

# **Stormwater Management Facility Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual**

**for:**

***Dwire Storage Yard Filing No. 1***

**Located at:**

***East of Marksheffel Rd. - North of Industry Road  
Colorado Springs, CO 80939***

**Prepared for:**

***DL Holdings, LLC  
6799 Bismark Rd, Suite A  
Colorado Springs, CO 80922  
719-574-7123***

**Prepared by:**

***M&S Civil Consultants, Inc.  
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Colorado Springs, CO 80903***

**PCD FILE NO. PPR 20-004**

Reference:

**This manual is adapted from Town of Parker, Colorado, *STORMWATER  
PERMANENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (PBMP) LONG-TERM OPERATION  
AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL*, October 2004**

**Stormwater Management Facility  
Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual**

**Table of Contents**

- I. Compliance with Stormwater Facility Maintenance Requirements**
- II. Inspection & Maintenance- Annual Reporting**
- III. Preventative Measures to Reduce Maintenance Costs**
- IV. Access and Easements**
- V. Safety**
- VI. Field Inspection Equipment**
- VII. Inspecting Stormwater Management Facilities**
  - A. Inspection Procedures
  - B. Inspection Report
  - C. Verification of Inspection and Form Submittal
- VIII. Maintaining Stormwater Management Facilities**
  - A. Maintenance Categories
  - B. Maintenance Personnel
  - C. Maintenance Forms

**Appendices**

- Appendix A** - Maintenance Agreement(s)
- Appendix B** - Description of Stormwater Management Facilities
- Appendix C** - Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for each facility type
- Appendix D** - Inspection Form(s)
- Appendix E** - Maintenance Form(s)
- N/A ~~**Appendix F** - Annual Inspection and Maintenance Submittal form~~
- Appendix G** - Stormwater Facilities Map; Facility plan and detail sheets

## **Stormwater Management Facility Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual**

### **I. Compliance with Stormwater Facility Maintenance Requirements**

All property owners are responsible for ensuring that stormwater facilities installed on their property are properly maintained and that they function as designed. In some cases, this maintenance responsibility may be assigned to others through special agreements. The maintenance responsibility for a stormwater facility may be designated on the subdivision plat, the site development plan, and/or within a maintenance agreement for the property. Property owners should be aware of their responsibilities regarding stormwater facility maintenance. Maintenance agreement(s) associated with this property are provided in Appendix A.

### **II. Inspection & Maintenance – Annual Reporting**

Requirements for the inspection and maintenance of stormwater facilities, as well as reporting requirements are included in this Stormwater Management Facility Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual.

Copies of the Inspection and Maintenance forms for each of the stormwater facilities are located in Appendix D and E. A standard annual reporting form is provided in Appendix F. Each form shall be reviewed and kept for record keeping and made available upon request by EPC.

### **III. Preventative Measures to Reduce Maintenance Costs**

The most effective way to maintain your water quality facility is to prevent the pollutants from entering the facility in the first place. Common pollutants include sediment, trash & debris, chemicals, dog wastes, runoff from stored materials, illicit discharges into the storm drainage system and many others. A thoughtful maintenance program will include measures to address these potential contaminants, and will save money and time in the long run. Key points to consider in your maintenance program include:

- Educate property owners/residents to be aware of how their actions affect water quality, and how they can help reduce maintenance costs.
- Keep properties, streets and gutters, and parking lots free of trash, debris, and lawn clippings.
- Ensure the proper disposal of hazardous wastes and chemicals.
- Plan lawn care to minimize the use of chemicals and pesticides.
- Sweep paved surfaces and put the sweepings back on the lawn.
- Be aware of automobiles leaking fluids. Use absorbents such as cat litter to soak up drippings – dispose of properly.
- Re-vegetate disturbed and bare areas to maintain vegetative stabilization.
- Clean out the upstream components of the storm drainage system, including inlets, storm sewers and outfalls.
- Do not store materials outdoors (including landscaping materials) unless properly protected from runoff.

#### **IV. Access and Easements**

All stormwater management facilities located on the site have both a designated access location as well as a maintenance easement. Refer to the Stormwater Facilities Map located in Appendix G for access and easement locations.

#### **V. Safety**

Keep safety considerations at the forefront of inspection procedures at all times. Likely hazards should be anticipated and avoided. Never enter a confined space (outlet structure, manhole, etc) without proper training or equipment. A confined space should never be entered without at least one additional person present.

If a toxic or flammable substance is discovered, leave the immediate area and contact the local Sheriff at 911.

Potentially dangerous (e.g., fuel, chemicals, hazardous materials) substances found in the areas must be referred to the local Sheriff's Office immediately for response by the Hazardous Materials Unit. The emergency contact number is 911.

Vertical drops may be encountered in areas located within and around the facility. Avoid walking on top of retaining walls or other structures that have a significant vertical drop. If a vertical drop is identified within the pond that is greater than 48" in height, make the appropriate note/comment on the maintenance inspection form.

**If any hazard is found within the facility area that poses an immediate threat to public safety, contact the local Sheriff's Office immediately.**



## **VI. Field Inspection Equipment**

It is imperative that the appropriate equipment is taken to the field with the inspector(s). This is to ensure the safety of the inspector and allow the inspections to be performed as efficiently as possible. Below is a list of the equipment that may be necessary to perform the inspections of all Stormwater Management Facilities:

- Protective clothing and boots.
- Safety equipment (vest, hard hat, confined space entry equipment).
- Communication equipment.
- Operation and Maintenance Manual for the site including stormwater management facility location maps.
- Clipboard.
- Stormwater Facility Maintenance Inspection Forms (See Appendix D).
- Manhole Lid Remover
- Shovel.

Some of the items identified above need not be carried by the inspector (manhole lid remover, shovel, and confined space entry equipment). However, this equipment should be available in the vehicle driven to the site.

## **VII. Inspecting Stormwater Management Facilities**

The quality of stormwater entering the waters of the state relies heavily on the proper operation and maintenance of permanent best management practices. Stormwater management facilities must be periodically inspected to ensure that they function as designed. The inspection will determine the appropriate maintenance that is required for the facility.

### **A. Inspection Procedures**

All stormwater management facilities are required to be inspected by a qualified individual at a minimum of once per year. Inspections should follow the inspection guidance found in the SOP for the specific type of facility. (Appendix C of this manual).

### **B. Inspection Report**

The person(s) conducting the inspection activities shall complete the appropriate inspection report for the specific facility. Inspection reports are located in Appendix D.

The following information explains how to fill out the Inspection Forms:

### General Information

This section identifies the facility location, person conducting the inspection, the date and time the facility was inspected, and approximate days since the last rainfall. Property classification is identified as single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, or other.

The reason for the inspection is also identified on the form depending on the nature of the inspection. All facilities should be inspected on an annual basis at a minimum. In addition, all facilities should be inspected after a significant precipitation event to ensure the facility is draining appropriately and to identify any damage that occurred as a result of the increased runoff.

### Inspection Scoring

For each inspection item, a score must be given to identify the urgency of required maintenance. The scoring is as follows:

- 0 = No deficiencies identified.
- 1 = Monitor – Although maintenance may not be required at this time, a potential problem exists that will most likely need to be addressed in the future. This can include items like minor erosion, concrete cracks/spalling, or minor sediment accumulation. This item should be revisited at the next inspection.
- 2 = Routine Maintenance Required – Some inspection items can be addressed through the routine maintenance program (See SOP in appendix A). This can include items like vegetation management or debris/trash removal.
- 3 = Immediate Repair Necessary – This item needs immediate attention because failure is imminent or has already occurred. This could include items such as structural failure of a feature (outlet works, forebay, etc), significant erosion, or significant sediment accumulation. This score should be given to an item that can significantly affect the function of the facility.
- N/A This is checked by an item that may not exist in a facility. Not all facilities have all of the features identified on the form (forebay, micro-pool, etc.).

### Inspection Summary/Additional Comments

Additional explanations to inspection items, and observations about the facility not covered by the form, are recorded in this section.

### Overall Facility Rating

An overall rating must be given for each facility inspected. The overall facility rating should correspond with the highest score (0, 1, 2, 3) given to any feature on the inspection form.

### C. Verification of Inspection and Form Submittal

The Stormwater Management Facility Inspection Form provides a record of inspection of the facility. Inspection Forms for each facility type are provided in Appendix D. Verification of the inspection of the stormwater facilities, the facility inspection form(s), and Inspector Qualifications shall be provided to EPC on an annual basis. The verification and the inspection form(s) shall be reviewed and submitted by the property owner or property manager.

Refer to Section II of this Manual regarding the annual reporting of inspections.

## **VIII. Maintaining Stormwater Management Facilities**

Stormwater management facilities must be properly maintained to ensure that they operate correctly and provide the water quality treatment for which they were designed. Routine maintenance performed on a frequently scheduled basis, can help avoid more costly rehabilitative maintenance that results when facilities are not adequately maintained.

### A. Maintenance Categories

Stormwater management facility maintenance programs are separated into three broad categories of work. These categories are based largely on the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District's Maintenance Program for regional drainage facilities. The categories are separated based upon the magnitude and type of the maintenance activities performed. A description of each category follows:

#### Routine Work

The majority of this work consists of scheduled mowings and trash and debris pickups for stormwater management facilities during the growing season. This includes items such as the removal of debris/material that may be clogging the outlet structure well screens and trash racks. It also includes activities such as weed control, mosquito treatment, and algae treatment. These activities normally will be performed numerous times during the year. These items can be completed without any prior correspondence with EPC; however, completed inspection and maintenance forms shall be submitted to EPC for each inspection and maintenance activity.

### Restoration Work

This work consists of a variety of isolated or small-scale maintenance and work needed to address operational problems. Most of this work can be completed by a small crew, with minor tools, and small equipment. These items require prior correspondence with EPC and require that completed maintenance forms be submitted to EPC for each maintenance activity.

### Rehabilitation Work

This work consists of large-scale maintenance and major improvements needed to address failures within the stormwater management facilities. This work requires consultation with EPC and may require an engineering design with construction plans to be prepared for review and approval. This work may also require more specialized maintenance equipment, surveying, construction permits or assistance through private contractors and consultants. These items require prior correspondence with EPC and require that completed maintenance forms be submitted to EPC for each maintenance activity.

### B. Maintenance Personnel

Maintenance personnel must be qualified to properly maintain stormwater management facilities. Inadequately trained personnel can cause additional problems resulting in additional maintenance costs.

### C. Maintenance Forms

The Stormwater Management Facility Maintenance Form provides a record of maintenance activities. Maintenance Forms for each facility type are provided in Appendix E. Maintenance Forms shall be completed by the contractor completing the required maintenance items. The form shall then be reviewed by the property owner or an authorized agent of the property owner and submitted on an annual basis to the Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority.

Refer to Section II of this Manual regarding the annual reporting of inspections and maintenance activities performed.

## **APPENDIX A**

**PRIVATE DETENTION BASIN /  
STORMWATER QUALITY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE  
MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT AND EASEMENT**

This PRIVATE DETENTION BASIN / STORMWATER QUALITY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT AND EASEMENT (Agreement) is made by and between EL PASO COUNTY by and through THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO (Board or County) and **DL Holdings, LLC, A Colorado Limited Liability Corporation**, (Developer). The above may occasionally be referred to herein singularly as “Party” and collectively as “Parties.”

Recitals

A. WHEREAS, Developer is the owner of certain real estate (the Property or Subdivision) in El Paso County, Colorado, which Property is legally described in **Exhibit A** attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference; and

B. WHEREAS, Developer desires to develop on the Property a land use to be known as **Dwire Storage Yard Fil. No. 1 - Lot 1**; and

C. WHEREAS, the development of this Property will substantially increase the volume of water runoff and will decrease the quality of the stormwater runoff from the Property, and, therefore, it is in the best interest of public health, safety and welfare for the County to condition approval of this land use on Developer’s promise to construct adequate drainage, water runoff control facilities, and stormwater quality structural Best Management Practices (“BMPs”) for the land use; and

D. WHEREAS, Chapter 8, Section 8.4.5 of the El Paso County Land Development Code, as periodically amended, promulgated pursuant to Section 30-28-133(1), Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), requires the County to condition approval of all subdivisions on a developer’s promise to so construct adequate drainage, water runoff control facilities, and BMPs in subdivisions; and

E. WHEREAS, the Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 2, as amended by Appendix I of the El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual (ECM), as each may be periodically amended, promulgated pursuant to the County’s Colorado Discharge Permit System General Permit (MS4 Permit) as required by Phase II of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), which MS4 Permit requires that the County take measures to protect the quality of stormwater from sediment and other contaminants, requires subdividers, developers, landowners, and owners of facilities located in the County’s rights-of-way or easements to provide adequate permanent stormwater quality BMPs with new development or significant redevelopment; and

F. WHEREAS, Section 2.9 of the El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual provides for a developer’s promise to maintain a subdivision’s drainage facilities in the event the County does not assume such responsibility; and

G. WHEREAS, developers in El Paso County have historically chosen water runoff detention basins as a means to provide adequate drainage and water runoff control in subdivisions, which basins, while effective, are less expensive for developers to construct than other methods of providing drainage and water runoff control; and

H. WHEREAS, Developer desires to construct for the land use ONE detention basin/stormwater quality BMP(s) (“detention basin/BMP(s)”) as the means for providing adequate drainage and stormwater runoff control and to meet requirements of the County’s MS4 Permit, and to operate, clean, maintain and repair such detention basin/BMP(s); and

