

**GLENEAGLE GOLF COURSE
RESIDENTIAL INFILL DEVELOPMENT**

**GRADING, EROSION CONTROL AND
STORMWATER QUALITY REPORT**

**FOR
GLENEAGLE GOLF COURSE RESIDENTIAL INFILL DEVELOPMENT
A REPLAT OF TRACTS C, D, AND L, DONALA SUBDIVISION FILING NO. 1
AND TRACT P, DONALA SUBDIVISION FILING NO. 2**

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**ADP Project No. 150104
July 31, 2017**

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

General Location

The Gleneagle Golf Course Residential Infill Development consists of a total of 135.06 acres, which previously comprised the Gleneagle Golf Club. Only a small portion of the Golf Club area will be developed with 44 lots located on 22.59 acres of the subdivision with 1.22 acres of ROW. The remaining 111.25 acres will remain open space that will include the addition of four water quality/detention basins in the southern part of the proposed subdivision, along with 2.23 acres for drainage and buffer tracts. The project is located in northwestern El Paso County. It is situated in Sections 6 and 31, Townships 11 South, Range 67 West of the 6th Principal Meridian, El Paso County, Colorado.

The proposed development was part of the Black Forest Drainage Basin Planning Study, prepared by Wilson and Company in May 1989. The study used storm intervals of ten and 100 years. Our study follows the current City/County Drainage Criteria Manual and uses the five- and 100-year storms. There are four existing outfalls from the site consisting of culverts to ditches which transport flows to Struthers Road and eventually into Monument Creek:

Pauma Valley Drive

Westchester Drive south of Scottsdale Drive

Westchester Drive north of Nichlas Court

Gleneagle Drive

SITE DESCRIPTION

Existing Site Conditions

The existing site is partially developed with a golf club house and adjacent parking adjacent to Mission Hill Way. The remainder of the project site is located on the original golf course and is totally covered with rangeland grasses.

Soils

The Soil Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey for El Paso County has identified three soil types in this study area. They are as follows:

Map Symbol No.	Soil Name	Hydrologic Soil Group
68	Peyton-Pring Complex	B
71	Pring Coarse Sandy Loam	B
92/93	Tomah-Crowfoot Loamy Sand	B

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL CRITERIA

Areas and Volumes

The proposed site development shall require the construction of approximately 1,100 lineal feet of roadway and associated utilities. These improvements shall take place in predominantly two areas of the golf course development. The largest area of development shall occur in the vicinity of the existing clubhouse. The second area of development shall occur west of Huntington Beach Drive. The remainder of the project shall not require major disturbance of the area – single family lots shall be developed along existing roadways as each lot is sold.

Improvements shall include the construction of detention/water quality basins on the property to account for the areas of the most disturbances. The total area of disturbance shall be about 11.3 acres. Construction activities shall consist of clearing, grubbing and grading for the new lot developments. Approximately 12,600 cubic yards of cut and fill shall be moved. Disturbed and exposed areas of the site shall be seeded and mulched if construction activities cease for more than 30 consecutive days. The site shall also require the sedimentation basins listed below to handle the potential erosion.

Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

Erosion control and sediment prevention measures describe a wide range of management procedures, schedules of activities, prohibitions on practices, and other best management practices (BMP). BMPs also include operating procedures, treatment requirements and practices to control site runoff, drainage from materials storage, spills or leaks. Structural practices for this site include silt fences, straw bales, inlet protection, and vehicular tracking control. Erosion matting may be required on unstable slopes, if directed by the engineer. General descriptions of the BMPs to be used during the construction of this project are listed below. See the Erosion Control Plans for the specific type and location of each erosion and sediment control device required for this project.

Initial Stage

These BMPs shall be installed at the outset of construction, prior to the initial pre-construction meeting and any other land-disturbing activities. Initial controls are to be placed on existing grades but shall be based in part on proposed grading operations. The initial stage includes clearing, grubbing, overlot grading, and utility and other construction prior to paving operations.

Temporary Stabilization

Disturbed areas will be temporarily stabilized as soon as construction activities are completed. Seeding will be applied to completed areas within 14 days of completion.

Vehicle Tracking Control

A vehicle tracking control device will be installed at the construction entrance where the construction entrance intersects an existing paved private roadway.

Silt Fence

Prior to the start of construction, silt fence will be installed along the perimeter of all disturbed areas that are within the project site. Silt fence shall be placed as indicated on the plan drawing. Sediment shall be removed when depth exceeds one-fourth the height of the silt fence. The engineer may require additional silt fence as necessary to retard sediment transport on or off the project site.

Outlet Protection

Outlet protection at the water quality basin on the site will be provided to prevent erosion and scour of the water quality basin area by the concentrated flows gathered by the storm sewer system both during and after construction.

Non-Structural Practices

Upon completion of the grading, temporary seeding and mulching will be applied to all disturbed areas on and adjacent to the site. All seeding, fertilizers, and mulching shall conform to *El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual*.

