STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
(SWMP)
for
NEW WIDEFIELD PK-8 SCHOOL

Widefield, CO

August 2018

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GRADING, EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN
NEW WIDEFIELD PK-8 SCHOOL

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1.0 STORMWATER QUALITY STATEMENT & OBJECTIVES

Stormwater quality best management practices shall be implemented to minimize soil erosion, sedimentation, increased pollutant loads and changed water flow characteristics resulting from land disturbing activity, to the maximum extent practicable, so as to minimize pollution of receiving waters.

Per Appendix A of the Colorado Department of Health, Water Quality Control Division's (the Division) "General Permit Application for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities", the goal of the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) is:

> "To identify possible pollutant sources that may contribute pollutants to stormwater, and identify Best Management Practices (BMPs) that, when implemented, will reduce or eliminate any possible water quality impacts. The SWMP must be completed and implemented at the time the project breaks ground, and revised if necessary as construction proceeds to accurately reflect the conditions and practices at the site."

This document is not intended to address training, site specific operational procedures, logistics, or other "means and methods" required to construct this project.

Drexel, Barrell & Co. has been retained to provide civil engineering services for the design of this project. Drexel, Barrell & Co. is not responsible for implementation and maintenance of the Stormwater Management Plan.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The project involves the development of a new PK-8 school site at the northeast corner of Fontaine Blvd. and Lamprey Dr. within unincorporated El Paso County. The proposed development is a two story building, a track & field, associated parking, driveways, sidewalk, utilities and landscaping.

The associated site work will include demolition, grading, utility and drainage work, asphalt and concrete paving, building construction and associated temporary construction BMP's. No on-site batch plants will be used for this project.

2.2 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The project area, (comprising approximately 25.1 acres), is located at the northeast corner of Fontaine Blvd. and Lamprey Dr. The majority of the site ground cover consists of native and non-native vegetation including primarily grasses along with some shrubs providing approximately 70% ground cover in the existing condition. The site generally slopes from east to west at slopes of approximately 2 to 18%. The majority of the site lies within the Jimmy Camp Creek Drainage Basin. There are no springs, streams, wetlands or other surface waters on the site.

Early overlot grading occured on this site in order to export soil to the residential property to the north. Therefore, the majority of existing vegetation has already been removed. A previous Stormwater Management Plan was submitted for the overlot grading and may be referenced as needed.

2.3 ADJACENT AREAS

The site is bound on the west and north by Lamprey Road, on the south by Fontaine Blvd. and on the east by an undeveloped lot to be developed

as residential in the future. Also to the east of the site is a utility easement/open space.

2.4 SOILS

From the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the site is underlain by Manzanst clay loam, a type 'C' soil and by Razor-Midway complex, a type 'D' soil. Runoff coefficients were selected based on type 'C' hydrologic soils for the developed condition. See soils map in the Appendix. Surface runoff and hazard of erosion is moderate for these soils types, but will be captured by installed BMP's before leaving the site so there will be no impacts due to sediment discharge.

2.5 AREAS AND VOLUME STATEMENT

The project area consists of approximately 25.1 acres, all of which will be disturbed. The overlot grading for this site has already been completed prior to the beginning of the project construction for this site. It is anticipated that there will be approximately 10,000 CY of earthwork yet to be performed for the fine grading of the site.

2.6 CONTROLS AND MEASURES DURING CONSTRUCTION

Stabilization activities are anticipated to begin in the Summer of 2018. A construction schedule will be prepared by the contractor prior to land disturbing activities. The general sequence of major construction activities is as follows:

1. Temporary Erosion Control Measures – Temporary erosion control measures, such as silt fence, straw bale check dams, inlet protection and construction of two vehicle tracking pads & staging area will be completed prior to any other large scale activity. The vehicle tracking pads will ensure a reduction of tracking of soil on and off the construction site. The staging area will house the construction trailer (if any), materials, petroleum product storage (if any), trash dumpster, sanitary facilities and hazardous spill clean-up

areas. These are all potential pollutants that are not sediment related.

2. Trash and Debris Removal – Existing trash and debris shall be removed from the site and hauled to designated receiving facility.

3. Site Clearing – The remainder of the area to be disturbed for construction will be cleared and grubbed, as necessary to the perimeter of erosion control. The sequence of the areas to be cleared and grubbed are subject to the contractor's means and methods of construction of the site.

4. Overlot Grading – Overlot grading has already occured on the site to bring the site to the proposed sub-grade elevations in paved areas and to finished grade elevations in the landscape and detention areas. Excess dirt from the site has been removed from the site and hauled to the Lorson Ranch residential development to the north and west.

5. Utility Installation – Utility installation will consist of water, sanitary sewer, electric, telephone and natural gas service lines. Storm drain lines will also be installed. Utility locations will be obtained prior to commencement of construction activities.

6. Final Grading – The site will be brought to final elevations with the installation of the proposed concrete paving and final blending to existing grades on the perimeter of the improvement area.

7. Permanent Revegetation –All areas of disturbance will be re-vegetated by the contractor or owner per the landscape plans or on an as-needed basis. Vegetation and stabilization of soil will aid in the trapping of sediment and reducing soil erosion.

8. Removal of Temporary BMP's – Temporary erosion control measures may be removed once the site has achieved final 70 percent of

pre disturbance levels and vegetation cover is capable of reducing soil erosion. All permanent BMPs shall be cleaned and functioning before any temporary BMPs are removed.

9. Housekeeping – The best BMP for a job site is good housekeeping around the site. Routine site trash pickup and routine BMP inspection and maintenance are paramount for keeping a job site clean and tidy. All petroleum storage areas in the staging area should be checked daily for leaks. Any leaks shall be reported to the site foreman for clean up. All personnel on site for both the contractor and subcontractors should be briefed on spill cleanup and containment procedures. Employees shall also be briefed as to where the spill cleanup materials can be found if a spill should occur. The spill plan shall be produced by the general contractor for the project and remain onsite for the duration of the project. Contractor shall coordinate with City to obtain the necessary contacts in the case that a spill occurs.

   The Site Superintendent will act as the point of contact for any spill that occurs at this jobsite. The project manager will be responsible for implementation of prevention practices, spill containment/cleanup, worker training, reporting and complete documentation in the event of a spill. The ECO shall immediately notify the Owner/Construction Manager, State and the Local Fire Department in addition to the legally required Federal, State, and Local reporting channels (including the National Response Center, 800-424-8802) if a reportable quantity is released to the environment.