I. WHEREAS, Developer desires to construct the detention basin/BMP(s) on the Property legally described in Exhibit A attached hereto; and

J. WHEREAS, Developer shall be charged with the duties of constructing, operating, maintaining and repairing the detention basin/BMP(s) on the Property described in Exhibit A; and

K. WHEREAS, it is the County’s experience that subdivision developers and property owners historically have not properly cleaned and otherwise not properly maintained and repaired these detention basins/BMPs, and that these detention basins/BMPs, when not so properly cleaned, maintained, and repaired, threaten the public health, safety and welfare; and

L. WHEREAS, the County, in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare, has historically expended valuable and limited public resources to so properly clean, maintain, and repair these detention basins/BMPs when developers and property owners have failed in their responsibilities, and therefore, the County desires the means to recover its costs incurred in the event the burden falls on the County to so clean, maintain and repair the detention basin/BMP(s) serving this land use due to the Developer’s failure to meet its obligations to do the same; and

M. WHEREAS, the County conditions approval of this land use on the Developer’s promise to so construct the detention basin/BMP(s), and to reimburse the County in the event the burden falls upon the County to so clean, maintain and/or repair the detention basin/BMP(s) serving this land use; and

N. WHEREAS, the County could condition land use approval on the Developer’s promise to construct a different and more expensive drainage, water runoff control system and BMPs than those proposed herein, which more expensive system would not create the possibility of the burden of cleaning, maintenance and repair expenses falling on the County; however, the County is willing to forego such right upon the performance of Developer’s promises contained herein; and

O. WHEREAS, the County, in order to secure performance of the promises contained herein, conditions approval of this land use upon the Developer’s grant herein of a perpetual Easement over the Property for the purpose of allowing the County to periodically access, inspect, and, when so necessary, to clean, maintain and/or repair the detention basin/BMP(s); and

#### Agreement

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual Promises contained herein, the sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

1. Incorporation of Recitals: The Parties incorporate the Recitals above into this Agreement.

2. Covenants Running with the Land: Developer agrees that this entire Agreement and the performance thereof shall become a covenant running with the land, which land is legally described in Exhibit A attached hereto, and that this entire Agreement and the performance thereof shall be binding upon itself, its successors and assigns.

3. Construction: Developer shall construct on the Property described in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, ONE detention basin/BMP(s). Developer shall not commence construction of the detention basin/BMP(s) until the El Paso County Planning and Community Development Department (PCD) has approved in writing the plans and specifications for the detention basin/BMP(s) and this Agreement has been signed by all Parties and returned to the PCD. Developer shall complete construction of the detention basin/BMP(s) in substantial compliance with the County-approved plans and specifications for the detention basin/BMP(s). Failure to meet these requirements shall be a material breach of this Agreement, and shall entitle the County to pursue any remedies available to it at law or in equity to enforce the same. Construction of the detention basin/BMP(s) shall be substantially completed within one (1) year (defined as 365 days), which one year period will commence to run on the date the approved plat of this Subdivision is recorded in the records of the El Paso County Clerk and Recorder. In cases where a subdivision is not required, the one year period will commence to run on the date the Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP) is issued. Rough grading of the detention basin/BMP(s) must be completed and inspected by the El Paso County Planning and Community Development Department prior to commencing road construction.

In the event construction is not substantially completed within the one (1) year period, then the County may exercise its discretion to complete the project, and shall have the right to seek reimbursement from the Developer and its successors and assigns, for its actual costs and expenses incurred in the process of completing construction. The term actual costs and expenses shall be liberally construed in favor of the County, and shall include, but shall not be limited to, labor costs, tool and equipment costs, supply costs, and engineering and design costs, regardless of whether the County uses its own personnel, tools, equipment and supplies, etc. to correct the matter. In the event the County initiates any litigation or engages the services of legal counsel in order to enforce the Provisions arising herein, the County shall be entitled to its damages and costs, including reasonable attorney fees, regardless of whether the County contracts with outside legal counsel or utilizes in-house legal counsel for the same.

4. Maintenance: The Developer agrees for itself and its successors and assigns, that it will regularly and routinely inspect, clean and maintain the detention basin/BMP(s), and otherwise keep the same in good repair, all at its own cost and expense. No trees or shrubs that will impair the structural integrity of the detention basin/BMP(s) shall be planted or allowed to grow on the detention basin/BMP(s).

5. Creation of Easement: Developer hereby grants the County a non-exclusive perpetual easement upon and across the Property described in Exhibit A. The purpose of the easement is to allow the County to access, inspect, clean, repair and maintain the detention basin/BMP(s); however, the creation of the easement does not expressly or implicitly impose on the County a duty to so inspect, clean, repair or maintain the detention basin/BMP(s).

6. County's Rights and Obligations: Any time the County determines, in the sole exercise of its discretion, that the detention basin/BMP(s) is not properly cleaned, maintained and/or otherwise kept in good repair, the County shall give reasonable notice to the Developer and its successors and assigns, that the detention basin/BMP(s) needs to be cleaned, maintained and/or otherwise repaired. The



notice shall provide a reasonable time to correct the problem(s). Should the responsible parties fail to correct the specified problem(s), the County may enter upon the Property to so correct the specified problem(s). Notice shall be effective to the above by the County's deposit of the same into the regular United States mail, postage pre-paid. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Agreement does not expressly or implicitly impose on the County a duty to so inspect, clean, repair or maintain the detention basin/BMP(s).

7. Reimbursement of County's Costs/ Covenant Running With the Land: The Developer agrees and covenants, for itself, its successors and assigns, that it will reimburse the County for its costs and expenses incurred in the process of completing construction of, cleaning, maintaining, and/or repairing the detention basin/BMP(s) pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement.

The term "actual costs and expenses" shall be liberally construed in favor of the County, and shall include, but shall not be limited to, labor costs, tools and equipment costs, supply costs, and engineering and design costs, regardless of whether the County uses its own personnel, tools, equipment and supplies, etc. to correct the matter. In the event the County initiates any litigation or engages the services of legal counsel in order to enforce the provisions arising herein, the County shall be entitled to its damages and costs, including reasonable attorney's fees, regardless of whether the County contracts with outside legal counsel or utilizes in-house legal counsel for the same.

8. Contingencies of Land Use/Land Disturbance Approval: Developer's execution of this Agreement is a condition of land use/land disturbance approval.

The County shall have the right, in the sole exercise of its discretion, to approve or disapprove any documentation submitted to it under the conditions of this Paragraph, including but not limited to, any separate agreement or amendment, if applicable, identifying any specific maintenance responsibilities not addressed herein. The County's rejection of any documentation submitted hereunder shall mean that the appropriate condition of this Agreement has not been fulfilled.

9. Agreement Monitored by El Paso County Planning and Community Development Department and/or El Paso County Department of Public Works: Any and all actions and decisions to be made hereunder by the County shall be made by the Director of the El Paso County Planning and Community Development Department and/or the Director of the El Paso County Department of Public Works. Accordingly, any and all documents, submissions, plan approvals, inspections, etc. shall be submitted to and shall be made by the Director of the Planning and Community Development Department and/or the Director of the El Paso County Department of Public Works.

10. Indemnification and Hold Harmless: To the extent authorized by law, Developer agrees, for itself, its successors and assigns, that it will indemnify, defend, and hold the County harmless from any and all loss, costs, damage, injury, liability, claim, lien, demand, action and causes of action whatsoever, whether at law or in equity, arising from or related to its intentional or negligent acts, errors or omissions or that of its agents, officers, servants, employees, invitees and licensees in the construction, operation, inspection, cleaning (including analyzing and disposing of any solid or hazardous wastes as defined by State and/or Federal environmental laws and regulations), maintenance, and repair of the detention basin/BMP(s), and such obligation arising under this Paragraph shall be joint and several. Nothing in this Paragraph shall be deemed to waive or otherwise limit the defense available to the County pursuant to the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, Sections 24-10-101, *et seq.* C.R.S., or as otherwise provided by law.

11. Severability: In the event any Court of competent jurisdiction declares any part of this Agreement to be unenforceable, such declaration shall not affect the enforceability of the remaining parts of this Agreement.

12. Third Parties: This Agreement does not and shall not be deemed to confer upon or grant to any third party any right to claim damages or to bring any lawsuit, action or other proceeding against either the County, the Developer/Owner, or their respective successors and assigns, because of any breach hereof or because of any terms, covenants, agreements or conditions contained herein.

13. Solid Waste or Hazardous Materials: Should any refuse from the detention basin/BMP(s) be suspected or identified as solid waste or petroleum products, hazardous substances or hazardous materials (collectively referred to herein as “hazardous materials”), the Developer shall take all necessary and proper steps to characterize the solid waste or hazardous materials and properly dispose of it in accordance with applicable State and/or Federal environmental laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the following: Solid Wastes Disposal Sites and Facilities Acts, §§ 30-20-100.5 – 30-20-119, C.R.S., Colorado Regulations Pertaining to Solid Waste Disposal Sites and Facilities, 6 C.C.R. 1007-2, *et seq.*, Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6901-6992k, and Federal Solid Waste Regulations 40 CFR Ch. I. The County shall not be responsible or liable for identifying, characterizing, cleaning up, or disposing of such solid waste or hazardous materials. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, should any refuse cleaned up and disposed of by the County be determined to be solid waste or hazardous materials, the Developer, but not the County, shall be responsible and liable as the owner, generator, and/or transporter of said solid waste or hazardous materials.

14. Applicable Law and Venue: The laws, rules, and regulations of the State of Colorado and El Paso County shall be applicable in the enforcement, interpretation, and execution of this Agreement, except that Federal law may be applicable regarding solid waste or hazardous materials. Venue shall be in the El Paso County District Court.

Executed this 19 day of November, 2020, by:

**DL Holdings, LLC, a Colorado Limited Liability Corporation**

By: 


Jeffrey Dwire

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 19 day of November  
2020, by **DL Holdings, LLC, a Colorado Limited Liability Corporation**

Witness my hand and official seal.

My commission expires: September 17, 2024



  
Notary Public

Executed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2020, by:

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
OF EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Craig Dossey, Executive Director  
Planning and Community Development Department  
Authorized signatory pursuant to LDC

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,  
2020, by \_\_\_\_\_, Executive Director of El Paso County Planning and  
Community Development Department.

Witness my hand and official seal.

My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

Approved as to Content and Form:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Assistant County Attorney



102 E. Pikes Peak Ave., 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Colorado Springs, CO 80903  
Mail to: PO Box 1360  
Colorado Springs, CO 80901  
719.955.5485

**LOT 1 OF THE DWIRE STORAGE YARD FILING NO. 1  
EXHIBIT "A"**

BASIS OF BEARINGS: A PORTION OF THE SOUTH LINE OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER (SW1/4) OF SECTION 28, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO. THE SECTION CORNER COMMON TO SECTIONS 28, 29, 32, AND 33 BEING MONUMENTED WITH A 3" ALUMINUM CAP STAMPED "PLS 38256", FROM WHICH A YELLOW PLASTIC CAP STAMPED "PLS 37909", BEARS S89°58'59"E, A DISTANCE OF 861.03 FEET.

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:**

LOT 1 OF THE DWIRE STORAGE YARD FILING NO. 1

SAID PARCEL CONTAINS A CALCULATED AREA OF 300,016 S.F. (6.887 ACRES MORE OR LESS).



## **APPENDIX B**

## **Appendix B**

### **General Location and Description of Stormwater Management Facilities**

#### **A. General Site Description**

DWIRE Storage Yard is located in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 28, Township 13 South, Range 65 West of the 6th P.M. in El Paso County, Colorado. The parcel is bound to the north by the Rock Island Trail and vacant land, to the west by Transit Mix site, to the south by Lot 7 of the Marksheffel Industrial Park, Capitol Drive, and to the east by Timberline Storage Yard. A channel known as the East Fork of Sand Creek Sub-tributary flows from north to south along the western boundary of the site. The site is located within the greater Sand Creek Drainage Basin and is tributary to the Sand Creek Channel via the East Fork Sand Creek Sub-Tributary. A vicinity map showing the location of the proposed development has been provided in the appendix of this report.

#### **B. General Stormwater Management Description**

Proposed drainage patterns generally remain consistent with those in the existing condition with surface runoff traveling north to south. A swale is proposed on the western boundary of the site to capture and route runoff south to the Full Spectrum Detention (FSD) pond. The combined onsite runoff, offsite runoff from Timberline Storage Yard, and adjacent offsite basins OS1 & OS2 are conveyed to the proposed FSD pond. The runoff reaching the pond will be detained and discharged via a staged outlet structure and proposed 24" RCP storm system to the East Fork Sand Creek Sub-Tributary below historic rates. The outfall into the East Fork Sand Creek Sub-Tributary channel is armored with a proposed riprap pad and is grading away from main flows within the channel. Permanent erosion control matting is also proposed to stabilize the emergency spillway bank and all proposed grading around the outfall.

#### **C. Stormwater Facilities Site Plan**

Inspection or maintenance personnel may utilize the attached site plan for locating the stormwater facilities within this development.

#### **D. On-Site Stormwater Management Facilities**

##### **Volume Reduction Facilities**

The Dwire Storage Yard Fil. No. 1 does not contain any volume reduction facilities.

##### **Storage Facilities (Detention)**

The Dwire Storage Yard Fil. No. 1 does not contain any storage detention.