Construction Timing

The site will be graded to accommodate the proposed redevelopment items delineated previously. This project will be constructed in a single phase. Once construction begins, it will continue until the project is complete; therefore, construction phasing will not be necessary. The construction process will consist of grading (excavation and fill) activities, installation of utilities, paving, concrete placement, landscaping, and building construction. The general sequence for major construction activities will be as follows:

- Establish limits of disturbance
- Install vehicle tracking control (VTC)
- Install silt fence
- Clear and grub the site
- Excavation and fill placement
- Install underground utilities
- Install inlet and outlet protection BMPs
- Building construction
- Paving and curb placement
- Install permanent landscaping and irrigation
- Remove temporary sediment pond and reshape for water quality basin
- Remove BMPs

To be fully effective, erosion and sediment control measures must be installed and phased with the construction activities. The vehicular tracking control device shall be installed at the entrance prior to the mobilization of construction equipment on-site. Prior to the clearing and grubbing of the entire construction area, localized clearing shall be performed for the placement of perimeter erosion control measures. Site clearing shall commence only after the perimeter erosion control measures are in place. Erosion control devices must be in place to reduce the potential of eroded excavated material entering the storm drainage system. Protection devices shall be placed during grading activities, in the appropriate areas, as indicated on the plan drawing that is located in the Appendix.

Anticipated starting and completion date: September 1, 2017 to September 1, 2018

Expected date on which the final stabilization will be completed: October 1, 2018

Permanent Stabilization

Disturbed areas shall be permanently stabilized as soon as construction activities are completed. Viable vegetative cover shall be established no later than one year from disturbance. Areas to be revegetated shall be treated with soil amendments to provide an adequate grown medium to sustain vegetation and shall match the existing 70 percent pre-disturbed vegetation cover.

The seedbed shall be well settled and firm, but friable enough that seed can be placed at the seeding depth specified. The seedbed shall be reasonably free of weeds. Soils that have been over-compacted by traffic or equipment, especially when wet, shall be tilled to break up rooting restrictive layers and then harrowed, rolled, or packed to prepare the required firm seedbed. Mulch shall be applied at a rate of two and one-half (2 ½) tons per acre and shall be spread uniformly, in a continuous blanket, after seeding is complete. Mulch shall be clean, weed and seed free, long-stemmed grass or hay, or long-stemmed straw of oats, wheat, or rye. At least 50 percent of mulch, by weight, shall be ten inches or longer. Mulch shall be spread by hand or

blower-type mulch spreader. Mulching shall be started on the windward side of relatively flat areas or on the upper part of steep slope and continued uniformly until the area is covered. The mulch shall not be bunched. Immediately following spreading, the mulch shall be anchored to the soil by a v-type wheel land packer or scalloped-disk land packer designed to force mulch into the soil surface a minimum of three inches. All seeded areas shall be mulched after seeding on the same day as the seeding. The type of seed mix used for permanent vegetation shall utilize perennial grasses as delineated on the plans.

Stormwater Management

All developed stormwater will be routed through the EDB facilities to provide stormwater quality as delineated on the drawings.

Maintenance

All temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control practices shall be maintained and repaired as needed by the contractor throughout the duration of construction to assure that each BMP will function as intended. As required by the stormwater discharge permit, a weekly inspection of these items will be performed. In addition, all facilities must be inspected by the owner or the owner's representative following each heavy precipitation or snowmelt event that results in runoff, with maintenance occurring immediately after discovering a need.

Silt fence may require periodic replacement. All sediment accumulated behind the silt fence must be removed and disposed of properly when depth exceeds one-fourth the height of the silt fence. On-site construction traffic will be monitored to minimize the transport of sediment onto the proposed on-site streets, as well as onto adjacent city streets. The Owner, Site Developer, Contractor, and/or their authorized agents shall prevent loss of cut and fill material being transported to and from the site by taking appropriate measures. All mud and sediment tracked onto public streets shall be cleaned immediately. Road cleaning includes shoveling and sweeping activities.

Diversion ditches shall be kept clean and functional during construction. They shall be routinely checked on a weekly basis and cleaned if the height of sedimentation exceeds one-half its depth.

Inlet/outlet protection shall be inspected to ensure proper operation. Excess debris or sediment must be removed prior to final acceptance of the project.

The temporary sedimentation pond shall remain in place until such time as the major grading operations in the area are completed and the ground stabilized by either temporary or permanent measures. The ponds will be cleaned out periodically with depth of sediment at no time allowed to accumulate more than one-half the depth of the facility.

Cost

An engineer's cost estimate for the anticipated erosion and sediment control items for the entire site are listed below:

Section 1 – Grading & Erosion Control BMPs	Quantity	Units	Price	Total
Earthwork*	12,600.00	CY	\$5	\$63,000.00
Permanent Seeding*	11.30	AC	\$582	\$6,576.60
Mulching*	11.30	AC	\$507	\$5,729.10
Permanent Erosion Control Blanket	950.00	SY	\$6	\$5,700.00

Erosion Bales	70	EA	\$21	\$1,470.00
Inlet Protection	1	EA	\$153	\$153.00
Vehicle Tracking Control	1	EA	\$1,625	\$1,625.00
Sedimentation Basin	2	EA	\$1,625	\$3,250.00
Temporary Seeding	7.00	AC	\$485	\$3,395.00
Temporary Much	7.00	AC	\$507	\$3,549.00
Silt Fence	4,453.00	LF	\$4	\$17,812.00
Concrete Washout Basin	2	EA	\$776	\$1,552.00
TOTAL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL COST				\$113,811.70

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Stormwater Management

Stormwater quality shall be protected and preserved throughout the life of this development. During mass grading and construction, measures such as sediment fences, straw bales, and vehicle tracking control shall be used to minimize erosion and sedimentation on site. During construction, the proposed extended detention basin shall function as a temporary sediment basin to reduce the potential for sediment leaving this development. Temporary diversion dikes shall be constructed to transport runoff that may contain sediment to the temporary sediment basin located on site until a stormwater system is installed. After various stages of the construction, when applicable, temporary or permanent erosion control stabilization shall be installed and maintained (landscaping, seeding, mulching, etc.).