2.7 POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES

Any substances with the potential to contaminate either the ground or ground surface water shall be cleaned up immediately following discovery, or contained until appropriate cleanup methods can be

employed. Manufacturer's recommended methods for cleanup shall be followed, along with proper disposal methods. All waste and debris created by construction at the site or removed from the site shall be disposed of in accordance with all laws, regulations and ordinances of the Federal, State and local agencies. The following is a summary of potential pollution sources and their associated measures intended to minimize the risk of pollution for this project.

1) Disturbed and stored soils: Straw waddles/fiber rolls, straw bale check dams and gravel bag check dams.

2) Vehicle tracking and sediments: VTC and Street Sweeping

3) Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling: Spill prevention procedures

4) Dust or particulate generation from earthmoving activities and vehicle movement: water trucks for site watering.

5) On site waste management of solid wastes (construction debris): Waste container placement, covering and disposal

6) Worker trash and portable toilets: Container placement, covering and disposal

7) Equipment repair or maintenance beyond normal fueling operations: Spill prevention procedures

The following items are not anticipated to be potential pollution sources for this phase of the project:

1) Management of contaminated soils

2) Outdoor storage of fertilizers, chemicals or potentially polluting construction material

3) Dedicated asphalt or concrete batch plants

2.8 NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

Non-stormwater discharges possibly encountered during construction may include: watering down of the site during high winds to minimize wind erosion and water utilized in soil compaction efforts. No groundwater or construction dewatering is anticipated.

2.9 RECEIVING WATER

Runoff generated by the proposed project will be routed to the proposed Extended Detention Basin (EDB) located at the northwest portion of the site and outfalls to the existing storm sewer system that eventually continues to the East Fork of Jimmy Camp Creek to the west. The EDB will provide for both stormwater detention and water quality for the site. Proposed inlets along Fontaine Boulevard to the south will feed the runoff into a 54" RCP pipe that carries the flows to the west to a detention and water quality facility before discharging to the East Fork of Jimmy Camp Creek as part of the Lorson Ranch Development. Proposed inlets along Lamprey Drive to the west will the feed the runoff into a 48" RCP pipe that carries the flows to the west to a detention and water quality facility the East Fork of Jimmy Camp Creek as part of the Lorson Ranch Development.

3.0 SITE MAP

Attached as part of this plan is a Site Map (See Appendix). The drawing identifies the following:

1) Project area boundary

2) Limits of ground surface disturbance

3) Area used for staging area

4) Location of erosion control facilities or structures (BMP's)

5) Boundaries of 100-year floodplains (if applicable)

6) Streamside Overlay Boundaries (if applicable)

The following items are not indicated on the attached drawings, but will be determined by the individual contractors and shown on the SWMP plan prior to and during construction activities:

1) Areas used for storage of construction materials, soils, or wastes

2) Location of portable toilets and waste receptacles

3) Location of additional BMP's that may become necessary as work progresses

These items shall be added to the Site Map by the Contractor.

4.0 BMP's FOR STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

Best management practices (BMPs) used throughout the site shall include: silt fence, vehicle tracking control, straw bale check dams, block and gravel bag curb inlet protection and a permanent EDB.

4.1 EROSION CONTROL – STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

The silt fence locations is shown on the Site Map and shall be in place before project grading begins and be added and repaired as necessary and remain in place through final stabilization.

Two vehicle tracking areas will be used. One will be at the north bus access entrance off of Lamprey Dr. and the at the east entrance to the parking lot on the south side of the site off of Fontaine Blvd. to prevent mud from being tracked onto the roadway surface. Periodic clean up around the entrance area is expected nevertheless. Additional vehicle tracking installations may be utilized as site conditions dictate.

Block and gravel bag curb inlet protection will be installed at all proposed curb inlets, area inlets and existing inlets and shall remain in place through final stabilization.

Straw bale check dams will be installed at the locations shown on the Site Map and as needed during construction.

A concrete wash-out will be required for the anticipated concrete placement operations to take place on the site for curb and gutter, sidewalk, foundation, slabs and other improvements. The concrete wash-out shall be installed prior to any concrete paving or pouring operations taking place on the site and remain in place through the completion of site concrete work.

An EDB is proposed for the development of the site. The EDB will be located at the northwest portion of the site with an outfall pipe to the southwest that will connect with the existing storm drain system. A separate Inspection and Maintenance Procedure Manual and Stormwater Maintenance Agreement will be filed with the County for this permanent BMP.

4.2 EROSION CONTROL – NON-STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

Street sweeping around the construction site will be utilized when tracking of mud occurs on paved streets. The sweeping will be required after any significant tracking has occurred; significant meaning any visible amount that cannot be completely cleaned by hand. The adjacent drive surfaces will be cleaned at the end of each day of construction activities. Sweeping efforts will continue as necessary until construction operations are completed.

Site watering will be utilized on an as needed basis as a dust palliative to keep windblown sediment to a minimum. Seed and mulch shall be applied to any portions of the site where temporary or final

stabilization/landscaping has not occurred within 30 days of earthwork disturbing activities.

4.3 MATERIALS HANDLING

Any waste material found on-site or generated by construction will be disposed of in a manner as to prevent pollutants in storm water discharges. In the event that waste is to be stored on-site, it shall be in an area located a minimum of 100 feet from all drainage courses, whenever possible. Whenever waste is not stored in a non-porous container, it shall be in an area enclosed by a compacted earthen ridge. If the enclosed waste area is located on porous soil, the area shall be covered with a non-porous liner to prevent soil contamination. Whenever precipitation is predicted, the waste shall be covered with a non-porous cover, anchored on all sides to prevent its removal by wind, in order to prevent precipitation from leaching out potential pollutants from the waste.

Any designated fueling areas shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from all drainage courses, whenever possible. If the fueling area is located on porous soil, the area shall be covered with a non-porous lining to prevent soil contamination and any spillage shall be cleaned up immediately.

Whenever precipitation is predicted, any construction materials stored on site shall be covered with a non-porous cover, anchored on all sides to prevent its removal by wind, in order to prevent precipitation from leaching out potential pollutants from the materials.

Any chemical stored on site should be kept in an area with berms constructed around the perimeter in order to confine any spills or in a lockable storage container.

4.4 GROUNDWATER & STORMWATER DEWATERING

There is not expected to be any groundwater dewatering required as part of this project. In the event that stormwater enters an excavation and

dewatering is necessary, a separate construction dewatering permit will be required.

5.0 TIMING SCHEDULE

The project is anticipated to begin construction in the summer of 2018 and be completed in the summer of 2019. The contractor shall be responsible for producing a schedule that will show at a minimum: start and completion times including site grading operations, and the removal of the temporary erosion and sediment control measures.

