

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

for:

Timberline Landscaping Storage Yard

Located at:

***8110 Opportunity View
Colorado Springs, CO 80939***

Prepared for:

***Timberline Landscaping
8110 Opportunity View
Colorado Springs, CO 80939
719-638-1000***

Prepared by:

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PCD FILE NO. PPR-19-042

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

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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.

Property owners are not required to provide Inspection and Maintenance Reports for stormwater facilities that have been agreed to be maintained by EPC. These reports will be generated through EPC's inspection & maintenance program.

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. The verification and the inspection form(s) shall be reviewed and kept 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 .

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 .

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 **WMAO, LLC C/O Tim & Mindy Emick, A Colorado Corporation**, (Owner or 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 subdivision/land use to be known as **Timberline Storage Yard**; 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 subdivision/land use on Developer’s promise to construct adequate drainage, water runoff control facilities, and stormwater quality structural Best Management Practices (“BMPs”) for the subdivision/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 subdivision/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 property that will be platted as Lot IN THE FUTURE, as indicated on Exhibit B 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 subdivision/land use due to the Developer/Owner’s failure to meet its obligations to do the same; and

M. WHEREAS, the County conditions approval of this subdivision/land use on the Developer’s promise to so construct the detention basin/BMP(s), and conditions approval on the Owner’s promise 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 Subdivision; and

N. WHEREAS, the County could condition subdivision/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/Owner’s promises contained herein; and

O. WHEREAS, the County, in order to secure performance of the promises contained herein, conditions approval of this subdivision/land use upon the Developer’s grant herein of a perpetual Easement over a portion of 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/Owner 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 that portion of 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/Owner 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/Owner 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/Owner 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/Owner 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/Owner 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/Owner'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/Owner 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/Owner 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/Owner, 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.

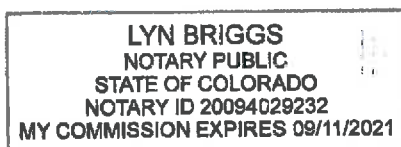
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties affix their signatures below.

Executed this 17th day of January, 2018, by:
TIMBERLINE LANDSCAPING, INC, a Colorado Corporation
By: [Signature]

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 17th day of January,
2018, by **TIMBERLINE LANDSCAPING, INC, a Colorado Corporation**

Witness my hand and official seal.

My commission expires: 9/11/21



[Signature: Lyn Briggs]
Notary Public

Executed this _____ day of _____, 2018, 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 _____,
2018, 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

Exhibit A

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

THAT PORTION OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 28, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M., EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER; THENCE ON THE WEST LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER, NORTH 00 DEGREES 02 MINUTES 12 SECONDS WEST A DISTANCE OF 298.20 FEET TO INTERSECT THE SOUTHEASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD; THENCE NORTHEASTERLY AND EASTERLY ON SAID RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE ON A CURVE TO THE RIGHT WHOSE RADIUS IS 1,795.32 FEET, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 63 DEGREES 33 MINUTES 20 SECONDS AN ARC DISTANCE OF 1,991.47 FEET FOR THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF THE TRACT TO BE DESCRIBED HEREBY; THENCE CONTINUE ON THE LAST MENTIONED CURVE, WHOSE RADIUS IS 1,795.32 FEET, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 06 DEGREES 56 MINUTES 39 SECONDS AN ARC DISTANCE OF 217.59 FEET; THENCE ON A SPIRAL CURVE, WHOSE LONG CHORD BEARS SOUTH 86 DEGREES 25 MINUTES 49 SECONDS EAST A DISTANCE OF 195.23 FEET TO A POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE SOUTH 85 DEGREES 25 MINUTES 17 SECONDS EAST A DISTANCE OF 738.04 FEET MORE OR LESS TO INTERSECT THE EAST LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER; THENCE ON SAID EAST LINE SOUTH 00 DEGREES 12 MINUTES 46 SECONDS WEST A DISTANCE OF 1,395.80 FEET TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER; THENCE ON THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER, SOUTH 90 DEGREES 00 MINUTES 00 SECONDS WEST A DISTANCE OF 1,148.00 FEET; THENCE NORTH 00 DEGREES 12 MINUTES 46 SECONDS EAST A DISTANCE OF 1,457.19 FEET MORE OR LESS TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CALCULATED AREA=1,653,246 SQ.FT. (37.95 ACRES)±

Exhibit B

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,

[illegible][illegible]

It was an old building, its wooden floor worn and its walls stained. The air smelled of old paper and dust. The man behind the counter, a thin, elderly man with a white beard, looked up at them with a weary expression. He was the only person in the room, and the silence was heavy. The man and woman looked at each other, their faces pale. They had come here for a reason, but now they were unsure if they should stay. The man spoke first, his voice low and hesitant. "We need to know what happened here," he said. The woman nodded, her hands clasped in front of her. "We need to know everything," she added. The man behind the counter sighed, looking down at a small, worn book on the counter. He flipped it open, and the sound of the pages turning was the only sound in the room. He looked up at them, his eyes filled with a sadness that was hard to ignore. "This is a long story," he said. "But I will tell you everything I know." The man and woman listened intently, their faces growing more concerned as the story unfolded. The man behind the counter spoke of a man who had come to him, a man who had a secret that could change the world. The man and woman looked at each other, their faces pale. They had come here for a reason, but now they were unsure if they should stay. The man spoke first, his voice low and hesitant. "We need to know what happened here," he said. The woman nodded, her hands clasped in front of her. "We need to know everything," she added. The man behind the counter sighed, looking down at a small, worn book on the counter. He flipped it open, and the sound of the pages turning was the only sound in the room. He looked up at them, his eyes filled with a sadness that was hard to ignore. "This is a long story," he said. "But I will tell you everything I know." The man and woman listened intently, their faces growing more concerned as the story unfolded.

AND OWNERS/INVESTORS HAVE READ AND WILL SIGN: WITH A... OF THE... AND...

THE COUNTY MAY BE HELD RESPONSIBLE ONLY FOR THE CIRCULAR CONFERENCE WITH COUNTY OFFICIALS. THEREFORE, THE COUNTY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTIVITY AND ACCURACY OF THE DELEGATES, DEMONSTRATORS, AND LECTURERS WHO SHALL BE INVITED TO THE CONFERENCE. THE COUNTY WILL PROVIDE THE ADDRESS OF THE CONFERENCE, ASSURES NO DISCRIMINATION AND A RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE, AND REQUESTS THAT THE CONFERENCE BE HELD IN A RESPONSIBLE MANNER.

[illegible]

EL PASO COUNTY FILE NO. PPR 17-015



DESIGN ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

It was an old building, its wooden floor worn and its walls stained. The air smelled of old paper and dust. The man behind the counter, a thin, elderly man with a white beard, looked up at them with a weary expression. He was the only person in the room, and the silence was heavy. The man and woman looked at each other, their faces pale. They had come here for a reason, but now they were unsure if they should stay. The man spoke first, his voice low and hesitant. "We need to know what happened here," he said. The woman nodded, her hands clasped in front of her. "We need to know everything," she added. The man behind the counter sighed, looking down at a small, worn book on the counter. He flipped it open, and the sound of the pages turning was the only sound in the room. He looked up at them, his eyes filled with a sadness that was hard to ignore. "This is a long story," he said. "But I will tell you everything I know." The man and woman listened intently, their faces growing more concerned as the story unfolded. The man behind the counter spoke of a man who had come to him, a man who had a secret that could change the world. The man and woman looked at each other, their faces pale. They had come here for a reason, but now they were unsure if they should stay. The man spoke first, his voice low and hesitant. "We need to know what happened here," he said. The woman nodded, her hands clasped in front of her. "We need to know everything," she added. The man behind the counter sighed, looking down at a small, worn book on the counter. He flipped it open, and the sound of the pages turning was the only sound in the room. He looked up at them, his eyes filled with a sadness that was hard to ignore. "This is a long story," he said. "But I will tell you everything I know." The man and woman listened intently, their faces growing more concerned as the story unfolded.

OWNER/DEVELOPER'S STATEMENT:

AND OWNERS/INVESTORS HAVE READ AND WILL SIGN: WITH A... OF THE... AND...

EL PASO COUNTY:

THE COUNTY MAY BE HELD RESPONSIBLE ONLY FOR THE CIRCULAR CONFERENCE WITH COUNTY OFFICIALS. THEREFORE, THE COUNTY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTIVITY AND ACCURACY OF THE DELEGATES, DEMONSTRATORS, AND LECTURERS WHO SHALL BE INVITED TO THE CONFERENCE. THE COUNTY WILL PROVIDE THE ADDRESS OF THE CONFERENCE, ASSURES NO DISCRIMINATION AND A RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE, AND REQUESTS THAT THE CONFERENCE BE HELD IN A RESPONSIBLE MANNER.

[illegible]

EL PASO COUNTY FILE NO. PPR 17-015

TIMEERLINE STORAGE YARD
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

[illegible]

24. PLANS TO ACQUIRE INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT'S NAME, STREET AND LOCATION OF DOING BUSINESS.

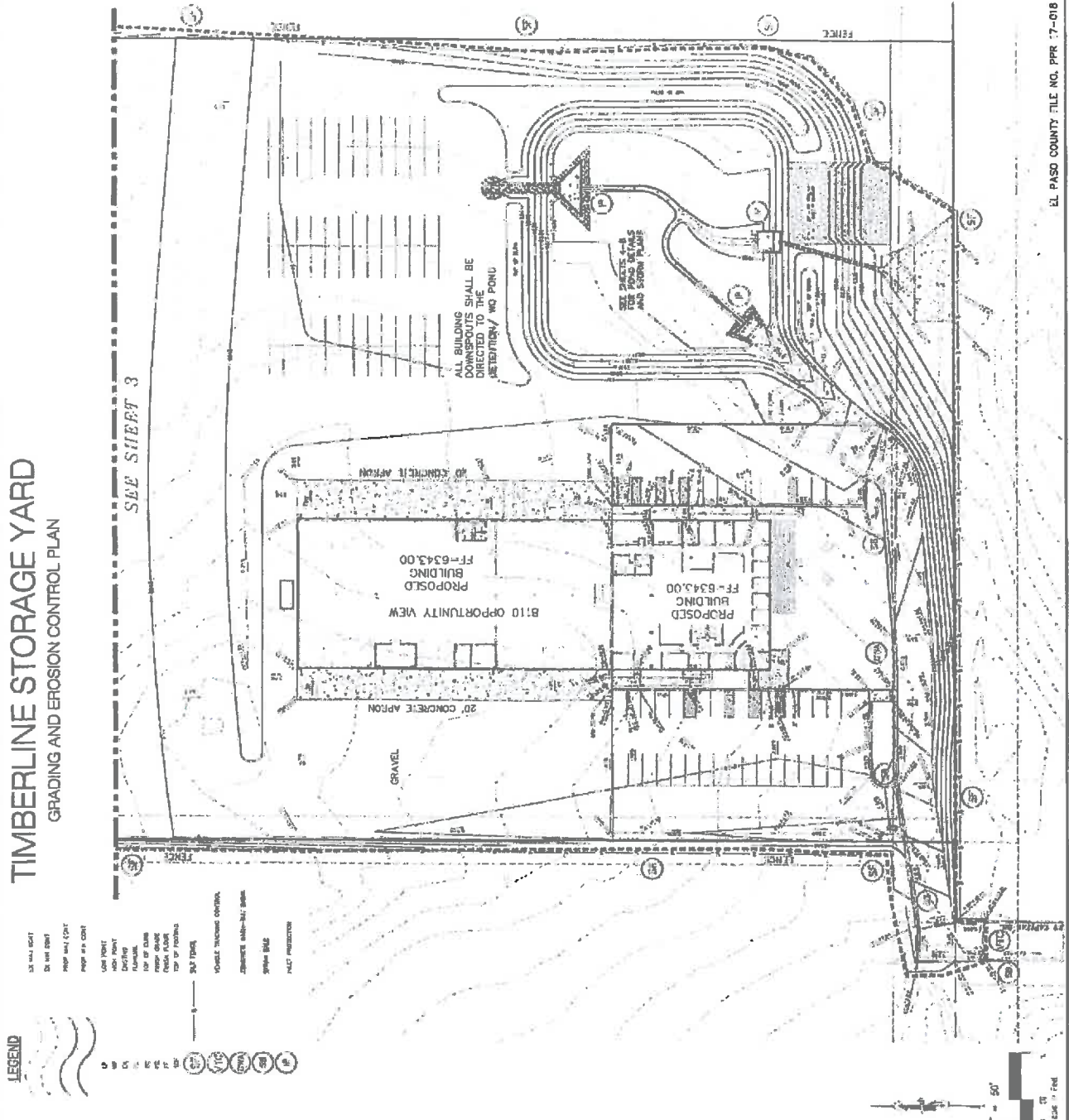
25. A PHOTO COPY OF THE AVAILABLE FBI FILES CONTAINING INFORMATION AND RECORDS IS REQUESTED TO BE FURNISHED TO THE ABOVE-NAMED SOURCE, AND WHO

26. THE SOURCE REPORTS THAT THE FBI HAS BEEN INFORMED BY MR. THOMPSON, SAC IN TAMPA, THAT THE SOURCE IS NOT TO BE USED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THIS CASE, BUT THAT THE SOURCE MAY BE USED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF OTHER CASES, SUCH AS THOSE INVOLVING THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGED VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAWS AND VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL LAWS.

27. THE SOURCE REPORTS THAT THE FBI HAS BEEN INFORMED BY MR. THOMPSON, SAC IN TAMPA, THAT THE SOURCE IS NOT TO BE USED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THIS CASE, BUT THAT THE SOURCE MAY BE USED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF OTHER CASES, SUCH AS THOSE INVOLVING THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGED VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAWS AND VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL LAWS.

28. THE SOURCE REPORTS THAT THE FBI HAS BEEN INFORMED BY MR. THOMPSON, SAC IN TAMPA, THAT THE SOURCE IS NOT TO BE USED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THIS CASE, BUT THAT THE SOURCE MAY BE USED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF OTHER CASES, SUCH AS THOSE INVOLVING THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGED VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAWS AND VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL LAWS.

EL PASO COUNTY FILE NO. PPR 7-018



**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), WMAO, LLC, a Colorado Limited Liability Company (Developer), DL Holdings, LLC, a Colorado Limited Liability Company (DL Holdings), and Aggregate Industries WCR, Inc. (Aggregate). DL Holdings and Aggregate may be referred to collectively herein as “Owners.” 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) in El Paso County, Colorado, which Property is legally described in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference; and

B. WHEREAS, Owners are the owner of certain real estate (the Adjacent Property) in El Paso County, Colorado, which Adjacent Property is legally described in Exhibit B attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference; and

C. WHEREAS, Developer desires to develop on the Property a land use to be known as Timberline Storage Yard; and

D. 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

E. 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

F. 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

G. 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

H. 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

I. WHEREAS, Developer desires to construct for the land use ONE detention basin/stormwater quality BMP ("detention basin/BMP") 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; and

J. WHEREAS, Developer desires to construct the detention basin/BMP on the Adjacent Property described in Exhibit B attached hereto; and

K. WHEREAS, pursuant to the terms of the Permanent Drainage Easement, Access, and Maintenance Agreement entered into by Developer and DL Holdings and recorded at Reception No. 219143275, both Developer and DL Holdings shall be charged with the duties of constructing, operating, maintaining and repairing the detention basin/BMP on the Adjacent Property described in Exhibit B; and

L. 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

M. 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 serving this land use due to the Developer's and Owner's failure to meet their obligations to do the same; and

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

O. 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 and Owner's promises contained herein; and

P. WHEREAS, the County, in order to secure performance of the promises contained herein, conditions approval of this land use upon the Owner's grant herein of a perpetual Easement over

the Adjacent 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; 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 Adjacent Property described in Exhibit B attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, ONE detention basin/BMP. Developer shall not commence construction of the detention basin/BMP until the El Paso County Planning and Community Development Department (PCD) has approved in writing the plans and specifications for the detention basin/BMP and this Agreement has been signed by all Parties and returned to the PCD. Developer shall complete construction of the detention basin/BMP in substantial compliance with the County-approved plans and specifications for the detention basin/BMP. 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 shall be substantially completed within one (1) year (defined as 365 days), which 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 must be completed and inspected by the PCD 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 and DL Holdings agree for themselves and their respective successors and assigns that they will regularly and routinely inspect, clean and maintain the detention basin/BMP and otherwise keep the same in good repair, all at their own cost and expense. Such obligation shall be joint and several. No trees or shrubs that will impair the structural integrity of the detention basin/BMP shall be planted or allowed to grow on the detention basin/BMP.

5. Creation of Easement: Owners hereby grant the County a non-exclusive perpetual easement upon and across the Adjacent Property described in Exhibit B. The purpose of the easement is to allow the County to access, inspect, clean, repair and maintain the detention basin/BMP; 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. Aggregate hereby grants the Developer and DL Holdings a non-exclusive perpetual easement upon and across the Aggregate Property described in Exhibit B for the purpose of access and of construction, inspection, cleaning, repair and maintenance of the portion of the detention basin/BMP which lies on the Aggregate Property.

6. County's Rights and Obligations: Any time the County determines, in the sole exercise of its discretion, that the detention basin/BMP is not properly cleaned, maintained and/or otherwise kept in good repair, the County shall give reasonable notice to the Developer, DL Holdings and their respective successors and assigns that the detention basin/BMP needs to be cleaned, maintained and/or otherwise repaired. The notice shall provide a reasonable time to correct the problems. Should the responsible parties fail to correct the specified problems, the County may enter upon the Adjacent Property to so correct the specified problems. 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.

7. Reimbursement of County's Costs: The Developer agrees and covenants, for itself and its successors and assigns, that it will reimburse the County for its costs and expenses incurred in the process of completing construction of the detention basin/BMP pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement. In addition, the Developer and DL Holdings agree and covenant, for themselves and their respective successors and assigns, that they will reimburse the County for its costs and expenses incurred in the process of cleaning, maintaining, and/or repairing the detention basin/BMP 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 and Owners' 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 Public Works Department: 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 Public Works Department. 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 Public Works Department.

10. Indemnification and Hold Harmless: Developer and Owners each agree, for themselves and their respective successors and assigns, that they 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, 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, the Owners, 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 be suspected or identified as solid waste or petroleum products, hazardous substances or hazardous materials (collectively referred to herein as “hazardous materials”), the Developer and Owners 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 and Owners, 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.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties affix their signatures below.

Executed this _____ day of _____, 20____, by:
WMAO, LLC

By: _____
Tim Emick

Title: _____

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____,
20____, by Tim Emick, as _____ of WMAO, LLC.

Witness my hand and official seal.

My commission expires: _____

Notary Public

Executed this _____ day of _____, 20____, by:
DL HOLDINGS, LLC

By: _____
Jeff Dwire

Title: _____

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____,
20____, by Jeff Dwire, as _____ of DL HOLDINGS, LLC.

Witness my hand and official seal.

My commission expires: _____

Notary Public

Executed this _____ day of _____, 20____, by:
AGGREGATE INDUSTRIES WCR, INC

By: _____
Signature

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____,
20____, by _____, as _____ of Aggregate Industries WCR, Inc.

Witness my hand and official seal.

My commission expires: _____

Notary Public

Executed this _____ day of _____, 20____, 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

Attest:

County Clerk and Recorder

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____,
20____, by _____, Executive Director, Planning and Community Development
Department, as Attested to by _____, County Clerk and Recorder.

Witness my hand and official seal.

My commission expires: _____

Notary Public

Approved as to Content and Form:

Assistant County Attorney

EXHIBIT A
(legal description of Timberline property)

EXHIBIT B
ADJACENT PROPERTY

DL Holdings Property:
(insert legal description)

Aggregate Property:
(insert legal description)

Assistant County Attorney

Exhibit A



102 E. Pikes Peak Ave, STE 500
Colorado Springs, CO 80903
Mail to: PO Box 1360
Colorado Springs, CO 80901
719.955.5485

**DWIRE STORAGE YARD
FILING NO. 1
LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

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:

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

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).

Exhibit B

DWIRE STORAGE YARD FILING NO. 1

A PARCEL OF LAND IN THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER (SW 1/4) OF SECTION 28,
TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST, OF THE SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN,
EL PASO COUNTY, STATE OF COLORADO

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

THAT DL HOLDINGS, LLC, A COLORADO LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, BEING THE OWNERS OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED TRACT OF LAND:

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).

DEDICATION:

THE UNDERSIGNED OWNER HAS CAUSED SAID TRACT OF LAND TO BE PLATTED INTO LOTS, TRACTS, AND EASEMENTS, AS SHOWN ON THE PLAT. THE UNDERSIGNED DOES HEREBY DEDICATE, GRANT AND CONVEY TO EL PASO COUNTY THOSE PUBLIC EASEMENTS AS SHOWN ON THE PLAT; AND FURTHER RESTRICTS THE USE OF ALL PUBLIC EASEMENTS TO EL PASO COUNTY AND/OR ITS ASSIGNS, PROVIDED HOWEVER, THAT THE SOLE RIGHT AND AUTHORITY TO RELEASE OR QUITCLAIM ALL OR ANY SUCH PUBLIC EASEMENTS SHALL REMAIN EXCLUSIVELY VESTED IN EL PASO COUNTY. THIS TRACT OF LAND AS PLATTED HEREIN SHALL BE KNOWN AS "DWIRE STORAGE YARD FILING NO. 1", IN EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO.

OWNER:

THE AFOREMENTIONED, DH HOLDINGS, LLC, A COLORADO LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, BY _____ AS _____, HAS EXECUTED THIS INSTRUMENT THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 2019, A.D.

