Anlter Range Filing No. 1

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN – SF264

ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING PROJECT NO: 24031

APRIL 2026

APPLICANT: ANTLER RANGE, LLC

CONTACT: GRANT LANGDON

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COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80937

(602) 957-0966

PREPARED BY:

ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING LLC

CONTACT: NICHOLAS Q. JOKERST

NJOKERST@ALLTERRAINENG.COM

QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER:

COMPANY:_____

CONTACT: _____

PHONE:_____

PREPARING ENGINEER:

Name: Ryan E. Burns

Company: All Terrain Engineering

Title: Project Manager

Phone Number: (203) 577-8656

Address: 1004 West Van Buren Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80907

PERMITTEE/OPERATOR:

Name: _____

Company: _____

Title: _____

Phone Number: _____

Address: _____

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Appendices

APPLICANT'S STATEMENT

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 Qualified Stormwater Manager — Date: 6/6/26

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

I. Site Location & Description

Anlter Range Filing No. 1, referred to as 'the site' herein, is in a portion of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 12 South, Range 64 West of the 6th P.M., El Paso County, Colorado. The site is bound by unplatted land to the north, Meridian Road to the west, unplatted land (remaining area of existing parcel bering platted with this project) to the east & The Trails Filing 2 to the east of that, and Ayer Road to the south & Antler Ridge Eastates to the South of that. Surrounding platted developments include Latigo Country Estates Filing 1, The Trail Filing 2, Camelot Subdivision and Antlers Ridge Estates. A vicinity map is presented in Appendix A.

The site (Filing No. 1) is approximately 26.05 acres of the existing 244.50 acre parcel and is largely undeveloped, with the exception of half of Ayer Road and existing electric, gas, and tele-communication utiltiles, lie within a portion of the site that is proposed to be dedicated as public R.O.W. Existing vegetation consists of prairie grasses and sparse forest. The site is unplatted and zoned A-35. The project will be rezoned to RR-2.5 and platted. The site will be platted with nine (9) 2.5+ acre lots. The total disturbed area associated with the proposed development is approximately 3.6 acres.

In general, the site slopes northeasterly. Onsite elevations range from 7248' - 7290' with slopes ranging 1 – 15%. Per an NRCS soil survey, the site is made up of Type B soils including Kettle gravelly loam, Pring coarse sandy loam and Tomah-Crowfoot loamy sands. The site soils have K Factors ranging 0.17 – 0.2 & T factors between 4 and 5 per the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The NRCS soil survey and rating maps are included in Appendix A.

The site has sparse vegetation (approximately 60% based upon field observations) consisting of native grasses and few trees.

Existing, onsite utilities include overhead electric along the northern property line and existing storm sewer culverts that discharge on to the site along the southern border. The existing culverts are detailed in the 'Existing Basin Description' section. Black Squirrel Creek is located approximately 1,400' north of the site and is the ultimate outfall for the site's stormwater. Unnamed tributaries of Black Squirrel Creek traverse the site from south to north.

There are no streams located on site. Stormwater will be captured in on-site swales and conveyed to Pond A before discharging through the pond outlet structure towards the site northern boundary. The ultimate receiving water for the site is Black Squirrel Creek. There are no allowable non-stormwater discharges allowed form the site associated with the below construction activities.

Based on FEMA Firm map 08041C0340G dated December 7, 2018, the site is Zone X. Zone X are areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance flood. Site development will occur within Zone X areas.

II. Construction Phasing

The construction activity associated with this SWMP is the grading of approximately 3.6 acres, construction of Pond A, a permanent full spectrum water quality and detention pond, construction of proposed swales, culverts, and storm sewer, and construction of a public rural local roadway. There are no control measures located outside the construction limits. The proposed sequence of major construction activities and Construction Control Measures for the project as are follows:

1. Install VTC, SSA and other perimeter erosion and stormwater control measures (i.e. silt fence, construction fence etc.) (October 2026)
2. Clear, grub and grade site for improvements. Install CD and ECB per GEC plans. (October 2026)
3. Construct Pond A. (October 2026-November 2026)
4. Excavate and install improvements including underground piping and drainage structures. (November 2026 – March 2027)
5. Asphalt paving (April 2027 – May 2027)
6. Landscaping, restoration and final stabilization. Ensure final stabilization achieved prior to site closure. In areas that utilize vegetative cover for final stabilization, vegetation must be evenly distributed and coverage will be a minimum of 70% of pre-disturbance conditions. (May 2027)

III. Self-Inspections

Self-inspections of the Construction Control Measures must be completed by the certified GEC Administrator. The below provides the minimum to satisfy the El Paso County self-inspection requirements. A more frequent self-inspection schedule may be required to ensure Control Measures are operating in compliance with the approved GEC plan. See Appendix E for “Self-Inspection Forms”

1. Inspection Schedules:
    a. The GEC Administrator shall make a thorough inspection of the Control Measures:
        i. At least once every fourteen (14) calendar days.
        ii. Within 24 hours following any precipitation event (i.e. rain, snow, hail etc.) that causes surface erosion.
            - Alternatively, the GEC Administrator can perform a thorough inspection of the Control Measures once every seven (7) days and forego post-precipitation inspections.
    b. For sites where construction activities have completed and final stabilization measures installed but final stabilization has not yet been achieved, the GEC Administrator shall make a thorough inspection of the Control Measures:

i. At least once every month
ii. Within 72 hours following any precipitation event that causes surface erosion

2. Inspection Procedures:
   a. Site Inspection & Observation Items:
      i. Qualified Stormwater Manager's signature required on self-inspection reports and provide the location of SWMP records on site
      ii. Limits of disturbance perimeter and stormwater discharge points
      iii. All disturbed areas to ensure necessary Construction Control Measures are in placeto control potential stormwater runoff
      iv. Areas used for material/waste storage
      v. Any areas having a signification potential for storm water pollution (i.e site entrances, concrete washout areas etc.)
      vi. All Construction Control Measures identified on the GEC plans.
   b. Inspection Requirements:
      i. Determine any locations, or potential locations, where pollutants and stormwater may be exiting the site/entering the receiving waters
      ii. Evaluate Construction Control measures and determine if they are constructed in accordance with the latest revision of the approved GEC plan and operatingeffectively
      iii. Provide recommendations for the need of additional Construction Control measures and the maintenance of existing measures in disrepair to ensure complication with the El Paso County Stormwater Construction Manual.
   c. Construction Control Measure Maintenance/Replacement:
      i. The GEC administrator shall ensure sediment has been removed from perimetercontrols and relocated to an area without the potential for sediment to discharge from the site
      ii. The GEC administrator shall ensure diversion ditches and temporary sedimentponds have not accumulated excess sediment that impedes their functionality.
      iii. The GEC administrator shall ensure that failed Control Measures are repaired/reinstalled within three (3) calendar days, according to the El Paso County Stormwater Control Measure details, to ensure pollutants and/or sediment do not discharge from the site. GEC details are provided in Appendix D.
   d. Documentation:
      i. Upon updates to the SWMP, updates must include a notation in the SWMP identifying the dated and description of the change. Methods may include notations on the site map, a log of changes, redline changes in the SWMP, or other measures.

ii. Update the GEC plan to document the installation/revision of Control Measures
iii. Identify Control Measure deficiencies and that noncompliance is resolved within three(3) calendar days.
iv. Identify Self-Inspection schedule in most recent inspection form
v. Complete and submit Self-Inspection forms to the El Paso County within five (5) business days of the completed inspection
vi. Ensure Self-Inspections are available, either physically or electronically, throughoutthe duration of the project
vii. Self-Inspection Repost shall contain at least the following:
    1. Inspection Date
    2. Name and title of the GEC Administrator performing inspection
    3. Location(s) of illicit discharges of stormwater, sediment or pollutants from the site
    4. Location(s) of Construction Control Measures in need of maintenance/repair
    5. Location(s) of Construction Control Measures that failed to operate asdesigned or proved inadequate
    6. Location(s) of additional Construction Control Measures not shown on the latest, approved revision of the GEC plan
    7. Any deviations from the minimum inspection schedule

IV. Materials Handling

1. General Materials Handling Practices:
    a. Potential pollutants shall be stored and used in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's instructions in a secure location. To the extent practical, material storage areas should be located away from storm drain inlets and should be equipped with covers, roofs or secondary containment as required to prevent stormwater from contacting stored materials. Chemicals that are not compatible shall be stored in segregated areas so that spill materials cannot combine and react.
    b. Disposal of materials shall be in accordance with the manufacturer'sinstructions and applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
    c. Materials no longer required for construction shall be removed from the site as soon as possible.
    d. Adequate garbage, construction waste, and sanitary waste handling and disposal facilities shall be provided as necessary to keep the site clear of obstruction and Control Measures clear and functional.
2. Specific Materials Handling Practices:
    e. All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, that occur onsiteduring construction shall be handled in a way that does not contaminate stormwater.
    f. All chemicals including liquid products, petroleum products, water treatment

chemicals,and wastes stored onsite shall be covered and protected from vandalism.

g. Maintenance, fueling, and repair of all equipment and vehicles involving oil changes, hydraulic system drain down, degreasing operation, fuel tank drain down and removal, and other activities which may result in the accidental release of contaminants, shall be conducted under cover during wet weather and on an impervious surface to prevent release of contaminants onto the ground. Materials spilled during maintenance operations shall be cleaned up immediately and properly disposed of.
h. Wheel wash water shall be settled and discharged onsite by infiltration.
i. Application of agricultural chemicals, including fertilizers and pesticides, shall be conducted in a manner and at application rates that will not result in loss of chemical to stormwater runoff. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for application rates and procedures.
j. pH-modifying sources shall be managed to prevent contamination of runoff and stormwater collected onsite. The most common sources of pH-modifying materials are bulk cement, cement kiln dust (CKD), fly ash, new concrete washing and curing waters, wastestreams generated from concrete grinding and sawing, exposed aggregate

V. Spill Prevention & Response Plan

1. The primary objective in responding to a spill is to quickly contain the material and prevent or minimize their mitigation into stormwater runoff and conveyance systems. If the release has impacted onsite stormwater, it is critical to contain the released materials onsite and prevent their release into receiving waters.
2. Spill Response Procedures:
    a. Notify site superintendent immediately when a spill, or the threat of a spill, is observed.The superintendent shall assess the situation and determine the appropriate response
    b. If spills represent an imminent threat of escaping onsite facilities and entering the receiving waters, site personnel shall respond immediately to contain the release and notify the superintendent once the situation has stabilized.
    c. The site superintendent shall be responsible for completing a spill reporting form and for reporting the spill to the appropriate agency.
    d. Spill response equipment shall be inspected and maintained as necessary to replaceany materials used in spill response activities.
3. Spill kits shall be on-hand at all fueling sites. Spill kit locations shall be reported to the GEC administrator.
4. Absorbent materials shall be on-hand at all fueling areas for use in containing advertent spills. Containers shall be on-hand at all fueling sites for disposal of used absorbents.
5. Recommended components of spill kits include the following:

a. Oil absorbent pads
b. Oil absorbent booms
c. 55-gallon drums
d. 9-mil plastic bags
e. Personal protective equipment including gloves and goggles

6. Concrete wash water: unless confined in a pre-defined, bermed containment area, the cleaning of concrete truck delivery chutes is prohibited at the job site.
7. Notification procedures:
    e. In the event of an accident or spill, the GEC administrator shall be notified.
    f. Depending on the nature of the spill and material involved, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, downstream water users, or other agencies may also need to be notified.
    g. Any spill of oil which 1) violates water quality standards, 2) produces a "sheen" on a surface water, or 3) causes a sludge or emulsion, or any hazardous substance release, or hazardous waste release which exceeds the reportable quantity, must be reported immediately by telephone to the National Response Center Hotline at (800) 424-8802.

VI. Potential Sources of Pollution

1. Potential sources of pollution from construction activities include
    a. Disturbed or stored soils
    b. Vehicle tracking of sediment
    c. Loading & unloading operations
    d. Outdoor Storage activities
    e. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance/Fueling
    f. Dust or Particulate Generating Processes
    g. Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, fuels, solvents etc.
    h. On-site waste management (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters)
    i. Concrete truck/equipment washing (washing truck chute and associated fixtures)
    j. Dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations
    k. Non-industrial waste (worker trash and portable toilets)

VII. Implementation of Control Measures

Stormwater control measures must be installed according to El Paso County design specifications, presented in Appendix D, and the approved Grading and Erosion Control plan this report supports. Within the context of this SWMP's construction activities the following control measures, at a minimum, are required:

- Perimeter Silt Fence & Construction Fence
- Vehicle Tracking Control

- Concrete Washout Area
- Stabilized Staging Area
- Inlet Protection
- Erosion Control Blanket
- Check Dams
- Temporary Sediment Basin
- Seeding & Mulching

Additional control measures may be required at the discretion of the City Stormwater Inspector.

VIII. Final Stabilization & Long Term Stormwater Management Plan

1. Seeding and mulching will be installed to provide interim and final stabilization after site improvements are completed. For vegetated areas, final stabilization will be achieved at time of final landscaping. Paved areas will be final stabilized after paving activities. See landscaping plans for final stabilization details of vegetated areas. Final stabilization is met when 70% of pre disturbance levels, not including noxious weeds, are stabilized. Final stabilization must be achieved prior to removal of temporary stormwater control measures. Anticipated date of final stabilization is Spring 2027; however this is subject to change. Permanent stormwater management will be provided in Pond A, located between lots 3 &4. See the Permanent Control Measure Plans for construction details of the permanent full spectrum detention pond. See below for seeding and mulching details:
    a. Prior to seeding, fill any eroded rills and gullies with topsoil.
    b. Ensure all areas are seeded and mulched per the City Stormwater Construction Manual.
    c. Continue monthly self-inspections of final stabilization methods and the stormwater management system to ensure proper function. If repairs are needed, reseed and re-mulch as needed.
    d. Control noxious weeds in a manner acceptable to the GEC inspector.
    e. Seed Mix: See Appendix D for approved seed mixes.
    f. Seeding Requirements:
        i. Drill seed whenever possible, seed depth must be 1/3 to ½ inch when drill-seeding. Cross drilling should be used whenever possible with the seed divided between the two operations. The second drilling should be perpendicular to the first.
        ii. When drill seeding is not possible or on slopes greater than 3:1, hydro-seeding with tackifier may be substituted at the discretion of the GEC inspector. Hydro-seeding must be lightly raked into soil. Seeding rates are presented in Appendix D.
        iii. All seeded areas must be mulched.
    g. Mulching Requirements:
        i. Mulching shall be completed as soon as practical after seeding but no more than fourteen (14) days after planting. Erosion control blanket can be used in place of the below mulching methods.
        ii. Hay or straw mulch:
            1. Only certified weed-free and certified-seed free mulch may be used. Mustbe applied at 2 tons/acre and adequately secured.

2. Crimping shall not be used no slopes greater than 3:1, tackifier must be used in place.

iii. Hydraulic mulching
   1. Allowable on steep slopes or areas with limited access
   2. If hydro-seeding is used, mulching must be applied secondly.
   3. Wood cellulose fibers mixed with water must be applied at a rate of2,000-2,500 lbs/acre, and tackifier applied at a rate of 100 lbs/acre.

IX. References

I. El Paso County – Drainage Criteria Manual, as amended.

II. Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual, Urban Drainage Flood Control District, January 2018.

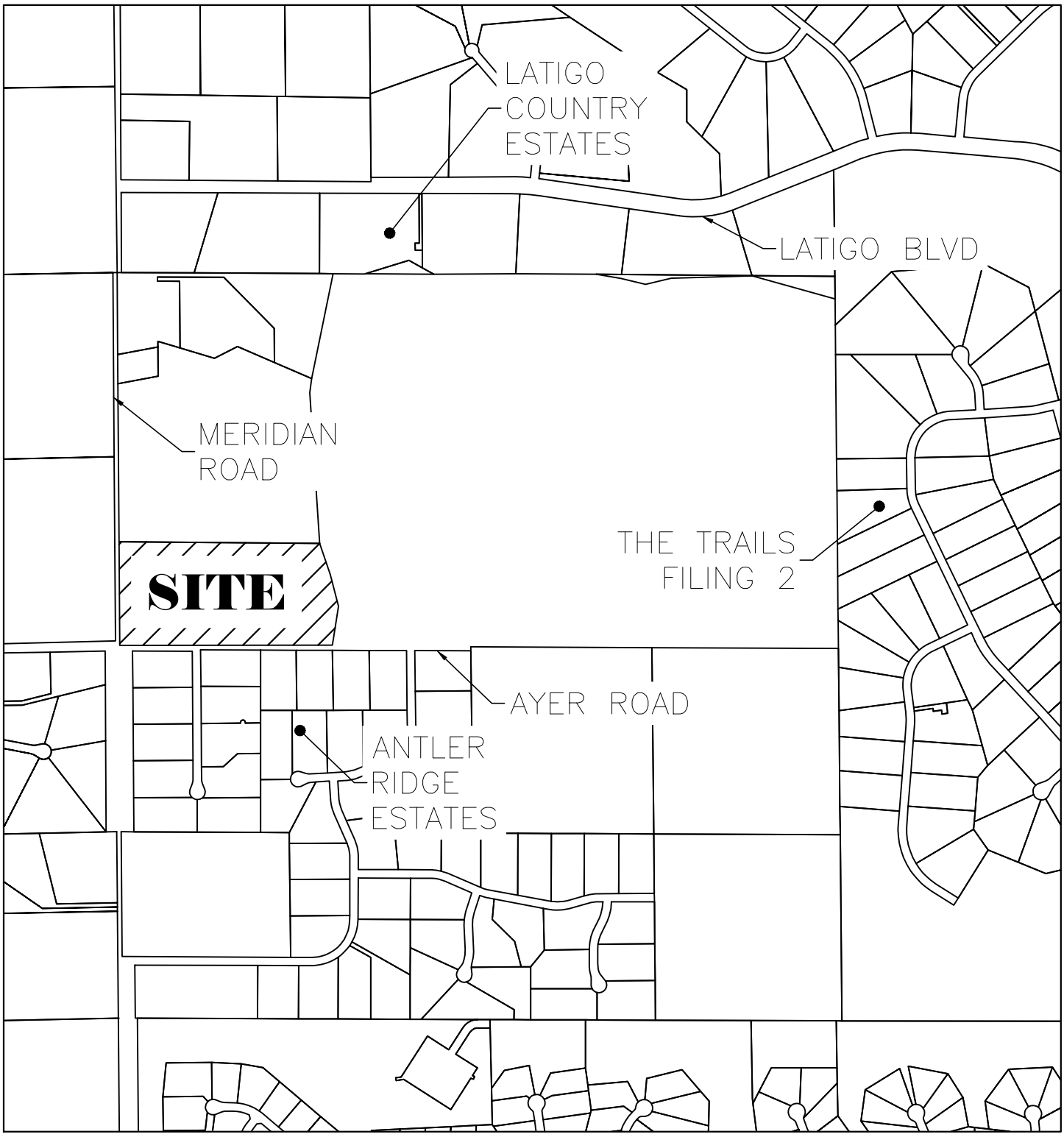
III. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Map Service Center - https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home

IV. Web Soil Survey, Natural Resources Conservation Service, September 2024.

APPENDIX A – VICINITY MAP, FEMA & NRCS WEB SOIL SURVEY

ANTLERS RANGE SUBDIVISION

VICINITY MAP



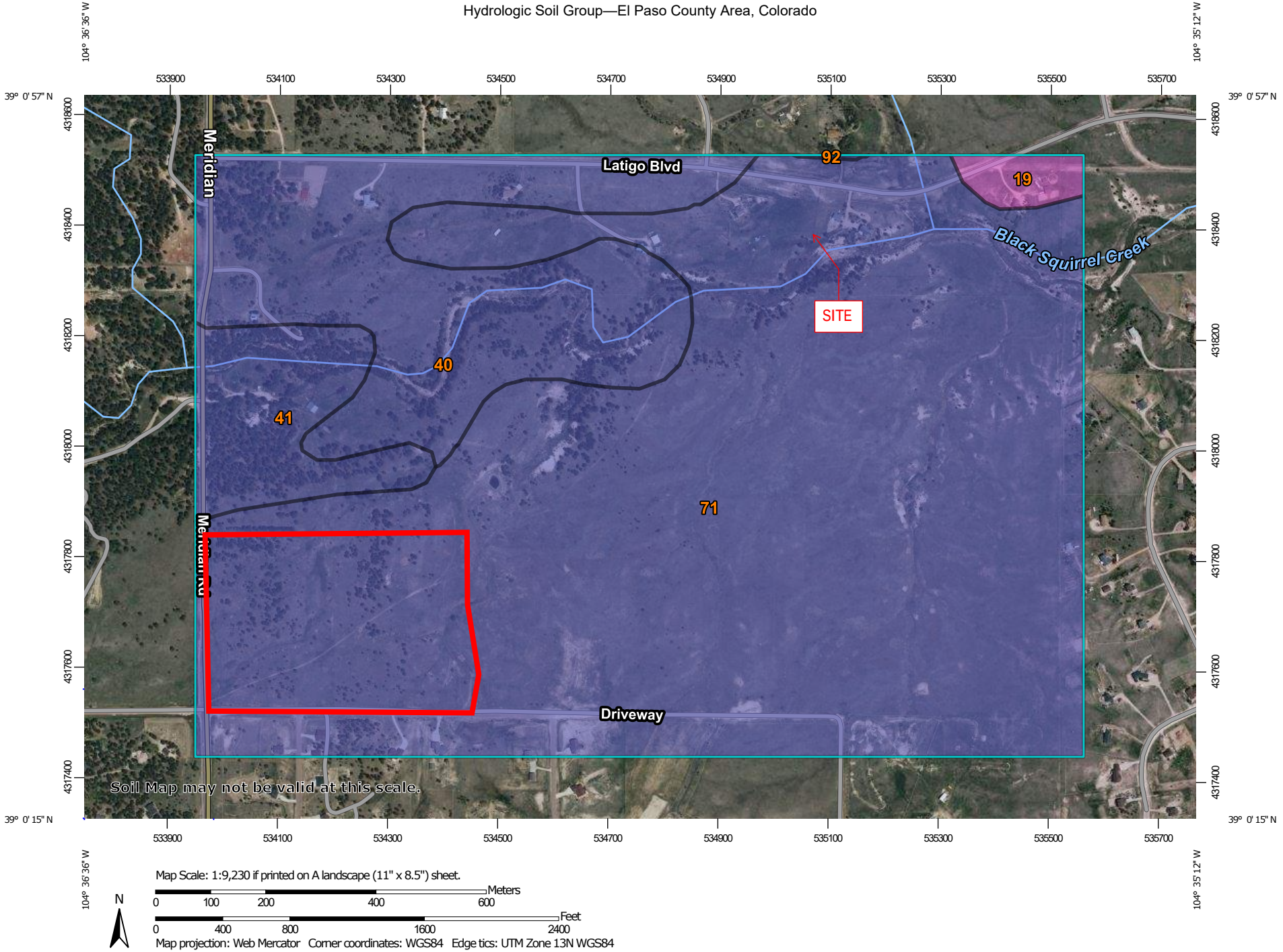
N

1000 500 0 1000 2000

ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 1000'

VICINITY MAP	
ANTLERS RANGE SUB.	
JOB NO. 24031	
LOCATION: EPC	SHEET
02/14/2026	
SHEET: 1	

ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING
1004 WEST VAN BUREN STREET
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80907



Map Scale: 1:9,230 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 100 200 400 600

Feet: 0 400 800 1600 2400

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

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

Soil Rating Lines

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

Soil Rating Points

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

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 9, 2021—Jun 12, 2021

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

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
19	Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	A	4.8	1.1%
40	Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	81.6	18.7%
41	Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes	B	24.9	5.7%
71	Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	324.5	74.4%
92	Tomah-Crowfoot loamy sands, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	0.2	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**436.0**	**100.0%**

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

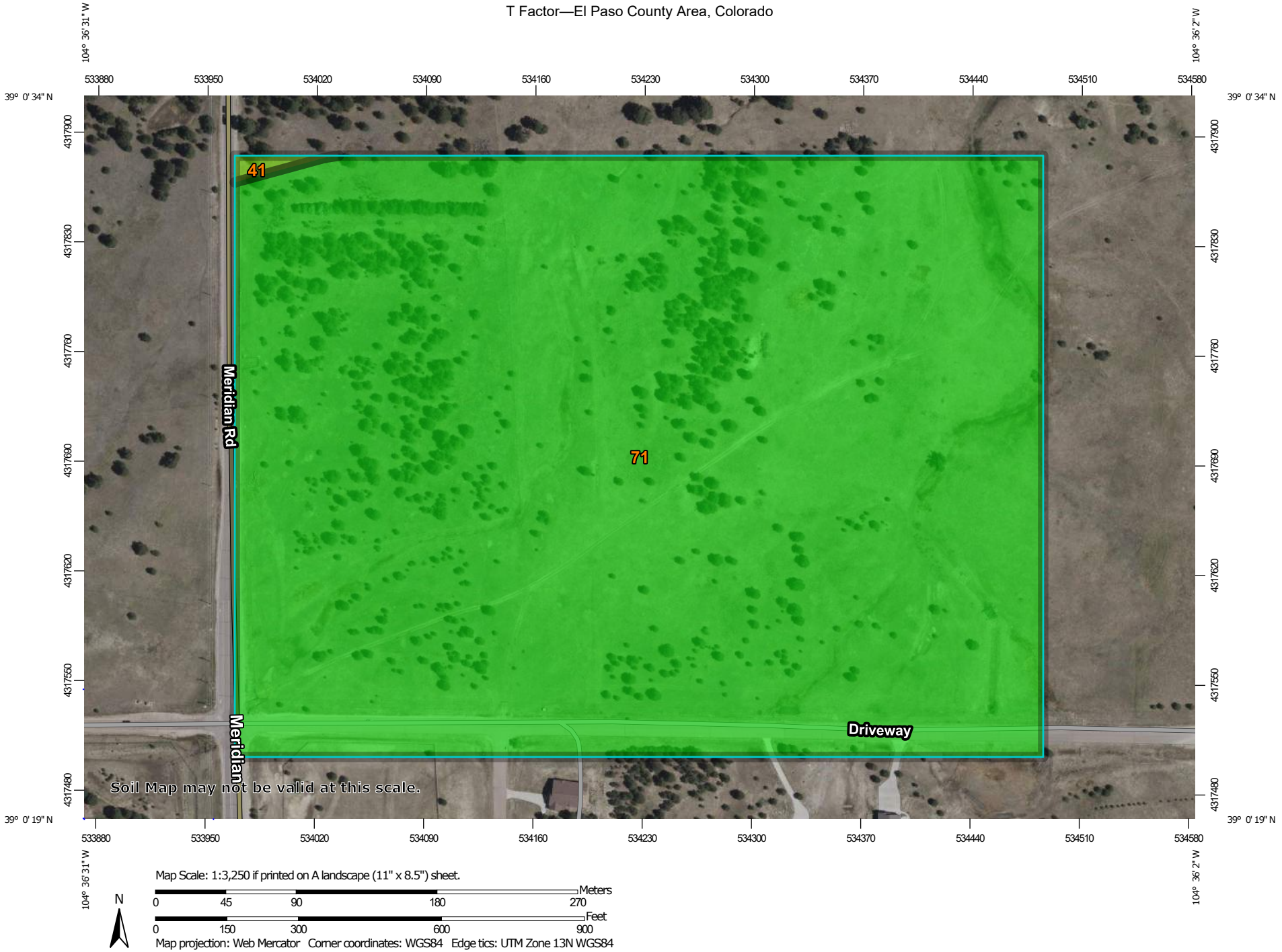
If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher



Map Scale: 1:3,250 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 45 90 180 270

Feet
0 150 300 600 900

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 23, Aug 29, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 23, 2024—Aug 4, 2024

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.

T Factor

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (tons per acre per year)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
41	Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes	4	0.1	0.3%
71	Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	5	49.2	99.7%
Totals for Area of Interest			**49.3**	**100.0%**

Description

The T factor is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind and/or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Rating Options

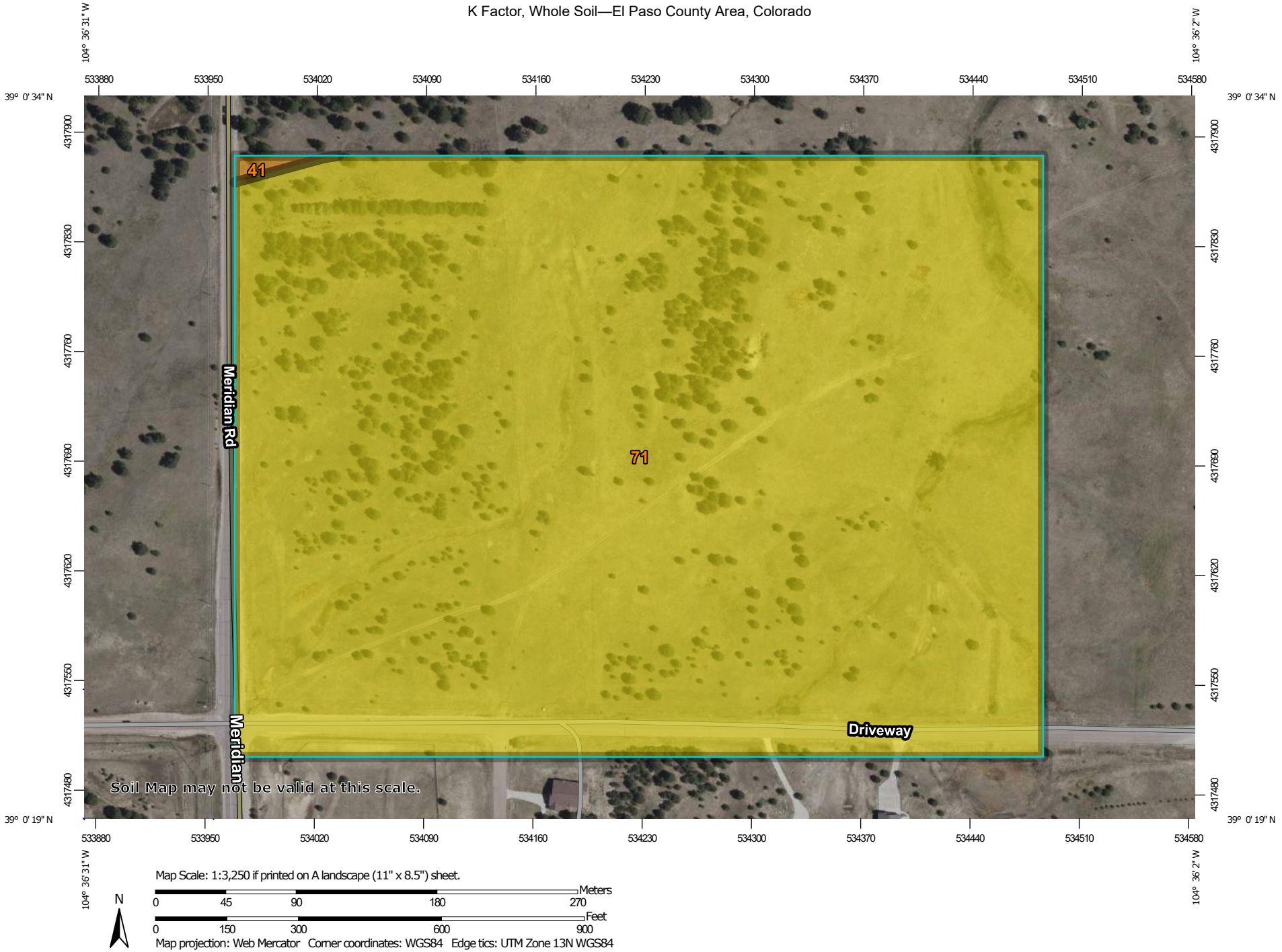
Units of Measure: tons per acre per year

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No



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N

Meters
0 45 90 180 270

Feet
0 150 300 600 900

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- .02
- .05
- .10
- .15
- .17
- .20
- .24
- .28
- .32
- .37
- .43
- .49
- .55
- .64
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- .02
- .05
- .10
- .15
- .17
- .20
- .24
- .28
- .32
- .37
- .43
- .49
- .55
- .64
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- .02
- .05
- .10
- .15
- .17
- .20
- .24
- .28
- .32
- .37
- .43
- .49
- .55
- .64
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

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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	0.1	0.3%
71	Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	.17	49.2	99.7%
Totals for Area of Interest			**49.3**	**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)

RUSLE2 Related Attributes

This report summarizes those soil attributes used by the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation Version 2 (RUSLE2) for the map units in the selected area. The report includes the map unit symbol, the component name, and the percent of the component in the map unit. Soil property data for each map unit component include the hydrologic soil group, erosion factor Kf for the surface horizon, erosion factor T, and the representative percentage of sand, silt, and clay in the mineral surface horizon. Missing surface data may indicate the presence of an organic layer.

Report—RUSLE2 Related Attributes

Soil properties and interpretations for erosion runoff calculations. The surface mineral horizon properties are displayed or the first mineral horizon below an organic surface horizon. Organic horizons are not displayed.

RUSLE2 Related Attributes–El Paso County Area, Colorado

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Slope length (ft)	Hydrologic group	Kf	T factor	Representative value		
						% Sand	% Silt	% Clay
41—Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes								
Kettle	85	—	B	.20	4	84.3	9.2	6.5
71—Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes								
Pring	85	—	B	.17	5	66.5	18.5	15.0

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 23, Aug 29, 2025

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The **community map repository** should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations** (BFEs) and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 13. The **horizontal datum** was NAD83, GRS80 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the **North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88)**. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum**. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/ or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/NGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282

To obtain current **elevation, description, and/or location information for bench marks** shown on this map, **please** contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at (301) 713-3242 or visit its website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/.

Base Map information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by El Paso County, Colorado Springs Utilities, City of Fountain, Bureau of Land Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Geological Survey, and Anderson Consulting Engineers, Inc. These data are current as of 2006.

This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations and floodplain delineations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map. The profile baselines depicted on this map represent the hydraulic modeling baselines that match the flood profiles and Floodway Data Tables if applicable, in the FIS report. As a result, the profile baselines may deviate significantly from the new base map channel representation and may appear outside of the floodplain.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels; community map repository addresses; and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

Contact **FEMA Map Service Center** (MSC) via the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX) 1-877-336-2627 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. The MSC may also be reached by Fax at 1-800-358-9620 and its website at http://www.msc.fema.gov/.

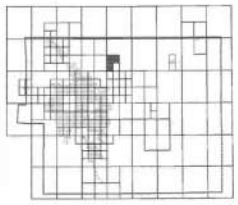
If you have **questions about this map** or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call **1-877-FEMA MAP** (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip.

