

**LOT 3 APPALOOSA HWY 24 SUBDIVISION
FILING NO 1A**

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

**ACCEPTED for FILE
Engineering Review**

09/11/2019 7:23:06 AM

dsdnijkamp

EPC Planning & Community
Development Department

Owner/Applicant:
Seeger Homes, Inc
3800 N. Nevada Ave
Colorado Springs, CO 80907

Contractor:
TBD

SWMP Prepared by:
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FORSGREN
Associates Inc.

August 15, 2019
PCD File No. PPR 18-031

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project is located in Section 7, Township 14 South, and Range 65 West of the 6th Principal Meridian. The legal description of the property is Lot 3 of Appaloosa Hwy 24 Subdivision, Filing No. 1A. Lot 3 has a total area of 2.655 acres, with an anticipated area of disturbance of 2.655 acres. The streets that will border the project area are Hwy 24 to the South and Amelia Street to the West. There are no existing facilities, streams or major drainageways that flow through the proposed site. See Appendix A for Vicinity Map of project area.

The proposed site is located within the Sand Creek Drainage Basin. Runoff from the site flow, generally, to the southwest to an existing 4' X 4' concrete box culvert located under Hwy 24.

This Stormwater Management Plan has been prepared to adhere to the El Paso County Planning and Community Development Department – Stormwater Management Plan Checklist and is in conformance with the previously approved “*Appaloosa Hwy 24 Subdivision Filing No 1A – Grading, Erosion Control and Stormwater Quality Report*” prepared by Associated Design Professionals, Inc.

II. SITE DESCRIPTION

Existing Site Conditions

The existing site is undeveloped and covered in Rangeland grasses with approximately 90% coverage. Ground cover estimates were obtained using a plot estimate technique from aerial photographs. The site slopes in the southwest direction at approximately 1-2%.

Soils

Lot 3 of Appaloosa Hwy 24 Subdivision, Filing No. 1A has a soil type consisting of Truckton Sandy Loams at a slope of 0-3% according to the Custom Soil Resource Report provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service. See Appendix for complete Custom Soil Resource Report.

The soil erosion potential for the site is low, as is determined by the relatively low Erosion Factor (K) of the project area. The erosion factor determined from the Custom Soil Resource Report provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service is 0.24, indicating low susceptibility to sheet and rill erosion by water. As the soil is non-susceptible to erosion, little impact on discharge volume or quality is anticipated. See Appendix for complete Custom Soil Resource Report.

III. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL CRITERIA

Areas and Volumes

The proposed development will include minor grading to install swales along the proposed east-west property lines, a new storm sewer along the west property line and a proposed 0.656 acre-feet Extended Detention Basin (EDB). The proposed site imperviousness of Lot 3 is approximately 71%. The runoff coefficient for Lot 3 will increase from 0.35 to 0.65.

Improvements shall include overland grading to ensure 100% of runoff reaches the proposed EDB at the southwest corner of Lot 3. Construction activities shall include clearing and grubbing prior to any grading. The net volume of soil to be moved is approximately 975 cubic yards of fill. Disturbed and exposed areas of the site shall be seeded and mulched if construction activities cease for more than 30 consecutive days.

The total site area of Lot 3 is 115,652 ft², or 2.655 acres. Of the overall lot area, approximately 0.211 acres shall be disturbed by others in order to construct the EDB. It is anticipated that all 2.444 acres shall be disturbed through construction activities by the Owner of Lot 3.

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, sediment control logs, concrete washout area, and vehicular tracking control. General descriptions of the BMPs to be used during the construction of this project are listed below. See Appendix for Grading and Erosion Control Plan for Lot 3 showing the location and extend of each erosion and sediment control BMP.

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 installation.

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 pad shall be installed at the northwest corner of Lot 3, where the construction entrance intersects the existing paved private roadway (Amelia St).

Silt Fence

Prior to the start of construction, silt fence shall be installed along southern property line of the site, as indicated on the Grading and Erosion Control Plan. 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.

Sediment Control Log

Prior to the start of construction, sediment control logs shall be installed around the EDB, as indicated on the Grading and Erosion Control Plan.

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 and a construction phasing plan will not be provided. The construction process will consist of grading (excavation and fill) activities, installation of utilities, paving, concrete and gravel placement, landscaping, fencing, 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
- Install sediment control logs
- Install Portable Toilet
- Clear and grub site
- Excavation and fill placement
- Install drainage improvements
- Install permanent landscaping
- Install concrete washout area
- Install hardscaping (gravel, asphalt and concrete)
- Install sales office
- Remove BMPs

To be fully effective, erosion and sediment control measures must be installed with the construction activities. The vehicle 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 indicate on the Grading and Erosion Control Plan drawing in the Appendix.

Anticipated starting date and completion date: September 1, 2019 to December 1, 2019

Expected date on which the final stabilization will be completed: December 1, 2019

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 shall be routed, via grass lined swale or storm sewer, through the EDB facilities to provide stormwater quality.

