment control logs shall be placed along the low flow channel once the water quality basin is constructed. Inlet protection shall be provided after the storm sewer system is constructed, and later adjusted after the paving, crossspans and curb & gutter installation. Dewatering is anticipated for the work within the water quality basin, within and adjacent to the drainageway, and during installation of the sanitary sewer. The dewatering details should be followed and a CDPHE construction dewatering permit is required prior to performing the dewatering activities. Excess and removed asphalt and concrete shall be disposed of properly. Materials associated with drainageway and utility construction shall be stored in the designated areas delineated on the plan. If an area is not delineated on the plan, the contractor shall "red line" the plan to show the location. Material waste from drainageway, utility or pavement construction shall be disposed of properly. Solvents, paints and chemicals shall be stored and disposed properly.

d) Paving, curb & gutter and sidewalk construction

The measures included in the previous sequence shall be maintained and continue. Excess and removed concrete or asphalt shall be disposed of properly. Concrete sawcutting slurry shall not be allowed to enter the storm sewer system. The concrete washout area shall be maintained as described in the standard details. Material waste from pavement shall be disposed of properly. Rock socks/inlet protection shall be reinstalled or adjusted after the paving, crossspans and curb & gutter installation is complete. Silt fence shall be adjusted as necessary to accommodate for the proposed sidewalk construction.

e) Landscaping

The measures included in the previous sequence shall be maintained and continue, unless the work requiring the measure is completed. Seeding and mulching shall be installed. Avoid excess watering and placing of fertilizers and chemicals.

f) Final Stabilization

The necessary erosion control measures included in the previous sequence shall continue until Final Stabilization is reached. Refer to Final Stabilization section for requirements.

The SWMP Administrator shall amend the SWMP if necessary and as required, refer to Section I.

4. Materials handling and spill prevention:

The SWMP Administrator will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials on-site including building materials, paints, solvents, fertilizers, chemicals, waste materials and equipment maintenance or fueling procedures. All materials stored on-site will be stored in a neat and orderly manner in the original containers with the original manufacturer's label, and if possible under a roof or other enclosure to prevent contact with stormwater. Chemicals should be stored within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from contacting stormwater runoff. Before disposing of the container, all of a product will be used up whenever possible and manufacturer's recommendations for proper disposal will be followed according to state and local regulations.

Material and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area on-site. Manufacturer's recommendations for spill cleanup will be posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures along with the location of the information and cleanup supplies.

The contractor shall have spill prevention and response procedures that include the following:

- a) Notification procedures to be used in the event of an accident. At the very least, the SWMP Administrator should be notified. Depending on the nature of the spill and the material involved, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (24-hour spill reporting line – 877-518-5608), downstream water users or other agencies may also need to be notified.
- b) Instructions for clean-up procedures and identification of spill kit location(s).
- c) Provisions for absorbents to be made available for use in fuel areas and for containers to be available for used absorbents.
- d) Procedures for properly washing out concrete truck chutes and other equipment in a manner and location so that the materials and wash water cannot discharge from the site and never into a storm drain system or stream.

5. Dedicated concrete or asphalt batch plants:

No dedicated concrete or asphalt batch plants will be used.

6. Vehicle tracking control:

Off-site vehicle tracking of sediment shall be minimized and is as shown on the SWMP Site Map. Vehicle Tracking Control shall be installed at the construction access points. The contractor shall minimize the number of construction access points to reduce the amount of sediment tracked from the site. Streets shall be kept clean and free of mud, soil and construction waste. Street sweeping or other acceptable methods shall be used to prevent sediment from being washed from the project site. Streets shall not be washed down with water. Street cleaning operations shall occur if necessary or as directed by the County.

7. Waste management and disposal including concrete washout:

A concrete washout area is specified on the SWMP. Concrete wash water shall not be discharged to state waters, to storm sewer systems or from the site as surface runoff. The washout area shall be a shallow excavation with a small perimeter berm to isolate concrete truck washout operations. At the end of construction, all concrete shall be removed from the site and disposed of at an approved waste site. Signs shall be placed at the washout to clearly indicate the concrete washout area to operators of concrete trucks and pump rigs. Refer to the standard detail for requirements.

All construction site waste both liquid and solid must be contained in approved waste containers and disposed of off-site according to state and local regulations. Portable sanitary facilities shall be provided at the site throughout the construction phase and must comply with state and local sanitary or septic system.

8. Groundwater and stormwater dewatering:

Groundwater dewatering is anticipated for the work within the water quality basin, within and adjacent to the drainageway, and during installation of the sanitary sewer. During groundwater or stormwater dewatering, locations and practices to be implemented to control stormwater pollution from excavations, etc. must be noted on the SWMP. A separate CDPHE construction discharge (dewatering) permit will be required for groundwater dewatering and shall be obtained by the SWMP Administrator. Construction dewatering water cannot be discharged to surface water or to storm sewer systems without separate permit coverage. The discharge of Construction Dewatering water to the ground, under specific conditions, may be allowed by the Stormwater Construction Permit when appropriate BMPs are implemented. Refer to USDCM Volume III (UDFCD) for County acceptable means of dewatering.

V. FINAL STABILIZATION AND LONG TERM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

“Final stabilization is reached when all ground surface disturbing activities at the site have been completed and uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plant density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels, or equivalent permanent, physical erosion reduction methods have been employed.” When vegetation is used to achieve final stabilization, the 70% vegetation requirement applies to a uniform plant density, which means that all areas of the site that rely on a vegetative cover to achieve stabilization must be uniformly vegetated. The contractor will be responsible for providing the documentation to make this comparison to the County and the State of Colorado, Water Quality Control Division. The stormwater permit allows the permittee to use alternatives to vegetation to achieve final stabilization. All alternatives to vegetation must meet specific criteria to be considered equivalent to vegetation, specifically: Stabilization must be permanent, All disturbed areas must be stabilized and Alternatives must follow good practices, refer to CDPHE Memo, dated March 5, 2013 (see References).

Temporary seeding for the project site shall include seeding and mulching. For the application methods, soil preparation and seeding and mulching requirements, refer to SWMP Drawings. All slopes steeper than four-to-one (4:1) must be covered with an erosion control blanket meeting the County requirements.

Management of storm water after completion of construction will be accomplished by utilizing the practices listed below.

- Upon completion of construction, the site shall be inspected to ensure that all equipment, waste materials and debris have been removed.
- The site will be inspected to make certain that all graded surfaces have been paved, landscaped or seeded with an appropriate ground cover.
- All silt fence, inlet protection, sediment logs, rock socks, etc. and all other control practices and measures that are to remain after completion of construction will be inspected to ensure their proper functioning.
- The contractor shall remove erosion control measures that are not required to remain.

After all construction activities are completed on the site, but final stabilization has not been achieved, the contractor shall make a thorough inspection of the stormwater management system at least once every month.

The contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the BMPs and stormwater controls in good working order and shall also be responsible for the costs incurred until such time as final stabilization is reached. Once final stabilization has been achieved the contractor shall be responsible for removal of the erosion control measures.

Should any of the erosion control facilities (BMPs) become in disrepair prior to the establishment of the native or natural erosion control measures, the Contractor is responsible for the cost of such maintenance. The Contractor is also responsible for the clean-up of offsite areas affected by any sediment that may leave the site. Control of erosion from areas disturbed by drainageway, utility or building construction will be the responsibility of the respective contractor. All erosion control measures shown on the plan shall be installed and maintained in accordance with Best Management Practices.

Inactivation of permit coverage: Coverage under the Stormwater Construction Permit may be inactivated by the permittee when the site has attained final stabilization, all temporary erosion and sediment control measures have been removed, and all components of the SWMP are complete.

VI. RECOMMENDED INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

A. Minimum Inspection Schedule

1. Frequency. Contractor should inspect and document Construction BMP's at the following times and intervals.
 - a) After installation of any Construction BMP;
 - b) At least once every 14 days, but a more frequent inspection schedule may be necessary to ensure that BMPs continue to operate as needed to comply with the permit.
 - c) Within 24 hours after a precipitation or snowmelt event that produces runoff or causes surface erosion.
2. Consult State Permit No. COR-030000 for alternate inspection requirements at temporarily idle sites, at completed sites, or for winter conditions.
3. Refer to the Standard Details for the maintenance procedures associated with each BMP.

4. Inspection Procedures. The inspection must include observation of:
- a) The construction site perimeter and discharge points (including discharges into a storm sewer system);
 - b) All disturbed areas;
 - c) Areas used for material/waste storage that are exposed to precipitation
 - d) Other areas determined to have a significant potential for stormwater pollution, such as demolition areas or concrete washout locations, or locations where vehicles enter or leave the site;
 - e) Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the SWMP; and any other structural BMPs that may require maintenance, such as secondary containment around fuel tanks, or the condition of spill response kits.

The inspection must determine if there is evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. BMPs should be reviewed to determine if they still meet the design and operational criteria in the SWMP, and if they continue to adequately control pollutants at the site. Any BMPs not operating in accordance with the SWMP must be addressed as soon as possible, immediately in most cases, to minimize the discharge of pollutants, and the SWMP must be updated as described.

5. Record Keeping and Documenting Inspections: Keeping accurate and complete records serves several functions. First, keeping records of spills, leaks, inspections, etc. is a requirement of the State Stormwater Construction Permit; therefore, enforcement action, including fines, could result if records are not adequate. Second, by keeping accurate and detailed records, you will have documentation of events which could prove invaluable should complications arise concerning the permit, lawsuits, etc.
6. Inspection Checklist/Report. The Permittee must document inspection results and maintain a record of the results for a period of 3 years following expiration or inactivation of permit coverage. These records must be made available to CDPHE, the County or EPA upon request. The SWMP Administrator should record the inspection results on a site-specific standardized inspection report or County Inspection Checklist to be maintained and kept on the construction site. An example template for the inspection report format is included in the Appendix. The SWMP Administrator should develop a site-specific inspection report that itemizes the selected Construction BMP's for their site. At a minimum the following information from each inspection should be recorded on the site-specific report:
- a) Date of inspection;
 - b) Name and title of inspector;
 - c) Location(s) of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site;
 - d) Location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained;
 - e) Location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location;
 - f) Location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that were not in place at the time of inspection;
 - g) Deviations from the minimum inspection schedule as provided in the permit;

- h) Descriptions of corrective actions for any item above, date(s) of corrective actions taken, and measures taken to prevent future violations, including requisite changes to the SWMP, as necessary and
 - i) After adequate corrective action(s) has been taken, or where a report does not identify any incidents requiring corrective actions, the report shall contain a signed statement indicating the site is in compliance with the permit to the best of the signer's knowledge and belief.
- 7. Inspection Checklists/Reports to County: Completed Inspection Checklists will be submitted electronically to the assigned County Engineering inspector within 5 business days of the inspection. The inspections checklists must also be kept on-site.