El Paso County Vertical Datum Offset Table

Flooding Source	Vertical Datum Offset (ft)

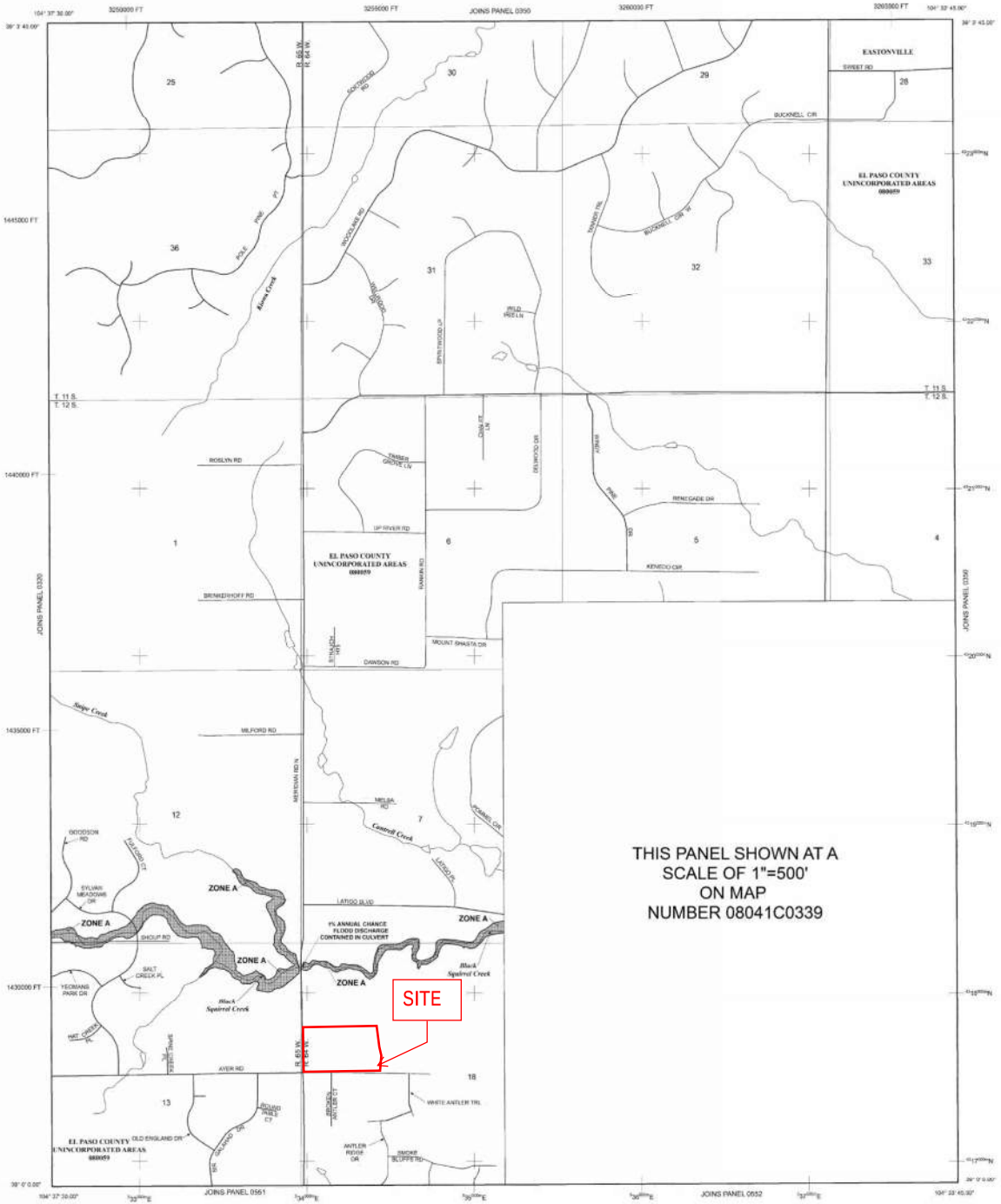
REFER TO SECTION 3.3 OF THE EL PASO COUNTY FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY FOR STREAM BY STREAM VERTICAL DATUM CONVERSION INFORMATION

Panel Location Map



This Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) was produced through a Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) agreement between the State of Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Additional Flood Hazard Information and resources are available from local communities and the Colorado Water Conservation Board.



THIS PANEL SHOWN AT A SCALE OF 1"=500' ON MAP NUMBER 08041C0339

LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A No Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AE Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AH Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AO Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
ZONE AR Special Flood Hazard Area formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
ZONE A99 Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE V Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE VE Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
ZONE D Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

Floodplain boundary
Floodway boundary
Zone D boundary
CBRS and OPA boundary
Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
513 — Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
(EL 987) — Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*
* Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88)
A — A — Cross section line
23 — 23 — Transect line
97° 07' 30.00" / 32° 22' 30.00" — Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)
4275000 mN — 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13
6560000 FT — 5000-foot grid ticks: Colorado State Plane coordinate system, central zone (FIPSZONE 0502), Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
DX5510 — Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
M1.5 — River Mile

MAP REPOSITORIES
Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
MARCH 17, 1997

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL
DECEMBER 7, 2018 - to update corporate limits, to change Base Flood Elevations and Special Flood Hazard Areas, to update map format, to add roads and road names, and to incorporate previously issued Letters of Map Revision.

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History Table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 1000'
500 0 1000 2000 FEET
200 0 300 600 METERS

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0340G

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 340 OF 1300
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)
CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
EL PASO COUNTY	080059	0340	G

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER 08041C0340G

MAP REVISED DECEMBER 7, 2018

Federal Emergency Management Agency

APPENDIX B – GEC PLANS

ANTLER RANGE FILING NO. 1

EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY CONSTRUCTION PLANS:

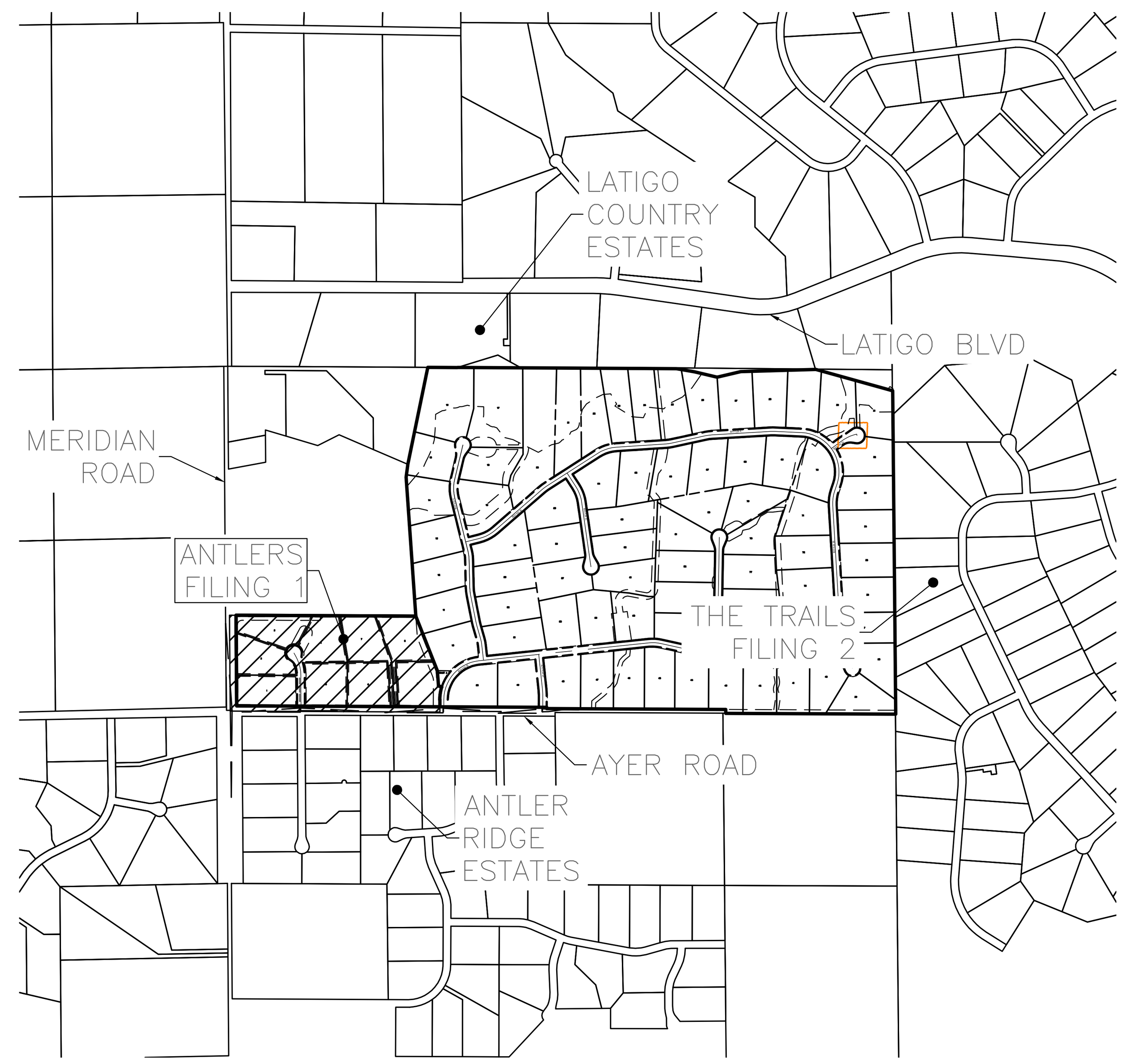
1. ALL DRAINAGE AND ROADWAY CONSTRUCTION SHALL MEET THE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/EL PASO COUNTY DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUMES 1 AND 2, AND THE EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NOTIFICATION AND FIELD NOTIFICATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES, WHETHER SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR NOT, BEFORE BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. CALL 811 TO CONTACT THE UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO (UNCC).
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP A COPY OF THESE APPROVED PLANS, THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN, THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), THE SOILS AND GEOTECHNICAL REPORT, AND THE APPROPRIATE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS AT THE JOB SITE AT ALL TIMES, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:
   a. EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL (ECM)
   b. CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/EL PASO COUNTY DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUMES 1 AND 2
   c. COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CDOT) STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION
   d. CDOT M & S STANDARDS
4. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT 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. ANY MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY TO MEET CRITERIA AFTER-THE-FACT WILL BE ENTIRELY THE DEVELOPER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO RECTIFY.
5. IT IS THE DESIGN ENGINEER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ACCURATELY SHOW EXISTING CONDITIONS, BOTH ONSITE AND OFFSITE, ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS. ANY MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY DUE TO CONFLICTS, OMISSIONS, OR CHANGED CONDITIONS WILL BE ENTIRELY THE DEVELOPER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO RECTIFY.
6. CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (PCD) – INSPECTIONS, PRIOR TO STARTING CONSTRUCTION.
7. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES AND TO OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO EL PASO COUNTY EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP), REGIONAL BUILDING FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS-ISSUED 401 AND/OR 404 PERMITS, AND COUNTY AND STATE FUGITIVE DUST PERMITS.
8. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT DEVIATE FROM THE PLANS WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE DESIGN ENGINEER AND PCD. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE DESIGN ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY UPON DISCOVERY OF ANY ERRORS OR INCONSISTENCIES.
9. ALL STORM DRAIN PIPE SHALL BE CLASS III RCP UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED AND APPROVED BY PCD.
10. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE GEOTECHNICAL TESTING PER ECM STANDARDS. PAVEMENT DESIGN SHALL BE APPROVED BY EL PASO COUNTY PCD PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF CURB AND GUTTER AND PAVEMENT.
11. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
12. SIGHT VISIBILITY TRIANGLES AS IDENTIFIED IN THE PLANS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT ALL INTERSECTIONS. OBSTRUCTIONS GREATER THAN 18 INCHES ABOVE FLOWLINE ARE NOT ALLOWED WITHIN SIGHT TRIANGLES.
13. SIGNING AND STRIPING SHALL COMPLY WITH EL PASO COUNTY DPW AND MUTCD CRITERIA. [IF APPLICABLE, ADDITIONAL SIGNING AND STRIPING NOTES WILL BE PROVIDED.]
14. CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ANY PERMITS REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY DPW, INCLUDING WORK WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND SPECIAL TRANSPORT PERMITS.
15. THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL REMAIN WITHIN THE PROPERTY LINE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THE OWNER/DEVELOPER SHALL OBTAIN WRITTEN PERMISSION AND EASEMENTS, WHERE REQUIRED, FROM ADJOINING PROPERTY OWNER(S) PRIOR TO ANY OFF-SITE DISTURBANCE, GRADING, OR CONSTRUCTION.

ABBREVIATIONS:

ASCE – AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS
BLDG – BUILDING
BW – BOTTOM OF WALL
CG – CURB AND GUTTER
CIP – CAST IRON PIPE
CL – CENTERLINE
CMP – CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
CONC – CONCRETE
DIP – DUCTILE IRON PIPE
DS – DOWNSPOUT
EL – ELEVATION
ESMT – EASEMENT
EX – EXISTING
FES – FLARED END SECTION
FL – FLOWLINE
GB – GRADE BREAK
HP – HIGH POINT
HYD – HYDRANT
INV – INVERT ELEVATION
LF – LINEAR FEET
LP – LOW POINT
MH – MANHOLE
MIN – MINIMUM
OH – OVERHEAD
PB – PUBLIC
PC – POINT OF CURVATURE
PCC – POINT OF COMPOUND CURVATURE
PCR – POINT OF CURB RETURN
PR – PROPOSED
PRC – POINT OF REVERSE CURVATURE
PVC – POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PIPE
PVT – PRIVATE
PT – POINT OF TANGENCY
P.U.E – PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT
P.U.A.E – PUBLIC UTILITY & ACCESS EASEMENT
P.U.D.E – PUBLIC UTILITY & DRAINAGE EASEMENT
P.I.E – PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT EASEMENT
R – RADIUS
RIM – RIM ELEVATION
STM – STORM
TBC – TOP BACK OF CURB
TW – TOP OF WALL
TYP – TYPICAL
UD – UNDERDRAIN
UT – UTILITY
WTR – WATER
XPAN – CROSSPAN

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

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



VICINITY MAP
SCALE: 1"=1000'

BASIS OF BEARINGS:

THE COURSE ON THE NORTHERLY BOUNDARY LINE OF THE WESTERLY PORTION OF THE TRACT OF LAND DESCRIBED IN WARRANTY DEED RECORDED UNDER RECEPTION NO. 206150812 OF THE RECORDS OF THE EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO, BEING MONUMENTED AT THE WEST END BY A REBAR AND YELLOW PLASTIC CAP STAMPED "WKC&ASSOCPLS4842" 0.1' BELOW GRADE. ASSUMED TO9 BEAR S89°44'22"E FEET (DEED BEARING S89°18'55"E) A DISTANCE OF 1,424.82 FEET.

BENCHMARK:

NGS MONUMENT DESIGNATION BLACK – PID KK1644.3-1/2" BRASS DISK IN CONCRETE
NAVD88 ELEV 7317.86

SHEET INDEX

1	–	COVER SHEET
2	–	LEGEND
3	–	TYPICAL SECTIONS
4-5	–	INITIAL-FINAL PHASE GEC PLAN
6	–	ROAD A PLAN & PROFILE
7-9	–	STORM PLAN & PROFILE
10-13	–	POND A GRADING PLAN & DETAILS
14	–	DRAINAGE A PLAN & PROFILE
15	–	DRAINAGE A2 PLAN & PROFILE
16-19	–	GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
20	–	CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
20	–	TOTAL SHEETS

CONTACTS:

OWNER/DEVELOPER	ANTLER RANGE LLC PO BOX 38939 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80937 ATTN: GRANT LANGDON (602) 957-0966
ENGINEER	ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING LLC 1004 W VAN BUREN ST COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80907 ATTN: RYAN BURNS
SURVEYOR	EDWARD JAMES SURVEYING, INC. 926 ELKTON DRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80907 (719) 576-1216
EL PASO COUNTY	EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 2880 INTERNATIONAL CIRCLE, SUITE 110 COLORADO SPRINGS CO 80910
FIRE PROTECTION	FALCON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT 7030 OLD MERIDIAN ROAD PEYTON, CO 80831 (719) 495-4050
ELECTRIC	MOUNTAIN VIEW ELECTRIC 11140 E WOODMEN ROAD FALCON, CO 80831
GAS	BLACK HILLS ENERGY 105 S VICTORIA AVENUE PUEBLO, CO 81003

EL PASO COUNTY STATEMENT

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

FILE 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, THESE PLANS WILL NEED TO BE RESUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL, INCLUDING PAYMENT OF REVIEW FEES AT THE PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORS DISCRETION.

JOSHUA J. PALMER P.E. DATE
COUNTY ENGINEER/ECM ADMINISTRATOR

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

THESE DETAILED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS WERE PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION. SAID PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE COUNTY FOR DETAILED ROADWAY, DRAINAGE, GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, AND SAID PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE IN CONFORMITY WITH APPLICABLE MASTER DRAINAGE PLANS AND MASTER TRANSPORTATION PLANS. SAID PLAN AND SPECIFICATIONS MEET THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE PARTICULAR ROADWAY AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES ARE DESIGNED AND ARE CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY LIABILITY CAUSED BY ANY NEGLIGENT ACTS, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ON MY PART IN PREPARATION OF THESE DETAILED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

COLORADO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER RYAN E. BURNS 54412

RYAN E. BURNS, P.E. DATE
COLORADO P.E. 54412
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING LLC

OWNER/DEVELOPER STATEMENT

I, THE OWNER/DEVELOPER HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN AND ALL OF THE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN THESE DETAILED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

NAME DATE
ANTLER RANGE LLC
PO BOX 38939
COLORADO SPRINGS, 80937

EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NUMBER: SF264

ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING

RYAN E. BURNS, PE

PREPARED FOR:
ANTER RANGE LLC
PO BOX 38939
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80937
GRANT LANGDON
(602) 957-0966
GL@GLANGDON.COM

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

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

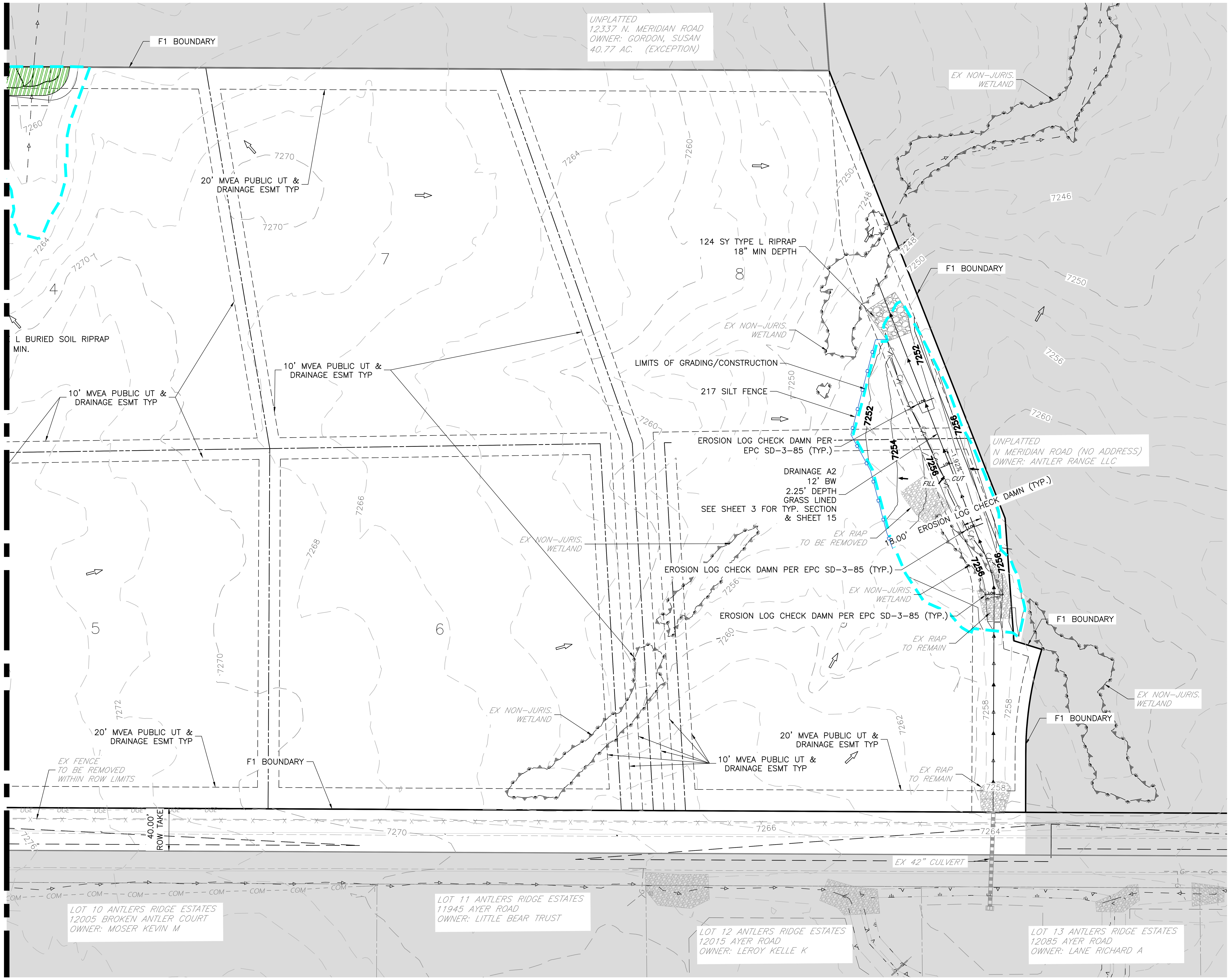
JOB NO: 24031 LOCATION: EPC

ANTLER RANGE FILING NO. 1

COVER SHEET

DESIGN: REB
REVIEW: NQJ
DATE: 02/23/2026
H-SCALE: 1"=1000'
V-SCALE: NA

SHEET
1 OF 20



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

GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN NOTES:

1. THE VERTICAL PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION IS NOT INCLUDED IN THESE PLANS. WHEN VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION COMMENCES, BUILDER AND/OR DEVELOPER SHALL SUBMIT BESQCP APPLICATION & AMEND THIS PLAN ACCORDINGLY.
2. THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE BOUNDARY REPRESENTS THE FILING 1 LIMITS. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT ADDITIONAL AREA OUTSIDE THE PROPOSED GRADING LIMITS WILL BE DISTURBED RESULTING FROM TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. HOWEVER, LOTS WILL NOT BE OVERLOT GRADED AT THIS TIME.
3. EXISTING VEGETATION: SITE IS VEGETATED CONSISTENTLY WITH GRASSES & SHRUBBERY. EXTENTS OF VEGETATION NOT SHOWN ON PLAN.

INITIAL PHASE TCM:

- INSTALL VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
- ESTABLISH STABILIZED STAGING AREA
- INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROLS I.E. SILT FENCE, CONSTRUCTION FENCING
- INSTALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN

INTERIM PHASE TCM:

- INSTALL EROSION CONTROL BLANKET ON 3:1 SLOPES
- PROVIDE CULVERT & INLET PROTECTION

FINAL PHASE TCM:

- SEED & MULCH DISTURBED AREAS
- ONCE FINAL STABILIZATION ACHIEVED (70% OF PRE-DISTURBANCE), REMOVE TEMPORARY CONTROL MEASURES
- REMOVE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN & COMPLETE FULL SPECTRUM WATER QUALITY & DETENTION POND CONSTRUCTION PER POND GRADING PLAN & DETAILS INCLUDED HEREIN.

GEC LEGEND:

- CULVERT PROTECTION
- CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
- INLET PROTECTION
- EX FLOW DIRECTION
- PR FLOW DIRECTION
- CUT-FILL DIVISION
- DRAINAGE SWALE
- SILT FENCE
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE/GRADING/CONSTRUCTION
- EROSION LOG CHECK DAM
- STABILIZED STAGING AREA
- STOCKPILE PROTECTION
- VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
- SEEDING & MULCHING
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKET
- DO NOT DISTURB

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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COLORADO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER RYAN E. BURNS 54412

RYAN E. BURNS, P.E. DATE
COLORADO P.E. 54412
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING LLC

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

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ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING
NICHOLAS Q. JOACKERT, PE 530.391.7635 - NJOACKERT@ALLTERRAINENG.COM
RYAN E. BURNS, PE 203.577.8656 - RBURNS@ALLTERRAINENG.COM

PREPARED FOR:
ANTER RANGE LLC
PO BOX 38939
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80937
GRANT LANGDON
(602) 957-0966
GL@GLANGDON.COM

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

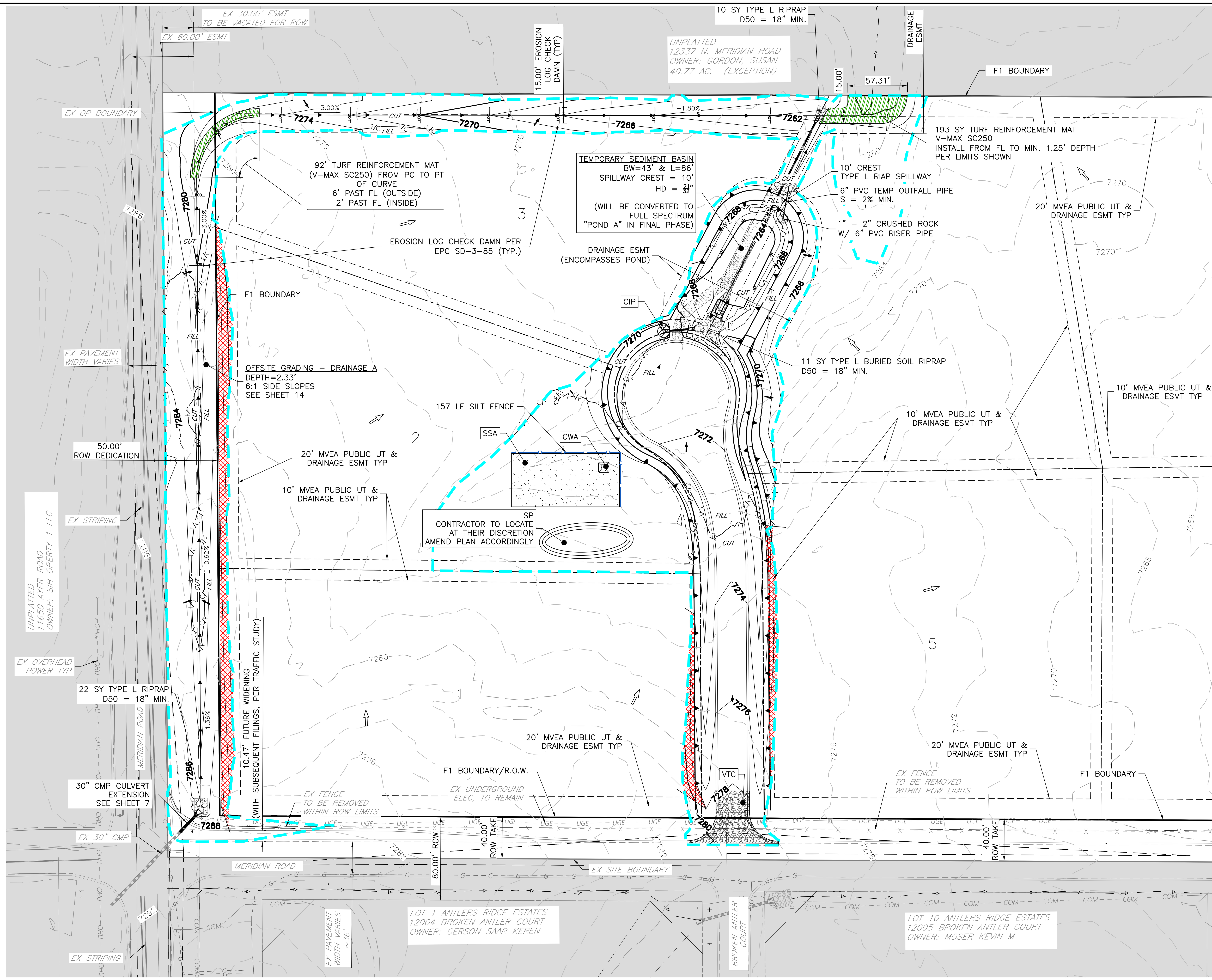
JOB NO: 24031 LOCATION: EPC

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

ANTLER RANGE FILING NO. 1

INITIAL-FINAL GEC PLAN

DESIGN: REB
REVIEW: NQJ
DATE: 02/23/2026
H-SCALE: 1" = 50'
V-SCALE: 1" = 5'



GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN NOTES:

1. THE VERTICAL PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION IS NOT INCLUDED IN THESE PLANS. WHEN VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION COMMENCES, BUILDER AND/OR DEVELOPER SHALL SUBMIT BESQCP APPLICATION & AMEND THIS PLAN ACCORDINGLY.
2. THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE BOUNDARY REPRESENTS THE FILING 1 LIMITS. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT ADDITIONAL AREA OUTSIDE THE PROPOSED GRADING LIMITS WILL BE DISTURBED RESULTING FROM TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. HOWEVER, LOTS WILL NOT BE OVERLOT GRADED AT THIS TIME.
3. EXISTING VEGETATION: SITE IS VEGETATED CONSISTENTLY WITH GRASSES & SHRUBBERY. EXTENTS OF VEGETATION NOT SHOWN ON PLAN.

INITIAL PHASE TCM:

- INSTALL VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
- ESTABLISH STABILIZED STAGING AREA
- INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROLS I.E. SILT FENCE, CONSTRUCTION FENCING
- INSTALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN

INTERIM PHASE TCM:

- INSTALL EROSION CONTROL BLANKET ON 3:1 SLOPES
- PROVIDE CULVERT & INLET PROTECTION

FINAL PHASE TCM:

- SEED & MULCH DISTURBED AREAS
- ONCE FINAL STABILIZATION ACHIEVED (70% OF PRE-DISTURBANCE), REMOVE TEMPORARY CONTROL MEASURES
- REMOVE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN & COMPLETE FULL SPECTRUM WATER QUALITY & DETENTION POND CONSTRUCTION PER POND GRADING PLAN & DETAILS INCLUDED HEREIN.

GEC LEGEND:

- CULVERT PROTECTION
- CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
- INLET PROTECTION
- EX FLOW DIRECTION
- PR FLOW DIRECTION
- CUT-FILL DIVISION
- DRAINAGE SWALE
- SILT FENCE
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE/GRADING/CONSTRUCTION
- EROSION LOG CHECK DAM
- STABILIZED STAGING AREA
- STOCKPILE PROTECTION
- VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
- SEEDING & MULCHING
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKET
- DO NOT DISTURB

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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RYAN E. BURNS, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 54412
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING LLC

DATE

NOTES:

1. SEE SHEET 1 FOR ABBREVIATIONS AND GENERAL NOTES.
2. SEE SHEET 2 FOR LINE TYPE LEGEND AND STANDARD GEC NOTES.
3. SEE SHEET 3 FOR TYPICAL SECTIONS OF ROADWAYS AND SWALES.
4. CONTRACTOR TO FAMILIARIZE SELF WITH SITE, PLANS, EXISTING CONDITIONS AND NOTIFY ENGINEER OF ANY QUESTIONS, DISCREPANCIES, CONFLICTS, OR REQUIRED CHANGES PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION.
5. PLEASE NOTE, EXISTING UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOULD BE VERIFIED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND MAY DIFFER THAN WHAT IS SHOWN IN THESE PLANS.