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 the appropriate measures. All mud and sediment tracked onto public streets shall be cleaned immediately. Road cleaning includes shoveling and sweeping activities.

Grass-lined swales 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.

Provide adequate signage for concrete washout area location. Remove concrete waste in the washout area, as needed to maintain BMP function, or when filled to about two-thirds of its capacity. Collect concrete waste and deliver offsite to a designated disposal location. Upon termination of use of the washout site, accumulated solid waste, including concrete waste and any contaminated soils, must be removed from the site to prevent on-site disposal of solid waste. If the wash water is allowed to evaporate and the concrete hardens, it may be recycled.

Sediment control logs shall be removed after final stabilization, regardless of biodegradability. Accumulated sediment must be removed before the depth is one-half the height of the sediment control log and repair any visible damage to the sediment log by replacing the entire damaged section.

Cost

See below for the engineer's cost estimate for the erosion and sediment control items:

Engineers Opinion of Probable GESQC Costs				
GRADING EROSION CONTROL BMP	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Line Item Cost
Earthwork	CY	975	\$5.00	\$4,875.00
Permanent Seeding	AC	0.3	\$582.00	\$174.60
Mulching	AC	0.3	\$507.00	\$152.10
Concrete Washout Area	EA	1	\$760.00	\$760.00
Sediment Control Log	LF	200	\$2.75	\$550.00
Silt Fence	LF	305	\$2.50	\$762.50
Vehicle Tracking Control	EA	1	\$1,625.00	\$1,625.00
Subtotal				\$8,899
Maintenance Cost (40%)				\$3,560
Total Cost of BMP's				\$12,459

IV. 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, sediment control logs, and vehicle tracking control shall be used to minimize erosion and sedimentation on site. The EDB shall be in place prior to construction activities taking place on Lot 3 which shall provide adequate stormwater quality control.

The SWMP can be changed by adding to the SWMP plan, initialing it and having the County inspector initial and date as well. Any changes to the SWMP shall be documented in the attached SWMP Report Revision Log.

This project does not rely on control measures owned and operated by an outside entity. No documented agreement shall be needed for control measures.

No allowable non-stormwater discharge, including ground water, springs, irrigation, or discharge covered by CDPHE Low Risk Guidance, has been identified for the site.

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 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.

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.

No batch plants are proposed for this development.

Owner Inspection and Maintenance of Constructed BMPs

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

Inspection logs shall be kept, along with the approved SWMP, in the job trailer (see Appendix for inspection logs).

V. **CONCLUSION**

This SWMP Report and the Best Management Practices (BMPs) specified in the Stormwater Management Plans have been designed to reduce any adverse impacts construction activities for this project may have on surrounding properties or waterways. 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 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 outline in the “*El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual*” revised 12/13/2016.

References:

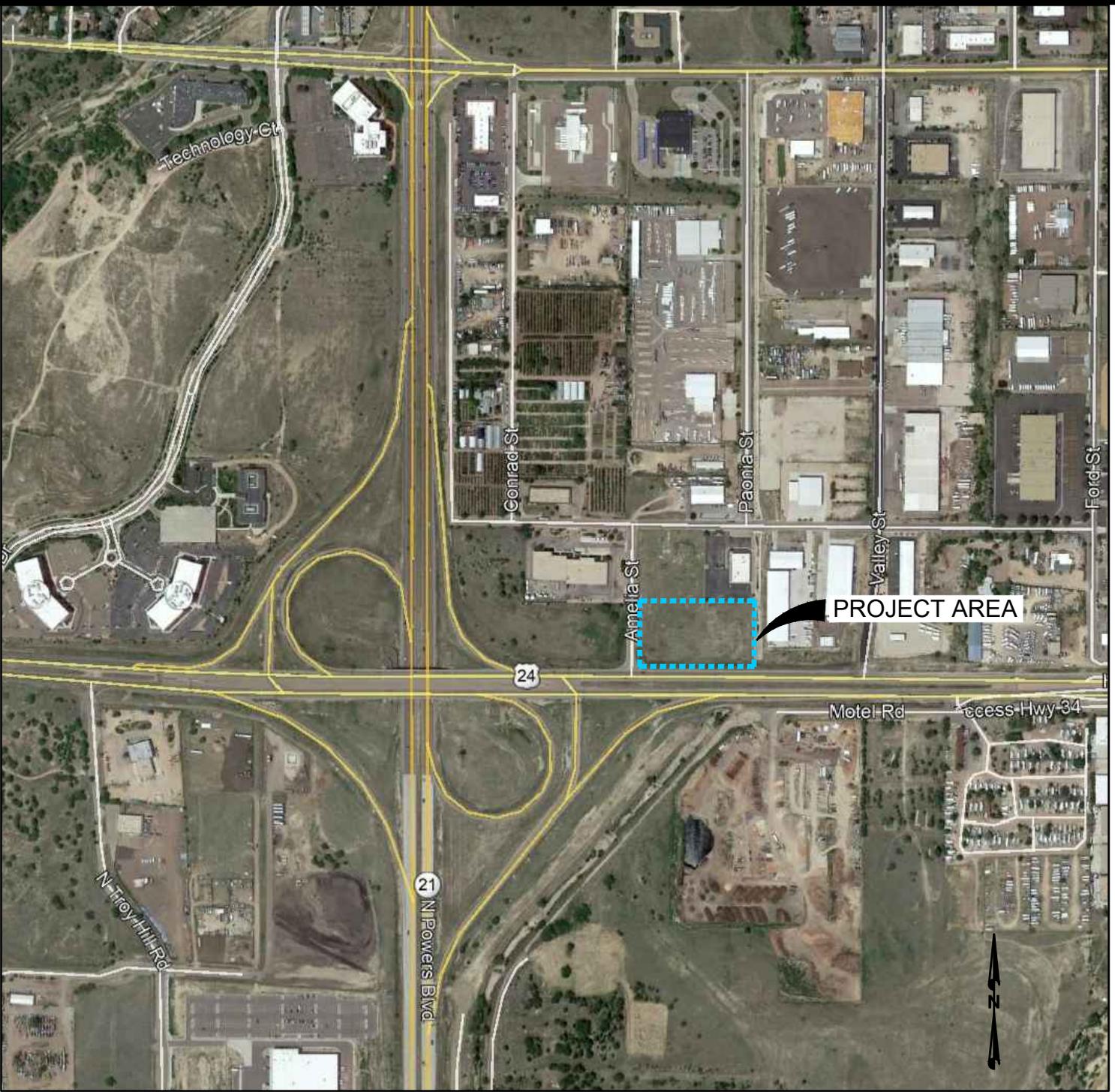
Appaloosa Hwy 24 Subdivision Filing No 1A – Grading, Erosion Control and Stormwater Quality Report prepared by Associated Design Professionals, Inc.