### **Water Quality Facilities**

The proposed full spectrum detention (FSD) pond functions to provide detention and water quality for the proposed development. This full spectrum detention pond will function to treat approximately 19.362 acres of tributary area by providing 0.256 acre-feet of storage for the water quality event, 0.710 acre feet of storage at the EURV event storm and 1.478 acre-feet of storage in the 100-year event. The 14' wide emergency spillway is designed with a foot of freeboard in the 100-year event and has a crest elevation of 6533.0. This crest elevation is 5' above the 100-year FEMA water surface elevation of 6528.0. A hydraulic analysis for the FSD pond outlet structure and 24" RCP was performed and is enclosed in the appendix (Storm Cad). The FEMA 100-year water surface elevation of 6528.0 was used as the starting hydraulic grade line (HGL) elevation. The results show that the FSD pond remains functional in the 100-year event and the outlet structure is able to discharge flows to the East Fork Sand Creek Sub-Tributary. The sizing for the full spectrum detention facility has been determined using the guidelines set forth in the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Criteria Manual.

The proposed FSD pond will be private and shall be maintained by the property owner. Access shall be granted to the owner and El Paso County for access and maintenance of the private WQCV facility. A private maintenance agreement document shall accompany this report submittal.

### **Source Control Best Management Practices**

The Dwire Storage Yard Fil. No. 1 does not include any non-structural BMP's.



## **APPENDIX C**

# Standard Operation Procedures for Inspection and Maintenance

## Extended Detention Basins (EDBs)

November 2007

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EDB-1 BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>EDB-2 INSPECTING EXTENDED DETENTION BASINS (EDBS) .....</b>	<b>3</b>
EDB-2.1 ACCESS AND EASEMENTS.....	3
EDB-2.2 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES LOCATIONS.....	3
EDB-2.3 EXTENDED DETENTION BASIN (EDB) FEATURES .....	3
EDB-2.3.1 Inflow Points .....	4
EDB-2.3.2 Forebay .....	5
EDB-2.3.3 Trickle Channel (Low-Flow) .....	6
EDB-2.3.4 Bottom Stage .....	7
EDB-2.3.5 Micropool .....	8
EDB-2.3.6 Outlet Works.....	9
EDB-2.3.7 Emergency Spillway .....	10
EDB-2.3.8 Upper Stage (Dry Storage) .....	11
EDB-2.3.9 Miscellaneous .....	12
EDB-2.4 INSPECTION FORMS .....	13
<b>EDB-3 MAINTAINING EXTENDED DETENTION BASINS (EDBS).....</b>	<b>13</b>
EDB-3.1 MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL .....	13
EDB-3.2 EQUIPMENT .....	13
EDB-3.3 SAFETY.....	14
EDB-3.4 MAINTENANCE FORMS.....	15
EDB-3.5 MAINTENANCE CATEGORIES AND ACTIVITIES.....	15
EDB-3.6 ROUTINE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES .....	15
EDB-3.6.1 Mowing .....	16
EDB-3.6.2 Trash/Debris Removal .....	16
EDB-3.6.3 Outlet Works Cleaning.....	16
EDB-3.6.4 Weed Control.....	17
EDB-3.6.5 Mosquito/Algae Treatment.....	17
EDB- 3.7 Minor Maintenance Activities .....	17
EDB-3.7.1 Sediment Removal .....	18
EDB-3.7.2 Erosion Repair .....	18
EDB-3.7.3 Vegetation Removal/Tree Thinning .....	19
EDB-3.7.4 Clearing Drains/Jet-Vac.....	19
EDB-3.8 MAJOR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES.....	19
EDB-3.8.1 Major Sediment Removal .....	20
EDB-3.8.2 Major Erosion Repair .....	20
EDB-3.8.3 Structural Repair.....	21

## **EDB-1 BACKGROUND**

Extended Detention Basins (EDBs) are one of the most common types of Stormwater Management Facilities utilized within the Front Range of Colorado. An EDB is a sedimentation basin designed to “extend” the runoff detention time, but to drain completely dry sometime after stormwater runoff ends. The EDB’s drain time for the water quality portion of the facility is typically 40 hours. The basins are considered to be “dry” because the majority of the basin is designed not to have a significant permanent pool of water remaining between runoff events.

EDBs are an adaptation of a detention basin used for flood control, with the primary difference is the addition of forebays, micropools and a slow release outlet design. Forebays are shallow concrete “pans” located at the inflow point to the basin and are provided to facilitate sediment removal within a contained area prior to releasing into the pond. These forebays collect and briefly hold stormwater runoff resulting in a process called sedimentation, dropping sediment out of the stormwater. The stormwater is then routed from the forebay into the concrete trickle channel and upper basin, the large grassy portion of the basin. The EDB uses a much smaller outlet that extends the emptying time of the more frequently occurring runoff events to facilitate pollutant removal. An EDB should have a small micropool just upstream of the outlet. This micropool is designed to hold a small amount of water to keep sediment and floatables from blocking the outlet orifices.

## **EDB-2 INSPECTING EXTENDED DETENTION BASINS (EDBs)**

### **EDB-2.1 Access and Easements**

Inspection or maintenance personnel may utilize the stormwater facility map located in Appendix G containing the location(s) of the access points and maintenance easements of the EDB(s) within this development.

### **EDB-2.2 Stormwater Management Facilities Locations**

Inspection or maintenance personnel may utilize the stormwater facility map located in Appendix G containing the location(s) of the EDB(s) within this development.

### **EDB-2.3 Extended Detention Basin (EDB) Features**

EDBs have a number of features that are designed to serve a particular function. Many times the proper function of one feature depends on another. For example, if a forebay is not properly maintained, it could negatively affect the performance of a feature downstream (trickle channel, micropool, etc.). Therefore, it is critical that each feature of the EDB is properly inspected and

maintained to ensure that the overall facility functions as it was intended. Below is a list and description of the most common features within an EDB and the corresponding maintenance inspection items that can be anticipated:

**Table EDB-1  
Typical Inspection & Maintenance Requirements Matrix**

<b>EDB Features</b>	<b>Sediment Removal</b>	<b>Mowing/ Weed control</b>	<b>Trash &amp; Debris Removal</b>	<b>Erosion</b>	<b>Overgrown Vegetation Removal</b>	<b>Standing Water (mosquito/ algae control)</b>	<b>Structure Repair</b>
<b>Inflow Points (outfalls)</b>	X		X				X
<b>Forebay</b>	X		X				X
<b>Low-flow channel</b>	X		X	X	X		X
<b>Bottom Stage</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Micropool</b>	X		X		X	X	X
<b>Outlet Works</b>	X		X				X
<b>Emergency Spillway</b>			X	X	X		X
<b>Upper Stage</b>			X	X			
<b>Embankment</b>		X		X	X		

#### **EDB-2.3.1 Inflow Points**

Inflow Points or Outfalls into EDBs are the point source of the stormwater discharge into the facility. An inflow point is commonly a storm sewer pipe with a flared end section that discharges into the EDB. In some instances, an inflow point could be a drainage channel or ditch that flows into the facility.

An energy dissipater (riprap or hard armor protection) is typically immediately downstream of the discharge point into the EDB to protect from erosion. In some cases, the storm sewer outfall can have a toe-wall or cut-off wall immediately below the structure to prevent undercutting of the outfall from erosion.

*The typical maintenance items that are found with inflow points are as follows:*

*a. Riprap Displaced* – Many times, because the repeated impact/force of water, the riprap can shift and settle. If any portion of the riprap apron appears to have settled, soil is present between the riprap, or the riprap has shifted, maintenance may be required to ensure future erosion is prevented.

*b. Erosion Present/Outfall Undercut* – In some situations, the energy dissipater may not have been sized, constructed, or maintained appropriately and erosion has occurred. Any erosion within the vicinity of the inflow point will require maintenance to prevent damage to the structure(s) and sediment transport within the facility.

*c. Sediment Accumulation* – Because of the turbulence in the water created by the energy dissipater, sediment often deposits immediately downstream of the inflow point. To prevent a loss in hydraulic performance of the upstream infrastructure, sediment that accumulates in this area must be removed in a timely manner.

*d. Structural Damage* – Structural damage can occur at anytime during the life of the facility. Typically, for an inflow, the structural damage occurs to the pipe flared end section (concrete or steel). Structural damage can lead to additional operating problems with the facility, including loss of hydraulic performance.

*e. Woody Growth/Weeds Present* – Undesirable vegetation can grow in and around the inflow area to an EDB that can significantly affect the performance of the drainage facilities discharging into the facility. This type of vegetation includes trees (typically cottonwoods) and dense areas of shrubs (willows). If woody vegetation is not routinely mowed/removed, the growth can cause debris/sediment to accumulate, resulting in blockage of the discharge. Also, tree roots can cause damage to the structural components of the inflow. Routine maintenance is essential for trees (removing a small tree/sapling is much cheaper and “quieter” than a mature tree). In addition, noxious weeds growing in the facility can result in the loss of desirable native vegetation and impact adjacent open spaces/land.

#### EDB-2.3.2 Forebay

A forebay is a solid surface (pad), typically constructed of concrete, immediately downstream of the inflow point. The forebay is designed to capture larger particles and trash to prevent them from entering the main portion of the EDB. The solid surface is designed to facilitate mechanical sediment removal (skid steer). The forebay typically includes a small diameter discharge pipe or v-notch weir on the downstream end and designed to drain the forebay in a specified period of time to promote sedimentation. The forebays vary in size and depth depending on the design and site constraints.

*The typical maintenance items that are found with forebays are as follows:*

*a. Sediment/Debris Accumulation* – Because this feature of the EDB is designed to provide the initial sedimentation, debris and sediment frequently accumulate in this area. If the sediment and debris is not removed from the forebay on a regular basis, it can significantly affect the function of other features within the EDB. Routine sediment removal from the forebay can **significantly** reduce the need for dredging of the main portion of the EDB using specialized equipment (long reach excavators). Routine removal of sediment from the forebay can **substantially** decrease the long-term sediment removal costs of an EDB.

*b. Concrete Cracking/Failing* – The forebay is primarily constructed of concrete, which cracks, spalls, and settles. Damage to the forebay can result in decreased performance and impact maintenance efforts.

*c. Drain Pipe/Weir Clogged* – Many times the drainpipe or weir can be clogged with debris, and prevent the forebay from draining properly. If standing water is present in the forebay (and there is not a base flow), the forebay is most likely not draining properly. This can result in a decrease in performance and create potential nuisances with stagnant water (mosquitoes).

*d. Weir/Drain Pipe Damaged* – Routine maintenance activities, vandalism, or age may cause the weir or drain pipe in the forebay to become damaged. Weirs are typically constructed of concrete, which cracks and spalls. The drainpipe is typically smaller in diameter and constructed with plastic, which can fracture.

#### EDB-2.3.3 Trickle Channel (Low-Flow)

The trickle channel conveys stormwater from the forebay to the micro-pool of the EDB. The trickle channel is typically made of concrete. However, grass lined (riprap sides protected) is also common and can provide for an additional means of water quality within the EDB. The trickle channel is typically 6-9 inches in depth and can vary in width.

*The typical maintenance items that are found with trickle channels are as follows:*

*a. Sediment/Debris Accumulation* – Trickle channels are typically designed with a relatively flat slope that can promote sedimentation and the collection of debris. Also, if a trickle channel is grass lined it can accumulate sediment and debris at a much quicker rate. Routine removal of accumulated sediment and debris is essential in preventing

flows from circumventing the trickle channel and affecting the dry storage portion of the pond.

*b. Concrete/Riprap Damage* – Concrete can crack, spall, and settle and must be repaired to ensure proper function of the trickle channel. Riprap can also shift over time and must be replaced/repared as necessary.

*c. Woody Growth/Weeds Present* – Because of the constant moisture in the area surrounding the trickle channel, woody growth (cottonwoods/willows) can become a problem. Trees and dense shrub type vegetation can affect the capacity of the trickle channel and can allow flows to circumvent the feature.

*d. Erosion Outside of Channel* – In larger precipitation events, the trickle channel capacity will likely be exceeded. This can result in erosion immediately adjacent to the trickle channel and must be repaired to prevent further damage to the structural components of the EDB.

#### EDB-2.3.4 Bottom Stage

The bottom stage is at least 1.0 to 2.0 feet deeper than the upper stage and is located in front of the outlet works structure. The bottom stage is designed to store the smaller runoff events, assists in keeping the majority of the basin bottom dry resulting in easier maintenance operations, and enhances the facilities pollutant removal capabilities. This area of the EDB may develop wetland vegetation.

*The typical maintenance items that are found with the bottom stage are as follows:*

*a. Sediment/Debris Accumulation* – The micro-pool can frequently accumulate sediment and debris. This material must be removed to maintain pond volume and proper function of the outlet structure.

*b. Woody Growth/Weeds Present* - Because of the constant moisture in the soil surrounding the micro-pool, woody growth (cottonwoods/willows) can create operational problems for the EDB. If woody vegetation is not routinely mowed/removed, the growth can cause debris/sediment to accumulate outside of the micro-pool, which can cause problems with other EDB features. Also, tree roots can cause damage to the structural components of the outlet works. Routine management is essential for trees (removing a small tree/sapling is much cheaper and “quieter” than a mature tree).



*c. Bank Erosion* – The micro-pool is usually a couple feet deeper than the other areas of the ponds. Erosion can be caused by water dropping into the micro-pool if adequate protection/armor is not present. Erosion in this area must be mitigated to prevent sediment transport and other EDB feature damage.