B. BMP Operation and Maintenance.

The SWMP Administrator is responsible for operation and maintenance of construction BMPs. The SWMP Administrator will inspect the site per inspection and monitoring protocol outlined above and will make any necessary repairs to construction BMPs immediately after a defect or other need for repair is discovered. The project site and the adjacent streets impacted by the construction shall be kept neat, clean and free of debris. The erosion control measures and facilities will be maintained in good working order until final stabilization. Any items that are not functioning properly or are inadequate will be promptly repaired or upgraded. Records of inspections must be kept and be available for review by the State of Colorado Water Quality Control Division or the County.

VII. REFERENCES

- 1) CDPS General Permit: Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Permit No. COR-030000. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, dated July 1, 2007. Administratively continued effective July 1, 2012.
- 2) CDPHE, Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity, Stormwater Management Plan Preparation Guidance, prepared by CDPHE, dated April 2011.
- 3) CDPHE Memorandum, Final Stabilization requirements for stormwater construction permit termination, Alternatives to the 70% plant density re-vegetation requirement, prepared by CDPHE, dated March 5, 2013.
- 4) El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual (Volumes 1 and 2) and Engineering Criteria Manual, current editions.
- 5) Volume 3, Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual, by Urban Drainage and Flood Control District, current edition.
- 6) Preliminary and Final Drainage Report, Meadowbrook Crossing, El Paso County, Colorado, prepared by Kiowa Engineering Corporation, dated January 16, 2017.
- 7) Soil Survey of El Paso County Area, Colorado, prepared by United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service.
- 8) Flood Insurance Rate Map, Map Number 08041C0752F, by Federal Emergency Management Administration, dated March 17, 1997.

APPENDIX TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX

Figure 1 - Vicinity Map

APPENDIX A

**Permittee Provided: Application for CDPS Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities Permit

APPENDIX B

**Permittee Provided: CDPS Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities Permit

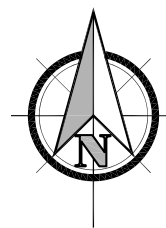
APPENDIX C

Example – Exhibit A: Erosion and Sediment Control Field Inspection Report

Example – Exhibit B: Corrective Action Report

APPENDIX D

SWMP Plans – Sheets 11, 12, 13 and 14



SCALE: NTS

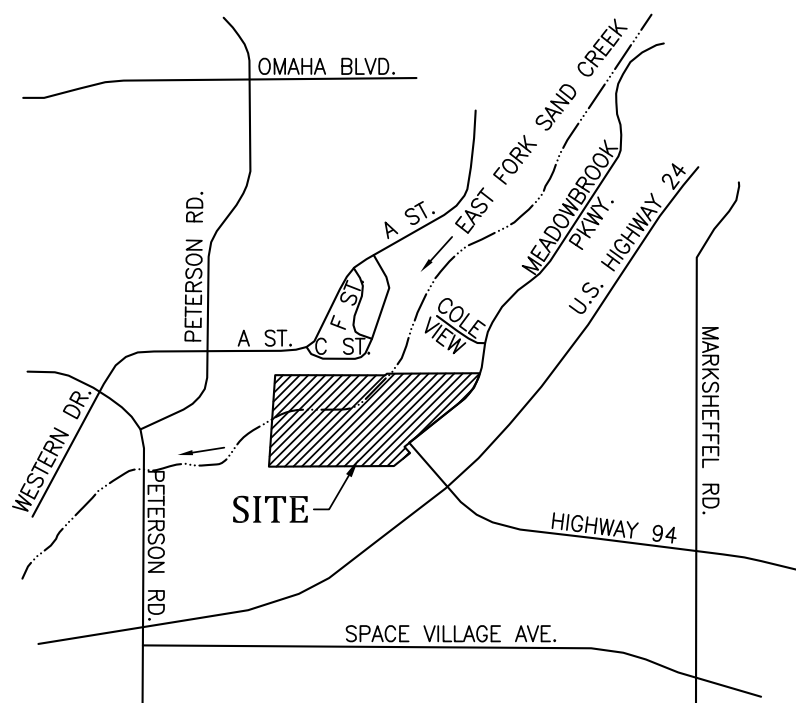


FIGURE 1
VICINITY MAP
MEADOWBROOK CROSSING

APPENDIX A

****Permittee Provided:** Application for CDPS Stormwater Discharge Associated
with Construction Activities Permit

APPENDIX B

****Permittee Provided:** CDPS Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities Permit

APPENDIX C

Example – Exhibit A: Erosion and Sediment Control Field Inspection Report

Example – Exhibit B: Corrective Action Report

Exhibit A

Erosion and Sediment Control Field Inspection Report

Project Name:	Date of Inspection:
Project Address/Location:	Time of Inspection:
Contractor:	Name of Inspector:

Reason for Inspection:

BMP for Erosion Control	Practice Used		Maintenance or Sediment Removal Required		Explain Required Action
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Concrete Washout Area					
Construction Fence					
Diversion Ditch/Swales/Berms					
Erosion Control Blankets					
Inlet Protection					
Reinforced Rock Berms					
Reinforced Rock Berms - Culvert					
Sediment Basin					
Sediment Control Log					
Seed & Mulch (Temp. or Permanent)					
Silt Fence					
Sodding					
Stabilized Staging Area					
Straw Bale Barrier					
Surface Roughening					
Vehicle Tracking Control Pad					

Contractor's Comments:
Inspector's Comments:

I certify this Erosion and Sediment Control Field Inspection Report is complete and accurate, to my knowledge and belief.	
Inspector Signature and Date:	Reviewed By:

Exhibit B
Corrective Action Report

Site: _____

Inspector: _____

Date: _____

.....

Erosion Control Measure/Facility Requiring Attention:

Recommended Corrective Action:

Scheduled Completion Date: _____ Date Completed: _____

.....

Erosion Control Measure/Facility Requiring Attention:

Recommended Corrective Action:

Scheduled Completion Date: _____ Date Completed: _____

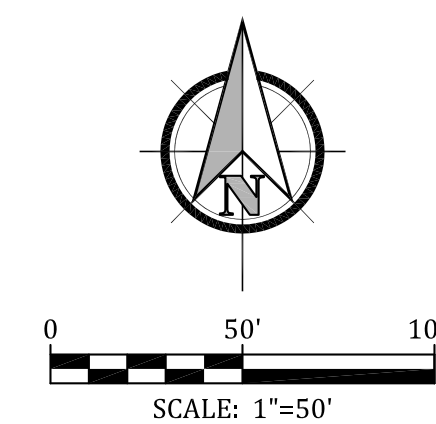
.....

Erosion Control Measure/Facility Requiring Attention:

Recommended Corrective Action:

Scheduled Completion Date: _____ Date Completed: _____

APPENDIX D
SWMP Plans



SEED MIX

SEED MIX: AREAS DISTURBED BY THE EARTHWORK AND NOT RECEIVING PAYMENT OR OTHER TREATMENT SHALL BE PERMANENTLY REVEGETATED WITH THE FOLLOWING SEED MIX. SEED OF GRASS SPECIES AS LISTED BELOW WITH NOT LESS THAN 95% GERMINATION, NOT LESS THAN 95% PURE SEED AND NOT MORE THAN 0.5% WEED SEED:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>Percent of Mix</u>
CREeping OREGON GRAPE	<i>Mohonia repens</i> 15%
SOAPWEE	<i>Yucca glauca</i> 15%
SEED OATS GRASS	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> 25%
SEED GAYFATHER	<i>Liatris puncata</i> 20%
BUFFALORAGS	<i>Burchloe dactyloides</i> 25%

SEED AT NOT LESS THAN 30 PLS/AC

SEEDING APPLICATION: DRILL SEED 1/4" to 1/2" into TOPSOIL. IN AREAS INACCESSIBLE TO A DRILL, HAND BROADCAST AT DOUBLE THE RATE AND RAKE 1/4" to 1/2" into the TOPSOIL. MULCHING APPLICATION: 1-1/2 TONS NATIVE GRASS PER AC, MECHANICALLY CRIMPED INTO THE TOPSOIL.