Potential Pollution Sources

Materials are sometimes used at the construction site that present a potential for contamination of stormwater runoff. These include sediment, equipment/vehicle washing, vehicle maintenance and fueling, petroleum products, paint, solvents, treated wood products, asphalt (bituminous) paving, concrete, concrete-curing compounds, metal, waste storage and disposal and other liquid chemicals such as fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides. Practices that can be used to prevent or minimize toxic materials in runoff from a construction site are described in this section.

Areas at the construction site that are used for storage of toxic materials and petroleum products shall be designed with an enclosure, container, or dike located around the perimeter of the storage area to prevent discharge of these materials in runoff from the construction site. These barriers shall also function to contain spilled materials from contact with surface runoff. Proposed locations for storage of toxic materials have not been determined at the time of this report. Locations shall depend upon construction phasing.

Measures to prevent spills or leaks of fuel, gear oil, lubricants, antifreeze, and other fluids from construction vehicles and heavy equipment shall be considered to protect groundwater and runoff quality. All equipment maintenance shall be performed in designated areas and shall use spill control measures, such as drip pans, to contain petroleum products. Spills of construction-related materials, such as paints, solvents, or other fluids and chemicals, shall be cleaned up immediately and disposed of properly.

Trash receptacles shall be provided and kept clean as required to keep the site clean of trash. In addition, portable toilets shall be provided for all workers on the site during construction. All portable toilet facilities shall be located at least three feet from curb flow lines and paved surfaces. The facilities shall be stationed on ground and secured down to prevent tipping.

Potable water is anticipated as a non-stormwater discharge. Potable water shall be used for grading, dust control, and irrigation of erosion control and permanent landscaping. An effort shall be made to use only the amount of potable water required for these operations.

Owner Inspection and Maintenance of Constructed BMPs

All inspection logs will include signatures on the logs and be kept on site along with other SWWP records.

1. **Minimum Inspection Schedule.** The permittee shall, at a minimum, make a thorough inspection at least once every 14 calendar days. Also, post-storm event inspections shall be conducted within 24 hours after the end of any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion. Provided the timing is appropriate, the post-storm inspections shall be used to fulfill the 14-day routine inspection requirement. A more frequent inspection schedule than the minimum inspections described may be necessary to ensure that BMPs continue to operate as needed to comply with the permit.

1.1. **Post-Storm Event Inspections at Temporarily Idle Sites.** If no construction activities will occur following a storm event, post-storm event inspections shall be conducted prior to re-commencing construction activities, but no later than 72 hours following the storm event. The occurrence of any such delayed inspection must be documented in the inspection record. Routine inspections still must be conducted at least every 14 calendar days.

1.2. **Inspections at Completed Sites/Areas.** For sites, or portions of sites, that meet the following criteria; but final stabilization has not been achieved due to a vegetative cover that has not become established, the permittee shall make a thorough inspection of their stormwater management system at least once every month. Post-storm event inspections are not required. This reduced inspection schedule is only allowed if:

1.2.1.all construction activities that will result in surface ground disturbance are completed;

1.2.2.all activities required for final stabilization in accordance with the Grading and Erosion Control/Stormwater Quality Plan have been completed, with the exception of the application of seed that has not occurred due to seasonal conditions or the necessity for additional seed application to augment previous efforts; and

1.2.3.the Grading and Erosion Control/Stormwater Quality Plan has been amended to indicate those areas that will be inspected in accordance with the reduced schedule allowed for in this section.

1.3. **Winter Conditions Inspections Exclusion.** No changes are expected for winter work.

CONCLUSION

This SWMP Report and the Best Management Practices (BMPs) specified on the Erosion Control Plans have been designed to reduce any adverse impacts the construction of this project might

have on the surrounding properties. If properly installed and maintained, the design shall protect the quality of the stormwater runoff that is released from this development.

All temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be removed and disposed of within thirty (30) days after final site stabilization is achieved, or after temporary measures are no longer needed, whichever occurs earliest, or as authorized by the local governing jurisdiction.

Temporary erosion control measures may be removed only after streets and drives are paved, and all disturbed areas have been stabilized. Trapped sediment and disturbed soil areas resulting from the disposal of temporary measures must be returned to final plan grades and permanently stabilized to prevent additional soil erosion.

Final stabilization is reached when all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and uniform vegetative cover has been established with a density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels; or equivalent permanent, physical erosion reduction methods have been employed.

Compliance with Standards

This report was prepared in accordance with the procedures and concepts outlined in the *El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual*.

REFERENCES

- *City of Colorado Springs Drainage Criteria Manual*, Volume 2, including Addendums I and II.
- *El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual*.