City of Colorado Springs Drainage Criteria Manual, Volumes 1-2, including Addendums I and II

Urban Drainage Criteria Manual, Volumes 1-3, by Urban Drainage and Flood Control District, Inc, Updated November, 2015

El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual, revised 12/13/2016

Appendix



PROJECT AREA

VICINITY MAP

SCALE: NTS

DATE:
04/30/18

SEGER HOMES INC.

PROJECT NO:
04-18-XXXX



LOT 3 IN APPALOOSA
HIGHWAY 24 SUBDIVISION
SALES OFFICE
VICINITY MAP

PRELIMINARY
DRAWING
NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION

Approved GEC plans shall be inserted here.

EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP) EL PASO COUNTY APPLICATION AND PERMIT

PERMIT NUMBER _____

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Applicant Contact Information	
Owner	Louis Mastin
Name (person of responsibility)	Louis Mastin
Company/Agency	Seeger Homes
Position of Applicant	Manager
Address (physical address, not PO Box)	3800 N. Nevada
City	Colorado Springs
State	Colorado
Zip Code	80907
Mailing address, if different from above	
Telephone	719-632-9085
FAX number	719-632-9506
Email Address	seegerhomes@msn.com
Cellular Phone number	

CONTRACTOR INFORMATION

Contractor	
Name (person of responsibility)	Unknown
Company	
Address (physical address, not PO Box)	
City	
State	
Zip Code	
Mailing address, if different from above	
Telephone	
FAX number	
Email Address	
Cellular Phone number	
Erosion Control Supervisor (ECS)*	
ECS Phone number*	
ECS Cellular Phone number*	

*Required for all applicants. May be provided at later date pending securing a contract when applicable.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Specifications	
Project Name	Lot 3 in Appaloosa Highway 24 Subdivision Filing No 1A
Legal Description	Lot 3 in Appaloosa Highway 24 Subdivision Filing No 1A
Address (or nearest major cross streets)	Highway 24 and Amelia St
Acreage (total and disturbed)	Total: acres 2.655 +/- Ac. Disturbed: acres 2.655 +/- ac.
Schedule	Start of Construction: June 2019 Completion of Construction: September 2019 Final Stabilization: September 2019
Project Purpose	To provide a visible location to display premanufactured mobile housing units and location for sales office.
Description of Project	Design and permitting to install sales office for 5 premanufactured mobile housing units on property to be shown to customers.
Tax Schedule Number	5407317015

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The following signature from the ECM Administrator signifies the approval of this ESQCP. All work shall be performed in accordance with the permit, the El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual (ECM) Standards, City of Colorado Springs Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 2 (DCM2) as adopted by El Paso County Addendum, approved plans, and any attached conditions. The approved plans are an enforceable part of the ESQCP. Construction activity, except for the installation of initial construction BMPs is not permitted until issuance of a Construction permit and Notice to Proceed.