NAME, POSITION,
DH HOLDINGS, LLC, A COLORADO LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

NOTARIAL:

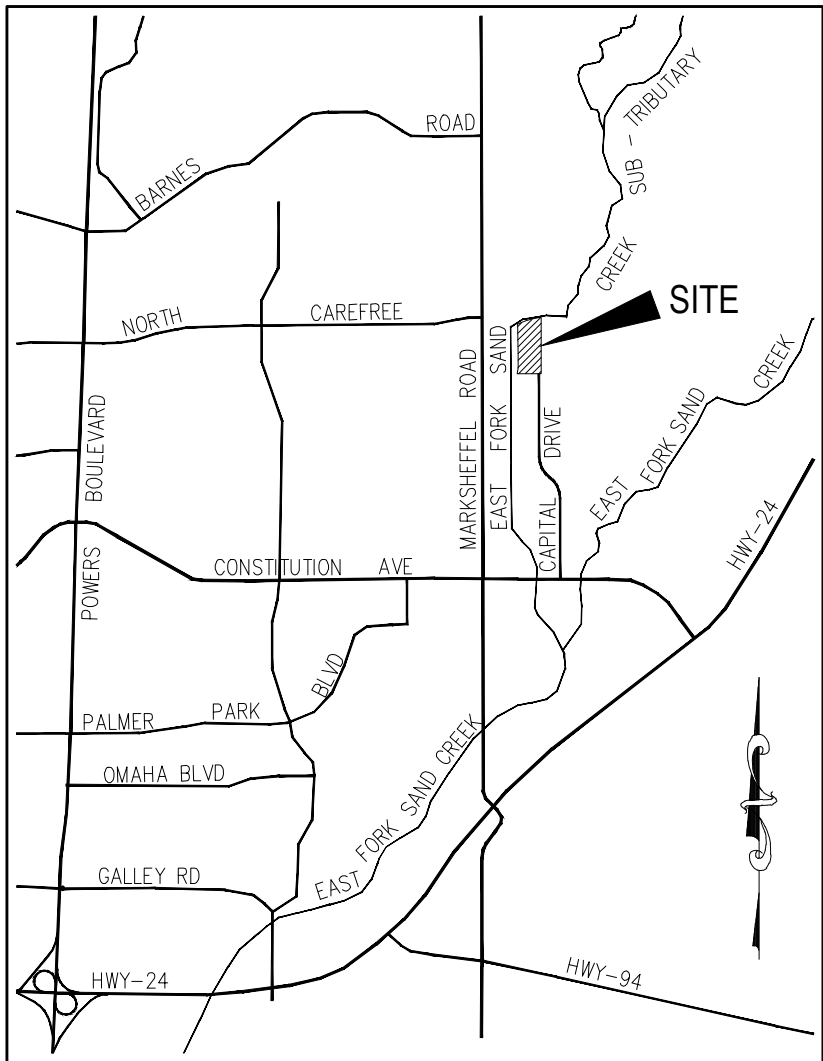
STATE OF COLORADO)
) SS
COUNTY OF EL PASO)

THE ABOVE AND AFOREMENTIONED INSTRUMENT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED BEFORE ME THIS THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2019, A.D. BY _____ OF _____
DH HOLDINGS, LLC, A COLORADO LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.

WITNESS MY HAND AND OFFICIAL SEAL:
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: _____
NOTARY PUBLIC: _____

PLAT NOTES:

- BASIS OF BEARINGS:**
BEARINGS ARE BASED ON 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. THE UNITS OF MEASUREMENT IS U.S. SURVEY FEET.
- FLOODPLAIN STATEMENT:**
A PORTION OF THIS SITE IS LOCATED WITHIN A DESIGNATED FEMA FLOODPLAIN AS DETERMINED BY THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP, COMMUNITY MAP NUMBER 08041C0543G, EFFECTIVE DATE DECEMBER 7, 2018.
NO STRUCTURES ARE PERMITTED WITHIN THE DESIGNATED FLOODPLAIN AREAS.
- TITLE COMMITMENT:**
THIS SURVEY DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A TITLE SEARCH BY M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC., TO DETERMINE THE COMPATIBILITY OF THIS DESCRIPTION WITH THAT OF ADJACENT TRACTS OF LAND, OWNERSHIP OR EASEMENTS OF RECORD. FOR ALL INFORMATION REGARDING EASEMENTS, RIGHT-OF-WAY OR TITLE OF RECORD, M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC., RELIED UPON TITLE COMMITMENT FILE NO. RND55075005, PREPARED BY LAND TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY, AS AGENT FOR OLD REPUBLIC NATIONAL TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY, DATED FEBRUARY 14, 2019.
- ALL CORNERS OF THIS SURVEY ARE FOUND OR SET AS NOTED HEREON.
- THE PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO AN AVIGATION EASEMENT AS SPECIFIED ON THE INSTRUMENT RECORDED AT BOOK 5038 AND PAGE 1088 OF THE RECORDS OF EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO.
- NOTICE: THIS PROPERTY MAY BE SUBJECT TO NOISE CAUSED BY AIRCRAFT OPERATING INTO AND OUT OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT. NO MAN-MADE OR NON MAN-MADE OBSTRUCTIONS ARE ALLOWED TO PENETRATE THE 40:1 APPROACH SURFACE.
- ALL EASEMENTS THAT ARE DEDICATED HEREON FOR PUBLIC UTILITY PURPOSES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THOSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS SPECIFIED IN THE INSTRUMENT RECORDED AT RECEPTION NUMBER 212112548 OF THE RECORDS OF EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO. ALL OTHER EASEMENTS OR INTERESTS OF RECORD AFFECTING ANY OF THE PLATTED PROPERTY DEPICTED HEREON SHALL NOT BE AFFECTED AND SHALL REMAIN IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT.
- ANY PERSON WHO KNOWINGLY REMOVES, ALTERS OR DEFACES ANY PUBLIC LAND SURVEY MONUMENT OR LAND BOUNDARY MONUMENT OR ACCESSORY, COMMITS A CLASS TWO (2) MISDEMEANOR PURSUANT TO CRS 18-4-508.



VICINITY MAP
N.T.S.

TRACT TABLE				
TRACT	SIZE (ACRES)	USE	MAINTENANCE	OWNERSHIP
A	0.433	FLOODPLAIN	DL	DL
B	1.469	DETENTION POND/DRAINAGE	DL	DL
TOTAL	1.902	(TOTAL ACREAGE OF ALL TRACTS)	N/A	N/A
DL = DL HOLDINGS, LLC				

SURVEYORS STATEMENT

THE UNDERSIGNED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR, LICENSED IN THE STATE OF COLORADO, HEREBY STATES AND DECLARES THAT THE ACCOMPANYING PLAT WAS SURVEYED AND DRAWN UNDER HIS RESPONSIBLE CHARGE AND ACCURATELY SHOWS THE DESCRIBED TRACT OF LAND AND SUBDIVISION THEREOF, AND THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF TITLE 38 OF THE COLORADO REVISED STATUTES, 1973, AS AMENDED, HAVE BEEN MET TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

VERNON P. TAYLOR, COLORADO PLS NO. 25966
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF:
M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC
102 E. PIKES PEAK AVE., 5TH FLOOR
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO.

NOTICE:
ACCORDING TO COLORADO LAW, YOU **MUST** COMMENCE ANY LEGAL ACTION BASED UPON ANY DEFECT IN THIS SURVEY WITHIN **THREE** YEARS AFTER YOU FIRST DISCOVER SUCH DEFECT. IN NO EVENT, MAY ANY ACTION BASED UPON ANY DEFECT IN THIS SURVEY BE COMMENCED MORE THAN **TEN** YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THE CERTIFICATION SHOWN HEREON.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS CERTIFICATE:

THIS PLAT FOR "DWIRE STORAGE YARD FILING NO. 1" WAS APPROVED FOR FILING BY THE EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ON THE _____ DAY OF _____, 2019, A.D., SUBJECT TO ANY NOTES SPECIFIED HEREON AND ANY CONDITIONS INCLUDED IN THE RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL. THE DEDICATIONS OF LAND TO THE PUBLIC INCLUDING EASEMENTS ARE ACCEPTED, BUT PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS THEREON WILL NOT BECOME THE MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY OF EL PASO COUNTY UNTIL PRELIMINARY ACCEPTANCE OF THE PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE AND ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, AND THE SUBDIVISION IMPROVEMENTS AGREEMENT.

PRESIDENT, BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS _____ DATE _____

COUNTY APPROVAL:

APPROVAL IS GRANTED FOR THIS PLAT OF "DWIRE STORAGE YARD FILING NO. 1" ON THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2019, A.D.

EL PASO COUNTY DIRECTOR OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT _____

EL PASO COUNTY ASSESSOR _____

RECORDING:

STATE OF COLORADO)
) SS
COUNTY OF EL PASO)

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS INSTRUMENT WAS FILED FOR RECORD AT MY OFFICE AT ____O'CLOCK __, THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2019, A.D., AND IS DULY RECORDED UNDER RECEPTION NUMBER _____ OF THE RECORDS OF EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO.

CHUCK BROERMAN, RECORDER

FEE: _____ BY: _____
DEPUTY

FEES:

DRAINAGE FEE: _____
BRIDGE FEE: _____
SCHOOL FEE: _____
PARK FEE: _____

SUMMARY:

4 LOTS	17.460 ACRES	90.18%
2 TRACTS	1.902 ACRES	9.82%
TOTAL	19.362 ACRES	100.00%

FINAL PLAT
DWIRE STORAGE YARD FILING NO. 1
JOB NO. 43-117
DATE PREPARED: 11/04/2019
DATE REVISED:



102 E. PIKES PEAK AVE., 5TH FLOOR
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.955.5465

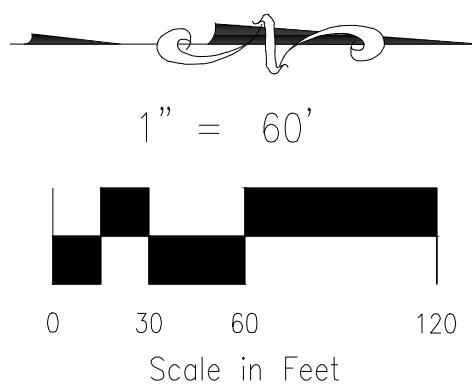
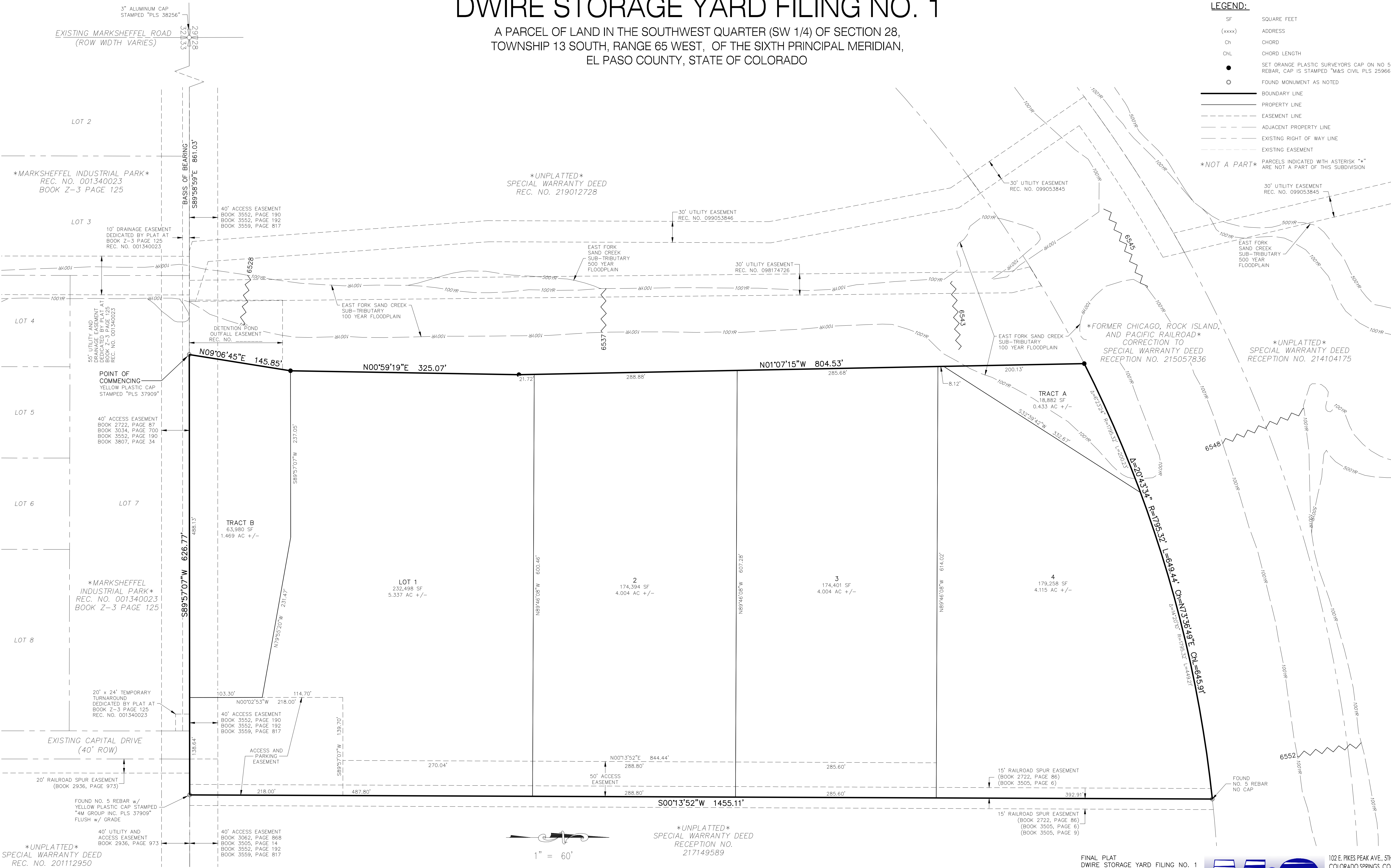
DWIRE STORAGE YARD FILING NO. 1

A PARCEL OF LAND IN THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER (SW 1/4) OF SECTION 28,
TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST, OF THE SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN,
EL PASO COUNTY, STATE OF COLORADO

LEGEND:

SF	SQUARE FEET
(xxxx)	ADDRESS
Ch	CHORD
ChL	CHORD LENGTH
●	SET ORANGE PLASTIC SURVEYORS CAP ON NO 5 REBAR, CAP IS STAMPED "M&S CIVIL PLS 25966"
○	FOUND MONUMENT AS NOTED
—	BOUNDARY LINE
—	PROPERTY LINE
- - -	EASEMENT LINE
- - -	ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
- - -	EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY LINE
- - -	EXISTING EASEMENT

NOT A PART PARCELS INDICATED WITH ASTERISK "*" ARE NOT A PART OF THIS SUBDIVISION



UNPLATTED
SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED
RECEPTION NO.
217149589

FINAL PLAT
DWIRE STORAGE YARD FILING NO. 1
JOB NO. 43-117
DATE PREPARED: 11/04/2019
DATE REVISED:



102 E. PIKES PEAK AVE., 5TH FLOOR
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.955.5465

APPENDIX B

Appendix B

General Location and Description of Stormwater Management Facilities

A. General Site Description

Timberline 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, south, and east by other vacant parcels of land. Adjacent to the southwest corner of the site, is an existing development that consists of a light industrial/storage and a maintenance yard. As shown on the enclosed FIRM panel, a channel known as the East Fork of Sand Creek Sub-tributary flows from east to west along the northern boundary of the site. Due to the presence of an existing railroad embankment, the sub-tributary does not influence the subject site. The site is located with the greater Sand Creek Drainage Basin and is tributary to the Sand Creek Channel via the East Fork Sand Creek Sub-Tributary.

B. General Stormwater Management Description

Runoff entering the subject site from offsite areas, as well as flows produced within the development will be collected by proposed storm sewer improvements and routed to a proposed full spectrum detention (FSD) pond located at the southeast corner of the development. The construction of a diversion channel along the south boundary line will protect right of way improvements from historic runoff. See Civil Construction plans and Final Drainage Report prepared by M&S Civil Consultants, Inc., for specific details of the FSD pond. Approximately 1.5 acres of the site will be routed to the west to the adjacent property and DWIRE full spectrum detention (FSD) pond. See "Civil Construction plans and Final Drainage Report for DWIRE Storage Yard Filing No.1" prepared by M&S Civil Consultants, Inc., for specific details of the FSD pond.

C. Stormwater Facilities Site Plan

Inspection or maintenance personnel may utilize the Stormwater Facilities Map located in Appendix G for locating the stormwater facilities within this development.

D. On-Site Stormwater Management Facilities

Volume Reduction Facilities

The Timberline Landscaping Office/Warehouse facility does not contain any volume reduction facilities.

Storage Facilities (Detention)

Runoff entering the subject site from offsite areas, as well as flows produced within the development will be collected by proposed storm sewer improvements and routed to a proposed full spectrum detention (FSD) pond located at the southeast corner of the development. The construction of a diversion channel along the south boundary line will protect right of way improvements from historic runoff. See Civil Construction plans and Final Drainage Report prepared by M&S Civil Consultants, Inc., for specific details of the FSD pond. Approximately 1.5 acres of the site will be routed to the west to the adjacent property and DWIRE full spectrum detention (FSD) pond. See Civil Construction plans and Final Drainage Report prepared by M&S Civil Consultants, Inc., for specific details of the FSD pond.

Water Quality Facilities

The proposed full spectrum detention (FSD) pond functions to provide detention and water quality for the proposed development as well as all runoff tributary to it. This includes runoff produced onsite, north of the development and parcel, as well as offsite flows adjacent to the west boundary of the parcel. This full spectrum detention pond will function to treat approximately 21.7 acres by providing 0.234 acre-feet of storage for the water quality event 0.548 acre feet of storage at the EURV event storm and 1.53 acre-feet of storage in the 100-year event. The DWIRE FSD pond will function to treat approximately 19.362 acres 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 1.564 acre-feet of storage in the 100-year event. The proposed full spectrum detention pond and DWIRE 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

Site does not include any nonstructural BMPs.

APPENDIX C

Standard Operation Procedures for Inspection and Maintenance

Extended Detention Basins (EDBs)

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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**

EDB Features	Sediment Removal	Mowing/ Weed control	Trash & Debris Removal	Erosion	Overgrown Vegetation Removal	Standing Water (mosquito/ algae control)	Structure Repair
Inflow Points (outfalls)	X		X				X
Forebay	X		X				X
Low-flow channel	X		X	X	X		X
Bottom Stage	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Micropool	X		X		X	X	X
Outlet Works	X		X				X
Emergency Spillway			X	X	X		X
Upper Stage			X	X			
Embankment		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/repaired 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
Sediment Removal	As needed; typically every 1 –2 years	Sediment build-up; decrease in pond volume	Remove and dispose of sediment
Erosion Repair	As needed, based upon inspection	Rills/gullies forming on side slopes, trickle channel, other areas	Repair eroded areas Revegetate; address source of erosion
Vegetation Removal/Tree Thinning	As needed, based upon inspection	Large trees/wood vegetation in lower chamber of pond	Remove vegetation; restore grade and surface
Drain Cleaning/Jet Vac	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 access 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: _____

Maintenance Category:
(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 F

(Annual Inspection and Maintenance Reporting form omitted)

APPENDIX G

**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)

**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:

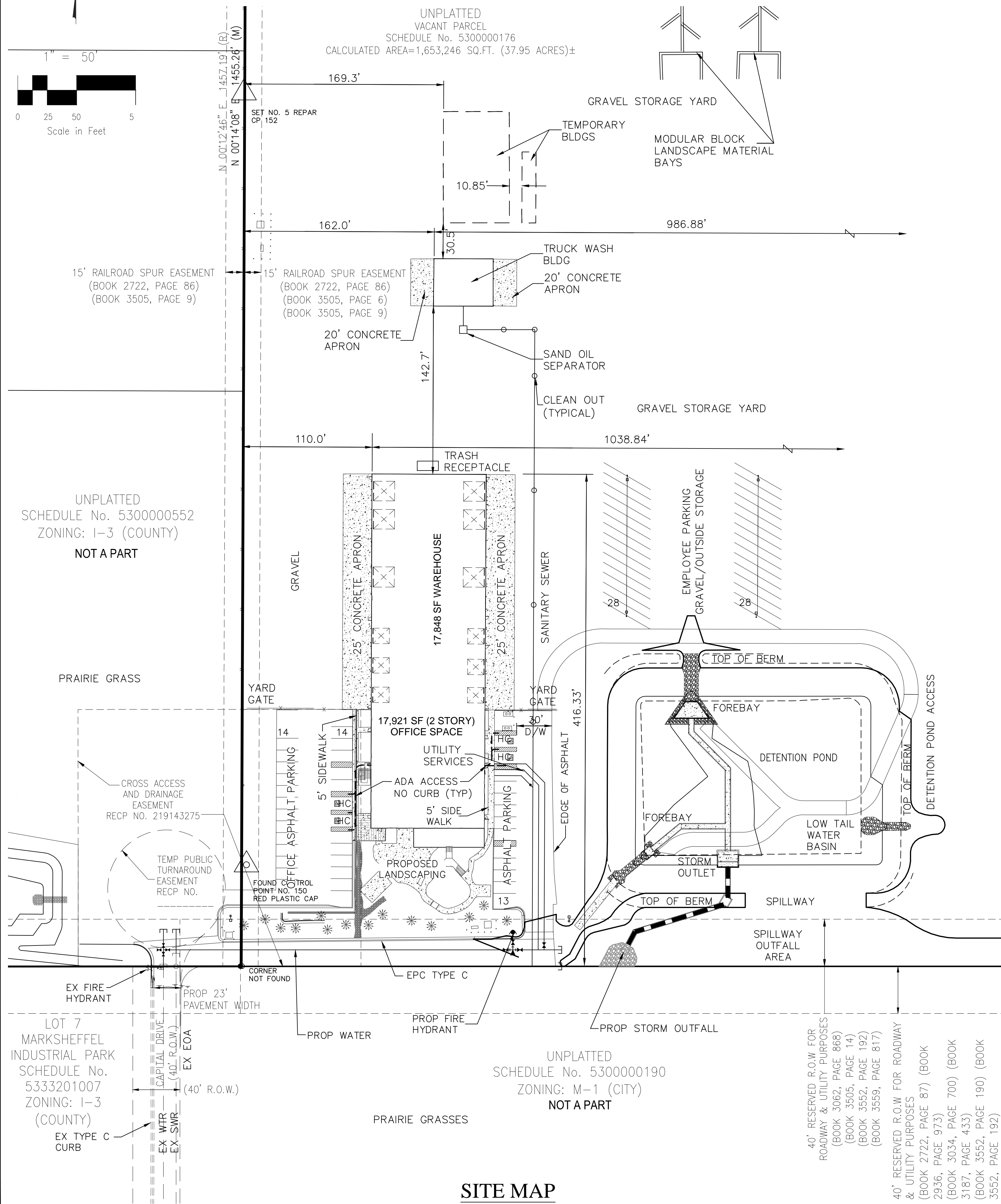
- ☐ Volume provided by the EDB forebay and micropool, including the WQCV
- ☐ WQCV drain time
- ☐ Seed mix
- ☐ Total mow area including approximate mow boundaries on each side of EDB
- ☐ Duplicate the following tables from the "Standard Operation Procedure for Extended Detention Basin Inspection and Maintenance" 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

