

**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
WATERBURY FILING NO. 1
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO**

APRIL 2026

PCD Filing No.: PUDSP-21-005 & SF237

Prepared For:

Prepared for:
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EROSION CONTROL SUPERVISOR/ SWMP ADMINISTRATOR:

SWMP is to be maintained on site in the construction trailer whenever work is occurring. If construction trailer is not available, another alternative must be provided.

COLORADO DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM (CDPS)

TO: Site Inspector Responsible for All CDPS Requirements

The following storm water pollution management plan (SWMP) is a detailed account of the requirements for the CDPS permit. The main objective of this plan is to prevent any contamination of the storm water while construction activity is taking place.

This document must be kept at the construction site at all times and be made available to the public and any representative of the Colorado Department of Health – Water Quality Control Division, if requested.

Enclosed are temporary erosion control details for the construction site and storm sewer outfall points (Detail A). The operation and maintenance inspection record should be used as a guideline for the inspection of permanent and temporary control devices. Items to be inspected are not limited to those listed. The inspections should be made at regular intervals and before and after storm events. The inspection records must be signed and kept in this binder for no less than three (3) years.

**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
WATERBURY FILING NO. 1**

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STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR WATERBURY FILING NO. 1

SITE DESCRIPTION & EXISTING CONDITIONS

This Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) for Waterbury Filing No. 1 is an analysis of approximately 61.87 acres to be developed within a larger 322-acre master planned PUD Development site, and roughly 76.1 acres of grading disturbance. The Waterbury Filing No. 1 site consists of 198 proposed single-family homes. Clearing. The construction activity consists of grading the site and installing 3 extended Detention Basins for water quality and full spectrum detention. Utilities will then be installed followed by curb and gutter and paving before construction of the house. Temporary sediment basins will be utilized for areas that are graded but utility/storm and road construction will be done at a later time. Erosion control measures in these areas are to be left in place until it is developed and 70% of the vegetation is established.

The site is located in a portion of Sections 28, 29 and 33, Township 12 South, Range 64 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian, El Paso County, Colorado. The site is bounded on the north by unplatted property (future phases of the overall 4-Way Ranch property), to the east by unplatted property (Vorhes Ranch property), to the south by the recently constructed Stapleton Road and on the west by existing platted 2.5-acre residential lots (4-Way Ranch Filing No. 1) and Eastonville Road. The site also sits between 2 existing drainage channels paralleling it on the east and west. The east channel is in the Geick Ranch Basin and the west one is the Haegler Ranch Tributary 2. The site will have 2 proposed crossings one over each above-mentioned channel. The east channel will have a crossing where the existing Gilbert Road from 4-Way Ranch Filing 1 is extended to Waterbury Filing 1. It is proposed that dual 48" RCP culverts will be placed to pass the runoff. The second crossing is the crossing of Haegler Ranch Tributary 2 at the end east end of the proposed Sunken Meadow Road where 3-36" RCP will route the runoff under the roadway. The site is contained within the Geick Ranch & Haegler Ranch Basins. The receiving water downstream is Black Squirrel Creek to Chico Creek and ultimately the Arkansas River.

As mentioned above the site is bounded to the north by unplatted open space that will become future Waterbury single family filings. Currently runoff sheet flows south and into one of the 2 channels on the east and west side of the site. Once Waterbury Filing 1 is developed this runoff will be captured in the proposed storm systems and routed to one of the 3 FSD ponds. A proposed berm will force the rest of this

undeveloped offsite flow from the north to be routed into the eastern channel. To the east and west of our site sits existing drainage channels, therefore we have no off site flow onto the site from the east or west. And to the south is Stapleton Road that drains away from the site.

The average soil condition reflects Hydrologic Groups “A” (Columbine gravelly sandy loam) and “B” (Stapleton sandy loam), as determined by the “Soil Survey of El Paso County Area,” prepared by the Soil Conservation Service. Based upon the Preliminary Subsurface Soils Investigation done by Entech Engineering the soil boring encountered 6 types of soil and some bedrock. The soils were slightly silty to very silty sand and clayey sand and silty and clayey sandstone bedrock. Groundwater was present at 4’ to 9.5’ and should be accounted for during grading and construction. Based upon a site visit and Entech’s description, the study area consists of undeveloped prairie land that has existing vegetation consisting of native grasses & shrubs with good to excellent coverage of 75% to 90%. The site slopes from the northwest to the southeast with slopes ranging from 2% to 10%. The site has an existing runoff coefficient of $C5=0.09$ and $C100=0.36$ and an average developed runoff coefficient of $C5=0.60$ and $C100=0.70$. The potential for erosion is substantial because loam soils have high amounts of silts and fine sands that can be carried away per the NRCS description. The CCM’s installation will help to capture soil erosion and final landscaping will help to eliminate soil erosion. During the grading and utility installation of the site dewatering will need to be done. Dewatering activities should be done properly to avoid eroding the soil on the construction site. Pumped water should be routed to a Sediment Trap or equivalent BMP and swales used for routing the dewatering runoff must be stable and should have check dams installed. Discharge should be kept away from sloped areas and the contractor shall follow the CDPHE Low Risk Discharge Guidance for dewatering. All state, local, or federal permits and requirements should be obtained by the contractor prior to the start of work.

A portion of western piece of development is within a designated Zone A F.E.M.A. floodplain, as determined by Flood Insurance Rate Map No. 08041C0552 G dated December 7, 2018 (see appendix). No proposed lots are within the Floodplain. On March 19, 2004 a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) was obtained to refine the floodplain in this unstudied area. In areas where channel improvements are proposed or roadway crossings affect the floodplain, a “No-Rise” Certification has been submitted to the El Paso County Floodplain Administrator due to a drop in elevation of 0.3’ or more from the existing condition to the proposed due to the channel adjustments for the dual 48” RCP crossing at Gilbert Road.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND STORAGE

No known toxic materials have been treated, stored, disposed, spilled or leaked onto the construction site. Practices to minimize contact of construction materials, equipment and vehicles within the storm water include installation of vehicle tracking control, sediment control logs, installation of straw bale barriers, sub-contractor cleaning and hauling of excess debris and material upon completion of work, the 3 Extended Detention Basins will also work to retain silts. Construction material loading and unloading, and access to such areas occur from gravel staging areas shown on the map. The concrete washout area will be removed and disposed of as required by this permit as well as the SWMP permit. Soils are not to be tracked offsite and any soils tracked offsite should be swept up. The use of a street cleaner is recommended.

No concrete or asphalt batch plants are planned for the construction site. There will be no on-site mobile fueling station but there will be onsite fueling of equipment. Contractor shall have the Hazardous Material emergency response number posted on the construction trailer on site. Potential pollutants such as paints, adhesives, porta potty runoff, and oil spills will also be dealt with as required. All paints, adhesives, ect. will be properly stored. There will always be a spill kit on site to deal with these pollutants. The porta potty will be placed at least 10 feet from any vehicle right-of-way, storm drain inlet, or 50 feet from state waterways. The porta potty will be staked to the ground or fastened in a way that will prevent it from tipping over.

The site will be considered stabilized when all grading has been completed and site vegetation is at 70% established per the landscape plans and the DCM Volume 1 Chapter 14, and grading, and infrastructure construction have been completed. There will be 76.10 acres of disturbed soil with approximately 84,082 cubic yards of cut, 287,430 cubic yards of fill for a net of 203,308 net fill

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND OTHER CONTROLS

Erosion control measures shall be implemented in a manner that will protect properties and public facilities from the adverse effects of erosion and sedimentation as a result of construction and earthwork activities.

Grading will begin in Summer of 2026 and the overall area graded for site will be considered stabilized in the Winter of 2027.

Before clearing and grubbing may begin the first level of BMP'S are to be installed. These measures include Silt Fence (SF), install vehicle tracking control (VTC) at all construction exit points onto paved roads. Install Inlet Protection (IP) on adjacent existing inlets. The Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) is also to be setup with appropriate measures to protect downstream (i.e., Silt Fence).

The Second level of BMP'S to be installed once roads and the site is graded, including Straw Bale Barriers (SBB), Stockpile Area (SP) and the installation of the Concrete Washout (CWA). During the installation of the utilities & storm the contractor shall also adjust Silt Fence and other BMPs to adhere to the changes caused by construction. The Diversion Swale E-E is to be Permanent Seeded and Mulched (PSM) once installed in Initial Phase.

Third level of BMP'S is to check all installed BMP's for conformance and adjust appropriately. Inlet Protection (IP) on newly installed inlets & Temporary Sediment Basins (TSB) be installed as noted on the landscape and grading plans.

Fourth level of BMP'S to be installed once the previous BMP'S and construction is completed. This level includes any disturbed areas and stockpiles which are not at final grade, but will remain dormant for longer than 30 days to be mulched within 21 days after interim grading. An area that is going to remain in an interim state for more than 60 days shall also be seeded (SM). The permanent BMP's should have the pond re-vegetated (RP). All temporary soil erosion control measures and BMP'S shall be maintained until permanent soil erosion control measures are implemented and vegetation has been established to 70% on areas not to be covered with gravel. These temporary BMPS's are to be removed once the 70% vegetation has been established. At this point in the construction process, all landscaping should be in place and maintained for a period of time that allows for its establishment on the site.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF POLLUTION

The potential sources of pollution associated with this development are:

- Disturbed and stored soils
- Vehicle tracking of sediments
- Management of contaminated soils (if exist)

- Loading and unloading operations
- Significant dust or particulate generating processes
- Onsite waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters)
- Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets
- Vehicle/equipment fueling and maintenance

IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROL MEASURES

BMP design specifications and implementation information can be found in the UDFCD BMP Description Sheets included in the Appendix. This project does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity.