6.0 FINAL STABILIZATION/LONG-TERM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Final stabilization shall not be considered complete until 70% of original vegetated cover is established on areas not to be hard-surfaced. Temporary sediment and erosion control measures installed prior to the construction phase will remain in place until this time. Any sediment that collects within the site's drainage system is considered unstabilized soil and must be removed prior to the site being considered finally stabilized. All stabilization efforts shall conform to the specifications in the City/County Drainage Criteria Manual, Vol. 1 as amended and Vol. 2 as amended. See Landscape plans.

An extended detention basin (EDB) is to be installed in the northwest portion of the site and will provide long-term stormwater management for a majority of the site in addition to the site landscape and hardscape cover.

7.0 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

A site inspection of all erosion control facilities will be conducted every 14 days and within 24 hours after every precipitation event. The entrances to

the construction site shall be inspected daily and existing street cleaned, as necessary, of all materials tracked out of the site.

The construction site perimeter, disturbed areas, and areas used for material storage that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the SWMP shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly.

Based on the results of the inspection, the description of potential pollutant sources and the pollution prevention and control measures that are identified in this plan shall be revised and modified as appropriate as soon as practicable after such inspection. Modification to control measures shall be implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than seven (7) calendar days after the inspection.

The operator shall be responsible for documenting inspections and maintaining records. Uncontrolled releases of mud or muddy water or measurable quantities of sediment found off the site shall be recorded with a brief explanation as to the measures taken to prevent future releases as well as any measure taken to clean up the sediment that has left the site. All signed inspection record/logs should be kept on site and made available to El Paso County or CDPHE personnel upon request. The SWMP and inspection log shall be kept together at the construction site at all times. All pertinent records must be kept for at least 3 years from the date the site is stabilized.

The SWMP Inspector and/or the site superintendent have the authority to add/subtract/revise BMP's and update the SWMP as necessary to accommodate construction activities. However, the engineer should be notified when any major redirection of runoff, offsite runoff, pond modifications, or other substantial changes are made to this SWMP. All changes should be documented on the site SWMP plan.

All temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control facilities shall be maintained and repaired per manufacturer's specifications to assure continued performance of their intended function. Repairs should be completed within 24 to 48 hours of identifying the damage. Silt fences may require periodic replacement.

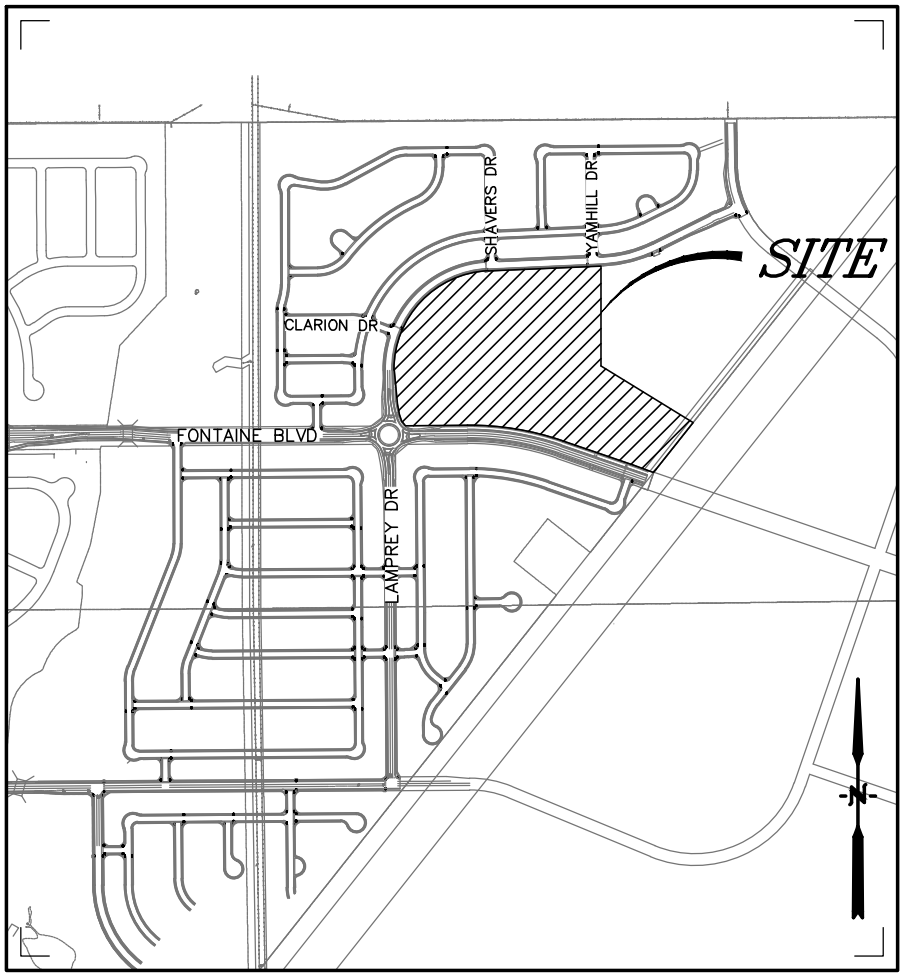
8.0 REFERENCES

[1] General Permit Application and Stormwater Management Plan Preparation Guidance for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities. Prepared by the Colorado Department of Health, Water Quality Control Division. Revised 7/2009.

[2] City of Colorado Springs– Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 1 and Volume 2, 2016.

[3] NRCS Web Soil Survey, www.websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov

APPENDIX



Vicinity Map
Not to scale

NEW WIDEFIELD PK-8 SCHOOL
WIDEFIELD, CO
VICINITY MAP

Drexel, Barrell & Co.
Engineers • Surveyors

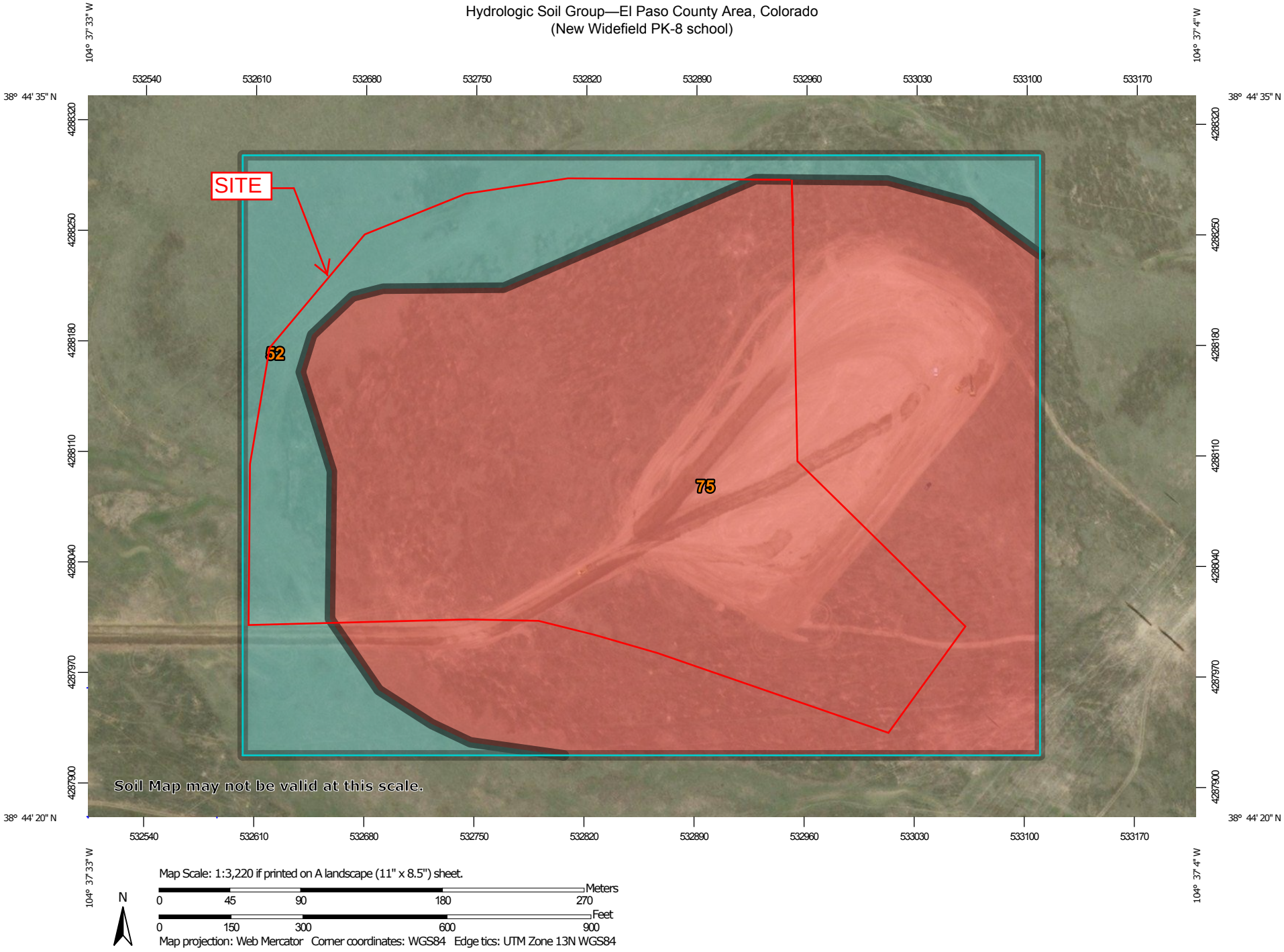
DATE:

JOB NO: **21126-00CSCV**

DWG. NO. **VMAP**

SHEET 1 OF 1

Hydrologic Soil Group—El Paso County Area, Colorado
(New Widefield PK-8 school)



Map Scale: 1:3,220 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 45 90 180 270

Feet: 0 150 300 600 900

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

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

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

Soil Rating Lines

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

Soil Rating Points

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

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Oct 10, 2017

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 7, 2015—Mar 9, 2017

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

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
52	Manzanst clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	C	11.4	23.8%
75	Razor-Midway complex	D	36.4	76.2%
Totals for Area of Interest			**47.8**	**100.0%**

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

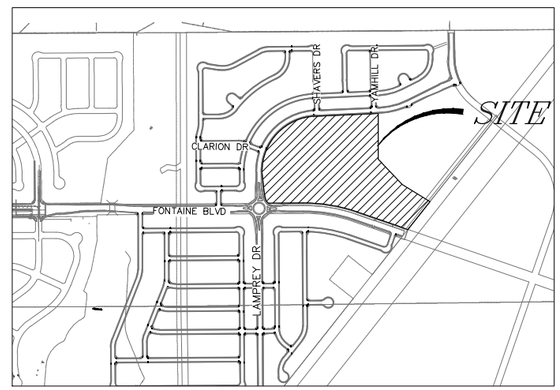
Tie-break Rule: Higher

NEW WIDEFIELD PK-8 SCHOOL

CIVIL CONSTRUCTION PLANS

11060 FONTAINE BLVD
WIDEFIELD, COLORADO

EROSION CONTROL AND STORMWATER QUALITY PLAN



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

1. CONSTRUCTION MAY NOT COMMENCE UNTIL A CONSTRUCTION PERMIT IS OBTAINED FROM PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (PCD) AND A PRECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE IS HELD WITH PCD INSPECTIONS.

2. 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.

3. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, AND THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2. ANY DEVIATIONS TO REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING.

4. A SEPARATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMWP) FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE COMPLETED AND AN EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP) ISSUED PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION. DURING CONSTRUCTION THE SWMP IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED STORMWATER MANAGER, SHALL BE LOCATED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES AND SHALL BE KEPT UP TO DATE WITH WORK PROGRESS AND CHANGES IN THE FIELD.

5. ONCE THE ESQCP HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE INITIAL STAGE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS AS INDICATED ON THE GEC. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, ENGINEER, AND EL PASO COUNTY WILL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT TO COORDINATE THE MEETING TIME AND PLACE WITH COUNTY INSPECTIONS STAFF.

6. SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL SLOPES, CHANNELS, DITCHES, OR ANY DISTURBED LAND AREA SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN 21 CALENDAR DAYS AFTER FINAL GRADING, OR FINAL EARTH DISTURBANCE, HAS BEEN COMPLETED. DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHICH ARE NOT AT 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 SEEDED. ALL TEMPORARY SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND BMPS SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED AND ESTABLISHED.

7. TEMPORARY SOIL EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES SHALL BE REMOVED AND EARTH DISTURBANCE AREAS GRADED AND STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES PURSUANT TO STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION PRESCRIBED IN THE DCM VOLUME II AND THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL (ECM) APPENDIX I.

8. ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL IMPLEMENT AND MAINTAIN ACCEPTABLE SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES INCLUDING BMPS IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE EROSION CONTROL TECHNICAL STANDARDS OF THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL (DCM) VOLUME II AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP).