- GRADING NOTES:**
1. ALL EARTHWORK AND EROSION CONTROL REQUIRED OF THIS CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE SECTIONS OF THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS AND THE COUNTY STANDARDS.
 2. A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT WAS PREPARED FOR THE SUBJECT SITE. THE RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT SHOULD BE FOLLOWED DURING CONSTRUCTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 3. FILL SHOULD BE PLACED AND COMPACTED IN THIN HORIZONTAL LIFTS, USING EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES THAT WILL PRODUCE RECOMMENDED MOISTURE CONTENTS AND DENSITIES THROUGHOUT THE LIFT. THE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION OF FILL AND BACKFILL SHOULD BE OBSERVED BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER.
 - 3.1. FILL MATERIAL SHOULD BE PLACED IN MAXIMUM 8-INCH LOOSE LIFTS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - 3.2. FILL SHOULD BE COMPACTED TO 95% OF THE MATERIALS STANDARD PROCTOR MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY (ASTM D698) AND TO 0 TO +2% OF THE OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT FOR LAYDOWN. FILL TO +2% OF THE OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT FOR SANDY SOILS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - 3.3. ON-SITE SOILS SHOULD BE SCARIFIED TO A DEPTH OF NO LESS THAN 12 INCHES BELOW PLANNED GRADE, MOISTURE CONDITIONED AND RE-COMPACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GEOTECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS.
 4. ALL SOILS USED FOR FILL AND BACKFILL MUST BE APPROVED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION. THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER SHALL OBSERVE AND TEST THE FILL COMPACTION, APPROVE THE FILL MATERIALS AND COMMENT, AS NEEDED, ON THE METHOD OF PLACING AND COMPACTION, IN WRITING, TO THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO NOTIFY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER WHEN TESTS ARE TO BE MADE.
 5. RUBBLE AND DEBRIS INCLUDING TIMBER, CONCRETE RUBBLE, TREES, BRUSH, AND ASPHALT SHALL NOT BE BACKFILLED ADJACENT TO ANY OF THE STRUCTURES OR BE IN THE PLACEMENT OF ANY UNCLASSIFIED FILL. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL AND HAULING OF SUCH MATERIALS TO A SUITABLE SPOIL AREA.
 6. GRADING CONTOURS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE TO FINAL GRADE.
 7. ALL VERTICAL SLOP ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THE GRADING PLAN ARE FLOWLINE (FL) OR FINISH GROUND (FG), UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - 7.2. GRADING ABBREVIATIONS: FL=FLOWLINE, TC=TOP OF CURB, TOA=TOP OF CONCRETE, TOA=TOP OF ASPHALT, EOC=EDGE OF CONCRETE, EOA=EDGE OF ASPHALT, HP=HIGH POINT, LPL=LOW POINT.
 8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE SHORING AND/OR BRACING NECESSARY TO FACILITATE THE EXCAVATION ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALLS, PIPELINES AND FOUNDATIONS. THE BRACING AND/OR SHORING OF EXCAVATED WALLS OR TRENCHES SHALL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH OSHA REGULATIONS AND SHALL BE DESIGNED BY A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.
 9. IMMEDIATELY PUMP OR BAIL OUT WATER FOUND IN EXCAVATIONS, WHETHER RAIN OR SEEPAGE. EXCAVATIONS MUST BE KEPT FREE FROM WATER AT ALL TIMES. TAKE ALL MEASURES AND FURNISH ALL EQUIPMENT AND LABOR NECESSARY TO CONTROL THE FLOW, DRAINAGE AND ACCUMULATION OF WATER AS REQUIRED TO PERMIT COMPLETION OF THE WORK.
 10. WHEN FREEZING TEMPERATURES MAY BE EXPECTED, DO NOT EXCAVATE TO THE FULL DEPTH INDICATED UNLESS THE FOOTING OR SLABS ARE TO BE POURED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EXCAVATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED. IF PLACING OF CONCRETE IS DELAYED, PROTECT THE BOTTOMS OF EXCAVATIONS FROM FROST UNTIL CONCRETE IS PLACED.
 11. NO FILL MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED, SPREAD OR ROLLED WHILE IT IS FROZEN OR THAWING OR DURING UNFAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS. WHEN THE WORK IN PROGRESS IS INTERRUPTED BY HEAVY RAIN, FILL OPERATIONS SHALL NOT BE RESUMED UNTIL THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER INDICATES THAT THE MOISTURE CONTENT AND DENSITY OF THE FILL ARE PLACED AS REQUIRED.
 12. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL AND HAULING OF UNSUITABLE FILL MATERIALS TO A SUITABLE SPOIL AREA. EXCESS EXCAVATION SHALL BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND SHALL BE DISPOSED OF AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE. THE COST OF HAULAGE AND SPOILING OF EXCESS EXCAVATED MATERIALS SHALL BE PAID FOR AS DOCUMENTED IN THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS.
 13. AT LEAST TEN DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB ONE ACRE OR MORE, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE OUTLET STRUCTURE SHALL SUBMIT A REGULATION FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGE TO THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION. THE APPLICATION CONTAINS CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF A STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), OF WHICH THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN MAY BE A PART. FOR INFORMATION OR APPLICATION MATERIALS CONTACT: COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION--PERMITS.
 14. ALL EROSION CONTROL WILL BE DONE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE COUNTY STANDARDS. ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED BY COUNTY OR ENGINEER.
 15. ALL SLOPES GREATER THAN 4:1 REQUIRE EROSION CONTROL BLANKET, NORTH AMERICAN GREEN SC1508N DOUBLE NITTED OR EQUAL AS A TEMP STABILIZATION MEASURE.
 16. ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES TO BE INSTALLED AND SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE COST FOR EARTHWORK ITEMS.
 17. STORMWATER QUALITY VOLUME CERTIFICATION: THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A VOLUME CERTIFICATION FOR THE STORMWATER QUALITY AREA, SIGNED AND SEALED BY A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR.
 - 18.1. WATER QUALITY BASIN: AT A MINIMUM, THE SURVEY SHALL INCLUDE THE OUTLET STRUCTURE FLOWLINE IN AND OUT, ORIFICE PLATE ELEVATIONS, TOP OF OUTLET STRUCTURE/ GRATE ELEVATIONS AT FRONT, MIDDLE AND BACK; SPILLWAY ELEVATION AND WIDTH, TOP OF EMBANKMENT ELEVATION AROUND WATER QUALITY BASIN; FOREBAY FLOWLINE AND TOP OF WALLS; LOW FLOW CHANNEL ELEVATIONS AND A SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF GROUND ELEVATIONS WITHIN THE WATER QUALITY AREA TO PREVENT THE BASIN FROM SPOILING.
 18. BENCHMARK: FIMS MONUMENT NUMBER 81, A BERTENSTON TOP SECURITY ROD WITH A 3/25-INCH DIAMETER ALUMINUM FIMS CAP (NORTH SIDE OF U.S. HWY 24 EAST OF VALLEY STREET) ELEV.=6272.26 (NVD 1929).

APPROXIMATE EARTHWORK QUANTITIES	
CUT (EXCESS) =	21,500 CY
FILL =	116,200 CY
SHRINKAGE (10% OF FILL) =	11,600 CY
NET FILL (w/SHRINKAGE) =	106,300 CY

OPINION OF COST FOR EROSION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS				
ITEM	QUANTITY	UNITS	PRICE	AMOUNT
PERMANENT SEEDING	6.50	AC	\$582	\$3,783.00
MULCHING	6.50	AC	\$507	\$3,295.50
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	2	EA	\$1,625	\$3,250.00
INLET PROTECTION	7	EA	\$153	\$1,071.00
CONCRETE WASHOUT BASIN	1	EA	\$776	\$776.00
ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL	3,930	LF	\$2	\$7,860.00
SILT FENCE	5,586	LF	\$4	\$22,344.00
TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN	1	EA	\$1,625	\$1,625.00
ROCK SOCK	2	EA	\$110	\$220.00
SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS	260	LF	\$3	\$715.00
TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN	1	EA	\$750	\$750.00
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	1,110	SY	\$2	\$2,220.00
		TOTAL		\$47,909.50

A SECTION A-A: GRASS LINED SWALE
11 SCALE: NTS

MEADOWSBROOK CROSSING FILING NO. 1

OVERALL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

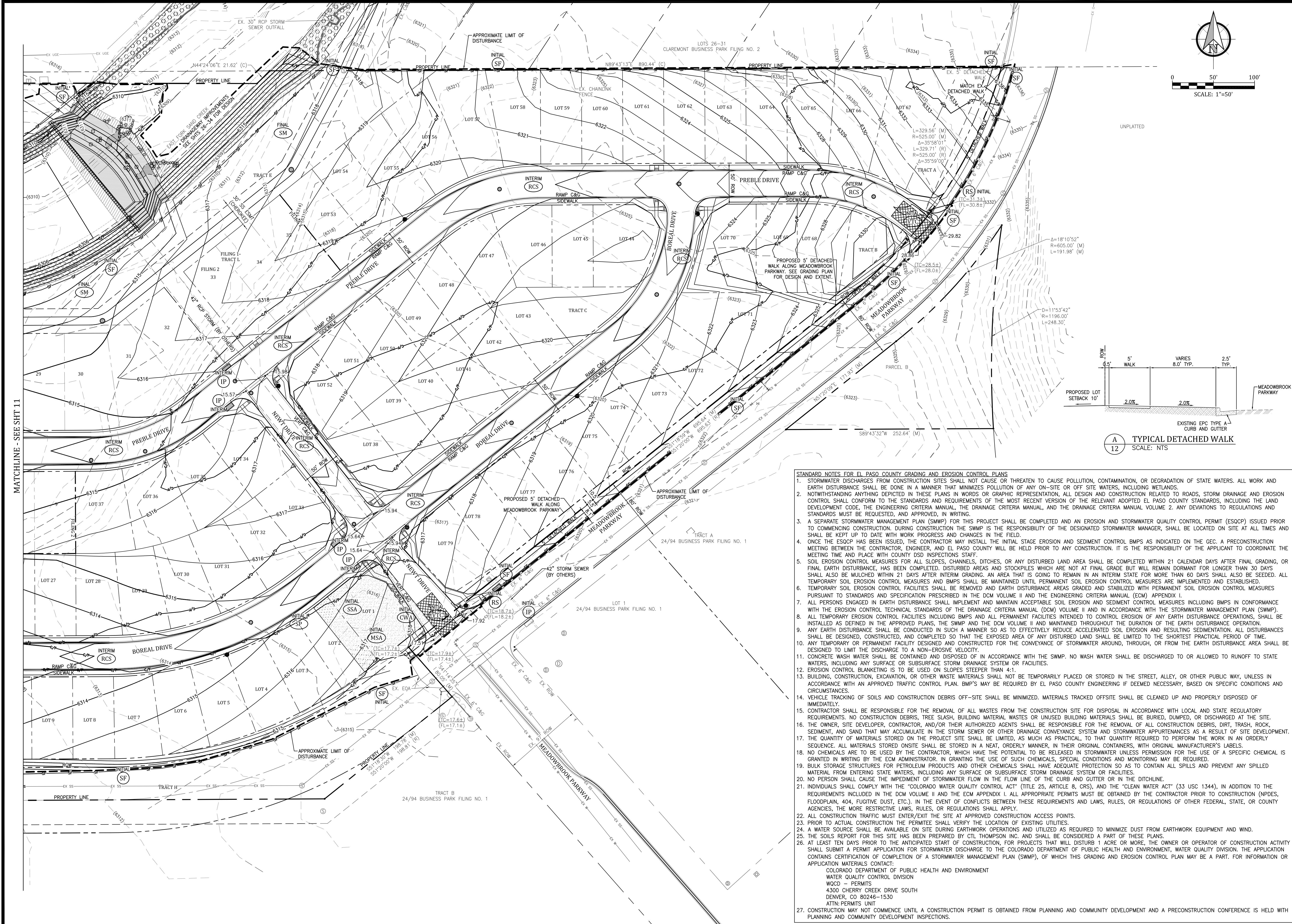
Celebrating 30 years
Kiowa
Engineering Corporation