MATERIALS HANDLING

All construction materials shall be handled in a manner to minimize the chance of stormwater contamination. Additional info is included in the Spill Prevention and Control Plan section.

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

All waste and debris created by construction activities at the site shall be disposed of in compliance with all laws, regulations, and ordinances of the federal, state and local agencies. Waste disposal bins should be checked weekly for leaks and overflowing capacity and should be emptied when they reach 75% of capacity.

SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL PLAN

The Site Superintendent will act as the point of contact for any spill that occurs at this jobsite. The Construction Manager will be responsible for implementation of prevention practices, spill containment / cleanup, worker training, reporting and complete documentation in the event of a spill. The Site Superintendent shall immediately notify the Owner, /Construction Manager, State and the Local Fire Department in addition to the legally required Federal, State, and Local reporting channels (including the National Response Center, 800.424.8802) if a reportable quantity is released to the environment.

SPILL PREVENTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

This section describes spill prevention methods Best Management Practices (BMP) that will be practiced to eliminate spills before they happen.

Equipment Staging and Maintenance

- Store and maintain equipment in a designated area.
- Keep spill kits readily accessible.
- Check incoming vehicles for leaking oil and fluids.
- Inspect equipment routinely for leaks and spills.
- Repair equipment immediately, if necessary, implement a preventative maintenance schedule for equipment and vehicles.

Fueling Area

- Perform fueling in designated fueling area minimum 50' away from federal waters.
- Use secondary containment (drain pan) to catch spills.
- Use proper equipment (pumps, funnels) to transfer fluids.
- Keep spill kits readily accessible.
- Inspect fueling areas routinely for leaks and spills.
- Hazardous Material Storage Areas: Reduce the amount of hazardous materials by substituting non-hazardous or less hazardous materials.

Hazardous Material Storage Areas

- Minimize the quantity of hazardous materials brought onsite.
- Store hazardous materials in a designated area away from drainage points.

Unexpected Contaminated Soil and Water

- Investigate historical site use.
- Perform all excavation activities carefully and only after the Owner/Construction.
- Manager directs any activities.

Toilets

- Portable toilets will be located a minimum of 10 feet from stormwater inlets and 50 feet from state waters. They shall be adequately staked and cleaned on a weekly basis. They will be inspected daily for spills.

SPILL CONTAINMENT METHODS

The following discussion identifies the types of secondary containment that will be used in the event of a spill. Table 1 summarizes the containment methods for each potential source.

- **Equipment Staging and Maintenance Area:** An equipment leak from a fuel tank, equipment seal, or hydraulic line will be contained within a spill containment cell placed beneath all stationary potential leak sources. An undetected leak from parked equipment will be cleaned up using hand shovels and containerized in a 55-gallon steel drum for offsite disposal.
- **Fueling Area:** A small spill during fueling operations will be contained using fuel absorbent pads at the nozzle. The transfer of fuel into portable equipment will be performed using a funnel and/or hand pump and a spill pad used to absorb any incidental spills/drips. Any leaking tanks or drums will have fluids removed and transferred to another tank, drum, or container for the fluids. A spill response kit will be located near the fueling area or on the fuel truck for easy access. The spill response kit will include plastic sheeting, tarps, over pack drums, absorbent litter, and shovels.
- **Hazardous Material Storage Area:** A spill from containers or cans in a hazardous material storage area will be contained within the storage cabinet these materials are kept in.
- **Unexpected Contaminated Soil:** If contaminated soil is encountered during the project, the Owner/Construction Manager will be notified immediately. Small quantities of suspected contaminated soil will be placed on a 6-mil plastic liner and covered with 6-mil plastic. A soil berm or silt fence will be used to contain the stockpile and prevent migration of contaminated liquids in the soil.

Table 1: Spill Prevention and Containment Methods

Potential Spill Source	Containment Method(s)
Equipment staging and maintenance area	Spill containment pad, spill kit, pumps, funnels
Fueling area (site equipment only)	Spill containment pad, spill kit, pumps, funnels
Hazardous material staging area	Spill containment pad, spill kit, pumps, funnels
Unexpected contaminated soil	Plastic liner, plastic cover, soil berm, hay bales, lined super sacks

SPILL COUNTERMEASURES

Every preventative measure shall be taken to keep contaminated or hazardous materials contained. If a release occurs, the following actions shall be taken:

1. **Stop the Spill:** The severity of a spill at the site is anticipated to be minimal as large containers/quantities of Hazardous Materials are not anticipated. The type of spill would occur while dispensing material at the hazardous materials storage facility and would likely be contained in secondary containment. Thus, the use spill kits or other available absorbent materials should stop the spill.

2. **Warn Others:** Notify co-workers and supervisory personnel of the release. Notify emergency responders if appropriate. For site personnel, an alarm system will consist of three one second blasts on an air horn sounded by the person discovering a spill or fire. In the event of any spill, the Superintendent and Project Manager shall be notified if the spill is 5 gallons or more the STATE will be contacted along with the Fire Department.

3. **Isolate the Area:** Prevent public access to the area and continue to minimize the spread of the material. Minimize personal exposure throughout emergency response actions.

4. **Containment:** A spill shall only be contained by trained personnel and if it is safe to do so. DO NOT

PLACE YOURSELF IN DANGER. Attempt to extinguish a fire only if it is in the incipient stage; trash can size or smaller. For larger spills, wait for the arrival of emergency response personnel and provide directions to the location of the emergency site descion

5. Complete a Spill and Incident Report: For each spill of a Hazardous Material a spill and incident report shall be completed and submitted to the Owner/Construction Manager and if applicable to the Engineer and the State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

6. Dewatering: Dewatering activities should be done properly to avoid eroding the soil on the construction site. Pumped water should be routed to a Sediment Trap or equivalent BMP and swales used for routing the dewatering runoff must be stable and should have check dams installed. Discharge should be kept away from sloped areas and the contractor shall follow the CDPHE Low Risk Discharge Guidance for dewatering. If the groundwater is found to be contaminated then the contractor shall use the CDPHE Environmental Cleanup Web Page or the EPA Cleanups in My Community Maps and Lists.

MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION AND REPAIR

The owner or his representative shall inspect and monitor all drainage facilities using the enclosed “Monitoring and Maintenance Inspection Record” checklist in the appendix. In order to ensure that all graded surfaces, structures, vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures and other protective devices identified in the erosion control plan are maintained in good and effective condition, an Operation and Maintenance Inspection Monitoring Program will be implemented by the permit holder during the construction phase. A systematic inspection of all the above-mentioned protective devices will be performed by a qualified stormwater manager (who is sufficiently qualified for the required duties per the ECM Appendix 1.5) using the operation and maintenance inspection record form in the appendix every 14 days. Also, post-storm event inspections must 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 may 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 plan. All monitoring records are to be kept with the SWMP for a period of no less than three (3) years. The inspection logs shall be signed by the stormwater inspector. All maintenance of temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control facilities shall be per the details included in this report.

This lot will be considered stabilized when all construction activities have been completed and vegetation has been established to 70% of pre-disturbed vegetation levels. Noxious weeds do not count towards the 70% cover for Final Stabilization. Erosion control measures such as sedimentation control log must be removed after final stabilization.

Any major revisions or modification to this Storm Water Management Plan will require a report addendum and erosion control map revision. Minor revisions may be made by the Stormwater Manager by redlining the Storm Water Management Plan or inserting additional pages. The SWMP should be viewed as a “living document” that is continuously being reviewed and modified as a part of the overall process of evaluating and managing stormwater quality issues at the site. The Qualified Stormwater Manager shall amend the SWMP when there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance of the site which would require the implementation of new or revised BMPs or if the SWMP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activity or when BMPs are no longer necessary and are removed.

The onsite SWMP will be located in a mailbox located north of Stapleton Drive on the southern boundary of the site.

FINAL STABILIZATION AND LONGTERM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Permanent stabilization measures include seeding, and mulching. These temporary BMPs are to be removed once the 70% of pre-disturbed levels of vegetation has been established. Noxious weeds do not count towards the 70% cover for Final Stabilization. The installed FSD basins will be long term solutions to eliminating potential pollutants and sediment being transported downstream.

STATE REQUIREMENTS THAT ARE NOT APPLICABLE

The requirement for a phasing plan is not applicable as only one construction phase is proposed.

The requirement for spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants is not applicable as no batch plants are proposed.

The requirement to show the location of any dedicated asphalt / concrete batch plants is no applicable as no batch plants are proposed.

The requirement for Non-Stormwater Discharges is not applicable as no Non-Stormwater Discharges are anticipated.

All control measures are being implemented by the owner/developer/contractor.