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

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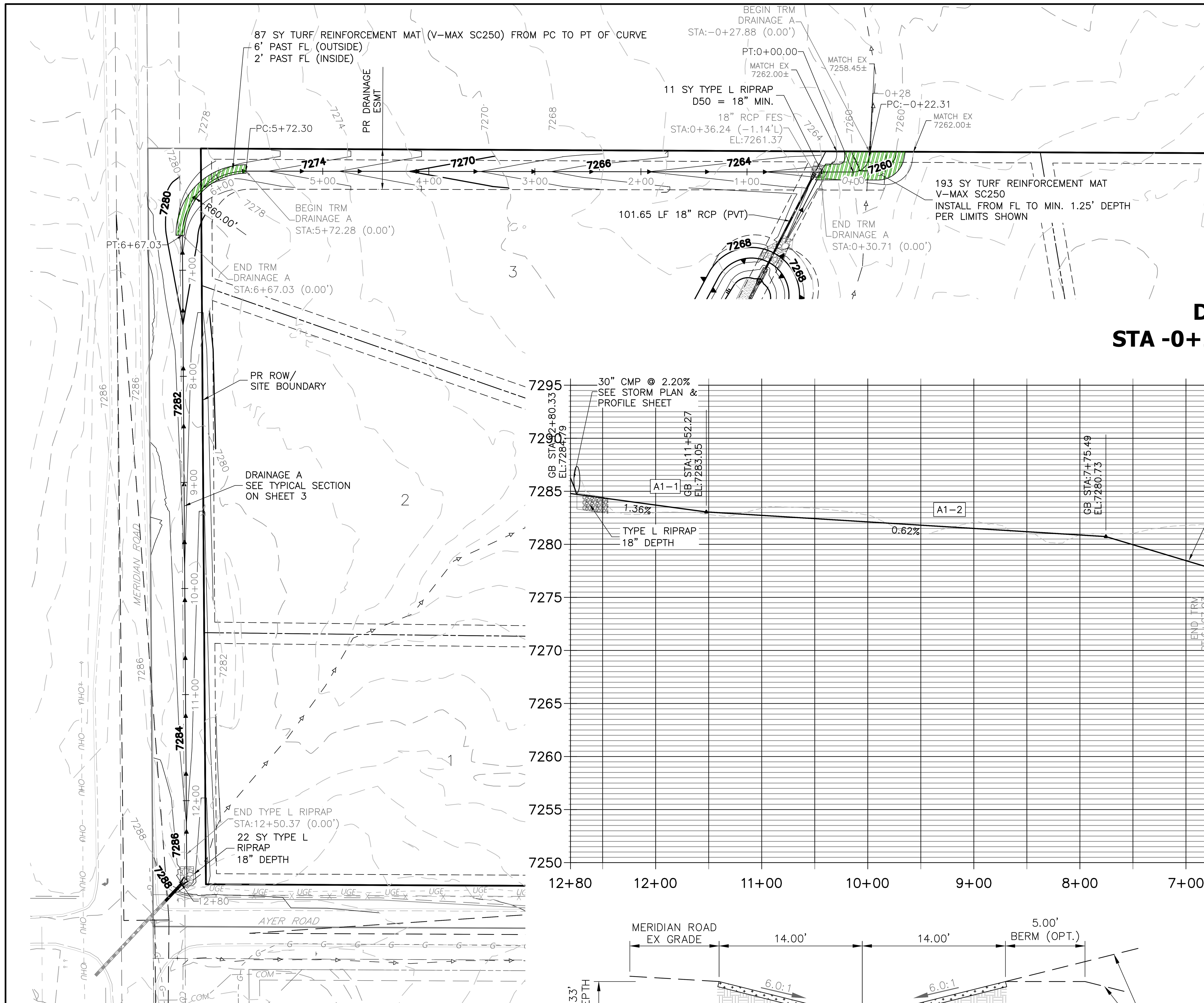
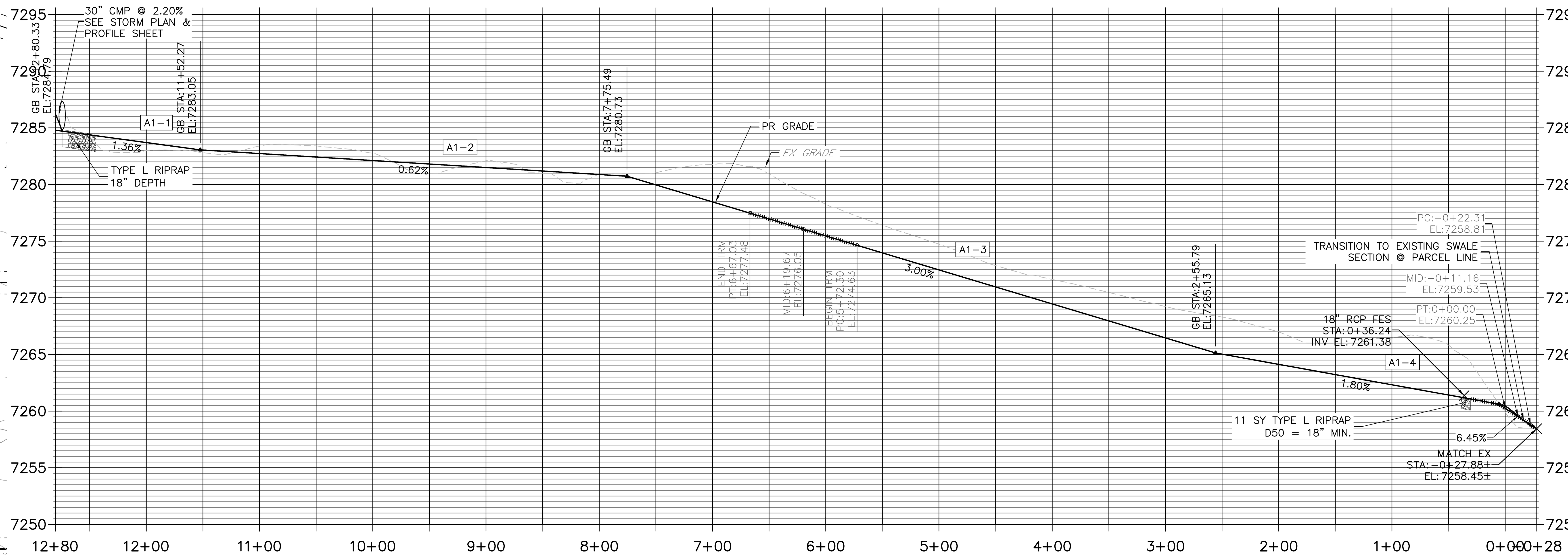
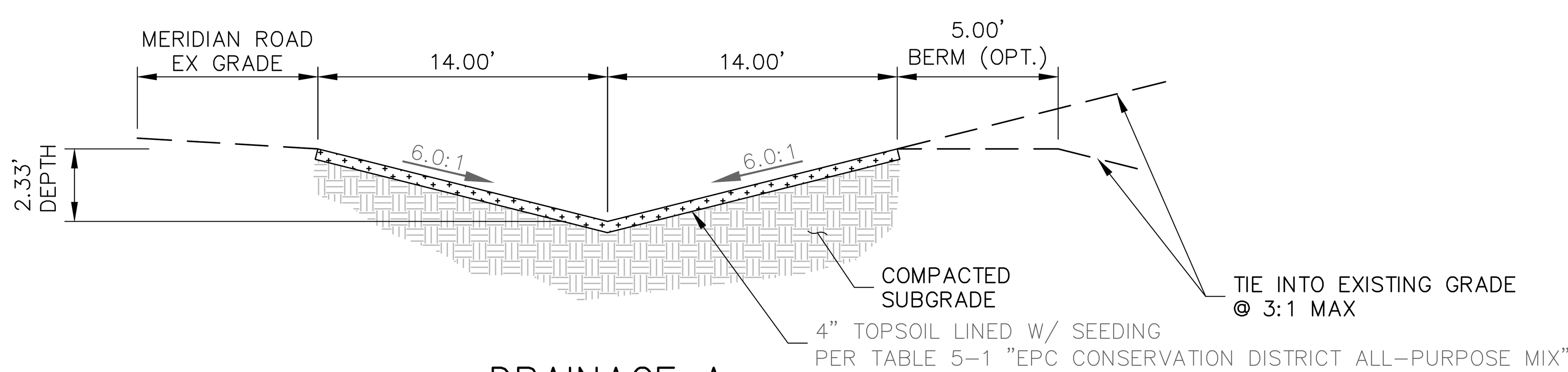
SHEET 5 OF 20

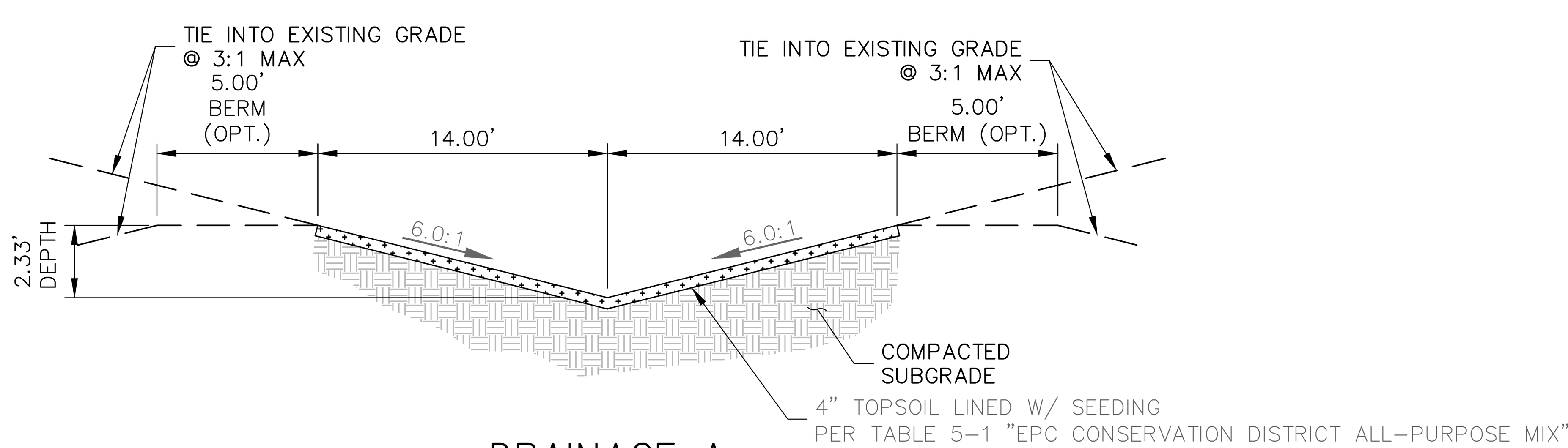


DRAINAGE A
STA -0+27.88 TO 12+80.33





DRAINAGE A
ADJACENT TO MERIDIAN ROAD
SCALE: NTS



DRAINAGE A
ADJACENT TO FILING 1 NORTH PL
SCALE: NTS

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60 30 0 60 120
ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 60'

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COLORADO P.E. 54412
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING LLC
DATE

COLORADO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER RYAN E. BURNS 54412

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DRAINAGE A PLAN & PROFILE

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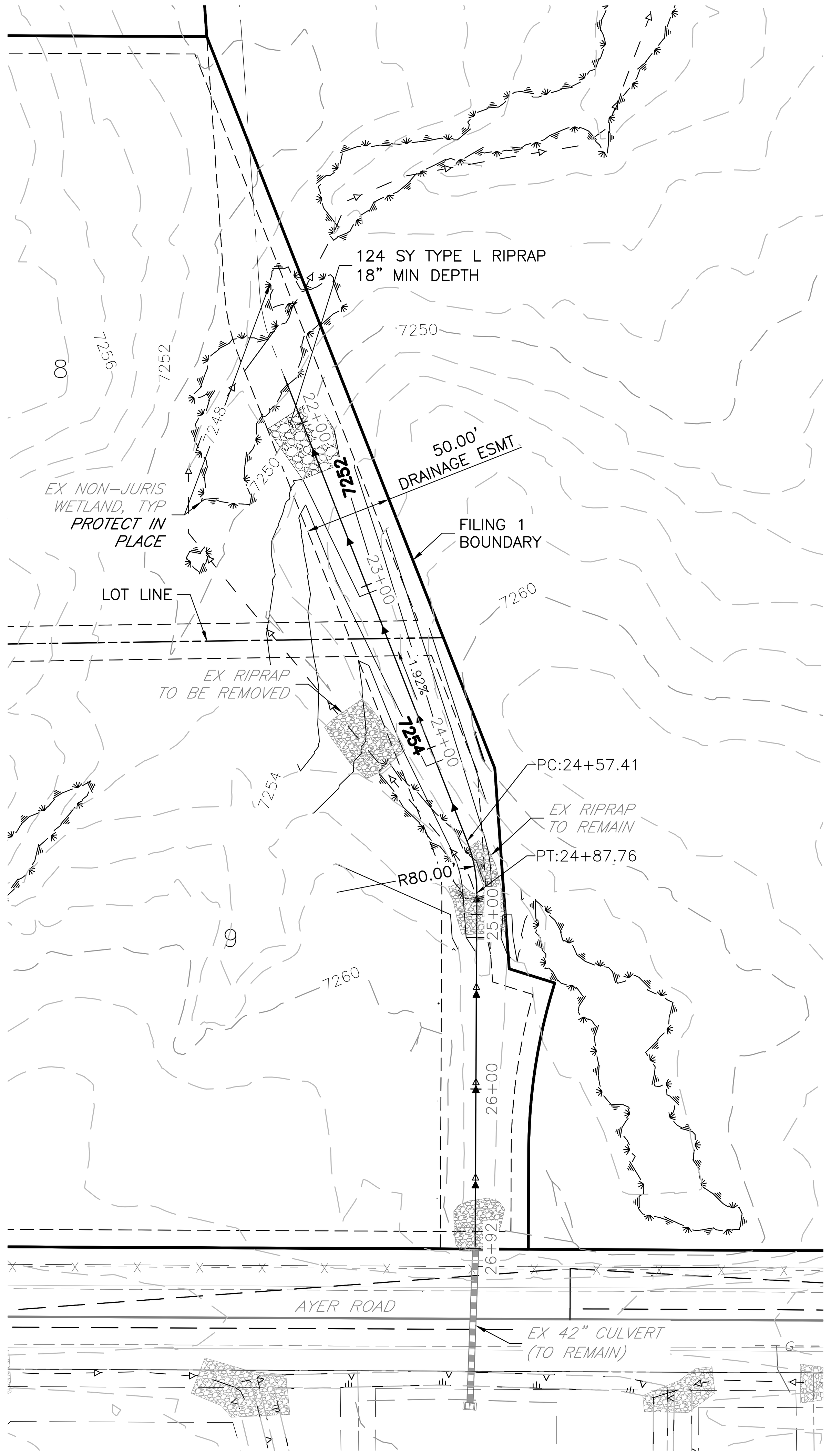
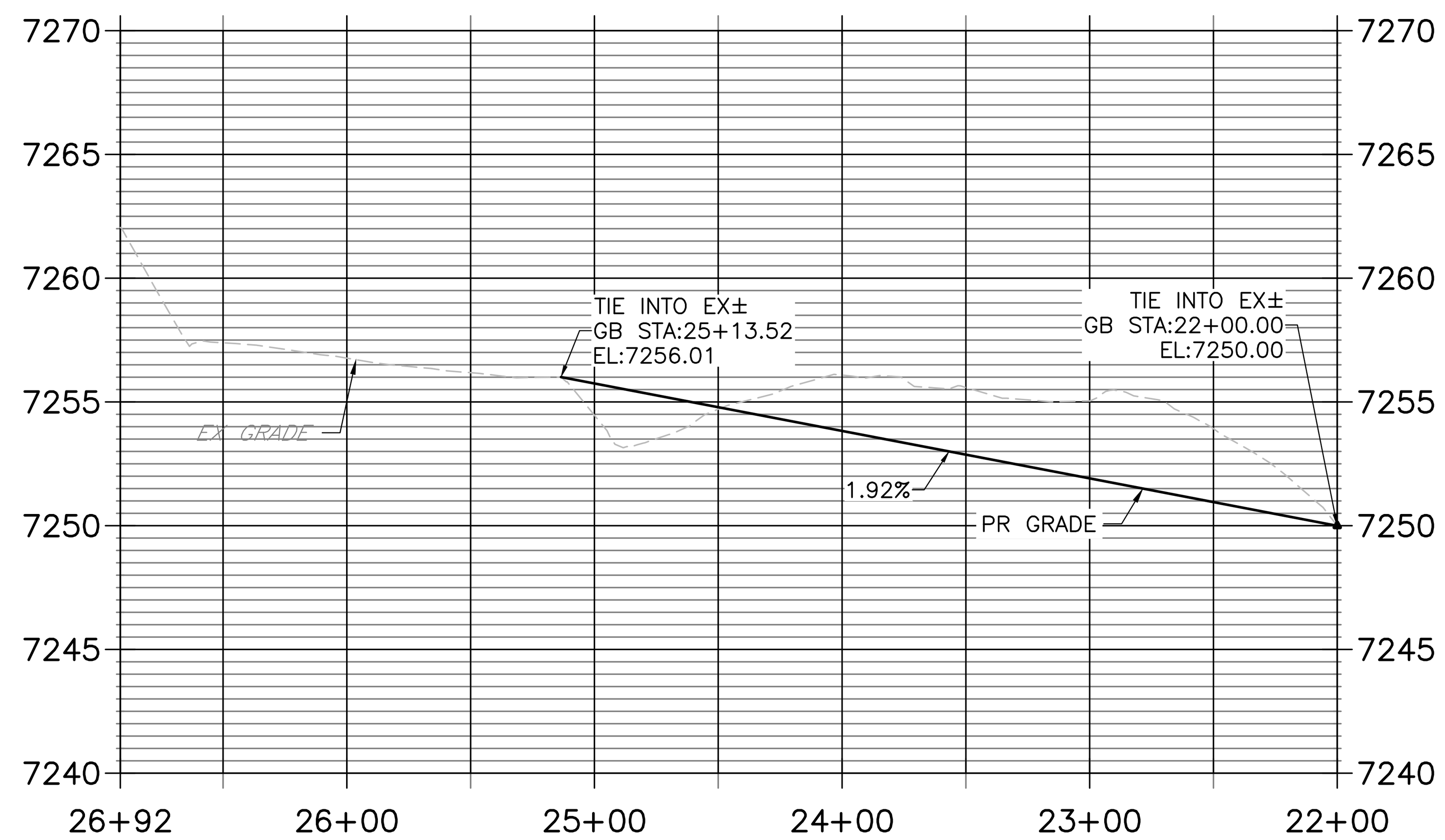
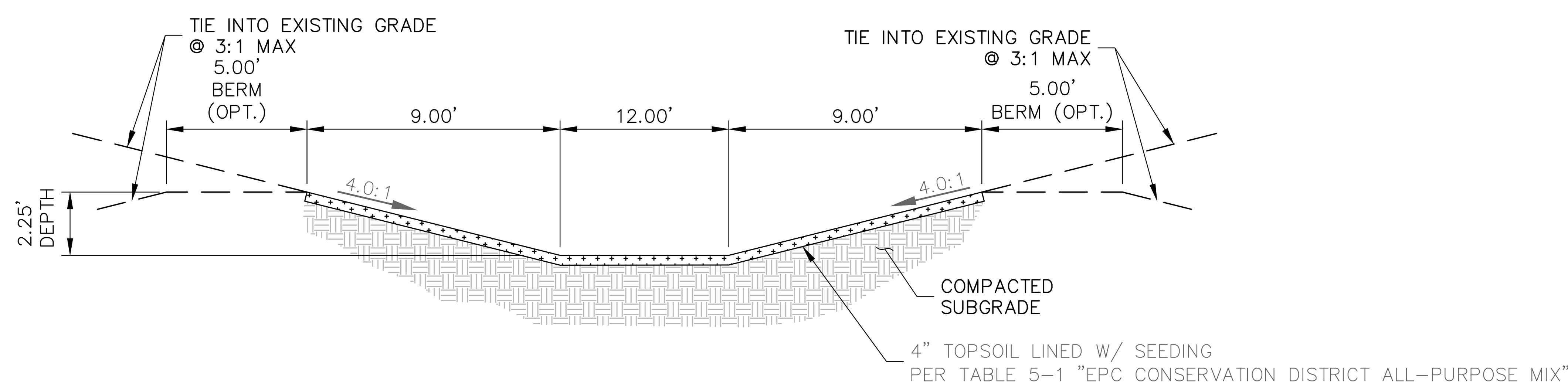
SHEET 14 OF 20



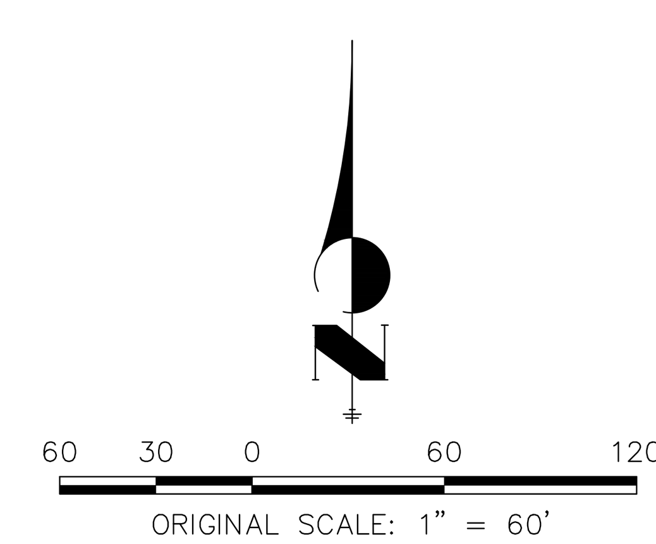
DRAINAGE A-2
STA 22+00.00 TO 26+91.51





DRAINAGE A2
SCALE: NTS

"SE MIX"



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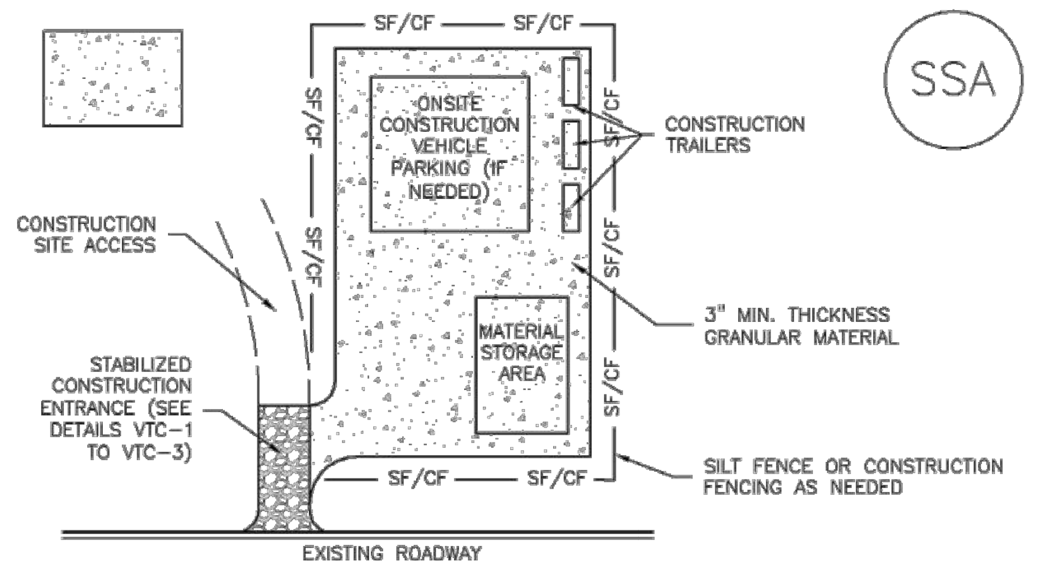
SHEET
15 OF 20

Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) — SM-6



SSA–1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
   –LOCATION OF STAGING AREA(S).
   –CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

2. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE SITE. OVERSIZING RESULTS IN A LARGER AREA TO STABILIZE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.

3. STAGING AREA SHALL BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SITE.

4. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL CONSIST OF A MINIMUM 3" THICK GRANULAR MATERIAL.

5. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.

6. ADDITIONAL PERIMETER BMPs MAY BE REQUIRED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION FENCING.

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

4. ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

SM-6 — Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

5. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE ENLARGED IF NECESSARY TO CONTAIN PARKING, STORAGE, AND UNLOADING/LOADING OPERATIONS.

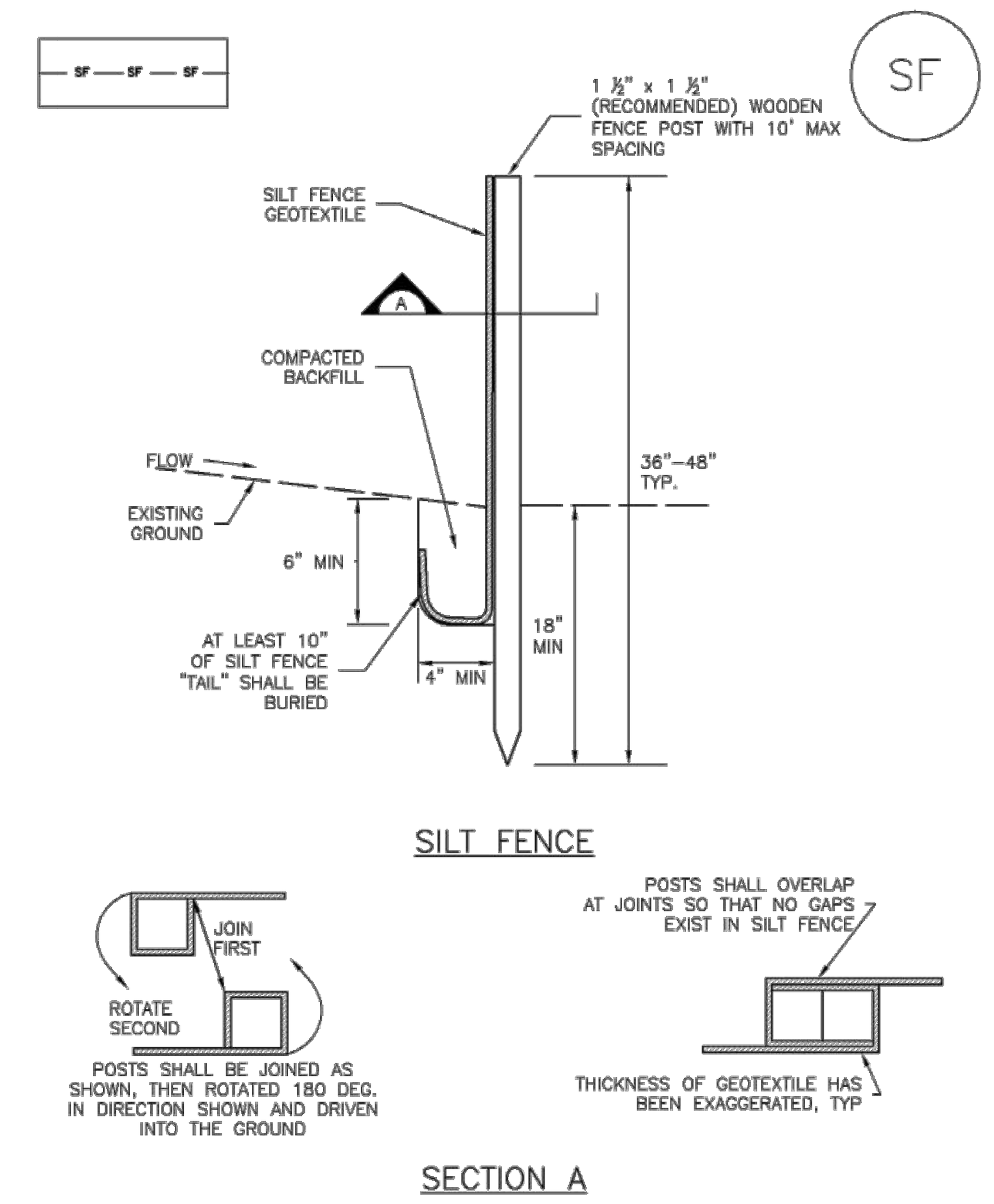
6. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. THE GRANULAR MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED OR, IF APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, USED ON SITE, AND THE AREA COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

NOTE: MANY MUNICIPALITIES PROHIBIT THE USE OF RECYCLED CONCRETE AS GRANULAR MATERIAL FOR STABILIZED STAGING AREAS DUE TO DIFFICULTIES WITH RE–ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION IN AREAS WHERE RECYCLED CONCRETE WAS PLACED.

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

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

Silt Fence (SF) — SC-1



SF–1. SILT FENCE

SC-1 — Silt Fence (SF)

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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').

7. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

SILT FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 6".

5. REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING, TEARING, OR COLLAPSE.

6. 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.

7. WHEN SILT FENCE IS REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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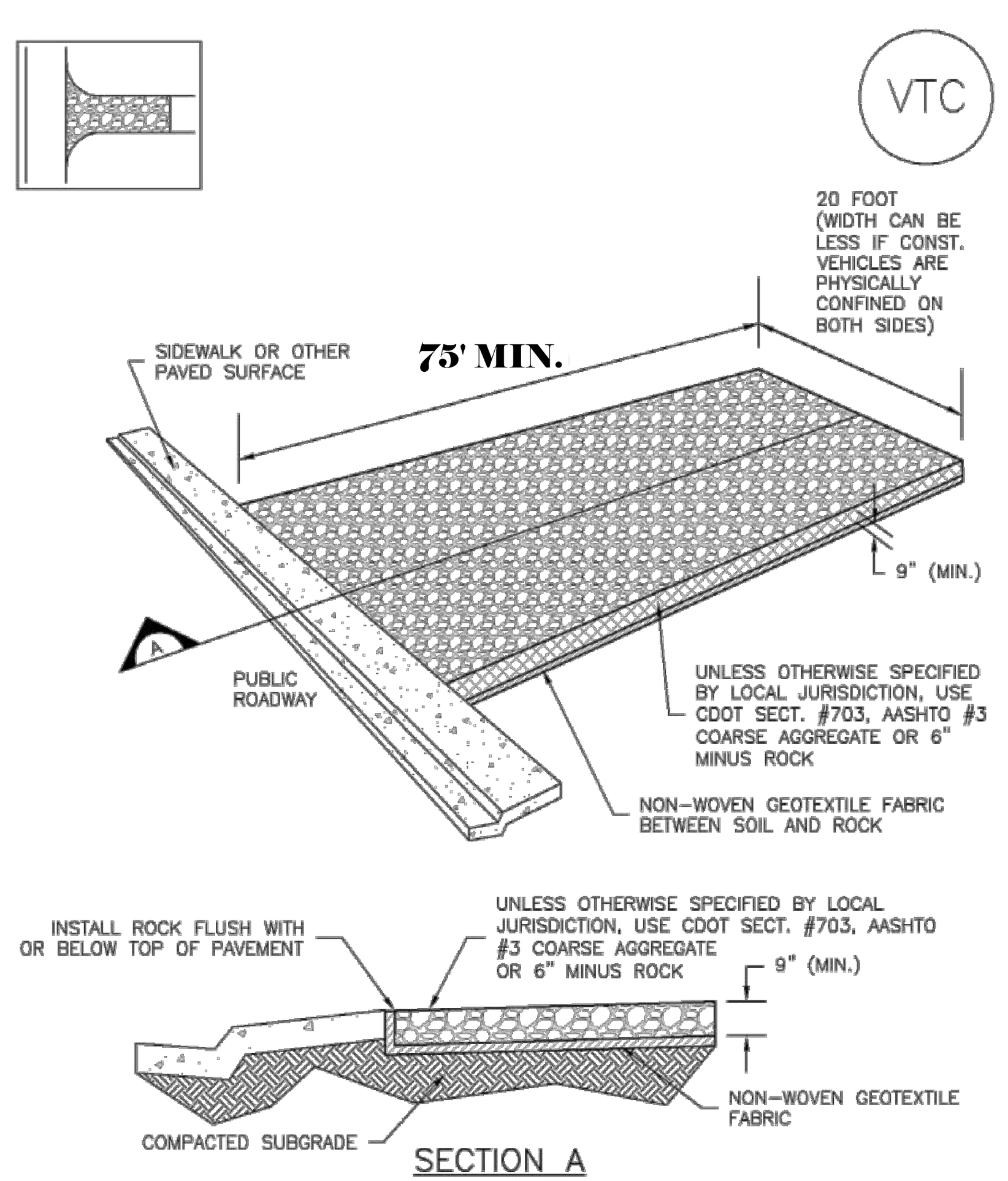
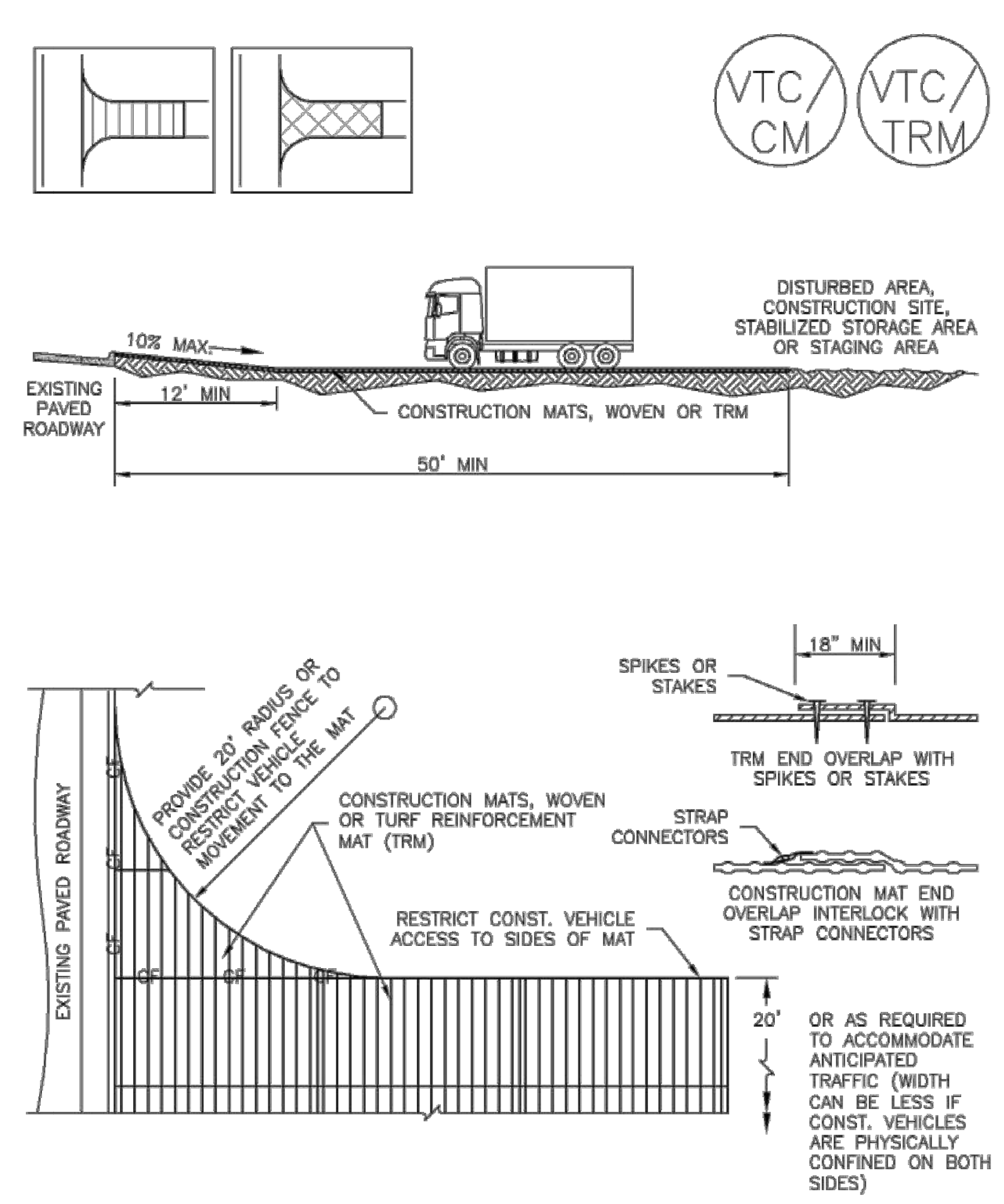
Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) — SM-4



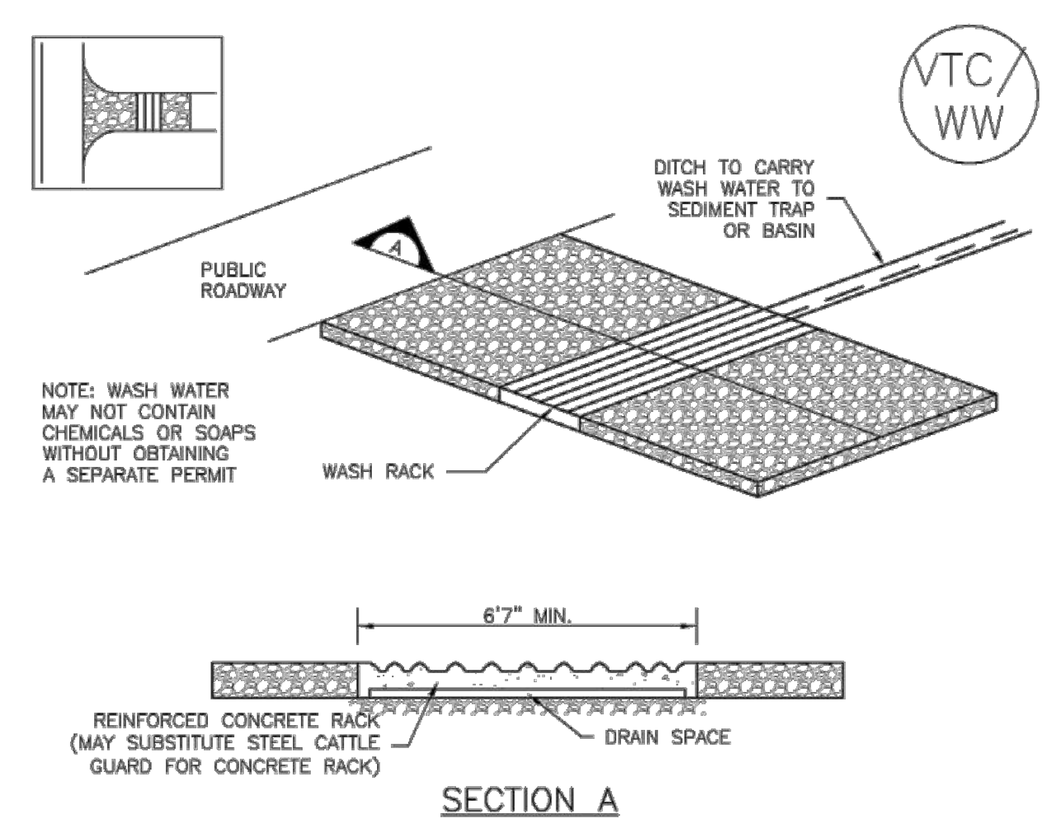
VTC–1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) — SM-4



VTC–3. VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL W/ CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT (TRM)

SM-4 — Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)



VTC–2. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL WITH WASH RACK

SM-4 — Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT INSTALLATION NOTES

1. 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).