*d. Mosquitoes/Algae Treatment* – Nuisance created by stagnant water can result from improper maintenance/treatment of the micro-pool. Mosquito larvae can be laid by adult mosquitoes within the permanent pool. Also, aquatic vegetation that grows in shallow pools of water can decompose causing foul odors. Chemical/mechanical treatment of the micro-pool may be necessary to reduce these impacts to adjacent homeowners.

*e. Petroleum/Chemical Sheen* – Many indicators of illicit discharges into the storm sewer systems will be present in the micro-pool area of the EDB. These indicators can include sheens, odors, discolored soil, and dead vegetation. If it is suspected that an illicit discharge has occurred, contact the supervisor immediately. Proper removal/mitigation of contaminated soils and water in the EDB is necessary to minimize any environmental impacts downstream.

#### EDB-2.3.5 Micro-pool

The micro-pool is a concrete or grouted boulder walled structure directly in front of the outlet works. At a minimum, the micropool is 2.5 feet deep and is designed to hold water. The micro-pool is critical in the proper function of the EDB; it allows suspended sediment to be deposited at the bottom of the micro-pool and prevents these sediments from being deposited in front of the outlet works causing clogging of the outlet structure, which results in marshy areas within the top and bottom stages.

*The typical maintenance items that are found with micro-pools are as follows:*

*a. Sediment/Debris Accumulation* – The micro-pool can frequently accumulate sediment and debris. This material must be removed to maintain pond volume and proper function of the outlet structure.

*b. Woody Growth/Weeds Present* - Because of the constant moisture in the soil surrounding the micro-pool, woody growth (cottonwoods/willows) can create operational problems for the EDB. If woody vegetation is not routinely mowed/removed, the growth can cause debris/sediment to accumulate outside of the micro-pool, which can cause problems with other EDB features. Also, tree roots can

cause damage to the structural components of the outlet works. Routine management is essential for trees (removing a small tree/sapling is much cheaper and “quieter” than a mature tree).

*c. Mosquitoes/Algae Treatment* – Nuisance created by stagnant water can result from improper maintenance/treatment of the micro-pool. Mosquito larvae can be laid by adult mosquitoes within the permanent pool. Also, aquatic vegetation that grows in shallow pools of water can decompose causing foul odors. Chemical/mechanical treatment of the micro-pool may be necessary to reduce these impacts to adjacent homeowners.

*d. Petroleum/Chemical Sheen* – Many indicators of illicit discharges into the storm sewer systems will be present in the micro-pool area of the EDB. These indicators can include sheens, odors, discolored soil, and dead vegetation. If it is suspected that an illicit discharge has occurred, contact the supervisor immediately. Proper removal/mitigation of contaminated soils and water in the EDB is necessary to minimize any environmental impacts downstream.

#### EDB-2.3.6 Outlet Works

The outlet works is the feature that drains the EDB in specified quantities and periods of time. The outlet works is typically constructed of reinforced concrete into the embankment of the EDB. The concrete structure typically has steel orifice plates anchored/embedded into it to control stormwater release rates. The larger openings (flood control) on the outlet structure typically have trash racks over them to prevent clogging. The water quality orifice plate (smaller diameter holes) will typically have a well screen covering it to prevent smaller materials from clogging it. The outlet structure is the single most important feature in the EDB operation. Proper inspection and maintenance of the outlet works is essential in ensuring the long-term operation of the EDB.

*The typical maintenance items that are found with the outlet works are as follows:*

*a. Trash Rack/Well Screen Clogged* – Floatable material that enters the EDB will most likely make its way to the outlet structure. This material is trapped against the trash racks and well screens on the outlet structure (which is why they are there). This material must be removed on a routine basis to ensure the outlet structure drains in the specified design period.

*b. Structural Damage* - The outlet structure is primarily constructed of concrete, which can crack, spall, and settle. The steel trash racks and well screens are also susceptible to damage.

*c. Orifice Plate Missing/Not Secure* – Many times residents, property owners, or maintenance personnel will remove or loosen orifice plates if they believe the pond is not draining properly. Any modification to the orifice plate(s) will significantly affect the designed discharge rates for water quality and/or flood control. Modification of the orifice plates is not allowed without approval from EPC.

*d. Manhole Access* – Access to the outlet structure is necessary to properly inspect and maintain the facility. If access is difficult or not available to inspect the structure, chances are it will be difficult to maintain as well.

*e. Woody Growth/Weeds Present* - Because of the constant moisture in the soil surrounding the outlet works, woody growth (cottonwoods/willows) can create operational problems for the EDB. If woody vegetation is not routinely mowed/removed, the growth can cause debris/sediment to accumulate around the outlet works, which can cause problems with other EDB features. Also, tree roots can cause damage to the structural components of the outlet works. Routine management is essential for trees (removing a small tree/sapling is much cheaper and “quieter” than a mature tree).

#### EDB-2.3.7 Emergency Spillway

An emergency spillway is typical of all EDBs and designed to serve as the overflow in the event the volume of the pond is exceeded. The emergency spillway is typically armored with riprap (or other hard armor) and is sometimes buried with soil. The emergency spillway is typically a weir (notch) in the pond embankment. Proper function of the emergency spillway is essential to ensure flooding does not affect adjacent properties.

*The typical maintenance items that are found with emergency spillways are as follows:*

*a. Riprap Displaced* – As mentioned before, the emergency spillway is typically armored with riprap to provide erosion protection. Over the life of an EDB, the riprap may shift or dislodge due to flow.

*b. Erosion Present* – Although the spillway is typically armored, stormwater flowing through the spillway can cause erosion damage.

Erosion must be repaired to ensure the integrity of the basin embankment, and proper function of the spillway.

*c. Woody Growth/Weeds Present* – Management of woody vegetation is essential in the proper long-term function of the spillway. Larger trees or dense shrubs can capture larger debris entering the EDB and reduce the capacity of the spillway.

*d. Obstruction Debris* – The spillway must be cleared of any obstruction (man made or natural) to ensure the proper design capacity.

#### EDB-2.3.8 Upper Stage (Dry Storage)

The upper stage of the EDB provides the majority of the water quality flood detention volume. This area of the EDB is higher than the micro-pool and typically stays dry, except during storm events. The upper stage is the largest feature/area of the basin. Sometimes, the upper stage can be utilized for park space and other uses in larger EDBs. With proper maintenance of the micro-pool and forebay(s), the upper stage should not experience much sedimentation; however, bottom elevations should be monitored to ensure adequate volume.

*The typical maintenance items that are found with upper stages are as follows:*

*a. Vegetation Sparse* – The upper basin is the most visible part of the EDB, and therefore aesthetics is important. Adequate and properly maintained vegetation can greatly increase the overall appearance and acceptance of the EDB by the public. In addition, vegetation can reduce the potential for erosion and subsequent sediment transport to the other areas of the pond.

*b. Woody Growth/Undesirable Vegetation* – Although some trees and woody vegetation may be acceptable in the upper basin, some thinning of cottonwoods and willows may be necessary. Remember, the basin will have to be dredged to ensure volume, and large trees and shrubs will be difficult to protect during that operation.

*c. Standing Water/Boggy Areas* – Standing water or boggy areas in the upper stage is typically a sign that some other feature in the pond is not functioning properly. Routine maintenance (mowing, trash removal, etc) can be extremely difficult for the upper stage if the ground is saturated. If this inspection item is checked, make sure you have identified the root cause of the problem.

*d. Sediment Accumulation* – Although other features within the EDB are designed to capture sediment, the upper storage area will collect sediment over time. Excessive amounts of sedimentation will result in a loss of storage volume. It may be more difficult to determine if this area has accumulated sediment without conducting a field survey.

Below is a list of indicators:

1. Ground adjacent to the trickle channel appears to be several inches higher than concrete/riprap
2. Standing water or boggy areas in upper stage
3. Uneven grades or mounds
4. Micro-pool or Forebay has excessive amounts of sediment

*e. Erosion (banks and bottom)* – The bottom grades of the dry storage are typically flat enough that erosion should not occur. However, inadequate vegetative cover may result in erosion of the upper stage. Erosion that occurs in the upper stage can result in increased dredging/maintenance of the micro-pool.

*f. Trash/Debris* – Trash and debris can accumulate in the upper area after large events, or from illegal dumping. Over time, this material can accumulate and clog the EDB outlet works.

*g. Maintenance Access* – Most EDBs typically have a gravel/concrete maintenance access path to either the upper stage or forebay. This access path should be inspected to ensure the surface is still drivable. Some of the smaller EDBs may not have maintenance access paths; however, the inspector should verify that access is available from adjacent properties.

#### EDB-2.3.9 Miscellaneous

There are a variety of inspection/maintenance issues that may not be attributed to a single feature within the EDB. This category on the inspection form is for maintenance items that are commonly found in the EDB, but may not be attributed to an individual feature.

*a. Encroachment in Easement Area* – Private lots/property can sometimes be located very close to the EDBs, even though they are required to be located in tracts with drainage easements. Property owners may place landscaping, trash, fencing, or other items within the easement area that may affect maintenance or the operation of the facility.

*b. Graffiti/Vandalism* – Damage to the EDB infrastructure can be caused by vandals. If criminal mischief is evident, the inspector should forward this information to the local Sheriff's Office.

*c. Public Hazards* – Public hazards include items such as vertical drops of greater than 4-feet, containers of unknown/suspicious substances, exposed metal/jagged concrete on structures. **If any hazard is found within the facility area that poses an immediate threat to public safety, contact the local Sheriff at 911 immediately!**

*d. Burrowing Animals/Pests* – Prairie dogs and other burrowing rodents may cause damage to the EDB features and negatively affect the vegetation within the EDB.

*e. Other* – Any miscellaneous inspection/maintenance items not contained on the form should be entered here.

## **EDB-2.4 Inspection Forms**

EDB Inspection forms are located in Appendix D. Inspection forms shall be completed by the person(s) conducting the inspection activities. Each form shall be reviewed and submitted by the property owner or property manager to the El Paso County per the requirements of the Operations and Maintenance Manual. These inspection forms shall be kept indefinitely and made available to the El Paso County upon request.

## **EDB-3 MAINTAINING EXTENDED DETENTION BASINS (EDBS)**

### **EDB-3.1 Maintenance Personnel**

Maintenance personnel must be qualified to properly maintain EDBs. Inadequately trained personnel can cause additional problems resulting in additional maintenance costs.

### **EDB-3.2 Equipment**

It is imperative that the appropriate equipment and tools are taken to the field with the operations crew. The types of equipment/tools will vary depending on the task at hand. Below is a list of tools, equipment, and material(s) that may be necessary to perform maintenance on an EDB:

- 1.) Loppers/Tree Trimming Tools
- 2.) Mowing Tractors
- 3.) Trimmers (extra string)

- 4.) Shovels
- 5.) Rakes
- 6.) All Surface Vehicle (ASVs)
- 7.) Skid Steer
- 8.) Back Hoe
- 9.) Track Hoe/Long Reach Excavator
- 10.) Dump Truck
- 11.) Jet-Vac Machine
- 12.) Engineers Level (laser)
- 13.) Riprap (Minimum - Type M)
- 14.) Filter Fabric
- 15.) Erosion Control Blanket(s)
- 16.) Seed Mix (Native - Foothills)
- 17.) Illicit Discharge Cleanup Kits
- 18.) Trash Bags
- 19.) Tools (wrenches, screw drivers, hammers, etc)
- 20.) Chain Saw
- 21.) Confined Space Entry Equipment
- 22.) Approved Stormwater Facility Operation and Maintenance Manual

Some of the items identified above may not be needed for every maintenance operation. However, this equipment should be available to the maintenance operations crews should the need arise.

### **EDB-3.3 Safety**

Vertical drops may be encountered in areas located within and around the facility. Avoid walking on top of retaining walls or other structures that have a significant vertical drop. If a vertical drop is identified within the EDB that is greater than 48" in height, make the appropriate note/comment on the maintenance inspection form.

### **EDB-3.4 Maintenance Forms**

The EDB Maintenance Form provides a record of each maintenance operation performed by maintenance contractors. The EBD Maintenance Form shall be filled out in the field after the completion of the maintenance operation. Each form shall be reviewed and submitted by the property owner or property manager to the El Paso County per the requirements of the Operations and Maintenance Manual. The EDB Maintenance form is located in Appendix E.

### **EDB-3.5 Maintenance Categories and Activities**

A typical EDB Maintenance Program will consist of three broad categories of work. Within each category of work, a variety of maintenance activities can be performed on an EDB. A maintenance activity can be specific to each feature within the EDB, or general to the overall facility. This section of the SOP explains each of the categories and briefly describes the typical maintenance activities for an EDB.

A variety of maintenance activities are typical of EDBs. The maintenance activities range in magnitude from routine trash pickup to the reconstruction of drainage infrastructure. Below is a description of each maintenance activity, the objectives, and frequency of actions:

### **EDB-3.6 Routine Maintenance Activities**

The majority of this work consists of regularly scheduled mowing and trash and debris pickups for stormwater management facilities during the growing season. This includes items such as the removal of debris/material that may be clogging the outlet structure well screens and trash racks. It also includes activities such as includes weed control, mosquito treatment, and algae treatment. These activities normally will be performed numerous times during the year. These items can be completed without any prior correspondence with the El Paso County; however, completed inspection and maintenance forms shall be submitted to the EPC for each inspection and maintenance activity.

The Maintenance Activities are summarized below, and further described in the following sections.

