

3275 Akers Drive Colorado Springs, CO 80922 Phone 719-520-6460 Fax 719-520-6879 www.elpasoco.com

EL PASO COUNTY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST

EPC Project Number:

	Revised: October 2021 Applicant EPC					
1. <u>S</u>	1. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (in the "Applicant" column specify the page number for each item)					
1	Applicant (owner/designated operator), SWMP Preparer, Qualified Stormwater Manager, and Contractor Information. (On cover/title sheet)					
2	Table of Contents					
3	Site description and location to include: vicinity map with nearest street/crossroads description					
4	Narrative description of construction activities proposed (e.g., may include clearing and grubbing, temporary stabilization, road grading, utility / storm installation, final grading, final stabilization, and removal of temporary control measures)					
5	Phasing plan – may require separate drawings indicating initial, interim, and final site phases for larger projects. Provide "living maps" that can be revised in the field as conditions dictate					
6	Proposed sequence for major activities: Provide a construction schedule of anticipated starting and completion dates for each stage of land-disturbing activity depicting conservation measures anticipated, including the expected date on which the final stabilization will be completed					
7	Estimates of the total site area and area to undergo disturbance; current area of disturbance must be updated on the SWMP as changes occur					
8	Soil erosion potential and impacts on discharge that includes a summary of the data used to determine soil erosion potential					
9	A description of existing vegetation at the site and percent ground cover and method used to determine ground cover					
10	Location and description of all potential pollution sources including but not limited to: disturbed and stored soils; vehicle tracking; management of contaminated soils; loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage of materials; vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling; significant dust generating process; routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc.; on-site waste management; concrete truck/equipment washing; dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations; non-industrial waste such as trash and portable toilets					
11	Material handling to include spill prevention and response plan and procedures					
12	Spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants					
13	Other SW pollutant control measures to include waste disposal and off-site soil tracking					
14	Location and description of any anticipated allowable non-stormwater discharge (ground water, springs, irrigation, discharge covered by CDPHE Low Risk Guidance, etc.)					
15	Name(s) of ultimate receiving waters; size, type and location of stormwater outfall or storm sewer system discharge					
16	Description of all stream crossings located within the project area or statement that no streams cross the project area					



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17	SWMP Map to include:		
17a	construction site boundaries		
17b	flow arrows to depict stormwater flow directions		
17c	all areas of disturbance		
17d	areas of cut and fill		
17e	areas used for storage of building materials, soils (stockpiles) or wastes		
17f	location of any dedicated asphalt / concrete batch plants		
17g	location of all structural control measures		
17h	location of all non-structural control measures		
17i	springs, streams, wetlands and other surface waters, including areas that require maintenance of pre-existing vegetation within 50 feet of a receiving water		
18	Narrative description of all structural control measures to be used. Modifications to EPC standard control measures must meet or exceed County-approved details		
19	Description of all non-structural control measures to be used including seeding, mulching, protection of existing vegetation, site watering, sod placement, etc.		
20	Technical drawing details for all control measure installation and maintenance; custom or other jurisdiction's details used must meet or exceed EPC standards		
21	Procedure describing how the SWMP is to be revised		
22	Description of Final Stabilization and Long-term Stormwater Quality (describe nonstructural and structural measures to control SW pollutants after construction operations have been completed, including detention, water quality control measure etc.)		
23	Specification that final vegetative cover density is to be 70% of pre-disturbed levels		
24	Outline of permit holder inspection procedures to install, maintain, and effectively operate control measures to manage erosion and sediment		
25	Record keeping procedures identified to include signature on inspection logs and location of SWMP records on-site		
26	If this project relies on control measures owned or operated by another entity, a documented agreement must be included in the SWMP that identifies location, installation and design specifications, and maintenance requirements and responsibility of the control measure(s)		
	Please note: all items above must be addressed. If not applicable, explain why, simply identifying "not applicable" will not satisfy CDPHE requirement of explanation.		
2. <u>A</u>	DDITIONAL REPORTS/PERMITS/DOCUMENTS		
а	Grading and Erosion Control Plan (signed)		
b	Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP) (signed)		



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3. <u>A</u>	PPLICANT COMMENTS		
а			
b			
С			
4. <u>C</u>	HECKLIST REVIEW CERTIFICATIONS		
а	Applicant: The Stormwater Management Plan was prepared under my direction and supervision and is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Said Plan has been prepared according to the criteria established by the County and State for Stormwater Management Plans. Engineer of Record and/or Date Qualified Stormwater Manager Signature		
b	Review Engineer: The Stormwater Management Plan was reviewed and found to meet the checklist requirements except where otherwise noted or allowed by an approved deviation request. Review Engineer Date		

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) For

FOX RUN NATURE CENTER Fox Run Regional Park El Paso County, Colorado

Prepared For:

El Paso County Parks Department

200 S. Cascade Avenue, Suite 150 Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Prepared By:

Baseline Engineering Corporation

1046 Elkton Drive Colorado Springs, Colorado 80907 719-531-6200

Contractor:

TBD

SWMP Administrator / Qualified Stormwater Manager:

TBD

October 25, 2024

PCD Filing No.: PPR 2349



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STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

In compliance with the provisions of the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, (25-8-101 et seq., CRS, 1973 as amended), owners or operators of stormwater discharges associated with non-extractive industrial activity, as defined in this permit, are authorized to discharge from authorized locations throughout the State of Colorado to specified surface waters of the state, in accordance with the eligibility and permit application requirements, effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, inspection requirements, and other conditions set forth in this general permit.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT (CDPHE) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Per CDPHE General Permit Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity, and Authorization to Discharge Under the Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS), Permit No. COR400000, effective on April 1, 2024.