1604 South 21st Street
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80904
[719] 630-7342

SHEET

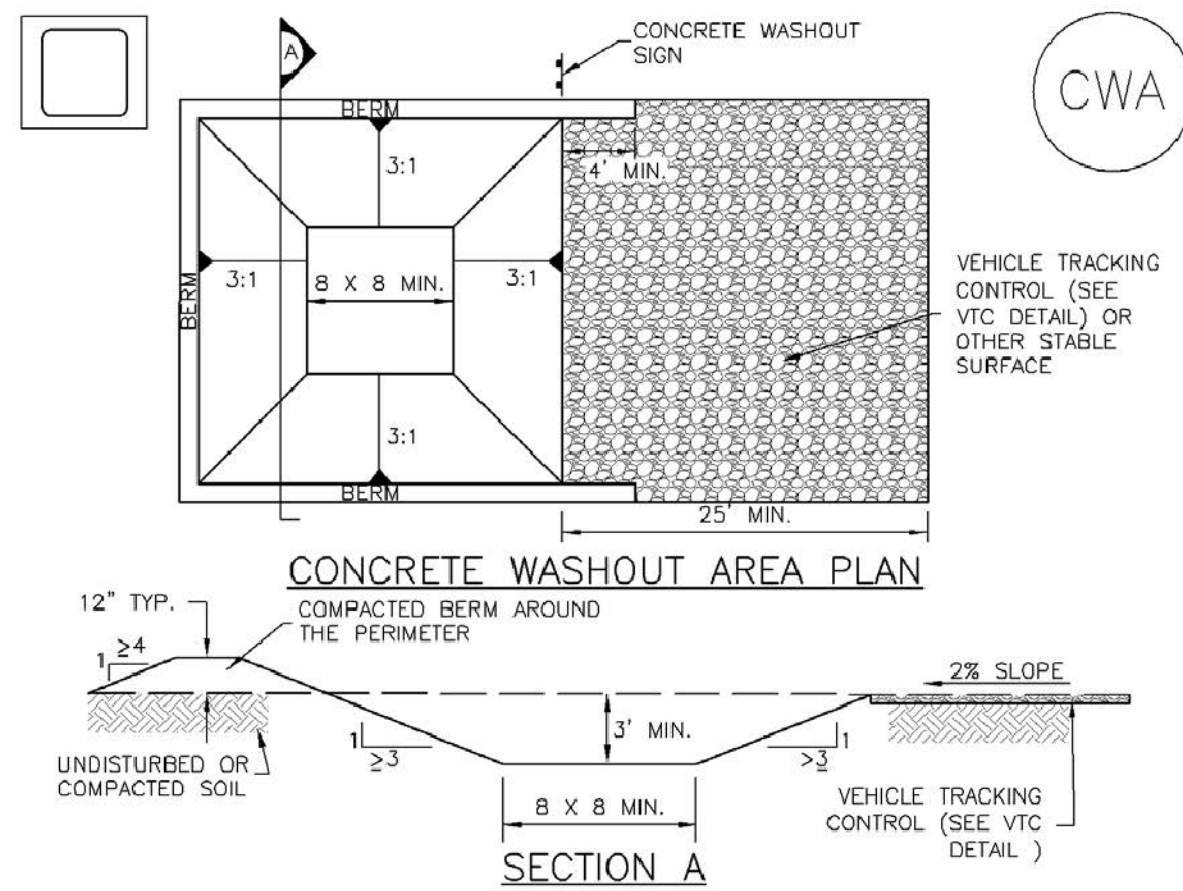
11

OF 35 SHEETS



MEADOWBROOK CROSSING FILING NO. 1
OVERALL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

Project No.:	16039
Date:	August 22, 2017
Design:	ELS
Drawn:	ELS
Check:	MWE
Revisions:	
SHEET	
12	
OF 35 SHEETS	



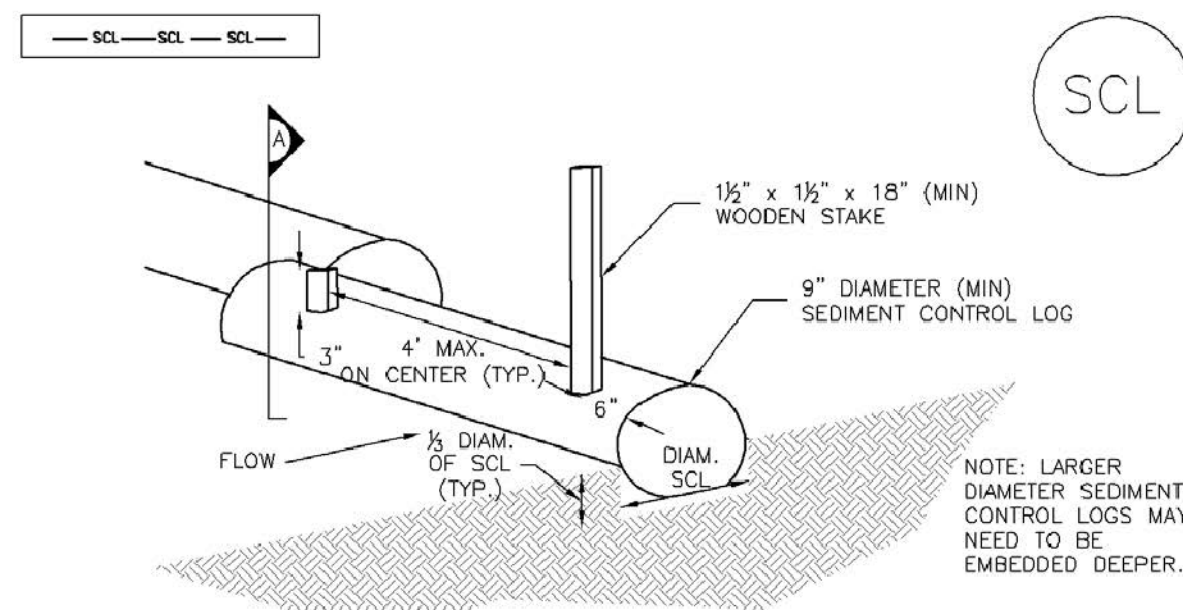
CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

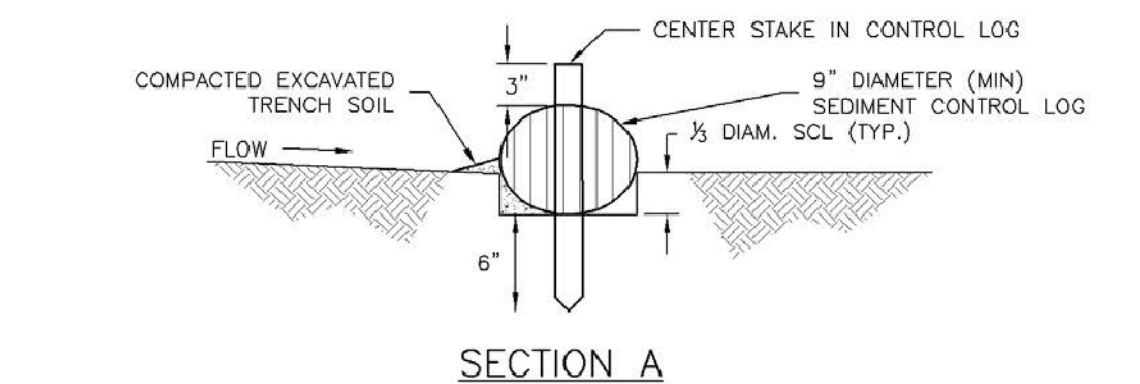
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
- DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1,000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF SITE CONSTRAINTS MAKE THIS INFEASIBLE, OR IF HIGHLY PERMEABLE SOILS EXIST ON SITE, THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (16 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.
- THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
- CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8' SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE 3:1 OR FLATTER. THE PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 3' DEEP.
- BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
- VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
- SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.
- USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

CWA 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.
- THE CWA SHALL BE REPAIRED, CLEANED, OR ENLARGED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR CONCRETE WASTE. CONCRETE MATERIALS, ACCUMULATED IN PIT, SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE THE MATERIALS HAVE REACHED A DEPTH OF 2'.
- CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER, WASTED PIECES OF CONCRETE AND ALL OTHER DEBRIS IN THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE JOB SITE IN A WATER-TIGHT CONTAINER AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
- THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
- WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.



SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

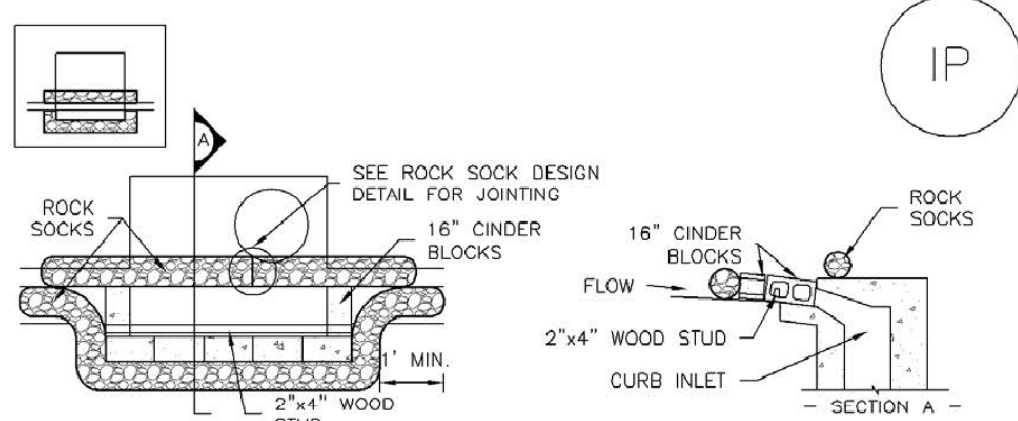


SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG JOINTS

SCL-1. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

SC-6

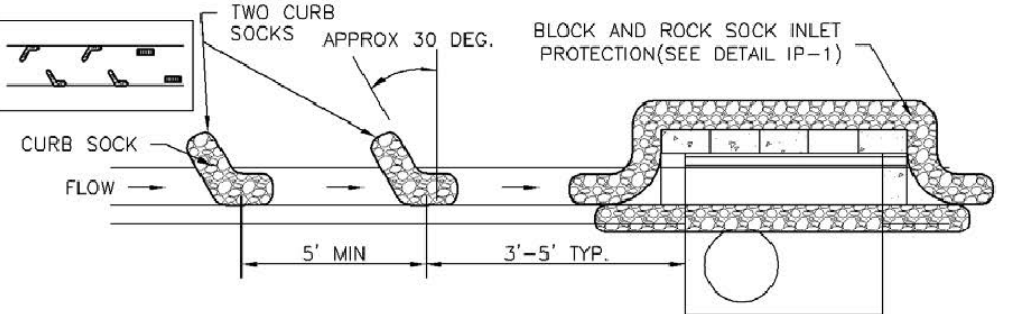
Inlet Protection (IP)



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

BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- 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.
- GRNVL BAGS SHALL BE PLACED AROUND CONCRETE BLOCKS, CLOSELY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER AND JOINED TOGETHER IN ACCORDANCE WITH ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL.



IP-2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

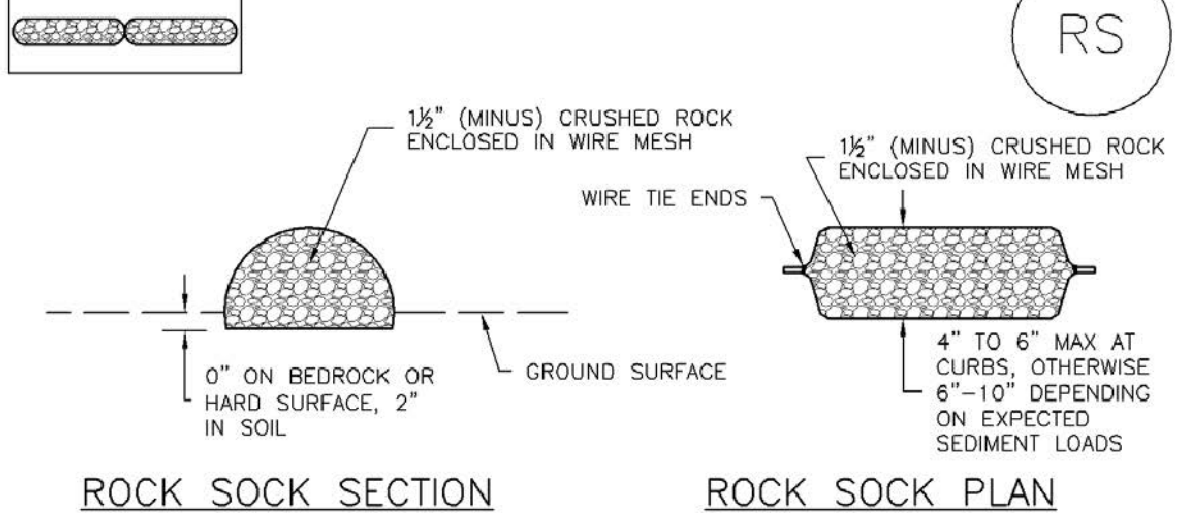
- SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- PLACEMENT OF THE SOCK SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 30 DEGREES FROM PERPENDICULAR IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF FLOW.
- SOCKS ARE TO BE FLUSH WITH THE CURB AND SPACED A MINIMUM OF 5 FEET APART.
- AT LEAST TWO CURB SOCKS IN SERIES ARE REQUIRED UPSTREAM OF ON-GRADE INLETS.

GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

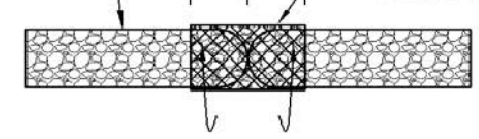
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS 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 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 1/4 OF THE HEIGHT FOR STRAW BALES.
- 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 SITU.
- 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.



ROCK SOCK SECTION

ROCK SOCK PLAN

ANY GAP AT JOINT SHALL BE FILLED WITH AN ADEQUATE AMOUNT OF 1 1/2" (MINUS) CRUSHED ROCK AND WRAPPED WITH ADDITIONAL WIRE MESH SECURED TO ENDS OF ROCK REINFORCED SOCK, AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO FILLING JOINTS BETWEEN ADJOINING ROCK SOCKS WITH CRUSHED ROCK AND ADDITIONAL WIRE WRAPPING, ROCK SOCKS CAN BE OVERLAPPED (TYPICALLY 12-INCH OVERLAP) TO AVOID GAPS.



ROCK SOCK JOINTING

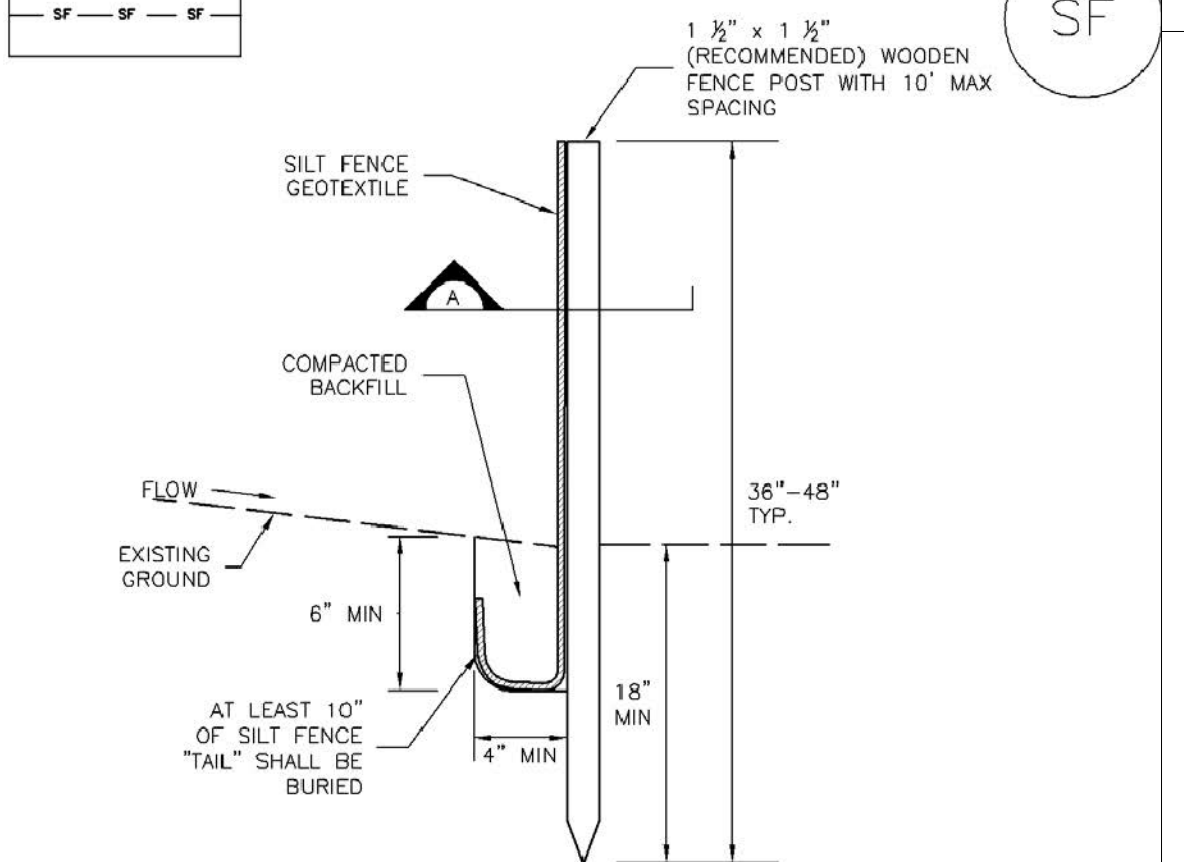
ROCK SOCK INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-LOCATION(S) OF ROCK SOCKS.
- CRUSHED ROCK SHALL BE 1 1/2" (MINUS) IN SIZE WITH A FRACTURED FACE (ALL SIDES) AND SHALL COMPLY WITH GRADATION SHOWN ON THIS SHEET (1 1/2" MINUS).
- WIRE MESH SHALL BE FABRICATED OF 10 GAGE POULTRY MESH, OR EQUIVALENT, WITH A MAXIMUM OPENING OF 1/2", RECOMMENDED MINIMUM ROLL WIDTH OF 48"
- 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.
- SOME MUNICIPALITIES MAY ALLOW THE USE OF FILTER FABRIC AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO WIRE MESH FOR ROCK ENCLOSURE.

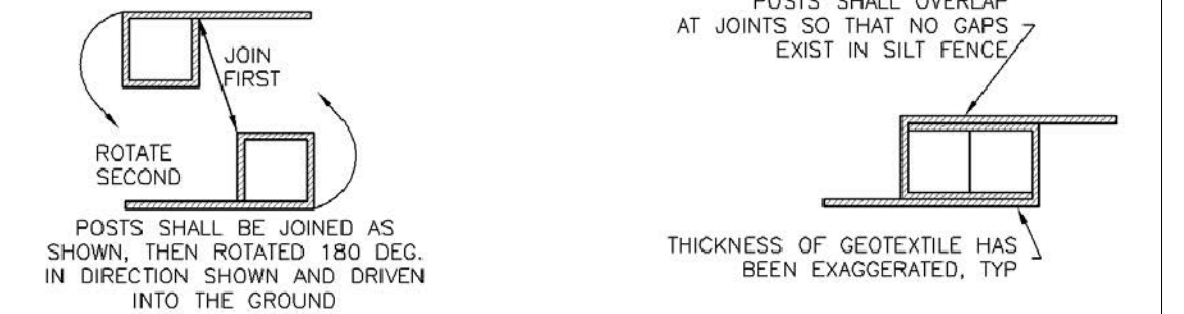
RS-1. ROCK SOCK PERIMETER CONTROL

ROCK SOCK 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 SOCKS SHALL BE REPLACED IF THEY BECOME HEAVILY SOILED, OR DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR.
- 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 1/2 OF THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
- ROCK SOCKS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- WHEN ROCK SOCKS ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.