APPENDIX A
Grading and Erosion Control Plans

DETENTION BASIN INFORMATION										
DETENTION BASIN	WATER QUALITY (WQ) DEPTH D (FT)	WQ SIZE (SF)	OUTLET STRUCTURE SEE FIG OS-2	H _{ETRY} (FT)	DETENTION BASIN SIZE (AF)	PIPE OUTLET SIZE (LENGTH)	WEIR LENGTH (FT)	WQ ORIFICE DEPTH	WQ ORIFICE SIZE(SQ. IN.)	OUTLET RESTRICTOR PLATE HEIGHT (IN)
*B	0.30	17,600	8'X8' OUTLET STR	0.5	5.7	30" / 29'	20	0.0, 16, 0.32	6.0, 6.0, 8.0	24.0
C	2.64	5,626	4'X4' OUTLET STR	3.9	1.4	24" / 20'	10	0.0, 5.0, 1.16	0.5, 0.5, 0.67	18.0
D	1.55	1,830	2.5'X2' OUTLET STR	2.0	0.25	18" / 40'	10	0.0, 58, 1.18	0.2, 0.2, 0.5	7.1
E	1.59	2,744	3'X3' OUTLET STR	2.0	0.41	18" / 22'	10	0.0, 58, 1.18	0.25, 0.25, 0.5	12.4

*B IS PROPOSED AS A RETENTION POND

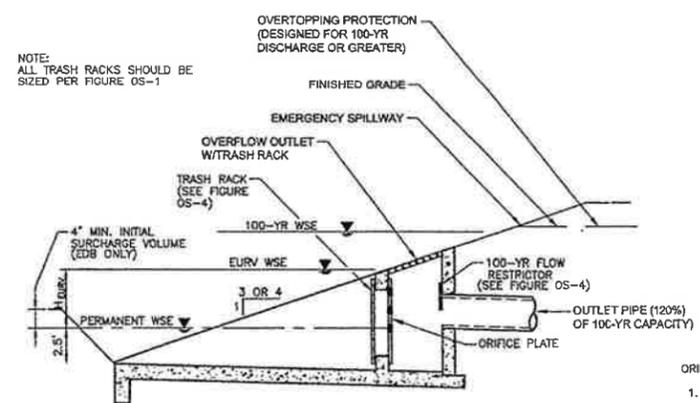
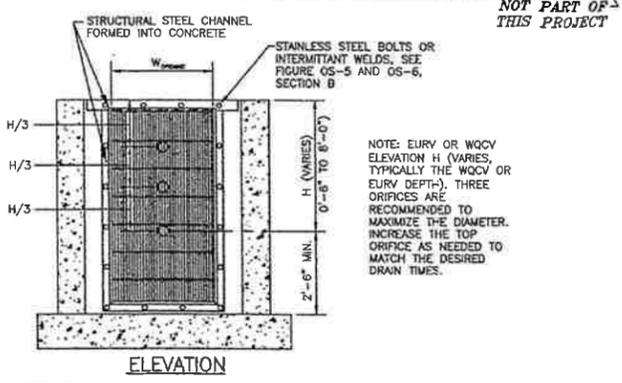


FIGURE OS-2 TYPICAL OUTLET STRUCTURE FOR FULL SPECTRUM DETENTION

OUTLET STRUCTURES DETAILS NOT TO SCALE



NOT PART OF THIS PROJECT

ORIFICE PLATE NOTES:

1. PROVIDE CONTINUOUS NEOPRENE GASKET MATERIAL BETWEEN THE ORIFICE PLATE AND CONCRETE.
 2. BOLT PLATE TO CONCRETE 12" MAX. ON CENTER. SEE TABLE OS-2 FOR PLATE THICKNESS.
- EURV AND WOQV TRASH RACKS:
1. WELL-SCREEN TRASH RACKS SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL AND SHALL BE ATTACHED BY INTERMITTENT WELDS ALONG THE EDGE OF THE MOUNTING FRAME.
 2. BAR GATE TRASH RACKS SHALL BE ALUMINUM AND SHALL BE BOLTED USING STAINLESS STEEL HARDWARE.
 3. TRASH RACK OPEN AREAS ARE FOR SPECIFIED TRASH RACK MATERIALS. TOTAL TRASH RACK SIZE MAY NEED TO BE ADJUSTED FOR MATERIALS HAVING DIFFERENT OPEN AREA/GROSS AREA RATIO (R VALUE).
 4. STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF TRASH RACKS SHALL BE BASED ON FULL HYDROSTATIC HEAD WITH ZERO HEAD DOWNSTREAM OF THE RACK.

OVERFLOW SAFETY GRATES:

1. ALL SAFETY GRATES SHALL BE MOUNTED USING STAINLESS STEEL HARDWARE AND PROVIDED WITH HINGED AND LOCKABLE OR BOLTABLE ACCESS PANELS.
2. SAFETY GRATES SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL, ALUMINUM, OR STEEL. STEEL GRATES SHALL BE HOT DIP GALVANIZED AND MAY BE HOT POWDER COATED AFTER GALVANIZING.
3. SAFETY GRATES SHALL BE DESIGNED SUCH THAT THE DIAGONAL DIMENSION OF EACH OPENING IS SMALLER THAN THE DIAMETER OF THE OUTLET PIPE.
4. STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF SAFETY GRATES SHALL BE BASED ON FULL HYDROSTATIC HEAD WITH ZERO HEAD DOWNSTREAM OF THE RACK.