### **TABLE – EDB-2**



### Summary of Routine Maintenance Activities

MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY	MINIMUM FREQUENCY	LOOK FOR:	MAINTENANCE ACTION
Mowing	Twice annually	Excessive grass height/aesthetics	Mow grass to a height of 4" to 6"
Trash/Debris Removal	Twice annually	Trash & debris in EDB	Remove and dispose of trash and debris
Outlet Works Cleaning	As needed - after significant rain events – twice annually min.	Clogged outlet structure; ponding water	Remove and dispose of debris/trash/sediment to allow outlet to function properly
Weed control	Minimum twice annually	Noxious weeds; Unwanted vegetation	Treat w/ herbicide or hand pull; Consult the local weed specialist
Mosquito Treatment	As needed	Standing water/mosquito habitat	Treat w/ EPA approved chemicals
Algae Treatment	As needed	Standing water/ Algal growth/green color	Treat w/ EPA approved chemicals

#### EDB-3.6.1 Mowing

Occasional mowing is necessary to limit unwanted vegetation and to improve the overall appearance of the EDB. Native vegetation should be mowed to a height of 4-to-6 inches tall. Grass clippings should be collected and disposed of properly.

*Frequency* – Routine - Minimum of twice annually or depending on aesthetics.

#### EDB-3.6.2 Trash/Debris Removal

Trash and debris must be removed from the entire EDB area to minimize outlet clogging and to improve aesthetics. This activity must be performed prior to mowing operations.

*Frequency* – Routine – Prior to mowing operations and minimum of twice annually.

#### EDB-3.6.3 Outlet Works Cleaning

Debris and other materials can clog the outlet work's well screen, orifice plate(s) and trash rack. This activity must be performed anytime other maintenance activities are conducted to ensure proper operation.

*Frequency* - Routine – After significant rainfall event or concurrently with other maintenance activities.

#### EDB-3.6.4 Weed Control

Noxious weeds and other unwanted vegetation must be treated as needed throughout the EDB. This activity can be performed either through mechanical means (mowing/pulling) or with herbicide. Consultation with the local Weed Inspector is highly recommended prior to the use of herbicide.

*Frequency* – Routine – As needed based on inspections.

#### EDB-3.6.5 Mosquito/Algae Treatment

Treatment of permanent pools is necessary to control mosquitoes and undesirable aquatic vegetation that can create nuisances. Only EPA approved chemicals/materials can be used in areas that are warranted.

*Frequency* – As needed.

### **EDB- 3.7 Minor Maintenance Activities**

This work consists of a variety of isolated or small-scale maintenance or operational problems. Most of this work can be completed by a small crew, tools, and small equipment. These items require prior correspondence with EPC and require completed inspection and maintenance forms to be submitted to EPC for each inspection and maintenance activity.

**Table – EDB-3  
Summary of Minor Maintenance Activities**

MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY	MINIMUM FREQUENCY	LOOK FOR:	MAINTENANCE ACTION
<b>Sediment Removal</b>	As needed; typically every 1 –2 years	Sediment build-up; decrease in pond volume	Remove and dispose of sediment
<b>Erosion Repair</b>	As needed, based upon inspection	Rills/gullies forming on side slopes, trickle channel, other areas	Repair eroded areas Revegetate; address source of erosion
<b>Vegetation Removal/Tree Thinning</b>	As needed, based upon inspection	Large trees/wood vegetation in lower chamber of pond	Remove vegetation; restore grade and surface
<b>Drain Cleaning/Jet Vac</b>	As needed, based upon inspection	Sediment build-up /non draining system	Clean drains; Jet Vac if needed

#### EDB-3.7.1 Sediment Removal

Sediment removal is necessary to maintain the original design volume of the EDB and to ensure proper function of the infrastructure. Regular sediment removal (minor) from the forebay, inflow(s), and trickle channel can significantly reduce the frequency of major sediment removal activities (dredging) in the upper and lower stages. The minor sediment removal activities can typically be addressed with shovels and smaller equipment. Major sediment removal activities will require larger and more specialized equipment. The major sediment activities will also require surveying with an engineer's level, and consultation with EPC Engineering Staff to ensure design volumes/grades are achieved.

Stormwater sediments removed from EDBs do not meet the criteria of "hazardous waste". However, these sediments are contaminated with a wide array of organic and inorganic pollutants and handling must be done with care. Sediments from permanent pools must be carefully removed to minimize turbidity, further sedimentation, or other adverse water quality impacts. Sediments should be transported by motor vehicle only after they are dewatered. All sediments must be taken to a landfill for proper disposal. Prompt and thorough cleanup is important should a spill occur during transportation.

*Frequency* – Nonroutine – As necessary based upon inspections. Sediment removal in the forebay and trickle channel may be necessary as frequently as every 1-2 years.

#### EDB-3.7.2 Erosion Repair

The repair of eroded areas is necessary to ensure the proper function of the EDB, minimize sediment transport, and to reduce potential impacts to other features. Erosion can vary in magnitude from minor repairs to trickle channels, energy dissipaters, and rilling to major gullies in the embankments and spillways. The repair of eroded areas may require the use of excavators, earthmoving equipment, riprap, concrete, erosion control blankets, and turf reinforcement mats. Major erosion repair to the pond embankments, spillways, and adjacent to structures will require consultation with EPC engineering staff.

*Frequency* – Nonroutine – As necessary based upon inspections.

#### EDB-3.7.3 Vegetation Removal/Tree Thinning

Dense stands of woody vegetation (willows, shrubs, etc) or trees can create maintenance problems for the infrastructure within an EDB. Tree roots can damage structures and invade pipes/channels thereby blocking flows. Also, trees growing in the upper and lower stages of the EDB will most likely have to be removed when sediment/dredging operations occur. A small tree is easier to remove than a large tree, therefore, regular removal/thinning is imperative. All trees and woody vegetation that is growing in the bottom of the EDB or near structures (inflows, trickle channels, outlet works, emergency spillways, etc) should be removed. Any trees or woody vegetation in the EDB should be limited to the upper portions of the pond banks.

*Frequency* – Nonroutine – As necessary based upon inspections.

#### EDB-3.7.4 Clearing Drains/Jet-Vac

An EDB contains many structures, openings, and pipes that can be frequently clogged with debris. These blockages can result in a decrease of hydraulic capacity and create standing water in areas outside of the micro-pool. Many times the blockage to this infrastructure can be difficult to access and/or clean. Specialized equipment (jet-vac machines) may be necessary to clear debris from these difficult areas.

*Frequency* – Nonroutine – As necessary based upon inspections.

### **EDB-3.8 Major Maintenance Activities**

This work consists of larger maintenance/operational problems and failures within the stormwater management facilities. All of this work requires

consultation with EPC to ensure the proper maintenance is performed. This work requires that the engineering staff review the original design and construction drawings to assess the situation and assign the necessary maintenance. **A public improvements permit shall be required for all major maintenance activities.** This work may also require more specialized maintenance equipment, design/details, surveying, or assistance through private contractors and consultants.

**Table – EDB-4**  
**Summary of Major Maintenance Activities**

MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY	MINIMUM FREQUENCY	LOOK FOR:	MAINTENANCE ACTION
Major Sediment Removal	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Large quantities of sediment; reduced pond capacity	Remove and dispose of sediment. Repair vegetation as needed
Major Erosion Repair	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Severe erosion including gullies, excessive soil displacement, areas of settlement, holes	Repair erosion – find cause of problem and address to avoid future erosion
Structural Repair	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Deterioration and/or damage to structural components – broken concrete, damaged pipes, outlet works	Structural repair to restore the structure to its original design

#### EDB-3.8.1 Major Sediment Removal

Major sediment removal consists of removal of large quantities of sediment or removal of sediment from vegetated areas. Care shall be given when removing large quantities of sediment and sediment deposited in vegetated areas. Large quantities of sediment need to be carefully removed, transported and disposed of. Vegetated areas need special care to ensure design volumes and grades are preserved.

*Frequency* – Nonroutine – Repair as needed based upon inspections.

#### EDB-3.8.2 Major Erosion Repair

Major erosion repair consist of filling and revegetating areas of severe erosion. Determining the cause of the erosion as well as correcting the condition that caused the erosion should also be part of the erosion

repair. Care should be given to ensure design grades and volumes are preserved.

*Frequency* – Nonroutine – Repair as needed based upon inspections.

### EDB-3.8.3 Structural Repair

An EDB includes a variety of structures that can deteriorate or be damaged during the course of routine maintenance. These structures are constructed of steel and concrete that can degrade or be damaged and may need to be repaired or re-constructed from time to time. These structures include items like outlet works, trickle channels, forebays, inflows and other features. In-house operations staff can perform some of the minor structural repairs. Major repairs to structures may require input from a structural engineer and specialized contractors. Consultation with EPC Engineering Staff should take place prior to all structural repairs.

*Frequency* – Nonroutine – Repair as needed based upon inspections.

#### Reference:

**This manual is adapted from Town of Parker, Colorado, *STORMWATER PERMANENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (PBMP) LONG-TERM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL*, October 2004**

## **APPENDIX D**

## EXTENDED DETENTION BASIN (EDB) INSPECTION FORM

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Subdivision/Business Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Inspector: \_\_\_\_\_

Subdivision/Business Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Weather: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Last Rainfall: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_ Inches

**Property Classification:** Residential   Multi Family   Commercial   Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Circle One)

**Reason for Inspection:** Routine   Complaint   After Significant Rainfall Event  
(Circle One)

**INSPECTION SCORING** - For each facility inspection item, insert one of the following scores:

0 = No deficiencies identified

2 = Routine maintenance required

1 = Monitor (potential for future problem)

3 = Immediate repair necessary

N/A = Not applicable

### FEATURES

#### 1.) Inflow Points

- \_\_\_\_ Riprap Displaced
- \_\_\_\_ Erosion Present/Outfall Undercut
- \_\_\_\_ Sediment Accumulation
- \_\_\_\_ Structural Damage (pipe, end-section, etc.)
- \_\_\_\_ Woody Growth/Weeds Present

#### 2.) Forebay

- \_\_\_\_ Sediment/Debris Accumulation
- \_\_\_\_ Concrete Cracking/Failing
- \_\_\_\_ Drain Pipe/Wier Clogged (not draining)
- \_\_\_\_ Wier/Drain Pipe Damage

#### 3.) Trickle Channel (Low-flow)

- \_\_\_\_ Sediment/Debris Accumulation
- \_\_\_\_ Concrete/Riprap Damage
- \_\_\_\_ Woody Growth/Weeds Present
- \_\_\_\_ Erosion Outside Channel

#### 4.) Bottom Stage (Micro-Pool)

- \_\_\_\_ Sediment/Debris Accumulation
- \_\_\_\_ Woody Growth/Weeds Present
- \_\_\_\_ Bank Erosion
- \_\_\_\_ Mosquitoes/Algae Treatment
- \_\_\_\_ Petroleum/Chemical Sheen

#### 5.) Outlet Works

- \_\_\_\_ Trash Rack/Well Screen Clogged
- \_\_\_\_ Structural Damage (concrete, steel, subgrade)
- \_\_\_\_ Orifice Plate(s) Missing/Not Secure
- \_\_\_\_ Manhole Access (cover, steps, etc.)
- \_\_\_\_ Woody Growth/Weeds Present

#### 6.) Emergency Spillway

- \_\_\_\_ Riprap Displaced
- \_\_\_\_ Erosion Present
- \_\_\_\_ Woody Growth/Weeds Present
- \_\_\_\_ Obstruction/Debris

#### 7.) Upper Stage (Dry Storage)

- \_\_\_\_ Vegetation Sparse
- \_\_\_\_ Woody Growth/Undesirable Vegetation
- \_\_\_\_ Standing Water/Boggy Areas
- \_\_\_\_ Sediment Accumulation
- \_\_\_\_ Erosion (banks and bottom)
- \_\_\_\_ Trash/Debris
- \_\_\_\_ Maintenance Access

#### 8.) Miscellaneous

- \_\_\_\_ Encroachment in Easement Area
- \_\_\_\_ Graffiti/Vandalism
- \_\_\_\_ Public Hazards
- \_\_\_\_ Burrowing Animals/Pests
- \_\_\_\_ Other

Inspection Summary / Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

### **OVERALL FACILITY RATING (Circle One)**

0 = No Deficiencies Identified

2 = Routine Maintenance Required

1 = Monitor (potential for future problem exists)

3 = Immediate Repair Necessary

This inspection form shall be kept indefinitely and made available to the El Paso County upon request.