SILT FENCE



SECTION A

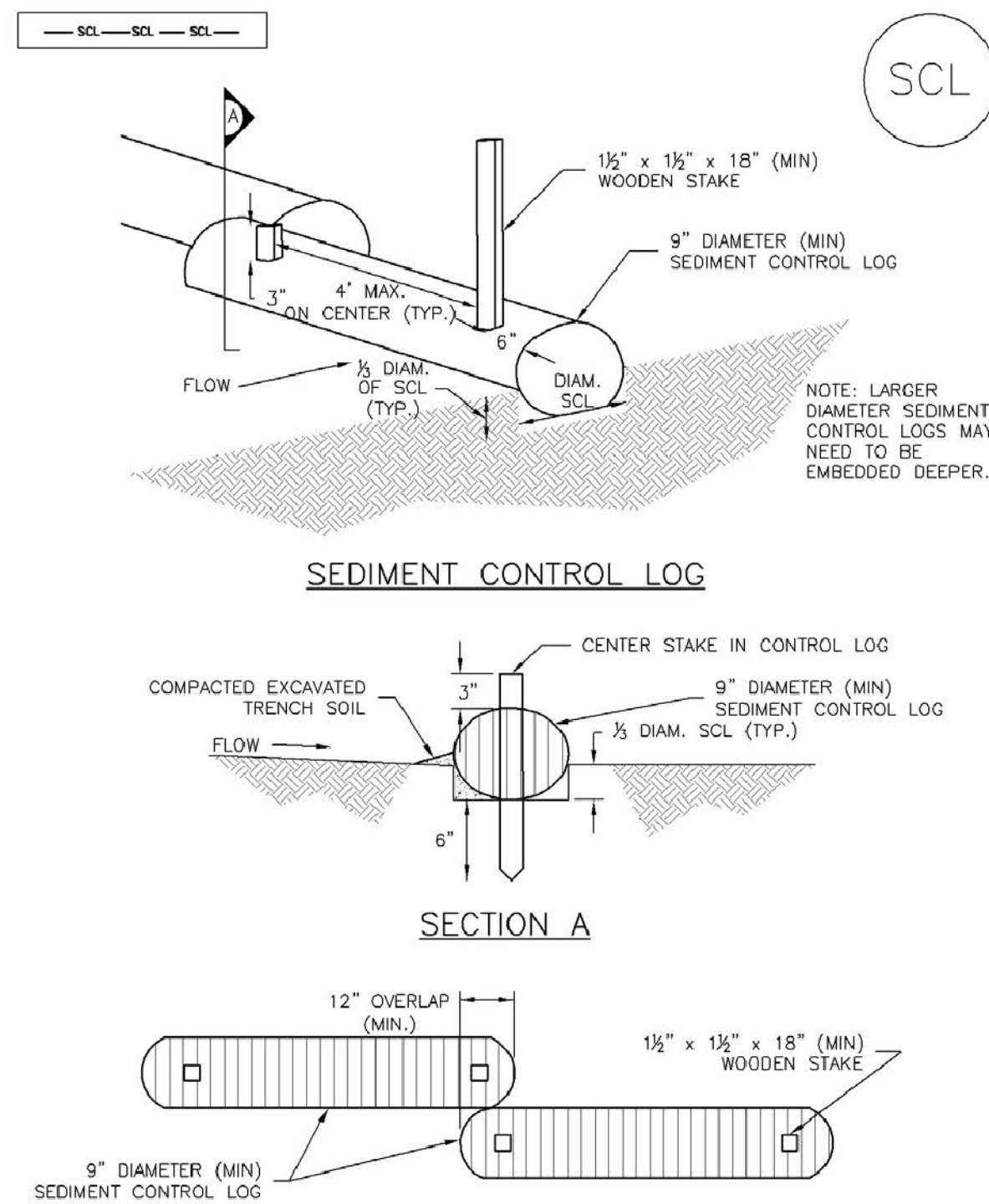
SF-1. SILT FENCE

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

- SILT FENCE MUST BE PLACED AWAY FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW FOR WATER PONDING. SILT FENCE AT THE TOE OF A SLOPE SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN A FLAT LOCATION AT LEAST SEVERAL FEET (2-5 FT) FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW ROOM FOR PONDING AND DEPOSITION.
- A UNIFORM 6" X 4" ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED USING TRENCHER OR SILT FENCE INSTALLATION DEVICE, NO ROAD GRADERS, BACKHOES, OR SIMILAR EQUIPMENT SHALL BE USED.
- COMPACT ANCHOR TRENCH BY HAND WITH A "JUMPING JACK" OR BY WHEEL ROLLING. COMPACTION SHALL BE SUCH THAT SILT FENCE RESISTS BEING PULLED OUT OF ANCHOR TRENCH BY HAND.
- SILT FENCE SHALL BE PULLED TIGHT AS IT IS ANCHORED TO THE STAKES, THERE SHOULD BE NO NOTICEABLE SAG BETWEEN STAKES AFTER IT HAS BEEN ANCHORED TO THE STAKES.
- SILT FENCE FABRIC SHALL BE ANCHORED TO THE STAKES USING 1" HEAVY DUTY STAPLES OR NAILS WITH 1" HEADS. STAPLES AND NAILS SHOULD BE PLACED 3" ALONG THE FABRIC DOWN THE STAKE.
- AT THE END OF A RUN OF SILT FENCE ALONG A CONTOUR, THE SILT FENCE SHOULD BE TURNED PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR TO CREATE A "J-HOOK." THE "J-HOOK" EXTENDING PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR SHOULD BE OF SUFFICIENT LENGTH TO KEEP RUNOFF FROM FLOWING AROUND THE END OF THE SILT FENCE (TYPICALLY 10' - 20').
- SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

SILT 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.
- SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 6".
- REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING, TEARING, OR COLLAPSE.
- SILT FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, OR IS REPLACED BY AN EQUIVALENT PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL BMP.
- WHEN SILT FENCE IS REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

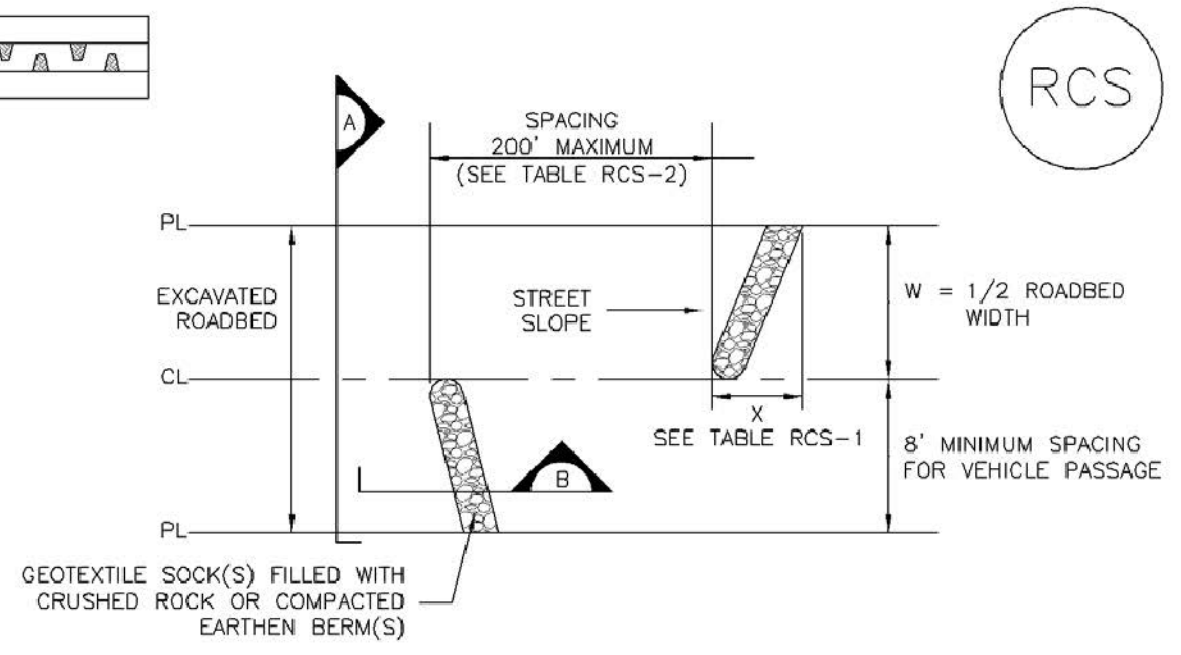


SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG INSTALLATION NOTES

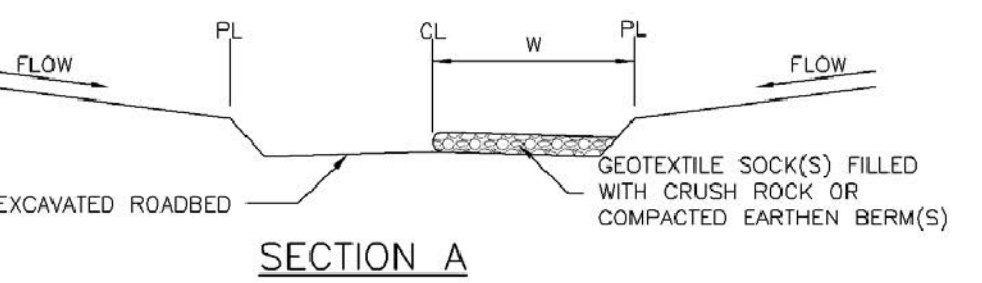
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LOCATION AND LENGTH OF SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS.
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS THAT ACT AS A PERIMETER CONTROL SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY UPGRADENT LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS SHALL CONSIST OF STRAW, COMPOST, EXCELSIOR OR COCONUT FIBER, AND SHALL BE FREE OF ANY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS OR DEFECTS INCLUDING RIPS, HOLES AND OBVIOUS WEAR.
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED AS SMALL CHECK DAMS IN DITCHES AND SWALES. HOWEVER, THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PERENNIAL STREAMS OR HIGH VELOCITY DRAINAGE WAYS.
- IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND TO A DEPTH OF APPROXIMATELY 1/2 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
- THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH SOIL 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.
- 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.