- . The SWMP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices. The plan need not be prepared by a registered engineer.
- . The applicant may demand an adjudicatory hearing within thirty (30) days of the date of issuance of the final permit determination, per the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, 61.7(1). Should the applicant choose to contest any of the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements or other conditions contained herein, the applicant must comply with Section 24-4-104 CRS and the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations. Failure to contest any such effluent limitation, monitoring requirement, or other condition, constitutes consent to the condition by the Applicant.
- . The permittee must implement the provisions of the SWMP as written and updated, from commencement of construction activity until final stabilization is complete.
- . A copy of the SWMP must be retained onsite or be onsite when construction activities are occurring at the site unless the permittee specifies another location and obtains approval from the CDPHE.

A. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE CDPHE

Documents required for submittal to the CDPHE in accordance with the Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Permit, Permit No. COR400000, including applications for permit coverage and other documents as requested by the CDPHE, must include signatures by both the owner and the operator, except for instances where the duties of the owner and operator are managed by the owner. "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

> Printed Name El Paso County Parks (Applicant / Owner)

Printed Name El Paso County Parks (Operator)

B. CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER PLANS

The permittee may incorporate, by reference, applicable portions of plans prepared for other purposes at their facility. Plans or portions of plans incorporated by reference must be available along with the SWMP. The Erosion Control Plans are located in **Appendix D**.

C. REQUIRED SWMP MODIFICATIONS

At nearly every site, the implemented control measures will have to be modified to adapt to changing site conditions, or to ensure that potential pollutants are consistently and properly managed. The pollutant sources and management practices at a site must be reviewed on an ongoing basis. When control measures or other site conditions change, the SWMP must be modified to accurately reflect the actual field conditions. Examples include, but are not limited to, removal of control measures, identification of new potential pollutant sources, addition of control measures, modification of control measure installation and implementation criteria or maintenance procedures, and changes in items included in the site map and/or description. The plan should be viewed as a living document that is continuously being reviewed and modified as part of the overall process of assessing and managing stormwater quality issues at the site.

The SWMP must be amended when the following occurs:

• A change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance of the site requiring implementation of new or revised control measures;

- The plan proves ineffective in controlling pollutants in stormwater runoff in compliance with the permit conditions;
- Control measures identified in the SWMP are no longer necessary and are removed; and
- Corrective actions are taken onsite that result in a change to the SWMP.

For SWMP revisions made prior to or following a change(s) onsite, including revisions to sections addressing site conditions and control measures, a notation must be included in the plan that identifies:

- The date of the site change, the control measure removed, or modified,
- The locations(s) of those control measures, and
- Any changes to the control measures(s).

The permittee must ensure the site changes are reflected in the SWMP. The permittee is noncompliant with the Construction Stormwater Permit until the plan revisions have been made.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

LOCATION

The proposed Fox Run Nature Center is to be located within the Fox Run Regional Park located northwest of the intersection of Stella Drive and Roller Coaster Road. The property is identified as parcel #6100000297 in the El Paso County Assessor's records. Access to the site is from Stella Drive. The site is located within a portion of Section 28 and 29, Township 11 S, Range 66 West of the 6th Principal Meridian. The park is bounded by Baptist Road to the north and west, Roller Coaster Road to the east and Stella Drive to the south. Additionally, two platted subdivisions, The Ridge at Fox Run Filing No. 1 and Pleasant View Estates Filing 2 are adjacent to the southeast corner of the park. A small enclave of Crowe Subdivision Filing No 1 and Andrene Subdivision is located to the east of the FRNC location.

The legal description for the site from the El Paso County Assessor's Office is as follows:

NW4 & SW4, EX NE4SW4 OF SEC 28-11-66 E2SE4, S2SE4NE4, THAT PART OF N2SE4NE4 OF SEC 29 LY SELY OF A STRAIGHT LN CONNECTING SW4 AND NE COR OF SD N2 SEC 29-11-66

SITE DESCRIPTION

The property this project is located on encompasses 389.5 acres, however this project includes approximately 4.25 acres in the central portion of the park for the proposed Fox Run Nature Center and the associated road reclamation project. This portion of the site consists of undeveloped forest land with trees and understory vegetation. The existing gravel road and restroom facility to the north of the proposed nature center will be reclaimed to natural forest conditions.



FOX RUN NATURE CENTER VICINITY MAP

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Construction activities for this project will include grading to create a building site and parking lot, grading for temporary construction access for building the Canopy Walk that is attached to the nature center, demolition and grading of the existing restroom facility and road in the reclamation area, installation of temporary BMPs as shown in the GEC plan, installation of a permanent water quality facility and final stabilization as described in the "Final Stabilization" section of this report. Temporary BMPs will be removed when final stabilization of the site is achieved.

PROJECT PHASING & PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE PHASING

Three phases of construction activity are associated with this project, initial, interim, and final. The initial phase will include the installation of initial erosion control BMPs prior to disturbance of the site, which includes perimeter control, vehicle tracking, tree preservation fencing and staging areas. The interim phase will include installation of the temporary erosion control BMPs that will remain in place until final stabilization of the site. The final phase will be completed after the project construction is complete, and as described in the "Final Stabilization" section of this report.