PREPARED BY:

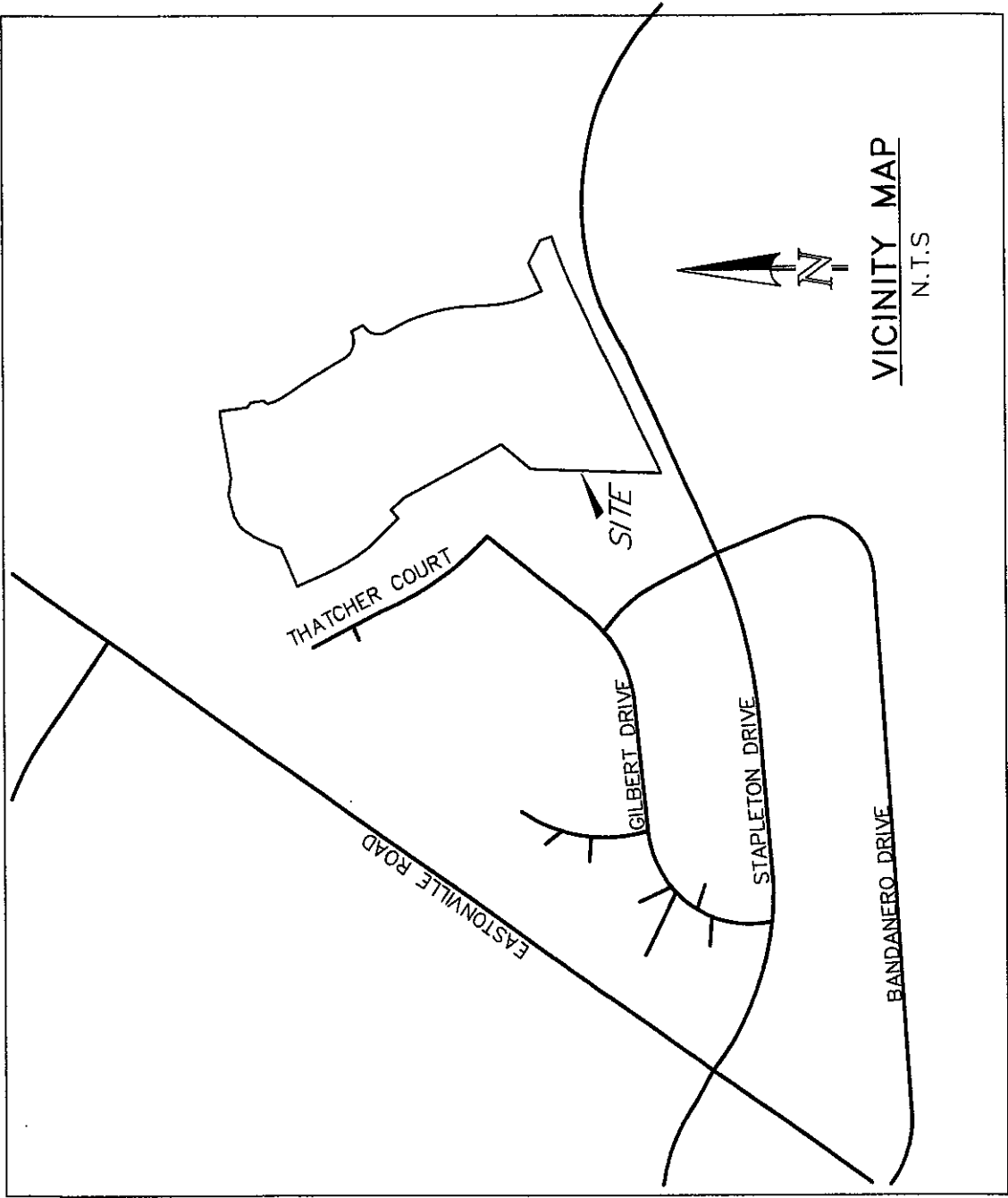
Terra Nova Engineering, Inc.

Quentin Armijo, P.E.
Vice President

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APPENDIX

GENERAL LOCATION MAP



VICINITY MAP
N.T.S.



SITE

THATCHER COURT

GILBERT DRIVE

STAPLETON DRIVE

EASTONVILLE ROAD

BANDANFRO DRIVE

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE AND SEQUENCE

Erosion control measures shall be implemented in a manner that will protect properties and public facilities from the adverse effects of erosion and sedimentation as a result of construction and earthwork activities.

Grading will begin in Summer of 2026 and the overall area graded for site will be considered stabilized in the Winter 2027.

Before clearing and grubbing may begin the first level of BMP'S are to be installed. These measures include Silt Fence (SF), install vehicle tracking control (VTC) at all construction exit points onto paved roads. Install Inlet Protection (IP) on adjacent existing inlets. The Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) is also to be setup with appropriate measures to protect downstream (i.e., Silt Fence).

The Second level of BMP'S to be installed once roads and the site is graded, including Straw Bale Barriers (SBB), Stockpile Area (SP) and the installation of the Concrete Washout (CWA). During the installation of the utilities & storm the contractor shall also adjust Silt Fence and other BMPs to adhere to the changes caused by construction.

Third level of BMP'S is to check all installed BMP's for conformance and adjust appropriately. Inlet Protection (IP) on newly installed inlets & Temporary Sediment Basins (TSB) be installed as noted on the landscape and grading plans.

Fourth level of BMP'S to be installed once the previous BMP'S and construction is completed. This level includes any disturbed areas and stockpiles which are not at final grade, but will remain dormant for longer than 30 days to be mulched within 21 days after interim grading. An area that is going to remain in an interim state for more than 60 days shall also be seeded (SM). The permanent BMP's should have the pond re-vegetated (RP). All temporary soil erosion control measures and BMP'S shall be maintained until permanent soil erosion control measures are implemented and vegetation has been established to 70% on areas not to be covered with gravel. These temporary BMPS's are to be removed once the 70% vegetation has been established. At this point in the construction process, all landscaping should be in place and maintained for a period of time that allows for its establishment on the site

GENERAL PERMIT APPLICATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INSPECTION RECORD

The following inspection records are to be used at each bi-monthly stormwater management system inspection and after any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface runoff. As a result of these inspections, the SWMP may need to be revised. The inspection records and revised SWMP shall be made available to the division upon request. If the construction activity lasts more than 12 months, a copy of the inspection records and revised SWMP shall be sent to the division by May 1 of each year covering April 1 to March 31.

CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER SITE INSPECTION REPORT

Facility Name		Permittee					
Date of Inspection		Weather Conditions					
Permit Certification #		Disturbed Acreage					
Phase of Construction		Inspector Title					
Inspector Name							
Is the above inspector a qualified stormwater manager? (permittee is responsible for ensuring that the inspector is a qualified stormwater manager)			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
YES	NO						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						

INSPECTION FREQUENCY					
Check the box that describes the minimum inspection frequency utilized when conducting each inspection					
At least one inspection every 7 calendar days	<input type="checkbox"/>				
At least one inspection every 14 calendar days, with post-storm event inspections conducted within 24 hours after the end of any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosions	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is this a post-storm event inspection. Event Date: _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Reduced inspection frequency - Include site conditions that warrant reduced inspection frequency	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-storm inspections at temporarily idle sites 	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspections at completed sites/area 	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winter conditions exclusion 	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Have there been any deviations from the minimum inspection schedule? If yes, describe below.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
YES	NO				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS*
i. Visually verify all implemented control measures are in effective operational condition and are working as designed in the specifications
ii. Determine if there are new potential sources of pollutants
iii. Assess the adequacy of control measures at the site to identify areas requiring new or modified control measures to minimize pollutant discharges
iv. Identify all areas of non-compliance with the permit requirements, and if necessary, implement corrective action
*Use the attached Control Measures Requiring Routine Maintenance and Inadequate Control Measures Requiring Corrective Action forms to document results of this assessment that trigger either maintenance or corrective actions

AREAS TO BE INSPECTED			
Is there evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants leaving the construction site boundaries, entering the stormwater drainage system or discharging to state waters at the following locations?			
	NO	YES	If "YES" describe discharge or potential for discharge below. Document related maintenance, inadequate control measures and corrective actions Inadequate Control Measures Requiring Corrective Action form
Construction site perimeter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
All disturbed areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Designated haul routes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Material and waste storage areas exposed to precipitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Locations where stormwater has the potential to discharge offsite	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Locations where vehicles exit the site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall report the following circumstances orally within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and shall mail to the division a written report containing the information requested within five (5) working days after becoming aware of the following circumstances. The division may waive the written report required if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

All Noncompliance Requiring 24-Hour Notification per Part II.L.6 of the Permit		
a. Endangerment to Health or the Environment Circumstances leading to any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment regardless of the cause of the incident (See Part II.L.6.a of the Permit) <i>This category would primarily result from the discharge of pollutants in violation of the permit</i>		
b. Numeric Effluent Limit Violations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Circumstances leading to any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitations (See Part II.L.6.b of the Permit) o Circumstances leading to any upset which causes an exceedance of any effluent limitation (See Part II.L.6.c of the Permit) o Daily maximum violations (See Part II.L.6.d of the Permit) <i>Numeric effluent limits are very uncommon in certifications under the COR400000 general permit. This category of noncompliance only applies if numeric effluent limits are included in a permit certification.</i>		

Has there been an incident of noncompliance requiring 24-hour notification?	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If "YES" document below

Date and Time of Incident	Location	Description of Noncompliance	Description of Corrective Action	Date and Time of 24 Hour Oral Notification	Date of 5 Day Written Notification *

*Attach copy of 5 day written notification to report. Indicate if written notification was waived, including the name of the division personnel who granted waiver.

After adequate corrective action(s) and maintenance have been taken, or where a report does not identify any incidents requiring corrective action or maintenance, the individual(s) designated as the Qualified Stormwater Manager, shall sign and certify the below statement:

“I verify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, all corrective action and maintenance items identified during the inspection are complete, and the site is currently in compliance with the permit.”

