ESTATES AT CATHEDRAL PINES

COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

MAY 2024

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL STANDARD NOTES

1. STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL NOT CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR DEGRADATION OF STATE WATERS. ALL WORK AND EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES POLLUTION OF ANY ON-SITE OR OFF-SITE WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS.

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

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

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

5. CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE POLLUTANTS TO STORMWATER. CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL SLOPES, CHANNELS, DITCHES, AND DISTURBED LAND AREAS SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF THE DISTURBANCE.

6. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED AND FINAL STABILIZATION IS ESTABLISHED. ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL ASSESS THE ADEQUACY OF CONTROL MEASURES AT THE SITE AND IDENTIFY IF CHANGES TO THOSE CONTROL MEASURES ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTROL MEASURES. ALL CHANGES TO TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INCORPORATED INTO THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.

7. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ON DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHERE GROUND DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS PERMANENTLY CEASED OR TEMPORARILY CEASED FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS.

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

9. ALL PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DESIGNED IN THE APPROVED PLANS. ANY PROPOSED CHANGES THAT AFFECT THE DESIGN OR FUNCTION OF PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.

10. EARTH DISTURBANCES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. ALL DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND COMPLETED SO THAT THE EXPOSED AREA OF ANY DISTURBED LAND SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME. PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF A WATERS OF THE STATE UNLESS SHOWN TO BE INFEASIBLE AND SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED AND APPROVED.

11. COMPACTION OF SOIL MUST BE PREVENTED IN AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES OR WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER. AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL ALSO BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. IF COMPACTION PREVENTION IS NOT FEASIBLE DUE TO SITE CONSTRAINTS, ALL AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION AND VEGETATION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE LOOSENED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONTROL MEASURE(S).

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

13. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO OR ALLOWED TO ENTER STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR FACILITIES. CONCRETE WASHOUTS SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MAY BE PRESENT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A SURFACE WATER BODY, CREEK OR STREAM.

14. DURING DEWATERING OPERATIONS OF UNCONTAMINATED GROUND WATER MAY BE DISCHARGED ON SITE, BUT SHALL NOT LEAVE THE SITE IN THE FORM OF SURFACE RUNOFF UNLESS AN APPROVED STATE DEWATERING PERMIT IS IN PLACE.

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

16. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL WASTES FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, TREE SLASH, BUILDING MATERIAL WASTES OR UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED, DUMPED, OR DISCHARGED AT THE SITE.

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

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

19. THE OWNER/DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DIRT, TRASH, ROCK, SEDIMENT, SOIL, AND SAND THAT MAY ACCUMULATE IN ROADS, STORM DRAINS AND OTHER DRAINAGE CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS AND STORMWATER APPURTENANCES AS A RESULT OF SITE DEVELOPMENT.

20. THE QUANTITY OF MATERIALS STORED ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE LIMITED, AS MUCH AS PRACTICAL, TO THAT QUANTITY REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE WORK IN AN ORDERLY SEQUENCE. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS.

21. NO CHEMICAL(S) HAVING THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER ARE TO BE STORED OR USED ONSITE UNLESS PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S) IS GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR. IN GRANTING APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S), SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED.

22. BULK STORAGE OF ALLOWED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR OTHER ALLOWED LIQUID CHEMICALS IN EXCESS OF 55 GALLONS SHALL REQUIRE ADEQUATE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PROTECTION TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS ONSITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR OTHER FACILITIES.

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

24. OWNER/DEVELOPER AND THEIR AGENTS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE "COLORADO WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT" (TITLE 25, ARTICLE 8, CRS), AND THE "CLEAN WATER ACT" (33 USC 1344), IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DCM VOLUME II AND THE ECM APPENDIX I. ALL APPROPRIATE PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (1041, NPDES, FLOODPLAIN, 404, FUGITIVE DUST, ETC.). IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, OR COUNTY AGENCIES, THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY.

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

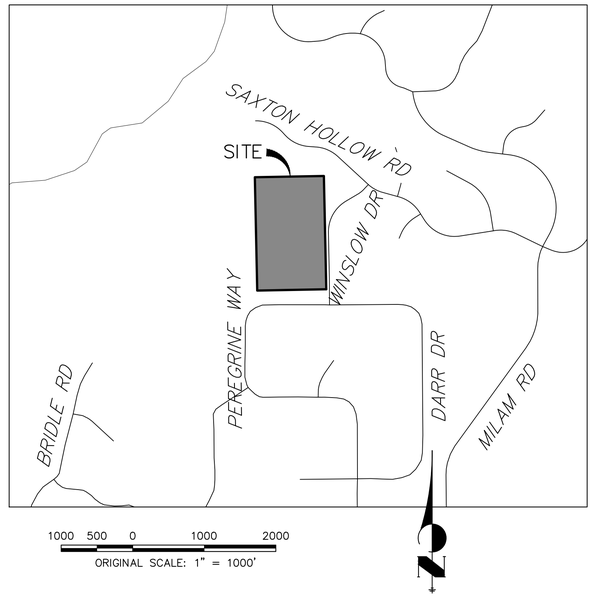
26. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITTEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.

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

28. THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY ROCKY MOUNTAIN GROUP. (DATED 07/21/2023) AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.