Signature of ECM Administrator: _____ Date _____

1.1 REQUIRED SUBMISSIONS

In addition to this completed and signed application, the following items must be submitted to obtain an ESQCP:

- Permit fees
- Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) meeting the requirements of DCM2 and ECM either as part of the plan set or as a separate document;
- Cost estimates of construction and maintenance of construction and permanent stormwater control measures (Cost estimates shall be provided on a unit cost basis for all stormwater BMPs);
- Financial surety in an amount agreeable to the ECM Administrator based on the cost estimates of the stormwater quality protection measures provided. The financial surety shall be provided in the form of a Letter of Credit, Surety with a Bonding Company, or other forms acceptable to El Paso County;
- Operation and Maintenance Plan for any proposed permanent BMPs; and
- Signed Private Detention Basin/Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Maintenance Agreement and Easement, if any permanent Best Management Practices are to be located on site.

1.2 RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE

The County and its officers and employees, including but not limited to the ECM Administrator, shall not be answerable or accountable in any manner, for injury to or death of any person, including but not limited to a permit holder, persons employed by the permit holder, persons acting in behalf of the permit holder, or for damage to property resulting from any activities undertaken by a permit holder or under the direction of a permit holder. The permit holder shall be responsible for any liability imposed by law and for injuries to or death of any person, including but not limited to the permit holder, persons employed by the permit holder, persons acting in behalf of the permit holder, or damage to property arising out of work or other activity permitted and done by the permit holder under a permit, or arising out of the failure on the permit holder's part to perform the obligations under any permit in respect to maintenance or any other obligations, or resulting from defects or obstructions, or from any cause whatsoever during the progress of the work, or other activity, or at any subsequent time work or other activity is being performed under the obligations provided by and contemplated by the permit.

To the extent allowed by law, the permit holder shall indemnify, save, and hold harmless the County and its officers and employees, including but not limited to the BOCC and ECM Administrator, from all claims, suits or actions of every name, kind and description brought for or on account of injuries to or death of any person, including but not limited to the permit holder, persons employed by the permit holder, persons acting in behalf of the permit holder and the public, or damage to property resulting from the performance of work or other activity under the permit, or arising out of the failure on the permit holder's part to perform his obligations under any permit in respect to maintenance or any other obligations, or resulting from defects or obstructions, or from any cause whatsoever during the progress of the work, or other activity or at any subsequent time work or other activity is being performed under the obligations provided by and contemplated by the permit, except as otherwise provided by state law. The permit holder waives any and all rights to any type of expressed or implied indemnity against the County, its officers or employees.

1.3 APPLICATION CERTIFICATION

I, as the Applicant or the representative of the Applicant, hereby certify that this application is correct and complete as per the requirements presented in this application and the El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual and Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 2 and El Paso County Addendum.

I, as the Applicant or the representative of the Applicant, have read and will comply with all of the requirements of the specified Stormwater Management Plan and any other documents specifying stormwater best management practices to be used on the site including permit conditions that may be required by the ECM Administrator. I understand that the Best Management Practices are to be maintained on the site and revised as necessary to protect stormwater quality as the project progresses. I further understand that a Construction Permit must be obtained and all necessary stormwater quality control BMPs are to be installed in accordance with the SWMP and the El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual and Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 2 and El Paso County Addendum before land disturbance begins and that failure to comply will result in a Stop Work Order and may result in other penalties as allowed by law. I further understand and agree to indemnify, save, and hold harmless the County and its officers and employees, including but not limited to the BOCC and ECM Administrator, from all claims, suits or actions of every name, kind and description as outlined in Section 1.2 Responsibility for Damage.