Name of Qualified Stormwater Manager

Title of Qualified Stormwater Manager

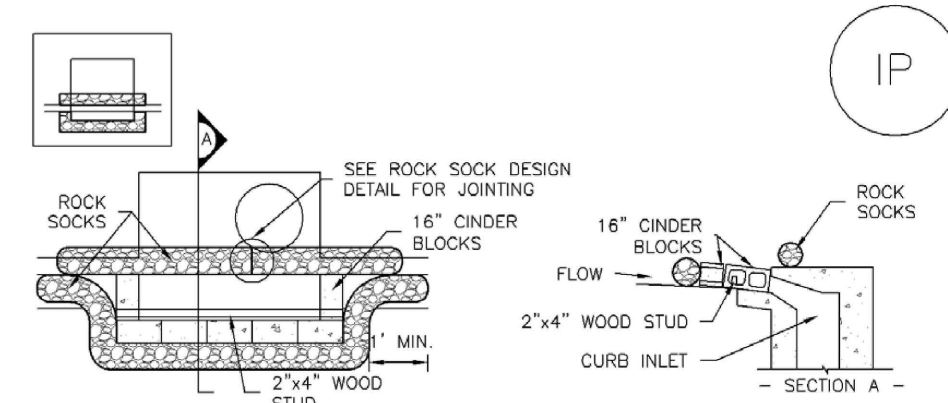
Signature of Qualified Stormwater Manager

Date

Notes/Comments

**GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN
& DETAILS**

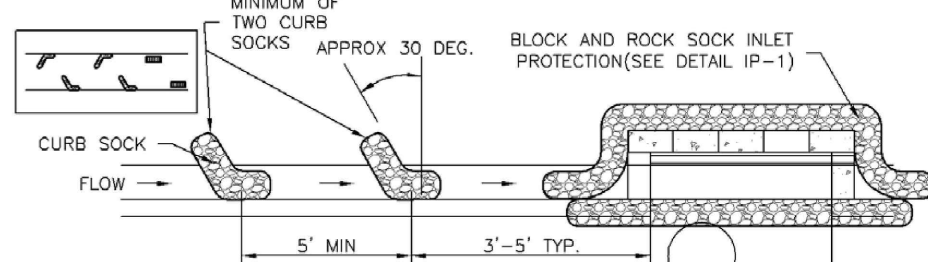
SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



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

BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION NOTES

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



IP-2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION NOTES

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

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

SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)

GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- 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 1/4 OF THE HEIGHT FOR STRAW BALES.
- 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.
- WHEN INLET PROTECTION AT AREA INLETS IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)
NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

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

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

IP-8 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 August 2013

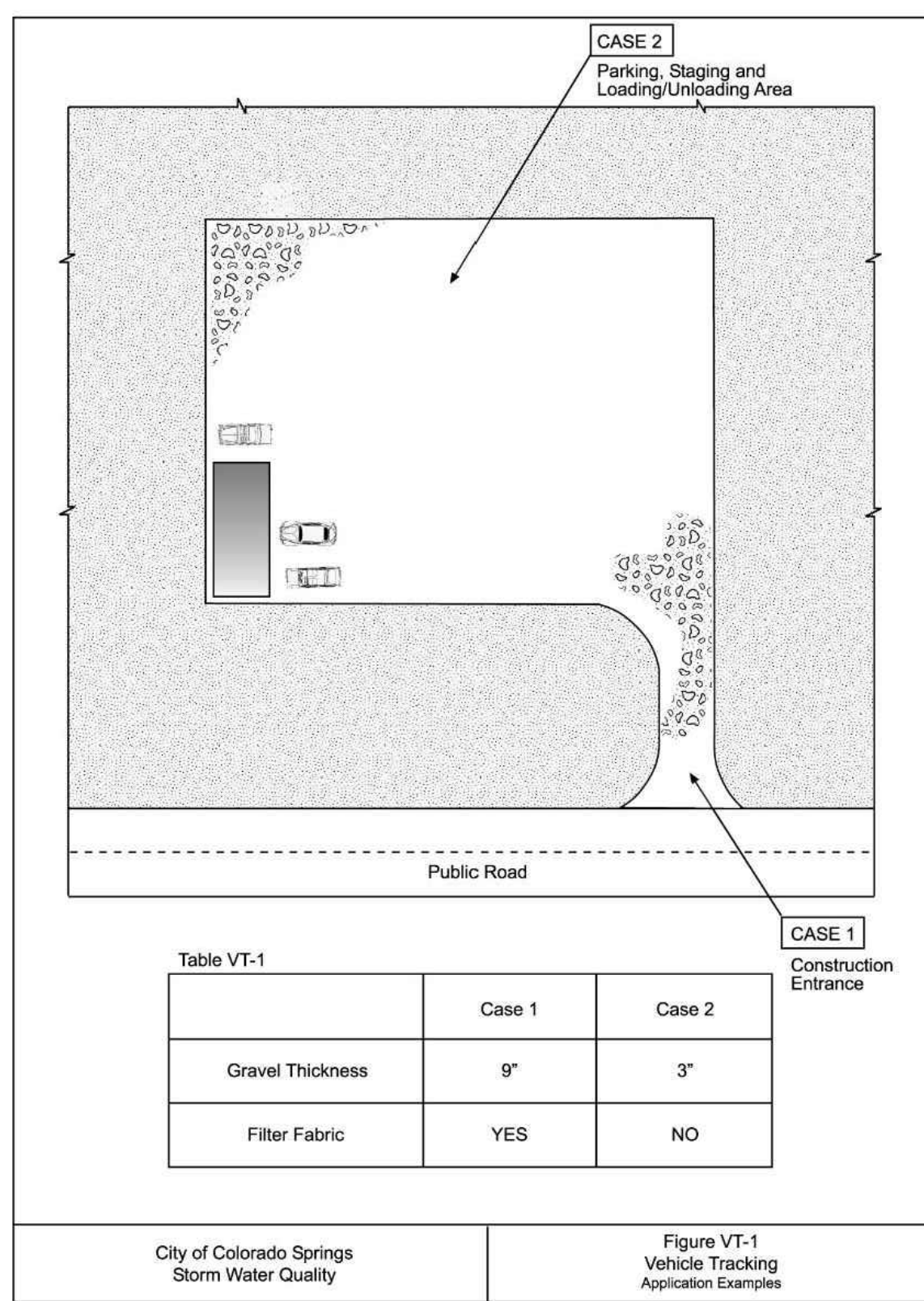


Table VT-1

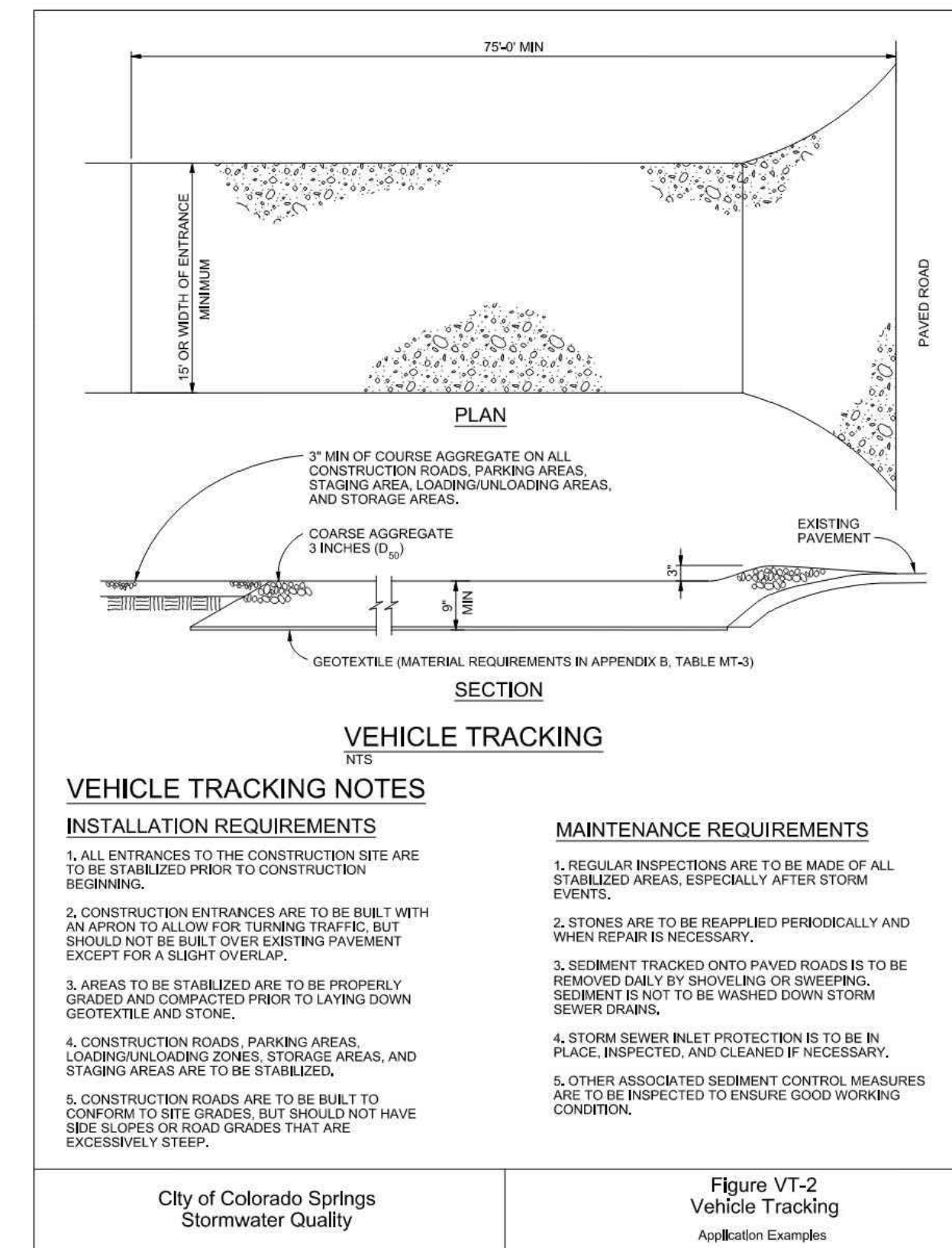
	Case 1	Case 2
Gravel Thickness	9'	3'
Filter Fabric	YES	NO