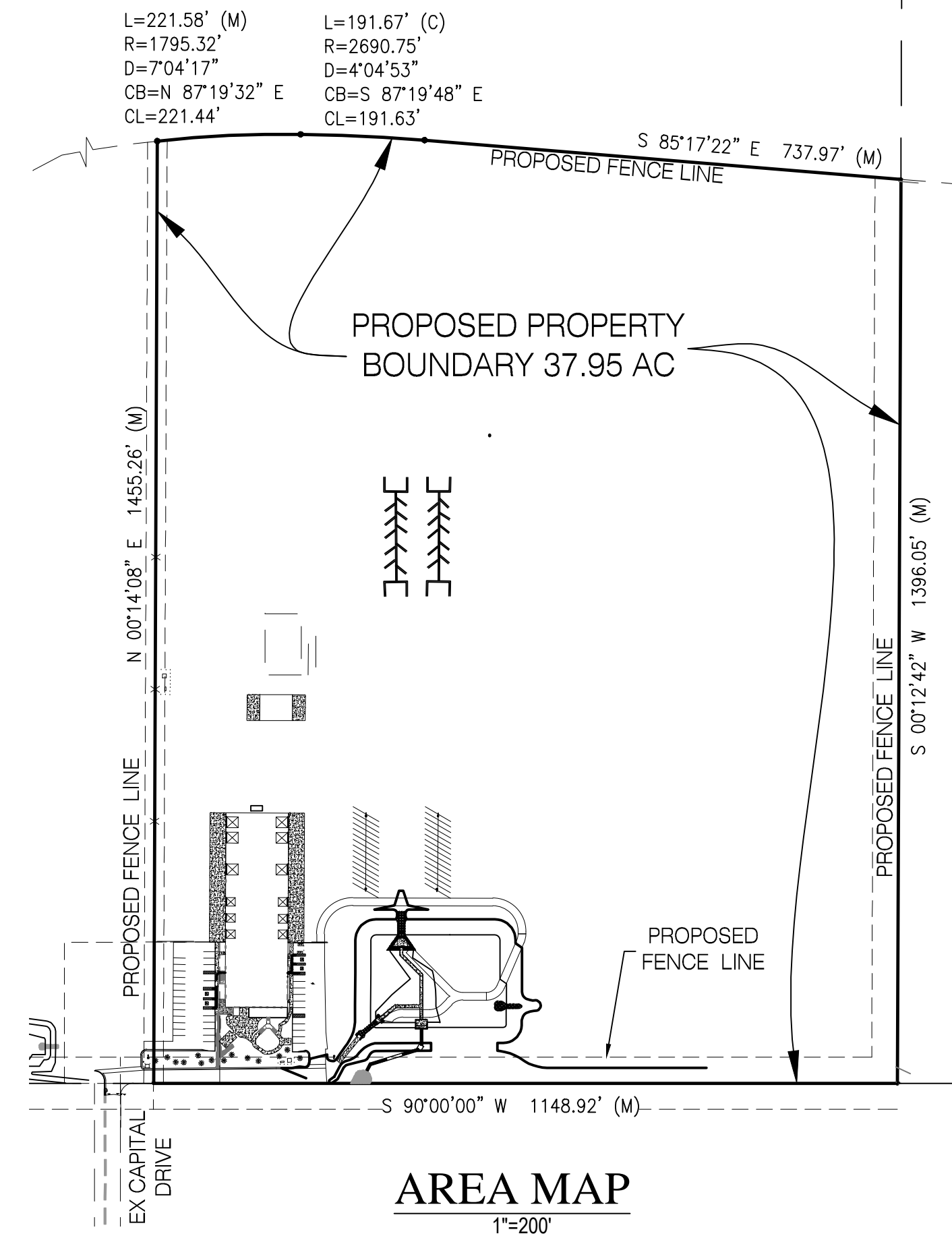
SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN - TIMBERLINE STORAGE YARD

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



SITE MAP



LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

THAT PORTION OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 28, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M., EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER; THENCE ON THE WEST LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER, NORTH 00 DEGREES 02 MINUTES 12 SECONDS WEST A DISTANCE OF 298.20 FEET TO INTERSECT THE SOUTHEASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD; THENCE NORTHEASTERLY AND EASTERLY ON SAID RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE ON A CURVE TO THE RIGHT WHOSE RADIUS IS 1,795.32 FEET, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 63 DEGREES 33 MINUTES 20 SECONDS AN ARC DISTANCE OF 1,991.47 FEET FOR THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF THE TRACT TO BE DESCRIBED HEREBY; THENCE CONTINUE ON THE LAST MENTIONED CURVE, WHOSE RADIUS IS 1,795.32 FEET, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 06 DEGREES 56 MINUTES 39 SECONDS AN ARC DISTANCE OF 217.59 FEET; THENCE ON A SPIRAL CURVE, WHOSE LONG CHORD BEARS SOUTH 86 DEGREES 21 MINUTES 49 SECONDS EAST A DISTANCE OF 195.23 FEET TO A POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE SOUTH 85 DEGREES 25 MINUTES 17 SECONDS EAST A DISTANCE OF 738.04 FEET MORE OR LESS TO INTERSECT THE EAST LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER; THENCE ON SAID EAST LINE SOUTH 00 DEGREES 12 MINUTES 46 SECONDS WEST A DISTANCE OF 1,395.80 FEET TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER; THENCE ON THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER, SOUTH 90 DEGREES 00 MINUTES 00 SECONDS WEST A DISTANCE OF 1,148.00 FEET; THENCE NORTH 00 DEGREES 12 MINUTES 46 SECONDS EAST A DISTANCE OF 1,457.19 FEET MORE OR LESS TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

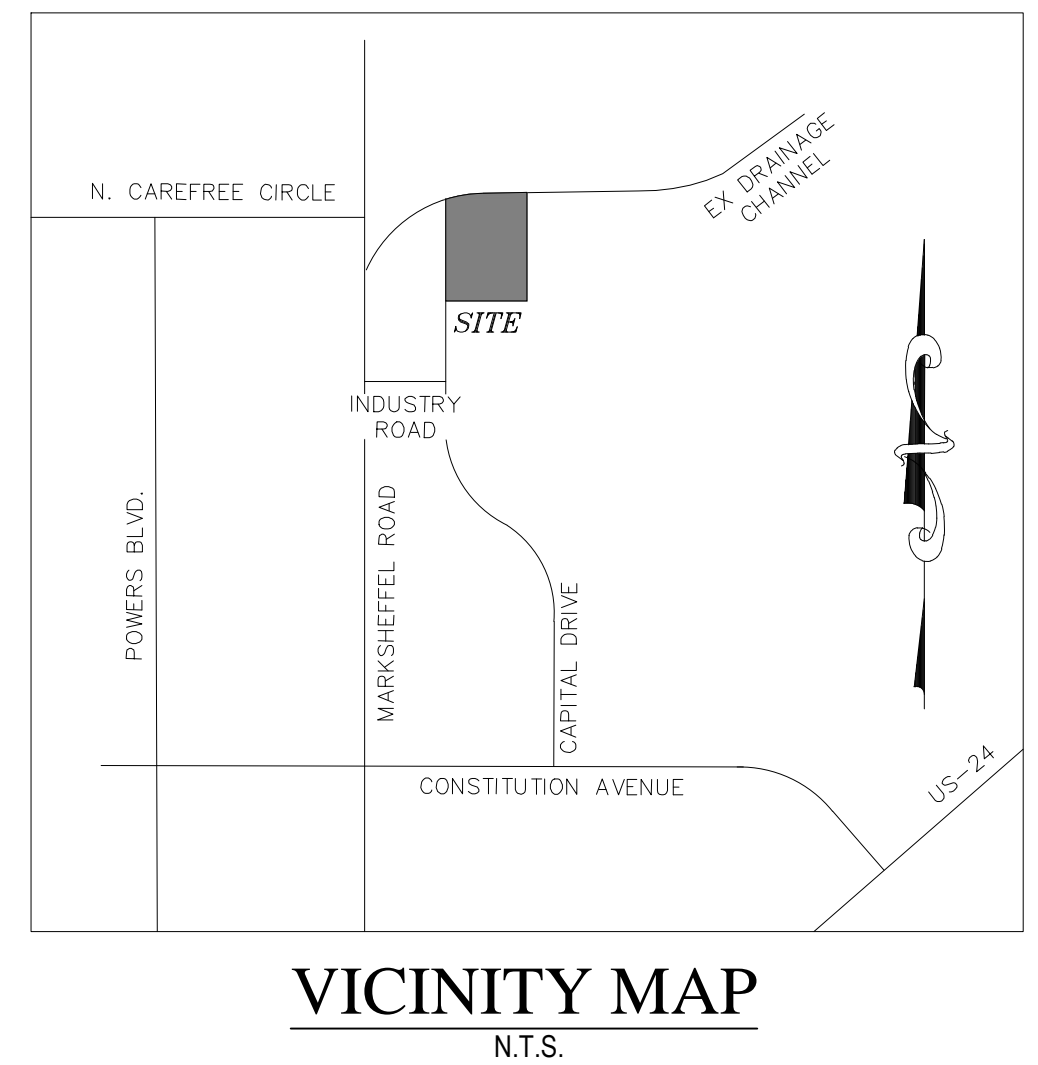
CALCULATED AREA=1,653,246 SQ.FT. (37.95 ACRES)±

NOTE:

THE PARTIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS PLAN HAVE FAMILIARIZED THEMSELVES WITH ALL CURRENT ACCESSIBILITY CRITERIA AND SPECIFICATIONS AND THE PROPOSED PLAN REFLECTS ALL SITE ELEMENTS REQUIRED BY THE APPLICABLE ADA DESIGN STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES AS PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN BY EL PASO COUNTY DOES NOT ASSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE ADA OR ANY REGULATION OR GUIDELINES ENACTED OR PROMULGATED UNDER OR WITH RESPECT TO SUCH LAWS.

CONTACTS

OWNER	TIMBERLINE LANDSCAPING, INC. 8110 OPPORTUNITY VIEW COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80939
CIVIL ENGINEER	MS CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC. 102 E. PIKES PEAK AVE. STE 306 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903 VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ, P.E. 719-491-0818
WATER AND WASTEWATER	CHEROKEE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT 6250 PALMER PARK BOULEVARD COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80915-1721 JONATHAN SMITH 719-597-5080
COUNTY ENGINEER	EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 2880 INTERNATIONAL CIRCUIT, SUITE 110 COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80910 719-520-6300
FIRE DEPARTMENT	CIMARRON HILLS FIRE DEPARTMENT 1835 TUSCKEEE PLACE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80915 719-591-0960
TELEPHONE COMPANY	U.S. WEST COMMUNICATIONS (LOCATORS) 800-422-1987 AT&T (LOCATORS) 719-635-3674



DESIGN ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

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

OWNER/DEVELOPER'S STATEMENT:

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

OWNER SIGNATURE: _____ DATE _____

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 MANUAL VOLUMES 1 AND 2, AND ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL AS AMENDED.

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

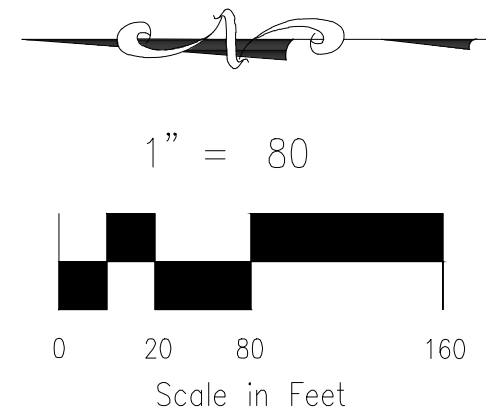
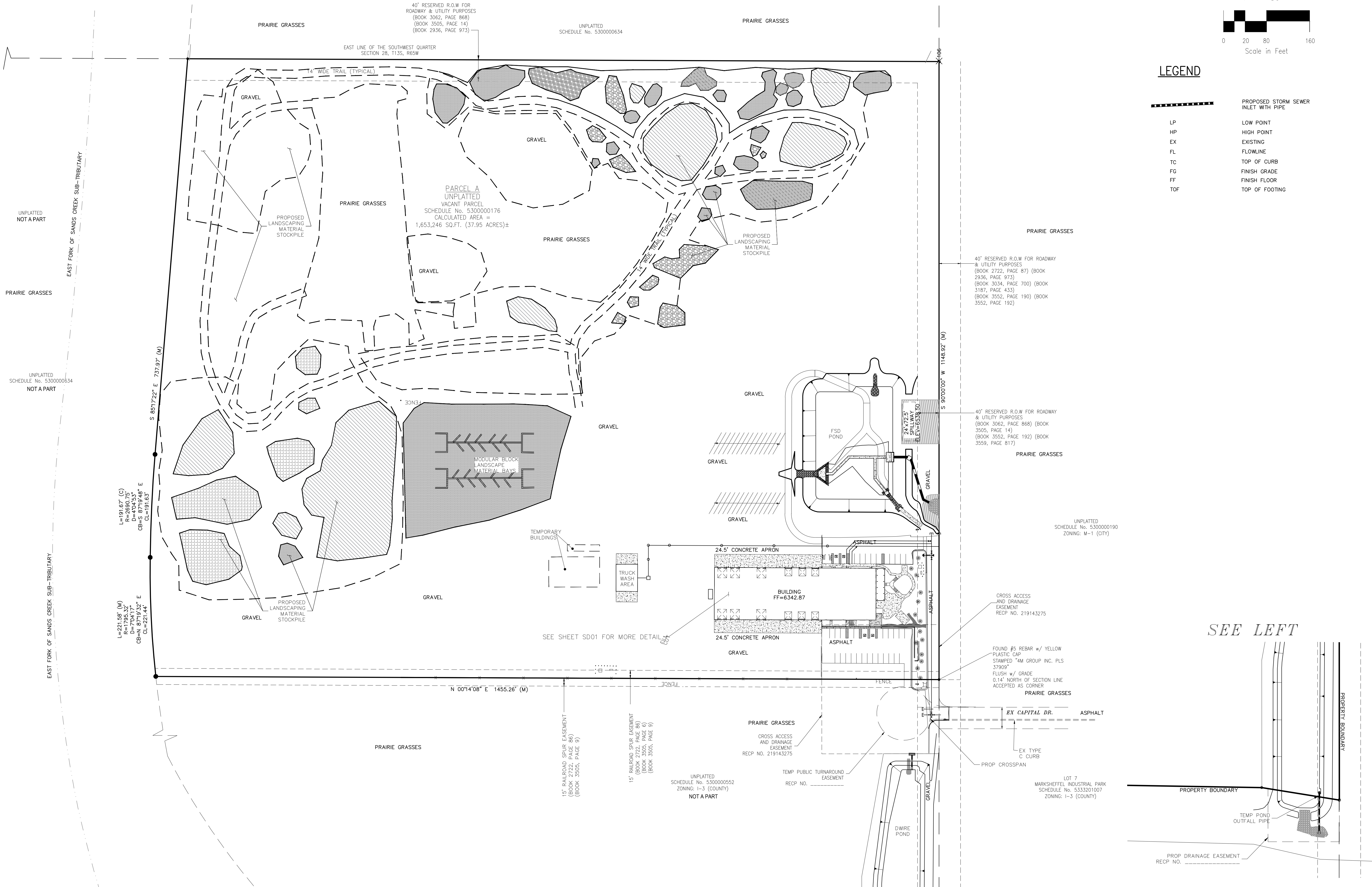
JENNIFER IRVINE, P.E. _____ DATE _____
COUNTY PROJECT ENGINEER SIGNATURE

PAGE INDEX	
1 OF 14	SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2-4 OF 14	OVERALL GRADING & EROSION CONTROL
5-8 OF 14	GRADING & EROSION CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS
9 OF 14	TIMBERLINE STORM GENERAL NOTES & DETAILS
10 OF 14	TIMBERLINE STORM SYSTEM PLAN & PROFILE
11 OF 14	TIMBERLINE FULL SPECTRUM DET. POND 1 SITE PLAN
12-14 OF 14	TIMBERLINE FULL SPECTRUM DET. POND DETAILS
ST1-ST4	DWIRE FULL SPECTRUM DET. POND & DETAILS

EL PASO COUNTY FILE NO. PPR 19-042

TIMBERLINE STORAGE YARD

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



LEGEND

LP	PROPOSED STORM SEWER INLET WITH PIPE
HP	LOW POINT
EX	HIGH POINT
FL	EXISTING FLOWLINE
TC	TOP OF CURB
FG	FINISH GRADE
FF	FINISH FLOOR
TF	TOP OF FOOTING

TIMBERLINE STORAGE YARD	
OVERALL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN	
PROJECT NO. 43-095	DATE: 03/05/2020
DESIGNED BY: GW	SCALE: HORIZONTAL: 1"=80' VERTICAL: N/A
DRAWN BY: GW	SHEET 2 OF 18
CHECKED BY: VAS	SD02

102 E. Pikes Peak Ave., 5th Floor
Colorado Springs, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.555.5485

CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

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

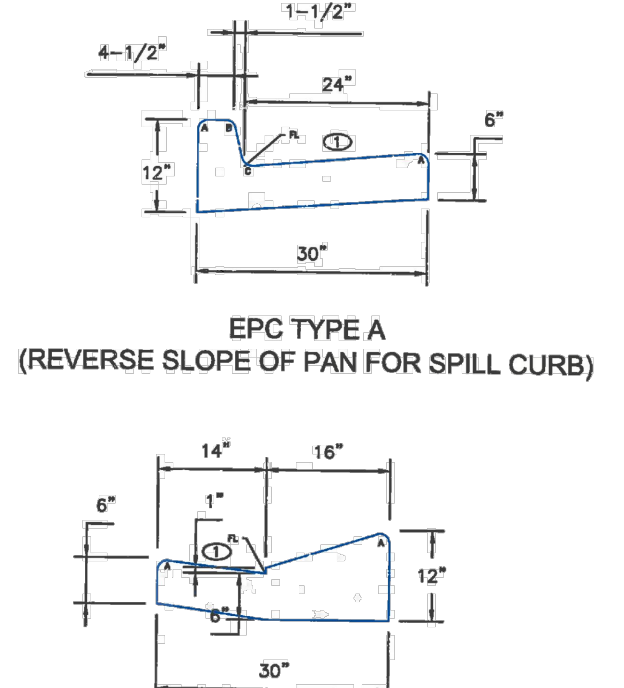
NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BY	DATE

THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE 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

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN



1. ALL DRAINAGE AND ROADWAY CONSTRUCTION SHALL MEET THE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/EL PASO COUNTY DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUMES 1 AND 2, AND THE EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NOTIFICATION AND FIELD LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES EITHER BEFORE OR DURING THE BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. CALL 811 TO CONTACT THE UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO SPRINGS.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP A COPY OF THESE APPROVED PLANS, THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN, THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), THE SOILS AND GEOTECHNICAL REPORT AND THE APPROPRIATE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS AT THE JOB SITE AT ALL TIME INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:
 - 3.1 EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL (ECM)
 - 3.2 CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUMES 1 AND 2
 - 3.3 COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CDOT) STANDARDS SPECIFICATION FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.
 - 3.4 CDOT M&S STANDARDS.
4. IT IS THE DESIGN ENGINEERS RESPONSIBILITY TO ACCURACY SHOW EXISTING CONDITION BOTH ONSITE AND OFFSITE ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS. ANY MODIFICATION NECESSARY DUE TO CONFLICT OMISSIONS OR CHANGED CONDITIONS WILL BE ENTIRELY THE DEVELOPERS RESPONSIBILITY TO RECTIFY.
5. ONCE THE ESOPD HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE INITIAL STAGE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BARRIERS AS INDICATED ON THE PLANS. A PRE-CONSTRUCTION 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 PCD INSPECTIONS STAFF.
6. IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES AND TO OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO EL PASO COUNTY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BARRIERS CONTROL PERMIT (ESOPC), US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEER ISSUED 401 AND/OR 404 PERMITS AND COUNTY AND STATE FUGITIVE DUST PERMITS.
7. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
8. ANY TEMPORARY SIGNAGE AND STRIPING SHALL COMPLY WITH EL PASO COUNTY DPW AND MUTCD CRITERIA.
9. CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ANY PERMITS REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY DPW INCLUDING WORK WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND SPECIAL TRANSPORT PERMITS.
10. THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL REMAIN WITHIN THE PROPERTY LINE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN WRITTEN PERMISSION AND EASEMENTS, WHERE REQUIRED, FROM ADJOINING PROPERTY OWNER(S) PRIOR TO ANY OFFSITE DISTURBANCE GRADING, OR CONSTRUCTION.
11. THE COUNTY THROUGH THE APPROVAL OF THIS DOCUMENT ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETENESS AND/OR ACCURACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. THE COUNTY DOES IT AFFIRM THAT SUFFICIENT EASEMENTS OR OTHER PERMISSIONS EXIST FOR ANY OFFSITE WORK.

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 WORD OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE SUBJECT TO REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY THE ENGINEER. ALL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT CODE, STANDARD ENGINEERING, AND 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 SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN SHALL BE SUBMITTED PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION. MANAGEMENT OF THE SWMP DURING CONSTRUCTION IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER OR CERTIFIED EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL SPECIALIST 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 ESQSP IS APPROVED AND A "NOTICE TO PROCEED" HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE INITIAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED GEC. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, ENGINEER, AND EL PASO COUNTY WILL BE REQUIRED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE 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 DITCHES, CHANNELS, DITCHES, AND DISTRIBUTION 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 BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ADDRESSING ANY EROSION PROBLEMS 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.

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.

FINAL STABILIZATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AT ALL APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SITES. FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED WHEN GROUND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES HAVE COMPLETED AND ALL DISTURBED AREAS EITHER HAVE UNIFORM VEGETATIVE COVER WITH INDIVIDUAL PLANT DENSITY OF 70 PERCENT OF PRE-DISTURBANCE LEVELS ESTABLISHED OR EQUIVALENT PERMANENT STABILIZATION MEASURES HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED UPON FINAL STABILIZATION AND BEFORE PERMIT CLOSURE.

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 FACILITIES MUST BE REVIEWED AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.

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 TO BE LIMITED TO THE MINIMUM AREA AND 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 FEET OF ANY DISTURBED AREA. ANY DISTURBANCE DEEMED TO BE INFEASIBLE AND SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED AND APPROVED.

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 COMPACTION. COMPACTION SHALL BE PREVENTED 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 LOOSENOED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONTROL MEASURE(S).

ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FACILITY DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND, THROUGH, OR UNDER THE EXISTING FACILITY SHALL BE A STABILIZED CONVEYANCE DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT OFF SITE.

CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO OR ALLOWED TO ENTER STATE WATERWAYS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEMS 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.

DURING DRAINAGING OPERATIONS OF UNCONTAMINATED GROUND WATER MAY BE DISCHARGED ON SITE, BUT SHALL NOT LEAVE THE SITE IN ANY MANNER THAT RESULTS IN AN UNAPPROVED STATE DRAINAGE PERMIT IS IN PLACE.