## **APPENDIX E**

**EXTENDED DETENTION BASIN (EDB)  
MAINTENANCE FORM**

Subdivision/Business Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Completion Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Subdivision/Business Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Maintenance Category:</b> (Circle All That Apply)	Routine	Restoration	Rehabilitation
---	---------	-------------	----------------

**MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES PERFORMED**

**ROUTINE WORK**

- \_\_\_ MOWING
- \_\_\_ TRASH/DEBRIS REMOVAL
- \_\_\_ OUTLET WORKS CLEANING (TRASH RACK/WELL SCREEN)
- \_\_\_ WEED CONTROL (HERBICIDE APPLICATION)
- \_\_\_ MOSQUITO TREATMENT
- \_\_\_ ALGAE TREATMENT

**RESTORATION WORK**

- \_\_\_ SEDIMENT REMOVAL
  - \_\_\_ FOREBAY
  - \_\_\_ TRICKLE CHANNEL
  - \_\_\_ INFLOW
- \_\_\_ EROSION REPAIR
  - \_\_\_ INFLOW POINT
  - \_\_\_ TRICKLE CHANNEL
- \_\_\_ VEGETATION REMOVAL/TREE THINNING
  - \_\_\_ INFLOW(S)
  - \_\_\_ TRICKLE CHANNEL
  - \_\_\_ UPPER STAGE
  - \_\_\_ BOTTOM STAGE
- \_\_\_ REVEGETATION
- \_\_\_ JET-VAC/CLEARING DRAINS
  - \_\_\_ FOREBAY
  - \_\_\_ OUTLET WORKS
  - \_\_\_ INFLOWS

**REHABILITATION WORK**

- \_\_\_ SEDIMENT REMOVAL (DREDGING)
  - \_\_\_ BOTTOM STAGE
  - \_\_\_ UPPER STAGE
- \_\_\_ EROSION REPAIR
  - \_\_\_ OUTLET WORKS
  - \_\_\_ UPPER STAGE
  - \_\_\_ BOTTOM STAGE
  - \_\_\_ SPILLWAY
- \_\_\_ STRUCTURAL REPAIR
  - \_\_\_ INFLOW
  - \_\_\_ OUTLET WORKS
  - \_\_\_ FOREBAY
  - \_\_\_ TRICKLE CHANNEL

OTHER \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ESTIMATED TOTAL MANHOURS: \_\_\_\_\_

EQUIPMENT/MATERIAL USED: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS/ADDITIONAL INFO: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## **APPENDIX G**

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SITE PLANS  
EXTENDED DETENTION BASIN (EDB)  
CHECKLIST FOR REQUIRED ITEMS**

**PLAN AND PROFILE SHEET**

Plan view shall include:

- ☐ Location and labels for all major features of EDB (inflow structure(s), forebay, micropool, trickle channel, access road, outlet work(s), spillway, maintenance access ramps, embankment, etc.)
- ☐ Contours
- ☐ Other utilities in vicinity of EDB
- ☐ Cross-reference to EDB Operation and Maintenance Details sheet
- ☐ Linework for right-of-way lines, lot lines, easements, and tracts
- ☐ Hatch indicating permanent water elevation in micropool.

Profile view shall include:

- ☐ Location and labels for all major features of EDB (inflow structure(s), forebay, micropool, trickle channel, access road, outlet work(s), spillway, maintenance access ramps, embankment, etc.)
- ☐ Invert elevations at major features of EDB (inflow structure(s), forebay, micropool, outlet work(s))
- ☐ Permanent pool elevation of micropool
- ☐ Water quality water surface elevation
- ☐ Water surface elevation of all applicable storm events
- ☐ Label for upper and bottom stages for EDB

**DETAIL SHEET**

Detail sheet shall include:

- ☐ Volume provided by the EDB forebay and micropool, including the WQCV
- ☐ WQCV drain time
- ☐ Seed mix
- ☐ Total mow area including approximate mow boundaries on each side of EDB
- ☐ Duplicate the following tables from the "Standard Operation Procedure for Extended Detention Basin Inspection and Maintenance" document:
  - Inspection and Maintenance Requirements at Specific EDB Features
  - Summary of Routine Maintenance Activities for an EDB
  - Summary of Minor Maintenance Activities for an EDB
  - Summary of Major Maintenance Activities for an EDB
- ☐ Water quality outlet works detail
- ☐ Water quality plate detail

- ☐ Maintenance access road detail
- ☐ Trickle channel typical section
- ☐ Forebay edge detail (or cross section) which includes maximum allowed sediment depth in forebay
- ☐ Forebay release structure detail
- ☐ Spillway detail(s), including cutoff wall

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SITE PLANS  
STORMWATER FACILITIES MAP  
CHECKLIST FOR REQUIRED ITEMS**

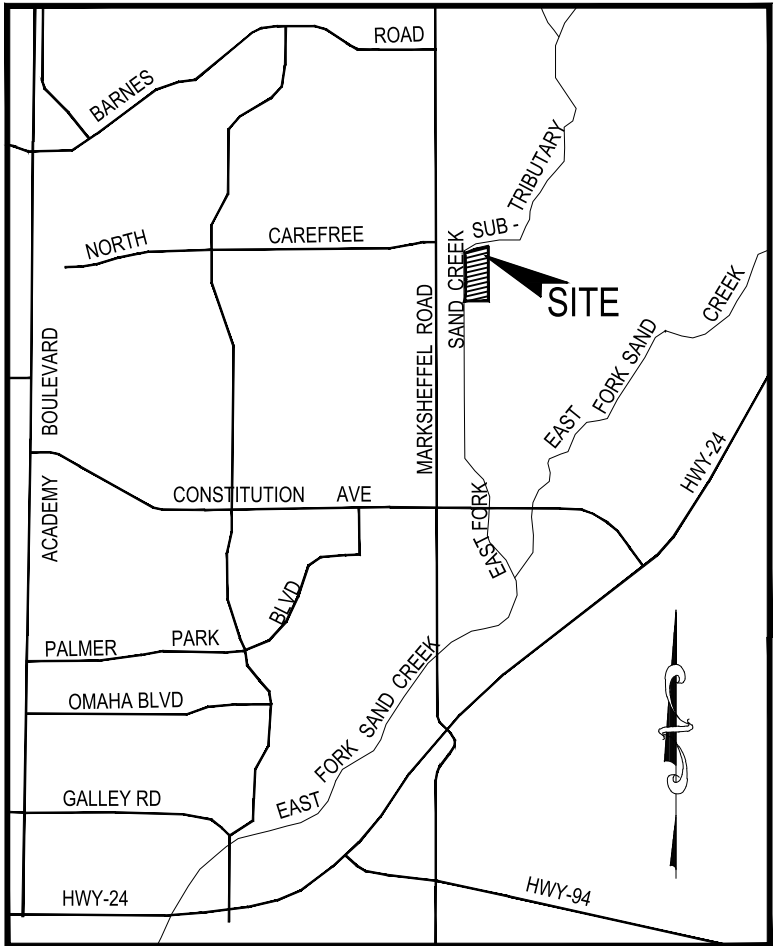
Stormwater facilities map shall include:

- ☐ Labels for all streets (includes linework for edge of street and street name)
- ☐ Linework for right-of-way lines, lot lines, and tracts
- ☐ Linework and labels for all major drainageways
- ☐ Label roadways, developments, etc adjacent to project site
- ☐ Labels for all BMPs being constructed on project site including a summary table when multiple BMPs are present
- ☐ Legend for identifying features/line types on drawing (optional)

# DWIRE YARD - GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

EL PASO COUNTY, STATE OF COLORADO

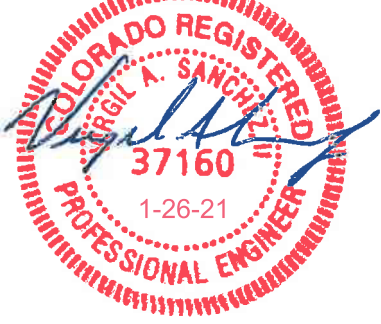
A PORTION OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 28, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN,



VICINITY MAP  
N.T.S.

## DESIGN ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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



1-26-21

VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ, COLORADO P.E. #37160  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF M & S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

DATE

## OWNER/DEVELOPER'S STATEMENT:

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

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

BUSINESS NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

## EL PASO COUNTY:

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

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

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

JENNIFER IRVINE, P.E.  
COUNTY ENGINEER / ECM ADMINISTRATOR

DATE

## LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

A PARCEL OF LAND IN THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER (SW 1/4) OF SECTION 28, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BASIS OF BEARINGS: A PORTION OF THE SOUTH LINE OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER (SW1/4) OF SECTION 28, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO. THE SECTION CORNER COMMON TO SECTIONS 28, 29, 32, AND 33 BEING MONUMENTED WITH A 3" ALUMINUM CAP STAMPED "PLS 38256", FROM WHICH A YELLOW PLASTIC CAP STAMPED "PLS 37909", BEARS N89°58'59"E, A DISTANCE OF 861.03 FEET.

COMMENCING AT THE AFORESAID YELLOW PLASTIC CAP;  
THENCE N09°06'45"E A DISTANCE OF 145.85 FEET;  
THENCE N00°59'19"E A DISTANCE OF 325.07 FEET;  
THENCE N01°07'15"W A DISTANCE OF 804.53 FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY LINE OF THE FORMER CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD AS RECORDED UNDER RECEPTION NO. 215057836 IN THE RECORDS OF EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO;  
THENCE 649.44 FEET ON THE ARC OF A NON-TANGENT CURVE TO THE RIGHT ON SAID SOUTHERLY LINE, SAID CURVE HAVING A RADIUS OF 1795.32 FEET, AND A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 20°43'34" (THE CHORD OF WHICH BEARS N75°36'49"E, 645.91 FEET);  
THENCE S00°13'52"W A DISTANCE OF 1455.11 FEET TO THE AFORESAID SOUTH LINE OF SECTION 28;  
THENCE N89°57'07"W ALONG SAID SOUTH LINE A DISTANCE OF 626.77 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING;

SAID PARCEL CONTAINS A CALCULATED AREA OF 843,414 S.F. (19.362 ACRES MORE OR LESS).

EL PASO COUNTY FILE NO. MS 20-002

DWIRE YARD

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

PROJECT NO. 43-117

DATE: 1/26/2021

SCALE: HORIZONTAL: N/A VERTICAL: N/A

DESIGNED BY: DLM

JP

VAS

CHECKED BY:

GR01

102 E. PIKES PEAK AVE. SUITE 300  
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903  
PHONE: 719.955.5485



CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

FOR AND ON  
BEHALF OF  
M&S CIVIL  
CONSULTANTS,  
INC.

VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ, COLORADO P.E. NO. 37160



REVISIONS: NO. DATE BY DESCRIPTION

APPROVED BY: DATE:

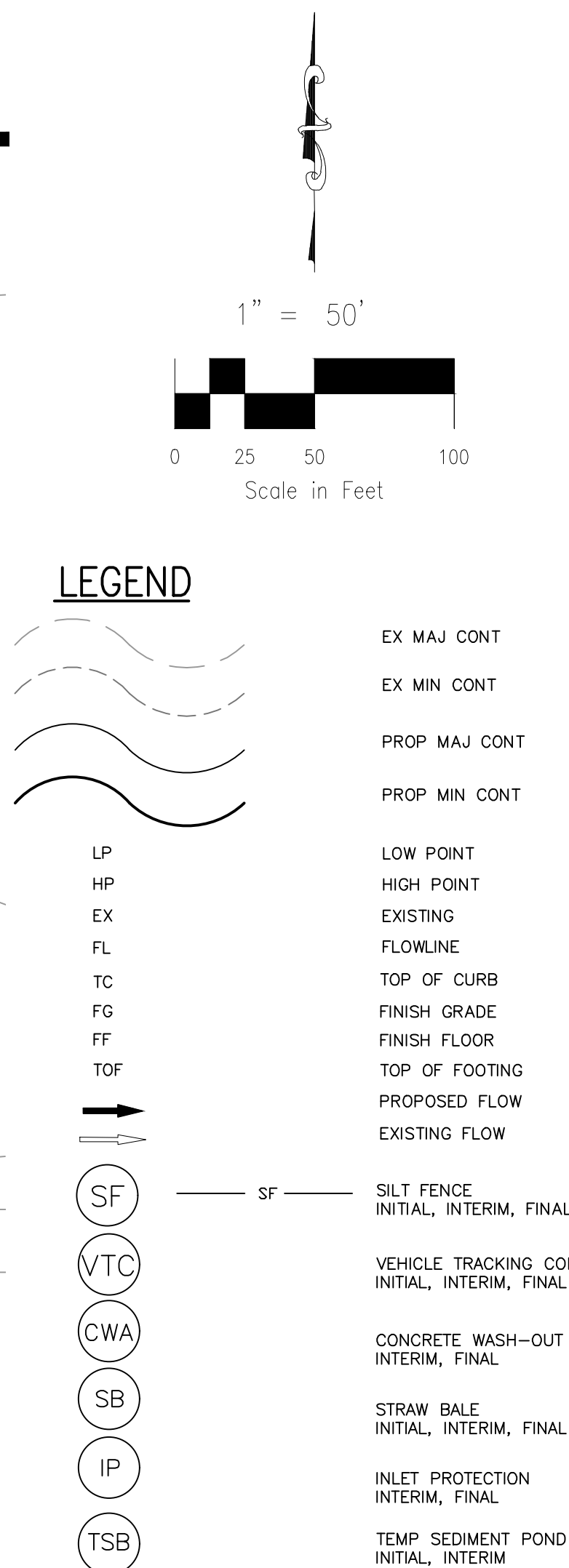
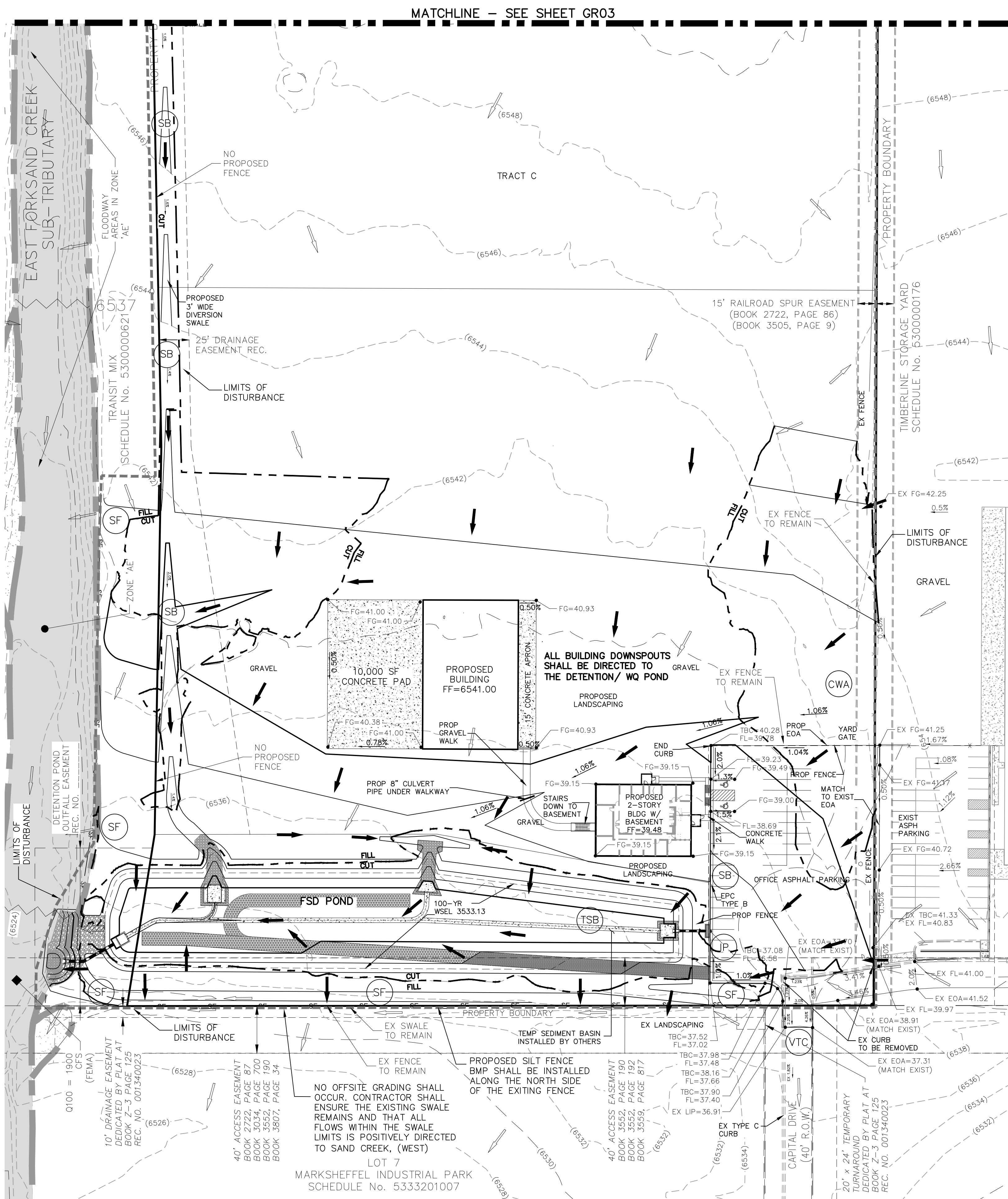
THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE, OR LIABLE FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES TO THE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARER OF THESE PLANS.