Louis J. Martin

Signature of Applicant or Representative

Date: 5-13-19

Louis J. Martin

Print Name of Applicant or Representative

Permit Fee \$ _____

Surcharge \$ _____

Financial Surety \$ _____

Type of Surety _____

Total \$ _____



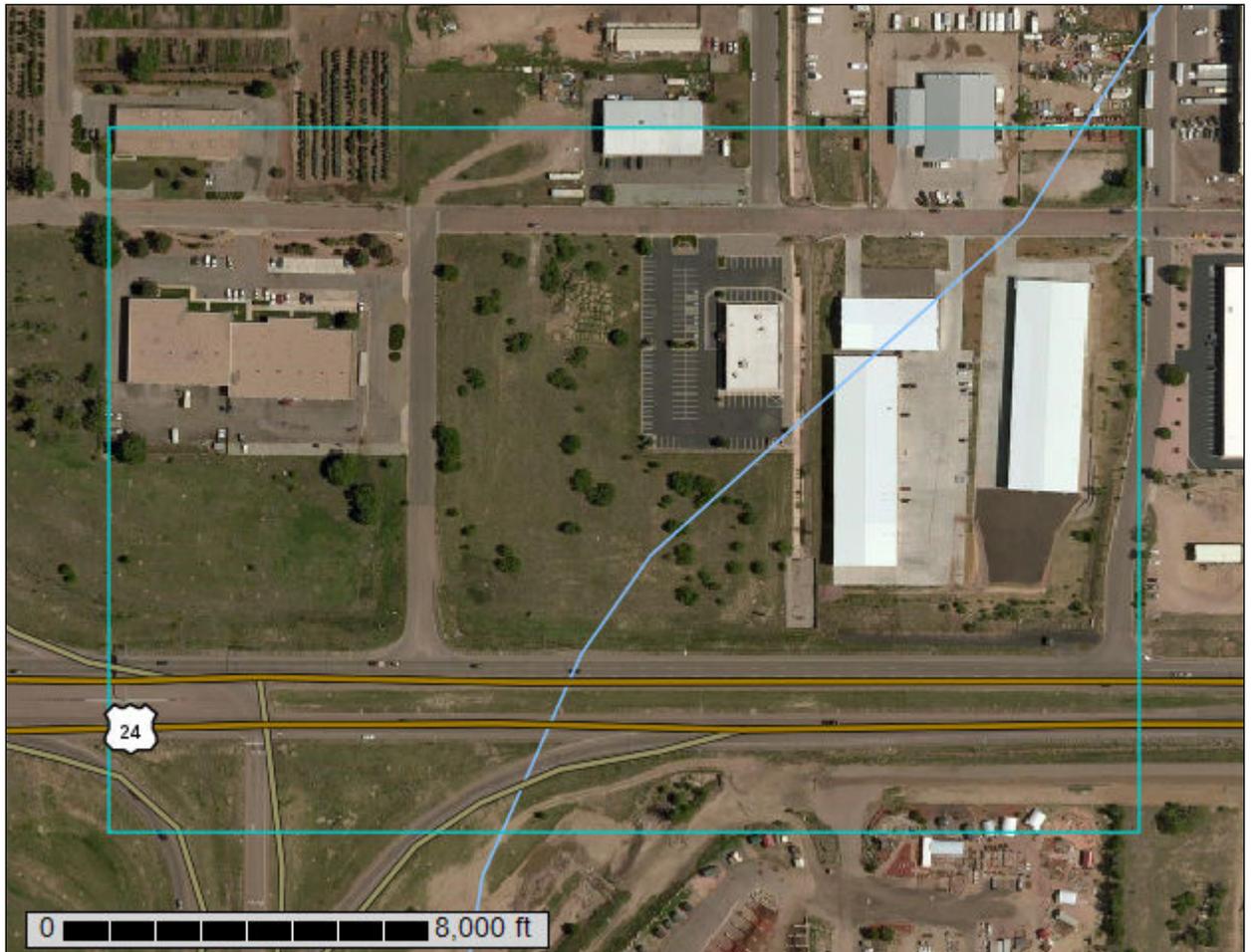
United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for El Paso County Area, Colorado



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

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scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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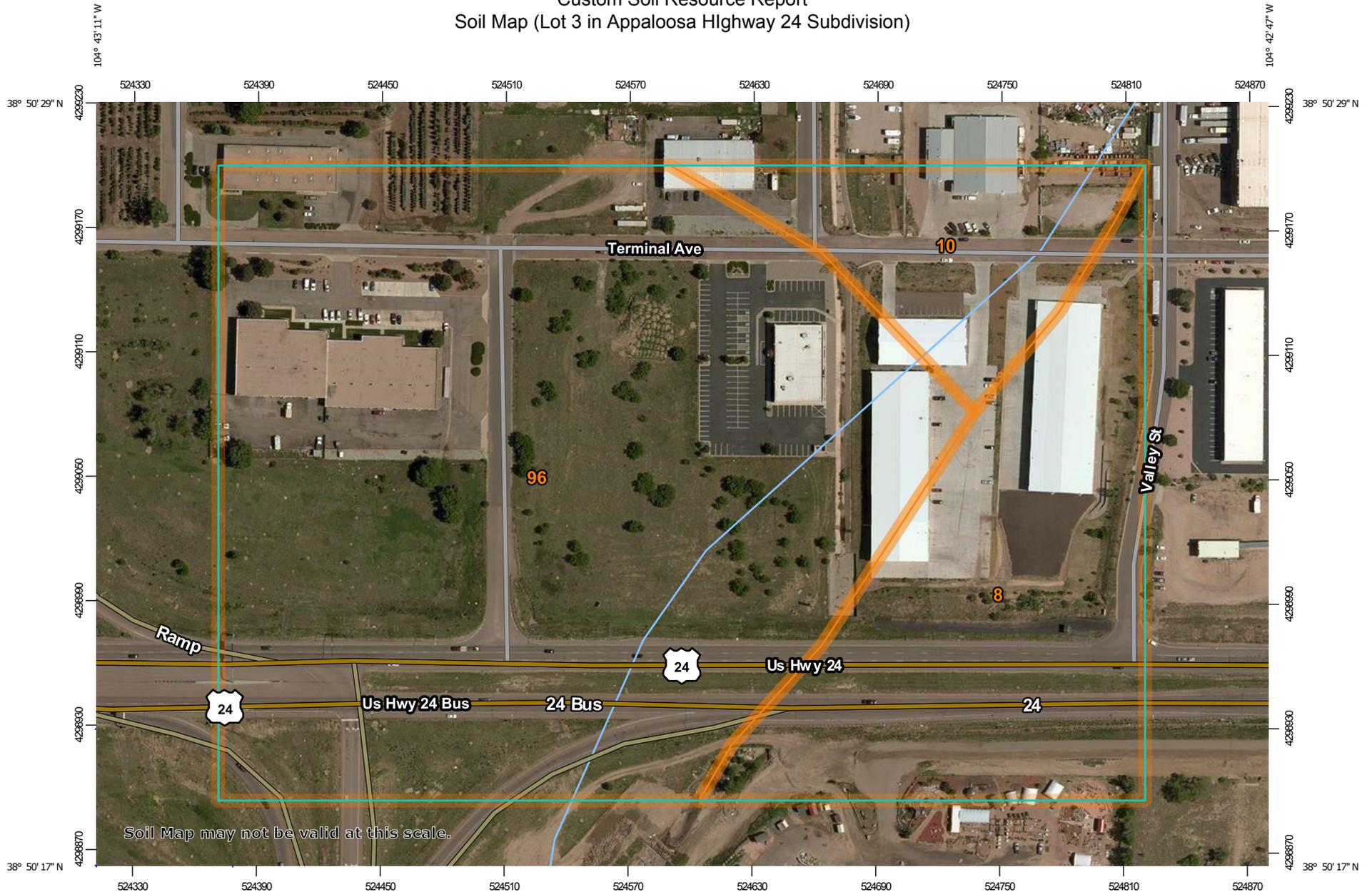
identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