9. ALL TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES INCLUDING BMPS AND ALL PERMANENT FACILITIES INTENDED TO CONTROL EROSION OF ANY EARTH DISTURBANCE OPERATIONS, SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DEFINED IN THE APPROVED PLANS, THE SWMP AND THE DCM VOLUME II AND MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE EARTH DISTURBANCE OPERATION.

10. ANY EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY REDUCE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. ALL DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND COMPLETED SO THAT THE EXPOSED AREA OF ANY DISTURBED LAND SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME.

10. ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FACILITY DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND, THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE DESIGNED TO LIMIT THE DISCHARGE TO A NON-EROSIVE VELOCITY.

11. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO OR ALLOWED TO RUNOFF TO STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR FACILITIES.

12. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETING IS TO BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.

13. BUILDING, CONSTRUCTION, EXCAVATION, OR OTHER WASTE MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE TEMPORARILY PLACED OR STORED IN THE STREET, ALLEY, OR OTHER PUBLIC WAY, UNLESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN APPROVED TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN. BMP'S MAY BE REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING IF DEEMED NECESSARY, BASED ON SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES.

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

15. 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.

16. THE OWNER, SITE DEVELOPER, CONTRACTOR, AND/OR THEIR AUTHORIZED AGENTS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DIRT, TRASH, ROCK, SEDIMENT, AND SAND THAT MAY ACCUMULATE IN THE STORM SEWER OR OTHER DRAINAGE CONVEYANCE SYSTEM AND STORMWATER APPURTENANCES AS A RESULT OF SITE DEVELOPMENT.

17. 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.

18. NO CHEMICALS ARE TO BE USED BY THE CONTRACTOR, WHICH HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER UNLESS PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF A SPECIFIC CHEMICAL IS GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR. IN GRANTING THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICALS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED.

19. BULK STORAGE STRUCTURES FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND OTHER CHEMICALS SHALL HAVE ADEQUATE PROTECTION SO AS TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS AND PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIAL FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR FACILITIES.

20. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE FLOW LINE OF THE CURB AND GUTTER OR IN THE DITCHLINE.

21. INDIVIDUALS 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 INCLUDED IN THE DCM VOLUME II AND THE ECM APPENDIX I. ALL APPROPRIATE PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (NPDES, FLOODPLAIN, 404, FUGITIVE DUST, ETC.). IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE REQUIREMENTS AND LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, OR COUNTY AGENCIES, THE MORE RESTRICTIVE LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY.

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

23. PRIOR TO ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.

24. A WATER SOURCE SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE DURING EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND UTILIZED AS REQUIRED TO MINIMIZE DUST FROM EARTHWORK EQUIPMENT AND WIND.

25. THIS PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO THE FINDINGS, SUMMARY, AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION BY TERRACON CONSULTANTS, DATED FEBRUARY 20, 2018.

26. AT LEAST TEN DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB 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

SHEET INDEX

EC-1 COVER SHEET
EC-2 GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN
EC-3 BMP DETAILS
EC-4 BMP DETAILS

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:
TRACT J PIONEER LANDING AT LORSON RANCH FILING NO 2

FLOODPLAIN STATEMENT:
THE PROPERTY IS INDICATED AS BEING LOCATED IN ZONE "X" ON THE NFIP FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP FOR EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO, PANEL NUMBER 08041 C 1000 F, DATED MARCH 17, 1997. ZONE "X" IS DESCRIBED AS AREAS LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE 500 YEAR FLOOD HAZARD AREA.

SITE BENCHMARK:
FIMS MONUMENT NUMBER F204 LOCATED AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF FONTAINE BLVD AND COTTONWOOD GROVE DR.
ELEV=5724.072 (NGVD 29)

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

TIMING
ANTICIPATED STARTING AND COMPLETION TIME PERIOD OF SITE GRADING:
SUMMER 2018 - SUMMER 2019

EXPECTED DATE ON WHICH THE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE COMPLETED:
SUMMER 2019

AREAS
TOTAL AREA OF THE SITE TO BE CLEARED, EXCAVATED OR GRADED:
APPROXIMATELY 25.1 ACRES

RECEIVING WATERS
NAME OF RECEIVING WATERS:
JIMMY CAMP CREEK

SOIL TYPE
MANZANST CLAY LOAM, HYDROLOGIC GROUP 'C' SOIL AND RAZOR-MIDWAY COMPLEX, HYDROLOGIC GROUP 'D' SOIL

FLOODPLAIN
FIRM PANEL 08041C1000 F MARCH 17, 1997

NOTE

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.

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 CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE COUNTY FOR THE 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 PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE PARTICULAR ROADWAY AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES ARE DESIGNED AND ARE CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY LIABILITY CAUSED BY ANY NEGLIGENT ACTS, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ON MY PART IN PREPARATION OF THESE DETAILED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

TIM D. MCCONNELL DATE
P.E.# 33797

OWNER'S STATEMENT

THE OWNER WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

STEVE MEIER 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 THE COMPLETENESS AND/OR ACCURACY OF THIS DOCUMENT.

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

JENNIFER IRVINE, P.E. DATE
COUNTY ENGINEER

LKA PARTNERS INCORPORATED
A Professional Corporation for Architecture and Planning
430 North Tejon Street Suite 200
Colorado Springs Colorado 80903
tele: 719.473.9448 fax: 719.473.9448
web: www.lkapartners.com

DREXEL, BARRELL & CO.
Engineers•Surveyors
3 SOUTH 7TH STREET
COLORADO SPGS. COLORADO 80905
CONTACT: TIM D. McCONNELL, P.E.
(719)260-0887
•BOULDER •COLORADO SPRINGS •GREELEY

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New Widefield PK-8 School
11060 Fontaine Blvd., Widefield, CO

Widefield School District 3
1820 Main Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80911

WIDEFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT 3
PRIDE. TRADITION. INNOVATION.

COLORADO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER TIM D. MCCONNELL 33797 7-3-18

Construction Documents

Drawn:	SBN
Checked:	TDM
Issued:	03 July 2018
Revised:	

21126-00-7.0GREC CV

EROSION CONTROL COVER

C7.0

Project No. 17.001
The LKA Partners Incorporated

LEGEND

PROPOSED INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR	
PROPOSED INDEX CONTOUR	6240
EX. INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR	
EX. INDEX CONTOUR	6205
PROPOSED STORM SEWER	
PROPOSED INLET	
PROPOSED SITE LIGHTING	
EX. MANHOLE	
EX. LIGHT POLE	
EX. FIRE HYDRANT	
EX. WATER VALVE	
EX. STORM SEWER	ST
EX. SANITARY SEWER	SS
EX. FENCE	
EX. VEGETATION	
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	VTC
CHECK DAM	CD
INLET PROTECTION	IP
ROCK SOCKS	RS
SILT FENCING	SF
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	CWA
STOCKPILE PROTECTION	SP
PERMANENT SEEDING	PS
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	SSA
LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE/CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARY	
DIRECTION OF FLOW	
CUT/FILL DELINEATION	CUT FILL

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Widefield School District 3
1820 Main Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80911

WIDEFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT 3
PRIDE. TRADITION. INNOVATION.