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

Construction for this project is anticipated to begin in 2025 upon completion of fundraising and approval of applicable documents and permits. It is estimated that construction activities for this site would take approximately 24 months. Final stabilization would then be achieved in 2027. The anticipated construction sequence is as follows:

Initial:

- 1. Install vehicle tracking control, stabilized staging area
- 2. Install perimeter silt fence as shown on the GEC Plans.
- 3. Install tree protection fencing per Landscape plan requirements.

Interim:

- 1. Site Clearing/Grubbing
- 2. Topsoil to be stockpiled in Reclamation Area as indicated on the GEC Plan.
- 3. Install silt fence at tower construction locations as Canopy Walk tower construction progresses.
- 4. Install temporary sediment control pond at the location of the future water quality facility.
- 5. Install erosion control blankets on graded swales as they are installed at the locations designated on the GEC plans.
- 6. Install inlet protection at existing culverts and proposed inlets within the construction limits as they are installed.

Final:

- 1. After completion of building and parking lot construction, utility installation, tower construction and road reclamation grading, final stabilize all disturbed areas on site.
- 2. Clean and complete water quality facility.
- 3. Remove temporary construction BMPs

Refer to the "Disturbed Areas" section of this report for disturbed area quantities anticipated with this project.

FINAL STABILIZATION AND LONG-TERM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The final stabilization and long-term stormwater management of the site occurs when the revegetation of all disturbed areas is completed. Final stabilization of the site will begin after the building, parking lot and surrounding hardscape is complete. Final stabilization of the site will occur once all areas inside of the disturbed limits are revegetated in accordance with the final landscape plans. Final stabilization is achieved when all ground disturbing activities are complete and all disturbed areas either have a uniform vegetative cover with individual plant density of 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels established or equivalent permanent alternative stabilization method is implemented. All temporary sediment and erosion control measures shall be removed upon final stabilization and before permit closure.

The long-term stormwater quality of this site will be the final stabilization after construction operations have been completed. There will be no increase in stormwater flows or decrease in stormwater quality from historic conditions.

DISTURBED AREAS

The site will have approximately 4.0 acres of disturbance within the project limits. The construction activities include grading to create a building site and parking lot, grading for temporary construction access for building the Canopy Walk that is attached to the nature center, demolition and grading of the existing restroom facility and road in the reclamation area, installation of a water quality facility and revegetation of landscape and reclamation areas. The disturbed areas have been identified as follows:

Nature Center-1.75 acres of disturbance include building, access road and parking, hardscape areas, utility installation, landscaping and stormwater installation.

Canopy Walk-0.23 acres of disturbance from installation of canopy walk towers then return to natural condition.

Reclamation Area-2.02 acres of disturbance while removing existing gravel road and existing restroom facility and associated improvements and then returning to natural forest condition.

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS & SOILS

EXISTING SOIL TYPE

Soil data for the Fox Run Nature Center site was taken from the United Stated Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey.

The soil type at the site was identified as Kettle Gravelly Loamy Sand, with slopes ranging from 8-40%, and a hydrologic soil grouping of "B". Soils associated with hydrologic soil group B have a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These are moderately deep, well-draining soils with a moderate rate of water transmission.

The erosion factor "K" was determined for the predominant soil on site to be 0.10. This factor indicating a moderately low susceptibility of erosion by water.

Soil maps used have been provided in the appendix of this report.

EXISTING DRAINAGE CONDITIONS

The existing site drains generally from North to South via overland flow, natural drainage ways, and road ditches along park access roads. Slopes vary greatly throughout the park areas within project limits including road ditches at 5-10%, natural drainages at 3-6% and hillsides at 10-25% or greater. Runoff from the project site continues south through the park to its existing outfall at Stella Drive on the southern border of the Fox Run Regional Park. The overall drainage pattern for the park will be

unchanged. During construction of the nature center and completion of the reclamation, the site will continue to drain to the existing outfall point, while providing erosion and sediment control for proposed disturbed areas on site.

EXISTING VEGETATION

The existing vegetation at the site is a coniferous forest with poor to average understory coverage typical of the forest throughout the regional park. The revegetation goals at the site vary based on the goal of each portion of the project. The landscape areas around the nature center itself need to be at 70% of the proposed landscape plan requirements, while the canopy walk area and the reclamation area need to attain a revegetation level that is comparable to the adjacent forest. The disturbed area will be considered stabilized when this criteria is met.

FLOODPLAIN

According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel No. 08041C0285G, effective 12/07/2018, this site is located within an area of minimal flood hazard (Zone X). Refer to the Appendix for FIRM Map.

POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES & DESCRIPTIONS

Potential pollutant sources for this site include the following:

- 1. Disturbed and stored soils to be mitigated by the use of silt fence, seeding and mulching, check dams, and erosion control blankets;
- 2. Vehicle tracking of sediments to be mitigated by vehicle tracking control measures at the entrance to the project site as indicated on the Construction Plans;
- 3. Management of contaminated soils not anticipated for this site;
- 4. Loading and unloading operations to be mitigated by use of a designated Stabilized Staging Area;
- Outdoor storage activities (building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.) all hazardous materials used will be mitigated by containment in a designed area within the Stabilized Staging Area, Material Safely Data Sheets (MSDA) will be available for inspection at any point during construction;
- 6. Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling to be mitigated by utilizing a designated area within the Stabilized Staging Area, however there will be a limited storage of vehicles on site and a secondary berm area shall be constructed surrounding this designated area to contain any spills that may occur;
- 7. Significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., saw cutting material, including dust) to be mitigated by road watering as needed;

- Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc. – to be mitigated by limiting routine maintenance activities to a Chemical Storage Area within the Stabilized Staging Area. If use is conducted outside of this designated area, tarps shall be used as containment to prevent runoff;
- On-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters, etc.) to be mitigated by having a designated location for waste within the Stabilized Staging Area;
- Concrete truck/equipment washing, including the concrete truck chute and associated fixtures and equipment – to be mitigated by having a designated concrete washout area for all concrete wash water and concrete waste collection for proper disposal;
- 11. Dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants, and masonry mixing stations –not anticipated at this site;
- 12. Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets to be mitigated by having a designated location for waste within the Stabilized Staging Area. Worker trash shall be placed in appropriate trash receptacles and daily site inspection should be conducted to ensure site is free from trash, there are no leaks from trash receptacles, and receptacle storage levels. Trash receptacles will be emptied prior to becoming 90% full or when debris control becomes an issue. All 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.
- 13. Other areas or procedures where potential spills can occur:
- During cut and fill grading operations, avoid letting waste material enter waterway or placing it on unstable areas. All excavated material must be moved to stockpile area outside of waterway.

MATERIAL HANDLING & SPILL PREVENTION/ RESPONSE PROCEDURES

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLAN

Procedures for preventing spills and leaks.

- 1. Keep work areas clean and well organized.
- 2. Keep Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) available for hazardous chemicals and stock appropriate personal protective equipment.

- 3. Store containers, drums and bags within at a designated area of the Stabilized Staging Area away from traffic to prevent accidental spills.
- 4. Inspect storage containers regularly for leakage and keep tight fitting lids.
- 5. Label storage containers with substance name and type, stock number, expiration date, health hazards, handling instructions and first aid guidance.
- 6. Avoid spills when transferring materials from one container to another. Use needed equipment or assistance when moving materials to and from a storage area.
- 7. Do not wash down any outdoor work area unless wastewater is collected and discharged appropriately.
- 8. Inspect regularly that materials and equipment are being handled, disposed of and stored appropriately.
- 9. Provide necessary spill kits with equipment and supplies at each work area for potential spills or leaks.
- 10. Following a spill response, replace any used supplies and repair any equipment that is no longer usable.

Procedures for responding to and reporting spills and leaks. Should any spills occur, the SWMP administrator must take appropriate measures to assure complete, proper and legal cleanup.

- 1. For non-hazardous materials such as gasoline, paint, or oil that may be spilled in small quantities, the following measures shall be implemented:
 - > Personal safety is the primary importance.
 - > Use absorbent materials to contain spills and clean the area of residuals.
 - > Dispose of the absorbent material, soil, and/or rotomill properly.
 - > Do not hose down spill area with water.
- 2. For non-hazardous materials that qualify as a significant spill, the following measures shall be implemented:
 - Contact the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) 24-hour Environmental Emergency Spill Reporting Line (1-877-518-5608) within 24 hours of the spill event. A written notification to CDPHE is necessary within 5 days.
 - Contact the Qualified Stormwater Manager.

- Clean up spills immediately. Use absorbent materials if the spill is on an impermeable surface. Construct a slightly compacted earth dike to contain a spill on dirt areas. If rainfall is present at the time of the spill, cover the spill with a tarp to prevent contaminating runoff.
- 3. For spills involving hazardous materials, the following measures shall be implemented:
 - Personal safety is the primary importance. Stay upwind and at a safe distance/secure the area from anyone being harmed.
 - > Contact the local emergency response team by dialing 911.
 - Contact the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) 24-hour Environmental Emergency Spill Reporting Line (1-877-518-5608) within 24 hours of the spill event. A written notification to CDPHE is necessary within 5 days.
 - > Contact the Qualified Stormwater Manager.

A licensed contractor or a Hazmat team shall be used to properly clean up spills

There are no anticipated non-stormwater discharges that will be permitted at this site.

MATERIALS HANDLING

Control measures implemented at the site to minimize impacts from handling significant materials that could contribute pollutants to runoff:

- Good Housekeeping Practices including Spill Prevention and Control, Material Use, Material Delivery and Storage, Solid Waste Management, Hazardous Waste Management, Sanitary/Septic Waste Management, Maintenance and Cleaning.
- 2. Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) a designated area on site for construction equipment, vehicles, stockpiles, waste collection and material storage.
- Stockpile Management (SM) practices to limit erosion and to control sediment from stockpiles including appropriate placement of the stockpile and control measures surrounding the stockpile such as silt fencing.
- 4. Concrete Washout Area (CWA) area for collection of concrete wash water and waste associated with concrete paving and appropriate disposal. Not to be located near drainageways or areas with high water table.

Implementation of Control Measures

- 1. Structural Practices for Erosion and Sediment Control:
 - a. Silt Fence (SF) a sediment barrier designed to intercept sheet flow runoff from disturbed areas.
 - b. Erosion Control Blanket (ECB-2) an erosion control blanket of the material indicated on the plans for lining proposed graded swales shown on the plans.
 - c. Inlet and Culvert
- 2. Non-Structural Practices for Erosion and Sediment Control:
 - Seeding and Mulching (SM) an erosion control method used to stabilize disturbed areas that will be inactive for an extended period or are at final grade and will not be otherwise stabilized.
 - b. Erosion Control Blanket (ECB) manufactured products, made of biodegradable natural materials, designed to control erosion and enhance vegetation establishment and survivability on slopes.
 - c. Sediment Basin (SB) a temporary pond built on site to capture eroded or disturbed soil transported in storm runoff prior to discharge from the site.
- 3. Phased Implementation
 - a. Pre-disturbance and Site Access Phase (Initial Phase) includes silt fence installation and vehicle tracking control at site entrances.
 - b. Site Clearing and Grubbing Phase (Initial Phase) includes the installation of stabilized staging area, sediment basin, and earth dike.
 - c. Operation Phase (Interim Phase) includes routine maintenance on initial phase BMPs.
 - d. Final Stabilization Phase (Final Phase) includes revegetation in accordance with the approved Landscape Plan and seeding/mulching other disturbed areas and removing all temporary control measures (VTC, SSA, SF, CIP, IP) when site has reached final stabilization.
- 4. Vehicle Tracking Control will be implemented during the initial phase at the site entrance to help remove sediment from vehicles, reducing tracking onto paved surfaces.