2. 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.

3. A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE LOCATED AT ALL ACCESS POINTS WHERE VEHICLES ACCESS THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FROM PAVED RIGHT–OF–WAYS.

4. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

5. A NON–WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED UNDER THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF ROCK.

6. 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

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

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

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

4. ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY TO THE STABILIZED ENTRANCE/EXIT TO MAINTAIN A CONSISTENT DEPTH.

5. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND AT THE END OF THE DAY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT MAY NOT BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.

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

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM CITY OF BROOMFIELD, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

RYAN E. BURNS, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 54412
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING LLC
DATE

ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING

PREPARED FOR:
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UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWIGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

JOB NO: 24031 LOCATION: EPC

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

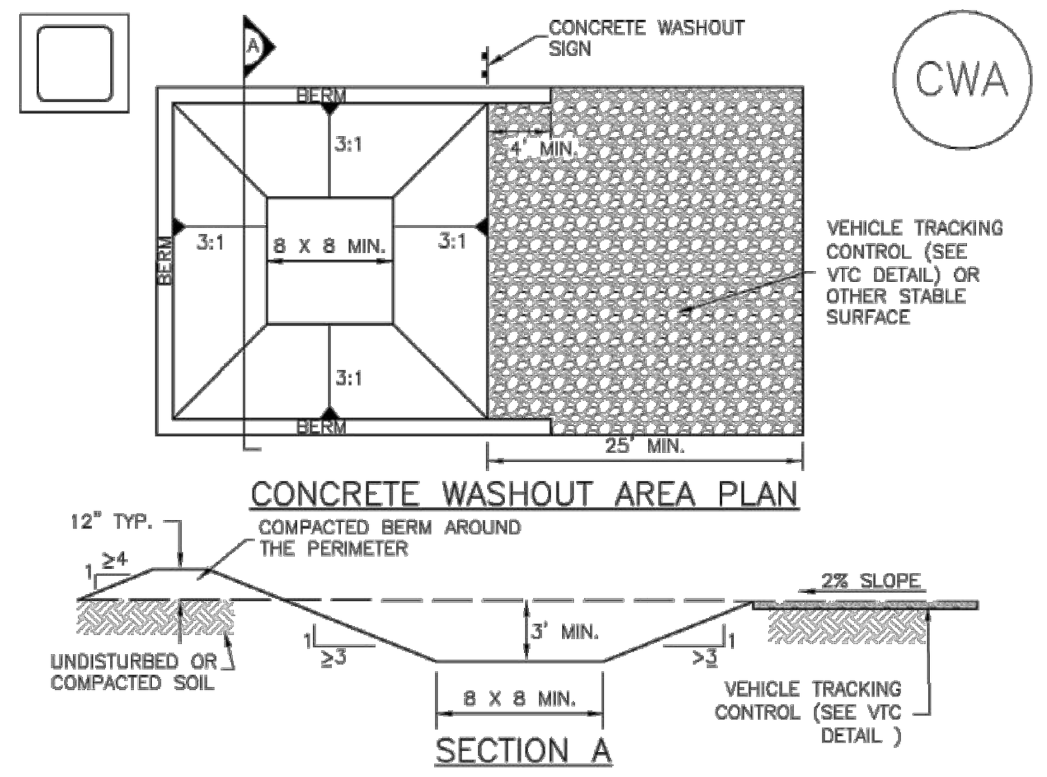
ANTLER RANGE FILING NO. 1

GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

DESIGN: REB
REVIEW: NQJ
DATE: 02/23/2026
H-SCALE: NA
V-SCALE: NA

SHEET 16 OF 20

Concrete Washout Area (CWA) — MM-1



CWA–1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
   –CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.

2. 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.

3. THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.

4. 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.

5. BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.

6. VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.

7. 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.

8. USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

MM-1 — Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

CWA MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

4. 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'.

5. 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.

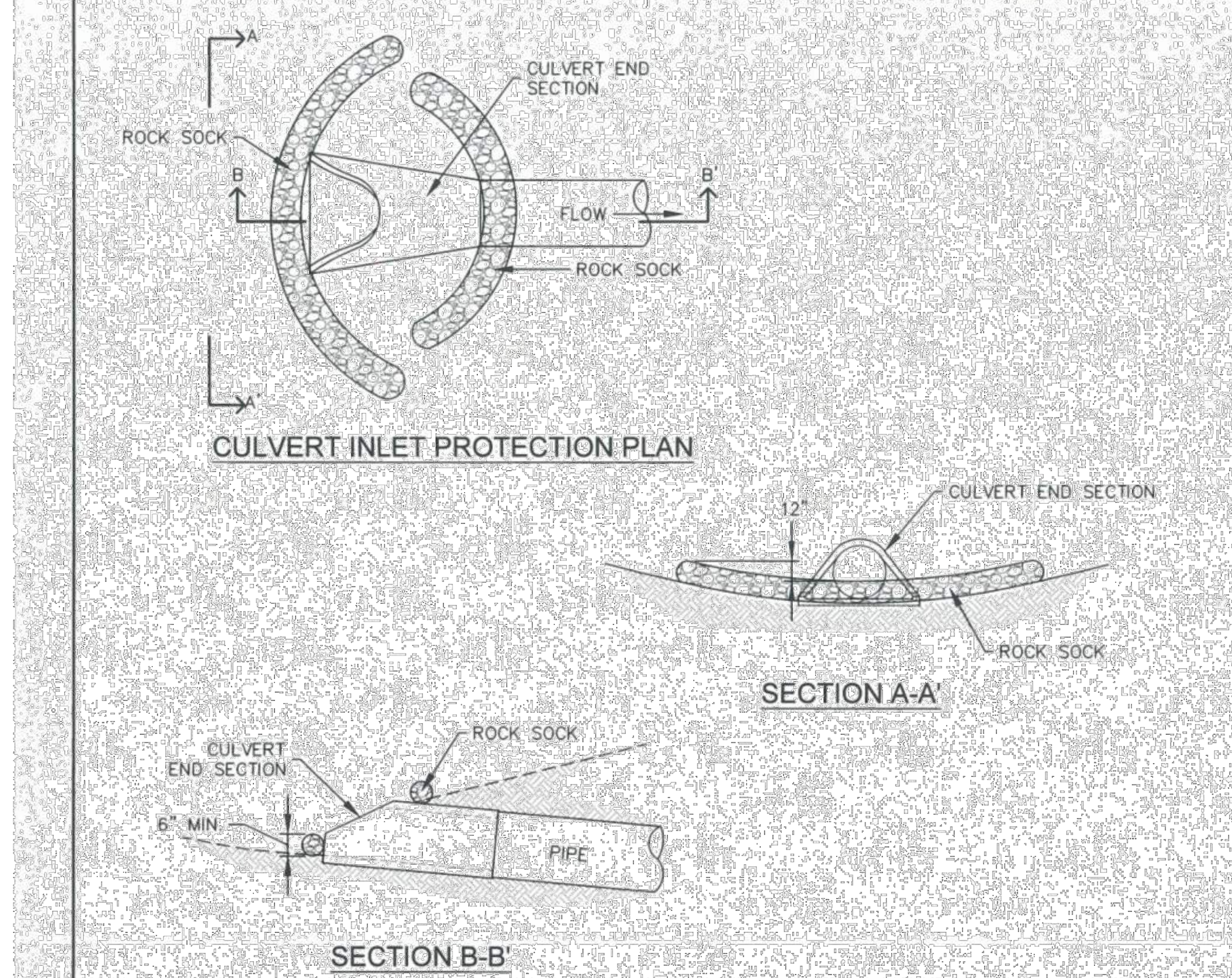
6. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.

7. 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.

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO AND THE CITY OF PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD).

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

Culvert Inlet Protection (CIP)



INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DETAIL.

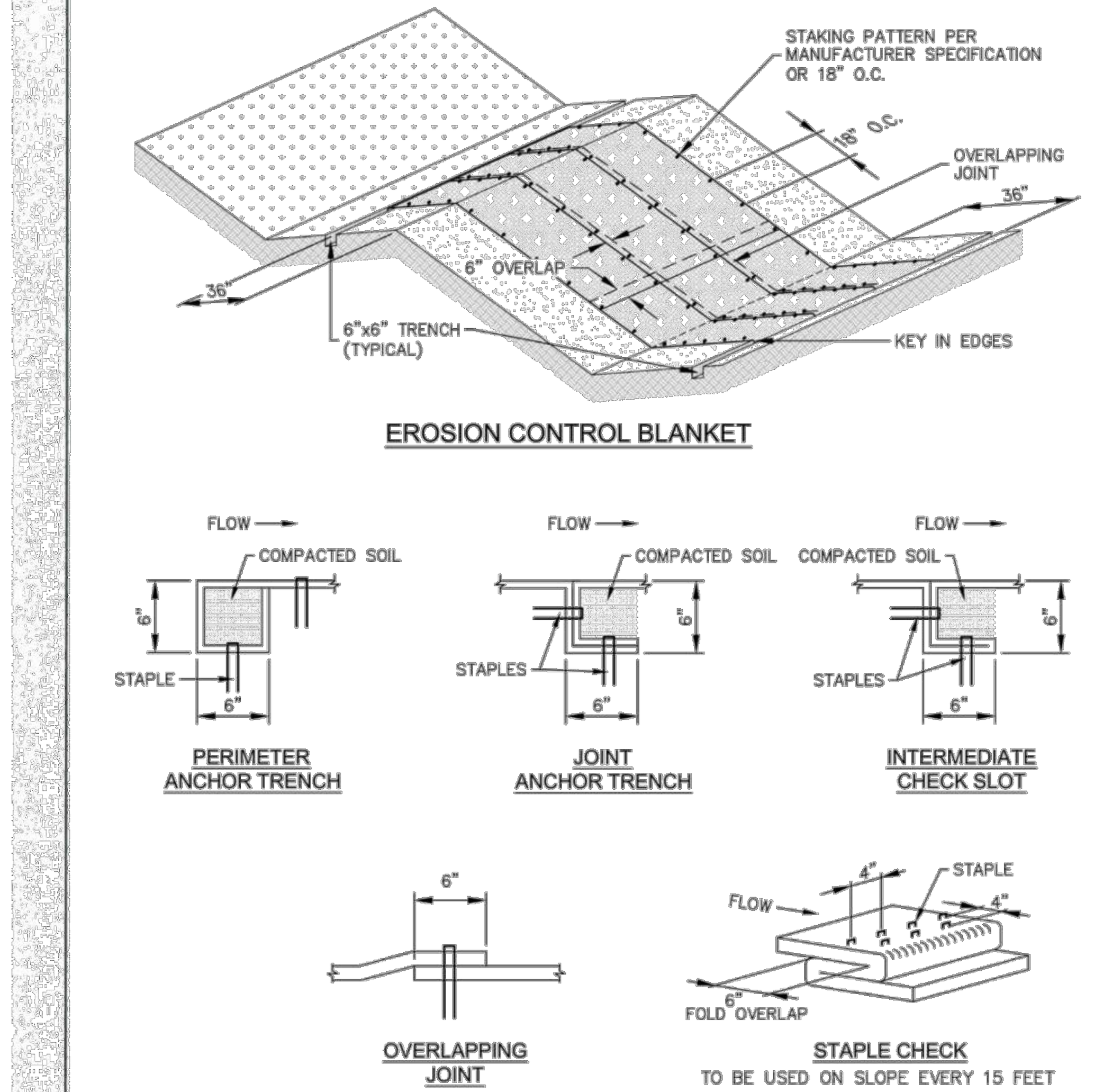
MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS ½ HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
3. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN UNTIL THE UPSTREAM AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.

CIP

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE — CULVERT INLET PROTECTION — APPROVED: — ISSUED: 10/7/19 — REVISED: 8/19/2020

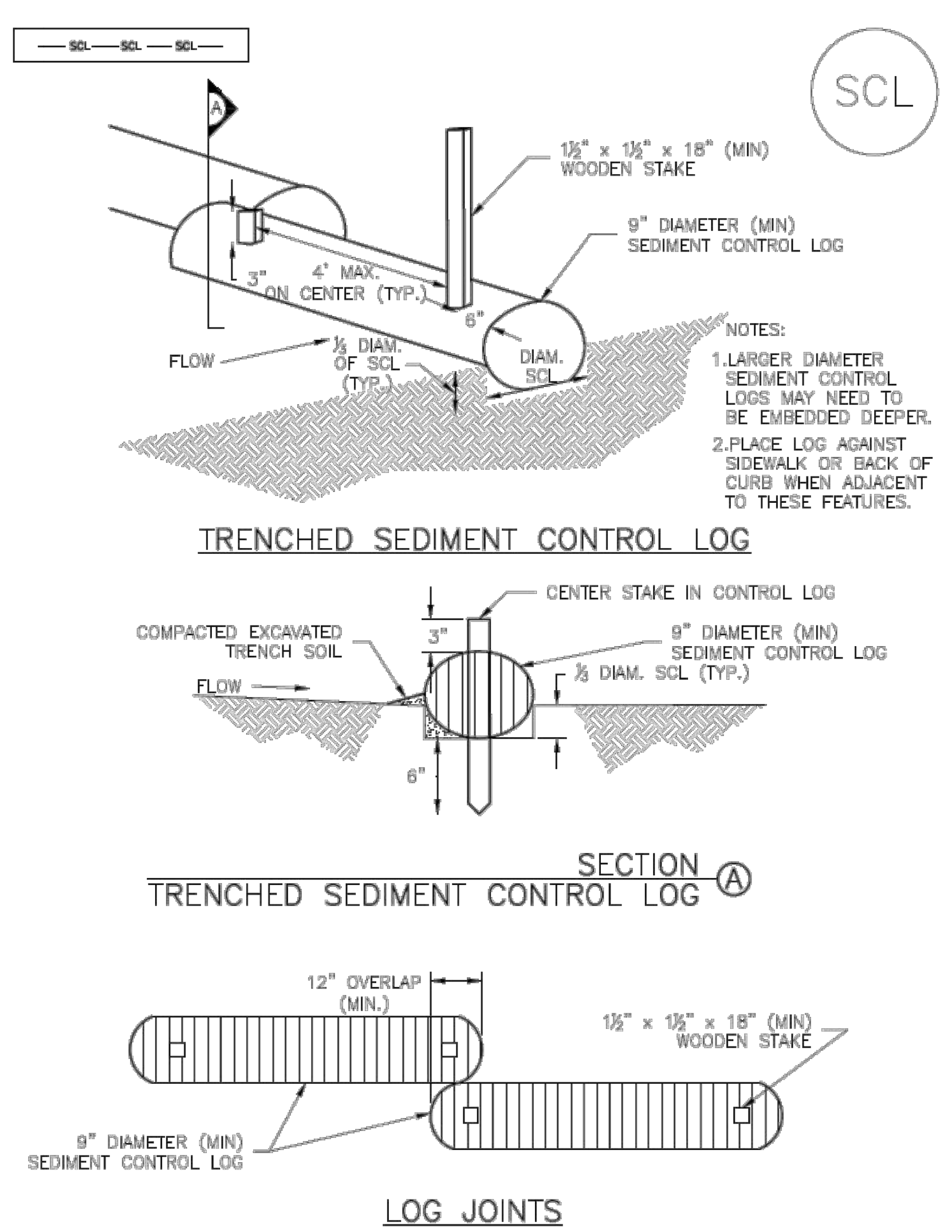
Erosion Control Blanket (ECB)



ECB

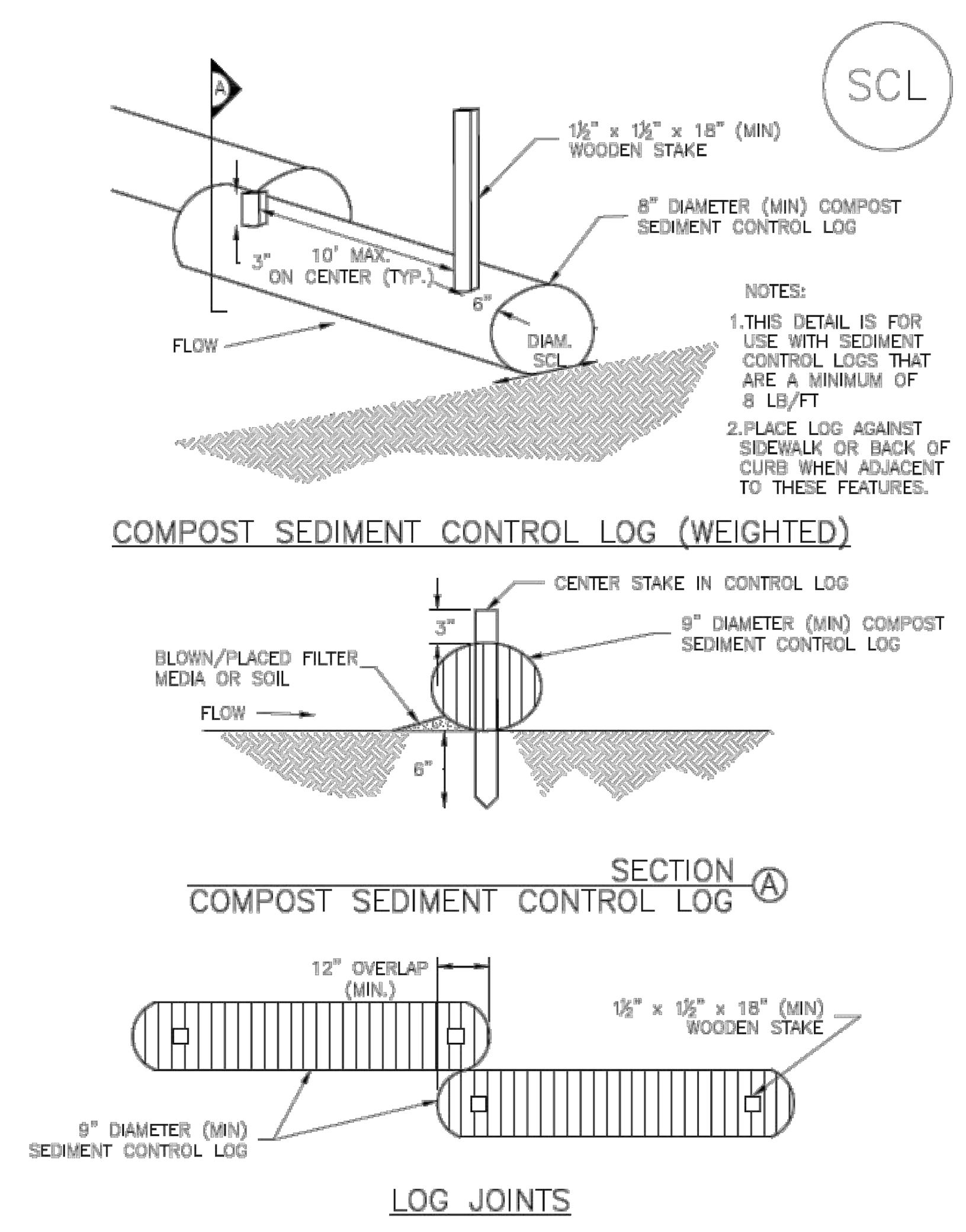
STORMWATER ENTERPRISE — EROSION CONTROL BLANKET — APPROVED: — ISSUED: 10/7/19 — REVISED: 8/19/2020

Sediment Control Log (SCL) — SC-2



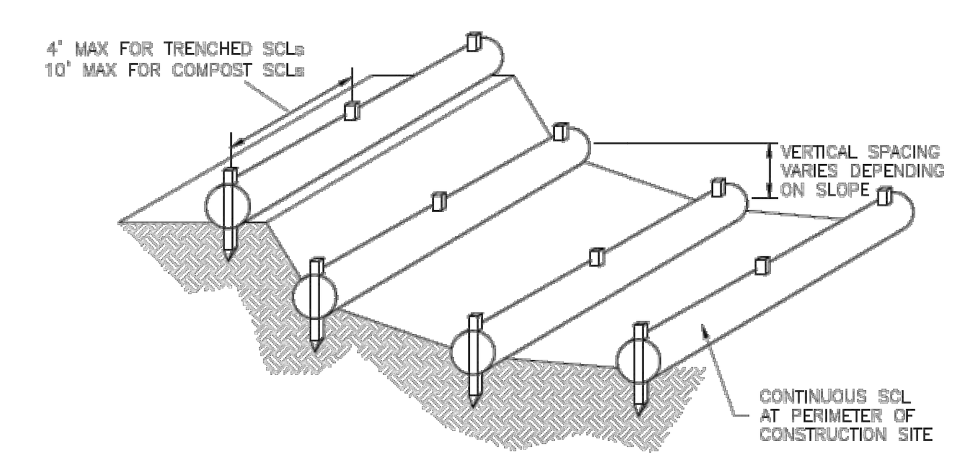
SCL–1. TRENCHED SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

SC-2 — Sediment Control Log (SCL)



SCL–2. COMPOST SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (WEIGHTED)

Sediment Control Log (SCL) — SC-2



SCL–3. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS TO CONTROL SLOPE LENGTH

SC-2 — Sediment Control Log (SCL)

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

COLORADO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER RYAN E. BURNS 54412

RYAN E. BURNS, P.E.
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FOR AND ON BEHALF OF ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING LLC
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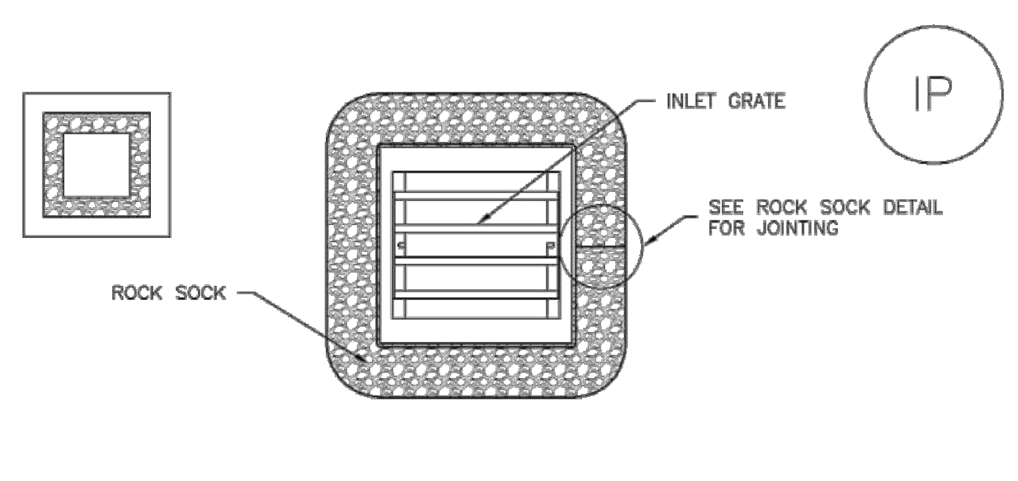
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

JOB NO: 24031 LOCATION: EPC

ANTLER RANGE FILING NO. 1

GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

DESIGN: REB
REVIEW: NQJ
DATE: 02/23/2026
H-SCALE: NA
V-SCALE: NA

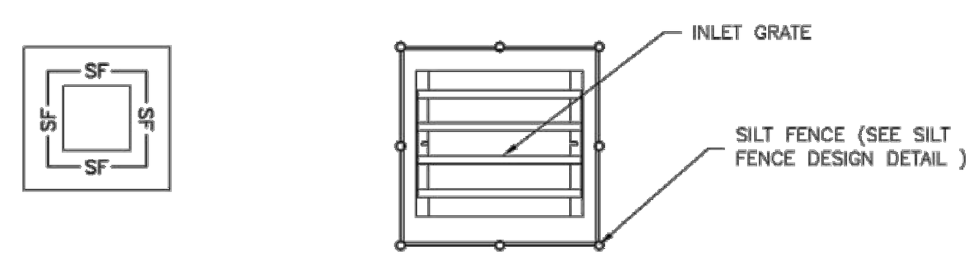


IP–3. ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION

ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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



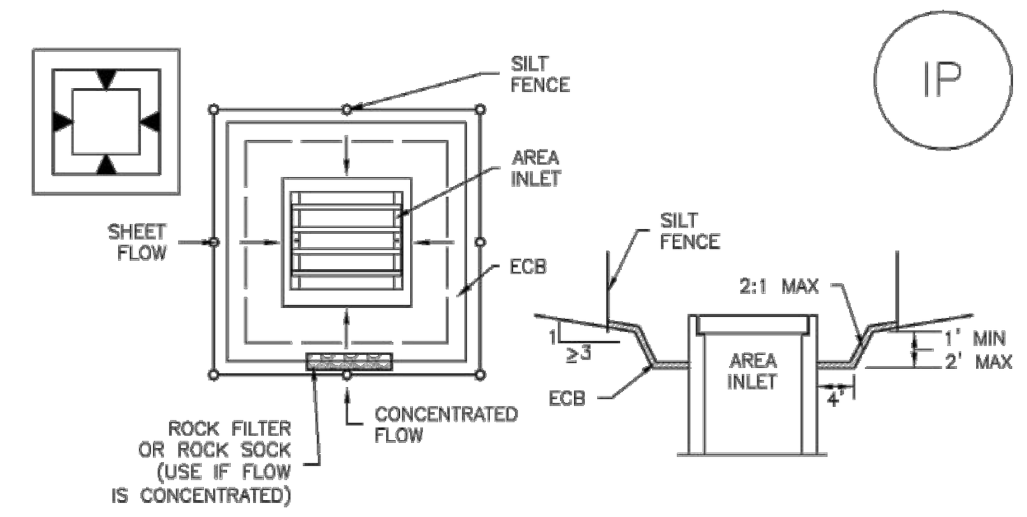
IP–4. SILT FENCE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

SILT FENCE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE SILT FENCE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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

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



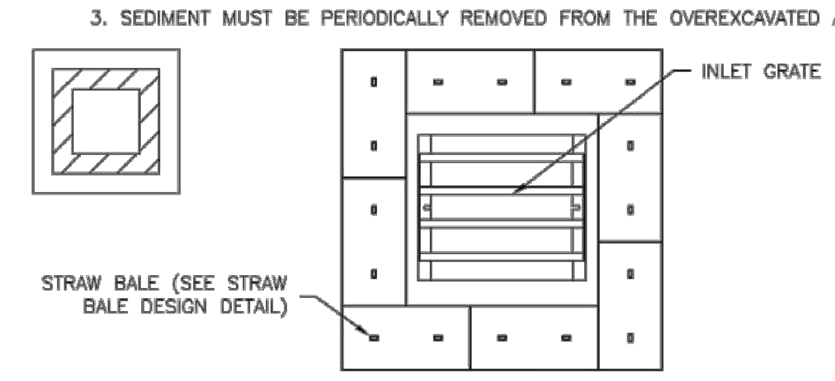
IP–5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION

OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

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

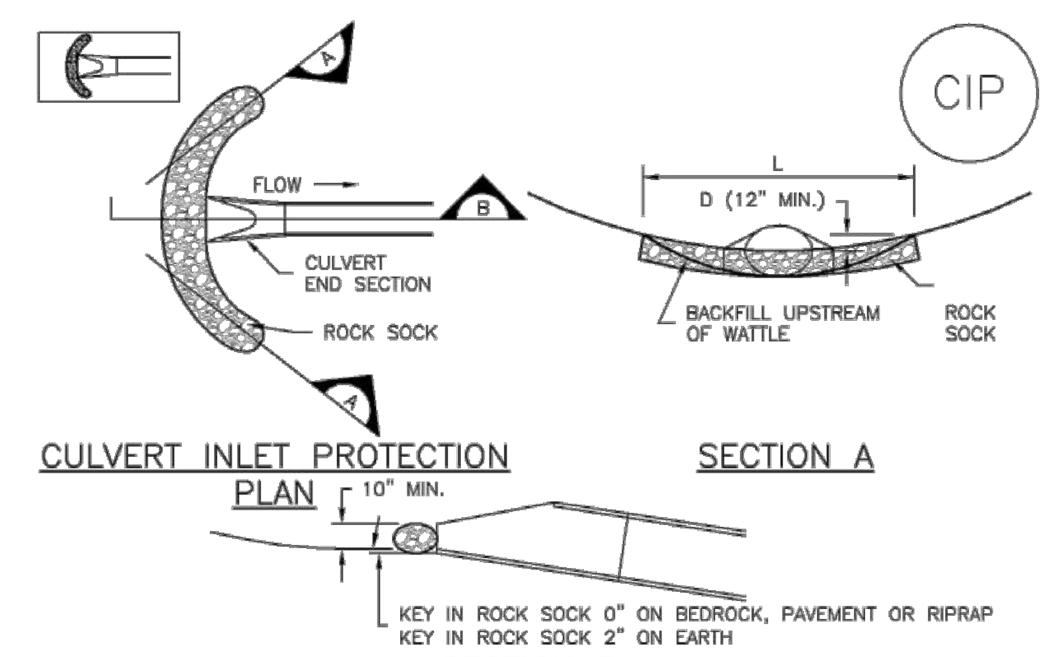


IP–6. STRAW BALE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

STRAW BALE BARRIER INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE STRAW BALE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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



CIP–1. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

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

INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

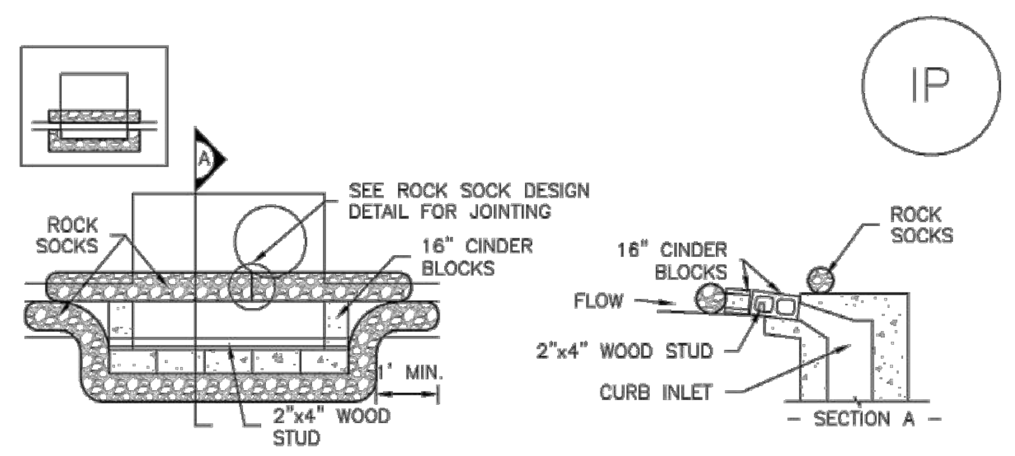
6. WHEN INLET PROTECTION AT AREA INLETS IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

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

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



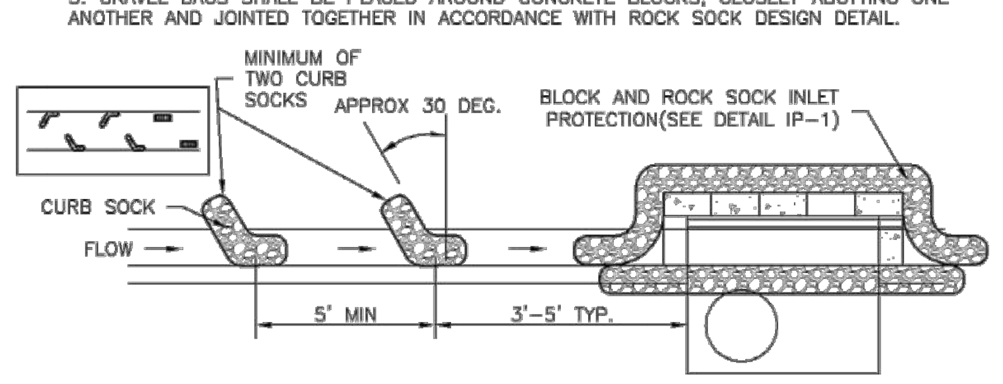
IP–1. BLOCK AND ROCK SOCK SUMP OR ON GRADE INLET PROTECTION

BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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

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



IP–2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

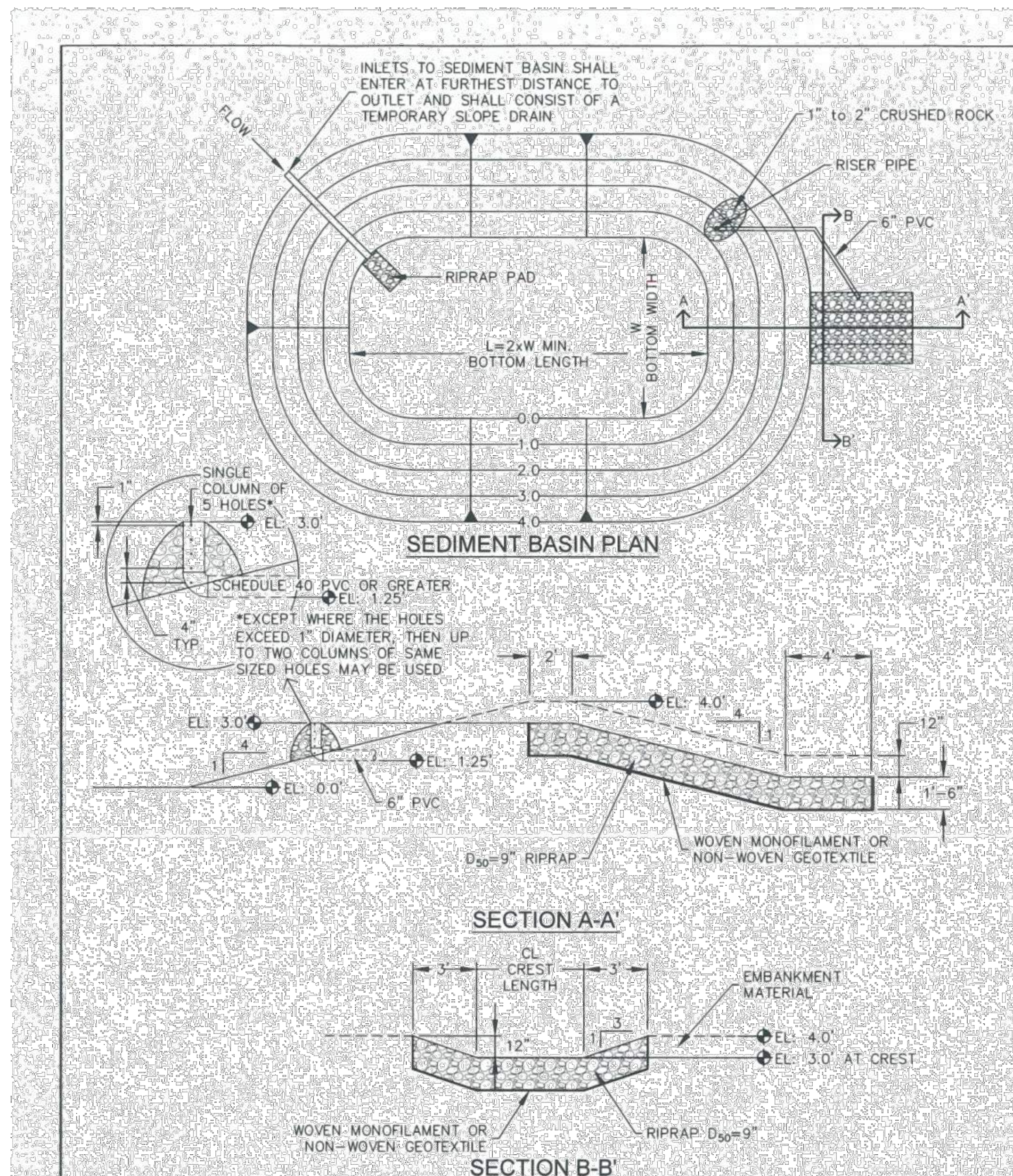
CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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

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

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



TSB

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN

TABLE SB–1, SIZING INFORMATION FOR STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN

UPSTREAM DRAINAGE AREA (ROUNDED TO NEAREST ACRE), (AC)	BASIN BOTTOM WIDTH (W), (FT)	SPILLWAY CREST LENGTH (CL), (FT)	HOLE DIAMETER (HD), (IN)
1	12½"	2	9⁄32
2	21	3	13⁄16
3	28	5	½
4	33½	6	9⁄16
5	38½	8	21⁄32
6	43	9	21⁄32
7	47¼	11	25⁄32
8	51	12	27⁄32
9	55	13	7⁄8
10	58¼	15	15⁄16
11	61	16	31⁄32
12	64	18	1
13	67½	19	1 1⁄16
14	70½	21	1⅛
15	73¼	22	1 3⁄16

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM DIMENSION MAY BE MODIFIED AS LONG AS BOTTOM AREA IS NOT REDUCED.
2. 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.
3. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95 PERCENT OF MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D-698.
4. PIPE SCHEDULE 40 OR GREATER SHALL BE USED.
5. 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. DESIGN CALCULATIONS MUST BE APPROVED PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.