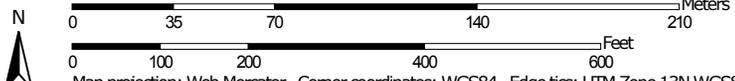
The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

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Soil Map (Lot 3 in Appaloosa Highway 24 Subdivision)



Map Scale: 1:2,600 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



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 Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features

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: Jun 3, 2014—Jun 17, 2014

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.

Map Unit Legend (Lot 3 in Appaloosa Highway 24 Subdivision)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
8	Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	8.0	23.3%
10	Blendon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	3.2	9.4%
96	Truckton sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	23.0	67.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		34.1	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions (Lot 3 in Appaloosa Highway 24 Subdivision)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

El Paso County Area, Colorado

8—Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369v
Elevation: 4,600 to 5,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blakeland and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blakeland

Setting

Landform: Flats, hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or eolian deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: loamy sand
AC - 11 to 27 inches: loamy sand
C - 27 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sandy Foothill (R049BY210CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

10—Blendon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3671

Elevation: 6,000 to 6,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blendon and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blendon

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam

Bw - 10 to 36 inches: sandy loam

C - 36 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 2 percent

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: Sandy Foothill (R049BY210CO)

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Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

96—Truckton sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 36bf

Elevation: 6,000 to 7,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 15 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

Map Unit Composition

Truckton and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Truckton

Setting

Landform: Flats

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or arkosic residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam

Bt - 8 to 24 inches: sandy loam

C - 24 to 60 inches: coarse sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

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Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Sandy Foothill (R049BY210CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Reports

The Soil Reports section includes various formatted tabular and narrative reports (tables) containing data for each selected soil map unit and each component of each unit. No aggregation of data has occurred as is done in reports in the Soil Properties and Qualities and Suitabilities and Limitations sections.

The reports contain soil interpretive information as well as basic soil properties and qualities. A description of each report (table) is included.

Soil Physical Properties

This folder contains a collection of tabular reports that present soil physical properties. The reports (tables) include all selected map units and components for each map unit. Soil physical properties are measured or inferred from direct observations in the field or laboratory. Examples of soil physical properties include percent clay, organic matter, saturated hydraulic conductivity, available water capacity, and bulk density.

Engineering Properties (Lot 3 in Appaloosa Highway 24 Subdivision)

This table gives the engineering classifications and the range of engineering properties for the layers of each soil in the survey area.

Hydrologic soil group is a group of soils having similar runoff potential under similar storm and cover conditions. The criteria for determining Hydrologic soil group is found in the National Engineering Handbook, Chapter 7 issued May 2007(<http://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/OpenNonWebContent.aspx?content=17757.wba>). Listing HSGs by soil map unit component and not by soil series is a new concept for the engineers. Past engineering references contained lists of HSGs by soil series. Soil series are continually being defined and redefined, and the list of soil series names changes so frequently as to make the task of maintaining a single national list virtually impossible. Therefore, the criteria is now used to calculate the HSG using the component soil properties and no such national series lists will be maintained. All such references are obsolete and their use should be discontinued. Soil properties that influence runoff potential are those that influence the minimum rate of infiltration for a bare soil after prolonged wetting and when not frozen. These

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properties are depth to a seasonal high water table, saturated hydraulic conductivity after prolonged wetting, and depth to a layer with a very slow water transmission rate. Changes in soil properties caused by land management or climate changes also cause the hydrologic soil group to change. The influence of ground cover is treated independently. There are four hydrologic soil groups, A, B, C, and D, and three dual groups, A/D, B/D, and C/D. In the dual groups, the first letter is for drained areas and the second letter is for undrained areas.