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG 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 UPSTREAM OF SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 1/2 OF THE HEIGHT OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG.
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. 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.



ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL PLAN



SECTION A



SECTION B

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

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

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

- 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.

MEADOWBROOK CROSSING FILING NO. 1

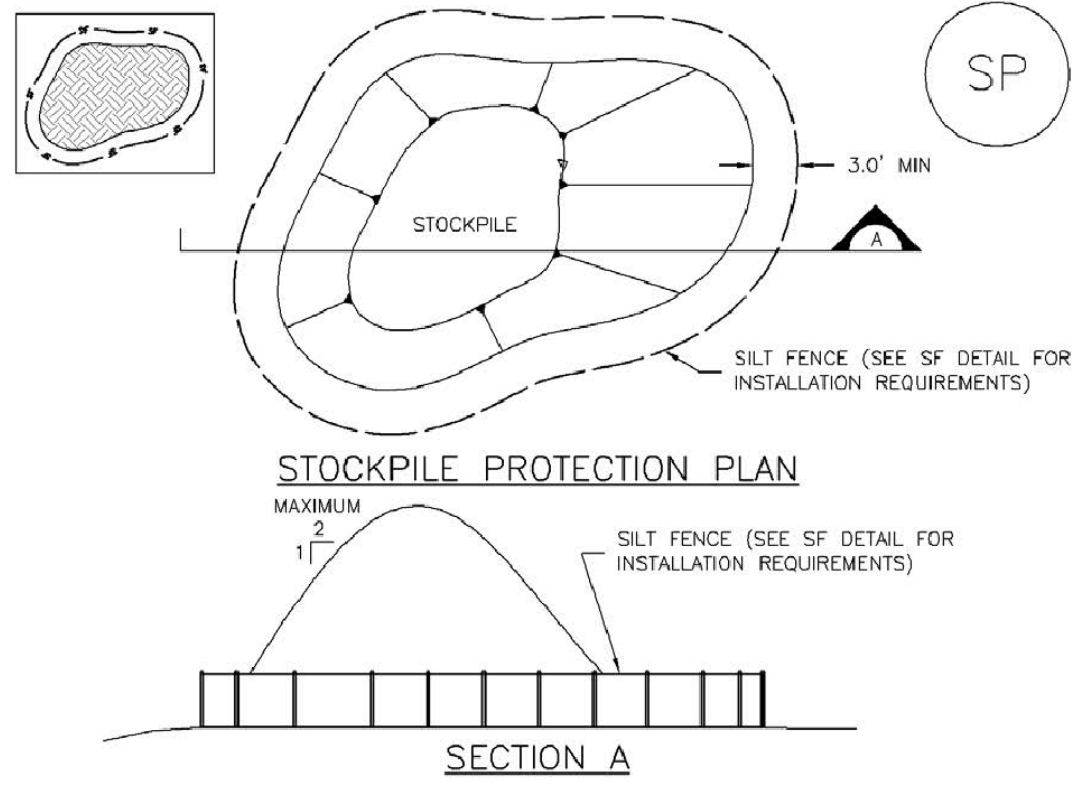
EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

Stockpile Management (SP)

MM-2

Sediment Basin (SB)

SC-7



SP-1. STOCKPILE PROTECTION

STOCKPILE PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

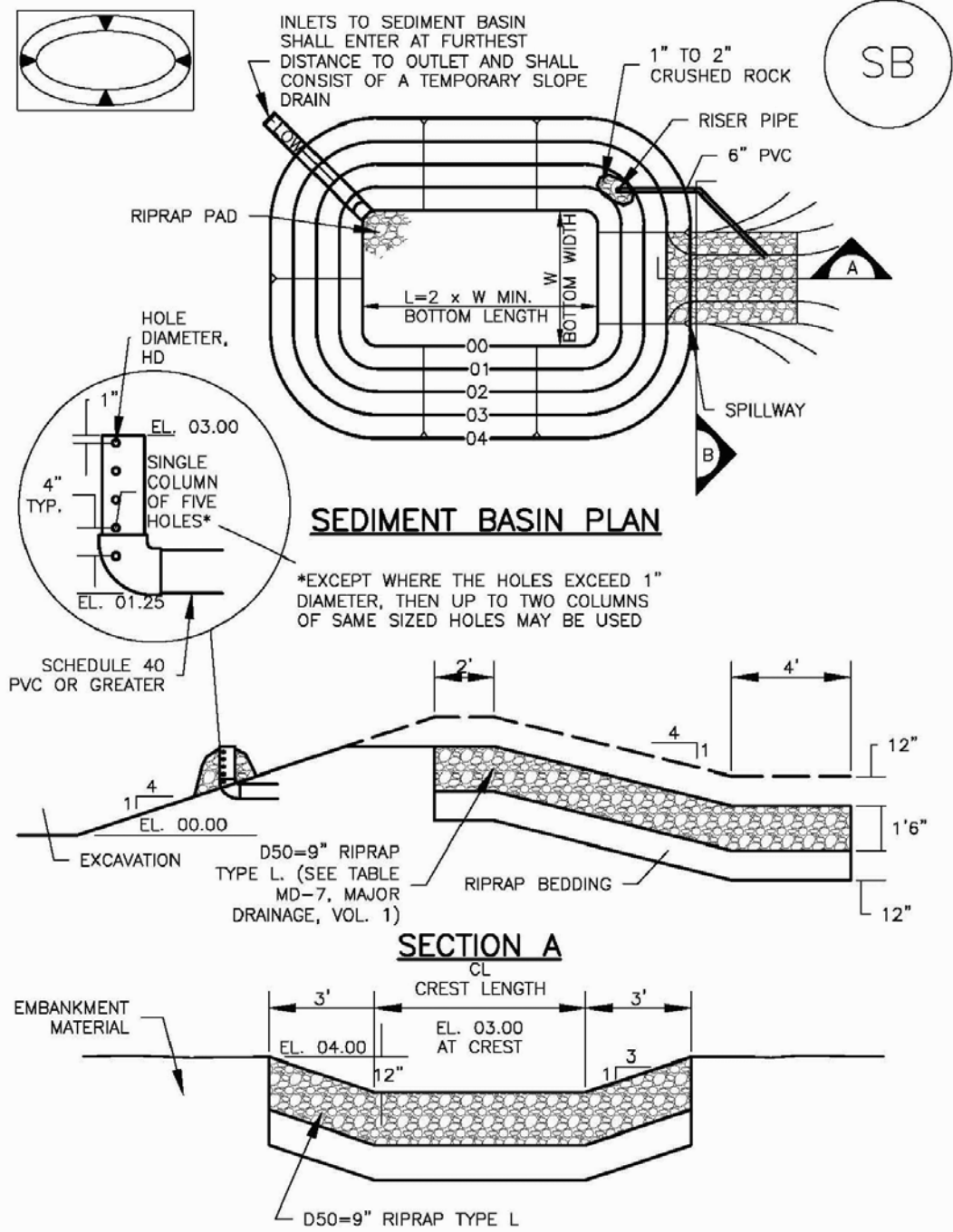
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF STOCKPILES
 - TYPE OF STOCKPILE PROTECTION.
- INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROLS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE DESIGN DETAILS. SILT FENCE IS SHOWN IN THE STOCKPILE PROTECTION DETAILS; HOWEVER, OTHER TYPES OF PERIMETER CONTROLS INCLUDING SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS OR ROCK SOCKS MAY BE SUITABLE IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES. CONSIDERATIONS FOR DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE TYPE OF PERIMETER CONTROL FOR A STOCKPILE INCLUDE WHETHER THE STOCKPILE IS LOCATED ON A PERVIOUS OR IMPERVIOUS SURFACE, THE RELATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE PERIMETER CONTROL AND STOCKPILE, THE ABILITY OF THE PERIMETER CONTROL TO CONTAIN THE STOCKPILE WITHOUT FAILING IN THE EVENT THAT MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKPILE SHIFTS OR SLUMPS AGAINST THE PERIMETER, AND OTHER FACTORS.
- STABILIZE THE STOCKPILE SURFACE WITH SURFACE ROUGHENING, TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING, EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, OR SOIL BINDERS. SOILS STOCKPILED FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD (TYPICALLY FOR MORE THAN 60 DAYS) SHOULD BE SEED AND MULCHED WITH A TEMPORARY GRASS COVER ONCE THE STOCKPILE IS PLACED (TYPICALLY WITHIN 14 DAYS). USE OF MULCH ONLY OR A SOIL BINDER IS ACCEPTABLE IF THE STOCKPILE WILL BE IN PLACE FOR A MORE LIMITED TIME PERIOD (TYPICALLY 30-60 DAYS).
- FOR TEMPORARY STOCKPILES ON THE INTERIOR PORTION OF A CONSTRUCTION SITE, WHERE OTHER DOWNGRADIENT CONTROLS, INCLUDING PERIMETER CONTROL, ARE IN PLACE, STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS MAY NOT BE REQUIRED.

STOCKPILE PROTECTION 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.

STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

- IF PERIMETER PROTECTION MUST BE MOVED TO ACCESS SOIL STOCKPILE, REPLACE PERIMETER CONTROLS BY THE END OF THE WORKDAY.
- STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS CAN BE REMOVED ONCE ALL THE MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKPILE HAS BEEN USED.