City of Colorado Springs Storm Water Quality

Figure VT-1 Vehicle Tracking Application Examples

03/01/13/2022 COLDFWY-19-99

3-83



VEHICLE TRACKING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

- ALL ENTRANCES TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ARE TO BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION BEGINNING.
- CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE TO BE BUILT WITH AN APRON TO ALLOW FOR TURNING TRAFFIC, BUT SHOULD NOT BE BUILT OVER EXISTING PAVEMENT EXCEPT FOR A SHORT OVERLAY.
- AREAS TO BE STABILIZED ARE TO BE PROPERLY GRADED AND COMPACTED PRIOR TO LAYING DOWN GEOTEXTILE AND STONE.
- CONSTRUCTION ROADS, PARKING AREAS, LOADING/UNLOADING ZONES, STORAGE AREAS, AND STAGING AREAS ARE TO BE STABILIZED.
- CONSTRUCTION ROADS ARE TO BE BUILT TO CONFORM TO SITE GRADIES, BUT SHOULD NOT HAVE STEEP SLOPES OR ROAD GRADIES THAT ARE EXCESSIVELY STEEP.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL STABILIZED AREAS, ESPECIALLY AFTER STORM EVENTS.
- STONES ARE TO BE REAPPLIED PERIODICALLY AND WHEN REPAIR IS NECESSARY.
- SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED DAILY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT IS NOT TO BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.
- STORM SEWER INLET PROTECTION IS TO BE IN PLACE, INSPECTED, AND CLEANED IF NECESSARY.
- 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

3-84

Revegetation Chapter 14

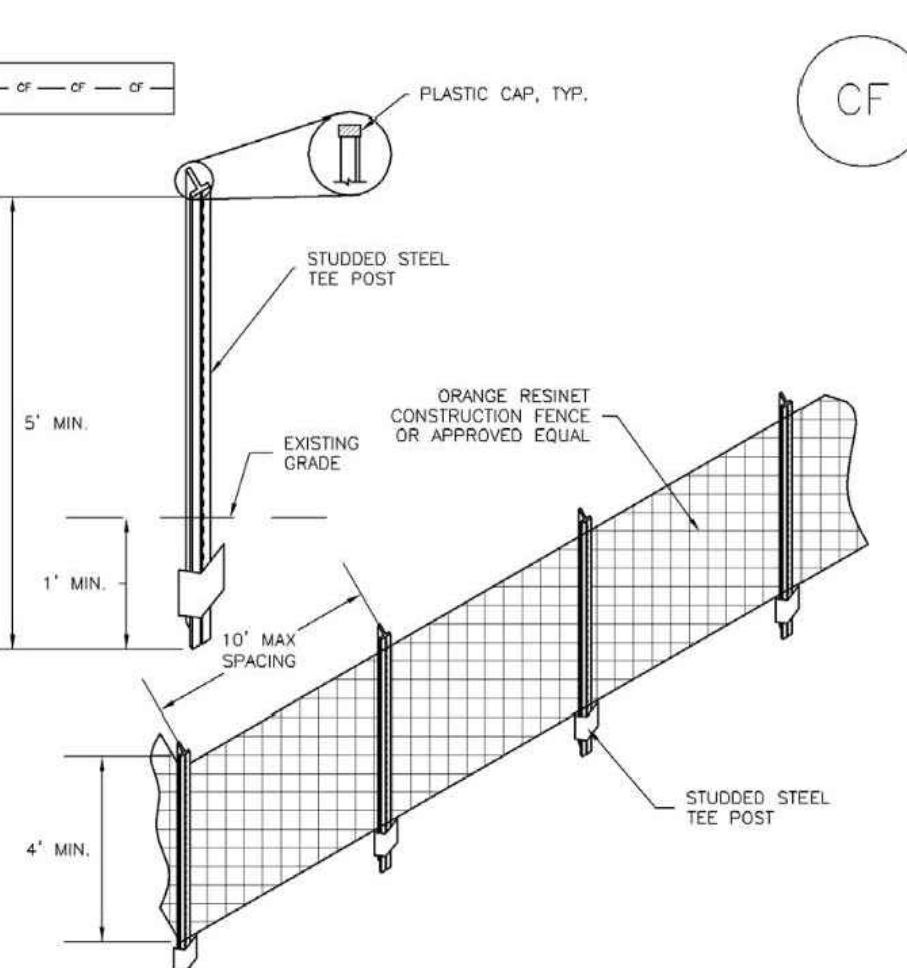
Table 14-10. Recommended Seed Mix for Transition Areas¹

Common Name (Variety)	Scientific Name	Growth Season	Growth Form	Seeds/Lb	Lbs PLS/Acre Drilled	Lbs Broadcast or Hydrosseeded
Sheep fescue (Duras)	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Cool	Bunch	680,000	1.3	2.6
Western wheatgrass (Ariba)	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	7.9	15.8
Alkali sacaton	<i>Spolobolus airoides</i>	Warm	Bunch	1,758,000	0.5	1.0
Slender wheatgrass	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	Cool	Bunch	159,000	5.5	11.0
Canadian bluegrass (Ruebens)	<i>Poa compressa</i>	Cool	Sod	2,500,000	0.3	0.6
Switchgrass (Pathfinder)	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Warm	Sod/Bunch	389,000	1.3	2.6
Annual rye	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Cool	Cover crop	227,000	10.0	20.0
			TOTAL		26.8	53.6
Wildflowers						
Blanket flower	<i>Faillardia aristata</i>	---	---	132,000	0.25	0.50
Prairie coneflower	<i>Ratibida columnaris</i>	---	---	1,230,000	0.20	0.40
Purple prairie clover	<i>Petalostemum purpureum</i>	---	---	210,000	0.20	0.40
Gayfeather	<i>Liatis punctata</i>	---	---	138,000	0.06	0.12
Flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	---	---	293,000	0.20	0.40
Penstemon	<i>Penstemon strictus</i>	---	---	592,000	0.20	0.40
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	---	---	2,770,000	0.03	0.06
			TOTAL		1.14	2.28

¹For side slopes or between wet and dry areas.
²Substitute 1.7 lbs PLS/acre of inland saltgrass (*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*) in salty soils.

14-22 City of Colorado Springs Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 1 May 2014

SM-3 Construction Fence (CF)



CF-1. PLASTIC MESH CONSTRUCTION FENCE

CONSTRUCTION FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION FENCE.
- CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHOWN SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE COMPOSED OF ORANGE, CONTRACTOR-GRADE MATERIAL THAT IS AT LEAST 4' HIGH. METAL POSTS SHOULD HAVE A PLASTIC CAP FOR SAFETY.
- STUDDED STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE UTILIZED TO SUPPORT THE CONSTRUCTION FENCE. MAXIMUM SPACING FOR STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE 10'.
- CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE TOP, MIDDLE, AND BOTTOM OF EACH POST.

CF-2 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

Construction Fence (CF) SM-3

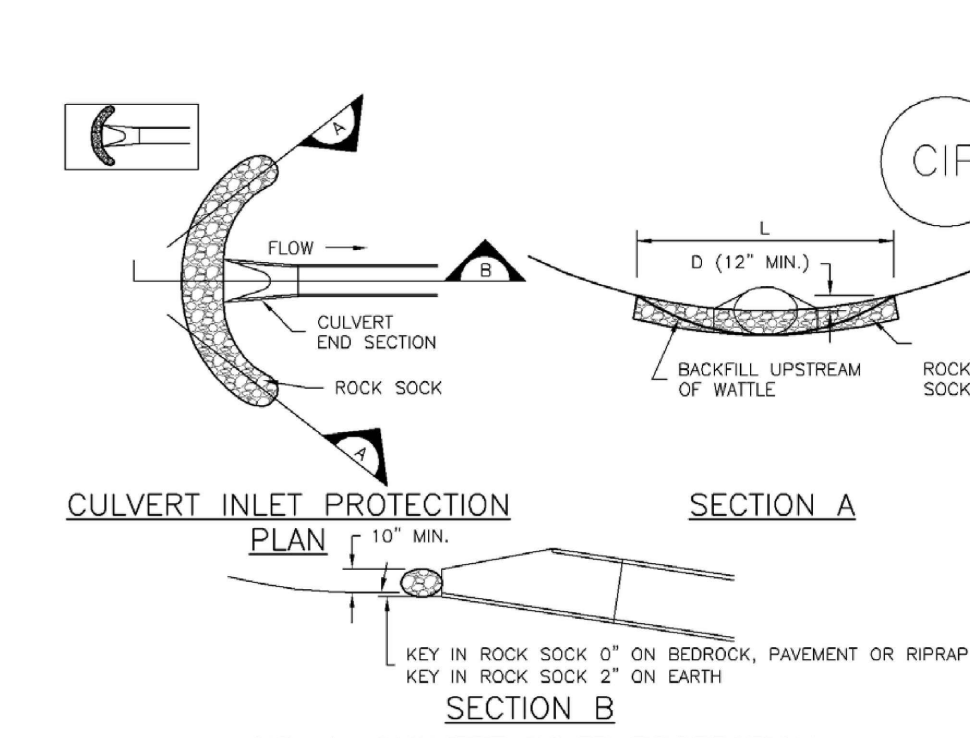
CONSTRUCTION FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF DAMAGE SUCH AS RIPS OR SAGS. CONSTRUCTION FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- WHEN CONSTRUCTION FENCES ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND/OR REMOVAL OF THE FENCE SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.
(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