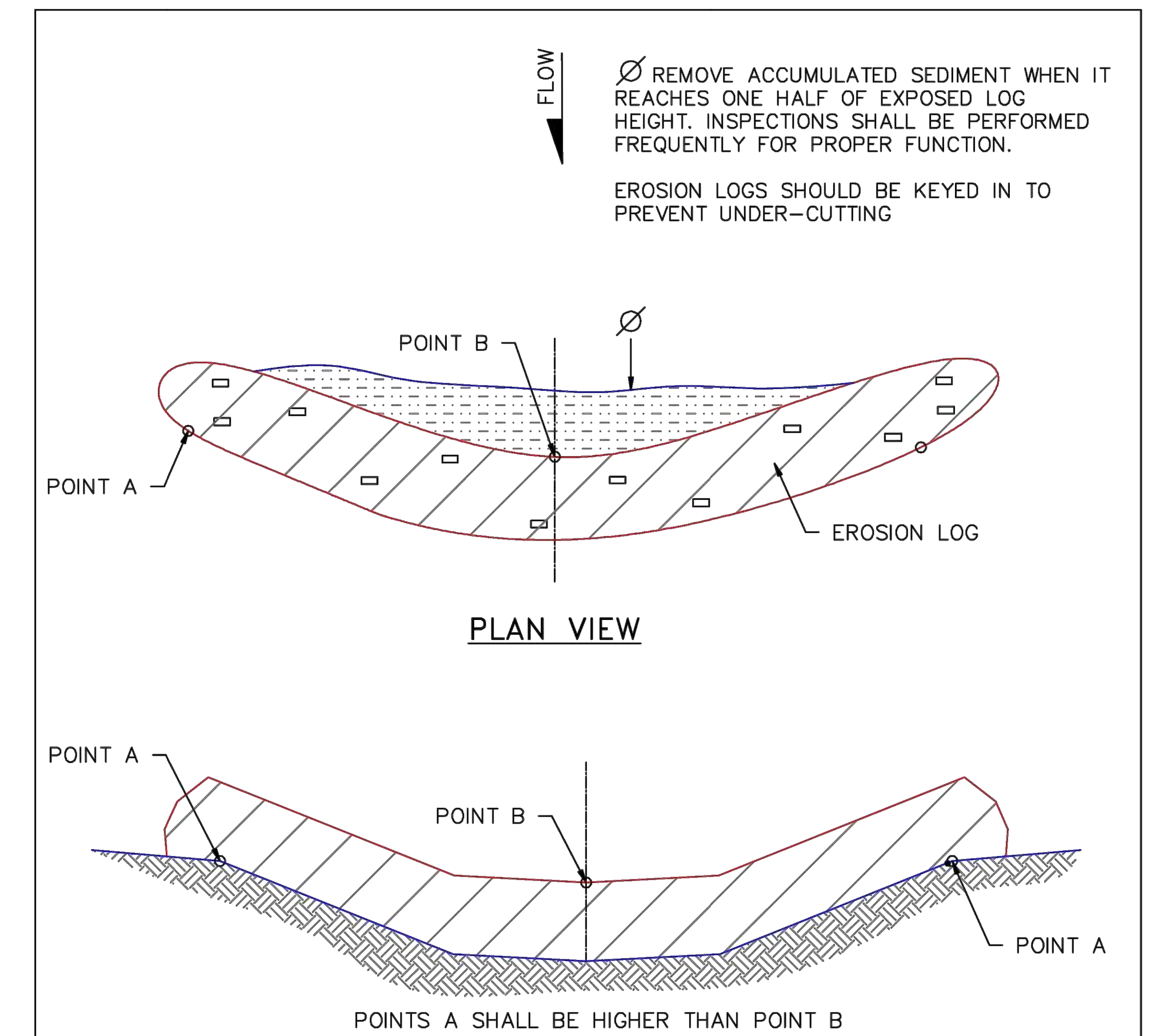
MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED IN BASIN SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN SEDIMENT DEPTH REACHES ONE FOOT (I.E. TWO FEET BELOW SPILLWAY CREST).
3. SEDIMENT BASINS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AFTER SEDIMENT BASIN REMOVAL.

TSB

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN



ELEVATION

EROSION LOG DETAIL DITCH INSTALLATION

NOTE: EROSION LOGS SHALL BE TIGHTLY ABUTTED WITH NO GAPS.

DATE APPROVED: 1/1/08	Erosion Log Check Dams	EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
John A. McCarty, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	Standard Drawing	
REVISION DATE: 7/17/07	FILE NAME: SD_3-85	

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

RYAN E. BURNS, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 54412
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING, LLC

DATE

ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING

PREPARED FOR:
ANTER RANGE LLC
PO BOX 38939
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80937
GRANT LANGDON
(602) 957-0966
GL@GLANGDON.COM

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

JOB NO: 24031 LOCATION: EPC

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

ANTLER RANGE FILING NO. 1

GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

DESIGN: REB
REVIEW: NQJ
DATE: 02/23/2026
H-SCALE: NA
V-SCALE: NA

SHEET 18 OF 20

EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

soil amendments and rototill them into the soil to a depth of 6 inches or more.

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

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

If the disturbed ground surface is compacted, rip or rototill the surface prior to placing topsoil. If adding compost to the existing soil surface, rototilling is necessary. Surface roughening will assist in placement of a stable topsoil layer on steeper slopes, and allow infiltration and root penetration to greater depth.

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

Seed Mix for Temporary Vegetation

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

Seed Mix for Permanent Revegetation

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

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

Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS) EC-2

Seeding dates for the highest success probability of perennial species along the Front Range are generally in the spring from April through early May and in the fall after the first of September until the ground freezes. If the area is irrigated, seeding may occur in summer months, as well. See Table TS/PS-3 for appropriate seeding dates.

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

Species[a] (Common name)	Growth Season[b]	Pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS)/acre[c]	Planting Depth (inches)
1. Oats	Cool	35 - 50	1 - 2
2. Spring wheat	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
3. Spring barley	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
4. Annual ryegrass	Cool	10 - 15	½
5. Millet	Warm	3 - 15	½ - ¾
6. Sudangrass	Warm	5–10	½ - ¾
7. Sorghum	Warm	5–10	½ - ¾
8. Winter wheat	Cool	20–35	1 - 2
9. Winter barley	Cool	20–35	1 - 2
10. Winter rye	Cool	20–35	1 - 2
11. Triticale	Cool	25–40	1 - 2

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

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

[b] See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates. Irrigation, if consistently applied, may extend the use of cool season species during the summer months.

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

EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses

Common[a] Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season[b]	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
Alakali Soil Seed Mix					
Alkali sacaton	*Sporobolus airoides*	Cool	Bunch	1,750,000	0.25
Basin wildrye	*Elymus cinereus*	Cool	Bunch	165,000	2.5
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	*Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'*	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Jose tall wheatgrass	*Agropyron elongatum 'Jose'*	Cool	Bunch	79,000	7.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	*Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'*	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					**17.75**
Fertile Loamy Soil Seed Mix					
Ephriam crested wheatgrass	*Agropyron cristatum 'Ephriam'*	Cool	Sod	175,000	2.0
Dural hard fescue	*Festuca ovina 'duriuscula'*	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Lincoln smooth brome	*Bromus inermis leyss 'Lincoln'*	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	*Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'*	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Arriba western wheatgrass	*Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'*	Cool	Sod	110,000	7.0
Total					**15.5**
High Water Table Soil Seed Mix					
Meadow foxtail	*Alopecurus pratensis*	Cool	Sod	900,000	0.5
Redtop	*Agrostis alba*	Warm	Open sod	5,000,000	0.25
Reed canarygrass	*Phalaris arundinacea*	Cool	Sod	68,000	0.5
Lincoln smooth brome	*Bromus inermis leyss 'Lincoln'*	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Pathfinder switchgrass	*Panicum virgatum 'Pathfinder'*	Warm	Sod	389,000	1.0
Alkar tall wheatgrass	*Agropyron elongatum 'Alkar'*	Cool	Bunch	79,000	5.5
Total					**10.75**
Transition Turf Seed Mix[c]					
Ruebens Canadian bluegrass	*Poa compressa 'Ruebens'*	Cool	Sod	2,500,000	0.5
Dural hard fescue	*Festuca ovina 'duriuscula'*	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Citation perennial ryegrass	*Lolium perenne 'Citation'*	Cool	Sod	247,000	3.0
Lincoln smooth brome	*Bromus inermis leyss 'Lincoln'*	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Total					**7.5**

Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS) EC-2

Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses (cont.)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season[b]	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
Sandy Soil Seed Mix					
Blue grama	*Bouteloua gracilis*	Warm	Sod-forming bunchgrass	825,000	0.5
Camper little bluestem	*Schizachyrium scoparium 'Camper'*	Warm	Bunch	240,000	1.0
Prairie sandreed	*Calamovilfa longifolia*	Warm	Open sod	274,000	1.0
Sand dropseed	*Sporobolus cryptandrus*	Cool	Bunch	5,298,000	0.25
Vaughn sideoats grama	*Bouteloua curtipendula 'Vaughn'*	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	*Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'*	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					**10.25**
Heavy Clay, Rocky Foothill Seed Mix					
Ephriam crested wheatgrass[d]	*Agropyron cristatum 'Ephriam'*	Cool	Sod	175,000	1.5
Oahe Intermediate wheatgrass	*Agropyron intermedium 'Oahe'*	Cool	Sod	115,000	5.5
Vaughn sideoats grama[e]	*Bouteloua curtipendula 'Vaughn'*	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Lincoln smooth brome	*Bromus inermis leyss 'Lincoln'*	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	*Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'*	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					**17.5**

[a] All of the above seeding mixes and rates are based on drill seeding followed by crimped straw mulch. These rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast and should be increased by 50 percent if the seeding is done using a Brillion Drill or is applied through hydraulic seeding. Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1. If hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be done as a separate operation.

[b] See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates.

[c] If site is to be irrigated, the transition turf seed rates should be doubled.

[d] Crested wheatgrass should not be used on slopes steeper than 6H to 1V.

[e] Can substitute 0.5 lbs PLS of blue grama for the 2.0 lbs PLS of Vaughn sideoats grama.

EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

Table TS/PS-3. Seeding Dates for Annual and Perennial Grasses

	Annual Grasses (Numbers in table reference species in Table TS/PS-1)		Perennial Grasses	
Seeding Dates	**Warm**	**Cool**	**Warm**	**Cool**
January 1–March 15			✓	✓
March 16–April 30	4	1,2,3	✓	✓
May 1–May 15	4		✓	
May 16–June 30	4,5,6,7			
July 1–July 15	5,6,7			
July 16–August 31				
September 1–September 30		8,9,10,11		
October 1–December 31			✓	✓

Mulch

Cover seeded areas with mulch or an appropriate rolled erosion control product to promote establishment of vegetation. Anchor mulch by crimping, netting or use of a non-toxic tackifier. See the Mulching BMP Fact Sheet for additional guidance.

Maintenance and Removal

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

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

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

Protect seeded areas from construction equipment and vehicle access.

EC-4 Mulching (MU)

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

Maintenance and Removal

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

Table 5-1. El Paso County Conservation District All-Purpose Mix for Upland, Transition and Permanent Control Measure Areas

Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Season / Form	% of Mix	Pounds PLS: • Irrigated broadcast • Irrigated hydroseeded (80 seeds/sq ft)	Pounds PLS: • Non-irrigated broadcast • Non-irrigated hydroseeded • Irrigated drilled (40 seeds/sq ft)	Pounds PLS: • Non-irrigated drilled (20 seeds/sq ft)
Bluestem, big	*Andropogon gerardii*	Warm, sod	20	4.4	2.2	1.1
Grama, blue	*Bouteloua gracilis*	Warm, bunch	10	0.5	0.25	0.13
Green needlegrass[2]	*Nassella viridula*	Cool, bunch	10	2	1	0.5
Wheatgrass, western[2]	*Pascopyrum smithii*	Cool, sod	20	6.4	3.2	1.6
Grama, sideoats	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	Warm, bunch	10	2	1	0.5
Switchgrass[2]	*Panicum virgatum*	Warm, bunch/sod	10	0.8	0.4	0.2
Prairie sandreed	*Calimovilfa longifolia*	Warm, sod	10	1.2	0.6	0.3
Yellow indiangrass[2]	*Sorghastrum nutans*	Warm, sod	10	2	1	0.5
			Seed rate (lbs PLS/acre)	19.3	9.7	4.8

[1]For portions of facilities located near or on the bottom or where wet soil conditions occur. Planting of potted nursery stock wetland plants 2-foot on-center is recommended for sites with wetland hydrology.

[2]Species that will do well in the bottom of pond areas.

MUST BE USED IN ALL PCM AREAS

MATERIAL PROPERTY DATA SHEET

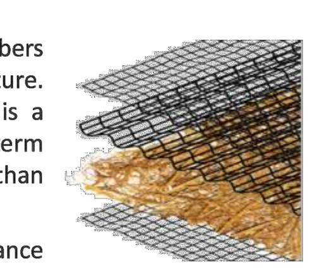
WESTERN GREEN

VMax® SC250™

Permanent • Triple Net • Organic Fiber Matrix • Turf Reinforcement Mat

DESCRIPTION

SC250 Turf Reinforcement Mat (TRM) is composed of 70% straw and 30% coconut fibers mechanically (stitch) bound between a three-dimensional UV stabilized, synthetic net structure. Stitching is secured on two-inch centers using UV stabilized, synthetic thread. SC250 is a permanent, three-dimensional TRM that provides immediate erosion protection and long-term turf reinforcement and is intended for applications requiring erosion protection for greater than thirty-six months.



Each roll of SC250 is made in the USA and manufactured under Western Green's Quality Assurance Program to ensure a continuous distribution of fibers and consistent thickness.

Material Content	
Matrix	Straw/Coconut
Netting	Top Net: Mediumweight, UV stable Middle Net: Corrugated Ultra-Heavyweight, UV stable Bottom Net: Mediumweight, UV stable
Thread	Synthetic, UV Stable

Standard Roll Sizes				
Width	8 ft	(2.4 m)	6.5 ft	(2.0 m)
Length	90 ft	(27.4 m)	55.5 ft	(17.0 m)
Weight ± 10%	70 lb	(32.0 kg)	34 lb	(15.5 kg)
Area	80 sy	(66.9 m²)	40 sy	(33.4 m²)

Material available in custom roll sizes

Approvals & Classification	
Classification	FHWA: Type 5.C / ECTC: Type 5.C
TTI Approvals	Class 2 Type H
NTPEP Number	ECP-2019-03-014

Index Property	Test Method	Typical	
Thickness	ASTM D6525	0.58 in.	(15 mm)
Mass/Unit Area	ASTM D6566	15.0 oz/sy	(500 g/sm)
Tensile Strength – MD	ASTM D6818	700 lbs/ft	(10.2 kN/m)
Tensile Strength – TD	ASTM D6818	675 lbs/ft	(9.9 kN/m)
Elongation - MD	ASTM D6818	30%	
Elongation – TD	ASTM D6818	20%	
UV Stability	ASTM D4355	80% @1000 hr	
Light Penetration	ASTM D6567	5%	
Biomass Improvement	ASTM D7322	400%	
Specific Gravity	ASTM D792	57.4 lb/ft³	(0.92 g/cm³)
Porosity	ECTC	N/A	

Design Parameters		
Property	**Unvegetated**	**Vegetated[3]**
RUSLE C Factor[2]	0.05	N/A
Slope Maximum Gradient[1]	0.5H:1V	0.5H:1V
Permissible Shear Stress[2]	3.0 psf (145 Pa)	10.0 psf (480 Pa)
Permissible Velocity[2]	9.5 fps (2.9 m/s)	15 fps (4.6 m/s)
τ_{veg} / τ_{TRM} (HEC-15)	N/A	0.67

Manning's n Roughness (HEC-15)		
τ_{lower}	τ_{mid}	τ_{upper}
0.038	0.032	0.027

1 Maximum Gradient a recomendation for typical installations.
2 Hydraulic thresholds compliant with ASTM D6459/D6460 but generalized for typical applications.
3 Vegetated values dependent on established stand of vegetation

NORTH AMERICAN GREEN®

Rev. 4.2023
Scan for additional and updated product information, or click here.

Western Green • 4609 E. Boonville-New Harmony Rd.
Evansville, IN 47725 • (800) 772-2040
westerngreen.com

ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING

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REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

JOB NO: 24031 LOCATION: EPC

ANTLER RANGE FILING NO. 1

GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

RYAN E. BURNS, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 54412
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING LLC

DATE

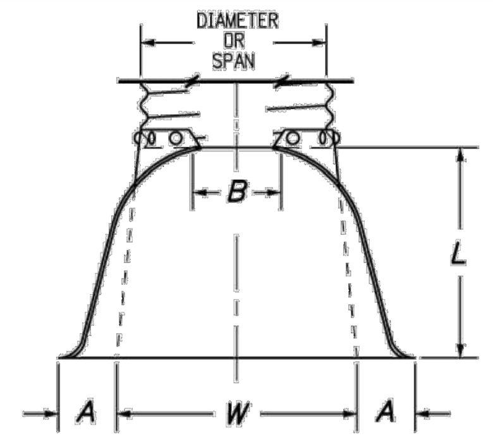
COLORADO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER RYAN E. BURNS 54412

DESIGN: REB
REVIEW: NQJ
DATE: 02/23/2026
H-SCALE: NA
V-SCALE: NA

SHEET 19 OF 20

PIPE DIA.	THICKNESS	DIMENSIONS A	B	H	L	W	T
IN.							
12	0.064	6	6	6	21	24	34
18	0.064	8	10	6	31	36	46
21	0.064	9	12	6	36	42	52
24	0.064	10	13	6	41	48	58
30	0.079	12	16	8	51	60	70
36	0.079	14	19	9	60	72	94
42	0.109	16	22	11	69	84	106
48	0.109	18	27	12	78	90	112
54	0.109	18	30	12	84	102	124
60	0.109	18	33	12	87	114	136
66	0.109	18	36	12	87	120	142
72	0.109	18	39	12	87	126	148
78	0.109	18	42	12	87	132	154
84	0.109	18	45	12	87	138	160

FLEXIBLE ROUND PIPE



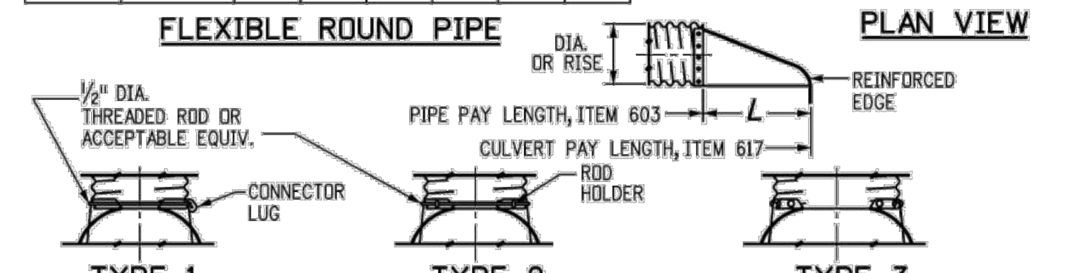
PLAN VIEW

PIPE ARCH SPAN x RISE	THICKNESS	DIMENSIONS A (±1")	B (MAX.)	H (±1")	L (±1.5")	W (±2")	T
IN.							
21 x 15	0.064	7	10	6	23	36	46
24 x 18	0.064	8	12	6	28	42	52
28 x 20	0.064	9	14	6	32	48	58
35 x 24	0.079	10	16	6	39	60	70
42 x 29	0.079	12	18	8	46	75	85
49 x 33	0.109	13	21	9	53	85	103
57 x 38	0.109	18	26	12	63	90	108
64 x 43	0.109	18	30	12	70	102	120
71 x 47	0.109	18	33	12	77	114	132

FLEXIBLE PIPE ARCH

GENERAL NOTES

1. DIMENSIONS OF END SECTIONS MAY VARY SLIGHTLY FROM THOSE SHOWN ON THE TABLES DUE TO DIFFERENT MANUFACTURERS' CONFIGURATIONS.
2. CONCRETE END SECTIONS SHALL BE FURNISHED WITH TONGUE OR GROOVE AS REQUIRED.
3. DESIGN LENGTH OF PIPE OR SIDE DRAIN IS BASED ON LENGTH OF END SECTION SHOWN IN TABLE. ANY ADDITIONAL PIPE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE THE DESIGN LENGTH SHALL BE FURNISHED BY THE CONTRACTOR AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE PROJECT.
4. THE INSIDE CONFIGURATION AND THE JOINT OF CONCRETE END SECTION AND PIPE SHALL MATCH.
5. END SECTIONS FOR CMP ARCH PIPE SHALL MATCH THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PIPE SHOWN ON THE PLANS.
6. GALVANIZED TOE PLATE AS SHOWN IS REQUIRED ON END SECTIONS FOR CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE AND SHALL BE THE SAME THICKNESS AS END SECTIONS. TOE PLATE SHALL BE FIELD-BOLTED TO END SECTION WITH 3/8 IN. GALVANIZED BOLTS, NUTS AND WASHERS.
7. GALVANIZED STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO AASHTO M 111, M 218 OR M 232.
8. CONCRETE PIPE JOINT FASTENERS, WHERE SHOWN ON PLANS, SHALL BE INSTALLED SO THAT A MINIMUM OF 15 LINEAR FEET OF THE OUTLET END OF THE PIPE ARE MECHANICALLY LOCKED TOGETHER. END SECTION LENGTHS WHEN USED, SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE 15 LF REQUIREMENT.
9. CONNECTIONS OF METAL END SECTIONS TO PLASTIC PIPE SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. PLASTIC END SECTIONS SHALL NOT BE USED.
10. THE END SECTION STYLE, EITHER REGULAR OR SAFETY, SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS.
11. AT THE OPTION OF THE CONTRACTOR AND APPROVAL OF THE CDOT PROJECT ENGINNER, REINFORCED CONCRETE END SECTIONS MAY BE MADE WITH SYNTHETIC FIBERS INSTEAD OF STEEL FOR PIPES 36 INCHES IN DIAMETER AND SMALLER, AND CONFORM TO AASHTO M 86 AND SUBSECTION 601.03.



TYPE 1

FOR 18 IN. THRU 24 IN. ROUND PIPE WITH ANNULAR CORRUGATIONS. NOT TO BE USED ON HELICALLY-FORMED PIPE UNLESS RECORRUGATED.

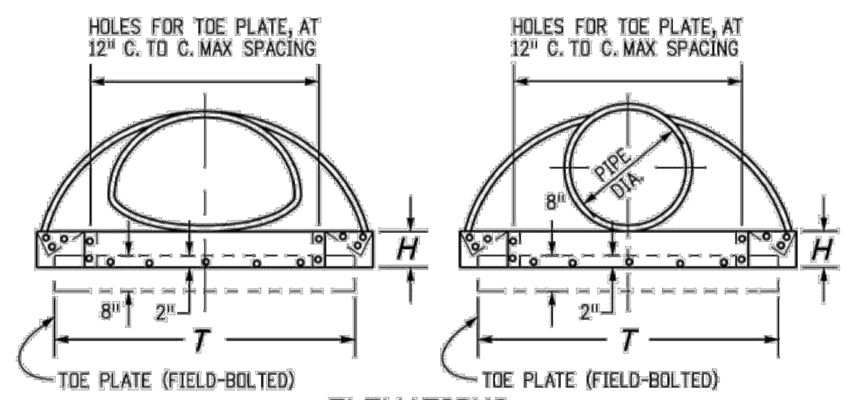
TYPE 2

FOR 30 IN. THRU 36 IN. ROUND PIPE WITH ANNULAR CORRUGATIONS. NOT TO BE USED ON HELICALLY-FORMED PIPE UNLESS RECORRUGATED.

TYPE 3

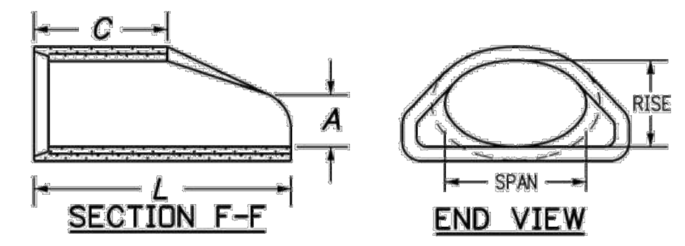
FOR 42 IN. THRU 84 IN. ROUND PIPE WITH ANNULAR CORRUGATIONS AND ALL SIZES WITH HELICAL CORRUGATIONS AND FOR ALL METAL PIPE ARCH CULVERTS. SHOP ATTACH A 24 IN. MIN. LENGTH OF ANNULAR PIPE WITH GALV. RIVETS OR BOLTS, SPOT WELDS, OR 2 IN. LONG SKIP WELDS ON 8 IN. CTRS. REPAIR BURNT GALVANIZING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUBSECTION 707.09.

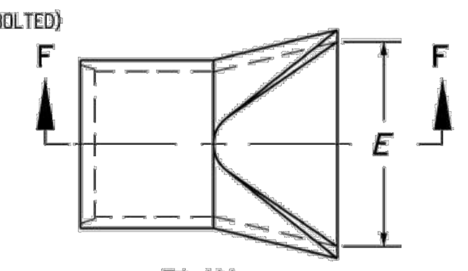
TYPICAL CONNECTIONS



ELEVATIONS

END SECTION AND CONNECTION DETAILS FOR ROUND AND ARCH METAL PIPES

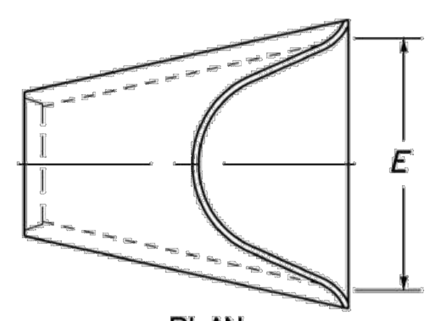




PLAN

EQUIVALENT CIRCULAR DIA.	DIMENSIONS NOMINAL SPAN x RISE		A	C	L	E
IN.						
24	30	19	9	33	72	48
30	38	24	10	18	72	60
36	45	29	12	24	84	72
42	53	34	16	36	96	78
48	60	38	21	36	96	84
54	68	43	26	36	96	90
60	76	48	30	36	96	96

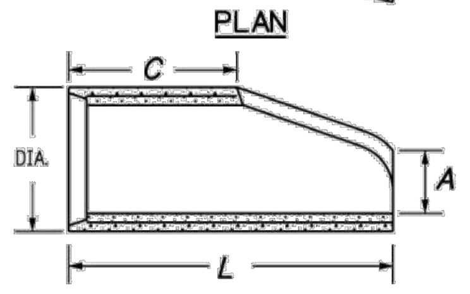
END SECTION FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE ELLIPTICAL PIPE



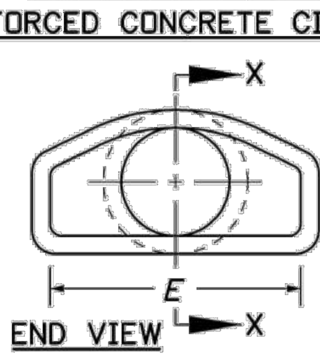
PLAN

PIPE I.D.	DIMENSIONS A	C	L	E
IN.				
18	10	48	78	36
24	10	48	78	48
30	14	36	96	60
36	18	36	96	72
42	24	36	96	78
48	28	24	96	84
54	30	36	96	90
60	36	36	96	96
72	34	20	96	108

REINFORCED CONCRETE CIRCULAR PIPE

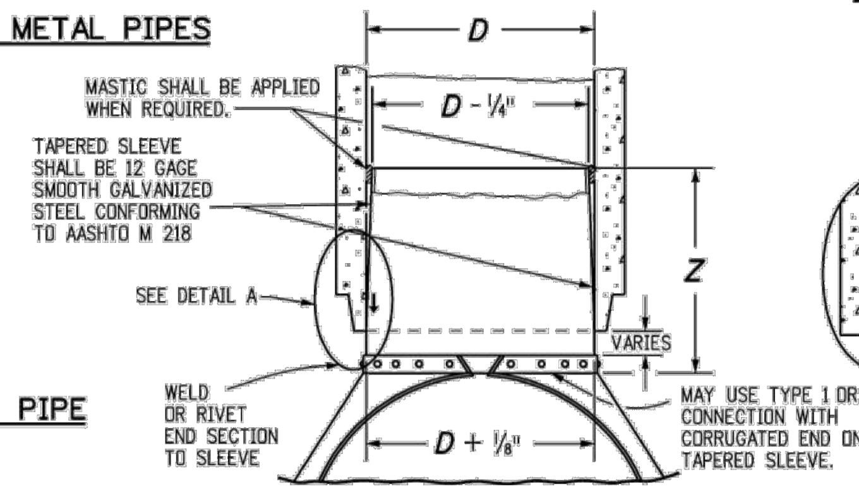


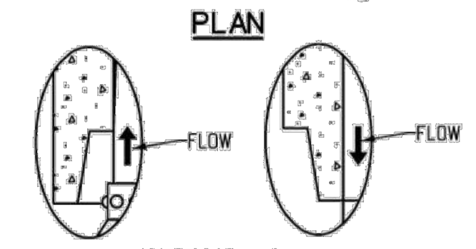
SECTION X-X



END VIEW

END SECTION FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE CIRCULAR PIPE





DETAIL A

D	Z (MIN.)
IN.	
18 - 24	12
30 AND 36	16
42 AND LARGER	24

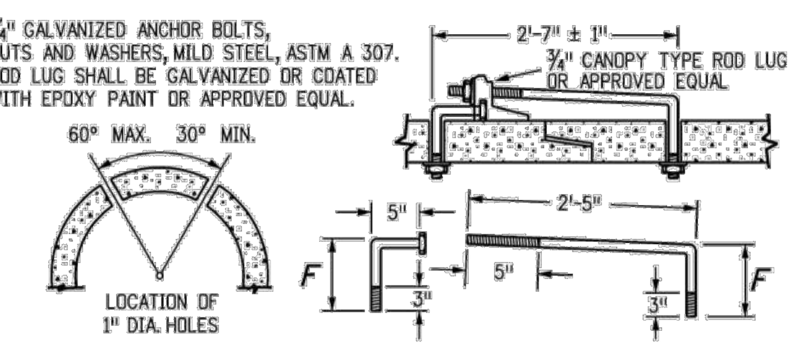
NOTE: METAL END SECTION SHALL BE FIRMLY WEDGED INTO PIPE END BEFORE BACKFILLING.

STEEL END SECTION FOR CONCRETE CIRCULAR PIPE

(ALTERNATIVE FOR CONCRETE END SECTION)

PIPE DIAMETER	F
IN.	
18 - 30	5
36 - 42	6
48 - 60	7
72 - 84	9

3/4" GALVANIZED ANCHOR BOLTS, NUTS AND WASHERS, MILD STEEL, ASTM A 307. ROD LUG SHALL BE GALVANIZED OR COATED WITH EPOXY PAINT OR APPROVED EQUAL.