NOTE:
SEE SHEET 11 FOR TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN SIZING REQUIREMENTS

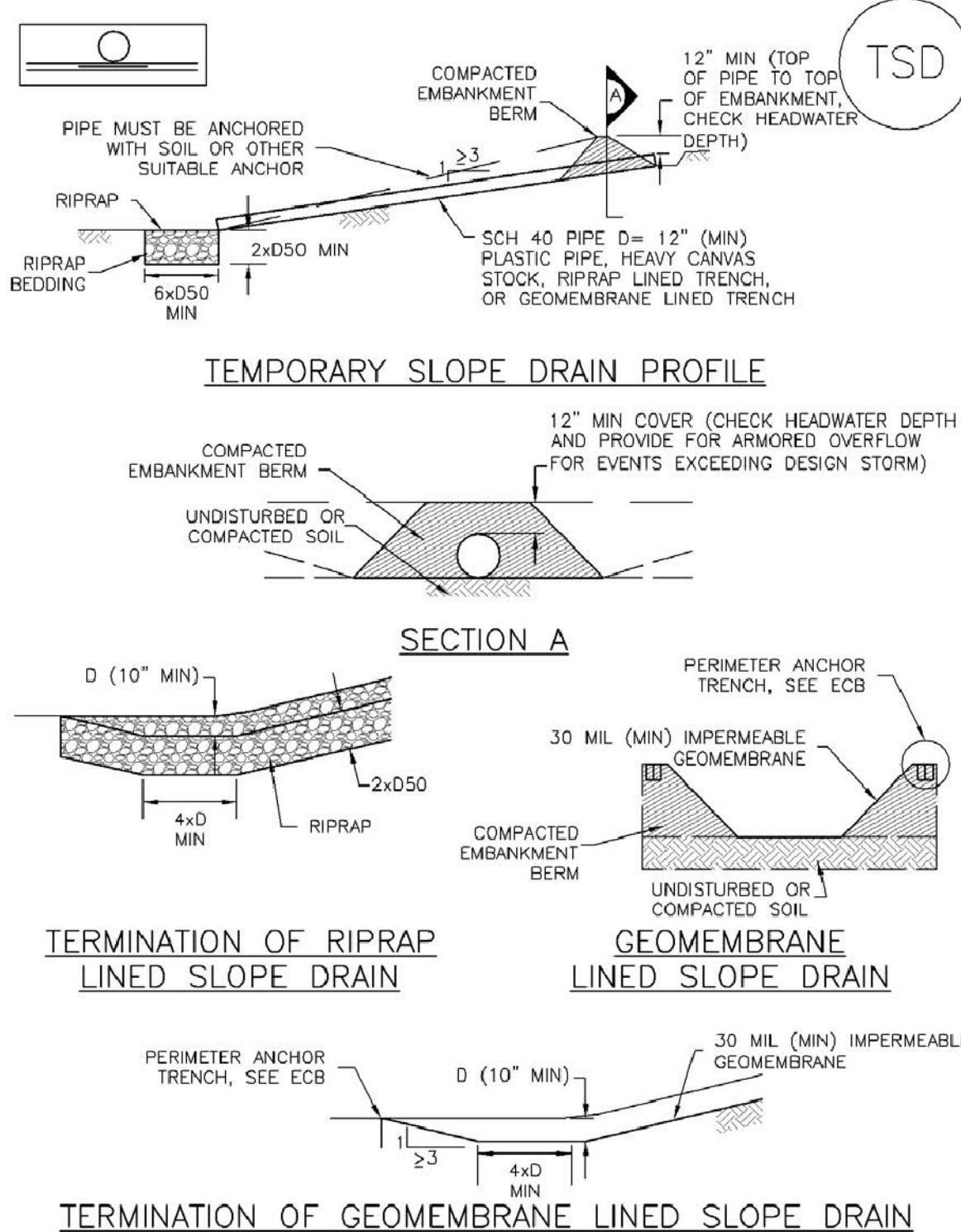
Upstream Drainage Area (rounded to nearest acre), (ac)	Basin Bottom Width (W), (ft)	Spillway Crest Length (CL), (ft)	Hole Diameter (HD), (in)
1	12 1/2	2	3/8
2	21	3	1/2
3	28	5	3/4
4	33 1/2	6	1
5	38 1/2	8	1 1/8
6	43	9	1 1/4
7	47 1/4	11	1 3/8
8	51	12	1 1/2
9	55	13	1 5/8
10	58 1/2	15	1 3/4
11	61	16	1 7/8
12	64	18	2
13	67 1/2	19	2 1/8
14	70 1/2	21	2 1/4
15	73 1/4	22	2 3/8

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 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.

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, SEED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

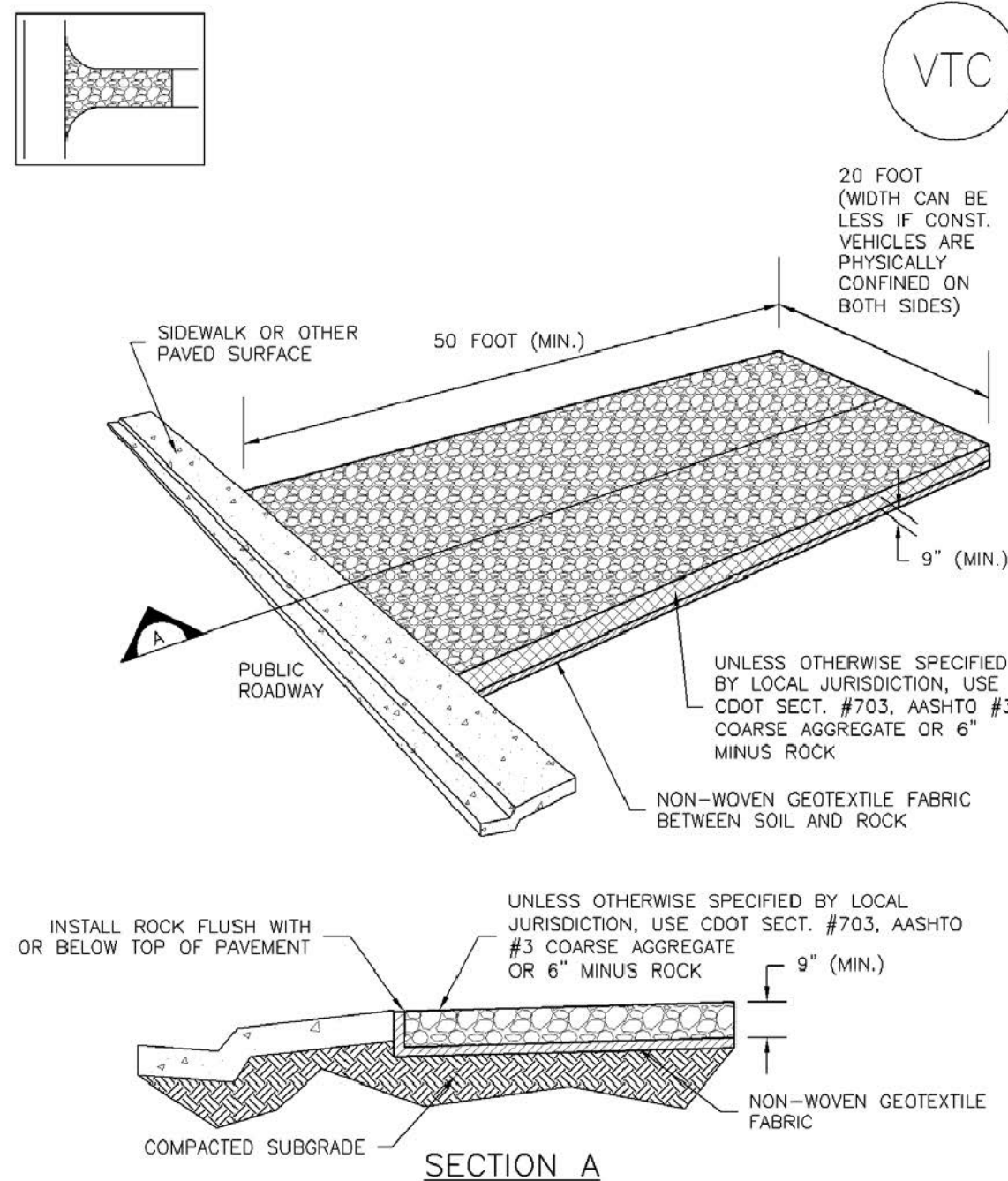


SLOPE DRAIN INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION AND LENGTH OF SLOPE DRAIN
 - PIPE DIAMETER, D, AND RIPRAP SIZE, D50.
- SLOPE DRAIN SHALL BE DESIGNED TO CONVEY PEAK RUNOFF FOR 2-YEAR 24-HOUR STORM AT A MINIMUM. FOR LONGER DURATION PROJECTS, LARGER MAY BE APPROPRIATE.
- SLOPE DRAIN DIMENSIONS SHALL BE CONSIDERED MINIMUM DIMENSIONS; CONTRACTOR MAY ELECT TO INSTALL LARGER FACILITIES.
- SLOPE DRAINS INDICATED SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO UPGRADE LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- CHECK HEADWATER DEPTHS FOR TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SLOPE DRAINS. DETAILS SHOW MINIMUM COVER; INCREASE AS NECESSARY FOR DESIGN HEADWATER DEPTH.
- RIRAP PAD SHALL BE PLACED AT SLOPE DRAIN OUTFALL.
- ANCHOR PIPE BY COVERING WITH SOIL OR AN ALTERNATE SUITABLE ANCHOR MATERIAL.

SLOPE DRAIN 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.
- INSPECT INLET AND OUTLET POINTS AFTER STORMS FOR CLOGGING OR EVIDENCE OF OVERTOPPING. BREACHES IN PIPE OR OTHER CONVEYANCE SHALL BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE IF OBSERVED.
- INSPECT RIPRAP PAD AT OUTLET FOR SIGNS OF EROSION. IF SIGNS OF EROSION EXIST, ADDITIONAL ARMORING SHALL BE INSTALLED.
- TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAINS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL NO LONGER NEEDED, BUT SHALL BE REMOVED PRIOR TO THE END OF CONSTRUCTION; WHEN SLOPE DRAINS ARE REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEED, MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.



VTC-1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S).
 - TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXITS(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, AASHTO #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.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S).
 - TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXITS(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, AASHTO #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.
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NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCO 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)

MEADOWBROOK CROSSING FILING NO. 1

EROSION CONTROL DETAILS EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

Kiowa
Engineering Corporation
1604 South 21st Street
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80904
(719) 630-7342

SHEET

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OF 35 SHEETS