November 2010 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 CF-3

Inlet Protection (IP) SC-6



CIP-1. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)
NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

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SEED MIX FOR POND BOTTOMS

THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS SHOULD BE USED AS A RESOURCE WHEN DEVELOPING TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR RE-VEGETATION. GENERAL GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RE-VEGETATION INCLUDE:

- SEED MIXTURES SHOULD BE SOWN AT THE PROPER TIME OF YEAR FOR THE MIXTURE. GENERALLY, THERE ARE TWO OPTIMAL SEEDING PERIODS DURING THE YEAR. THE FIRST PERIOD IS IN THE SPRING, MARCH TO MAY. THE SECOND PERIOD IS IN LATE SUMMER TO EARLY FALL, AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER.
- SEED SHOULD BE DRILL-SEEDED, WHENEVER POSSIBLE.
- BROADCAST SEEDING OR HYDRO-SEEDING MAY BE SUBSTITUTED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1 OR ON OTHER AREAS NOT PRACTICAL TO DRILL SEED.

- SEEDING RATES SHOULD BE DOUBLED FOR BROADCAST SEEDING OR INCREASED BY 50% IF USING A BRILLIANT DRILL OR HYDRO-SEEDING.
- BROADCAST SEED SHOULD BE LIGHTLY HAND-RAKED INTO THE SOIL.
- SEED DEPTH SHOULD BE 1/2 TO 1 INCH FOR MOST MIXTURES.
- SEEDED AREAS SHOULD BE MULCHED, AND THE MULCH SHOULD BE ADEQUATELY SECURED.
- IF HYDRO-SEEDING IS CONDUCTED, MULCHING SHOULD BE CONDUCTED AS A SEPARATE, SECOND OPERATION.

- CONTAINERIZED NURSERY STOCK SHOULD BE KEPT IN A LIVE AND HEALTHY CONDITION PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
- CONTAINERIZED TREES AND SHRUBS SHOULD BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE PLANTING DETAILS PROVIDED IN THE COLORADO SPRINGS LANDSCAPE CODE AND POLICY MANUAL, UNIT FOUR, APPENDICES FOR TREE AND SHRUB PLANTING DETAILS.
- LIVE STAKES, POLES AND WILLOW BUNDLES SHOULD BE INSTALLED WHEN DORMANT (LATE WINTER AND EARLY SPRING).
- IF BEAVER ARE KNOWN TO BE IN THE AREA, BEAVER PROTECTION SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR TREES AND SHRUBS.

ALLOWABLE PLANT VARIETIES SPECIES

- WESTERN WHEATGRASS (PASCOPYRUM SMITHII)
- SWITCHGRASS (PANICUM VIRGATUM)
- SLENDER WHEATGRASS (ELYMUS TRACHYCAULUS SSP. TRACHYCAULUS)
- PUBESCENT WHEATGRASS (TRIGIA INTERMEDIA SSP. TRICHOPHORUM)
- INDIAN GRASS (ACHNATHERUM HYMENOIDES)
- BIG BLUESTEM (POA AMPLA)
- BLUE GRAMA (BOUPELOU GRACILIS)
- SWITCHGRASS (PANICUM VIRGATUM)
- SIDE-OATS GRAMA (BOUPELOU CURTIPENDULA)
- NEEDLE AND THREAD (HESPEROSTIPA COMATA SSP. COMATA)

*SEED MIX SHOULD BE APPROVED BY THE COUNTY

DESIGNED BY DLF
DRAWN BY QNA
CHECKED BY QNA
H-SCALE N/A
V-SCALE N/A
JOB NO. 2356.00
DATE ISSUED 4/17/26
SHEET NO. 8 OF 58

REVISIONS NO. DESCRIPTION DATE

UNTL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER, TERRA NOVA ENGINEERING, INC. APPROVES THEIR USE ONLY FOR THE PROJECT AND BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

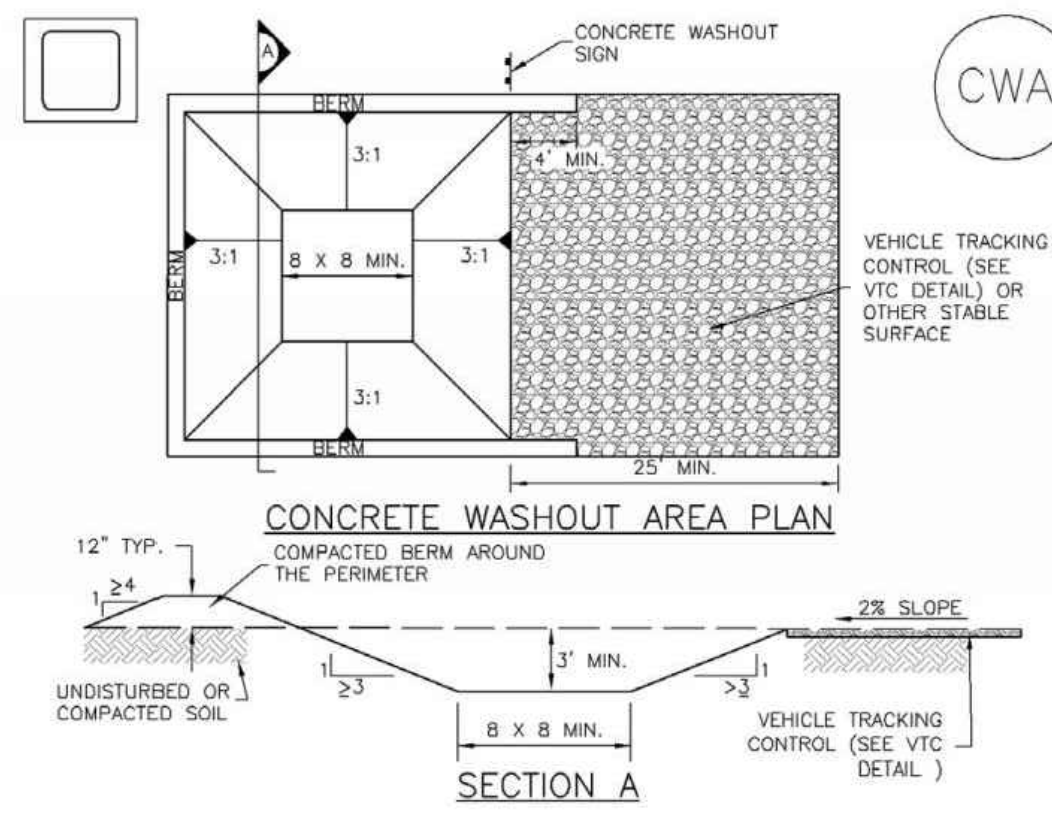
PREPARED FOR:
ACM ALF VIII JV SUB II LLC
ATTN: JASON POK
100 E. MISSISSIPPI AVE., STE 500
DENVER, CO 80246
303-984-9800

Terra Nova Engineering, Inc.
721 S. 23RD STREET
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80904
OFFICE: 719-635-6422
FAX: 719-635-6426
www.tnec.com

WATERBURY FILING NO. 1
GRADING EROSION & STORMWATER CONTROL PLAN
EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

MM-1



CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA PLAN

SECTION A

CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

- 1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
2. DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1,000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF SITE CONSTRAINTS MAKE THIS INFEASIBLE, OR IF HIGHLY PERMEABLE SOILS EXIST ON SITE, THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (1/8 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.
3. THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
4. CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8' SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE 3:1 OR FLATTER. THE PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 3' DEEP.
5. BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
6. VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
7. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP TRUCKS.
8. USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