- 5. Wind Erosion / Dust Control site watering will be utilized throughout construction to keep soil particles from entering the air.
- 6. Groundwater and Stormwater Dewatering not anticipated for this site.

RECEIVING WATERS & ADJACENT STREAM CROSSINGS

This project is within the Smith Creek Drainage Basin. Stormwater from this site drains to the south end of the Fox Run Regional Park. The outfall for the nature center portion of the park is noted as Tributary D to Smith Creek in the Smith Creek Drainage Basin Planning Study. This drainage pattern will be unchanged in water quality and quantity. Tributary D combines with the main stem of Smith Creek to the south of Stella Drive and Smith Creek then continues southwest with the ultimate receiving water being Monument Creek.

Stream Crossings: The forested park has dry gullies and natural drainage paths but there are no stream crossings within the boundary of this project.

INSPECTIONS & RECORD KEEPING

Inspection and maintenance should be performed on all control measures periodically and after every significant storm event. The minimum inspection schedule of the stormwater management system must be performed and documented at least every 7 days, and within 24 hours of any precipitation or snowmelt event. If more frequent inspections are required to ensure that control measures are properly maintained and operated, the inspection schedule must be modified to meet this need. A Site Inspection Report must be completed for each inspection, this report is included in Appendix C of this report.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: VICINITY MAP APPENDIX B: SOIL DATA, FLOODPLAIN MAP APPENDIX C: INSPECTION REPORT APPENDIX D: SITE MAP

APPENDIX A





APPENDIX B



National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



Legend

104°47'54"W 39°4'1"N SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A. V. A9 With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS **Regulatory Floodway** 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X OTHER AREAS OF Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D FLOOD HAZARD NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X Effective LOMRs OTHER AREAS Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D 0804/LC0285G - — – – Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer eff. 12/7/2018 GENERAL STRUCTURES LIIII Levee, Dike, or Floodwall ELPASOCOUNINY 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance AREAOF MINIMALELOOD HAZARD 17.5 Water Surface Elevation **Coastal Transect** Mase Flood Elevation Line (BFE) Limit of Study T11S R66W S029 Jurisdiction Boundary **Coastal Transect Baseline** T11S R66W, S028 OTHER **Profile Baseline** FEATURES Hydrographic Feature **Digital Data Available** No Digital Data Available MAP PANELS Unmapped The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location. This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards The flood hazard information is derived directly from the 08041002050 authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map 12/7/2018 was exported on 10/14/2024 at 6:48 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time. This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for 104°47'17"W 39°3'33"N Feet 1:6,000 unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes. 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023



United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for El Paso County Area, Colorado

Fox Run Nature Center



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/? cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report



	MAP LEGEND			MAP INFORMATION
Area of In	terest (AOI)	33	Spoil Area	The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at
	Area of Interest (AOI)	٥	Stony Spot	1:24,000.
Soils		0	Very Stony Spot	Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale
		\$2	Wet Spot	
~		Δ	Other	Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil
			Special Line Features	line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of
Special	Blowout	Water Fea	itures	contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.
Ø	Borrow Pit	\sim	Streams and Canals	
<u>م</u>	Clay Spot	Transport	ation	Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map
×	Closed Depression	••••	Rails	measurements.
~ ~	Gravel Pit	~	Interstate Highways	Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
สรีย	Gravel Pit US Routes US Routes		US Routes	Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)
ů.		~	Major Roads	
9		~	Local Roads	Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator
Λ.		Backgrou	Ind Aerial Photography	distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the
<u>alla</u>	Marsn or swamp	and the second		Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required
*	Mine or Quarry			
0	Miscellaneous Water			This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as
0	Perennial Water			of the version date(s) listed below.
\vee	Rock Outcrop			Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
+	Saline Spot			Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 3, 2024
0 0 0 0	Sandy Spot			Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales
-	Severely Eroded Spot			1:50,000 or larger.
0	Sinkhole			Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 9, 2021—Jun 12,
≫	Slide or Slip			2021
ø	Sodic Spot			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.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol Map Unit Name		Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
41	Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes	11.9	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		11.9	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

El Paso County Area, Colorado

41—Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 368h Elevation: 7,000 to 7,700 feet Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kettle and similar soils: 85 percent *Minor components:* 5 percent *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Kettle

Setting

Landform: Hills Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Sandy alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

E - 0 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand *Bt - 16 to 40 inches:* gravelly sandy loam *C - 40 to 60 inches:* extremely gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 40 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e Hydrologic Soil Group: B Ecological site: F048AY908CO - Mixed Conifer Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

Hydrologic Soil Group and Surface Runoff

This table gives estimates of various soil water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

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 four hydrologic soil groups are:

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.