COLORADO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER TIMOTHY D. McCONNELL 33767 7-3-18

Construction Documents

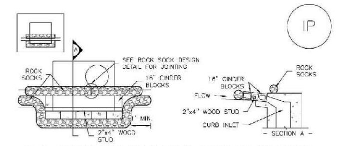
Drawn:	SBN
Checked:	TDM
Issued:	03 July 2018
Revised:	

21126-00-7.1GREC

GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN

C7.1

Project No. 17.001
The LKA Partners Incorporated



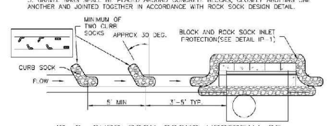
IP–1. BLOCK AND ROCK SOCK SUMP OR ON GRADE INLET PROTECTION

BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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

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



IP–2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

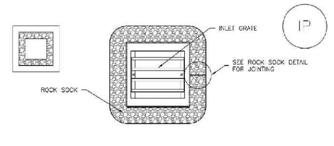
CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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

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

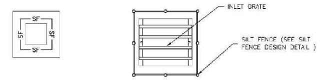
4. AT LEAST TWO CURB SOCKS IN SERIES ARE REQUIRED UPSTREAM OF ON–GRADE INLETS.



IP–3. ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION

ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES
1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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



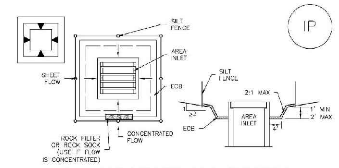
IP–4. SILT FENCE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

SILT FENCE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE SILT FENCE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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

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



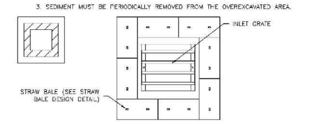
IP–5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION

OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

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

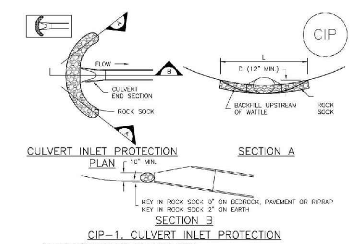


IP–6. STRAW BALE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

STRAW BALE BARRIER INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE STRAW BALE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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



CIP–1. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

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

INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

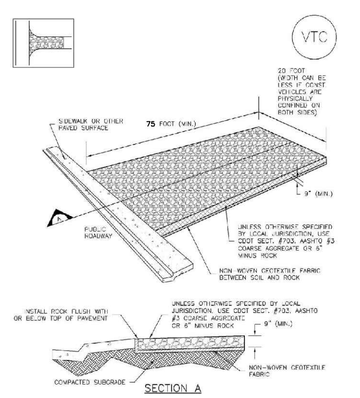
6. WHEN INLET PROTECTION AT AREA INLETS IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

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

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



VTC–1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
–LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S).
–TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXITS(S) (WITH/WITHOUT WHEEL WASH, CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM).

2. CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE ONLY TO BE USED ON SHORT DURATION PROJECTS (TYPICALLY RANGING FROM A WEEK TO A MONTH) WHERE THERE WILL BE LIMITED VEHICULAR ACCESS.

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

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

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

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

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

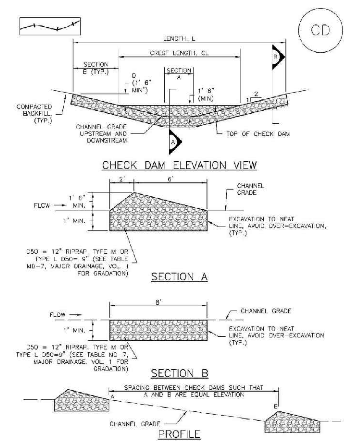
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

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

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

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

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



CD–1. CHECK DAM

CHECK DAM INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
–LOCATION OF CHECK DAMS.
–CHECK DAM TYPE (CHECK DAM OR REINFORCED CHECK DAM).
–LENGTH (L), CREST LENGTH (CL), AND DEPTH (D).

2. CHECK DAMS INDICATED ON INITIAL SWMP SHALL BE INSTALLED AFTER CONSTRUCTION FENCE, BUT PRIOR TO ANY UPSTREAM LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

3. RIPRAP UTILIZED FOR CHECK DAMS SHOULD BE OF APPROPRIATE SIZE FOR THE APPLICATION. TYPICAL TYPES OF RIPRAP USED FOR CHECK DAMS ARE TYPE M (D50 12") OR TYPE L (D50 9").

4. RIPRAP PAD SHALL BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND A MINIMUM OF 1'.

5. THE ENDS OF THE CHECK DAM SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1' 6" HIGHER THAN THE CENTER OF THE CHECK DAM.

CHECK DAM 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.

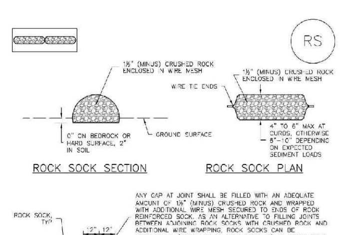
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CHECK DAMS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS WITHIN ½ OF THE HEIGHT OF THE CREST.

5. CHECK DAMS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

6. WHEN CHECK DAMS ARE REMOVED, EXCAVATIONS SHALL BE FILLED WITH SUITABLE COMPACTED BACKFILL. DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE SEEDED AND MULCHED AND COVERED WITH GEOTEXTILE OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, 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.



GRADATION TABLE	
SIEVE SIZE	MASS PERCENT PASSING SQUARE MESH SIEVES
	NO. 4
2"	100
1½"	90 – 100
1"	20 – 55
¾"	0 – 15
⅜"	0 – 5
MATCHES SPECIFICATIONS FOR NO. 4 COARSE AGGREGATE FOR CONCRETE PER AASHTO M43. ALL ROCK SHALL BE FRACTURED FACE, ALL SIDES.	

ROCK SOCK INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
–LOCATION(S) OF ROCK SOCKS.