EROSION CONTROL, BLANKETING OR OTHER PROTECTIVE COVERING SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.

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.

WASTE MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE TEMPORARILY PLACED OR STORED ALONG THE STREET, OR ALONG 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.

TRACKING OF SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OFF-SITE SHALL BE MINIMIZED. MATERIALS TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.

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.

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.

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 CONTRACTOR. IN GRANTING APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S), SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED.

BULK STORAGE OF ALLOWED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR OTHER ALLOWED LIQUID CHEMICALS IN EXCESS OF 55 GALLONS SHALL REQUIRE ADEQUATE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT SURFACE TO CONTAIN A LEAK OR SPILLAGE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIAL FROM ENTERING ANY STATE WATER PROTECTION OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR OTHER FACILITIES.

NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER OR DITCH EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.

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 DEED, DCM VOLUME II AND THE ECM APPENDIX. 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, ORDINANCES, RULES, REGULATIONS, PERMITS, LOCAL, STATE, OR COUNTY AGENCIES, THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY.

ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.

PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITTEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.

EPC TYPE C
A WATER SOURCE SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE DURING REVERSE SLOPE OF PAN FOR SPILL CURB)
EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND SHALL BE UTILIZED AS REQUIRED TO MINIMIZE DUST FROM EARTHWORK EQUIPMENT AND WIND.

THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY CTL THOMPSON, INC., ENTITLED GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION TIMBERLINE LANDSCAPING OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, DATED MAY 5, 2017, AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.

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:

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION
WQCD - PERMITS
4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH
DENVER, CO 80246-1530
ATTN: PERMITS UNIT

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

STAGING AREA 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 PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN A DESIGNATED FEMA FLOODPLAIN IN ACCORDANCE WITH FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAPS (FIRM)
08041C0543G, EFFECTIVE DATE DECEMBER 7, 2018.

STAGING AREA TO BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR IN THE FIELD. THE LOCATIONS SHALL BE DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN BY THE CONTRACTOR.

NO PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN
A DESIGNATED FEMA FLOODPLAIN IN ACCORDANCE
WITH FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAPS (FIRM)
08041C0543G, EFFECTIVE DATE DECEMBER 7, 2018.

EL PASO COUNTY FILE NO. PPR 19-042

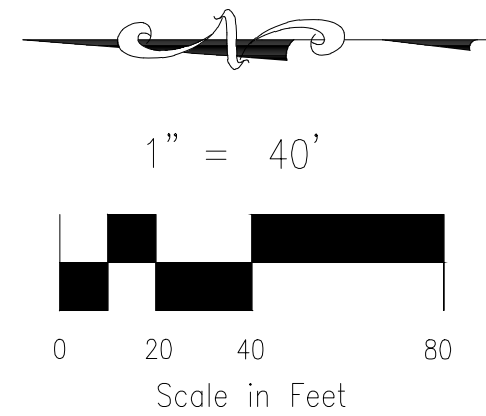


S&K
CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

File: C:\43095A\Tim Erick\Long\Dev Plan\43095 Grading Plan sht 1-2.dwg Plotstamp: 3/6/2020 1:01 PM

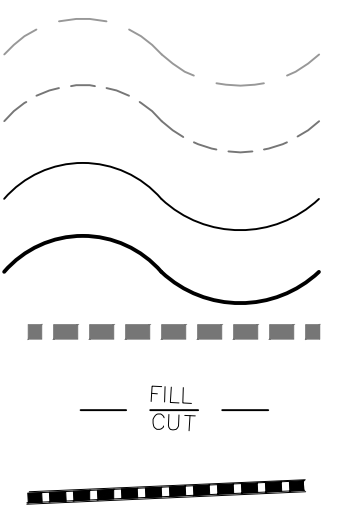
TIMBERLINE STORAGE YARD

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN



SEE SHEET GR01

LEGEND

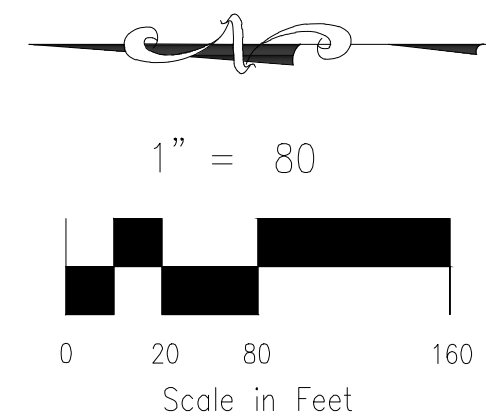


EX MAJ CONT	LP	LOW POINT	IP	INLET PROTECTION - INITIAL
EX MIN CONT	HP	HIGH POINT	TSB	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN - INTERIM
PROP MAJ CONT	EX	EXISTING	CIP	CULVERT INLET PROTECTION - INITIAL
PROP MIN CONT	FL	FLOWLINE	SSA	STABILIZED STAGING & STORAGE AREA - INITIAL
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE	TC	TOP OF CURB	SP	TEMPORARY STOCK PILE AREA - INITIAL
OUT FILL LINE	FG	FINISH GRADE	TRM	NORTH AMERICAN GREEN SC250
PROPOSED STORM SEWER INLET WITH PIPE	FF	FINISH FLOOR		PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL
	TOF	TOP OF FOOTING		BLANKET (OR APPROVED EQUAL) - PERM
	S	SILT FENCE - INITIAL		
	VTC	VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL - INITIAL		
	CWA	CONCRETE WASH-OUT BASIN - INITIAL		
	SB	STRAW BALE - INITIAL		

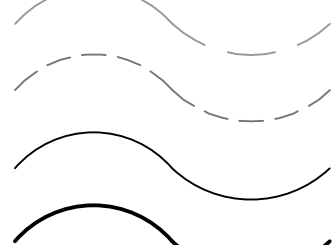


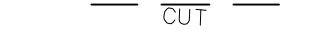



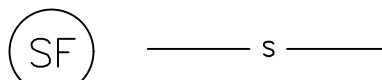









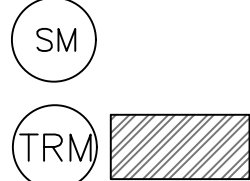
TIMBERLINE STORAGE YARD		GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN		PROJECT NO. 43-095		SCALE: HORIZONTAL: 1"=40' VERTICAL: N/A		DATE: 03/05/2020		SHEET 4 OF 18		GR02			
102 E. PIKE PEAK AVE., 5TH FLOOR COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903 PHONE: 719.555.5485															
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.												MARCIL A. SANCHEZ, COLORADO P.E. NO. 37760			
REVISIONS:												APPROVED BY:		DATE:	
NO. DATE: BY: DESCRIPTION:															
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			

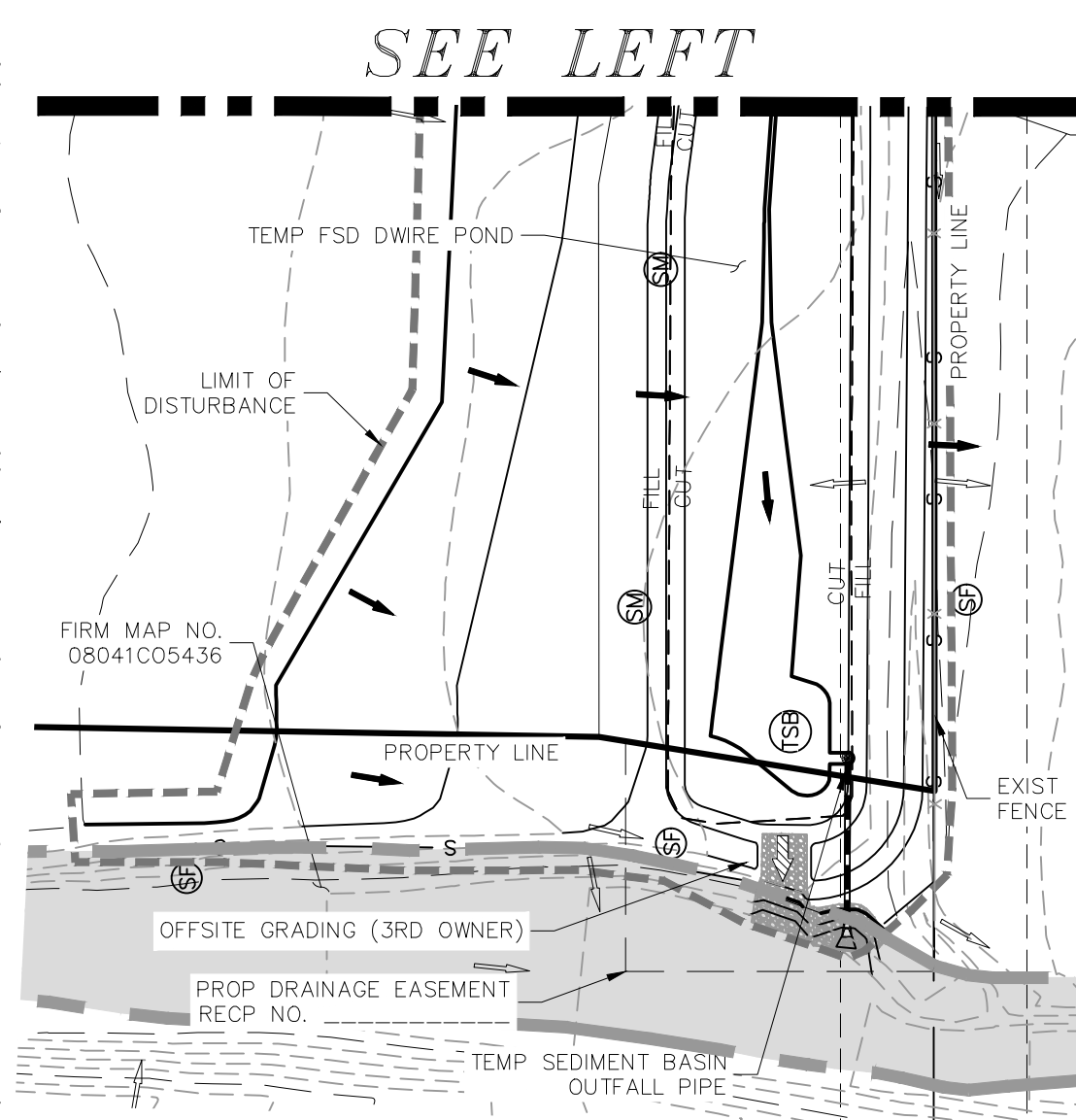
TIMBERLINE STORAGE YARD

OVERALL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN



LEGEND

- | | |
|---|---|
|  | EX MAJ CONT |
|  | EX MIN CONT |
|  | PROP MAJ CONT |
|  | PROP MIN CONT |
|  | LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE |
|  | OUT FILL LINE |
|  | PROPOSED STORM SEWER
INLET WITH PIPE |
| LP | LOW POINT |
| HP | HIGH POINT |
| EX | EXISTING |
| FL | FLOWLINE |
| TC | TOP OF CURB |
| FG | FINISH GRADE |
| FF | FINISH FLOOR |
| TOF | TOP OF FOOTING |
|  | SILT FENCE - INITIAL |
|  | VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL - INITIAL |
|  | CONCRETE WASH-OUT BASIN - INITIAL |
|  | CURB SOCK - INITIAL/INTERIM |
|  | INLET PROTECTION - INITIAL |
|  | TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN - INTERIM |
|  | CULVERT INLET PROTECTION - INITIAL |
|  | STABILIZED STAGING & STORAGE AREA - INITIAL |
|  | TEMPORARY STOCK PILE AREA - INITIAL |
|  | SEEDING & MULCHING - PERM |
|  | NORTH AMERICAN GREEN SC250
PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL
BLANKET (OR APPROVED EQUAL) - PERM |



NOTE:
ALL DISTURBED AREAS TO BE RE-SEEDED.

EL PASO COUNTY FILE NO. PPR 19-042

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seed Mix for Temporary Vegetation

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

Seed Mix for Permanent Revegetation

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

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

TS/PS-2	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3	June 2012
FINAL		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mulch

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

Maintenance and Removal

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

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

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

Protect seeded areas from construction equipment and vehicle access.

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

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

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

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EC-4 Mulching (MU)

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

Maintenance and Removal

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

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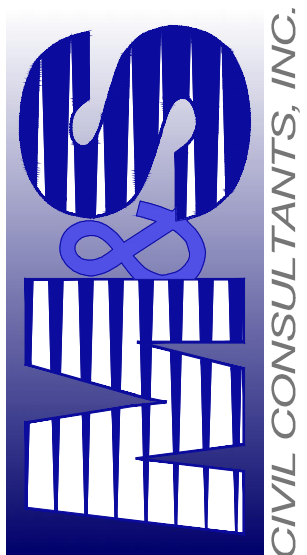
EROSION CONTROL CRITERIA:

EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED IN A MANNER THAT WILL PROTECT PROPERTIES AND PUBLIC FACILITIES FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION AS A RESULT OF CONSTRUCTION AND EARTHWORK ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE.

- PRIOR TO START OF GRADING OPERATIONS, LOCATE AND SET THE SEDIMENT BERM AND VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL AS SHOWN ON THE EROSION CONTROL PLAN.
- THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE KEPT IN PLACE AND MAINTAINED UNTIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION POTENTIAL IS MITIGATED. REMOVAL OF SILT AND SEDIMENT COLLECTED BY THE SILT FENCE IS REQUIRED ONCE IT REACHES HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE SILT FENCE.
- EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHOULD BE CHECKED AFTER EVERY STORM OR NOT MORE THAN EVERY 14 DAYS. REPAIRS OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE MADE AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN PROPER PROTECTION.

SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL SLOPES, CHANNELS, DITCHES, OR ANY DISTURBED LAND AREA SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN TWENTY-ONE (21) CALENDAR DAYS AFTER FINAL GRADING, OR FINAL EARTH DISTURBANCE HAS BEEN COMPLETED. DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHICH ARE NOT AT THE FINAL GRADE BUT WILL REMAIN DORMANT FOR LONGER THAN 30 DAYS SHALL ALSO BE MULCHED WITHIN 21 DAYS AFTER INTERIM GRADING. AN AREA THAT IS GOING TO REMAIN IN AN INTERIM STATE FOR MORE THAN 60 DAYS SHALL ALSO BE SEEDDED. ALL TEMPORARY SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND BMP'S SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED.

102 E. PKES PEAK AVE., 5TH FLOOR
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.555.5485



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

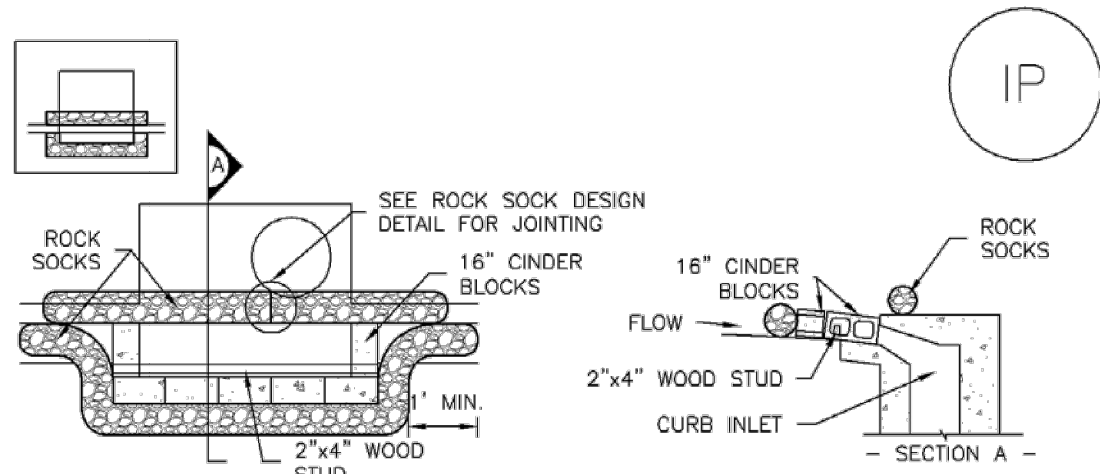
FOR AND ON
BEHALF OF
M&S CIVIL
CONSULTANTS,
INC.

REVISIONS:	NO.	DATE:	BY:	DESCRIPTION:	APPROV. 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

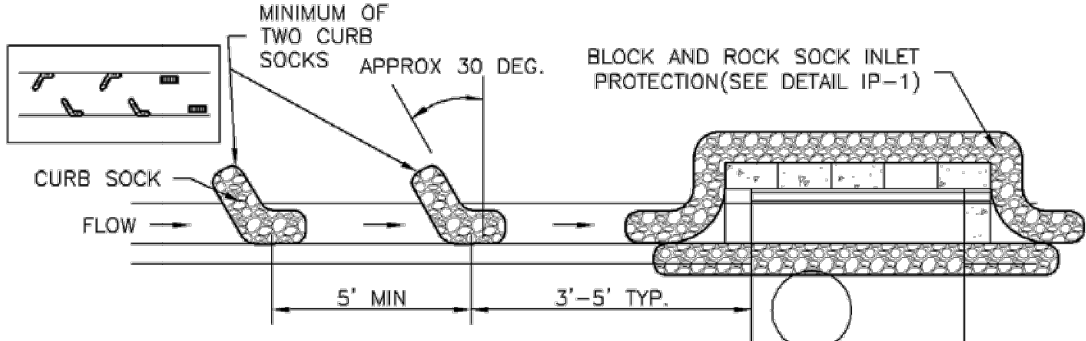
SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



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

BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. CONCRETE "CINDER" BLOCKS SHALL BE LAID ON THEIR SIDES AROUND THE INLET IN A SINGLE ROW, ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER WITH THE OPEN END FACING AWAY FROM THE CURB.
3. GRAVEL BAGS SHALL BE PLACED AROUND CONCRETE BLOCKS, CLOSELY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER AND JOINED TOGETHER IN ACCORDANCE WITH ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL.



IP-2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)

IP-3. Rock Sock Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet

IP-4. Silt Fence Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet

IP-5. Over-excavation Inlet Protection

IP-6. Straw Bale Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet

CIP-1. Culvert Inlet Protection

Propriety inlet protection devices should be installed in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

More information is provided below on selecting inlet protection for sump and on-grade locations.

Inlets Located in a Sump

When applying inlet protection in sump conditions, it is important that the inlet continue to function during larger runoff events. For curb inlets, the maximum height of the protective barrier should be lower than the top of the curb opening to allow overflow into the inlet during larger storms without excessive localized flooding. If the inlet protection height is greater than the curb elevation, particularly if the filter becomes clogged with sediment, runoff will not enter the inlet and may bypass it, possibly causing localized flooding, public safety issues, and downstream erosion and damage from bypassed flows.

Area inlets located in a sump setting can be protected through the use of silt fence, concrete block and rock socks (on paved surfaces), sediment control logs/straw wattles embedded in the adjacent soil and stacked around the area inlet (on pervious surfaces), over-excavation around the inlet, and proprietary products providing equivalent functions.

Inlets Located on a Slope

For curb and gutter inlets on paved sloping streets, block and rock sock inlet protection is recommended in conjunction with curb socks in the gutter leading to the inlet. For inlets located along unpaved roads, also see the Check Dam Fact Sheet.

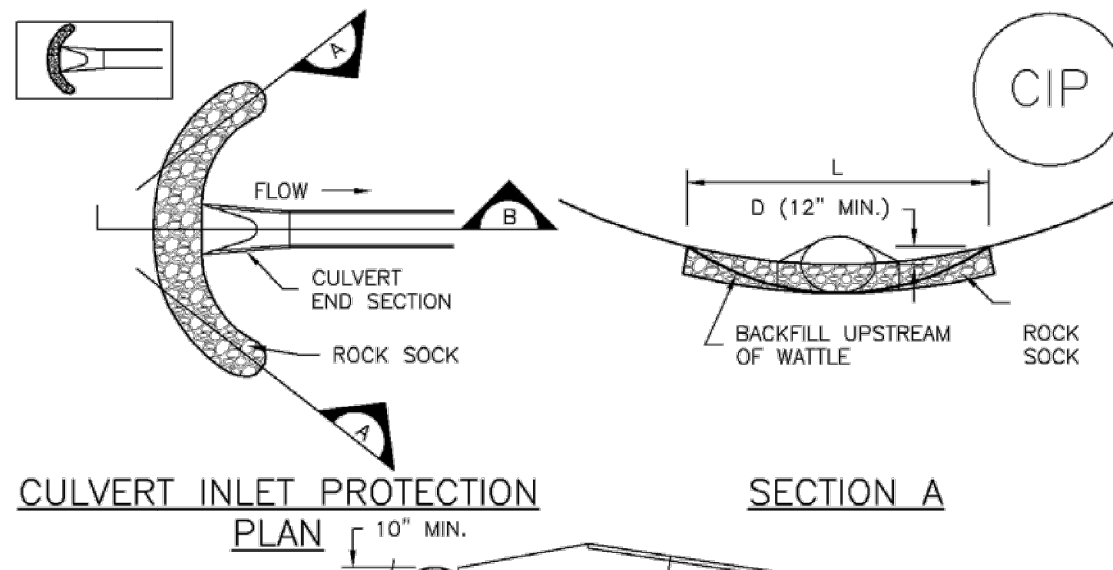
Maintenance and Removal

Inspect inlet protection frequently. Inspection and maintenance guidance includes:

- Inspect for tears that can result in sediment directly entering the inlet, as well as result in the contents of the BMP (e.g., gravel) washing into the inlet.
- Check for improper installation resulting in untreated flows bypassing the BMP and directly entering the inlet or bypassing to an unprotected downstream inlet. For example, silt fence that has not been properly trenched around the inlet can result in flows under the silt fence and directly into the inlet.
- Look for displaced BMPs that are no longer protecting the inlet. Displacement may occur following larger storm events that wash away or reposition the inlet protection. Traffic or equipment may also crush or displace the BMP.
- Monitor sediment accumulation upgradient of the inlet protection.

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Inlet Protection (IP) SC-6



CIP-1. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
-LOCATION OF CULVERT INLET PROTECTION.
2. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR ROCK GRADATION REQUIREMENTS AND JOINING DETAIL.

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS ½ THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
5. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

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Inlet Protection (IP) SC-6

- Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection, as needed to maintain BMP effectiveness, typically when it reaches no more than half the storage capacity of the inlet protection. For silt fence, remove sediment when it accumulates to a depth of no more than 6 inches. Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection as needed to maintain the functionality of the BMP.
- Propriety inlet protection devices should be inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications. If proprietary inlet insert devices are used, sediment should be removed in a timely manner to prevent devices from breaking and spilling sediment into the storm drain.