Surface runoff refers to the loss of water from an area by flow over the land surface. Surface runoff classes are based on slope, climate, and vegetative cover. The concept indicates relative runoff for very specific conditions. It is assumed that the surface of the soil is bare and that the retention of surface water resulting from irregularities in the ground surface is minimal. The classes are negligible, very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

Report—Hydrologic Soil Group and Surface Runoff

Hydrologic Soil Group and Surface Runoff–El Paso County Area, Colorado				
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Surface Runoff	Hydrologic Soil Group	
41—Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes				
Kettle	85	Medium	В	

Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated. The dash indicates no documented presence.

USDA

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 3, 2024



National Cooperative Soil Survey

Conservation Service



USDA

K Factor, Whole Soil

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
41	Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes	.10	14.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Intere	st	14.8	100.0%	

Description

Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

"Erosion factor Kw (whole soil)" indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Factor K does not apply to organic horizons and is not reported for those layers.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified Tie-break Rule: Higher Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Surface Layer (Not applicable)

APPENDIX C



CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER SITE INSPECTION REPORT

Facility Name		Permittee			
Date of Inspection		Weather Conditions			
Permit Certification #		Disturbed Acreage			
Phase of Construction		Inspector Title			
Inspector Name					
Is the above inspector a qualified stormwater manager?					NO
(permittee is responsible for ensuring that the inspector is a qualified stormwater manager)					

INSPECTION FREQUENCY

Check the box that describes the minimum inspection frequency utilized when conducting each inspection		
At least one inspection every 7 calendar days		
At least one inspection every 14 calendar days, with post-storm event inspections conducted within 24 hours after the end of any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosions		
 This is this a post-storm event inspection. Event Date: 		
Reduced inspection frequency - Include site conditions that warrant reduced inspection frequency		
 Post-storm inspections at temporarily idle sites 		
 Inspections at completed sites/area 		
Winter conditions exclusion		
Have there been any deviations from the minimum inspection schedule?	YES NO	
If yes, describe below.		

INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS*

 Visually verify all implemented control measures are in effective operational condition and are working as designed in the specifications

ii. Determine if there are new potential sources of pollutants

iii. Assess the adequacy of control measures at the site to identify areas requiring new or modified control measures to minimize pollutant discharges

iv. Identify all areas of non-compliance with the permit requirements, and if necessary, implement corrective action *Use the attached **Control Measures Requiring Routine Maintenance** and **Inadequate Control Measures Requiring**

Corrective Action forms to document results of this assessment that trigger either maintenance or corrective actions

AREAS TO BE INSPECTED

Is there evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants leaving the construction site boundaries, entering the stormwater drainage system or discharging to state waters at the following locations?

	NO	YES	If "YES" describe discharge or potential for discharge below. Document related maintenance, inadequate control measures and corrective actions Inadequate Control Measures Requiring Corrective Action form
Construction site perimeter			
All disturbed areas			
Designated haul routes			
Material and waste storage areas exposed to precipitation			
Locations where stormwater has the potential to discharge offsite			
Locations where vehicles exit the site			
Other:			

CONTROL MEASURES REQUIRING ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

Definition: Any control measure that is still operating in accordance with its design and the requirements of the permit, but requires maintenance to prevent a breach of the control measure. These items are not subject to the corrective action requirements as specified in Part I.B.1.c of the permit.

Are there control measures requiring maintenance?	NO	YES	
Are there control measures requiring maintenance:			If "YES" document below

Date Observed	Location	Control Measure	Maintenance Required	Date Completed

INADEQUATE CONTROL MEASURES REQUIRING CORRECTIVE ACTION

Definition: Any control measure that is not designed or implemented in accordance with the requirements of the permit and/or any control measure that is not implemented to operate in accordance with its design. This includes control measures that have not been implemented for pollutant sources. If it is infeasible to install or repair the control measure immediately after discovering the deficiency the reason must be documented and a schedule included to return the control measure to effective operating condition as possible.

Are there inadequate control measures requiring corrective action?	NO	YES	
Are there inadequate control measures requiring corrective actions			If "YES" document below

Are there additional control measures needed that were not in place at the time of inspection?	NO	YES	
Are there additional control measures needed that were not in place at the time of inspection:			If "YES" document below

Date Discovered	Location	Description of Inadequate Control Measure	Description of Corrective Action	Was deficiency corrected when discovered? YES/NO if "NO" provide reason and schedule to correct	Date Corrected

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall report the following circumstances orally within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and shall mail to the division a written report containing the information requested within five (5) working days after becoming aware of the following circumstances. The division may waive the written report required if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

All Noncompliance Requiring 24-Hour Notification per Part II.L.6 of the Permit
a. Endangerment to Health or the Environment
Circumstances leading to any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment regardless of the cause of the incident (See Part II.L.6.a
of the Permit)
This category would primarily result from the discharge of pollutants in violation of the permit
b. Numeric Effluent Limit Violations
 Circumstances leading to any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitations (See Part II.L.6.b of the Permit)
 Circumstances leading to any upset which causes an exceedance of any effluent limitation (See Part II.L.6.c of the Permit)
• Daily maximum violations (See Part II.1.6.d of the Permit)
Numeric effluent limits are very uncommon in certifications under the COR400000 general permit. This category of noncompliance only applies if
Numeric erriterit minits are very uncommon in certifications under the convocod general permit. This category of honcomphance only appres in

numeric effluent limits are included in a permit certification.

Has there been an incider	it of noncompliance requiring 2	24-hour notification?

NO	YES	
		If "YES" document below

Date and Time of Incident	Location	Description of Noncompliance	Description of Corrective Action	Date and Time of 24 Hour Oral Notification	Date of 5 Day Written Notification *

*Attach copy of 5 day written notification to report. Indicate if written notification was waived, including the name of the division personnel who granted waiver.