The four hydrologic soil groups are described in the following paragraphs:

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.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. "Loam," for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is 15 percent or more, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, "gravelly."

Classification of the soils is determined according to the Unified soil classification system (ASTM, 2005) and the system adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO, 2004).

The Unified system classifies soils according to properties that affect their use as construction material. Soils are classified according to particle-size distribution of the fraction less than 3 inches in diameter and according to plasticity index, liquid limit, and organic matter content. Sandy and gravelly soils are identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; silty and clayey soils as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and highly organic soils as PT. Soils exhibiting engineering properties of two groups can have a dual classification, for example, CL-ML.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. In this system, the fraction of a mineral soil that is less than 3 inches in diameter is classified in one of seven groups from A-1 through A-7 on the basis of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. Soils in group A-1 are coarse grained and low in content of fines (silt and clay). At the other extreme, soils in group A-7 are fine grained. Highly organic soils are classified in group A-8 on the basis of visual inspection.

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If laboratory data are available, the A-1, A-2, and A-7 groups are further classified as A-1-a, A-1-b, A-2-4, A-2-5, A-2-6, A-2-7, A-7-5, or A-7-6. As an additional refinement, the suitability of a soil as subgrade material can be indicated by a group index number. Group index numbers range from 0 for the best subgrade material to 20 or higher for the poorest.

Percentage of rock fragments larger than 10 inches in diameter and 3 to 10 inches in diameter are indicated as a percentage of the total soil on a dry-weight basis. The percentages are estimates determined mainly by converting volume percentage in the field to weight percentage. Three values are provided to identify the expected Low (L), Representative Value (R), and High (H).

Percentage (of soil particles) passing designated sieves is the percentage of the soil fraction less than 3 inches in diameter based on an oven-dry weight. The sieves, numbers 4, 10, 40, and 200 (USA Standard Series), have openings of 4.76, 2.00, 0.420, and 0.074 millimeters, respectively. Estimates are based on laboratory tests of soils sampled in the survey area and in nearby areas and on estimates made in the field. Three values are provided to identify the expected Low (L), Representative Value (R), and High (H).

Liquid limit and plasticity index (Atterberg limits) indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. The estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination. Three values are provided to identify the expected Low (L), Representative Value (R), and High (H).

References:

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.

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Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated. The asterisk '*' denotes the representative texture; other possible textures follow the dash. The criteria for determining the hydrologic soil group for individual soil components is found in the National Engineering Handbook, Chapter 7 issued May 2007(<http://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/OpenNonWebContent.aspx?content=17757.wba>). Three values are provided to identify the expected Low (L), Representative Value (R), and High (H).

Engineering Properties—El Paso County Area, Colorado														
Map unit symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hydrologic group	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Pct Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number—				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
					Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
			<i>In</i>				<i>L-R-H</i>	<i>L-R-H</i>	<i>L-R-H</i>	<i>L-R-H</i>	<i>L-R-H</i>	<i>L-R-H</i>	<i>L-R-H</i>	<i>L-R-H</i>
8—Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes														
Blakeland	85	A	0-11	Loamy sand	SM	A-1, A-2	0- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	95-98-100	90-95-100	40-50-60	15-23-30	—	NP
			11-27	Loamy sand	SM	A-1, A-2	0- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	95-98-100	90-95-100	40-50-60	15-23-30	—	NP
			27-60	Loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	95-98-100	80-90-100	35-48-60	5-15- 25	—	NP
10—Blendon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes														
Blendon	85	B	0-10	Sandy loam	SC, SC-SM	A-2-4, A-4	0- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	100-100-100	90-95-100	60-65-70	30-35-40	25-28-30	5-8 -10
			10-36	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	CL, CL-ML, SC, SC-SM	A-2-4, A-4	0- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	85-93-100	80-90-100	50-68-85	25-40-55	25-28-30	5-8 -10
			36-60	Gravelly sandy loam	GM, SC-SM, SM	A-1-b, A-2	0- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	60-70-80	55-65-75	35-43-50	20-25-30	20-23-25	NP-3 -5

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Engineering Properties—El Paso County Area, Colorado														
Map unit symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hydrologic group	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Pct Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number—				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
					Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
			<i>In</i>				<i>L-R-H</i>	<i>L-R-H</i>	<i>L-R-H</i>	<i>L-R-H</i>	<i>L-R-H</i>	<i>L-R-H</i>	<i>L-R-H</i>	<i>L-R-H</i>
96—Truckton sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes														
Truckton	85	A	0-8	Sandy loam	SC-SM, SM	A-2-4, A-4	0- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	95-98-100	95-98-100	60-65-70	30-35-40	20-23-25	NP-3 -5
			8-24	Sandy loam	SC-SM, SM	A-2-4, A-4	0- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	95-98-100	95-98-100	60-65-70	30-35-40	20-23-25	NP-3 -5
			24-60	Coarse sandy loam, loamy coarse sand	SM, SP-SM, SC-SM	A-2-4, A-1	0- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	85-93-100	80-90-100	35-53-70	10-20-30	20-23-25	NP-3 -5