2. CRUSHED ROCK SHALL BE 1½" (MINUS) IN SIZE WITH A FRACTURED FACE (ALL SIDES) AND SHALL COMPLY WITH GRADATION SHOWN ON THIS SHEET (1½" MINUS).

3. WIRE MESH SHALL BE FABRICATED OF 10 GAGE POULTRY MESH, OR EQUIVALENT, WITH A MAXIMUM OPENING OF ½", RECOMMENDED MINIMUM ROLL WIDTH OF 48".

4. WIRE MESH SHALL BE SECURED USING "HOG RINGS" OR WIRE TIES AT 6" CENTERS ALONG ALL JOINTS AND AT 2" CENTERS ON ENDS OF SOCKS.

5. SOME MUNICIPALITIES MAY ALLOW THE USE OF FILTER FABRIC AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO WIRE MESH FOR THE ROCK ENCLOSURE.

RS–1. ROCK SOCK PERIMETER CONTROL

ROCK SOCK 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 SOCKS SHALL BE REPLACED IF THEY BECOME HEAVILY SOILED, OR DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR.

5. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF ROCK SOCKS SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY ½ OF THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.

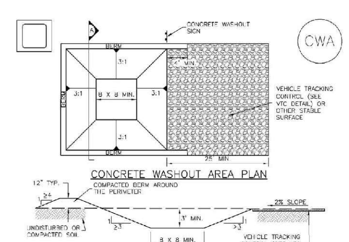
6. ROCK SOCKS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, 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 ROCK SOCK INSTALLATION IN THE DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA. THERE ARE MANY OTHER SIMILAR PROPRIETARY PRODUCTS ON THE MARKET. UDFCD NEITHER ENDORSES NOR DISCOURAGES USE OF PROPRIETARY PROTECTION PRODUCTS; 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.



CWA–1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

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

2. DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1,000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF SITE CONSTRAINTS MAKE THIS INFEASIBLE, OR IF HIGHLY PERMEABLE SOILS EXIST ON SITE, THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (16 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.

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

4. CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8' SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE 3:1 OR FLATTER. THE PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 3' DEEP.

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

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

7. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.

8. USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

CWA MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

4. THE CWA SHALL BE REPAIRED, CLEANED, OR ENLARGED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR CONCRETE WASTE. CONCRETE MATERIALS, ACCUMULATED IN PIT, SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE THE MATERIALS HAVE REACHED A DEPTH OF 2'.

5. CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER, WASTED PIECES OF CONCRETE AND ALL OTHER DEBRIS IN THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE JOB SITE IN A WATER–TIGHT CONTAINER AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.

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

7. WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

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Widefield School District 3
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Colorado Springs, CO 80911

WIDEFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT 3
PRIDE. TRADITION. INNOVATION.

COLORADO REGISTERED TIM D. McCONNELL 33797 7-3-18 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Construction Documents

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Issued: 03 July 2018
Revised:

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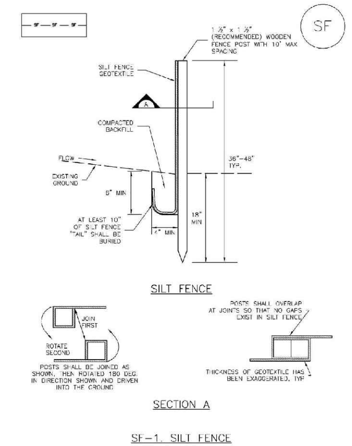
EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

C7.2

Project No. 17.001
The LKA Partners Incorporated

SHEET 22 OF 30

Silt Fence (SF) — SC-1



SF–1. SILT FENCE

SC-1 — Silt Fence (SF)

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SILT FENCE MUST BE PLACED AWAY FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW FOR WATER PONDING. SILT FENCE AT THE TOE OF A SLOPE SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN A FLAT LOCATION AT LEAST SEVERAL FEET (2–5 FT) FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW ROOM FOR PONDING AND DEPOSITION.

2. A UNIFORM 6" X 4" ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED USING TRENCHER OR SILT FENCE INSTALLATION DEVICE. NO ROAD GRADERS, BACKHOES, OR SIMILAR EQUIPMENT SHALL BE USED.

3. COMPACT ANCHOR TRENCH BY HAND WITH A "JUMPING JACK" OR BY WHEEL ROLLING. COMPACTION SHALL BE SUCH THAT SILT FENCE RESISTS BEING PULLED OUT OF ANCHOR TRENCH BY HAND.

4. SILT FENCE SHALL BE PULLED TIGHT AS IT IS ANCHORED TO THE STAKES. THERE SHOULD BE NO NOTICEABLE SAG BETWEEN STAKES AFTER IT HAS BEEN ANCHORED TO THE STAKES.

5. SILT FENCE FABRIC SHALL BE ANCHORED TO THE STAKES USING 1" HEAVY DUTY STAPLES OR NAILS WITH 1" HEADS. STAPLES AND NAILS SHOULD BE PLACED 3" ALONG THE FABRIC DOWN THE STAKE.

6. AT THE END OF A RUN OF SILT FENCE ALONG A CONTOUR, THE SILT FENCE SHOULD BE TURNED PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR TO CREATE A "J–HOOK." THE "J–HOOK" EXTENDING PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR SHOULD BE OF SUFFICIENT LENGTH TO KEEP RUNOFF FROM FLOWING AROUND THE END OF THE SILT FENCE (TYPICALLY 10' – 20').

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

SILT FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

6. SILT FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, OR IS REPLACED BY AN EQUIVALENT PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL BMP.

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

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

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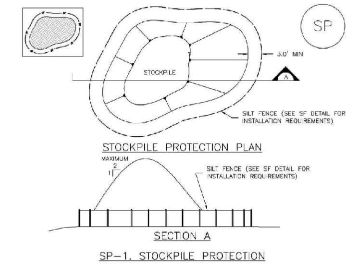
Stockpile Management (SP) — MM-2



SP–1. STOCKPILE PROTECTION

STOCKPILE PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
   –LOCATION OF STOCKPILES.
   –TYPE OF STOCKPILE PROTECTION.

2. INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROLS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE DESIGN DETAILS. SILT FENCE IS SHOWN IN THE STOCKPILE PROTECTION DETAILS; HOWEVER, OTHER TYPES OF PERIMETER CONTROLS INCLUDING SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS OR ROCK SOCKS MAY BE SUITABLE IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES. CONSIDERATIONS FOR DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE TYPE OF PERIMETER CONTROL FOR A STOCKPILE INCLUDE WHETHER THE STOCKPILE IS LOCATED ON A PERVIOUS OR IMPERVIOUS SURFACE, THE RELATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE PERIMETER CONTROL AND STOCKPILE, THE ABILITY OF THE PERIMETER CONTROL TO CONTAIN THE STOCKPILE WITHOUT FAILING IN THE EVENT THAT MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKPILE SHIFTS OR SLUMPS AGAINST THE PERIMETER, AND OTHER FACTORS.