FIGURE OS-4 ORIFICE PLATE AND TRASH RACK DETAILS AND NOTES

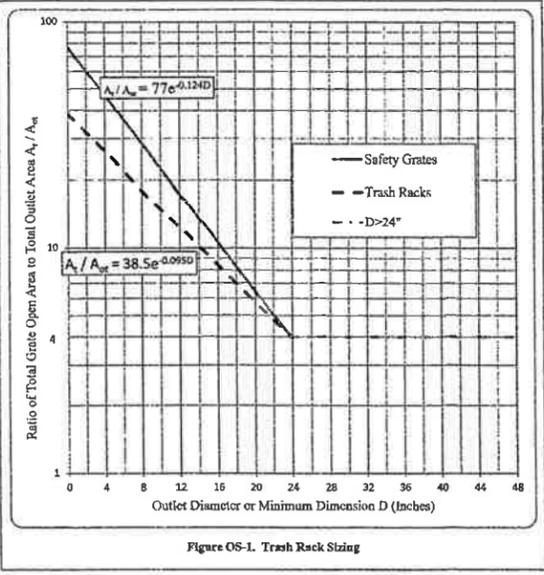


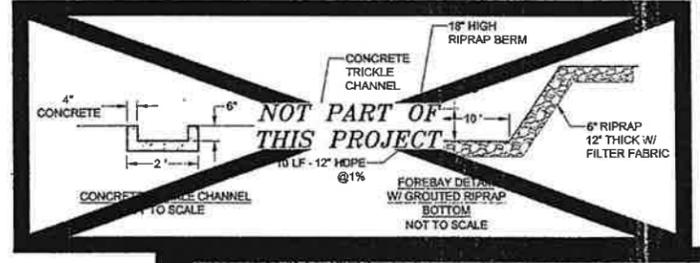
Figure OS-1. Trash Rack Sizing

1. ALL CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING SPECIFICATIONS.
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY COLORADO STATE UTILITIES CENTRAL LOCATING (1-800-922-1987) AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION SO THAT THEY MAY LOCATE THEIR FACILITIES. THE LOCATION OF FACILITIES SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS IS FROM AVAILABLE RECORDS AND IS APPROXIMATE.
3. ALL EXISTING UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS REFLECT THE AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND DO NOT NECESSARILY INDICATE THE ACTUAL LOCATIONS. PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATIONS OF ALL UTILITIES THAT MAY CONFLICT WITH OR OBSTRUCT THE NEW CONSTRUCTION. ANY REQUIRED RELOCATIONS THAT ARE NOT SPECIFICALLY SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH AND HAVE PRIOR APPROVAL OF EL PASO COUNTY UTILITIES.
4. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE OF CURB, EDGE OF ASPHALT & FLOWLINE OF PAN.
5. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE TO TOP/ASPHALT & FLOWLINE/CURB UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

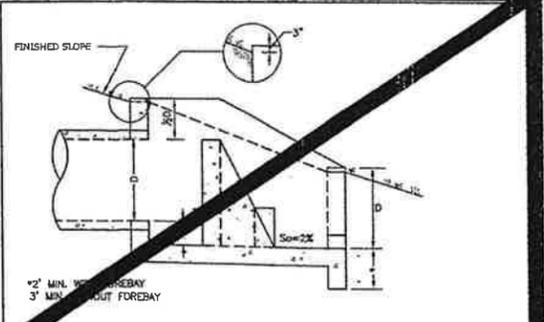
ALL STORM SEWER PIPE AND SANITARY SEWER PIPE LENGTHS AND SLOPES ARE SHOWN FROM CENTER OF STRUCTURE TO CENTER OF STRUCTURE

STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

1. CONSTRUCTION MAY NOT COMMENCE UNTIL A CONSTRUCTION PERMIT IS OBTAINED FROM DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AND A PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE IS HELD WITH PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.
2. STORM-WATER 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 WELLS AND DITCHES.
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 STORM-WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE COMPLETED AND AN EROSION AND STORM-WATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP) ISSUED PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION. DURING CONSTRUCTION THE SWMP IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED STORM-WATER 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 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 INSPECTION 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 SEEDDED. 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 SPECIFICATIONS 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 STORM-WATER 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 EARTH EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. DISTURBED AREAS 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 SEEDDED. ALL TEMPORARY SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND BMPS SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED AND ESTABLISHED.
11. ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FACILITY DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORM-WATER AROUND, THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE DESIGNED TO LIMIT THE DISCHARGE TO A NON-EROSIVE VELOCITY.
12. 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.
13. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETING IS TO BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
14. BUILDING, CONSTRUCTION, EXCAVATION, OR OTHER WASTE MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE TEMPORARILY PLACED OR STORED IN THE STREET, ALLEY, OR OTHER PUBLIC PLACE 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.
15. VEHICLE TRACKING OF SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OFF-SITE SHALL BE MINIMIZED. MATERIALS TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.
16. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL WASTES FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, TREE SLASH, BUILDING MATERIAL WASTES OR UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED, DUMPED, OR DISCHARGED AT THE SITE.
17. 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 STORM-WATER APPURTENANCES AS A RESULT OF SITE DEVELOPMENT.
18. 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.
19. NO CHEMICALS ARE TO BE USED BY THE CONTRACTOR, WHICH HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORM-WATER 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.
20. 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.
21. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORM-WATER FLOW IN THE FLOW LINE OF THE CURB AND GUTTER OR IN THE DITCH LINE.
22. 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.
23. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
24. PRIOR TO ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
25. A WATER SOURCE SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE DURING EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND UTILIZED AS REQUIRED TO MINIMIZE DUST FROM EARTHWORK EQUIPMENT AND WIND.
26. THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY RMG INC AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.
27. AT LEAST TEN DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB MORE OR MORE, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL SUBMIT A PERMIT APPLICATION FOR STORM-WATER DISCHARGE TO THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, WATER QUALITY DIVISION. THE APPLICATION CONTAINS CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF A STORM-WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), OF WHICH THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN MAY BE A PART. FOR INFORMATION OF APPLICATION MATERIALS CONTACT: CDPHE, 4300 CHERRY CREEK DR. S, DENVER, CO 80246-1530, PH: 303-892-3500