CAUTION



1. STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL NOT CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR DEGRADATION OF STATE WATERS. ALL WORK AND EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES POLLUTION OF ANY ON-SITE OR OFF-SITE WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS.
2. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, AND THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING.
3. A SEPARATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE COMPLETED AND AN EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP) ISSUED PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION. MANAGEMENT OF THE SWMP DURING CONSTRUCTION IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER OR CERTIFIED EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR. THE SWMP SHALL BE LOCATED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL BE KEPT UP TO DATE WITH WORK PROGRESS AND CHANGES IN THE FIELD.
4. ONCE THE ESQCP IS APPROVED AND A "NOTICE TO PROCEED" HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE INITIAL STAGE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED GEC. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, ENGINEER, AND EL PASO COUNTY WILL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT TO COORDINATE THE MEETING TIME AND PLACE WITH COUNTY STAFF.
5. CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE POLLUTANTS TO STORMWATER. CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL SLOPES, CHANNELS, DITCHES, AND DISTURBED LAND AREAS SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF THE DISTURBANCE.
6. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED AND FINAL STABILIZATION IS ESTABLISHED. ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL ASSESS THE ADEQUACY OF CONTROL MEASURES AT THE SITE AND IDENTIFY IF CHANGES TO THOSE CONTROL MEASURES ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTROL MEASURES. ALL CHANGES TO TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INCORPORATED INTO THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.
7. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ON DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHERE GROUND DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS PERMANENTLY CEASED OR TEMPORARILY CEASED FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS.
8. FINAL STABILIZATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AT ALL APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SITES. FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED WHEN ALL GROUND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ARE COMPLETE AND ALL DISTURBED AREAS EITHER HAVE A UNIFORM VEGETATIVE COVER WITH INDIVIDUAL PLANT DENSITY OF 70 PERCENT OF PRE-DISTURBANCE LEVELS ESTABLISHED OR EQUIVALENT PERMANENT ALTERNATIVE STABILIZATION METHOD IS IMPLEMENTED. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED UPON FINAL STABILIZATION AND BEFORE PERMIT CLOSURE.
9. ALL PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DESIGNED IN THE APPROVED PLANS. ANY PROPOSED CHANGES THAT EFFECT THE DESIGN OR FUNCTION OF PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.
10. EARTH DISTURBANCES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. ALL DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND COMPLETED SO THAT THE EXPOSED AREA OF ANY DISTURBED LAND SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME. PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF A WATERS OF THE STATE UNLESS SHOWN TO BE INFEASIBLE AND SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED AND APPROVED.
11. COMPACTION OF SOIL MUST BE PREVENTED IN AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES OR WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER. AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL ALSO BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. IF COMPACTION PREVENTION IS NOT FEASIBLE DUE TO SITE CONSTRAINTS, ALL AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION AND VEGETATION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE LOOSENED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONTROL MEASURE(S).
12. ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FACILITY DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND, THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE A STABILIZED CONVEYANCE DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT OFF SITE.
13. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED OR ALLOWED TO ENTER STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR FACILITIES. CONCRETE WASHOUTS SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MAY BE PRESENT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A SURFACE WATER BODY, CREEK OR STREAM.
14. DURING DEWATERING OPERATIONS OF UNCONTAMINATED GROUND WATER MAY BE DISCHARGED ON SITE, BUT SHALL NOT LEAVE THE SITE IN THE FORM OF SURFACE RUNOFF UNLESS AN APPROVED STATE DEWATERING PERMIT IS IN PLACE.
15. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETING OR OTHER PROTECTIVE COVERING SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
16. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL WASTES FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, TREE SLASH, BUILDING MATERIAL WASTES OR UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED, DUMPED, OR DISCHARGED AT THE SITE.
17. WASTE MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE TEMPORARILY PLACED OR STORED IN THE STREET, ALLEY, OR OTHER PUBLIC WAY, UNLESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN APPROVED TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN. CONTROL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING IF DEEMED NECESSARY, BASED ON SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES.
18. TRACKING OF SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OFF-SITE SHALL BE MINIMIZED. MATERIALS TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.
19. THE OWNER/DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DIRT, TRASH, ROCK, SEDIMENT, SOIL, AND SAND THAT MAY ACCUMULATE IN ROADS, STORM DRAINS AND OTHER DRAINAGE CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS AND STORMWATER APPURTENANCES AS A RESULT OF SITE DEVELOPMENT.
20. THE QUANTITY OF MATERIALS STORED ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE LIMITED, AS MUCH AS PRACTICAL, TO THAT QUANTITY REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE WORK IN AN ORDERLY SEQUENCE. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS.
21. NO CHEMICAL(S) HAVING THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER ARE TO BE STORED OR USED ONSITE UNLESS PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S) IS GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR. IN GRANTING APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S), SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED.
22. BULK STORAGE OF ALLOWED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR OTHER ALLOWED LIQUID CHEMICALS IN EXCESS OF 55 GALLONS SHALL REQUIRE ADEQUATE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PROTECTION TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS ONSITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR OTHER FACILITIES.
23. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER OR DITCH EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.
24. OWNER/DEVELOPER AND THEIR AGENTS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE "COLORADO WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT" (TITLE 25, ARTICLE 8, CRS), AND THE "CLEAN WATER ACT" (33 USC 1344), IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DCM VOLUME II AND THE ECM APPENDIX I. ALL APPROPRIATE PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (1041, NPDES, FLOODPLAIN, 404, FUGITIVE DUST, ETC.). IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, OR COUNTY AGENCIES, THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY.
25. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
26. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITTEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
27. A WATER SOURCE SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE DURING EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND SHALL BE UTILIZED AS REQUIRED TO MINIMIZE DUST FROM EARTHWORK EQUIPMENT AND WIND.
28. THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY RMG ENGINEERS, DATED MAY 3RD, 2019 AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.
29. AT LEAST TEN (10) DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB ONE (1) ACRE OR MORE, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL SUBMIT A PERMIT APPLICATION FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE TO THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, WATER QUALITY DIVISION. THE APPLICATION CONTAINS CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), OF WHICH THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN MAY BE A PART. FOR INFORMATION OR APPLICATION MATERIALS CONTACT:

## 3520 CAPITAL DRIVE



STAGING, STORAGE AND STOCKPILE AREAS TO BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR IN THE FIELD. THE LOCATIONS SHALL BE DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN BY THE CONTRACTOR.

THE EROSION CONTROL DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE  
REGULARLY UPDATED BY THE CONTRACTOR.

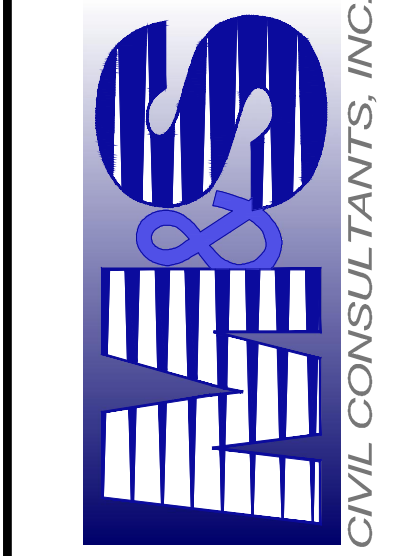
NO WETLANDS ARE TO BE PERMANENTLY DISTURBED PER THIS GRADING PLAN.

NO CONCRETE OR ASPHALT BATCH PLANTS WILL BE USED  
ON SITE.

EL PASO COUNTY FILE NO. MS 20-002

DWIRE STORAGE YARD		GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN	
PROJECT NO. 43-117		SCALE:	DATE: 01/25/2021
DESIGNED BY: DLM	DRAWN BY: JP	1" = 40'	SHEET 2 OF 5
CHECKED BY: VAS		N/A	
GR02			

102 E. PIKE PEAKS AVE., SUITE 500  
 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903  
 PHONE: 719.555.5485



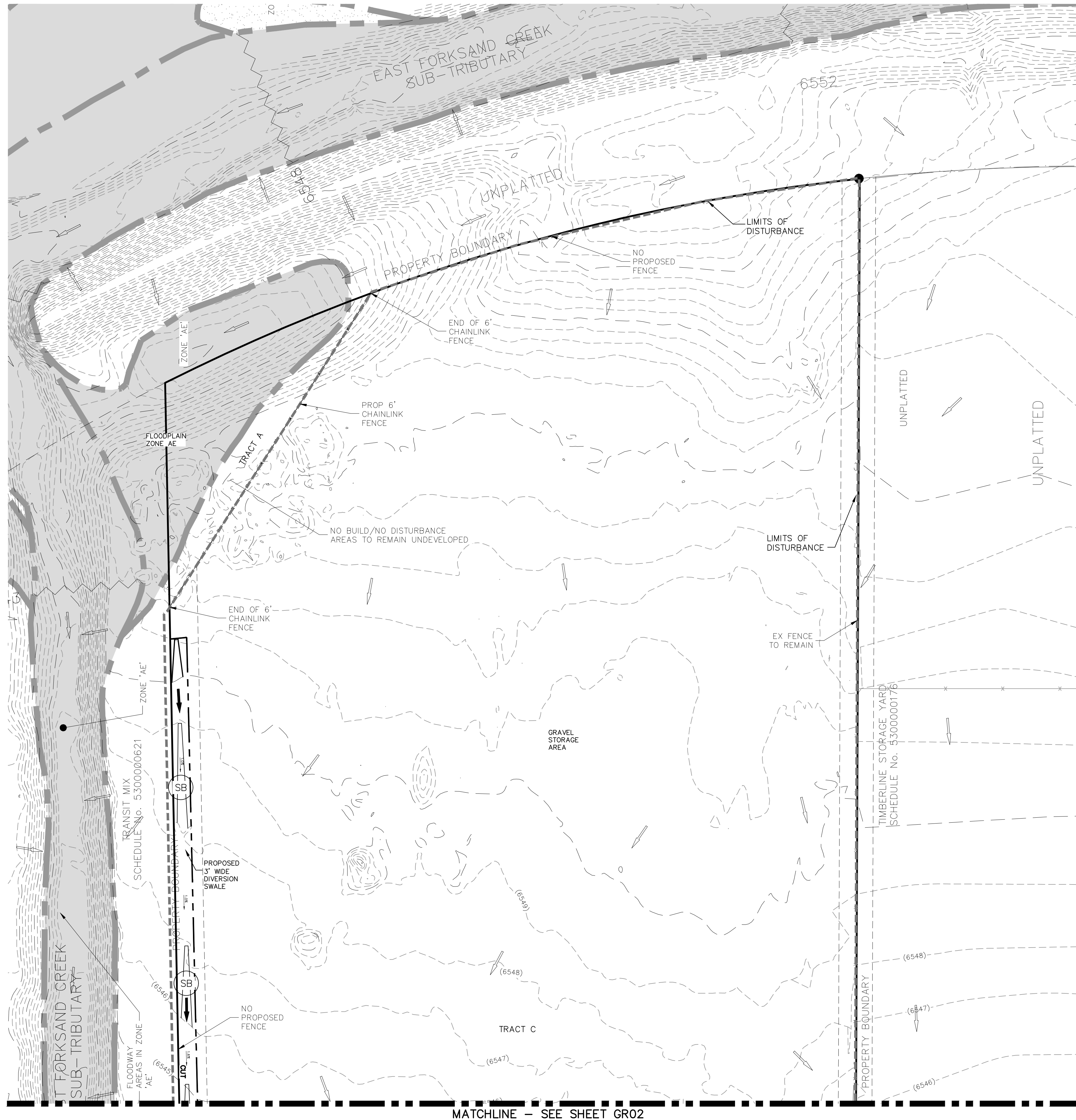
160 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF M&amp;S CIVIL CONSULTANTS,