3. STABILIZE THE STOCKPILE SURFACE WITH SURFACE ROUGHENING, TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING, EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, OR SOIL BINDERS. SOILS STOCKPILED FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD (TYPICALLY FOR MORE THAN 60 DAYS) SHOULD BE SEEDED AND MULCHED WITH A TEMPORARY GRASS COVER ONCE THE STOCKPILE IS PLACED (TYPICALLY WITHIN 14 DAYS). USE OF MULCH ONLY OR A SOIL BINDER IS ACCEPTABLE IF THE STOCKPILE WILL BE IN PLACE FOR A MORE LIMITED TIME PERIOD (TYPICALLY 30–60 DAYS).

4. FOR TEMPORARY STOCKPILES ON THE INTERIOR PORTION OF A CONSTRUCTION SITE, WHERE OTHER DOWNGRADIENT CONTROLS, INCLUDING PERIMETER CONTROL, ARE IN PLACE, STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS MAY NOT BE REQUIRED.

MM-2 — Stockpile Management (SM)

STOCKPILE 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.

STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

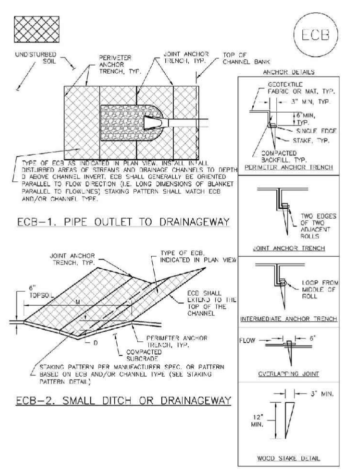
4. IF PERIMETER PROTECTION MUST BE MOVED TO ACCESS SOIL STOCKPILE, REPLACE PERIMETER CONTROLS BY THE END OF THE WORKDAY.

5. STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS CAN BE REMOVED ONCE ALL THE MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKPILE HAS BEEN USED.

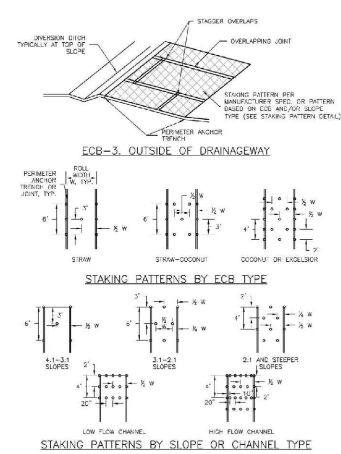
(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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

EC-6 — Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)



Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP) — EC-6



EC-6 — Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
   –LOCATION OF ECB.
   –TYPE OF ECB (STRAW, STRAW–COCONUT, COCONUT, OR EXCELSIOR).
   –AREA, A, IN SQUARE YARDS OF EACH TYPE OF ECB.

2. 100% NATURAL AND BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS ARE PREFERRED FOR RECPs, ALTHOUGH SOME JURISDICTIONS MAY ALLOW OTHER MATERIALS IN SOME APPLICATIONS.

3. IN AREAS WHERE ECBs ARE SHOWN ON THE PLANS, THE PERMITTEE SHALL PLACE TOPSOIL AND PERFORM FINAL GRADING, SURFACE PREPARATION, AND SEEDING AND MULCHING. SUBGRADE SHALL BE SMOOTH AND MOIST PRIOR TO ECB INSTALLATION AND THE ECB SHALL BE IN FULL CONTACT WITH SUBGRADE. NO GAPS OR VOIDS SHALL EXIST UNDER THE BLANKET.

4. PERIMETER ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED ALONG THE OUTSIDE PERIMETER OF ALL BLANKET AREAS.

5. JOINT ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED TO JOIN ROLLS OF ECBs TOGETHER (LONGITUDINALLY AND TRANSVERSELY) FOR ALL ECBs EXCEPT STRAW WHICH MAY USE AN OVERLAPPING JOINT.

6. INTERMEDIATE ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED AT SPACING OF ONE–HALF ROLL LENGTH FOR COCONUT AND EXCELSIOR ECBs.

7. OVERLAPPING JOINT DETAIL SHALL BE USED TO JOIN ROLLS OF ECBs TOGETHER FOR ECBs ON SLOPES.

8. MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS OF ECBs SHALL CONFORM TO TABLE ECB–1.

9. ANY AREAS OF SEEDING AND MULCHING DISTURBED IN THE PROCESS OF INSTALLING ECBS SHALL BE RESEEDED AND MULCHED.

10. DETAILS ON DESIGN PLANS FOR MAJOR DRAINAGEWAY STABILIZATION WILL GOVERN IF DIFFERENT FROM THOSE SHOWN HERE.

TABLE ECB–1. ECB MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

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

*STRAW ECBs MAY ONLY BE USED OUTSIDE OF STREAMS AND DRAINAGE CHANNEL.
**ALTERNATE NETTING MAY BE ACCEPTABLE IN SOME JURISDICTIONS

Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP) — EC-6

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET 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. ECBs SHALL BE LEFT IN PLACE TO EVENTUALLY BIODEGRADE, UNLESS REQUESTED TO BE REMOVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

5. ANY ECB PULLED OUT, TORN, OR OTHERWISE DAMAGED SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REINSTALLED. ANY SUBGRADE AREAS BELOW THE GEOTEXTILE THAT HAVE ERODED TO CREATED A VOID UNDER THE BLANKET, OR THAT REMAIN DEVOID OF GRASS SHALL BE REPAIRED, RESEEDED AND MULCHED AND THE ECB REINSTALLED.

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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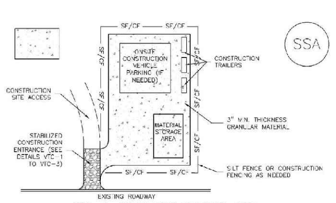
Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) — SM-6



SSA–1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

SM-6 — Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

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BOULDER • COLORADO SPRINGS • GREELEY

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New Widefield PK-8 School
11060 Fontaine Blvd., Widefield, CO

Widefield School District 3
1820 Main Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80911

WIDEFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT 3
PRIDE. TRADITION. INNOVATION.

COLORADO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER TIM D. McCONNELL 33797 7-3-18

Construction Documents

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EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

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