Inlet protection must be removed and properly disposed of when the drainage area for the inlet has reached final stabilization.

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SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)

GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-LOCATION OF INLET PROTECTION.
-TYPE OF INLET PROTECTION (IP-1, IP-2, IP-3, IP-4, IP-5, IP-6)
2. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED PROMPTLY AFTER INLET CONSTRUCTION OR PAVING IS COMPLETE (TYPICALLY WITHIN 48 HOURS). IF A RAINFALL/RUNOFF EVENT IS FORECAST, INSTALL INLET PROTECTION PRIOR TO ONSET OF EVENT.
3. MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN STORAGE VOLUME REACHES 50% OF CAPACITY, A DEPTH OF 6" WHEN SILT FENCE IS USED, OR ¼ OF THE HEIGHT FOR STRAW BALES.
5. INLET PROTECTION IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, UNLESS THE LOCAL JURISDICTION APPROVES EARLIER REMOVAL OF INLET PROTECTION IN STREETS.
6. WHEN INLET PROTECTION AT AREA INLETS IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

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

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

IP-8	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3	August 2013
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SM-4 Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
-LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S).
-TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S) (WITH/WITHOUT WHEEL WASH, CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM).
2. CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE ONLY TO BE USED ON SHORT DURATION PROJECTS (TYPICALLY RANGING FROM A WEEK TO A MONTH) WHERE THERE WILL BE LIMITED VEHICULAR ACCESS.
3. A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE LOCATED AT ALL ACCESS POINTS WHERE VEHICLES ACCESS THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FROM PAVED RIGHT-OF-WAYS.
4. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
5. A NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED UNDER THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF ROCK.
6. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY TO THE STABILIZED ENTRANCE/EXIT TO MAINTAIN A CONSISTENT DEPTH.
5. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND AT THE END OF THE DAY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT MAY NOT BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.

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

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

VTC-6	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3	November 2010
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TIMBERLINE STORAGE YARD	
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS	
PROJECT NO. 43-095	DATE: 03/05/2020
SCALE: HORIZONTAL: N/A	SHEET 7 OF 18
DESIGNED BY: GW	GR05
DRAWN BY: GW	
CHECKED BY: VAS	
102 E. PIKES PEAK AVE., 5TH FLOOR COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903 PHONE: 719.555.5485	
 CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.	
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.	
REVISIONS:	DATE: BY: DESCRIPTION: APPROVED BY: DATE:
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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	

EC-6 Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

- Turf Reinforcement Mat (TRM):** A rolled erosion control product composed of non-degradable synthetic fibers, filaments, nets, wire mesh, and/or other elements, processed into a permanent, three-dimensional matrix of sufficient thickness. TRMs, which may be supplemented with degradable components, are designed to impart immediate erosion protection, enhance vegetation establishment and provide long-term functionality by permanently reinforcing vegetation during and after maturation. Note: TRMs are typically used in hydraulic applications, such as high flow ditches and channels, steep slopes, stream banks, and shorelines, where erosive forces may exceed the limits of natural, unreinforced vegetation or in areas where limited vegetation establishment is anticipated.

Tables RECP-1 and RECP-2 provide guidelines for selecting rolled erosion control products appropriate to site conditions and desired longevity. Table RECP-1 is for conditions where natural vegetation alone will provide permanent erosion control, whereas Table RECP-2 is for conditions where vegetation alone will not be adequately stable to provide long-term erosion protection due to flow or other conditions.

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PERM

SM-6 Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

SSA-4	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3	November 2010
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INITIAL

Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP) EC-6

Table RECP-1. ECTC Standard Specification for Temporary Rolled Erosion Control Products (Adapted from Erosion Control Technology Council 2005)

Product Description	Slope Applications*		Channel Applications*	Minimum Tensile Strength ¹	Expected Longevity
	Maximum Gradient	C Factor ^{2,5}	Max. Shear Stress ^{3,4,6}		
Mulch Control Nets	5:1 (H:V)	≤0.10 @ 5:1	0.25 lbs/ft ² (12 Pa)	5 lbs/ft (0.073 kN/m)	Up to 12 months
Netless Rolled Erosion Control Blankets	4:1 (H:V)	≤0.10 @ 4:1	0.5 lbs/ft ² (24 Pa)	5 lbs/ft (0.073 kN/m)	
Single-net Erosion Control Blankets & Open Weave Textiles	3:1 (H:V)	≤0.15 @ 3:1	1.5 lbs/ft ² (72 Pa)	50 lbs/ft (0.73 kN/m)	
Double-net Erosion Control Blankets	2:1 (H:V)	≤0.20 @ 2:1	1.75 lbs/ft ² (84 Pa)	75 lbs/ft (1.09 kN/m)	
Mulch Control Nets	5:1 (H:V)	≤0.10 @ 5:1	0.25 lbs/ft ² (12 Pa)	25 lbs/ft (0.36 kN/m)	24 months
Erosion Control Blankets & Open Weave Textiles (slowly degrading)	1.5:1 (H:V)	≤0.25 @ 1.5:1	2.00 lbs/ft ² (96 Pa)	100 lbs/ft (1.45 kN/m)	24 months
Erosion Control Blankets & Open Weave Textiles	1:1 (H:V)	≤0.25 @ 1:1	2.25 lbs/ft ² (108 Pa)	125 lbs/ft (1.82 kN/m)	36 months

* C Factor and shear stress for mulch control nettings must be obtained with netting used in conjunction with pre-applied mulch material. (See Section 5.3 of Chapter 7 Construction BMPs for more information on the C Factor.)

¹ Minimum Average Roll Values, Machine direction using ECTC Mod. ASTM D 5035.

² C Factor calculated as ratio of soil loss from RECP protected slope (tested at specified or greater gradient, H:V) to ratio of soil loss from unprotected (control) plot in large-scale testing.

³ Required minimum shear stress RECP (unvegetated) can sustain without physical damage or excess erosion (> 12.7 mm (0.5 in) soil loss) during a 30-minute flow event in large-scale testing.

⁴ The permissible shear stress levels established for each performance category are based on historical experience with products characterized by Manning's roughness coefficients in the range of 0.01 - 0.05.

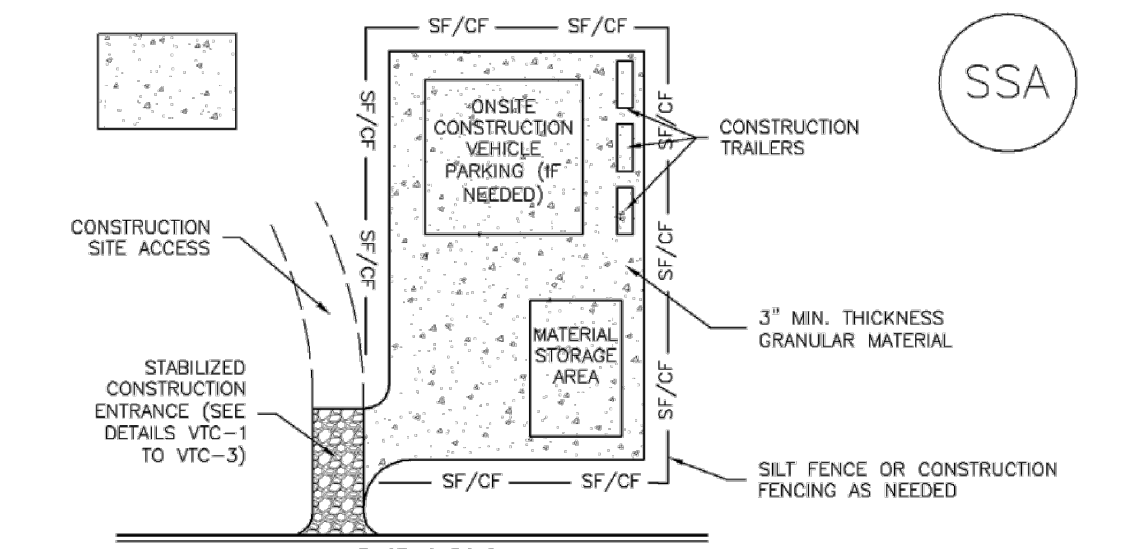
⁵ Acceptable large-scale test methods may include ASTM D 6459, or other independent testing deemed acceptable by the engineer.

⁶ Per the engineer's discretion. Recommended acceptable large-scale testing protocol may include ASTM D 6460, or other independent testing deemed acceptable by the engineer.

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PERM

Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) SM-6



SSA-1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF STAGING AREA(S).
 - CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE SITE. OVERSIZING RESULTS IN A LARGER AREA TO STABILIZE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.
- STAGING AREA SHALL BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SITE.
- THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL CONSIST OF A MINIMUM 3" THICK GRANULAR MATERIAL.
- UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.
- ADDITIONAL PERIMETER BMPs MAY BE REQUIRED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION FENCING.

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

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INITIAL

EC-6 Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

Table RECP-2. ECTC Standard Specification for Permanent¹ Rolled Erosion Control Products (Adapted from: Erosion Control Technology Council 2005)

Product Type	Slope Applications	Channel Applications	Minimum Tensile Strength ^{2,3}
TRMs with a minimum thickness of 0.25 inches (6.35 mm) per ASTM D 6525 and UV stability of 80% per ASTM D 4355 (500 hours exposure).	Maximum Gradient	Maximum Shear Stress ^{4,5}	Minimum Tensile Strength ^{2,3}
	0.5:1 (H:V)	6.0 lbs/ft ² (288 Pa)	125 lbs/ft (1.82 kN/m)
	0.5:1 (H:V)	8.0 lbs/ft ² (384 Pa)	150 lbs/ft (2.19 kN/m)
	0.5:1 (H:V)	10.0 lbs/ft ² (480 Pa)	175 lbs/ft (2.55 kN/m)

¹ For TRMs containing degradable components, all property values must be obtained on the non-degradable portion of the matting alone.

² Minimum Average Roll Values, machine direction only for tensile strength determination using [ASTM D 6818](#) (Supersedes Mod. [ASTM D 5035](#) for RECPs)

³ Field conditions with high loading and/or high survivability requirements may warrant the use of a TRM with a tensile strength of 44 kN/m (3,000 lb/ft) or greater.

⁴ Required minimum shear stress TRM (fully vegetated) can sustain without physical damage or excess erosion (> 12.7 mm (0.5 in.) soil loss) during a 30-minute flow event in large scale testing.

⁵ Acceptable large-scale testing protocols may include [ASTM D 6460](#), or other independent testing deemed acceptable by the engineer.

Design and Installation

RECPs should be installed according to manufacturer's specifications and guidelines. Regardless of the type of product used, it is important to ensure no gaps or voids exist under the material and that all corners of the material are secured using stakes and trenching. Continuous contact between the product and the soil is necessary to avoid failure. Never use metal stakes to secure temporary erosion control products. Often wooden stakes are used to anchor RECPs; however, wood stakes may present installation and maintenance challenges and generally take a long time to biodegrade. Some local jurisdictions have had favorable experiences using biodegradable stakes.

This BMP Fact Sheet provides design details for several commonly used ECB applications, including:

ECB-1 Pipe Outlet to Drainageway

ECB-2 Small Ditch or Drainageway

ECB-3 Outside of Drainageway

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PERM

SM-6 Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)

Minimizing Long-Term Stabilization Requirements

- Utilize off-site parking and restrict vehicle access to the site.
- Use construction mats in lieu of rock when staging is provided in an area that will not be disturbed otherwise.
- Consider use of a bermed contained area for materials and equipment that do not require a stabilized surface.
- Consider phasing of staging areas to avoid disturbance in an area that will not be otherwise disturbed.

See Detail SSA-1 for a typical stabilized staging area and SSA-2 for a stabilized staging area when materials staging in roadways is required.

Maintenance and Removal

Maintenance of stabilized staging areas includes maintaining a stable surface cover of gravel, repairing perimeter controls, and following good housekeeping practices.

When construction is complete, debris, unused stockpiles and materials should be recycled or properly disposed. In some cases, this will require disposal of contaminated soil from equipment leaks in an appropriate landfill. Staging areas should then be permanently stabilized with vegetation or other surface cover planned for the development.

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INITIAL

Extended Detention Basin (EDB)

T-5

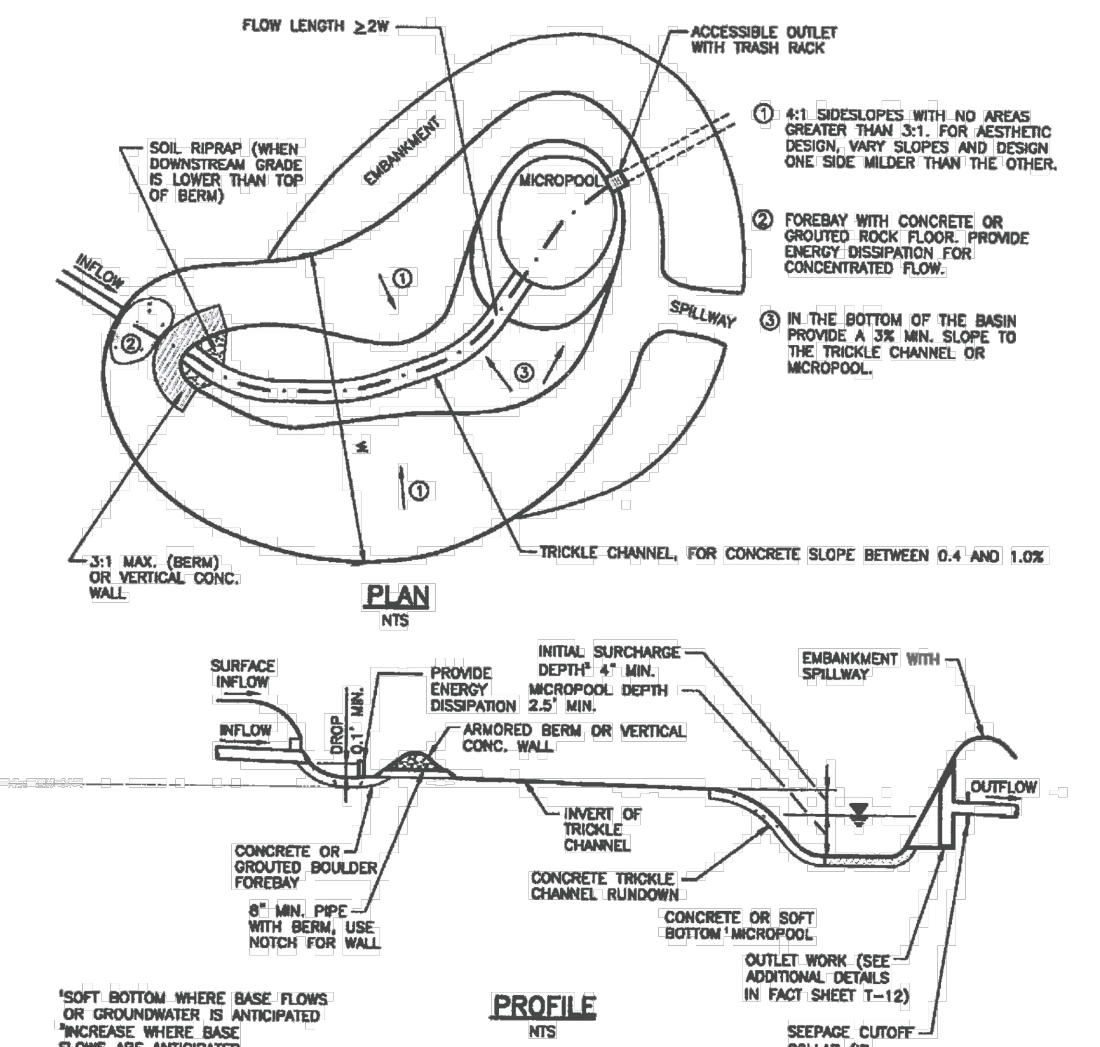


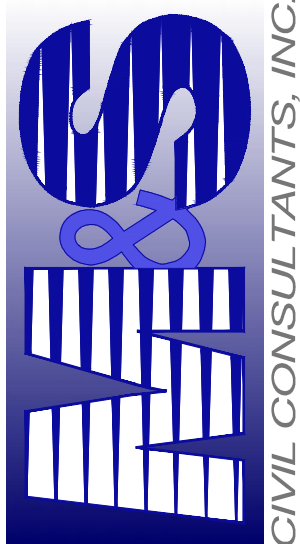
Figure EDB-3. Extended Detention Basin (EDB) Plan and Profile

Additional Details are provided in BMP Fact Sheet T-12. This includes outlet structure details including orifice plates and trash racks.

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PERM

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COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.955.5485



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

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

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

TIMBERLINE STORAGE YARD		GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS	
PROJECT NO. 43-095	SCALE: HORIZONTAL: N/A VERTICAL: N/A	DATE: 03/05/2020	
DESIGNED BY: GW	CHECKED BY: VAS	SHEET 9 OF 18	GR07



STANDARD CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- ALL DRAINAGE AND ROADWAY CONSTRUCTION SHALL MEET THE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/EL PASO COUNTY DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUMES 1 AND 2, AND THE EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NOTIFICATION AND FIELD LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES, WHETHER SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR NOT, BEFORE BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. CALL 811 TO CONTACT THE UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO (UNCC).
- CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP A COPY OF THESE APPROVED PLANS, THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN, THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), THE SOILS AND GEOTECHNICAL REPORT AND THE APPROPRIATE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS AT THE JOB SITE AT ALL TIME INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:
 - EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL (ECM)
 - CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUMES 1 AND 2.
 - COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CDOT) STANDARDS SPECIFICATION FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.
 - CDOT M&S STANDARDS.
- IT IS THE DESIGN ENGINEERS RESPONSIBILITY TO ACCURACY SHOW EXISTING CONDITION BOTH ONSITE AND OFFSITE ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS. ANY MODIFICATION NECESSARY DUE TO CONFLICT OMISSIONS OR CHANGED CONDITIONS WILL BE ENTIRELY THE DEVELOPERS RESPONSIBILITY TO RECTIFY.
- IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES AND TO OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO EL PASO COUNTY EROSION AND STORM WATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP), REGIONAL BUILDING FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEER ISSUED 401 AND/OR 404 PERMITS AND COUNTY AND STATE FUGITIVE DUST PERMITS.
- ANY TEMPORARY SIGNAGE AND STRIPING SHALL COMPLY WITH EL PASO COUNTY PCD AND MUTCD CRITERIA.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ANY PERMITS REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY DPW INCLUDING WORK WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND SPECIAL TRANSPORT PERMITS.
- THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL REMAIN WITHIN THE PROPERTY LINE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THE OWNER/DEVELOPER SHALL OBTAIN WRITTEN PERMISSION AND EASEMENTS, WHERE REQUIRED, FROM ADJOINING PROPERTY OWNER(S) PRIOR TO ANY OFFSITE DISTURBANCE GRADING, OR CONSTRUCTION.

STORM SEWER GENERAL NOTES

- ALL STATIONING IS ALONG STORM SEWER CENTERLINE UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE INVERT UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
- ALL STORM SEWER BENDS AND WYES SHOWN ON THE PLAN SHALL BE PREFABRICATED.
- HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BENDS ARE INDICATED ON THE PLANS.
- JOINTS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM C443 "STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR JOINTS FOR CIRCULAR CONCRETE SEWER AND CULVERT PIPE USING RUBBER GASKET." IN NO CASE SHALL THE MAXIMUM JOINT OPENING FOR STRAIGHT ALIGNMENT EXCEED 1 INCH OR ONE AND ONE-HALF INCH ON CURVED ALIGNMENT.
- INLET DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON PLANS REFER TO DISTANCES FROM INSIDE FACES OF BOX BETWEEN THE WIDTHS AND LENGTHS.
- ALL STORM SEWER SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF CLASS III REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE. SPECIFIC SEGMENTS OF STORM SEWER SHALL BE REQUIRED TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF A MINIMUM OF 5000 PSI CONCRETE DUE TO EXCESSIVE VELOCITIES. REFER TO ADDITIONAL NOTES WITHIN CONSTRUCTION PLANS.
- SINCE ALL PIPE ENTRIES INTO THE BASE ARE VARIABLE, THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE TYPICAL. ACTUAL DIMENSIONS AND QUANTITIES FOR CONCRETE AND REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE AS REQUIRED IN THE WORK.
- STEPS SHALL BE REQUIRED WHEN THE MANHOLE DEPTH EXCEEDS 3'-6" AND SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AASHTO M 199.
- ALL REINFORCING STEEL SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM YIELD STRENGTH OF 60,000 PSI. VERTICAL STEEL SHALL BE PLACED AT ̸ OF WALL. ALL BARS SHALL HAVE A 2" MINIMUM CLEARANCE.
- FLOW CHANNELS AND INVERTS SHALL BE FORMED BY SHAPING WITH CLASS B CONCRETE OR APPROVED GROUT.
- CHECK WITH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY FOR ANY ADDITIONAL STORM SEWER SPECIFICATIONS, DETAILS, OR REGULATIONS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE SHOP DRAWINGS OF ALL PREFABRICATED STRUCTURES TO THE ENGINEER FOR REVIEW PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.

STRUCTURAL CONCRETE NOTES:

- ALL CONSTRUCTION INVOLVING THE PLACEMENT OF STRUCTURAL CONCRETE SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, AND AS SUPPLEMENTED BY THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROADWAY AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.
- STEEL REINFORCING SHALL BE GRADE 60 FOR ALL REINFORCING STEEL GREATER THAN #4. SPLICING, LAP SPLICING SHALL BE MINIMUM IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:

BAR SIZE	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8
SPLICE LENGTH	1'-9"	2'-2"	2'-7"	3'-4"	4'-3"

ALL REINFORCING SHALL HAVE A 2-INCH MINIMUM COVER UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. ALL REINFORCED STEEL TO BE EPOXY COATED.
- CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (fc) OF 4,000 PSI AT 28 DAYS. ALL CONCRETE PLACED AGAINST SOIL SHALL BE TYPE II PORTLAND CEMENT. ALL EXPOSED CORNERS SHALL BE FORMED WITH A 3/4" CHAMFER UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- EXPANSION JOINT MATERIAL SHALL MEET AASHTO SPECIFICATION M-213.
- BACKFILL AGAINST STRUCTURES SHALL NOT COMMENCE UNTIL ALL SUPPORTING DIAPHRAGMS ARE IN PLACE AND CONCRETE HAS OBTAINED ITS FULL SEVEN DAY STRENGTH. BACKFILL SHALL BE PLACED EQUALLY ON EACH SIDE OF RETAINING WALL STRUCTURES AND CUTOFF WALLS UNTIL THE FINAL GRADE IS REACHED.
- FOOTING EXCAVATIONS SHALL BE EXAMINED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER WITH A 24-HOUR MINIMUM NOTIFICATION FOR SOIL AND/OR CONCRETE TESTING. PLACEMENT OF CONCRETE IN THE ABSENCE OF TESTING SHALL BE COMPLETED AT THE SOLE RISK OF THE CONTRACTOR.
- PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF CONCRETE IN AREAS WHERE SOIL IS PRESENT, THE SOIL SHALL BE SCARIFIED TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 6-INCHES. THE MOISTURE CONTENT SHALL BE ADJUSTED TO WITHIN PLUS OR MINUS 2 PERCENT OF THE OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT AND RECOMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95 PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION (AASHTO-T-180).