MODIFIED IMPACT STILLING BASIN FOR CONDUITS 18" TO 48" IN DIAMETER (PART 1 OF 2)



MODIFIED IMPACT STILLING BASIN FOR CONDUITS 18" TO 48" IN DIAMETER (PART 2 OF 2)

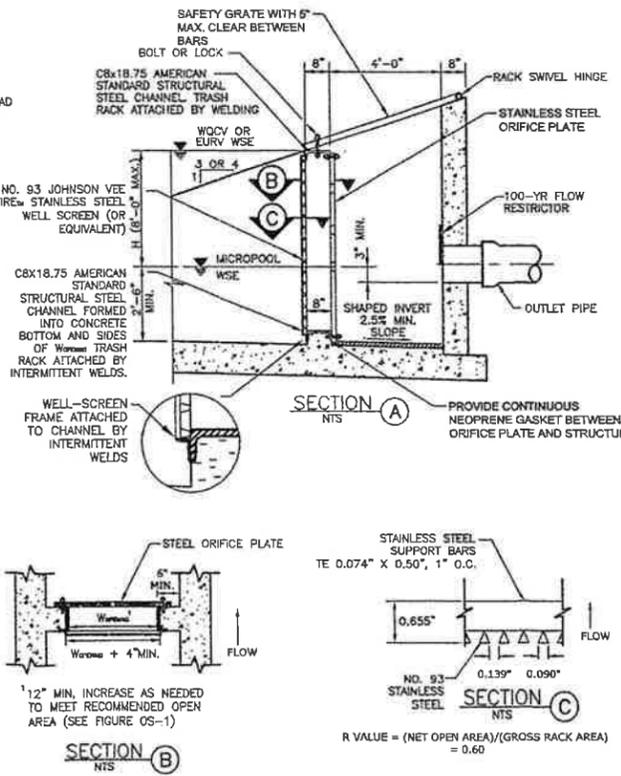


FIGURE OS-5 TYPICAL OUTLET STRUCTURE WITH WELL SCREEN TRASH RACK



DESIGNED BY: RMG INC
PROJECT ENGINEER: RMG INC
PROJECT MANAGER: RMG INC
DATE: 07/20/17
JOB NO: 180714
CAD FILE NO: 180714-01
DRAWING NO: 180714-01
DRAWN BY: RMG INC
CHECKED BY: RMG INC
VERIFIED BY: RMG INC

PREPARED BY: ADPCIVIL ENGINEERING FOR THE FUTURE

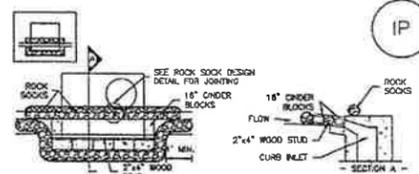
3320 Alameda Blvd. Parkway Suite 100 Colorado Springs, CO 80916 (719) 266-2112 fax: (719) 266-5341

BY: [Signature]
REVISION: [Table]
DATE: [Table]

GLENEAGLE GOLF COURSE
RESIDENTIAL INFILL DEVELOPMENT
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO
DRAINAGE, GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
No. 100000000
2018
8/1/17

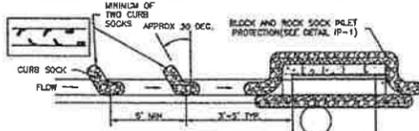
SHEET 5 of 6



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

BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

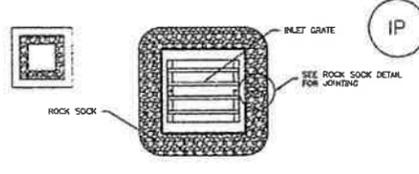
1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. CONCRETE "CUBBY" BLOCKS SHALL BE Laid ON THEIR SIDES AROUND THE INLET IN A SINGLE ROW, ADJUTING ONE ANOTHER WITH THE OPEN END FACING AWAY FROM THE CURB.
3. CONCRETE BLOCKS SHALL BE PLACED AROUND CONCRETE BLOCKS, CLOSELY ADJUTING ONE ANOTHER 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

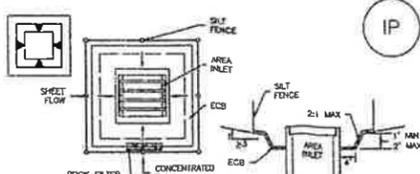
1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. STRIP MATS/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF ROCK SOCKS FOR INLETS IN PAVEMENT AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.



IP-4. SILT FENCE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

SILT FENCE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

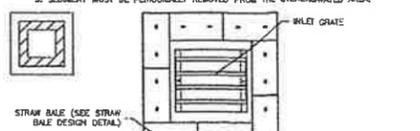
1. SEE SILT FENCE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. FENCES SHALL BE PLACED AT EACH CORNER OF THE INLET AND AROUND THE EDGES AT A MINIMUM SPACING OF 3 FEET.
3. STRIP MATS/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF SILT FENCE FOR INLETS IN PAVEMENT AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.