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MM-1

Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

CWA MAINTENANCE NOTES

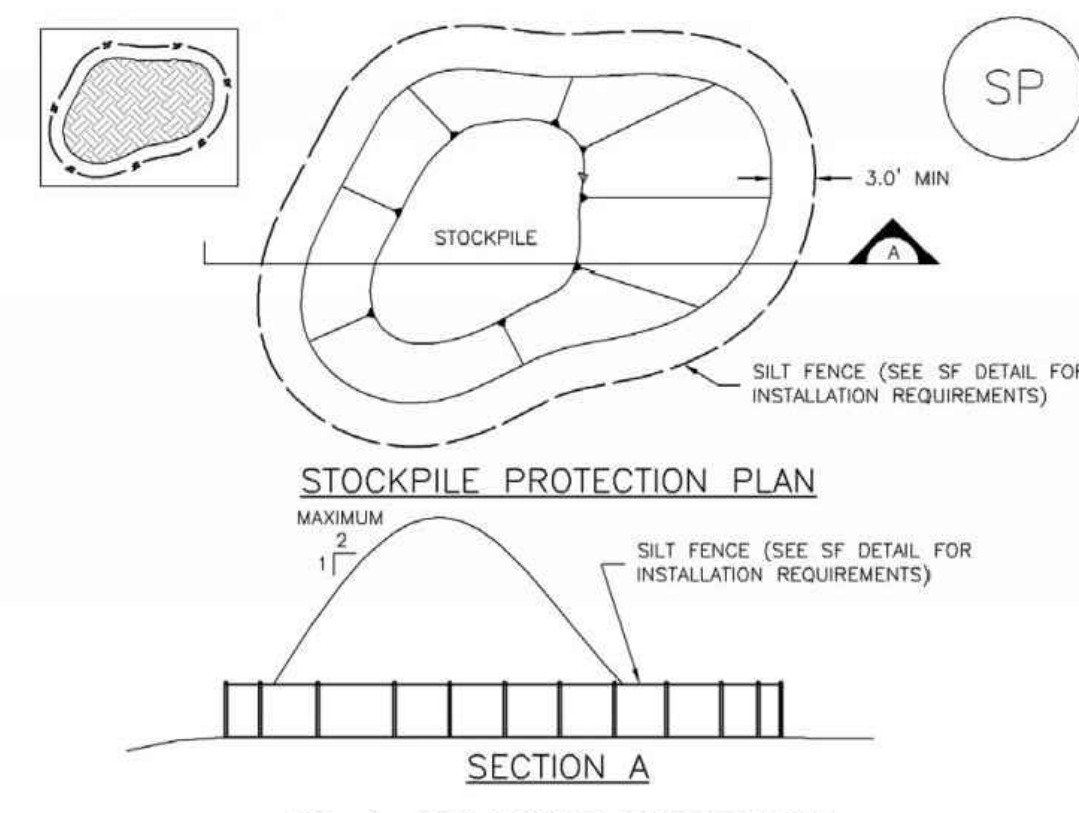
- 1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. THE CWA SHALL BE REPAIRED, CLEANED, OR ENLARGED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR CONCRETE WASTE. CONCRETE MATERIALS, ACCUMULATED IN PIT, SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE THE MATERIALS HAVE REACHED A DEPTH OF 2'.
5. CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER, WASTED PIECES OF CONCRETE AND ALL OTHER DEBRIS IN THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE JOB SITE IN A WATER-TIGHT CONTAINER AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
6. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
7. WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
8. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
9. WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
10. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
11. WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
12. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
13. WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
14. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
15. WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO AND THE CITY OF PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)
NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

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

Stockpile Management (SP)

MM-2



STOCKPILE PROTECTION PLAN

SECTION A

SP-1. STOCKPILE PROTECTION

STOCKPILE PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

- 1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-LOCATION OF STOCKPILES.
-TYPE OF STOCKPILE PROTECTION.
2. INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROLS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE DESIGN DETAILS. SILT FENCE IS SHOWN IN THE STOCKPILE PROTECTION DETAILS; HOWEVER, OTHER TYPES OF PERIMETER CONTROLS INCLUDING SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS OR ROCK SOCKS MAY BE SUITABLE IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES. CONSIDERATIONS FOR DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE TYPE OF PERIMETER CONTROL FOR A STOCKPILE INCLUDE WHETHER THE STOCKPILE IS LOCATED ON A PERVIOUS OR IMPVIOUS SURFACE, THE RELATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE PERIMETER CONTROL AND STOCKPILE, THE ABILITY OF THE PERIMETER CONTROL TO CONTAIN THE STOCKPILE WITHOUT FAILING IN THE EVENT THAT MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKPILE SHIFTS OR SLUMPS AGAINST THE PERIMETER, AND OTHER FACTORS.
3. STABILIZE THE STOCKPILE SURFACE WITH SURFACE ROUGHENING, TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING, EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, OR SOIL BINDERS. SOILS STOCKPILED FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD (TYPICALLY FOR MORE THAN 60 DAYS) SHOULD BE SEED AND MULCHED WITH A TEMPORARY GRASS COVER ONCE THE STOCKPILE IS PLACED (TYPICALLY WITHIN 14 DAYS). USE OF MULCH ONLY OR A SOIL BINDER IS ACCEPTABLE IF THE STOCKPILE WILL BE IN PLACE FOR A MORE LIMITED TIME PERIOD (TYPICALLY 30-60 DAYS).
4. FOR TEMPORARY STOCKPILES ON THE INTERIOR PORTION OF A CONSTRUCTION SITE, WHERE OTHER DOWNGRADIENT CONTROLS, INCLUDING PERIMETER CONTROL, ARE IN PLACE, STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS MAY NOT BE REQUIRED.

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Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

MM-2

Stockpile Management (SM)

STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

- 1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. IF PERIMETER PROTECTION MUST BE MOVED TO ACCESS SOIL STOCKPILE, REPLACE PERIMETER CONTROLS BY THE END OF THE WORKDAY.
5. STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS CAN BE REMOVED ONCE ALL THE MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKPILE HAS BEEN USED.

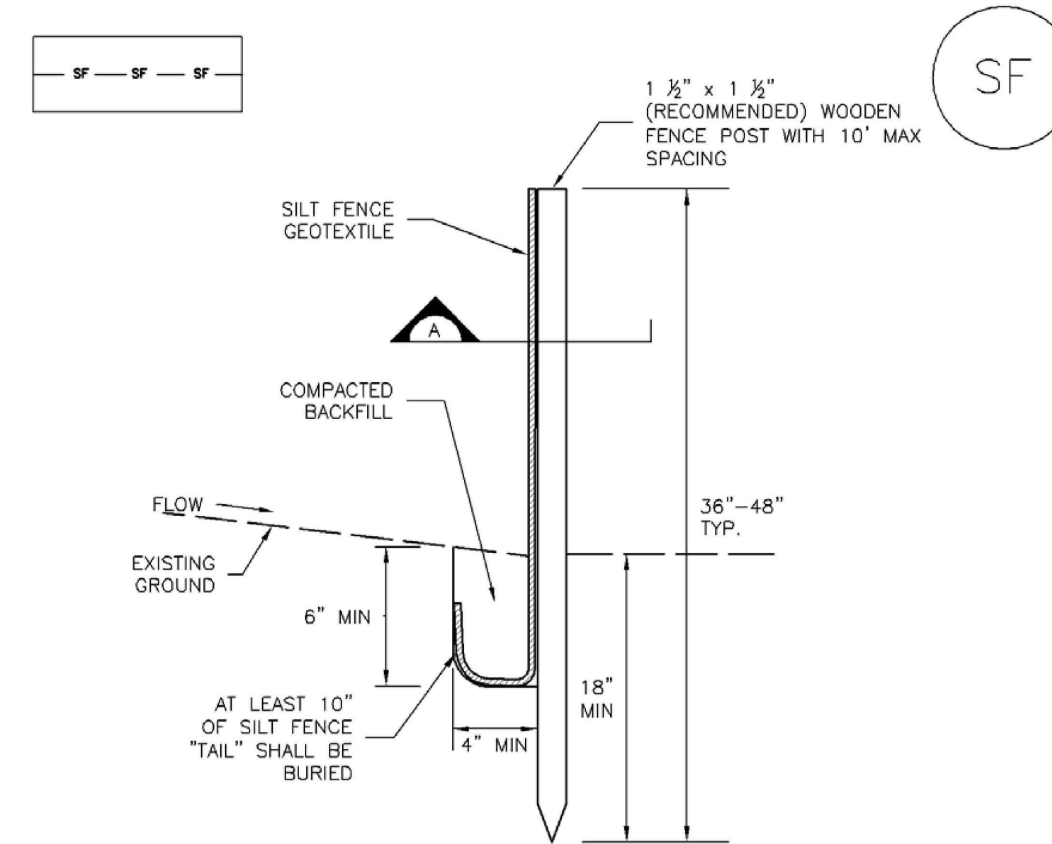
(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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

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Silt Fence (SF)

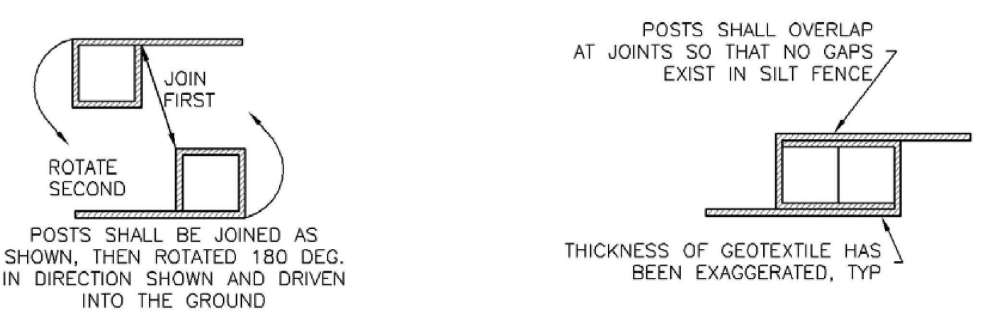
SC-1



SILT FENCE

SECTION A

SF-1. SILT FENCE



POSTS SHALL BE JOINED AS SHOWN, THEN ROTATED 180 DEG. IN DIRECTION SHOWN AND DRIVEN INTO THE GROUND.

POSTS SHALL OVERLAP AT JOINTS SO THAT NO GAPS EXIST IN SILT FENCE. THICKNESS OF GEOTEXTILE HAS BEEN EXAGGERATED, TYP.