ABBREVIATIONS
EC -- EPOXY COATED O.F. -- OUTSIDE FACE E.F. -- EACH FACE E.W. -- EACH WAY I.F. -- INSIDE FACE N.F. -- NEAR FACE
T.O.C. -- TOP OF CONCRETE B.O.C. -- BOTTOM OF CONCRETE CONT. -- CONTINUOUS

TIMBERLINE STORAGE YARD

GENERAL NOTES AND DETAILS

PROJECT NO. 43-095

DESIGNED BY: ET

DRAWN BY: ELY

CHECKED BY: WAS

DATE: 03/05/2020

SCALE: HORIZONTAL: N/A

VERTICAL: N/A

SHEET 10 OF 18

ST01

102 E. PIKES PEAK AVE., 5TH FLOOR
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.955.5485

CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

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

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

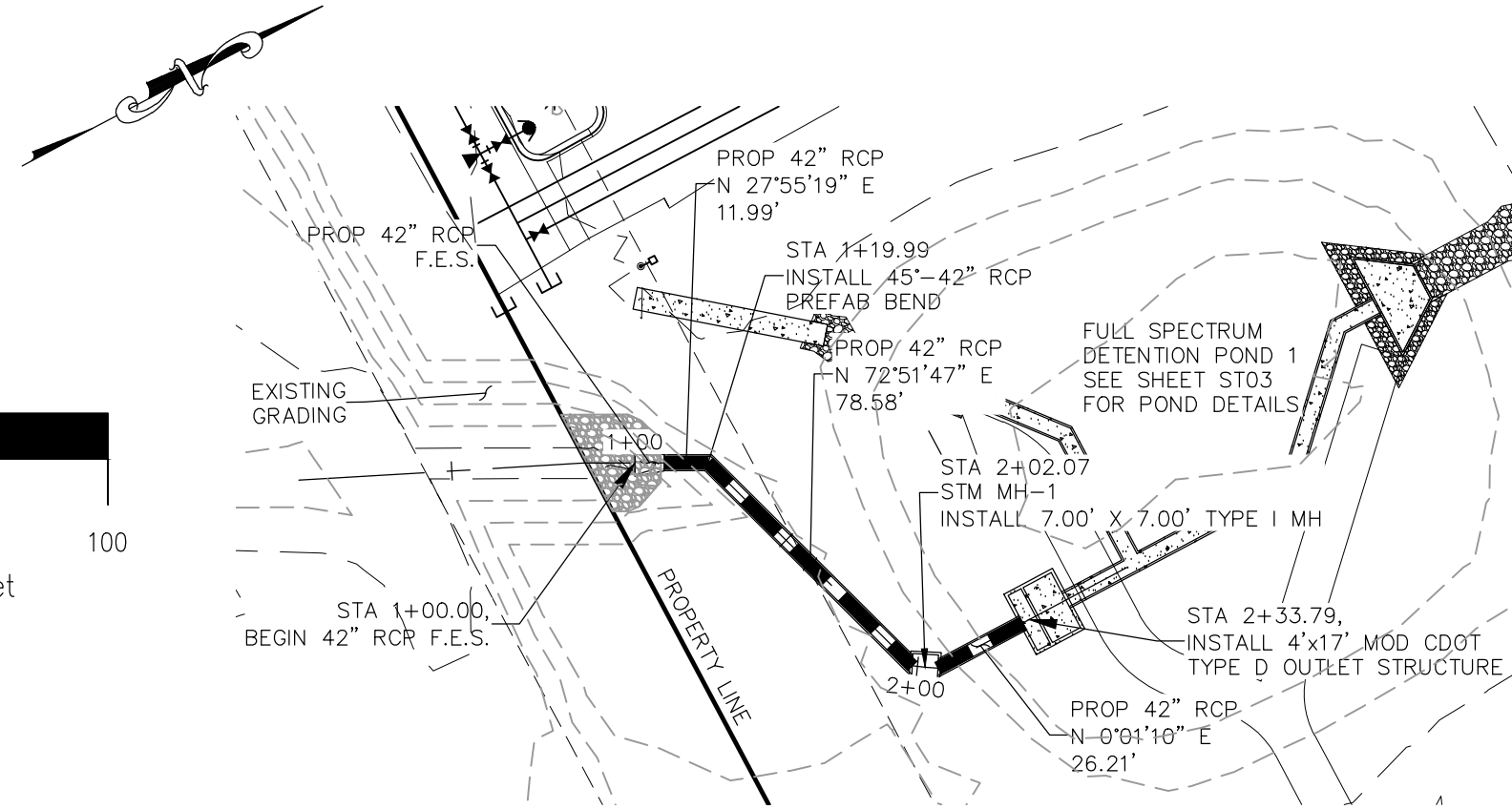
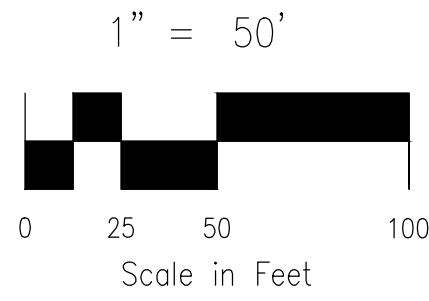
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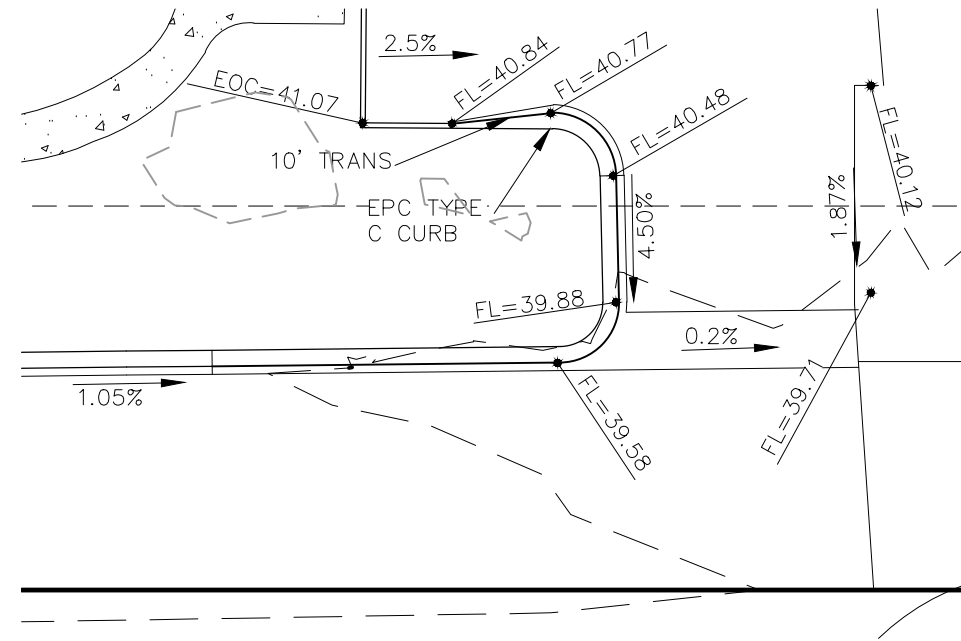
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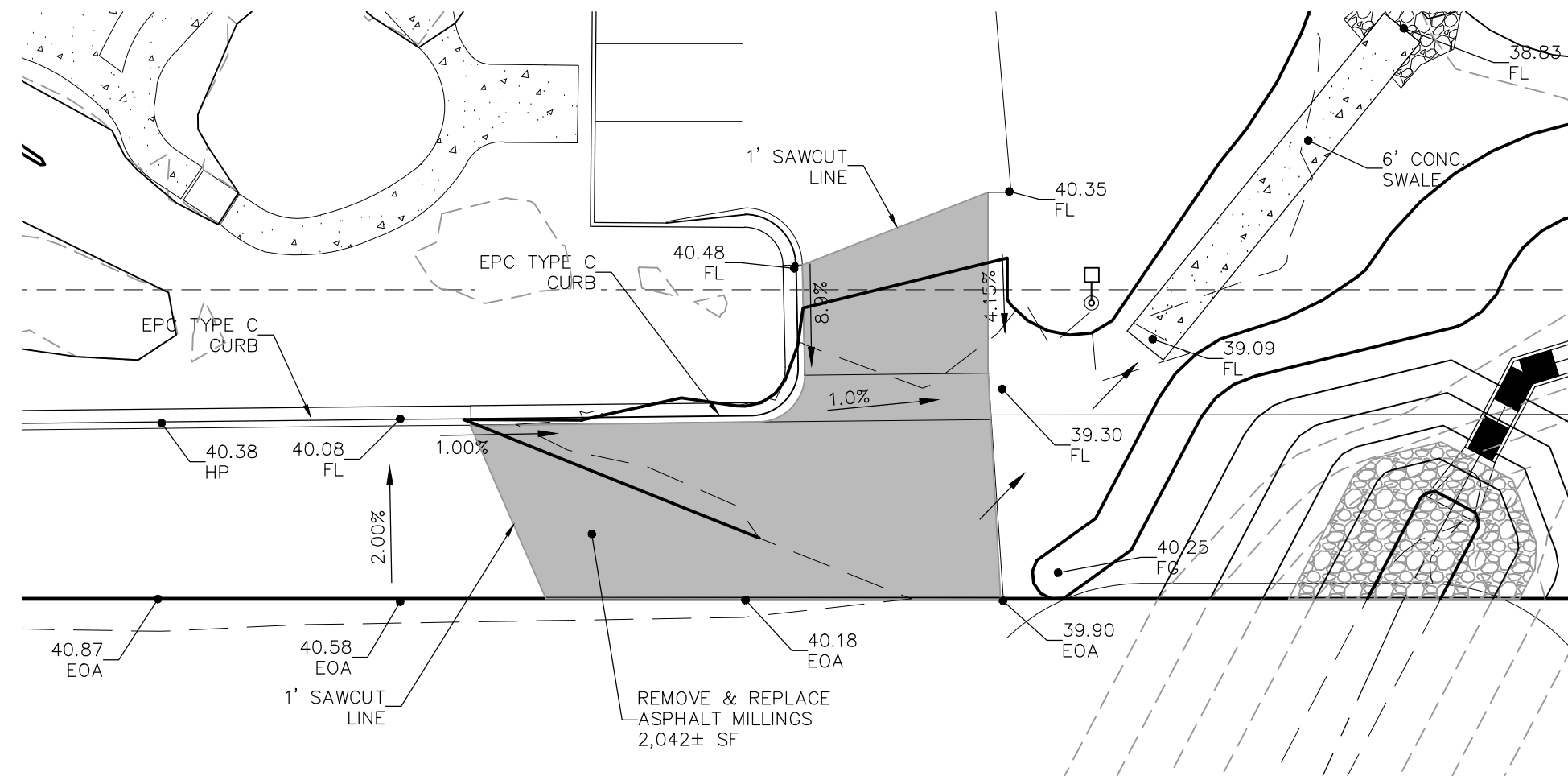
FOR LOCATING
& MARKING
GAS,
ELECTRIC,
WATER &
TELEPHONE
LINES
FOR BURIED UTILITY INFORMATION
48 HRS BEFORE YOU DIG
CALL 1-800-922-1987



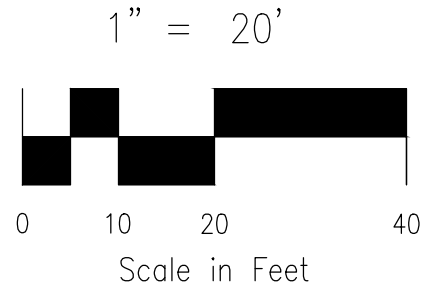
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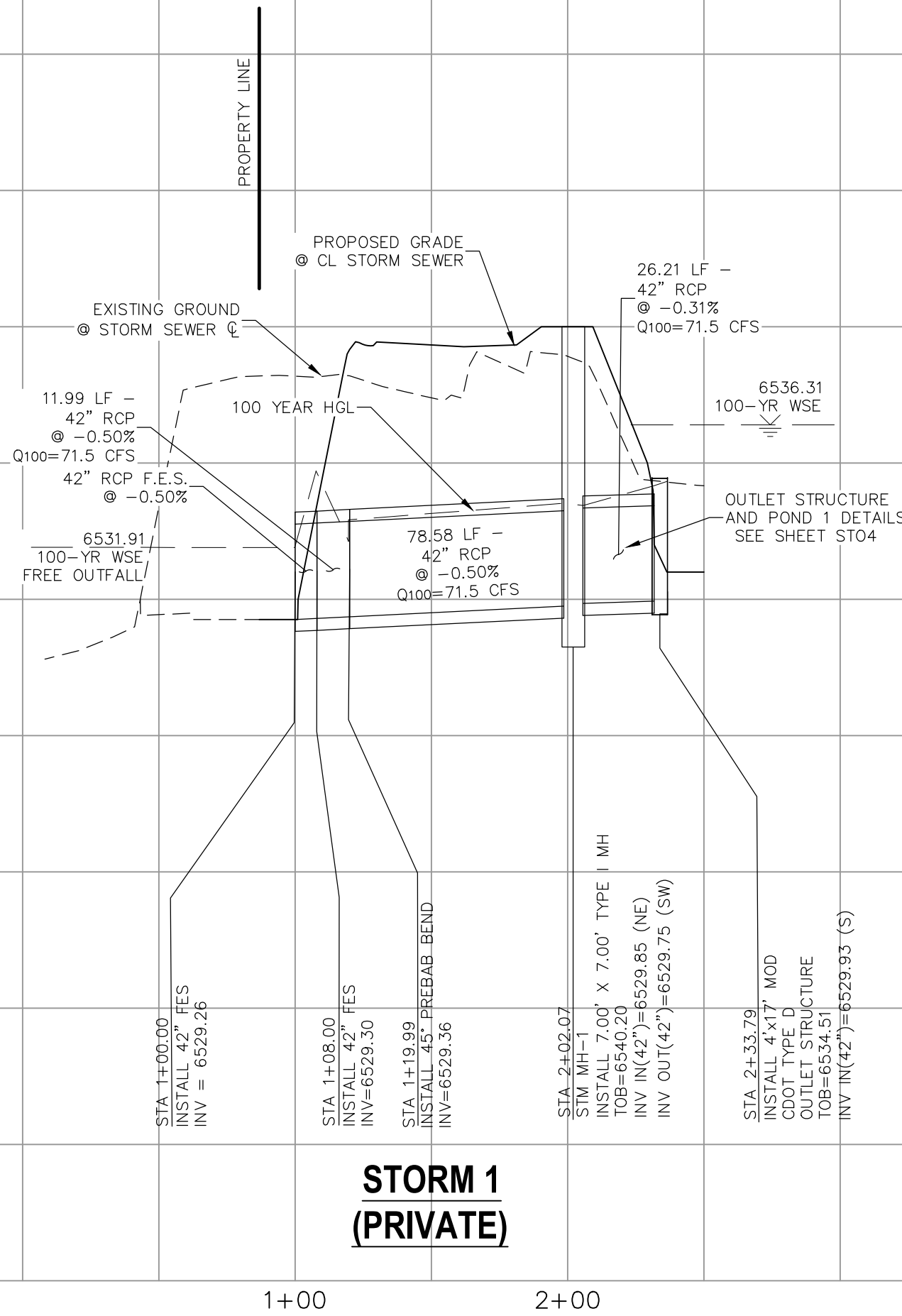
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PROPOSED



ASPHALT DEMO PLAN
OPPORTUNITY VIEW
EAST ENTRANCE



STORM 1
(PRIVATE)

TIMBERLINE STORAGE YARD

STORM SEWER PLANS

PROJECT NO. 43-095

DESIGNED BY: DLM

CHECKED BY: VAS

DATE: 03/05/2020

SHEET 11 OF 18

ST02

102 E. Pikes Peak Ave., 5th Floor

Colorado Springs, CO 80903

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FOR AND ON BEHALF OF

M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

REVISIONS:

NO.	DATE:	BY:	DESCRIPTION:	APPROVED BY:	DATE:

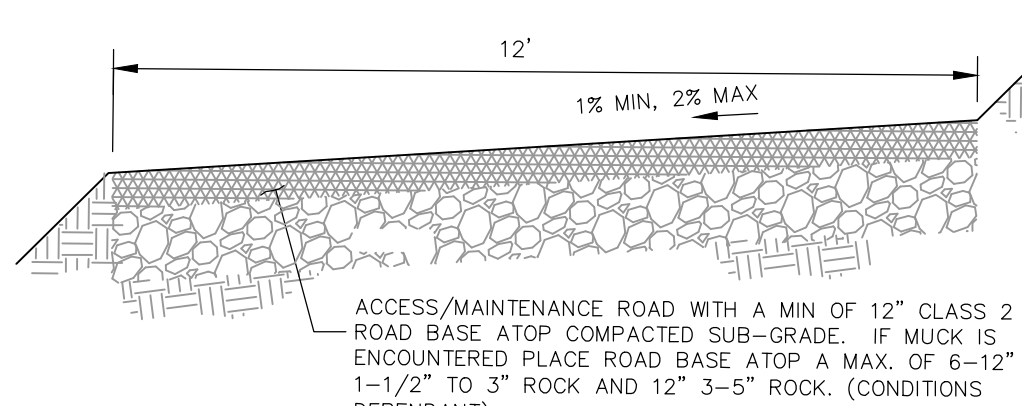
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CAUTION

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

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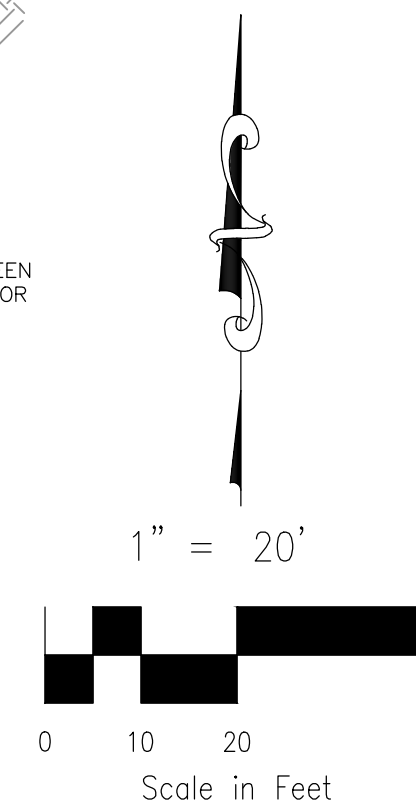


MAINTENANCE & ACCESS ROAD BELOW EURV TYPICAL SECTION

NOT TO SCALE



FOR BURIED UTILITY INFORMATION
48 HRS BEFORE YOU DIG
CALL 1-800-922-1987



WQ WATER SURFACE EL=6533.40
WQ VOLUME=0.623 AC-FT.
EURV WATER SURFACE EL=6534.51
EURV VOLUME=1.350 AC-FT
100-YR WATER SURFACE EL=6536.31
SPILLWAY CREST EL=6538.50
TOP OF EMBANKMENT EL=6540.20
100-YR VOLUME=2.721 AC-FT
100-YR INFLOW=123.9 CFS
100-YR RELEASE=71.5 CFS

GRADING NOTES:

1. ALL PROPOSED CONTOURS ARE TO FINISHED GRADE.
2. EARTHEN CUT AND FILL SLOPES SHALL BE 3:1. SLOPES IN EXISTING AREAS OF EROSION SHALL BE COVERED WITH SOIL RETENTION BLANKET OVER 4" MIN. THICKNESS OF TOPSOIL AND SEEDED.
3. IF THE PROJECT IS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE SUMMER WHEN SEEDING IS NOT ALLOWED, APPLY 1-1/2 TONS OF CERTIFIED WEEF FREE MULCH PER ACRE MECHANICALLY CRIMPED INTO THE SOIL IN COMBINATION WITH AN ORGANIC MULCH TACKIFIER.
4. PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THE PROPOSED SILT FENCE LOCATED AT THE EROSION CONTROL SHEET SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED. THE FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED UPON THE LATER OF STABILIZATION OF THE SITE OR COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
5. TO REDUCE THE POTENTIAL FOR CLOGGING OF DEBRIS GRATES, NO STRAW MULCH SHALL BE USED WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE GRATES. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS SHALL BE INSTALLED FOR A WIDTH OF AT LEAST 6 FEET ON EITHER SIDE OF CONCRETE LOW-FLOW CHANNELS. THE BLANKETS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EROSION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS (STRAW COCOON OR 100 PERCENT COCOON). SITE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL BLANKET OR OTHER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES.