CONCRETE JOINT FASTENER (TWO PER JOINT)

Computer File Information		Sheet Revisions	
Creation Date: 07/31/19		Date:	Comments
Designer Initials: JBK	(R-X)		
Last Modification Date: 07/31/19	(R-X)		
Detailer Initials: LTA	(R-X)		
CAD Ver.: MicroStation V8 Scale: Not to Scale Units: English	(R-X)		

Colorado Department of Transportation
2829 West Howard Place
CDOT HQ, 3rd Floor
Denver, CO 80204
Phone: 303-757-9021 FAX: 303-757-9868
Project Development Branch JBK

CONCRETE AND METAL END SECTIONS

Issued by the Project Development Branch: July 31, 2019

STANDARD PLAN NO.
M-603-10
Standard Sheet No. 1 of 1
Project Sheet Number:

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

RYAN E. BURNS, P.E. DATE
COLORADO P.E. 54412
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING LLC

ALL TERRAIN ENGINEERING

PREPARED FOR:
ANTER RANGE LLC
PO BOX 38939
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80937
GRANT LANGDON
(602) 957-0966
GL@GLANGDON.COM

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

JOB NO: 24031 LOCATION: EPC

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

ANTLER RANGE FILING NO. 1

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

DESIGN: REB
REVIEW: NQJ
DATE: 02/23/2026
H-SCALE: NA
V-SCALE: NA

SHEET
20 OF 20

APPENDIX C – GEC ADMINISTRATOR CERTIFICATION

APPENDIX D – CONSTRUCTION CONTROL MEASURE DETAILS

CHECK DAM

CD

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- Check dams are small temporary rock dams constructed across a swale or drainage ditch.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to slow down the velocity of concentrated flow to limit erosion and to promote sedimentation.
- Placed in areas of concentrated flow, such as a ditch or swale.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

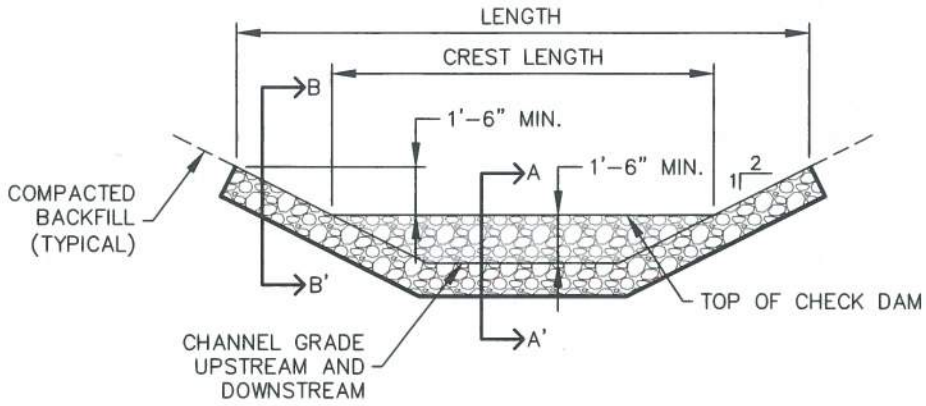
- Place check dams at regular intervals perpendicular to the direction of flow.
- Use check dams on mild or moderately steep slopes.
- Install wide enough check dams to reach from bank to bank of the ditch or swale.
- In general, the maximum spacing between check dams should be such that the toe of the upstream check dam is at the same elevation as the top of the downstream check dam.
- During installation, place rock mechanically or by hand.

4.0 TIMING

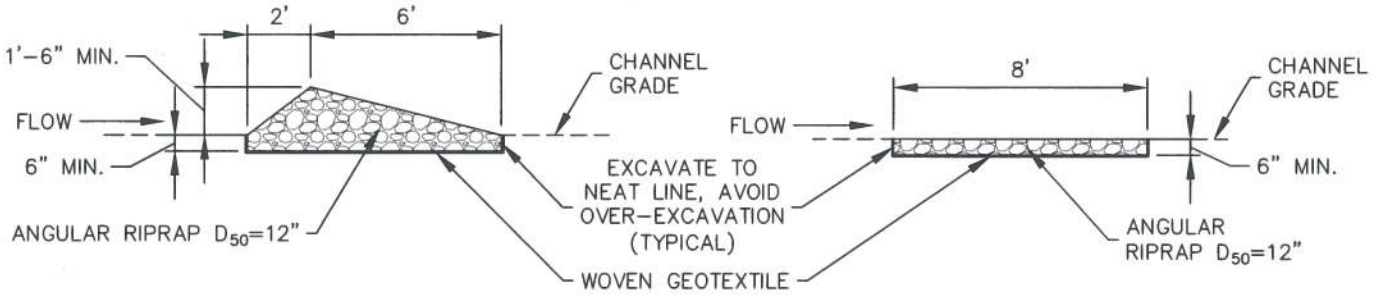
- Install prior to land disturbing activities.
- Remove after surrounding area has been permanently stabilized, or immediately prior to installation of a non-erodible lining. Permanently stabilize bare areas caused by check dams after removal.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

- Remove and properly dispose of sediment when it has accumulated to 1/2 of the height of the check dam crest.
- Replace missing rocks causing voids in the check dam.
- Inspect for erosion along the ends of check dams and repair when necessary.

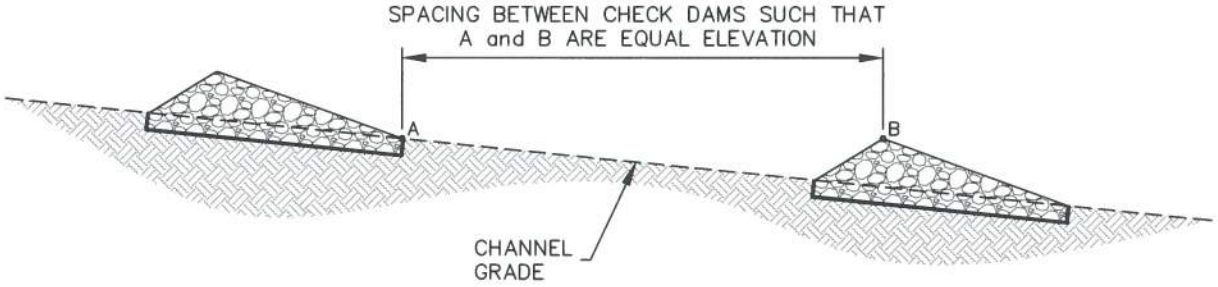


CHECK DAM ELEVATION VIEW



SECTION A-A'

SECTION B-B'



PROFILE

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. CHECK DAMS SHOULD BE INSTALLED BEFORE UPSTREAM LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
2. RIPRAP PAD SHOULD BE TRENCHED INTO GROUND BY A MINIMUM OF 6".

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE HEIGHT REACHES ½ THE HEIGHT OF THE CHECK DAM CREST.
3. CHECK DAMS MUST REMAIN UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBANCE AREA IS STABILIZED.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AFTER CHECK DAMS ARE REMOVED IF REMOVAL IS REQUIRED.

CD

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

CHECK DAM

APPROVED:

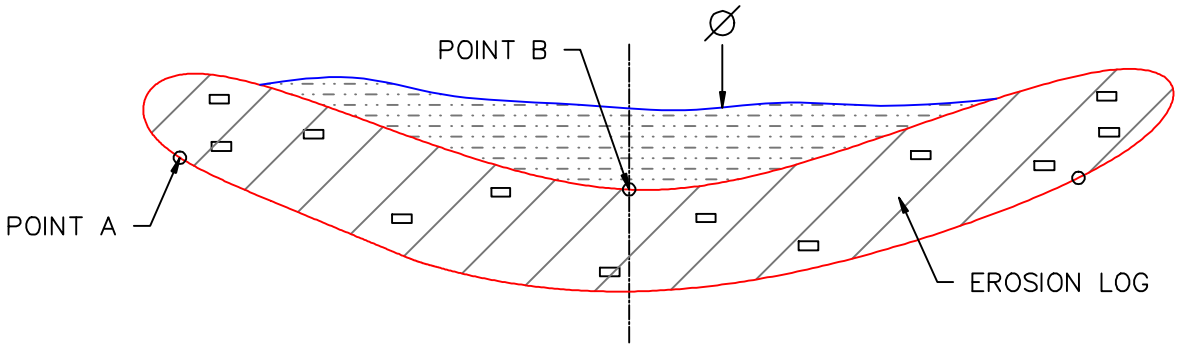
SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-CD

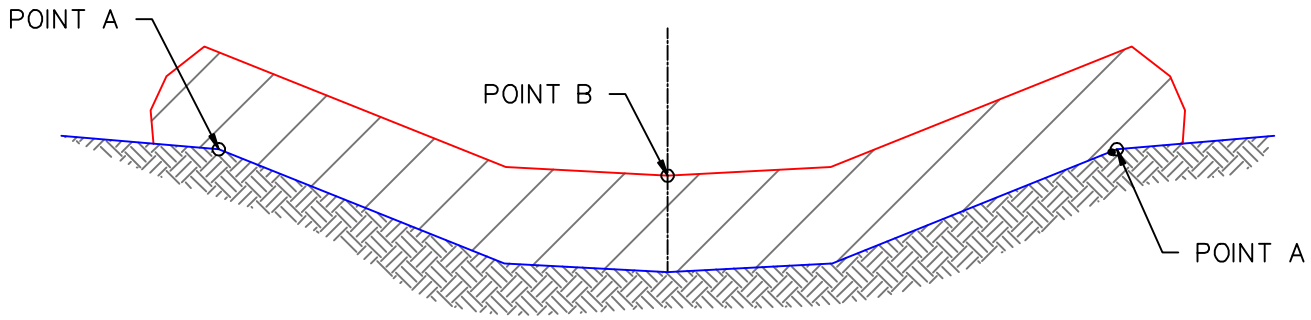
FLOW

Ø REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT WHEN IT REACHES ONE HALF OF EXPOSED LOG HEIGHT. INSPECTIONS SHALL BE PERFORMED FREQUENTLY FOR PROPER FUNCTION.

EROSION LOGS SHOULD BE KEYED IN TO PREVENT UNDER-CUTTING



PLAN VIEW



POINTS A SHALL BE HIGHER THAN POINT B

ELEVATION

EROSION LOG DETAIL DITCH INSTALLATION

NOTE: EROSION LOGS SHALL BE TIGHTLY ABUTTED WITH NO GAPS.

1/1/08 DATE APPROVED: John A. McCarty DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	Erosion Log Check Dams Standard Drawing REVISION DATE: 7/17/07 FILE NAME: SD_3-85	EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

CIP

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- Culvert inlet protection consists of a permeable sediment barrier installed upstream of a flared end section entrance to a culvert or storm sewer.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to prevent sediment and debris from entering a culvert or storm drainage system prior to permanent stabilization of the contributing disturbed area.
- Culvert inlet protection slows down runoff velocity to filter runoff and to promote sedimentation prior to entry into a culvert or storm drainage system.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

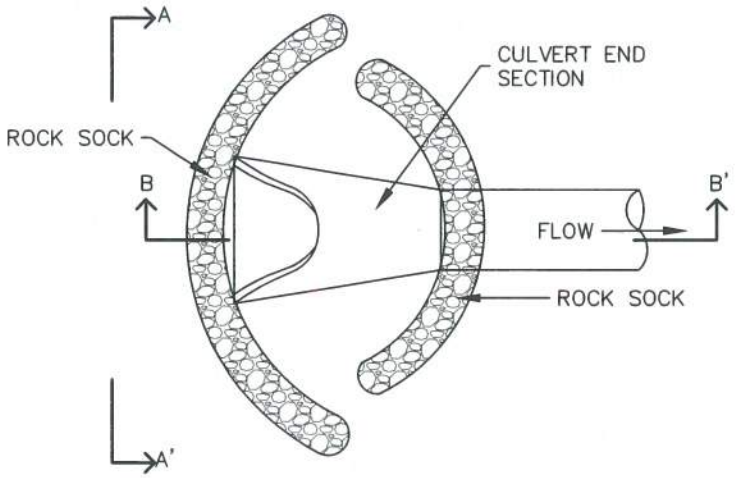
- Install culvert inlet protection at flared end section inlets to culverts and storm sewers that are operable and receiving runoff from disturbed areas during construction.
- Culvert inlet protection is not a stand-alone control measure and should be used in conjunction with other upgradient control measures. Culvert inlet protection with a contributing drainage area including of one acre or more of disturbed area must be part of a treatment train.

4.0 TIMING

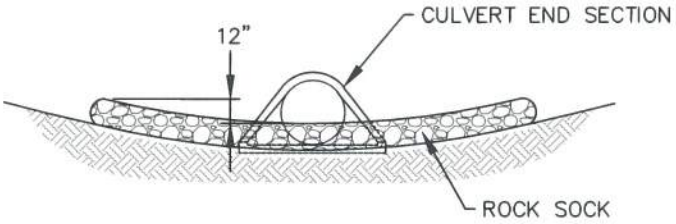
- Install prior to land disturbing activities, or immediately after pipe installation.
- Remove and properly dispose of culvert inlet protection after the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

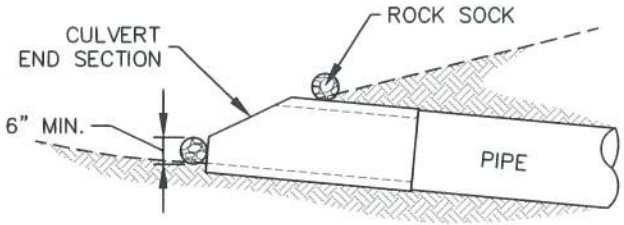
- Remove and properly dispose of sediment when it has accumulated to 1/2 of the height of the rock sock.
- Inspect for displaced rock socks that are no longer protecting the inlet.



CULVERT INLET PROTECTION PLAN



SECTION A-A'



SECTION B-B'

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DETAIL.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS ½ HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
3. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN UNTIL THE UPSTREAM AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.

CIP

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-CIP

CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- Concrete washout areas consist of either an excavated pit or a prefabricated haul-away container designed to contain concrete and concrete waste water.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to contain concrete and concrete waste water when the chutes of concrete mixers and hoppers of concrete pumps are rinsed out after delivery.
- Concrete washout areas consolidate solids for easier disposal and prevent runoff of concrete waste water, which is alkaline and contains high levels of chromium.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

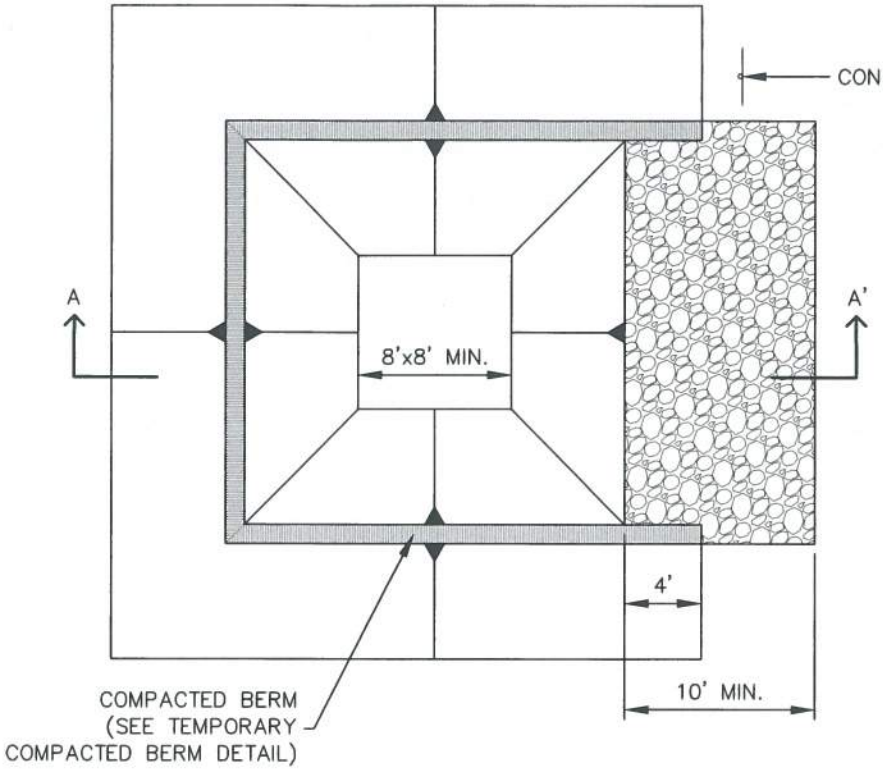
- Locate at least 50 feet away from State Waters, measured horizontally. Unlined concrete washout areas must be located at least 400 feet away from State Waters, and at least 1000 feet away from wells or drinking water sources.
- Do not locate in areas where shallow groundwater may be present, such as near natural drainages, springs, or wetlands.
- Do not place in areas subject to run-on.
- Label areas with appropriate signage.
- The addition of solvents, flocculents, or acid to wash water is prohibited.

4.0 TIMING

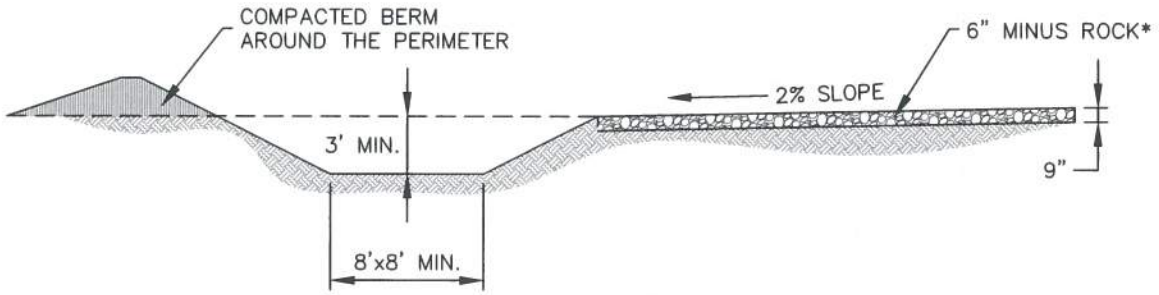
- Install prior to concrete activities.
- Remove after concrete activities have concluded.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

- Clean out facilities once they are 2/3 full, or construct new facilities for additional capacity.
- Concrete waste must be permanently disposed of off-site in an appropriate manner.



CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA PLAN



SECTION A-A'

*ROCK REQUIRED BASED ON SITE CONDITIONS AT THE DISCRETION OF THE GEC INSPECTOR

CWA

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-CWA-1

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
   –LOCATION OF CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
2. LOCATE AT LEAST 50' AWAY FROM STATE WATERS MEASURED HORIZONTALLY.
3. AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (16 MIL. MINIMUM THICKNESS) IS REQUIRED IF CONCRETE WASH AREA IS LOCATED WITHIN 400' OF STATE WATERS OR 1000' OF WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES.
4. DO NOT LOCATE IN AREAS WHERE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MAY BE PRESENT.
5. THE CONCRETE WASH AREA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
6. CONCRETE WASH AREA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8'.
7. BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF CONCRETE WASH AREA SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 2 FEET.
8. CONCRETE WASH AREA ENTRANCE SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CONCRETE WASH AREA.
9. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONCRETE WASH AREA.
10. USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. THE CONCRETE WASH AREA SHALL BE REPAIRED, CLEANED, OR ENLARGED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR CONCRETE WASTE. CONCRETE MATERIALS ACCUMULATED IN THE PIT SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE THE MATERIALS HAVE REACHED A DEPTH OF ⅔ THE HEIGHT OF THE CONCRETE WASH AREA.
3. 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.
4. THE CONCRETE WASH AREA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
5. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AFTER CONCRETE WASH AREA IS REMOVED.

CWA

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900–CWA–2

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

ECB

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- Woven blankets made of natural and biodegradable materials placed on disturbed areas and secured to the ground with staples or stakes.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to control erosion, retain sediment resulting from sheet flow, and protect newly seeded areas.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

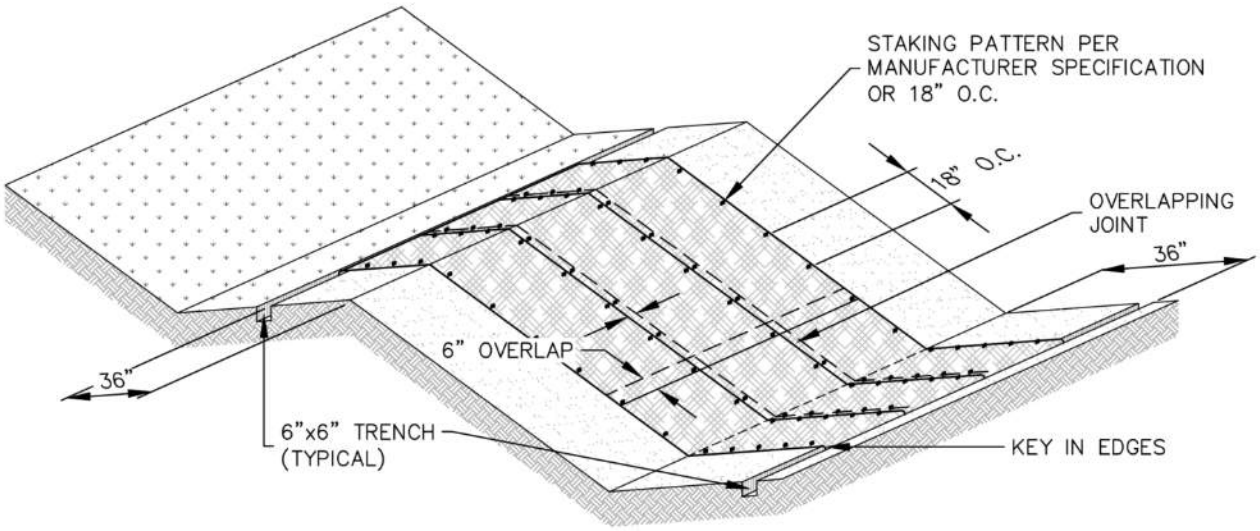
- Install erosion control blankets over uniform surfaces, with no large rocks, vegetation, or rills.
- Properly prepare topsoil and apply seed prior to blanket installation.
- Erosion control blankets must be made from 100% natural and biodegradable materials.
- Turf reinforcement mats may be used in place of erosion control blankets when specified by engineer.

4.0 TIMING

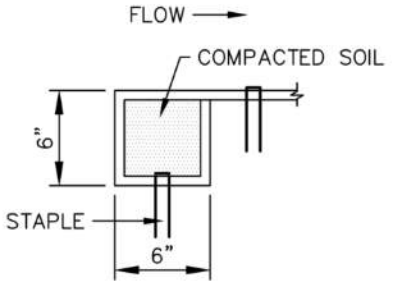
- Install in disturbed areas after final grading and seeding has been completed.
- Leave erosion control blankets in place to biodegrade, or remove if required by the GEC Inspector.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

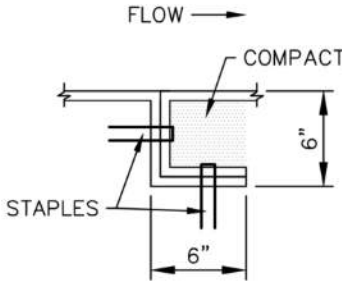
- Any erosion control blanket pulled out, torn, or otherwise damaged shall be repaired or reinstalled.
- Any subgrade areas below the geotextile that have eroded to create a void under the blanket, or that remain devoid of grass shall be repaired, reseeded and mulched and the erosion control blanket reinstalled.
- Broken or damaged staking must be repaired immediately when identified.



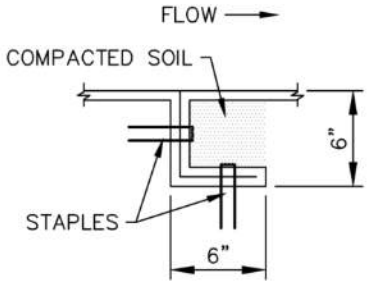
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET



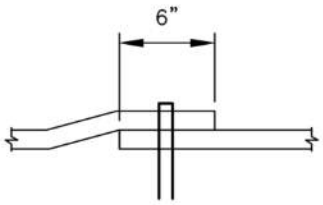
PERIMETER
ANCHOR TRENCH



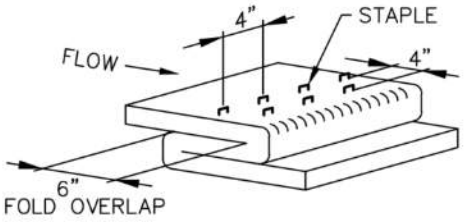
JOINT
ANCHOR TRENCH



INTERMEDIATE
CHECK SLOT



OVERLAPPING
JOINT



STAPLE CHECK
TO BE USED ON SLOPE EVERY 15 FEET

ECB

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-ECB-1

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. 100% NATURAL AND BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS ARE REQUIRED FOR EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS. TRM PRODUCTS MAY ME USED WHERE APPROPRIATE AS DESIGNATED BY THE ENGINEER.
2. IN AREAS WHERE EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS ARE SHOWN ON THE PLANS, THE PERMITTEE SHALL PLACE TOPSOIL AND PERFORM FINAL GRADING, SURFACE PREPARATION, AND SEEDING AND MULCHING. SUBGRADE SHALL BE SMOOTH AND MOIST PRIOR TO EROSION CONTROL BLANKET INSTALLATION, AND THE EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SHALL BE IN FULL CONTACT WITH THE SUBGRADE. NO GAPS OR VOIDS SHALL EXIST UNDER THE BLANKET.
3. PERIMETER ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED ALONG THE OUTSIDE PERIMETER OF ALL BLANKET AREAS.
4. JOINT ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED TO JOIN ROLLS OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS TOGETHER (LONGITUDINALLY AND TRANSVERSELY) FOR ALL EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS.
5. INTERMEDIATE CHECK SLOT OR STAPLE CHECK SHALL BE INSTALLED EVERY 15' DOWN SLOPES. IN DRAINAGEWAYS, INSTALL CHECK SLOTS EVERY 25' PERPENDICULAR TO FLOW DIRECTION.
6. OVERLAPPING JOINT DETAIL SHALL BE USED TO JOIN ROLLS OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS TOGETHER FOR EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS ON SLOPES.
7. MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS SHALL CONFORM TO TABLE ECB–1.
8. ANY AREAS OF SEEDING AND MULCHING DISTURBED IN THE PROCESS OF INSTALLING EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS SHALL BE RESEEDED AND MULCHED.
9. STRAW EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS SHALL NOT BE USED WITHIN STREAMS AND DRAINAGE CHANNELS.
10. COMPACT ALL TRENCHES.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS SHALL BE LEFT IN PLACE TO EVENTUALLY BIODEGRADE. TRM MUST BE REMOVED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE GEC INSPECTOR.
3. ANY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET PULLED OUT, TORN, OR OTHERWISE DAMAGED SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REINSTALLED. ANY SUBGRADE AREAS BELOW GEOTEXTILE THAT HAVE ERODED TO CREATE A VOID UNDER THE BLANKET, OR THAT REMAIN DEVOID OF GRASS SHALL BE REPAIRED, RESEEDED AND MULCHED AND THE EROSION CONTROL BLANKET REINSTALLED.

TABLE ECB–1, EROSION CONTROL BLANKET MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

TYPE	COCONUT CONTENT	STRAW CONTENT	EXCELSIOR CONTENT	RECOMMENDED NETTING
STRAW	–	100%	–	DOUBLE/ NATURAL
STRAW–COCONUT	30% MIN.	70% MAX.	–	DOUBLE/ NATURAL
COCONUT	100%	–	–	DOUBLE/ NATURAL
EXCELSIOR	–	–	100%	DOUBLE/ NATURAL

ECB

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

APPROVED: SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900–ECB–2

INLET PROTECTION

IP

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- Inlet protection consists of a permeable sediment barrier installed around a storm inlet.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to minimize the amount of sediment and debris entering a storm drainage system prior to permanent stabilization of the contributing disturbed area.
- Inlet protection slows down runoff velocity to filter runoff and to promote sedimentation prior to entry into a storm drainage system.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

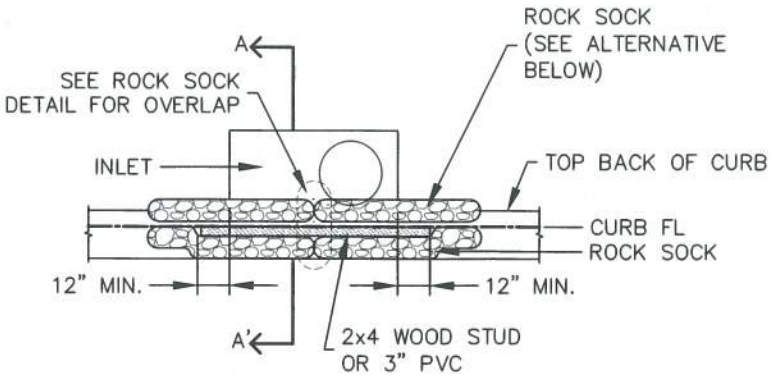
- Install inlet protection at storm sewer inlets that are operable and receiving runoff from disturbed areas during construction.
- Place inlet protection to allow the inlet to function without completely blocking flows into the inlet in a manner than causes localized flooding.
- Inlet protection is not a stand-alone control measure and should be used in conjunction with other upgradient control measures. Inlet protection in areas with a contributing drainage area of one acre or larger must be part of a treatment train.
- When selecting the type of inlet protection, consider factors such as type of inlet, traffic, anticipated flows, ability to secure the inlet protection, safety, and other site-specific conditions.

4.0 TIMING

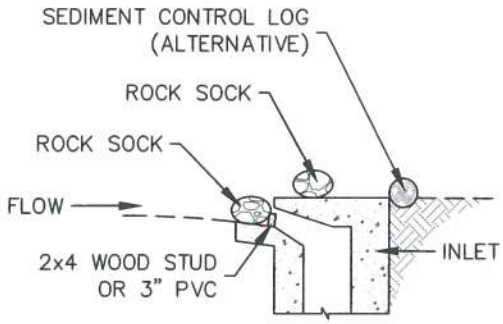
- Install prior to land disturbing activities, or immediately after inlet installation.
- Remove and properly dispose of inlet protection after the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

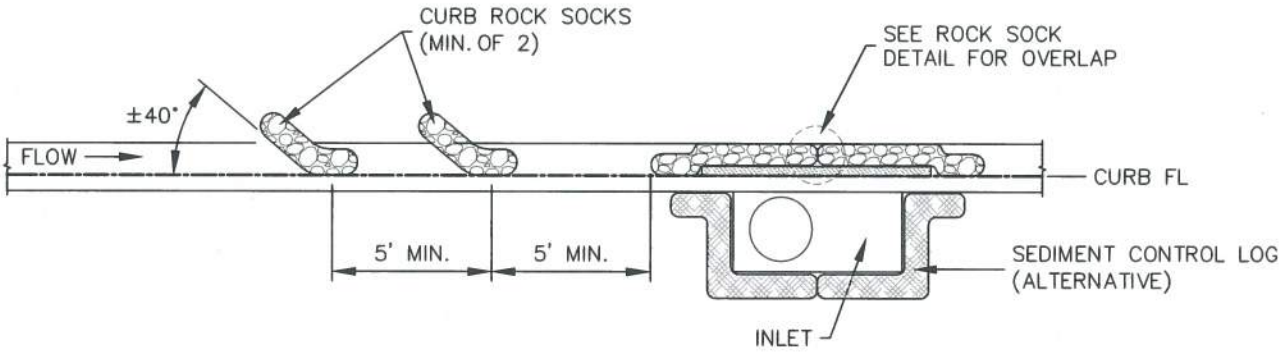
- Remove and properly dispose of sediment when it has accumulated to 1/2 of the design depth of the inlet barrier.
- Inspect for holes or tears that can result in sediment directly entering the inlet.
- Inspect for displaced inlet protection that is no longer protecting the inlet.



CURB INLET PROTECTION PLAN



SECTION A-A'



CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. PLACEMENT OF THE ROCK SOCK SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 40 DEGREES FROM THE CURB.
3. ROCK SOCKS ARE TO BE FLUSH WITH THE CURB AND SPACED A MINIMUM OF 5' APART.
4. AT LEAST TWO CURB ROCK SOCKS IN SERIES ARE REQUIRED UPSTREAM OF ON-GRADIENT INLETS.
5. ADDITIONAL ROCK SOCKS MAY BE REQUIRED AT GEC INSPECTOR'S DISCRETION.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE HEIGHT REACHES ½ OF THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE INLET BARRIER.
3. ROCK SOCKS MUST REMAIN UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBANCE AREA IS STABILIZED.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA BEHIND INLET AFTER ROCK SOCKS ARE REMOVED WHEN REMOVAL IS APPROPRIATE.

IP-1

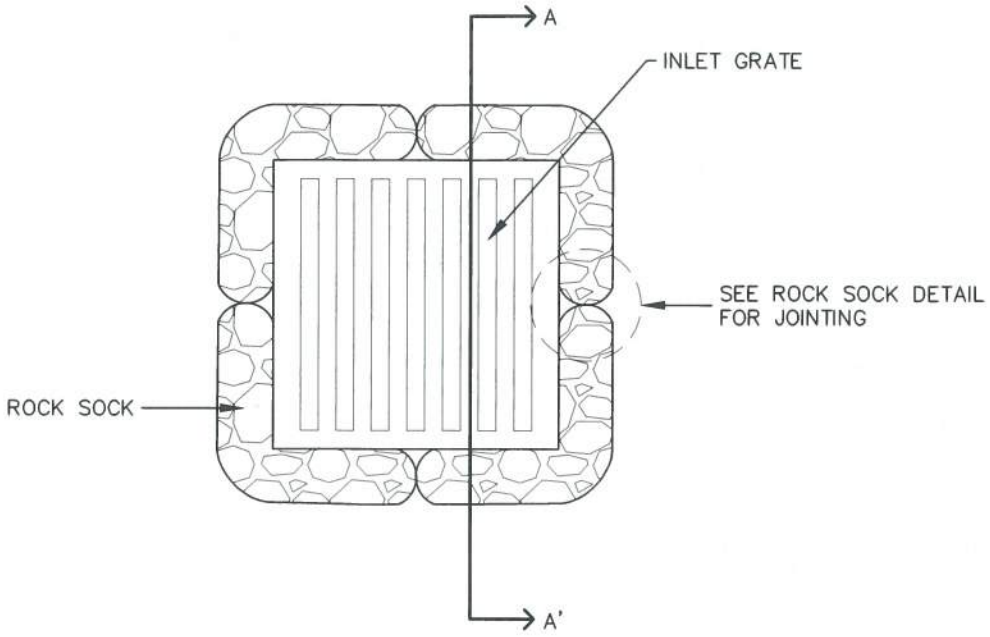
STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

ON-GRADE INLET PROTECTION

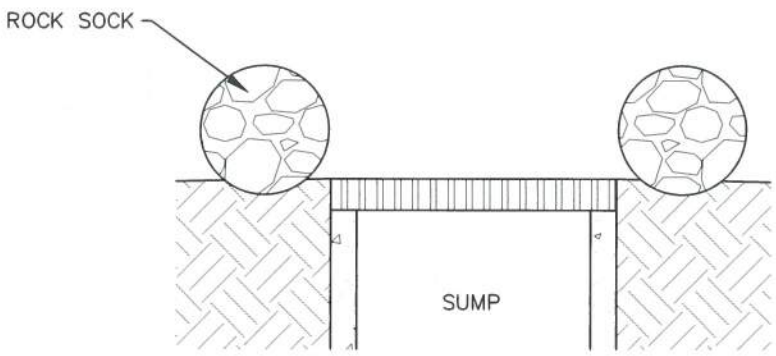
APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-IP-1



ROCK SOCK SUMP INLET PROTECTION PLAN



SECTION A-A'

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF ROCK SOCKS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL
3. CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE WRAPPED AROUND INLET AS TIGHTLY AS POSSIBLE.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE HEIGHT REACHES ½ OF THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE INLET BARRIER.
3. ROCK SOCKS MUST REMAIN UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBANCE AREA IS STABILIZED.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AROUND INLET AFTER ROCK SOCKS ARE REMOVED WHEN REMOVAL IS APPROPRIATE.