References

- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.
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**EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 DEPARTMENT**

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST

Revised: July 2019

		Applicant	PCD
1. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)			
1	Applicant (owner/designated operator), SWMP Preparer, Qualified Stormwater Manager, and Contractor Information. (On cover/title sheet)	X	
2	Table of Contents	X	
3	Site description and location to include: vicinity map with nearest street/crossroads description.	X	
4	Narrative description of construction activities proposed (e.g., may include clearing and grubbing, temporary stabilization, road grading, utility / storm installation, final grading, final stabilization, and removal of temporary control measures)	X	
5	Phasing plan – may require separate drawings indicating initial, interim, and final site phases for larger projects. Provide “living maps” that can be revised in the field as conditions dictate.	X	
6	Proposed sequence for major activities: Provide a construction schedule of anticipated starting and completion dates for each stage of land-disturbing activity depicting conservation measures anticipated, including the expected date on which the final stabilization will be completed.	X	
7	Estimates of the total site area and area to undergo disturbance; current area of disturbance must be updated on the SWMP as changes occur.	X	
8	Soil erosion potential and impacts on discharge that includes a summary of the data used to determine soil erosion potential	X	
9	A description of existing vegetation at the site and percent ground cover and method used to determine ground cover	X	
10	Location and description of all potential pollution sources including but not limited to: disturbed and stored soils; vehicle tracking; management of contaminated soils; loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage of materials; vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling; significant dust generating process; routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc.; on-site waste management; concrete truck/equipment washing; dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations; non-industrial waste such as trash and portable toilets	X	
11	Material handling to include spill prevention and response plan and procedures.	X	
12	Spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants	X	
13	Other SW pollutant control measures to include waste disposal and off site soil tracking	X	
14	Location and description of any anticipated allowable non-stormwater discharge (ground water, springs, irrigation, discharge covered by CDPHE Low Risk Guidance, etc.)	X	
15	Name(s) of ultimate receiving waters; size, type and location of stormwater outfall or storm sewer system discharge	X	
16	Description of all stream crossings located within the project area or statement that no streams cross the project area	X	



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17	SWMP Map to include:	X	
17a	construction site boundaries	X	
17b	flow arrows to depict stormwater flow directions	X	
17c	all areas of disturbance	X	
17d	areas of cut and fill	X	
17e	areas used for storage of building materials, soils (stockpiles) or wastes	X	
17f	location of any dedicated asphalt / concrete batch plants	X	
17g	location of all structural control measures	X	
17h	location of all non-structural control measures	X	
17i	springs, streams, wetlands and other surface waters, including areas that require maintenance of pre-existing vegetation within 50 feet of a receiving water	X	
18	Narrative description of all structural control measures to be used. Modifications to EPC standard control measures must meet or exceed County-approved details.	X	
19	Description of all non-structural control measures to be used including seeding, mulching, protection of existing vegetation, site watering, sod placement, etc.	X	
20	Technical drawing details for all control measure installation and maintenance; custom or other jurisdiction's details used must meet or exceed EPC standards	X	
21	Procedure describing how the SWMP is to be revised	X	
22	Description of Final Stabilization and Long-term Stormwater Quality (describe nonstructural and structural measures to control SW pollutants after construction operations have been completed, including detention, water quality control measure etc.)	X	
23	Specification that final vegetative cover density is to be 70% of pre-disturbed levels	X	
24	Outline of permit holder inspection procedures to install, maintain, and effectively operate control measures to manage erosion and sediment	X	
25	Record keeping procedures identified to include signature on inspection logs and location of SWMP records on-site	X	
26	If this project relies on control measures owned or operated by another entity, a documented agreement must be included in the SWMP that identifies location, installation and design specifications, and maintenance requirements and responsibility of the control measure(s).	X	
Please note: all items above must be addressed. If not applicable, explain why, simply identifying "not applicable" will not satisfy CDPHE requirement of explanation.			
2. ADDITIONAL REPORTS/PERMITS/DOCUMENTS			
a	Grading and Erosion Control Plan (signed)	X	
b	Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP) (signed)	X	
3. Applicant Comments:			
a			



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		Applicant	PCD
b			
c			
4. Checklist Review Certifications:			
a	<p>Engineer of Record: The Stormwater Management Plan was prepared under my direction and supervision and is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Said Plan has been prepared according to the criteria established by the County and State for Stormwater Management Plans.</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> <u>08/28/19</u> _____ Engineer of Record Signature Date <i>Conner Burba</i></p>	X	
b	<p>Review Engineer: The Stormwater Management Plan was reviewed and found to meet the checklist requirements except where otherwise noted or allowed by an approved deviation request.</p> <p>_____ Review Engineer Date</p>	X	