IP-5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION

OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

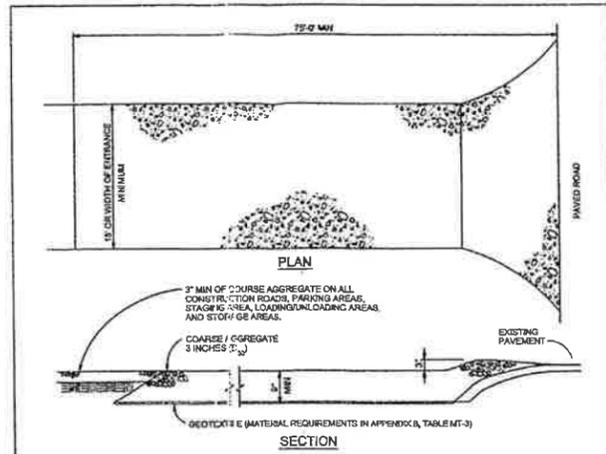
1. THIS FORM OF INLET PROTECTION IS PRIMARILY APPLICABLE FOR SITES THAT HAVE NOT YET REACHED FINAL GRADE AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY FOR INLETS WITH A RELATIVELY SMALL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA.
2. WHEN USING FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS, SHAPE BASH IN 2:1 RATIO WITH LENGTH ORIENTED TOWARDS DIRECTION OF FLOW.
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 ADJUTING ONE ANOTHER.



VEHICLE TRACKING

VEHICLE TRACKING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

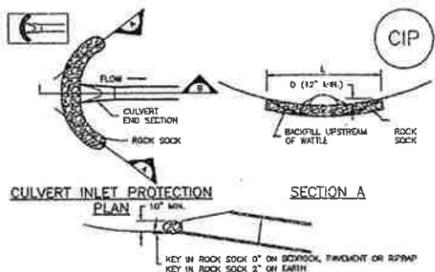
1. ALL ENTRANCES TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ARE TO BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION BEGINNING.
2. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE TO BE BUILT WITH AN APRON TO ALLOW FOR TURNING TRAFFIC. SILT SHOULD NOT BE BUILT OVER EXISTING PAVEMENT EXCEPT FOR A SLIGHT OVERLAP.
3. AREAS TO BE STABILIZED ARE TO BE PROPERLY GRADED AND COMPACTED PRIOR TO LAYING 12" MIN GEOTEXTILE AND STONE.
4. CONSTRUCTION ROADS, PARKING AREAS, LOADING/UNLOADING ZONES, STORAGE AREAS, AND STAGING AREAS ARE TO BE STABILIZED.
5. CONSTRUCTION ROADS ARE TO BE BUILT TO 1" CONFORM TO SITE GRADES, BUT SHOULD NOT HAVE EXCESSIVE SLOPES OR ROAD GRADES THAT ARE EXCESSIVELY STEEP.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL STABILIZED AREAS, ESPECIALLY AFTER STORM EVENTS.
2. STONES ARE TO BE REAPPLIED PERIODICALLY AND WHEN REPAIRS ARE NECESSARY.
3. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED DAILY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT IS NOT TO BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.
4. STORM SEWER INLET PROTECTION IS TO BE IN PLACE, INSPECTED, AND CLEANED IF NECESSARY.
5. OTHER ASSOCIATED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE INSPECTED TO ENSURE GOOD WORKING CONDITION.

City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure VT-2
Vehicle Tracking
Application Examples



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 MONITOR 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 1/2 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.

GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR: LOCATION OF INLET PROTECTION; TYPE OF INLET PROTECTION (P.1, P.2, P.3, IP-1, IP-2, IP-5, IP-6).
2. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED PROPERLY 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 USFDA 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 MONITOR 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 1/2 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 TERMS, CONDITIONS AND CITY OF ALPHEA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN ALPHEA)

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. USFDA REQUIRES PROGRESSIVE ENCOURAGEMENT USE OF PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTIONS; HOWEVER, IN THE EVENT PROPRIETARY METHODS ARE USED, THE APPROPRIATE DETAIL FROM THE MANUFACTURER MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SHOP 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.

INLET PROTECTION - NOT TO SCALE

GENERAL NOTES

1. Do not prepare or freeze frozen soils.
2. Do not seed when wind exceeds 5 mph.
3. Perform seeding only after preceding work affecting ground surface is completed.
4. Do not mulch over seeded areas when wind exceeds 15 mph.
5. Seed all disturbed areas.
6. Seed to be a blend of native prairie grasses.
7. Watering shall be provided in the form of watering trucks and spray bars.

MULCH MATERIALS

1. HAY OR STRAW MULCH
 - A) Chopped of oak, wheat or rye grass hay.
 - B) Free from noxious weed seeds.
 - C) Rotted, brittle or moldy hay is not acceptable.
 - D) 80% by weight greater than 10" inch length.
2. FIBER
 - A) Short wood fiber.
 - B) "Combed", "Straw Fiber" or equivalent.

BED PREPARATION

1. Prepare to a minimum depth of 4" with disc harrow or chiseling tools.
2. Uproot all competitive vegetation.
3. Work soil uniformly to a smooth surface free of clods, stones over 2" in any dimension or any material which will interfere seeding equipment.
4. Tilt across slopes.
5. Do not till when soil moisture is unavailable.
 - A) Soil texture affects tillage shall be uniform, free of wet compressed or dry clumps.
6. Do not prepare seed bed more than twenty four hours in advance of seeding.
7. Fertilize at a rate of fifty (2 lbs. nitrogen per 1,000 sq. ft.)
 - A) Till fertilizer into soil a minimum of two (2) inches.