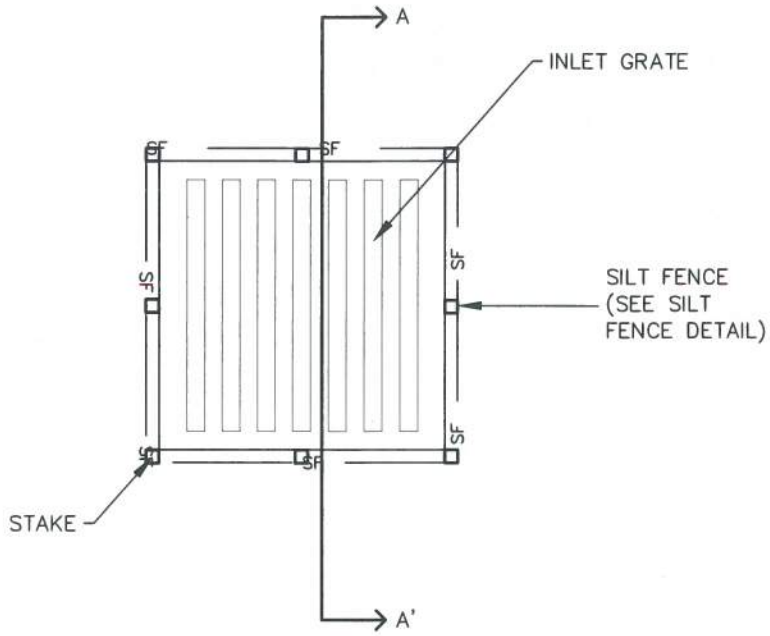
IP-2

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

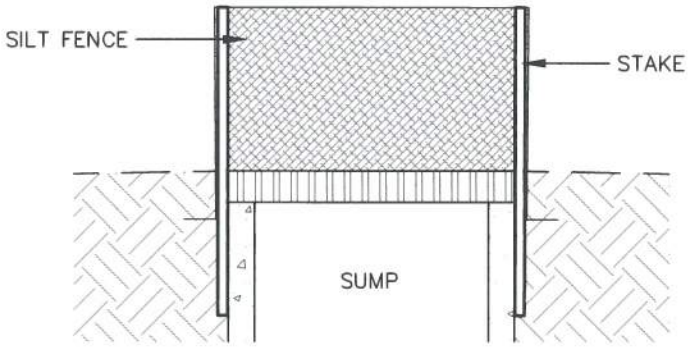
SUMP INLET PROTECTION

APPROVED: SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-IP-2



SILT FENCE SUMP INLET PROTECTION PLAN



SECTION A-A'

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE SILT FENCE DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. POSTS SHALL BE PLACED AT EACH CORNER OF THE INLET AND AROUND THE EDGES AT A MAXIMUM SPACING OF THREE FEET.
3. SILT FENCE FABRIC SHOULD HAVE A FLOW RATE IN EXCESS OF 30 GALLONS PER MINUTE PER SQUARE YARD SO AS TO ALLOW SOME WATER FLOW AND NOT DAM THE WATER. STANDARD, LOW-FLOW SILT FENCE FABRIC WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE HEIGHT REACHES ½ OF THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE INLET BARRIER.
3. SILT FENCE MUST REMAIN UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBANCE AREA IS STABILIZED.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AROUND INLET AFTER SILT FENCE IS REMOVED WHEN REMOVAL IS APPROPRIATE.

IP-3

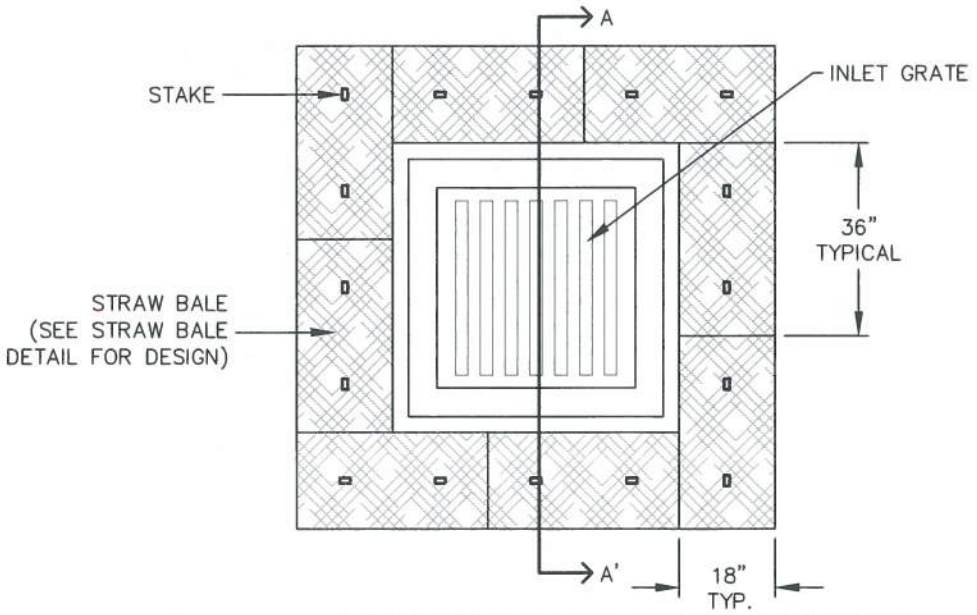
STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

SUMP INLET PROTECTION

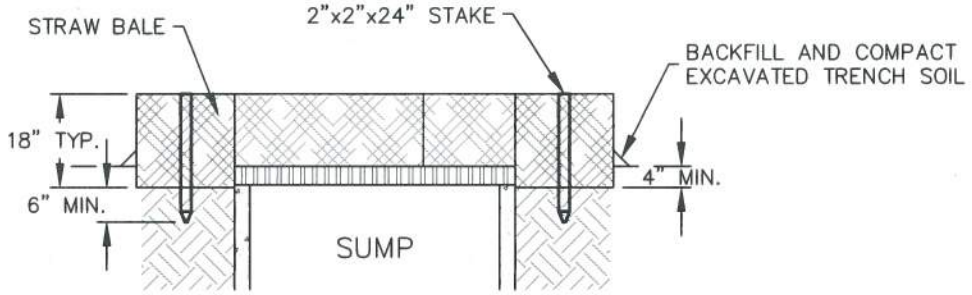
APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-IP-3



STRAW BALE SUMP INLET PROTECTION PLAN



SECTION A-A'

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. BALES SHALL BE PLACED IN A SINGLE ROW AROUND THE INLET WITH THE ENDS OF THE BALES TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER.
2. STRAW BALES SHALL CONSIST OF CERTIFIED WEED FREE STRAW OR HAY. LOCAL JURISDICTIONS MAY REQUIRE PROOF THAT BALES ARE WEED FREE.
3. STRAW BALES SHALL CONSIST OF APPROXIMATELY 5 CUBIC FEET OF STRAW OR HAY AND WEIGH NOT LESS THAN 35 POUNDS.
4. STRAW BALE DIMENSIONS SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 36"x18"x18".
5. A UNIFORM ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED TO A DEPTH OF 4". STRAW BALES SHALL BE PACED SO THAT THE BINDING TWINE IS ENCOMPASSING THE VERTICAL SIDES OF THE BALE(S).
6. TWO (2) WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE USED TO HOLD EACH BALE IN PLACE. WOODEN STAKED SHALL BE 2"x2"x24 (MIN.)". WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE DRIVEN A MINIMUM OF 6" INTO THE GROUND.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE HEIGHT REACHES ½ OF THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE INLET BARRIER.
3. STRAW BALES MUST REMAIN UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBANCE AREA IS STABILIZED.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AROUND INLET AFTER STRAW BALES ARE REMOVED WHEN REMOVAL IS APPROPRIATE.
5. STRAW BALES SHALL BE REPLACED IF THEY BECOME HEAVILY SOILED, ROTTEN OR DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR.

IP-4

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

SUMP INLET PROTECTION

APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-IP-4

PORTABLE TOILET

PT

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- The portable toilet detail provides requirements for portable toilet use on construction sites.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to minimize the risk of pollutant migration to State Waters.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

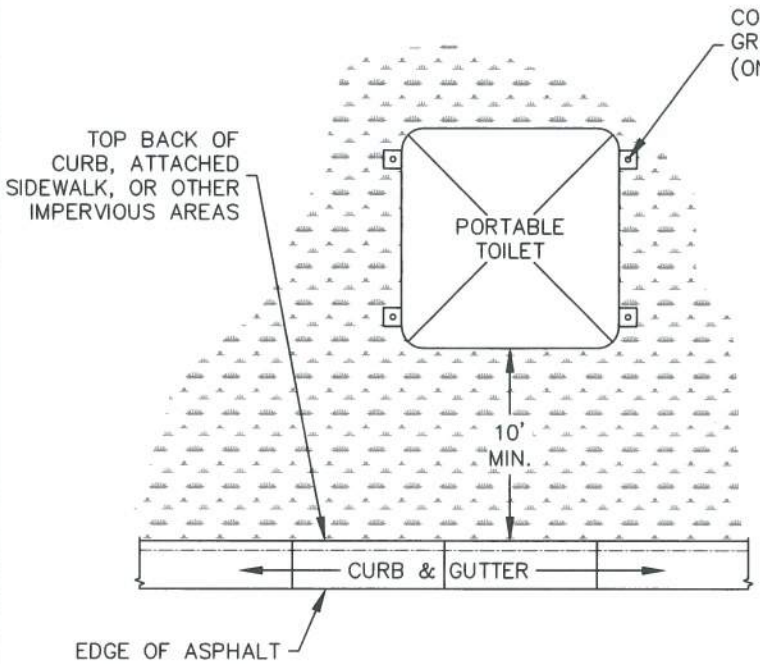
- Place portable toilet a minimum of 10 feet from the back of curb or on a trailer for road projects or sites that are mostly paved.
- Anchor portable toilet to the ground, at a minimum of two opposing corners (on a diagonal) using U-shaped rebar stakes.

4.0 TIMING

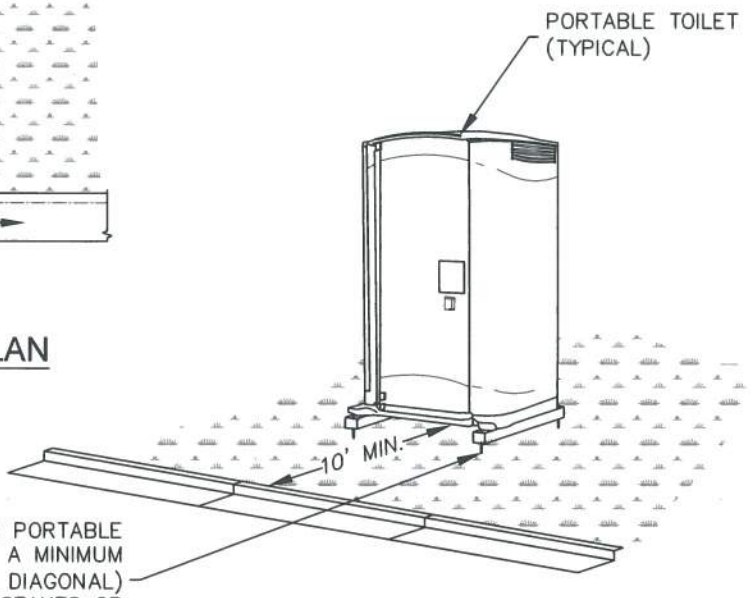
- Install as needed.
- Remove prior to the end of construction. Permanently stabilize any disturbed areas associated with the installation, maintenance, and/or removal of the toilets.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

- Portable toilets shall be serviced at the necessary intervals to eliminate the possibility of overflow.



PORTABLE TOILET PLAN



ISOMETRIC

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. PORTABLE TOILETS SHALL BE PLACED A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET BEHIND ALL CURBS, SIDEWALKS, AND OTHER IMPERVIOUS AREAS; 50 FEET FROM STORM INLETS, AND 100 FEET FROM WATERWAYS.
2. PORTABLE TOILETS IN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY ARE REQUIRED TO BE PLACED ON MOBILE TRAILERS AND MUST BE ANCHORED OR WEIGHTED DOWN. PORTABLE TOILETS MAY BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NOTE #1 IN STAGING AREAS/YARDS.
3. PORTABLE TOILETS SHALL BE SECURELY ANCHORED TO THE GROUND USING U-SHAPED REBAR STAKES, OR OTHER EFFECTIVE ANCHORING.
4. ANCHORING SHALL BE POSITIONED ON AT LEAST TWO OPPOSING (DIAGONAL) CORNERS.
5. TOILET CONTAINMENT PANS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF A TRAILER AT THE GEC INSPECTOR'S DISCRETION. TOILET CONTAINMENT PANS MUST BE ANCHORED IN PLACE AND MUST NOT BE USED WITHIN THE CITY R.O.W.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. PORTABLE TOILETS SHALL BE SERVICED AT THE NECESSARY INTERVALS TO ELIMINATE THE POSSIBILITY OF OVERFLOW.
3. WHEN THE PORTABLE TOILETS ARE REMOVED, ANY DISTURBED AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND/OR REMOVAL OF THE TOILETS MUST BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.

PT

PORTABLE TOILET

APPROVED:
SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
2/19/19	8/19/2020	900-PTM

ROCK SOCK

RS

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- A rock sock consists of gravel that has been wrapped by wire mesh or a geotextile to form an elongated cylindrical filter.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to slow down the velocity of runoff to filter runoff and to promote sedimentation.
- Rock socks are typically used as either perimeter control or as a part of inlet protection.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

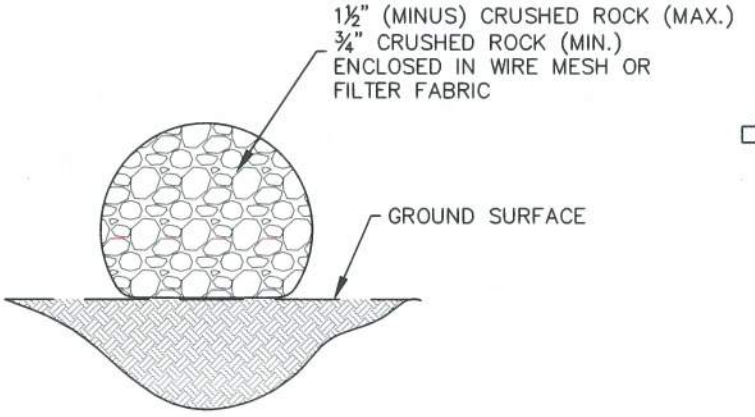
- Rock socks do not require trenching or staking, and are able to be placed on hard surfaces where trenching or staking would be impossible.
- The maximum tributary drainage area per 100 liner feet of rock socks is 1/4 acre.
- When placed in a gutter adjacent to a curb, rock socks should protrude no more than two feet from the curb in order for traffic to pass safely.
- Proprietary rock socks can be used in place of wire mesh rock socks.

4.0 TIMING

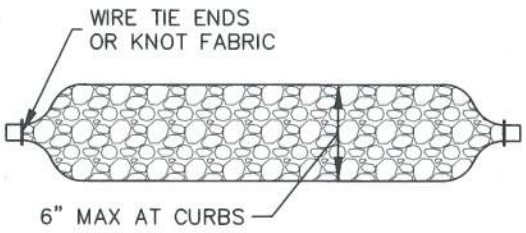
- Install prior to land disturbing activities, or immediately after inlet installation.
- Remove and properly dispose of inlet protection after the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

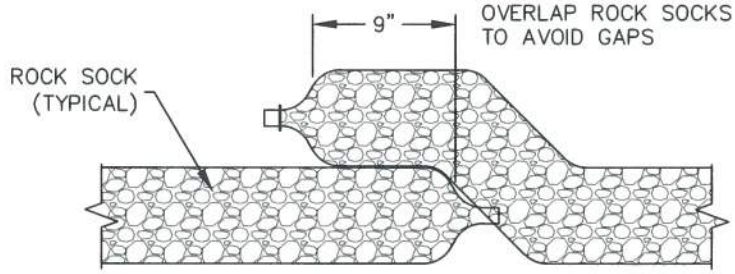
- Remove and properly dispose of sediment when it has accumulated to 1/2 of the height of the rock sock.
- Inspect for and replace damaged or displaced rock socks.



ROCK SOCK SECTION



ROCK SOCK PLAN



ROCK SOCK OVERLAP

GRADATION TABLE	
	MASS PERCENT PASSING SQUARE MESH SIEVES
	No. 4
2"	100
1½"	90–100
1"	20–55
¾"	0–15
⅜"	0–5
MATCHES SPECIFICATIONS FOR No. 4 COARSE AGGREGATE FOR CONCRETE PER AASHTO M–43. ALL ROCK SHALL BE FRACTURED FACE, ALL SIDES	

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. CRUSHED ROCK SHALL BE BETWEEN MAX. 1½" (MINUS) IN SIZE WITH A FRACTURED FACE (ALL SIDES) AND SHALL COMPLY WITH GRADATION SHOWN ON THIS SHEET AND MIN. ¾" CRUSHED ROCK.
2. WIRE MESH SHALL HAVE OPENINGS SMALLER THAN THE SMALLEST SIZE ROCK.
3. 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.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ROCK SOCKS SHALL BE REPLACED IF THEY BECOME HEAVILY SOILED OR DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR.
3. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE DEPTH REACHES ½ OF THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
4. ROCK SOCKS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED.
5. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AFTER ROCK SOCKS HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

RS

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

ROCK SOCK

APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900–RS

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

SCL

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- A sediment control log is a temporary sediment barrier consisting of a linear roll of natural materials such as straw, compost, excelsior or coconut fiber.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to intercept sheet flow prior to leaving a construction site.
- May be used around the perimeter of a construction site.
- Placed on long slopes to slow down flows.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

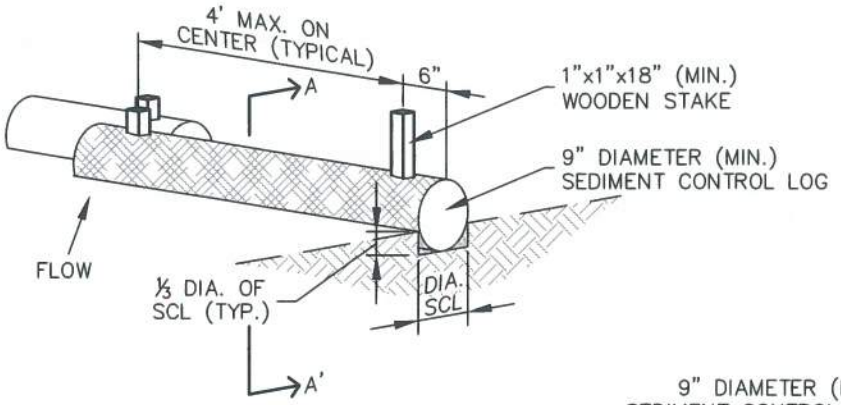
- Install sediment control logs to intercept sheet flow runoff from disturbed areas.
- Install sediment control logs along the contour of slopes or in a manner to avoid creating concentrated flow.
- Place sediment control logs against sidewalk or back of curb when adjacent to these features.
- The maximum tributary drainage area per 100 liner feet of sediment control logs is 1/4 acre.
- Sediment control logs shall consist of straw, compost, excelsior or coconut fiber, and shall be free from any noxious weed seeds or defects.

4.0 TIMING

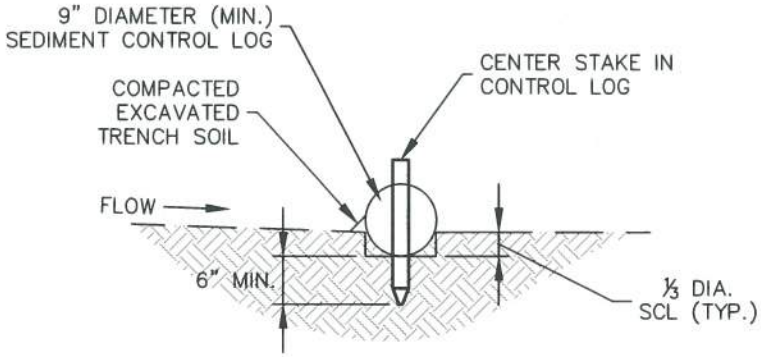
- Install prior to land disturbing activities.
- Remove sediment control logs after the upstream area has been permanently stabilized.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

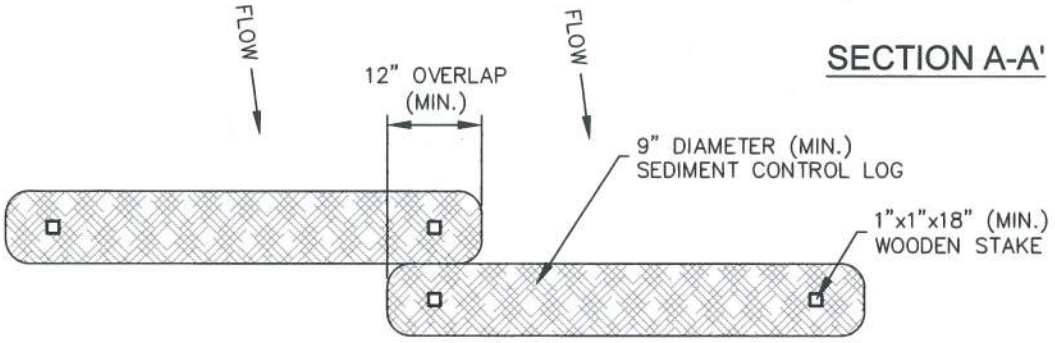
- Remove and properly dispose of sediment when it has accumulated to 1/2 of the height of the exposed sediment control log.
- Inspect for and repair or replace damaged sediment control logs.



SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG



SECTION A-A'



SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG JOINTS

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MUST BE EMBEDDED TO ⅓ OF THE HEIGHT OF THE LOG
2. LARGER DIAMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS NEED TO BE EMBEDDED DEEPER.
3. PLACE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG AGAINST SIDEWALK OR BACK OF CURB WHEN ADJACENT TO THESE FEATURES.
4. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS SHALL CONSIST OF STRAW, COMPOST, EXCELSIOR OR COCONUT FIBER, AND SHALL BR FREE FROM ANY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS OF DEFECTS INCLUDING RIPS, HOLES AND OBVIOUS WEAR.
5. IF USING AS SLOPE PROTECTION, INSTALL SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS ALONG THE CONTOUR.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE HEIGHT REACHES ½ OF THE HEIGHT OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG.
3. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AFTER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

SCL

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS

APPROVED: SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-SCL

SILT FENCE

SF

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- Silt fence is a temporary sediment barrier consisting of woven geotextile fabric attached to supporting posts and trenched into the soil.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to intercept sheet flow prior to leaving a construction site.
- May be used around the perimeter of a construction site.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

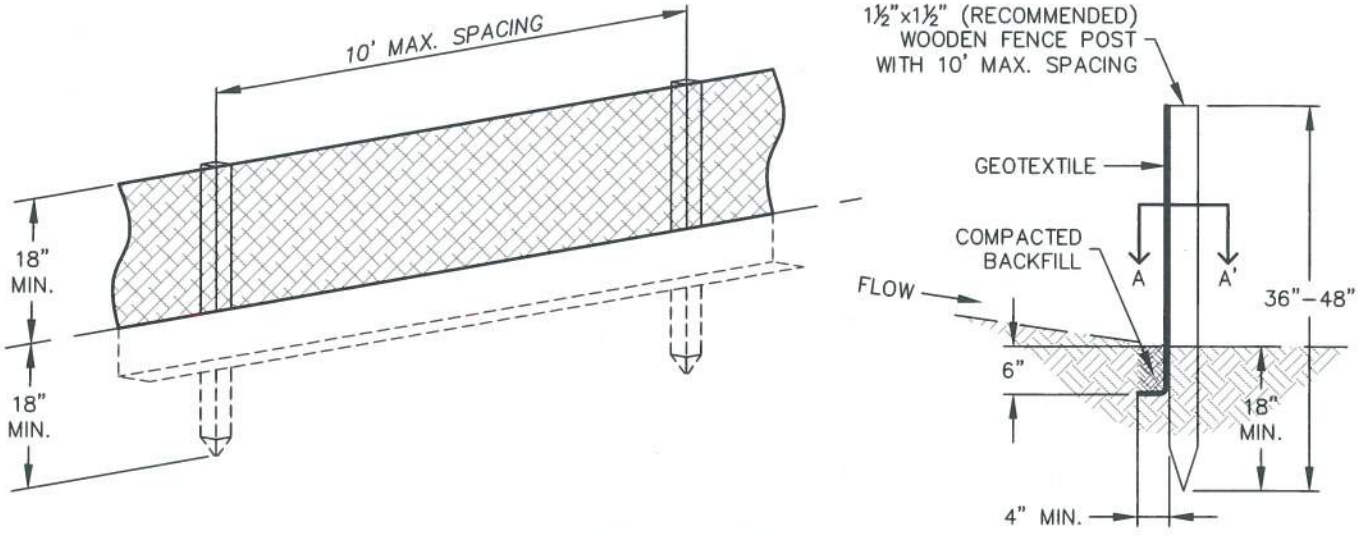
- Install silt fence to intercept sheet flow runoff from disturbed areas.
- Silt fence is not designed to be used as a filter fabric.
- Do not install silt fence across streams, channels, swales, ditches, or other drainageways.
- Install silt fence along the contour of slopes or in a manner to avoid creating concentrated flow (i.e. "J-hook" installation).
- The maximum tributary drainage area per 100 liner feet of silt fence is 1/4 acre.
- Properly installed silt fence should not be easily pulled out by hand and there should be no gaps between the ground and fabric.

4.0 TIMING

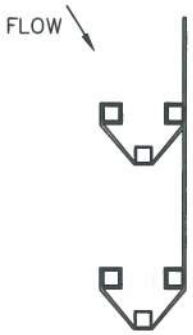
- Install prior to land disturbing activities.
- Remove silt fence after the upstream area has been permanently stabilized.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

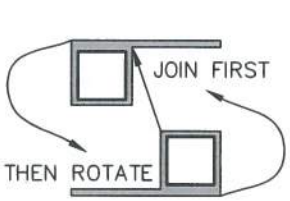
- Remove and properly dispose of sediment when it has accumulated to 1/2 of the height of the exposed silt fence.
- Inspect for and repair or replace damaged silt fence.

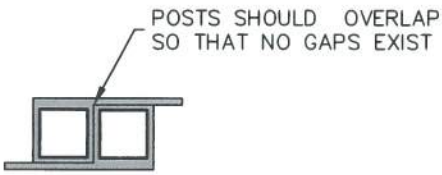


SILT FENCE



J-HOOK INSTALLATION





SECTION A-A'

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SILT FENCE MUST BE PLACED ON A FLAT SURFACE 2'–5' AWAY FROM TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW FOR PONDING AND DEPOSITION.
2. COMPACT THE TRENCH USING A JUMPING JACK OR WHEEL ROLLING TO THE POINT THAT THE FENCE RESISTS BEING PULLED OUT OF THE GROUND BY HAND.
3. SILT FENCE SHALL BE TAUT WITH NO SAGS AFTER IT HAS BEEN ANCHORED.
4. FABRIC SHALL BE ATTACHED TO POSTS WITH 1" HEAVY DUTY STAPLES OR 1" NAILS. THESE SHOULD BE PLACED VERTICALLY DOWN THE POST, 3" APART.
5. THE PREFERRED INSTALLATION METHOD USES A TRENCHER OR SILT FENCE INSTALLATION DEVICE.
6. INSTALL SILT FENCE ALONG THE CONTOUR OF THE SLOPES OR IN A MANNER TO AVOID CREATING CONCENTRATED FLOW (SUCH AS A "J–HOOK" INSTALLATION).

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE HEIGHT REACHES ½ OF THE DESIGN HEIGHT OF THE SILT FENCE.
3. SILT FENCE MUST REMAIN UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBANCE AREA IS STABILIZED.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AFTER SILT FENCE IS REMOVED.

SF

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

SILT FENCE

APPROVED:
SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900–SF

SEEDING AND MULCHING

SM

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- The preparation of soil, application of much, and application of seed to disturbed areas.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to control runoff and erosion on disturbed areas by establishing vegetative cover.
- Reduces erosion and sediment loss.
- Provides permanent stabilization in disturbed areas.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

- All soil testing, soil amendment and fertilizer documentation, and seed load and bag tickets must be added to the CSWMP.
- Properly prepare soil prior to seeding and mulching.
- Apply seed mixes as specified in the City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Construction Manual. Alternative seed mixes are acceptable if included in an approved Landscaping Plan.
- Mulch seeded areas using hay or straw mulch, hydraulic mulching, or install erosion control blanket.

4.0 TIMING

- Seed and mulch disturbed areas after final grading.
- Seeding and mulching may also be used as a temporary erosion control measure during construction.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

- Repair and reseed bare areas as necessary.
- Restrict vehicle access to seeded areas.

SEEDING & MULCHING

ALL SOIL TESTING, SOILS AMENDMENT AND FERTILIZER DOCUMENTATION, AND SEED LOAD AND BAG TICKETS MUST BE ADDED TO THE CSWMP.

SOIL PREPARATION

1. IN AREAS TO BE SEEDED, THE UPPER 6 INCHES OF THE SOIL MUST NOT BE HEAVILY COMPACTED, AND SHOULD BE IN FRIABLE CONDITION. LESS THAN 85% STANDARD PROCTOR DENSITY IS ACCEPTABLE. AREAS OF COMPACTION OR GENERAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY MUST BE SCARIFIED TO A DEPTH OF 6 TO 12 INCHES PRIOR TO SPREADING TOPSOIL TO BREAK UP COMPACTED LAYERS AND PROVIDE A BLENDING ZONE BETWEEN DIFFERENT SOIL LAYERS.
2. AREAS TO BE PLANTED SHALL HAVE AT LEAST 4 INCHES OF TOPSOIL SUITABLE TO SUPPORT PLANT GROWTH.
3. THE CITY RECOMMENDS THAT EXISTING AND/OR IMPORTED TOPSOIL BE TESTED TO IDENTIFY SOIL DEFICIENCIES AND ANY SOIL AMENDMENTS NECESSARY TO ADDRESS THESE DEFICIENCIES. SOIL AMENDMENTS AND/OR FERTILIZERS SHOULD BE ADDED TO CORRECT TOPSOIL DEFICIENCIES BASED ON SOIL TESTING RESULTS.
4. TOPSOIL SHALL BE PROTECTED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD TO RETAIN ITS STRUCTURE AVOID COMPACTION, AND TO PREVENT EROSION AND CONTAMINATION. STRIPPED TOPSOIL MUST BE STORED IN AN AREA AWAY FROM MACHINERY AND CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS, AND CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO PROTECT THE TOPSOIL AS A VALUABLE COMMODITY. TOPSOIL MUST NOT BE STRIPPED DURING UNDESIRABLE WORKING CONDITIONS (E.G. DURING WET WEATHER OR WHEN SOILS ARE SATURATED). TOPSOIL SHALL NOT BE STORED IN SWALES OR IN AREAS WITH POOR DRAINAGE.

SEEDING

1. ALLOWABLE SEED MIXES ARE INCLUDED IN THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION MANUAL. ALTERNATIVE SEED MIXES ARE ACCEPTABLE IF INCLUDED IN AN APPROVED LANDSCAPING PLAN.
2. SEED SHOULD BE DRILL-SEEDED WHENEVER POSSIBLE
   - SEED DEPTH MUST BE ⅓ TO ½ INCHES WHEN DRILL-SEEDING IS USED
3. BROADCAST SEEDING OR HYDRO-SEEDING WITH TACKIFIER MAY BE SUBSTITUTED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1 OR ON OTHER AREAS NOT PRACTICAL TO DRILL SEED.
   - SEEDING RATES MUST BE DOUBLED FOR BROADCAST SEEDING OR INCREASED BY 50% IF USING A BRILLION DRILL OR HYDRO-SEEDING
   - BROADCAST SEEDING MUST BE LIGHTLY HAND-RAKED INTO THE SOIL

MULCHING

1. MULCHING SHOULD BE COMPLETED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AFTER SEEDING, HOWEVER PLANTED AREAS MUST BE MULCHED NO LATER THAN 14 DAYS AFTER PLANTING.
2. MULCHING REQUIREMENTS INCLUDE:
   - HAY OR STRAW MULCH
     - ONLY CERTIFIED WEED-FREE AND CERTIFIED SEED-FREE MULCH MAY BE USED. MULCH MUST BE APPLIED AT 2 TONS/ACRE AND ADEQUATELY SECURED BY CRIMPING AND/OR TACKIFIER.
     - CRIMPING MUST NOT BE USED ON SLOPES GREATER THAN 3:1 AND MULCH FIBERS MUST BE TUCKED INTO THE SOIL TO A DEPTH OF 3 TO 4 INCHES.
     - TACKIFIER MUST BE USED IN PLACE OF CRIMPING ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
   - HYDRAULIC MULCHING
     - HYDRAULIC MULCHING IS AN OPTION ON STEEP SLOPES OR WHERE ACCESS IS LIMITED.
     - IF HYDRO-SEEDING IS USED, MULCHING MUST BE APPLIED AS A SEPARATE, SECOND OPERATION.
     - WOOD CELLULOSE FIBERS MIXED WITH WATER MUST BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 2,000 TO 2,500 POUNDS/ACRE, AND TACKIFIER MUST BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 100 POUNDS/ACRE.
   - EROSION CONTROL BLANKET
     - EROSION CONTROL BLANKET MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF TRADITIONAL MULCHING METHODS.