LEGEND

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100	100

FUT	FUTURE
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PROP	PROPOSED
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PROP MAJ CONT

PROP MIN CONT

EXIST MAJ CONT

EXIST MIN CONT



SC250 NORTH AMERICAN
GREEN EROSION CONTROL
BLANKET OR EQUIVALENT

 MAINTENANCE & ACCESS RD
ABOVE EURV MAINTENANCE & ACCESS RD
BELOW EURV

CONC LOW FLOW CHANNEL

 EX. FLOW ARROW PROP. FLOW ARROW

————— PROPERTY LINE

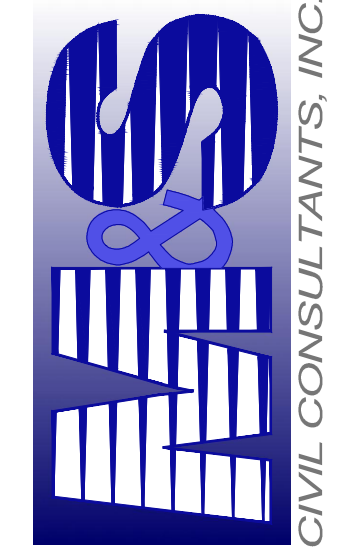


PROP STORM SEWER PIPE

— — — — EASEMENT LINE

TIMBERLINE STORAGE YARD	
FULL SPECTRUM DET. POND 1 SITE PLAN	
PROJECT NO. 43-095	SCALE: 1"=20'
DESIGNED BY: DLM	HORIZONTAL: 1"=20'
DRAWN BY: DLM	VERTICAL: N/A
CHECKED BY: WAS	SHEET 12 OF 18
	ST03

102 E. PIKES PEAK AVE., 5TH FLOOR
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.955.5485



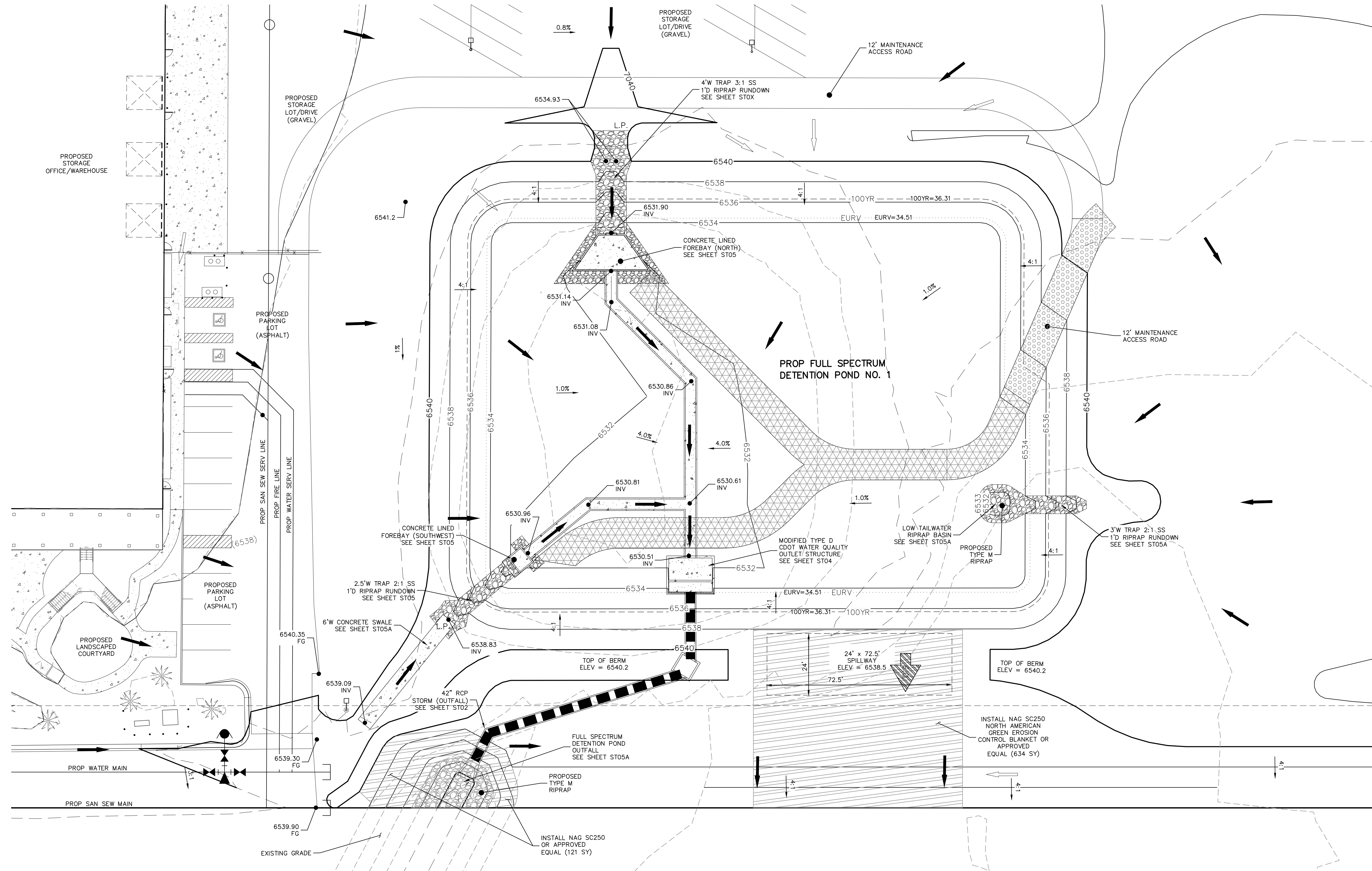
160 FOR AND ON
BEHALF OF
M&S CIVIL
CONSULTANTS,
INC.

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

[illegible]

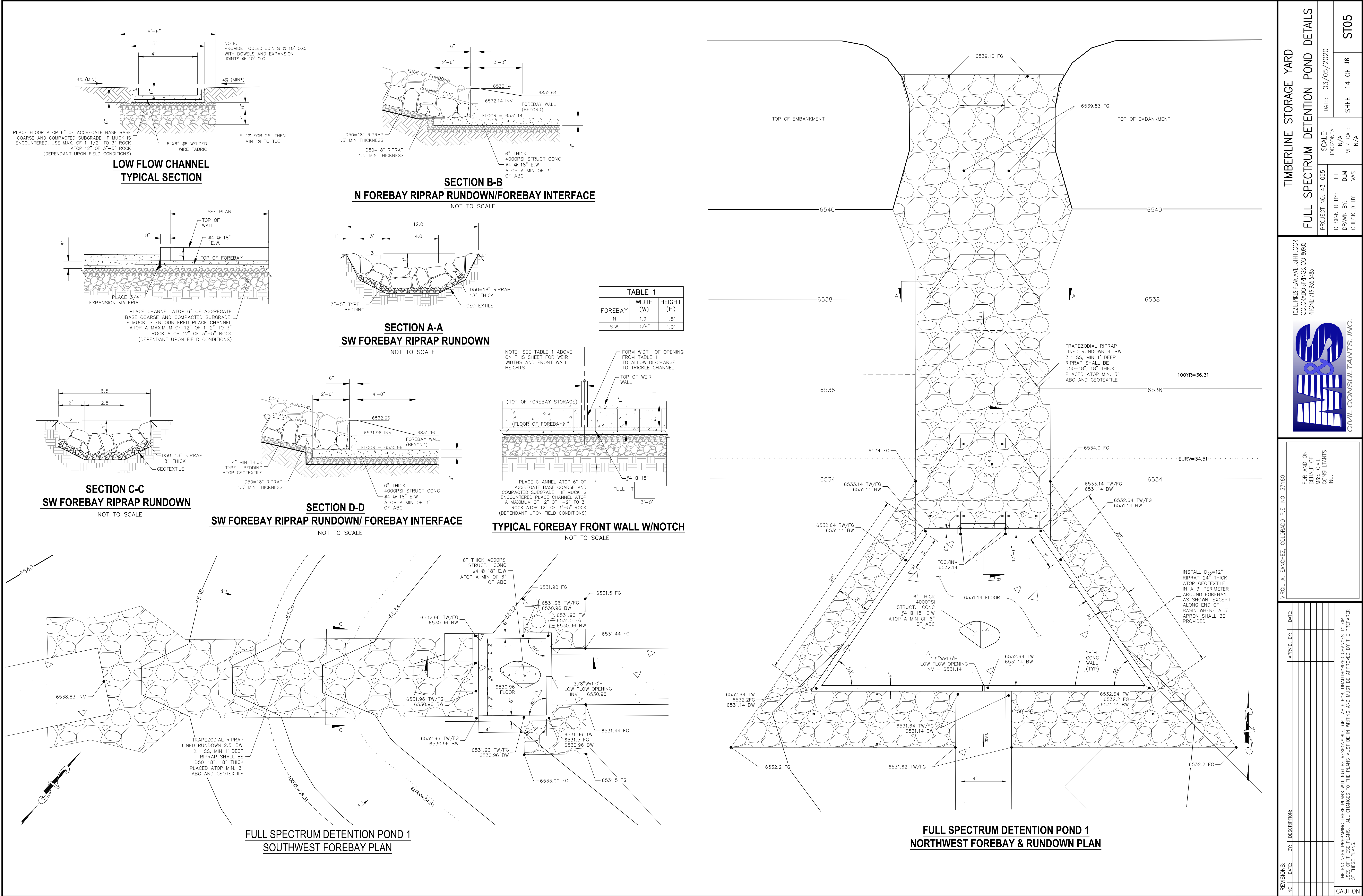
THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE OR LIABLE FOR UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES TO THE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARER OF THESE PLANS.

CAUTION



FULL SPECTRUM DETENTION POND 1 SITE PLAN

SCALE 1"=20'



TIMBERLINE STORAGE YARD

FULL SPECTRUM DETENTION POND DETAILS

PROJECT NO. 43-095

DESIGNED BY: ET

DRAWN BY: DLM

CHECKED BY: VAS

SCALE: N/A

HORIZONTAL: N/A

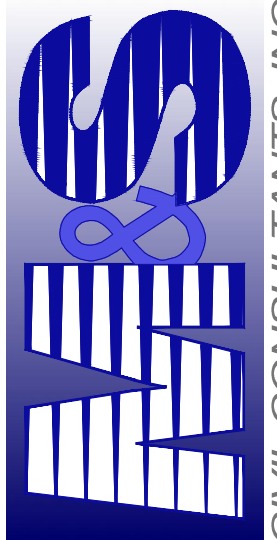
VERTICAL: N/A

DATE: 03/05/2020

SHEET 14 OF 18

ST05

102 E. PIKE PEAK AVE., 5TH FLOOR
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.555.5465



CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

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

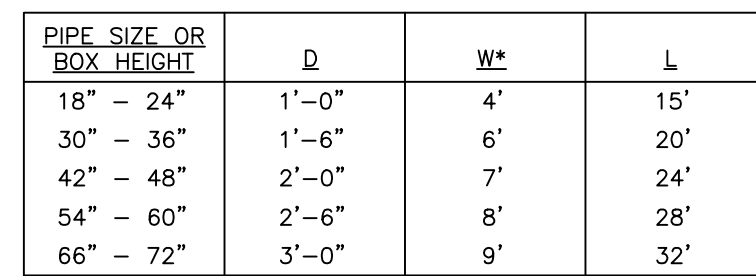
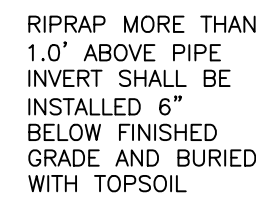
MICHEL A. SANCHEZ, COLORADO P.E. NO. 37160

REVISIONS:

NO.	DATE:	BY:	DESCRIPTION:	APPROVED BY:	DATE:

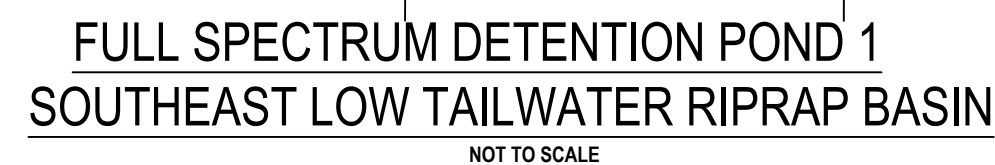
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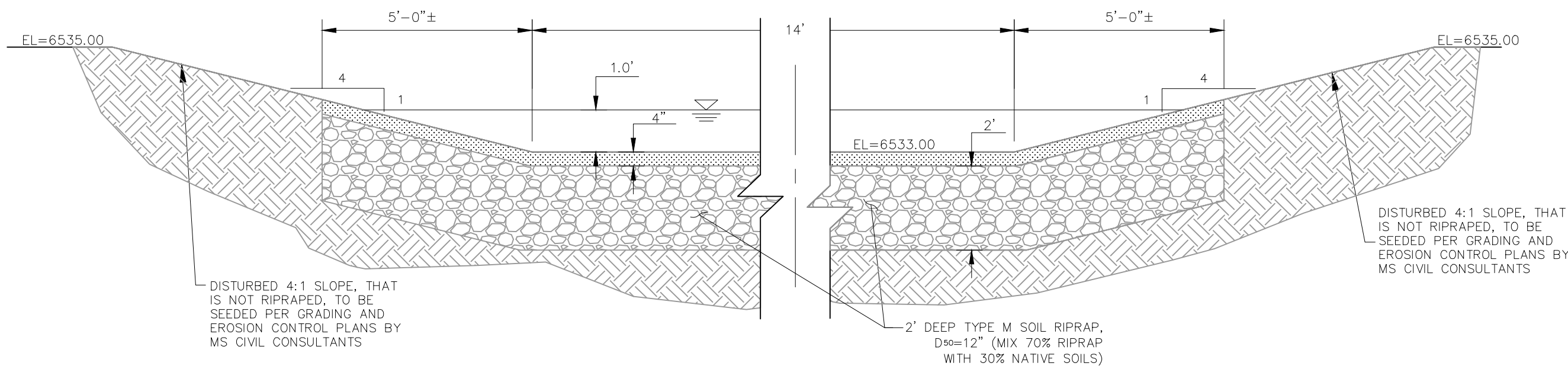
CAUTION



* IF OUTLET PIPE IS A BOX CULVERT WITH A WIDTH GREATER THAN W, THEN W = CULVERT WIDTH

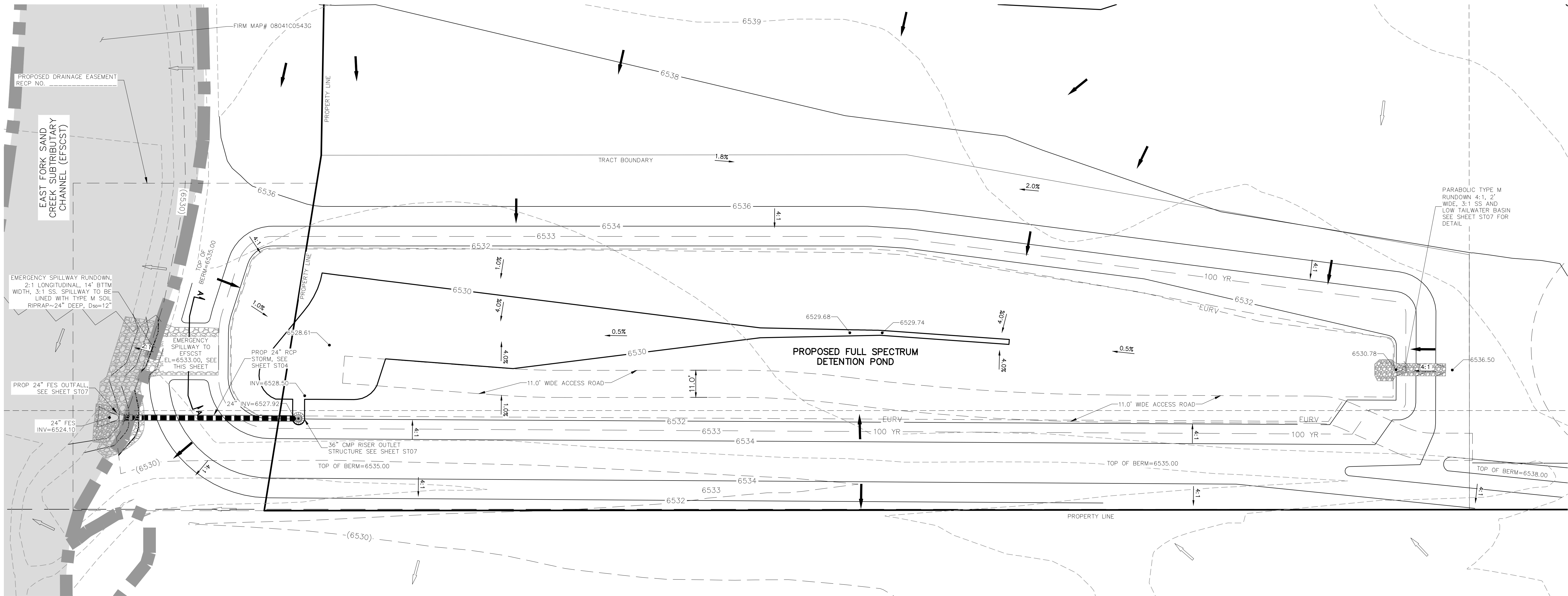
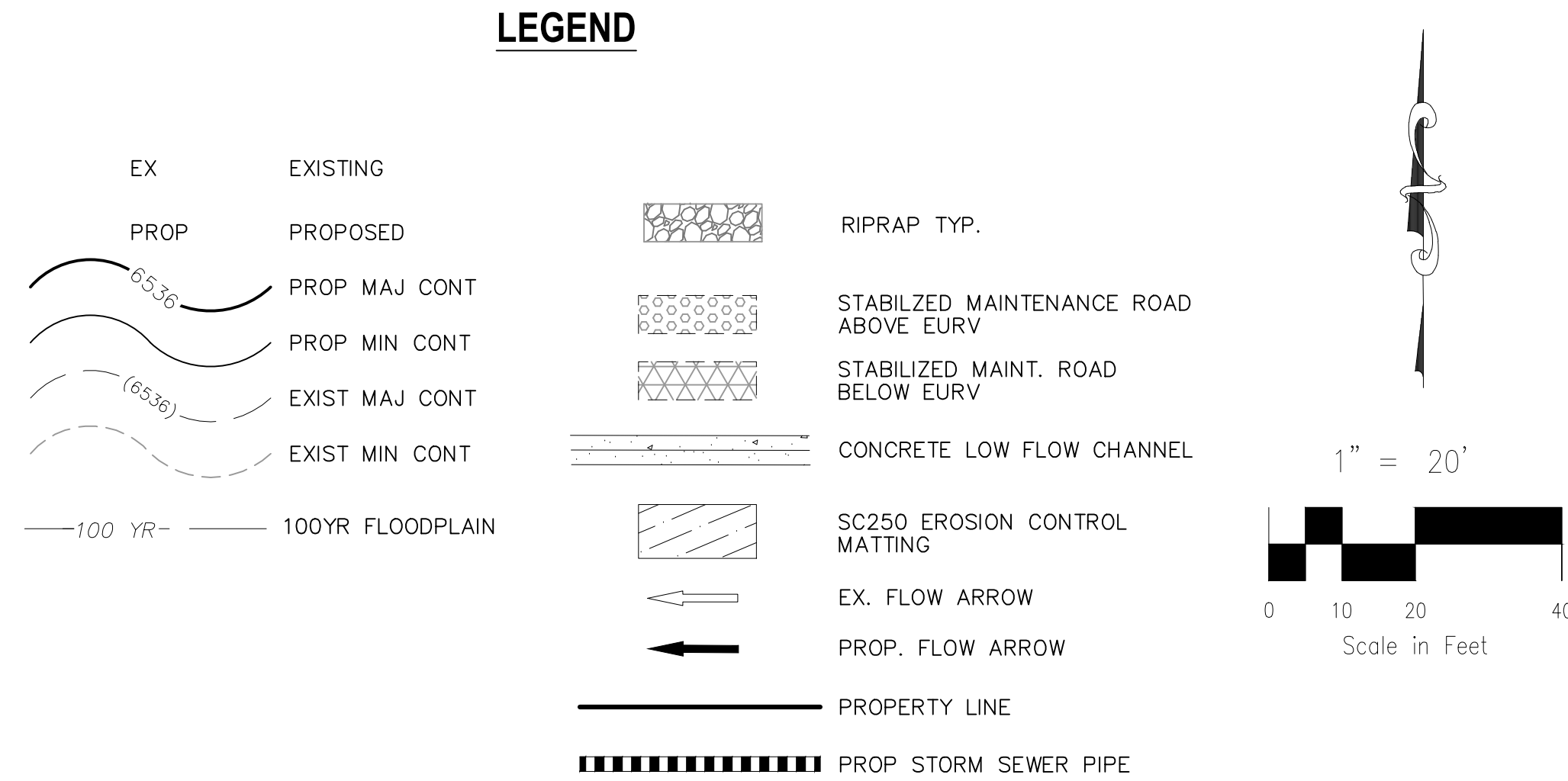
NOT TO SCALE





SECTION A-A, EMERGENCY SPILLWAY
NOT TO SCALE

FULL SPECTRUM DETENTION POND DATA	
WQ WATER SURFACE EL=6530.74	
WQ VOLUME=0.256 AC-FT	
EURV WATER SURFACE EL=6531.69	
EURV VOLUME=0.710 AC-FT	
100-YR WATER SURFACE EL=6532.95	
SPILLWAY CREST EL=6533.00	
TOP OF EMBANKMENT EL=6535.00	
100-YR VOLUME=1.628 AC-FT	
100-YR INFLOW=41.9 CFS	
100-YR RELEASE=16.0 CFS	



FULL SPECTRUM DETENTION POND SITE PLAN
SCALE 1"=20'

STATEMENT:

THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS
RECOGNIZES THE DESIGN ENGINEER
AS HAVING RESPONSIBILITY FOR
THE DESIGN; THE CITY HAS
LIMITED ITS SCOPE OF REVIEW
ACCORDINGLY. RESUBMITTAL
REQUIRED IF CONSTRUCTION HAS
NOT COMMENCED WITHIN 180 DAYS
AFTER APPROVAL DATE.