Species		lbs./acre drilled
Western Wheel Grass	Pesopyrum smithii	3.0
Sideoats Grama	Bouteloua curtipendula	2.0
Slender Wheat Grass	Schizachyrium scoparium	2.0
Little Bluestem	Bouteloua gracilis	0.5
Switch Grass	Panicum Virgatum	2.0
Sand Dropped	Sporobolus cryptandrus	

EROSION CONTROL PLAN NOTES

1. All disturbed areas are to be reseeded.
2. Schedule of Grading - approximate time frame of one month to complete grading and installation of erosion control measures.
3. Temporary Sediment Barriers shall be kept in place and maintained until the vegetation has been reestablished. Removal of sediment is required once it reaches half the height of the sediment control log.

DESIGNED BY: MAB
 PROJECT ENGINEER: MAB
 PROJECT MANAGER: MAB
 DATE: 07/21/15
 JOB NO: 180104
 CADD FILE NO: BASEDRAIN
 DRAWN BY: JTC
 SCALE: HORIZ: N/A
 VERT: N/A

PREPARED BY:

ADPCIVIL
 ANSWERING FOR THE FUTURE

3220 Avalon Bluffs Parkway
 Suite 100
 Colorado Springs, CO 80916
 (719) 259-5212
 fax: (719) 256-5341

NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY

GLENEAGLE GOLF COURSE
RESIDENTIAL INFILL DEVELOPMENT
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO
DRAIN, GRADING AND EROSION CONT. DETAILS



M:\LAND PROJECTS\2015\50104-Gleneagle Borolia Development\dwg\erosion grading & utility\adpcivil\04.dwg, Note, 07/21/15, 2:29 PM

APPENDIX C
Inspection Checklist

Appendix C Inspection Checklist – Grading Erosion, and Stormwater Quality Controls

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS

DATE/TIME:
INSPECTOR:
TYPE OF INSPECTION: Self-Monitoring _____ Initial _____ Compliance _____ Follow-Up _____ Reconnaissance _____ Complaint _____ Final _____

SITE:	DATE OF PERMIT:
ADDRESS:	
CONTRACTOR: CONTACT: PHONE:	OWNER/OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE: CONTACT: PHONE:
STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION: Initial BMP Installation/Prior to Construction _____ Clearing & Grubbing _____ Rough Grading _____ Finish Grading _____ Utility Construction _____ Building Construction _____ Final Stabilization _____	

OVERALL SITE INSPECTION	YES/NO/N.A.	REMARKS/ACTIONS
Is there any evidence of sediment leaving the construction site? If so, note areas.		
Have any adverse impacts such as flooding, structural damage, erosion, spillage, or accumulation of sediment, debris or litter occurred on or within public or private property, wetlands or surface waters -to include intermittent drainageways and the City's stormwater system (storm sewers, gutters, ditches, etc.)?		
Are the BMPs properly installed and maintained?		
Have the BMPs been placed as shown on approved plans?		
Are the BMPs functioning as intended?		
Is work being done according to approved plans and any phased construction schedule?		
Is the construction schedule on track?		
Are drainage channels and outlets adequately stabilized?		
Is there any evidence of discharges or spills of fuels, lubricants, chemicals, etc.?		

BMP MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST	YES/NO/N.A.	REMARKS/ACTIONS NECESSARY
CHECK DAM Has accumulated sediment and debris been removed per maintenance requirements?		
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET Is fabric damaged, loose or in need of repairs?		
INLET PROTECTION Is the inlet protection damaged, ineffective or in need of repairs? Has sediment been removed per maintenance requirements?		
MULCHING Distributed uniformly on all disturbed areas? Is the application rate adequate? Any evidence of mulch being blown or washed away? Has the mulched area been seeded, if necessary?		
SEDIMENT BASIN Is the sediment basin properly constructed and operational? Has sediment and debris been cleaned out of the basin?		
SILT FENCE Is the fence damaged, collapsed, unentrenched or ineffective? Has sediment been removed per maintenance requirements? Is the silt fence properly located?		
SLOPE DRAIN Is water bypassing or undercutting the inlet or pipe? Is erosion occurring at the outlet of the pipe?		
STRAW BALE BARRIER Are the straw bales damaged, ineffective or unentrenched? Has sediment been removed per maintenance requirements? Are the bales installed and positioned correctly?		

BMP MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST	YES/NO/N.A.	REMARKS/ACTIONS NECESSARY
SURFACE ROUGHENING Is the roughening consistent/uniform on slopes?? Any evidence of erosion?		
TEMPORARY SEEDING Are the seedbeds protected by mulch? Has any erosion occurred in the seeded area? Any evidence of vehicle tracking on seeded areas?		
TEMPORARY SWALES Has any sediment or debris been deposited within the swales? Have the slopes of the swale eroded or has damage occurred to the lining? Are the swales properly located?		
VEHICLE TRACKING Is gravel surface clogged with mud or sediment? Is the gravel surface sinking into the ground? Has sediment been tracked onto any roads and has it been cleaned up? Is inlet protection placed around curb inlets near construction entrance?		
OTHER		