SM

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

SEEDING & MULCHING

APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-SM

STOCKPILE PROTECTION

SP

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- Perimeter control placed around stockpiles of soil and other erodible materials.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to avoid the migration of sediment and other materials from stockpiles.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

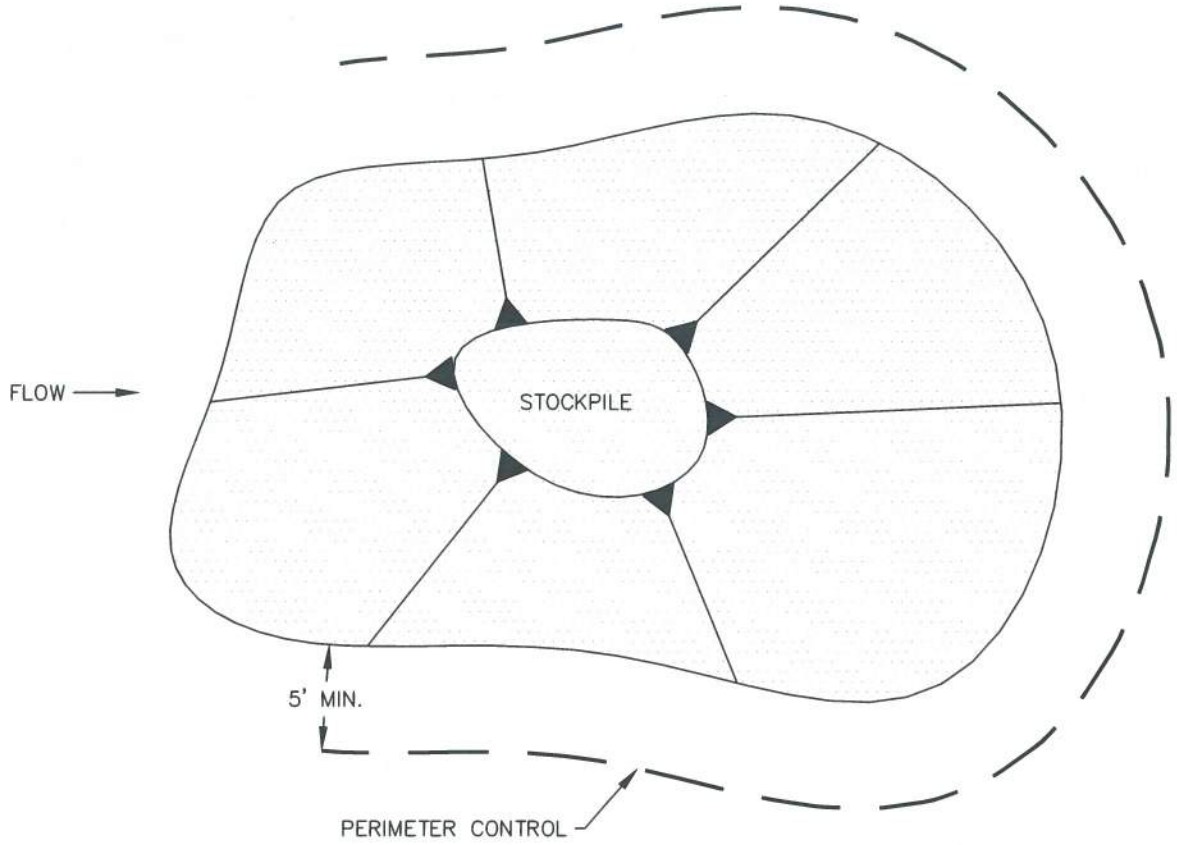
- Install perimeter control around stockpile on downgradient side.
- Stockpile perimeter controls may not be required for stockpiles on the interior portion of a construction site where other downgradient controls including perimeter control are in place.

4.0 TIMING

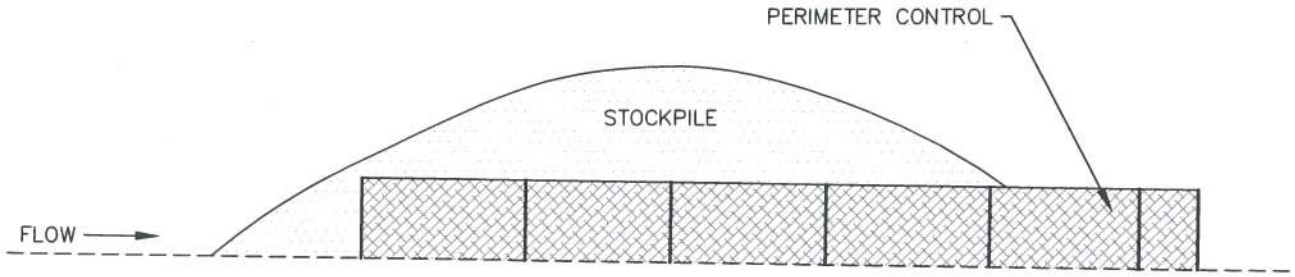
- Install immediately after stockpile has formed or limits are known, whichever occurs first.
- Remove stockpile protection after the stockpile has been removed.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

- Remove and properly dispose of sediment according to the perimeter control detail.
- If perimeter controls must be moved to access stockpile, replace perimeter controls by the end of the work day.
- Inspect for and repair and/or replace perimeter controls as needed to maintain functionality.



STOCKPILE PROTECTION PLAN



STOCKPILE PROTECTION ELEVATION

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROL AROUND STOCKPILE ON DOWNGRADIENT SIDE. PERIMETER CONTROL MUST BE SUITABLE TO SITE CONDITIONS AND INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE RELEVANT DETAIL.
2. FOR 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.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. IF PERIMETER CONTROLS MUST BE MOVED TO ACCESS STOCKPILE, REPLACE PERIMETER CONTROLS BY THE END OF THE WORK DAY.
3. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED ACCORDING TO PERIMETER CONTROL DETAIL.

SP

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

STOCKPILE PROTECTION

APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-SP

SURFACE ROUGHENING

SR

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- Surface roughening is a practice where the soil surface is roughened by the creation of grooves and depressions that run parallel to the contour of the land.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to create variations in the soil surface that slow down the velocity of runoff, increase infiltration, reduce erosion, and trap soil.
- May be used to help establish vegetative cover by reducing runoff velocity and giving seed an opportunity to take hold.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

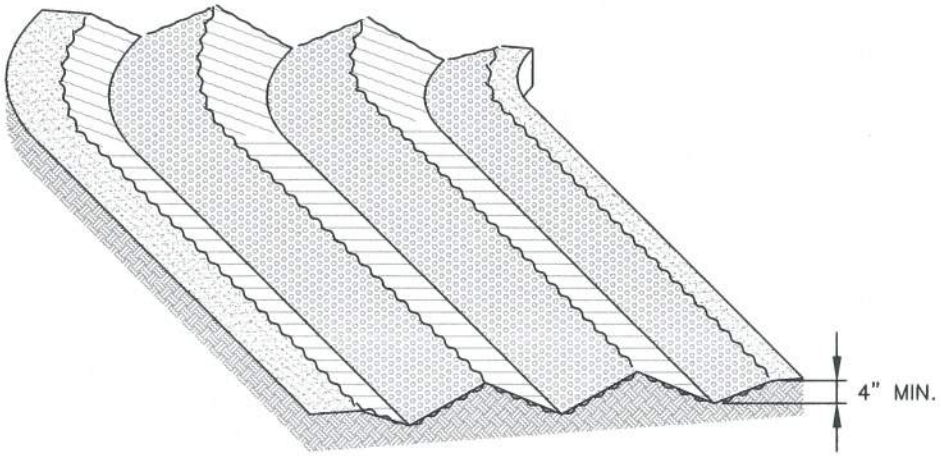
- Roughen soil in areas flatter than 3:1.
- Surface roughening may be completed by furrowing, scarifying, ripping, or disking soil.
- Grooves must be installed along contours to avoid concentrating flow.
- Do not use in areas with extremely sandy or rocky soils.

4.0 TIMING

- Install after overlot grading activities when area is in an interim condition or at final grade.
- Remove prior to permanent stabilization during soil preparation.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

- Inspect roughened areas for signs of erosion. Repeat surface roughening as needed.
- Do not allow vehicles to drive over surface roughened areas.



SURFACE ROUGHENING

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SURFACE ROUGHENING MAY BE USED IN AREAS FLATTER THAN 3:1. INSTALL FURROWS ALONG CONTOUR TO INTERCEPT SHEET FLOW.
2. SURFACE ROUGHENING MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED BY FURROWING, SCARIFYING, RIPPING OR DISKING THE SOIL.
3. FURROWS MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 4" IN DEPTH.
4. SURFACE ROUGHENING SHALL NOT BE USED ON EXTREMELY SANDY OR ROCKY SOILS.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT SHALL NOT BE DRIVEN OVER AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN SURFACE ROUGHENED.

SR

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

SURFACE ROUGHENING

APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-SR

SLOPE TRACKING

ST

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- Slope tracking is a practice where construction equipment is used to create grooves and depressions that run parallel to the contour of the land on slopes.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to create variations in the soil surface that slow down the velocity of runoff, increase infiltration, reduce erosion, and trap soil.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

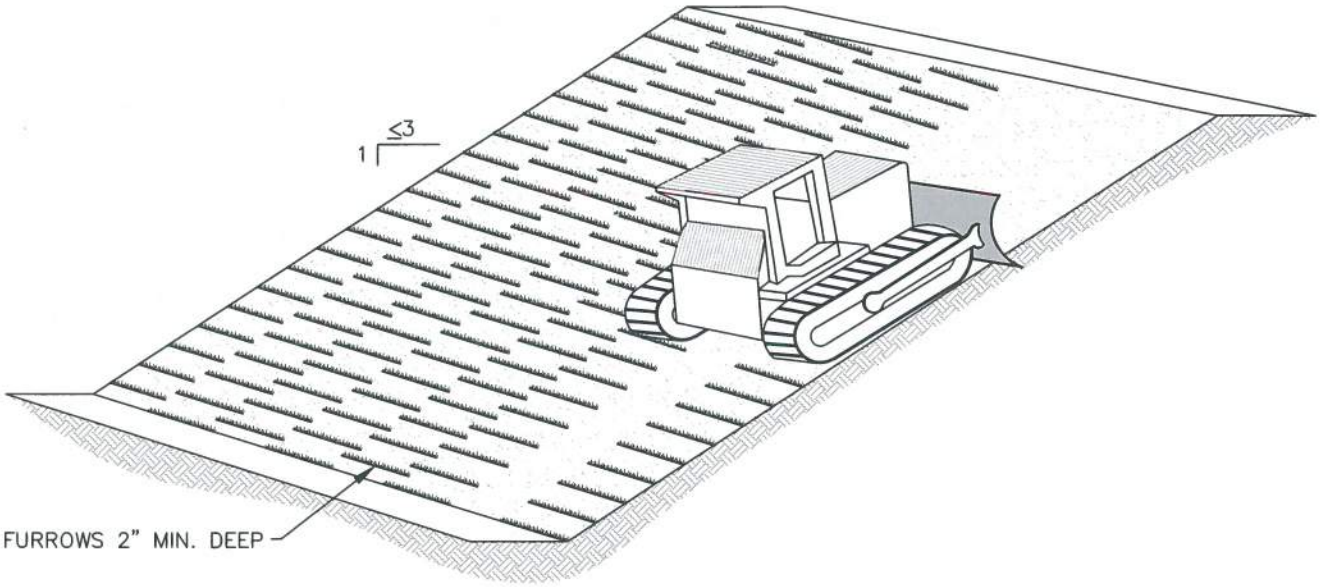
- Use slope tracking on slopes 3:1 or steeper.
- Grooves must be installed along contours to avoid concentrating flow.
- Do not use in areas with extremely sandy or rocky soils.

4.0 TIMING

- Install after land disturbing activities when area is in an interim condition or at final grade.
- Remove prior to permanent stabilization during soil preparation.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

- Inspect areas with tracking for signs of erosion. Repeat slope tracking as needed.
- Do not allow vehicles to drive over tracked areas.



SLOPE TRACKING

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SLOPE TRACKING MAY BE USED ON SLOPES 3:1 OR STEEPER.
2. TRACKING GROOVES SHALL BE PERPENDICULAR TO THE SLOPE.
3. SLOPE TRACKING SHALL NOT BE USED ON EXTREMELY SANDY OR ROCKY SOILS.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT SHALL NOT BE DRIVEN OVER AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN SLOPE TRACKED.

ST

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

SLOPE TRACKING

APPROVED: SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-ST

TEMPORARY COMPACTED BERM

TCB

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- A temporary compacted berm is a compacted ridge that slows and diverts stormwater from disturbed areas.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to intercept sheet flow prior to leaving a construction site.
- May be used around the perimeter of a construction site.
- Placed on long slopes to slow down flows.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

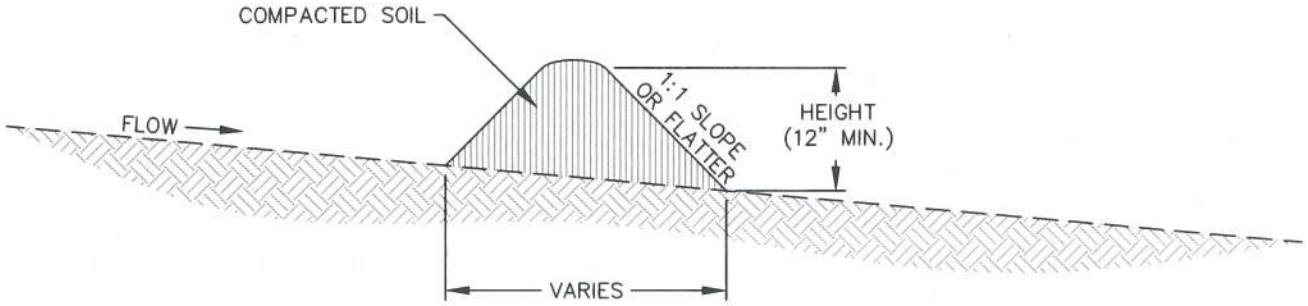
- Compacted berms must be a minimum height of one foot.
- Adequately compact berms. Not all soils are suitable for compacted berms. Soils may need to be adequately watered down to facilitate compaction.
- Install compacted berms along the contour of slopes or in a manner to avoid creating concentrated flow.
- The maximum tributary drainage area per 100 liner feet of an installed compacted berm is 1/4 acre.

4.0 TIMING

- Install prior to land disturbing activities.
- Remove compacted berms after the upstream area has been permanently stabilized. Permanently stabilize area after compacted berms have been removed.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

- Remove and properly dispose of sediment when it has accumulated to 1/2 of the height of the compacted berm.
- Inspect for and repair damaged compacted berms.
- Do not allow vehicles to drive over berms.



TEMPORARY COMPACTED BERM

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. COMPACTED BERM MUST BE A MINIMUM HEIGHT OF ONE FOOT. BASE WIDTH IS DETERMINED BY HEIGHT.
2. COMPACTED BERMS MUST BE ADEQUATELY COMPACTED. NOT ALL SOILS ARE SUITABLE FOR COMPACTED BERMS.
3. INSTALL COMPACTED BERMS ALONG CONTOUR; DO NOT INSTALL PERPENDICULAR TO SLOPE.
4. THE MAXIMUM TRIBUTARY DRAINAGE AREA PER 100 LINEAR FEET OF COMPACTED BERMS SHALL BE ¼ ACRE.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE HEIGHT REACHES ½ OF THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE BERM.

TCB

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

TEMPORARY COMPACTED BERM

APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-TCB

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN

TSB

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- Temporary sediment basins are small impoundments of water with a small outlet structure built on a construction site.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to capture and slowly release runoff prior to discharge from a construction site to allow sediment to settle out.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

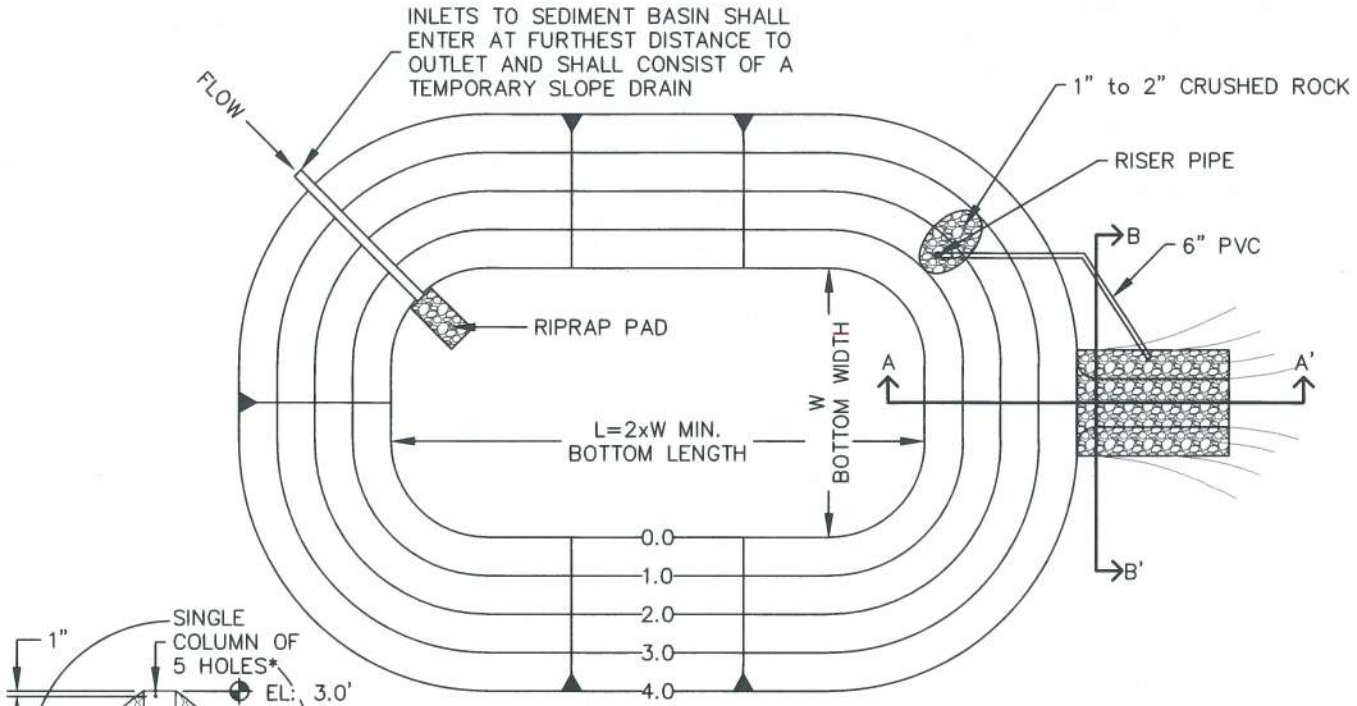
- Temporary sediment basins for drainage areas larger than 15 acres must be individually designed by engineer.
- Erosion and other sediment controls should be implemented upstream of temporary sediment basins.

4.0 TIMING

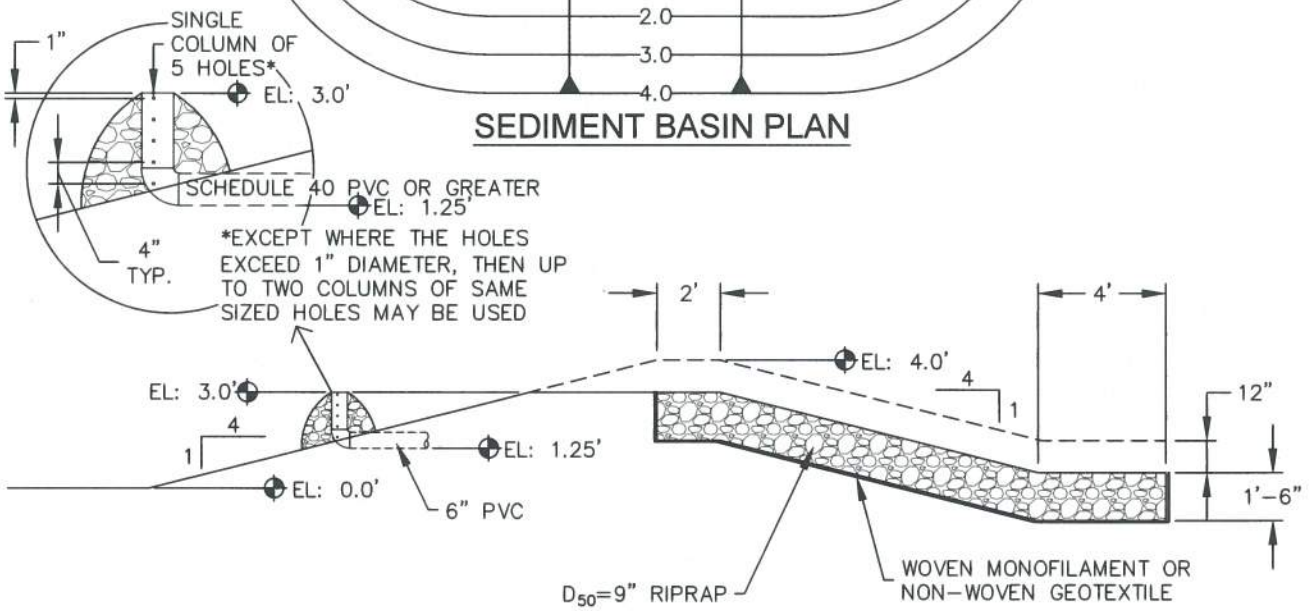
- Install prior to upstream land disturbance.
- Remove temporary sediment basin after upstream area has been stabilized. Permanently stabilize area after basin has been removed.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

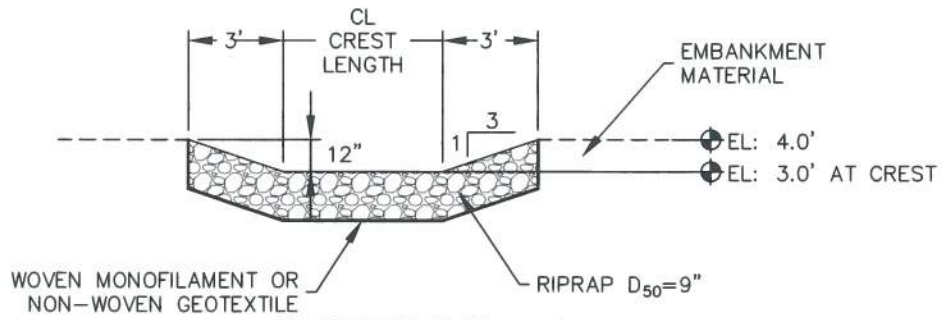
- Remove sediment from basin as needed to maintain the effectiveness of the temporary sediment basin. This is typically when sediment depth reaches one foot.
- Inspect sediment basin embankments for stability and seepage.
- Inspect the inlet and outlet of the basin, repair damage, and remove debris.



SEDIMENT BASIN PLAN



SECTION A-A'



SECTION B-B'

TSB

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN

APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-TSB-1

TABLE SB–1, SIZING INFORMATION FOR STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN

UPSTREAM DRAINAGE AREA (ROUNDED TO NEAREST ACRE), (AC)	BASIN BOTTOM WIDTH (W), (FT)	SPILLWAY CREST LENGTH (CL), (FT)	HOLE DIAMETER (HD), (IN)
1	12½"	2	9/32
2	21	3	13/16
3	28	5	½
4	33½	6	9/16
5	38½	8	21/32
6	43	9	21/32
7	47¼	11	25/32
8	51	12	27/32
9	55	13	⅞
10	58¼	15	15/16
11	61	16	31/32
12	64	18	1
13	67½	19	1 1/16
14	70½	21	1⅛
15	73¼	22	1 3/16

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM DIMENSION MAY BE MODIFIED AS LONG AS BOTTOM AREA IS NOT REDUCED.
2. 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
3. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95 PERCENT OF MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D–698.
4. PIPE SCHEDULE 40 OR GREATER SHALL BE USED.
5. 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. DESIGN CALCULATIONS MUST BE APPROVED PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED IN BASIN SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN SEDIMENT DEPTH REACHES ONE FOOT (I.E. TWO FEET BELOW SPILLWAY CREST).
3. SEDIMENT BASINS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AFTER SEDIMENT BASIN REMOVAL.

TSB

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN

APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900–TSB–2

TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN

TSD

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- A temporary slope drain is a flexible conduit for stormwater that extends down the length of a disturbed slope to divert stormwater and serve as a temporary outlet.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to convey runoff during construction without causing erosion on or at the bottom of a slope.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

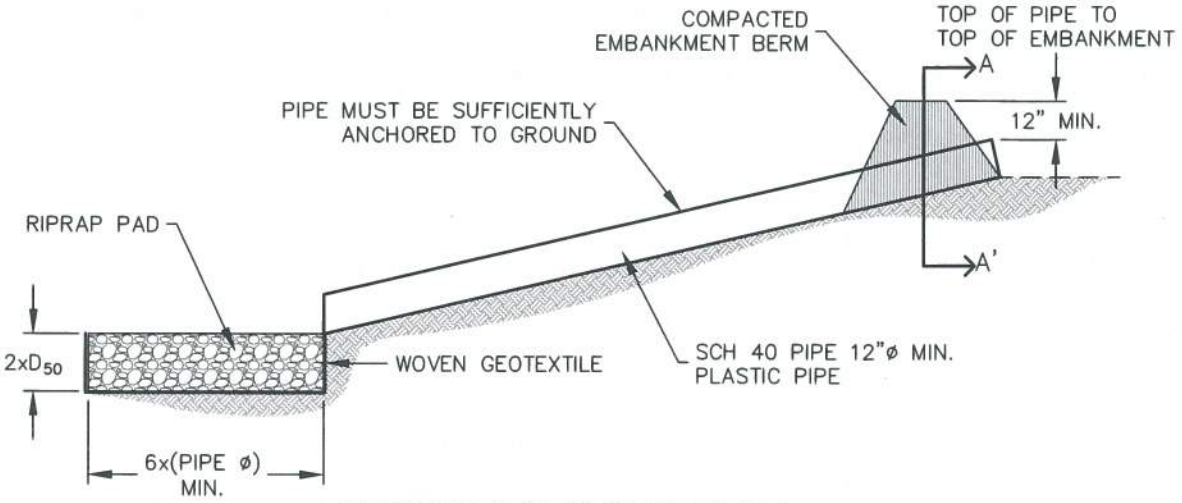
- Direct runoff into flexible pipe using a temporary compacted embankment berm.
- Anchor pipe to slope.
- Install riprap pad at pipe outlet.

4.0 TIMING

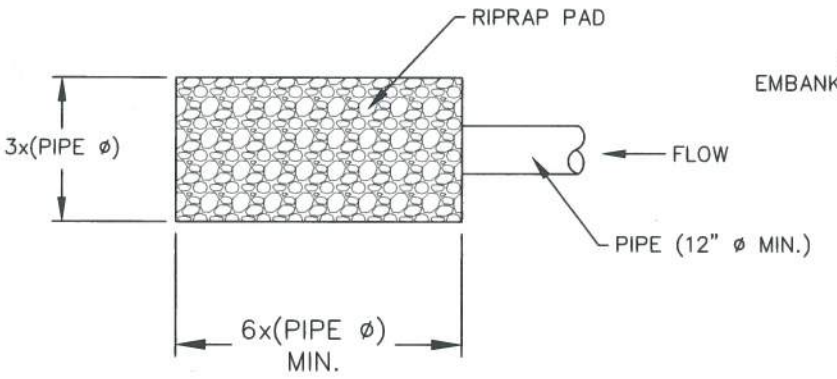
- Install prior to upstream land disturbing activities.
- Remove temporary slope drain prior to the end of construction after the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

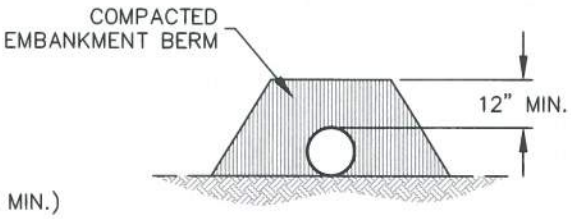
- Inspect for erosion and accumulated debris at the inlet and outlet.
- Breaches in pipes should be repaired as soon as feasibly possible.



TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN



RIPRAP PAD PLAN



SECTION A-A'

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. THE LISTED DIMENSIONS ARE CONSIDERED A MINIMUM; LARGER DRAINS CAN BE IMPLEMENTED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
2. DETAILS SHOW MINIMUM COVER; INCREASE COVER AS NECESSARY.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. INSPECT INLETS AND OUTLETS AFTER STORMS TO PREVENT EXCESS CLOGGING. BREACHES IN PIPES SHOULD BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS FEASIBLY POSSIBLE.
3. INSPECT RIPRAP PAD AT OUTLET FOR SIGNS OF EROSION. IF SIGNS OF EROSION EXIST, ADDITIONAL ARMORING MAY BE INSTALLED.
4. TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAINS SHOULD REMAIN UNTIL THEY ARE NOT NEEDED, BUT SHOULD BE REMOVED BEFORE THE END OF CONSTRUCTION.
5. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AFTER TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAINS ARE REMOVED.

TSD

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN

APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-TSD

VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

VTC

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- Vehicle tracking control consists of a pad of coarse stone aggregate placed on a geotextile filter fabric.

2.0 PURPOSE

- Used to reduce the tracking of sediment onto roadways by construction vehicles.
- As vehicles drive over the VTC device, mud and sediment is removed from the tires.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

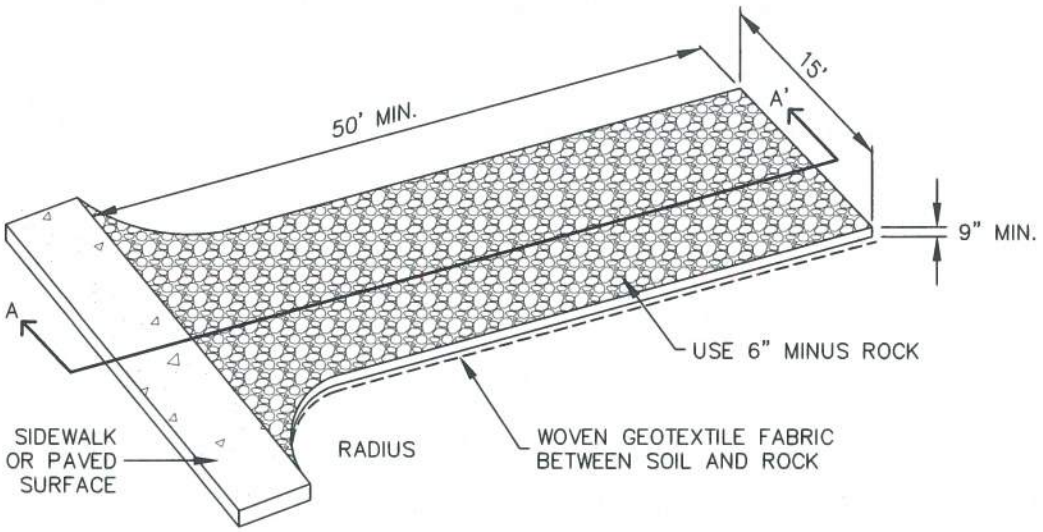
- Locate at construction entrance/exit.
- Organize site to ensure that all vehicles use the vehicle tracking control device.
- Where possible, grade VTC device to drain to construction site rather than to street.
- Proprietary VTC devices may be used if approved as an alternative Construction Control Measure.

4.0 TIMING

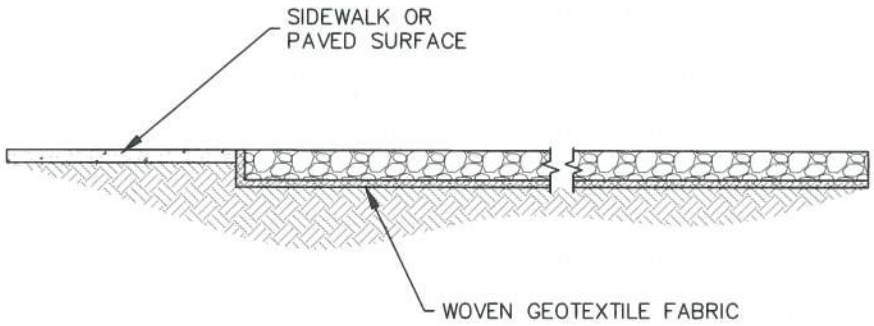
- Install prior to land disturbing activities.
- Remove when the potential for sediment migration onto adjacent roadways no longer exists (typically after site has been stabilized). Permanently stabilized area after vehicle tracking control is removed.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

- Roughen, replace, and/or add rock as needed to maintain a consistent depth and to prevent sediment tracking onto adjacent street.
- Sediment tracked onto the adjacent road shall be removed daily, by sweeping or shoveling, and never washed down storm drains.



AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL



SECTION A-A'

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHOULD BE LOCATED AT ALL POINTS WHERE VEHICLES EXIT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE TO ADJACENT ROADWAY.
2. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXITS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
3. RADIUS MUST BE ADEQUATE FOR INTENDED CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE TURNING.
4. ROCK SHOULD CONSIST OF 6" MINUS ROCK.
5. INSTALL CONSTRUCTION FENCE ON BOTH SIDES OF VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL PAD WHEN NEEDED OR REQUIRED BY INSPECTOR.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL MEASURES IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
2. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO THE ADJACENT ROAD SHALL BE REMOVED DAILY, BY SWEEPING OR SHOVELING, AND NEVER WASHED DOWN STORM DRAINS.
3. ROUGHEN, REPLACE AND/OR ADD ROCK AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN CONSISTENT DEPTH AND TO PREVENT SEDIMENT TRACKING ONTO ADJACENT STREET.
4. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE AREA AFTER VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL IS REMOVED.

VTC

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

APPROVED:

SWENT MANAGER

ISSUED:	REVISED:	DRAWING NO.
10/7/19	8/19/2020	900-VTC

APPENDIX E – SELF-INSPECTION FORMS & ESQCP

Stormwater Management Facility Maintenance and Inspection Form

General Information:

Contractor Name: _____ Contractor Email: _____

Contractor Address: _____ Project Name: _____

Contractor Phone: _____ Project Location: _____

Maintenance Required from Inspection based on Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):

Routine Work		Minor Work*		Major Work**	
Mowing		Sediment Removal		Major Sediment Removal	
Trash/Debris Removal		Forebay		Main Basin	
Outlet Works Cleaning		Trickle Channel		Filter Media	
Weed Control		Inflow (s)		Major Erosion Repair	
Mosquito Treatment		Filter Media		Outlet Works	
Algae Treatment		Erosion Repair		Main Basin	
		Inflow Point		Spillway	
		Trickle Channel		Structural Repair	
		Filter Media		Inflow (s)	
		Vegetation Removal/Tree Thinning		Outlet Works	
		Inflow (s)		Forebay	
BMP Type		Trickle Channel		Trickle channel	
Extended Detention Basin		Main Basin		Facility Rebuild	
Porous Landscape Detention		Filter Media		OTHER:_____	
Sand Filter Basin		Revegetation		_____	
Grass Swale		Jet-Vac/Clearing Drains		_____	
Grass Buffer		Forebay			
Open Channel		Outlet Works			
Constructed Wetland Basin		Inflow (s)			
Constructed Wetland Channel		Underdrain (s)			

*Requires Approval From Douglas County **Requires Permitting From Douglas County

Inspection Notes:

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Attach any inspection photos from the inspection.

Inspector Sign Off: _____ **Date**: _____