After adequate corrective action(s) and maintenance have been taken, or where a report does not identify any incidents requiring corrective action or maintenance, the individual(s) designated as the Qualified Stormwater Manager, shall sign and certify the below statement:

"I verify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, all corrective action and maintenance items identified during the inspection are complete, and the site is currently in compliance with the permit."

Name of Qualified Stormwater Manager	Title of Qualified Stormwater Manager
Signature of Qualified Stormwater Manager	Date
Notes/Comments	

Description

Describe the control measure and what pollutant sources it will provide effective treatment for (part I.C.2.a.iv of the permit). Include the mechanism used for treatment of the pollutant source.

Implementation

Describe how the control measure will be implemented in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices. Include the phase(s) of construction the control measure will be implemented for.

Installation Procedures

Describe the process required to install the control measure and have it adequately treat the intended pollutant source. Include specific depths, lengths, materials, and any other applicable information necessary to properly install the control measure.

Inspection Expectations

Describe how often the control measure will be inspected and what key features should be checked during each inspection (is the silt fence tail entrenched, are the straw wattles staked ever 4 feet, etc.)

Maintenance Requirements

Describe maintenance requirements, such as how to repair damaged sections, what qualifies as a failed control measure and when it needs to be replaced. Also include criteria that would trigger maintenance (i.e. 50% capacity of the control measure has been reached).

Control Measure Diagram

APPENDIX D



STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS REVISED OCTOBER 2021

- 1. STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL NOT CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR DEGRADATION OF STATE WATERS. ALL WORK AND EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES POLLUTION OF ANY ON-SITE OR OFF-SITE WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS.
- 2. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, AND THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING.
- 3. A SEPARATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMWP) FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE COMPLETED AND AN EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP) ISSUED PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION. MANAGEMENT OF THE SWMP DURING CONSTRUCTION IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER OR CERTIFIED EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR. THE SWMP SHALL BE
- LOCATED ON-SITE AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL BE KEPT UP TO DATE WITH WORK PROGRESS AND CHANGES IN THE FIELD.
 4. ONCE THE ESQCP IS APPROVED AND A "NOTICE TO PROCEED" HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE INITIAL STAGE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED GEC. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, ENGINEER, AND EL PASO COUNTY WILL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT TO COORDINATE THE MEETING TIME AND PLACE WITH COUNTY STAFF.
- 5. CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE POLLUTANTS TO STORMWATER. CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL SLOPES, CHANNELS, DITCHES, AND DISTURBED LAND AREAS SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF THE DISTURBANCE.
- 6. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED AND FINAL STABILIZATION IS ESTABLISHED. ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL ASSESS THE ADEQUACY OF CONTROL MEASURES AT THE SITE AND IDENTIFY IF CHANGES TO THOSE CONTROL MEASURES ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTROL MEASURES. ALL CHANGES TO TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INCORPORATED INTO THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.
- 7. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ON DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHERE GROUND
- DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS PERMANENTLY CEASED OR TEMPORARILY CEASED FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS. 8. FINAL STABILIZATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AT ALL APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SITES. FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED WHEN ALL GROUND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ARE COMPLETE AND ALL DISTURBED AREAS EITHER HAVE A UNIFORM VEGETATIVE COVER WITH INDIVIDUAL PLANT DENSITY
- OF 70 PERCENT OF PRE-DISTURBANCE LEVELS ESTABLISHED OR EQUIVALENT PERMANENT ALTERNATIVE STABILIZATION METHOD IS IMPLEMENTED. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED UPON FINAL STABILIZATION AND BEFORE PERMIT CLOSURE. 9. ALL PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DESIGNED IN THE APPROVED ANY PROPOSED CHANGES THAT EFFECT THE DESIGN OR FUNCTION OF PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR
- PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION. 10. EARTH DISTURBANCES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. ALL DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND COMPLETED SO THAT THE EXPOSED AREA OF ANY DISTURBED LAND SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME. PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN 50 UNDER A WATERS OF THE STATE LINE SES SHOWN TO BE INFERIENCE AND SPECIFICALLY DECUESTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN 50
- HORIZONTAL FEET OF A WATERS OF THE STATE UNLESS SHOWN TO BE INFEASIBLE AND SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED AND APPROVED.
 11. COMPACTION OF SOIL MUST BE PREVENTED IN AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES OR WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER. AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL ALSO BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. IF COMPACTION PREVENTION IS NOT FEASIBLE DUE TO SITE CONSTRAINTS, ALL AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE LOOSENED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONTROL MEASURES (S).
- 12. ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FACILITY DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND, THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE A STABILIZED CONVEYANCE DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT OFF-SITE.
- 13. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO OR ALLOWED TO ENTER STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR FACILITIES. CONCRETE WASHOUTS SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MAY BE PRESENT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A SURFACE WATER BODY, CREEK OR STREAM.
- 14. DURING DEWATERING OPERATIONS, UNCONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER MAY BE DISCHARGED ON-SITE, BUT SHALL NOT LEAVE THE SITE IN THE FORM OF SURFACE RUNOFF UNLESS AN APPROVED STATE DEWATERING PERMIT IS IN PLACE.
 15. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETING OR OTHER PROTECTIVE COVERING SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
- 16. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL WASTES FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, TREE SLASH, BUILDING MATERIAL WASTES OR UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED, DUMPED, OR DISCHARGED AT THE SITE.
- 17. WASTE MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE TEMPORARILY PLACED OR STORED IN THE STREET, ALLEY, OR OTHER PUBLIC WAY, UNLESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN APPROVED TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN. CONTROL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING IF DEEMED NECESSARY, BASED ON SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES.
- 18. TRACKING OF SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OFF-SITE SHALL BE MINIMIZED. MATERIALS TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.
- 19. THE OWNER/DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DIRT, TRASH, ROCK, SEDIMENT, SOIL, AND SAND THAT MAY ACCUMULATE IN ROADS, STORM DRAINS AND OTHER DRAINAGECONVEYANCE SYSTEMS AND STORMWATER APPURTENANCES AS A RESULT OF SITE DEVELOPMENT.
- 20. THE QUANTITY OF MATERIALS STORED ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE LIMITED, AS MUCH AS PRACTICAL, TO THAT QUANTITY REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE WORK IN AN ORDERLY SEQUENCE. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT,
- ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS. 21. NO CHEMICAL(S) HAVING THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER ARE TO BE STORED OR USED ON-SITE UNLESS PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S) IS GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR. IN GRANTING APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S),
- SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED. 22. BULK STORAGE OF ALLOWED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR OTHER ALLOWED LIQUID CHEMICALS IN EXCESS OF 55 GALLONS SHALL REQUIRE ADEQUATE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PROTECTION TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS ON-SITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR OTHER FACILITIES.
- 23. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER OR DITCH EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.
- 24. OWNER/DEVELOPER AND THEIR AGENTS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE "COLORADO WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT" (TITLE 25, ARTICLE 8, CRS), AND THE "CLEAN WATER ACT" (33 USC 1344), IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DCM VOLUME II AND THE ECM APPENDIX I. ALL APPROPRIATE PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (1041, NPDES, FLOODPLAIN, 404, FUGITIVE DUST, ETC.). IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, OR COUNTY AGENCIES, THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY.
- 25. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
- 26. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITTEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
- 27. A WATER SOURCE SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON-SITE DURING EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND SHALL BE UTILIZED AS REQUIRED TO MINIMIZE DUST FROM EARTHWORK EQUIPMENT AND WIND.
- 28. THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY RMG ENGINEERS AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.
 29. AT LEAST TEN (10) DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB ONEACRE OR MORE, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL SUBMIT A PERMIT APPLICATION FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE TO THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, WATER QUALITY DIVISION. THE APPLICATION CONTAINS CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF A STORMWATER 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 WQCD - PERMITS 4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH DENVER, CO 80246-1530





GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOX RUN NATURE CENTER

LOCATED IN THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 OF THE NORTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 28 TOWNSHIP 11 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST OF THE 6th PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO



VICINITY MAP SCALE: 1" = 3000'



SITE MAP SCALE: 1" = 300'

PROJECT CONTACTS

OWNER: EL PASO COUNTY 200 S CASCADE AVE, SUITE 150 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903

APPLICANT: EL PASO COUNTY PARKS DEPTS 2002 CREEK CROSSING STREET COLORADO SPRINGS CO 80905 ATTN: JASON MEYER, PLANNING SUPERVISOR JASONMEYER@ELPASOCO.COM

ENGINEER: BASELINE ENGINEERING CORPORATION 1046 ELKTON DRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80907 ATTN: STEVEN BAGGS, P.E. 719-531-6200 STEVEN.BAGGS@BASELINECORP.COM

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

STEVEN G. BAGGS, P.E. COLO PE NO. 26020

DATE

OWNER'S STATEMENT

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

OWNER SIGNATURE

DATE

EL PASO COUNTY

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

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

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

COUNTY ENGINEER/ECM ADMINISTRATOR

DATE

SHEET INDEX						
NO.	Sheet No.	Sheet Title				
1	GEC-1	COVER SHEET & NOTES				
2	GEC-2	INITIAL PHASE				
3	GEC-3	INTERIM PHASE I				
4	GEC-4	INTERIM PHASE II				
5	GEC-5	INTERIM PHASE III				
6	GEC-6	INTERIM PHASE IV				
7	GEC-7	FINAL PHASE I				
8	GEC-8	FINAL PHASE II				
9	GEC-9	FINAL PHASE III				
10	GEC-10	FINAL PHASE IV				
11	GEC-11	DETAILS				



PCD FILE NO.: PPR 2349

GFC-1







	NOMINAL SLOPE ON CUT OR FILL		CONCRETE PAVING	
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					<u>GEC LEGEND</u>)
existing <u>symbols</u>	Proposed <u>Symbols</u>			ASPHALT PAVING – REFER TO SOILS REPORT FOR PAVING SECTION	<u>PHASE</u>	Propos <u>Symbol</u>
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- FACILITY.
- PRESERVATION AREAS.
- RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE SITE.

- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE ARE NOTED ON THE DESIGN PLANS. ADJUSTMENT OF THESE LIMITS IS SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE DESIGN TEAM AND/OR EL PASO COUNTY STAFF. THESE LIMITS MAY BE AFFECTED BY TREE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER FIELD CONDITIONS.
- AREA UNDER THE CANOPY WALK WILL BE REVEGETATED TO ITS NATURAL STATE UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT.
- GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN.
- CONCRETE WASHOUT, VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL AND SILT FENCE AT CANOPY WALK SUPPORT TOWER CONSTRUCTION LOCATIONS. FINAL CONSTRUCTION BMPS INCLUDE RESEEDING AND REVEGETATION OF THE SITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED LANDSCAPE

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