FOR LOCATING
& MARKING
GAS,
ELECTRIC,
WATER &
TELEPHONE
LINES

FOR BURIED UTILITY INFORMATION
48 HRS BEFORE YOU DIG
CALL 1-800-922-1987

TIMBERLINE STORAGE YARD

STORM SEWER PLANS

PROJECT NO. 43-095
DATE: 03/05/2020
SCALE: HORIZONTAL: 1"=20'
VERTICAL: N/A
DESIGNED BY: CMN
DRAWN BY: CMN
CHECKED BY: VAS

SHEET 16 OF 18
ST06

20 BOULDER CRESCENT, SUITE 110
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.555.5485

MA&S
CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

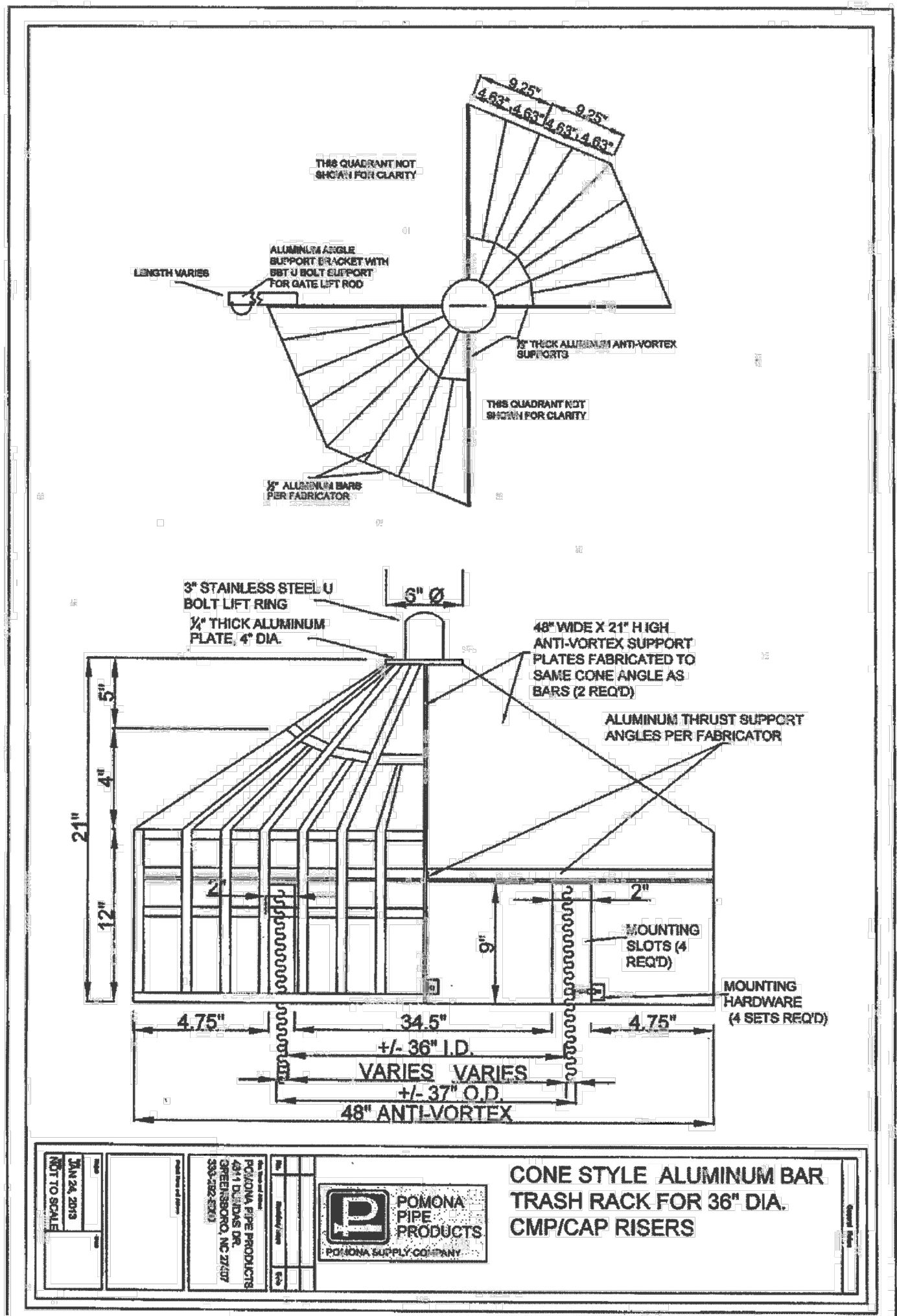
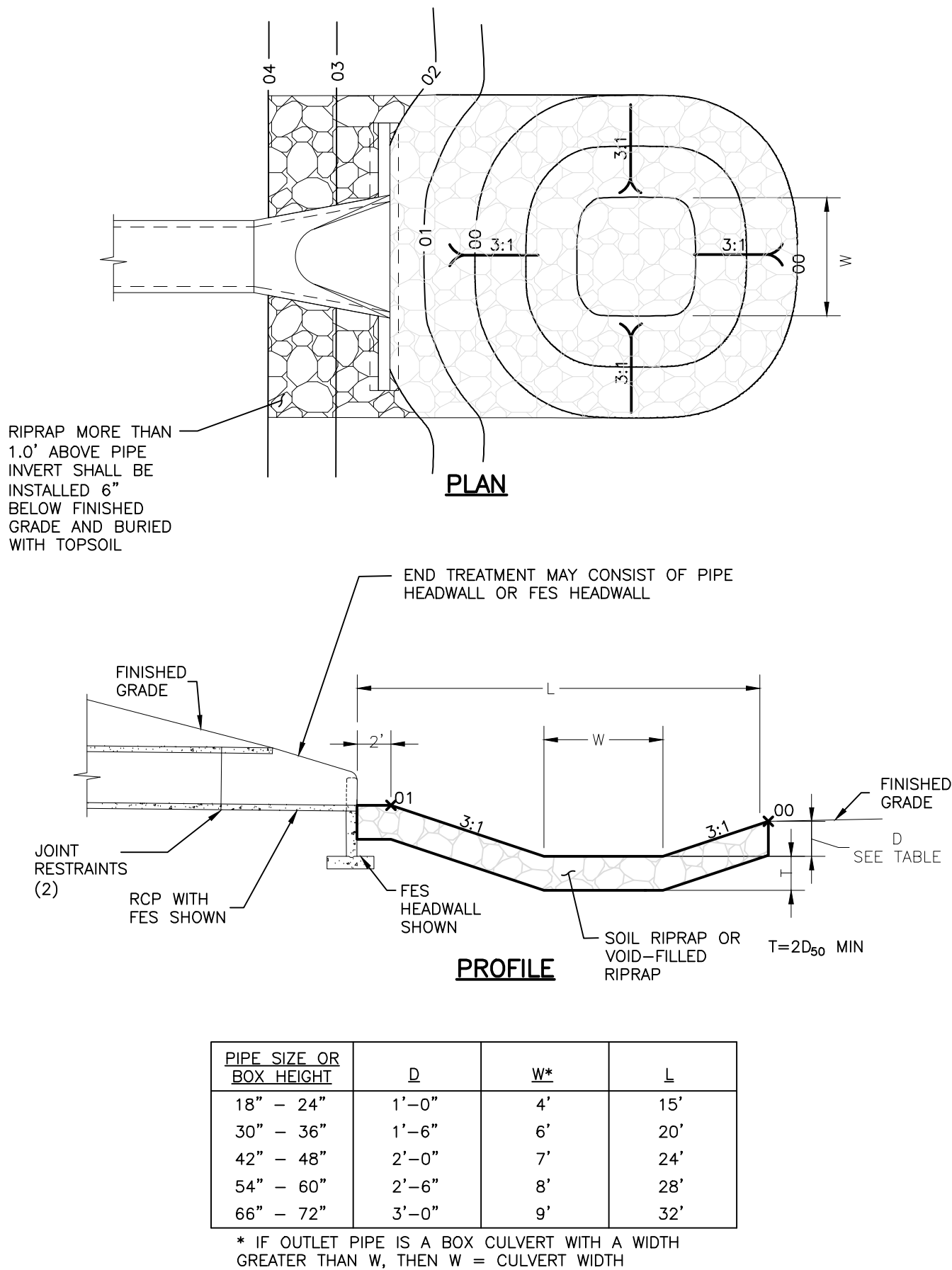
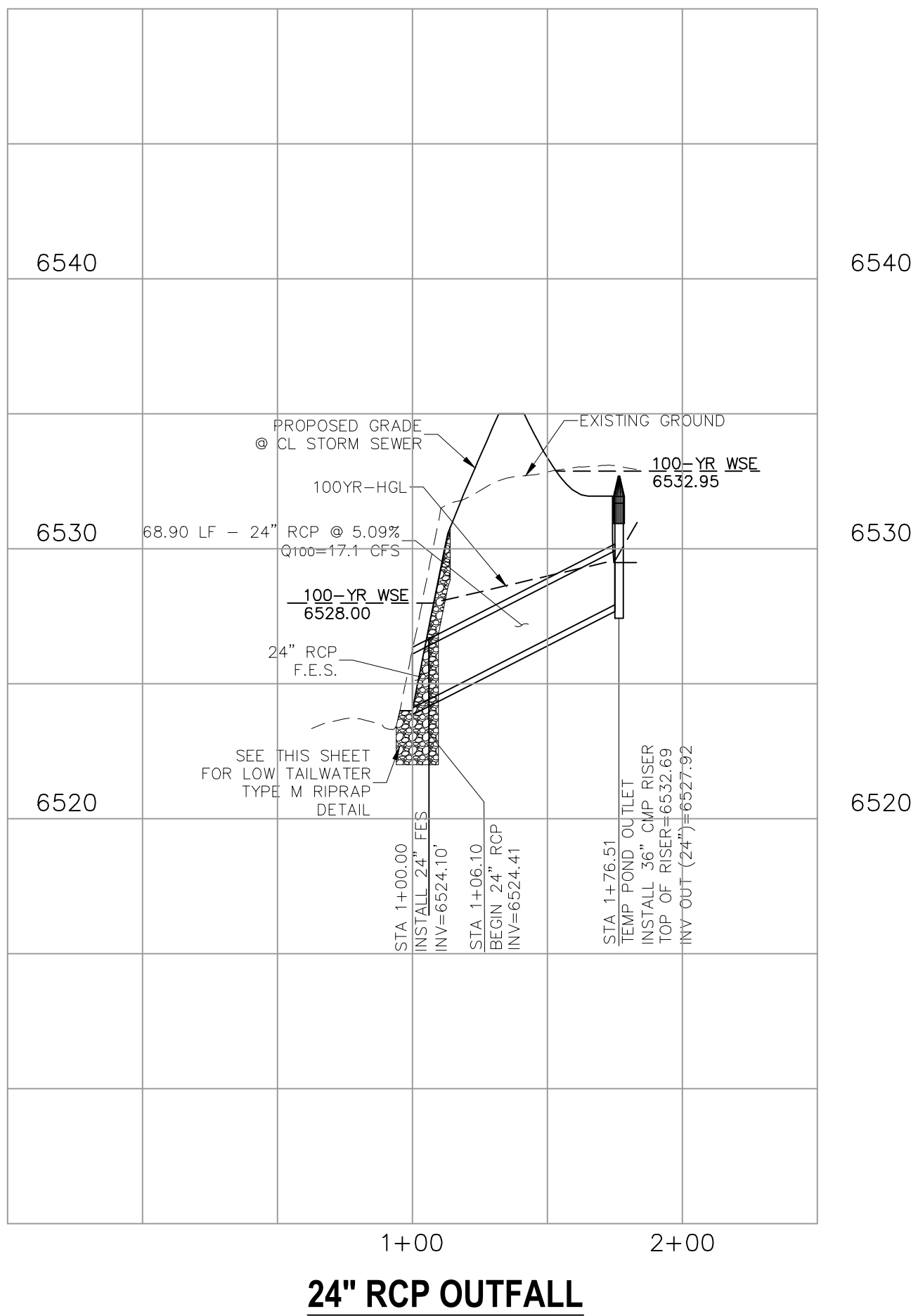
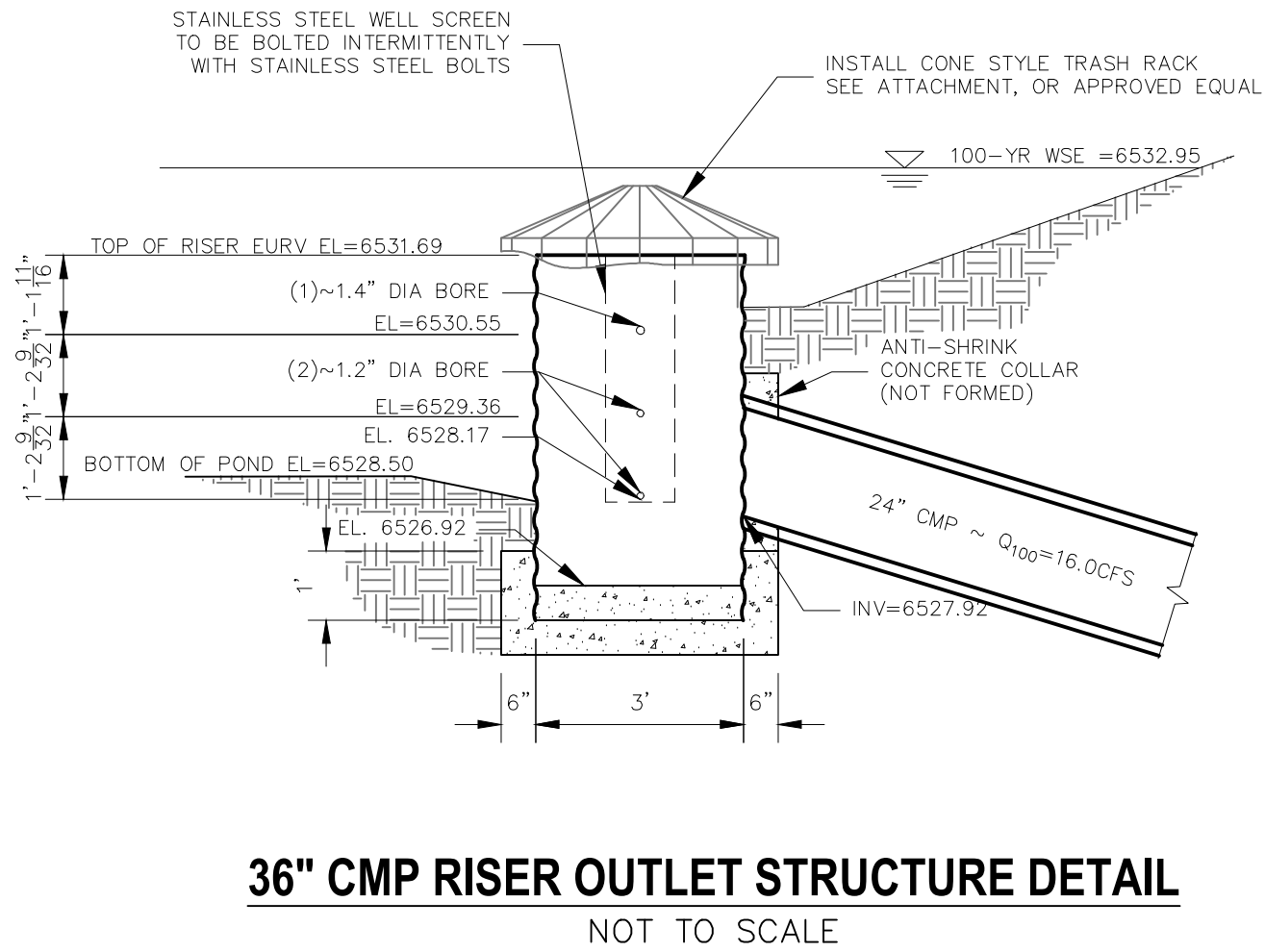
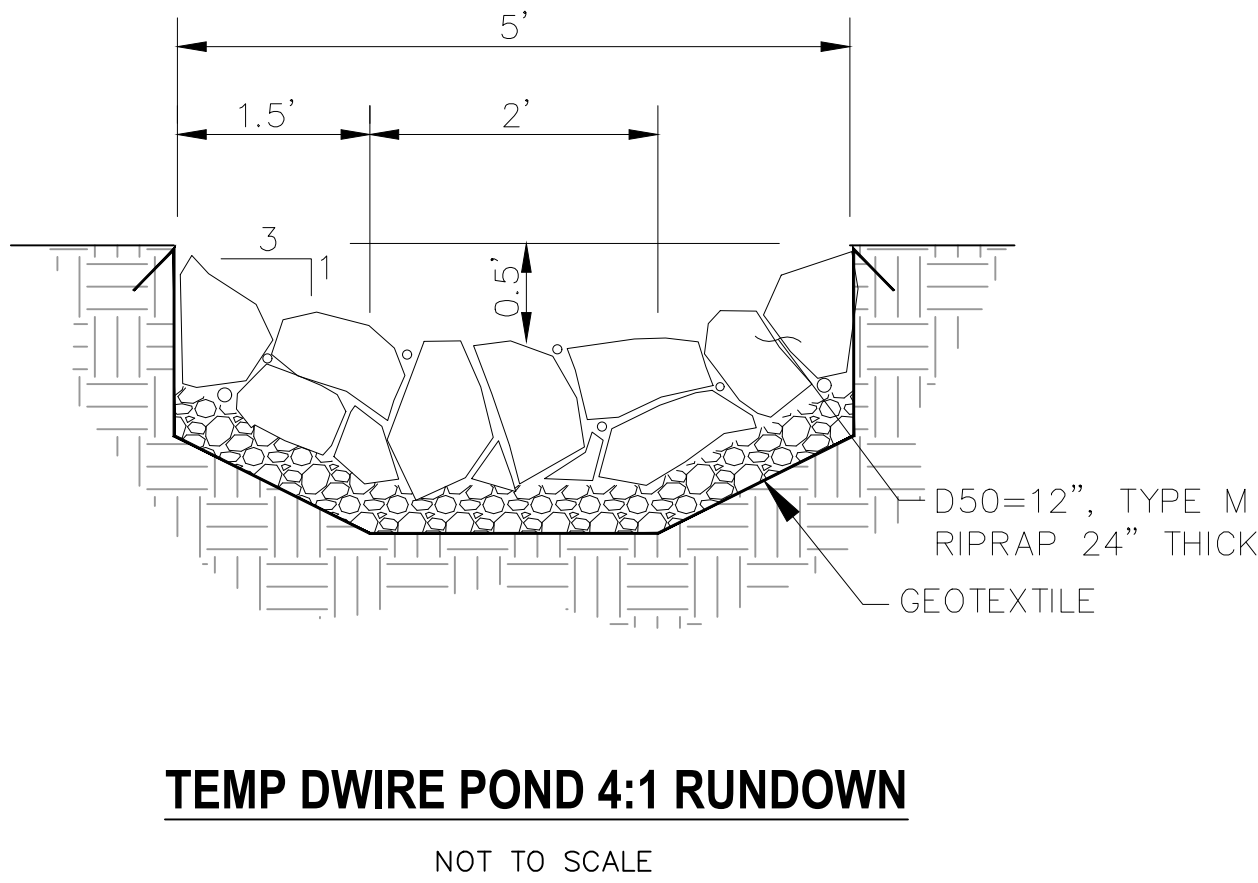
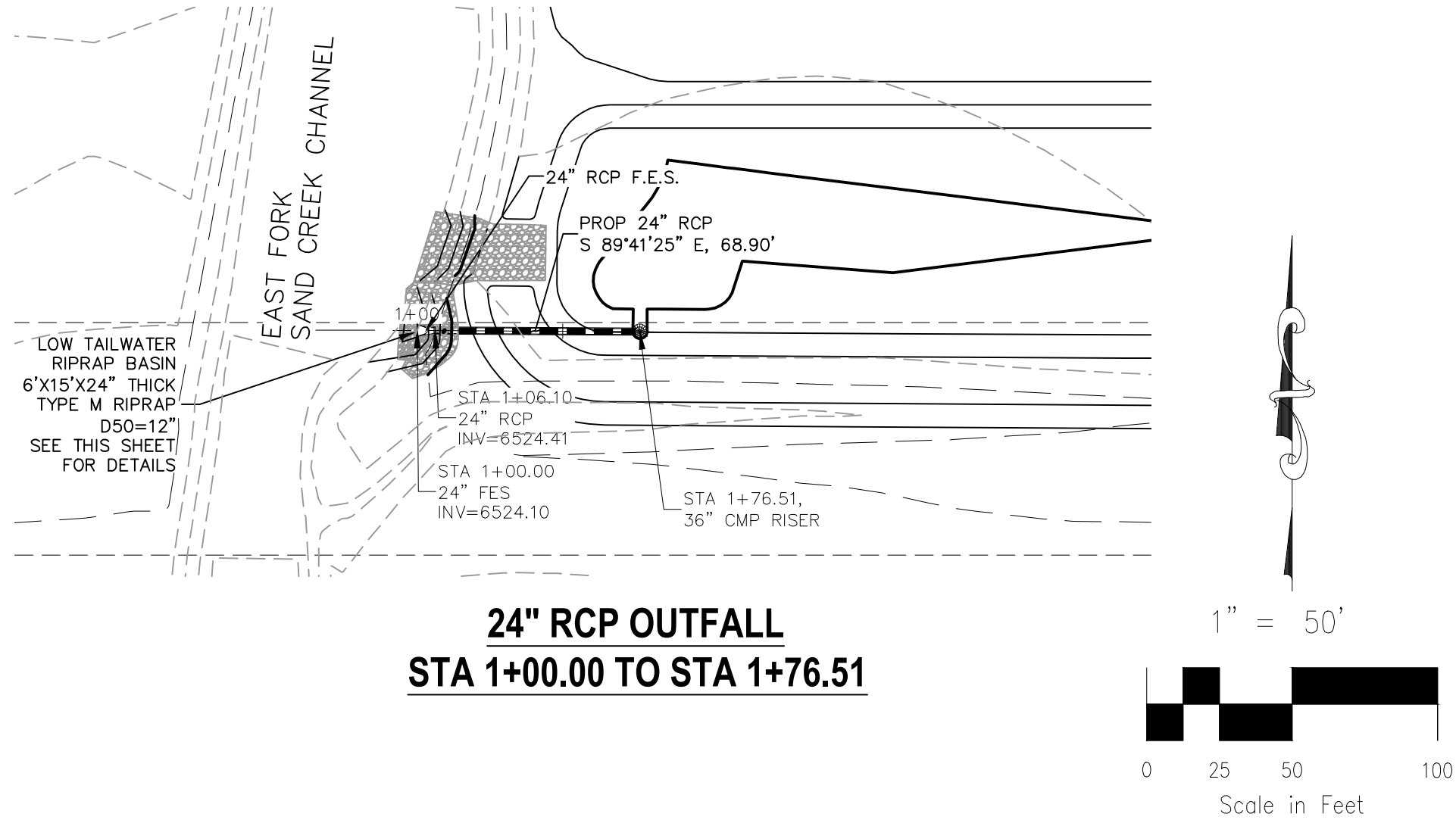
VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ, COLORADO P.E. NO. 37160

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

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	APPROV. BY	DATE

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USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES TO THE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARER
OF THESE PLANS.

CAUTION



STATEMENT:

THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS RECOGNIZES THE DESIGN ENGINEER AS HAVING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DESIGN; THE CITY HAS LIMITED ITS SCOPE OF REVIEW ACCORDINGLY. RESUBMITTAL REQUIRED IF CONSTRUCTION HAS NOT COMMENCED WITHIN 180 DAYS AFTER APPROVAL DATE.



FOR LOCATING & MARKING GAS, ELECTRIC, WATER & TELEPHONE LINES

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CALL 1-800-922-1987

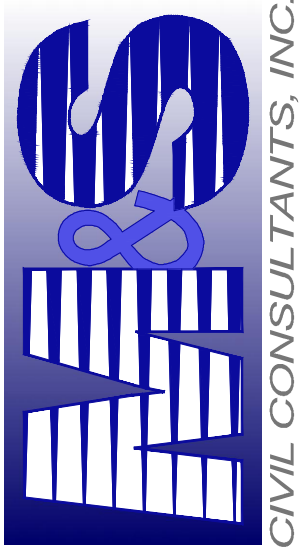
REVISIONS:
NO. DATE BY DESCRIPTION

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CAUTION

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

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



20 BOULDER CRESCENT, SUITE 110
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.555.5485

TIMBERLINE STORAGE YARD

STORM SEWER PLANS

PROJECT NO. 43-095
DATE: 03-05-20
SCALE: HORIZONTAL: 1"=50' VERTICAL: 1"=5'
DESIGNED BY: JWP
DRAWN BY: GT
CHECKED BY: GT
SHEET 17 OF 18
ST07