[illegible]

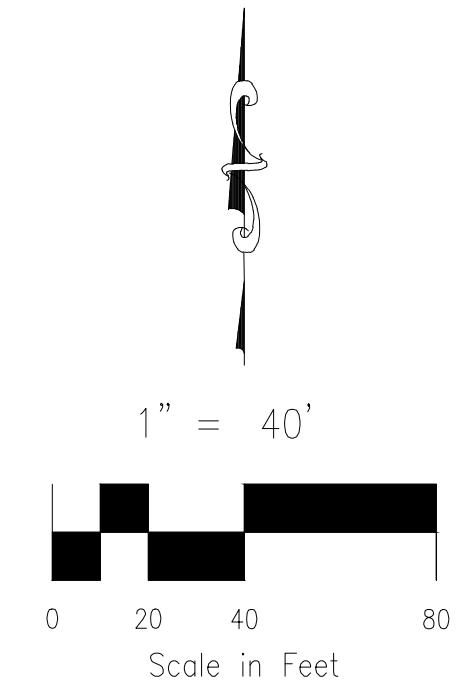
File: O:\43117A-Dwire Yard\dwg\dwg\Dev Plan\PCR02-04.dwg Plotstamp: 1/29/2021 2:54 PM



3520 CAPITAL DRIVE





MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET GR02



LEGEND

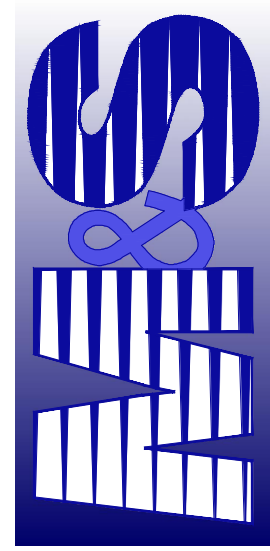
LP  
HP  
EX  
FL  
TC  
FG  
FF  
TOF

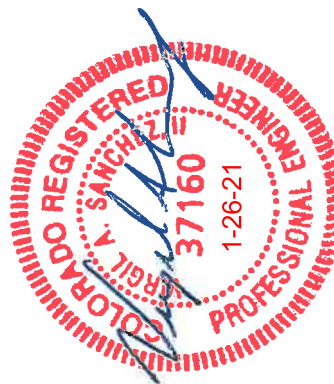
SF  
VTC  
CWA  
SB  
IP

EX MAJ CONT  
EX MIN CONT  
PROP MAJ CONT  
PROP MIN CONT  
LOW POINT  
HIGH POINT  
EXISTING  
FLOWLINE  
TOP OF CURB  
FINISH GRADE  
FINISH FLOOR  
TOP OF FOOTING  
PROPOSED FLOW  
EXISTING FLOW  
SILT FENCE  
INITIAL, INTERIM, FINAL  
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL  
INITIAL, INTERIM, FINAL  
CONCRETE WASH-OUT BASIN  
INTERIM, FINAL  
STRAW BALE  
INITIAL, INTERIM, FINAL  
INLET PROTECTION  
INTERIM, FINAL

102 E. PIKE PEAKS AVE., SUITE 500  
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903  
PHONE: 719.955.5485



FOR AND ON  
BEHALF OF  
M&S CIVIL  
CONSULTANTS,  
INC.



VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ, COLORADO P.E. NO. 37160

[illegible]

THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE, OR LIABLE, FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES TO THE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARER OF THESE PLANS.

### CAUTION

DWIRE STORAGE YARD

## GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

DATE: 01/25/2021

PROJECT NO. 43-117	SCALE:
	HORIZONTAL:

GR03

SHEET 3 OF 5



# GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

**MM-1**

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 1000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF THE CWA IS LOCATED WITHIN 1000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES, THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (16 IN. MIN. THICKNESS) OF ADEQUATE STRENGTH AND QUALITY. THE CWA MUST BE PROTECTED BY A SECOND IMPERMEABLE LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.
3. THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO THAT IS PLACEMENT ON SITE.
4. CWA SHALL INCLUDE A PLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 6' SPACES. LEAVING ONE 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 AND CONCRETE AND RAIN.
8. USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERMANENT BERM CONSTRUCTION.

CWA-3

### Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

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

7.5

June 2012

## SM-4



VTC-3

## EC-2

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

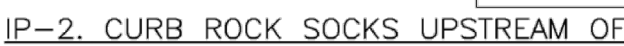
TS/PS-5

## SC-1



SF-3

### Inlet Protection (IP)



August 2013

### Straw Bale Barrier (SBB)



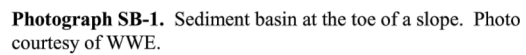
November 2010



# GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

## SC-7

A sediment basin is a temporary pond built on a construction site to capture eroded or disturbed soil transported in storm runoff prior to discharge from the site. Sediment basins are designed to capture site runoff and slowly release it to allow time for settling of sediment prior to discharge. Sediment basins are often constructed in locations that will later be modified to serve as post-construction stormwater basins.



Most large construction sites (typically greater than 2 acres) will require one or more sediment basins for effective management of construction site runoff. On linear construction projects, sediment basins may be impractical; instead, sediment traps or other combinations of BMPs may be more appropriate.

Sediment basins should not be used as stand-alone sediment controls. Erosion and other sediment controls should also be implemented upstream.

When feasible, the sediment basin should be installed in the same location where a permanent post-construction detention pond will be located.

The design procedure for a sediment basin includes these steps:

- Basin Storage Volume:** Provide a storage volume of at least 3,600 cubic feet per acre of drainage area. To the extent practical, undisturbed and/or off-site areas should be diverted around sediment basins to prevent "clean" runoff from mixing with runoff from disturbed areas. For undisturbed areas (both on-site and off-site) that cannot be diverted around the sediment basin, provide a minimum of 500 ft<sup>2</sup>/acre of storage for undeveloped (but stable) off-site areas in addition to the 3,600 ft<sup>2</sup>/acre for disturbed areas. For stable, developed areas that cannot be diverted around the sediment basin, storage volume requirements are summarized in Table SB-1.

- **Basin Geometry:** Design basin with a minimum length-to-width ratio of 2:1 (L:W). If this cannot be achieved because of site space constraints, baffling may be required to extend the effective distance between the inflow point(s) and the outlet to minimize short-circuiting.

- **Dam Embankment:** It is recommended that embankment slopes be 4:1 (H:V) or flatter and no steeper than 3:1 (H:V) in any location.

August 2013	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3	SB-1
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### Sediment Basin (SB)

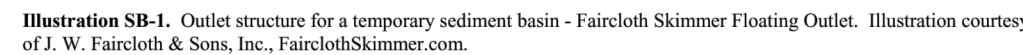
- **Inflow Structure:** For concentrated flow entering the basin, provide energy dissipation at the point of inflow.

**Table SB-1. Additional Volume Requirements for Undisturbed and Developed Tributary Areas  
Draining through Sediment Basins**

- **Outlet Works:** The outlet pipe shall extend through the embankment at a minimum slope of 0.5 percent. Outlet works can be designed using one of the following approaches:
  - **Riser Pipe (Simplified Detail):** Detail SB-1 provides a simplified design for basins treating no more than 15 acres.
  - **Orifice Plate or Riser Pipe:** Follow the design criteria for Full Spectrum detention outlets in the EDB Flow Sheet provided in Chapter 4 of this manual for sizing of outlet perforations with an emptying time of approximately 72 hours. In lieu of the trash rack, pack uniformly sized 1/2- to 2-inch gravel in front of the plate or surrounding the riser pipe. This gravel will need to be cleaned out frequently during the construction period as sediment accumulates within it. The gravel pack will need to be removed and disposed of following construction to reclaim the basin for its intended permanent detention function. If it is not possible to remove the permanent extended detention basin for the site, a trash rack will need to be installed once contributing drainage areas have been stabilized and the gravel pack and accumulated sediment have been removed.
- **Floating Skimmer:** If a floating skimmer is used, install it using manufacturer's recommendations. Illustration SB-1 provides an illustration of a Fairclough Skimmer Floating Outlet™, one of the more commonly used floating skimmer outlets. A skimmer should be designed to release the design volume in no less than 48 hours. The use of a floating skimmer outlet can increase sediment capture efficiency of a basin significantly. A floating outlet continually decants cleanest water off the surface of a pond and releases cleaner water that would discharge from a perforated riser pipe or plate.

SB-2	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3	August 2013
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## SC-7



- **Outlet Protection and Spillway:** Consider all flow paths for runoff leaving the basin, including protection at the typical point of discharge as well as overtopping.
- **Outlet Protection:** Outlet protection should be provided where the velocity of flow will exceed the maximum permissible velocity of the material of the waterway into which discharge occurs. This may require the use of a riprap apron at the outlet location and/or other measures to keep the waterway from eroding.
- **Emergency Spillway:** Provide a stabilized emergency overflow spillway for rainstorms that exceed the capacity of the sediment basin volume and its outlet. Protect basin embankments from erosion and overtopping. If the sediment basin will be converted to a permanent detention basin, design and construct the emergency spillway(s) as required for the permanent facility. If the sediment basin will not become a permanent detention basin, it may be possible to substitute a heavy-duty vinyl membrane or properly bedded rock cover to line the spillway and downstream embankment, depending on the height, slope, and width of the embankments.

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

### Sediment Basin (SB)

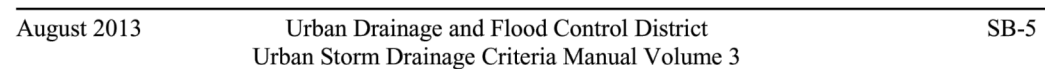
Maintenance activities include the following

- Dredge sediment from the basin, as needed to maintain BMP effectiveness, typically when the design storage volume is no more than one-third filled with sediment.
- Inspect the sediment basin embankments for stability and seepage.
- Inspect the inlet and outlet of the basin, repair damage, and remove debris. Remove, clean and replace the gravel around the outlet on a regular basis to remove the accumulated sediment within it and keep the outlet functioning.
- Be aware that removal of a sediment basin may require dewatering and associated permit requirements.
- Do not remove a sediment basin until the upstream area has been stabilized with vegetation.

Final disposition of the sediment basin depends on whether the basin will be converted to a permanent post-construction stormwater basin or whether the basin area will be returned to grade. For basins being converted to permanent detention basins, remove accumulated sediment and reconfigure the basin and outlet to meet the requirements of the final design for the detention facility. If the sediment basin is not to be used as a permanent detention facility, fill the excavated area with soil and stabilize with vegetation.

SB-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District August 2013  
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

## SC-7



### Sediment Basin (SB)

**SEEDMAN BASIN INSTALLATION NOTES**

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
  - LOCATION OF SEDIMENT BASIN.
  - TYPE OF BASIN (STANDARD OR NONSTANDARD BASIN).
  - FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM WIDTH W, CREST LENGTH CL, AND HOLE DIAMETER.
  - FOR NONSTANDARD BASIN, SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR DESIGN OF BASIN INCLUDING RISE HEIGHT H, NUMBER OF COLUMNS N, HOLE DIAMETER HD AND PIPE DIAMETER DP.
2. FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM DIMENSION MAY BE MODIFIED AS LONG AS BOTTOM AREA IS NOT REDUCED.
3. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY THAT RELIES ON ORIGIN BASINS AS A STORMWATER CONTROL.
4. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL FREE OF DEBRIS, ORGANIC MATERIAL, AND OBJECTS THAT COULD CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE ARCHES AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 15 PERCENT BY WEIGHT PASSING THE NO. 200 SIEVE.
5. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95 PERCENT OF MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D698.
6. PIPE SCH 40 OR GREATER SHALL BE USED.

7. THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THESE SHEETS Pertain TO STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN(S) AND DRAINAGE ARCHES. FOR DETAILS FOR ARCHES SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR EMBANKMENT, STORAGE VOLUME, SPILLWAY, OUTLET, AND OUTLET PROTECTION DETAILS FOR EACH BASIN. DETAILS FOR DETAILS THAT HAVE BEEN INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LARGER THAN 15 ACRES.

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