SC-1

Silt Fence (SF)

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

- 1. SILT FENCE MUST BE PLACED AWAY FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW FOR WATER FLOWING. SILT FENCE AT THE TOE OF A SLOPE SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN A FLAT LOCATION AT LEAST SEVERAL FEET (2-5 FT) FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW ROOM FOR PONDING AND DEPOSITION.
2. A UNIFORM 6" X 4" ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED USING TRENCHER OR SILT FENCE INSTALLATION DEVICE. NO ROAD GRADERS, BACKHOES, OR SIMILAR EQUIPMENT SHALL BE USED.
3. COMPACT ANCHOR TRENCH BY HAND WITH A "JUMPING JACK" OR BY WHEEL ROLLING. COMPACTION SHALL BE SUCH THAT SILT FENCE RESISTS BEING PULLED OUT OF ANCHOR TRENCH BY HAND.
4. SILT FENCE SHALL BE PULLED TIGHT AS IT IS ANCHORED TO THE STAKES; THERE SHOULD BE NO NOTICEABLE SAG BETWEEN STAKES AFTER IT HAS BEEN ANCHORED TO THE STAKES.
5. SILT FENCE FABRIC SHALL BE ANCHORED TO THE STAKES USING 1" HEAVY DUTY STAPLES OR NAILS WITH 1" HEADS. STAPLES AND NAILS SHOULD BE PLACED 3" ALONG THE FABRIC DOWN THE STAKE.
6. AT THE END OF A RUN OF SILT FENCE ALONG A CONTOUR, THE SILT FENCE SHOULD BE TURNED PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR TO CREATE A "J-HOOK." THE "J-HOOK" EXTENDING PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR SHOULD BE OF SUFFICIENT LENGTH TO KEEP RUNOFF FROM FLOWING AROUND THE END OF THE SILT FENCE (TYPICALLY 10' - 20').
7. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

SILT FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES

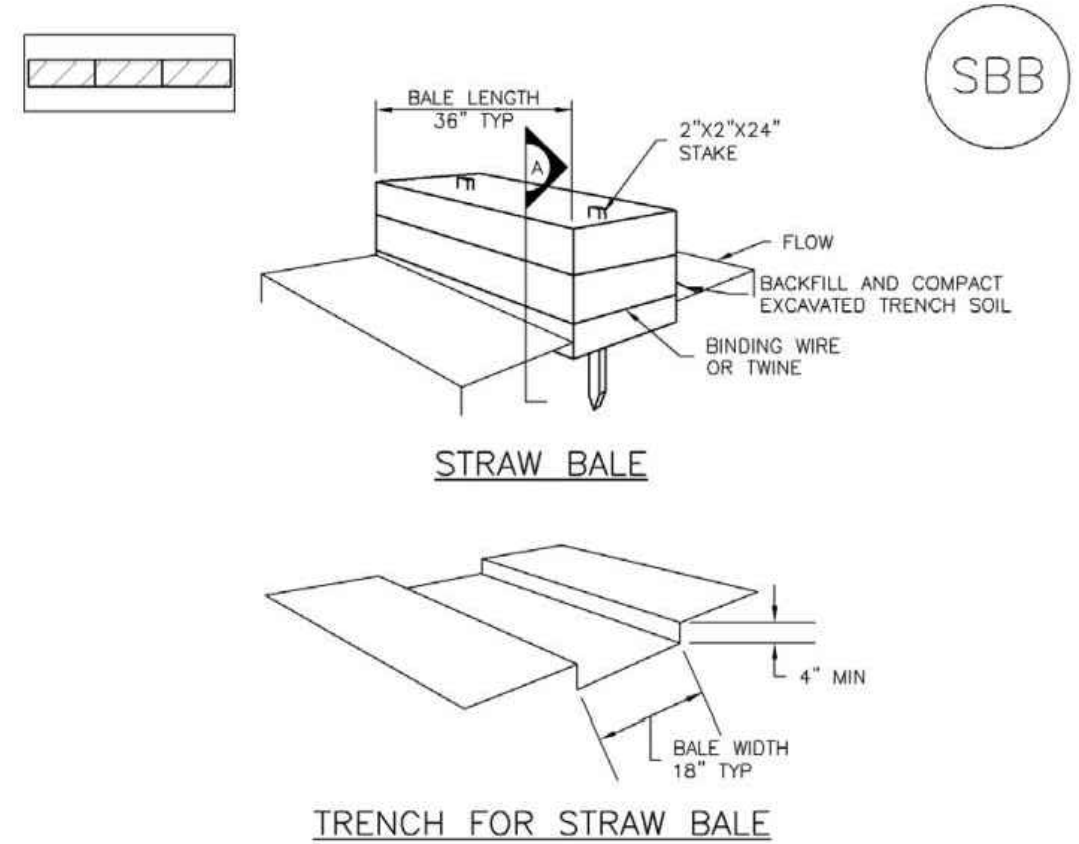
- 1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 6".
5. REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING, TEARING, OR COLLAPSE.
6. SILT FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, OR IS REPLACED BY AN EQUIVALENT PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL BMP.
7. WHEN SILT FENCE IS REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.
8. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
9. WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
10. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
11. WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
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14. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
15. WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)
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SC-3

Straw Bale Barrier (SBB)



STRAW BALE

TRENCH FOR STRAW BALE

SECTION A

SBB-1. STRAW BALE

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

- 1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-LOCATION(S) OF STRAW BALES.
2. STRAW BALES SHALL CONSIST OF CERTIFIED WEED FREE STRAW OR HAY. LOCAL JURISDICTIONS MAY REQUIRE PROOF THAT BALES ARE WEED FREE.
3. STRAW BALES SHALL CONSIST OF APPROXIMATELY 5 CUBIC FEET OF STRAW OR HAY AND WEIGH NOT LESS THAN 35 POUNDS.
4. WHEN STRAW BALES ARE USED IN SERIES AS A BARRIER, THE END OF EACH BALE SHALL BE TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER.
5. STRAW BALE DIMENSIONS SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 36"x18"x18".
6. A UNIFORM ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED TO A DEPTH OF 4". STRAW BALES SHALL BE PLACED SO THAT BINDING TWINE IS ENCOMPASSING THE VERTICAL SIDES OF THE BALES. ALL EXCAVATED SOIL SHALL BE PLACED ON THE UPHELL SIDE OF THE STRAW BALES(S) AND COMPACTED.
7. TWO (2) WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE USED TO HOLD EACH BALE IN PLACE. WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE 2"x2"x24". WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE DRIVEN 6" INTO THE GROUND.

SILT FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES

- 1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. STRAW BALES SHALL BE REPLACED IF THEY BECOME HEAVILY SOILED, ROTTEN, OR DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR.
5. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF STRAW BALE BARRIER SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 1/2 OF THE HEIGHT OF THE STRAW BALE BARRIER.
6. STRAW BALES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
7. WHEN STRAW BALES ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.
8. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
9. WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
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SC-3

Straw Bale Barrier (SBB)

STRAW BALE INSTALLATION NOTES

- 1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-LOCATION(S) OF STRAW BALES.
2. STRAW BALES SHALL CONSIST OF CERTIFIED WEED FREE STRAW OR HAY. LOCAL JURISDICTIONS MAY REQUIRE PROOF THAT BALES ARE WEED FREE.
3. STRAW BALES SHALL CONSIST OF APPROXIMATELY 5 CUBIC FEET OF STRAW OR HAY AND WEIGH NOT LESS THAN 35 POUNDS.
4. WHEN STRAW BALES ARE USED IN SERIES AS A BARRIER, THE END OF EACH BALE SHALL BE TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER.
5. STRAW BALE DIMENSIONS SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 36"x18"x18".
6. A UNIFORM ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED TO A DEPTH OF 4". STRAW BALES SHALL BE PLACED SO THAT BINDING TWINE IS ENCOMPASSING THE VERTICAL SIDES OF THE BALES. ALL EXCAVATED SOIL SHALL BE PLACED ON THE UPHELL SIDE OF THE STRAW BALES(S) AND COMPACTED.
7. TWO (2) WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE USED TO HOLD EACH BALE IN PLACE. WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE 2"x2"x24". WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE DRIVEN 6" INTO THE GROUND.

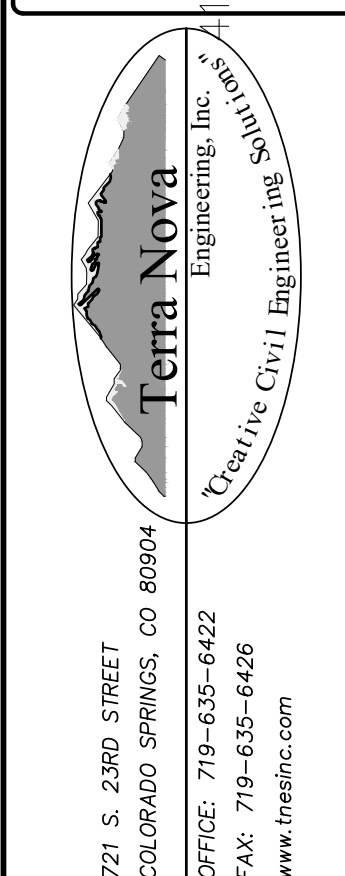
STRAW BALE MAINTENANCE NOTES

- 1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
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Table with columns: REVISIONS, NO., DESCRIPTION, DATE. Includes a note: UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER, ALL CHANGES MADE TO THESE DRAWINGS SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER. ONLY CHANGES MADE BY THE ENGINEER SHALL BE VALID. WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION IS REQUIRED.

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Table with columns: DESIGNED BY, DRAWN BY, CHECKED BY, H-SCALE, V-SCALE, JOB NO., DATE ISSUED, SHEET NO. OF 58.