29. AT LEAST TEN (10) DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB ONE (1) ACRE OR MORE, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL SUBMIT A PERMIT APPLICATION FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE TO THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, WATER QUALITY DIVISION. THE APPLICATION CONTAINS CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), OF WHICH THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN MAY BE A PART. FOR INFORMATION OR APPLICATION MATERIALS CONTACT:

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



BASIS OF BEARINGS

THE WEST LINE OF THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 2, TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M. BEING MONUMENTED BY A 3-1/4" ALUMINUM CAP STAMPED "LS 9132" AT THE SOUTH ¼ CORNER AND A 2-1/2" ALUMINUM CAP STAMPED "LS 9132" AT THE CENTER ¼ CORNER, SAID LINE BEARING N00°11'44"W AS SHOWN ON THE PLAT OF CATHEDRAL PINES SUBDIVISION FILING NO. 1 RECORDED UNDER RECEPTION NO. 205001738 IN THE RECORDERS OF THE EL PASO COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER.

BENCHMARKS

1. SITE VERTICAL DATUM NGVD88 FROM PLANS BY LEIGH-WHITEHEAD ELEVATION 7436.65
NO. 4 REBAR 23' NORTH AND 20' EAST OF THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 2, TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST OF THE SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, EL PASO COUNTY COLORADO, SAID SECTION CORNER BEING A 3-1/4" ALUMINUM SURVEYORS CAP STAMPED "PLS 9132" BEING APPROPRIATELY MARKED

2. 1" IRON PIPE AT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SITE BEING 367'+/- NORTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF PEREGRINE WAY AND WINSLOW DRIVE AND 30' WESTERLY OF THE CENTERLINE OF WINSLOW DRIVE ELEVATION = 7347.65

3. THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF AN AREA INLET BEING EASTERLY OF WINSLOW DRIVE AND BEING 900' +/- NORTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF PEREGRINE WAY AND WINSLOW DRIVE ELEVATION = 7347.47

AGENCIES

OWNER/DEVELOPER:	VILLAGREE DEVELOPMENT LLC 5710 VESSEY RD COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908 GREGG & ELAINE CAWLFIELD (719) 413-6900	FIRE DISTRICT:	BLACK FOREST FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT 11445 TEACHOUT ROAD COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908 CHIEF BRYAN JACK (719) 495-4300
CIVIL ENGINEER:	JR ENGINEERING, LLC 5475 TECH CENTER DRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80919 BRYAN LAW P.E. (303) 267-6254	GAS DEPARTMENT:	BLACK HILLS ENERGY 7080 ALEGRE STREET FOUNTAIN, CO 80817 (719) 393-6625
COUNTY ENGINEERING:	EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 2880 INTERNATIONAL CIRCLE, SUITE 110 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80910 CHARLENE DURHAM, P.E. (719) 520-7951	ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT:	MOUNTAIN VIEW ELECTRIC 11140 E. WOODMEN ROAD FALCON, CO 80831 (719) 495-2283
TRAFFIC ENGINEERING:	EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 3275 AKERS DRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80922 JOSHUA PALMER, P.E. (719) 520-6460	COMMUNICATIONS:	U.S. WEST COMMUNICATIONS (LOCATORS) (800) 922-1987

STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY CONSTRUCTION PLANS

1. ALL DRAINAGE AND ROADWAY CONSTRUCTION SHALL MEET THE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/EL PASO COUNTY DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUMES 1 AND 2, AND THE EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL.

2. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NOTIFICATION AND FIELD NOTIFICATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES, WHETHER SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR NOT, BEFORE BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. CALL 811 TO CONTACT THE UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO (UNCC).

3. CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP A COPY OF THESE APPROVED PLANS, THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN, THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), THE SOIL AND GEOTECHNICAL REPORT, AND THE APPROPRIATE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS AT THE JOB SITE AT ALL TIMES, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:
   - 3.1. EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL (ECM)
   - 3.2. CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/ EL PASO COUNTY DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUMES 1 AND 2
   - 3.3. COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CDOT) STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION
   - 3.4. CDOT M&S STANDARDS

4. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSIONS OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, THE EINGEERISNG CRITERIA MANUAL, THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, AND THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING. ANY MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY TO MEET CRITERIA AFTER-THE-FACT WILL BE ENTIRELY THE DEVELOPER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO RECTIFY.

5. IT IS THE DESIGN ENGINEER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ACCURATELY SHOW EXISTING CONDITIONS, BOTH ONSITE AND OFFSITE, ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS. ANY MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY DUE TO CONFLICTS, OMISSIONS, OR CHANGED CONDITIONS WILL BE ENTIRELY THE DEVELOPER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO RECTIFY.

6. CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INSPECTIONS, PRIOR TO STARTING CONSTRUCTION.

7. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES TO OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO EL PASO COUNTY EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP), REGIONAL BUILDING FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS-ISSUED 401 AND/OR 404 PERMITS, AND COUNTY AND STATE FUGITIVE DUST PERMITS.

8. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT DEVIATE FROM THE PLANS WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE DESIGN ENGINEER AND PCD. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE DESIGN ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY UPON DISCOVERY OF ANY ERRORS OR INCONSISTENCIES.

9. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE GEOTECHNICAL TESTING PER ECM STANDARDS. PAVEMENT DESIGN SHALL BE APPROVED BY EL PASO COUNTY PCD PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF CURB AND GUTTER AND PAVEMENT.

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

11. SIGHT VISIBILITY TRIANGLES ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE PLANS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT ALL INTERSECTIONS. OBSTRUCTIONS GREATER THAN 18 INCHES ABOVE FLOWLINE ARE NOT ALLOWED IN SIGHT TRIANGLES.

12. SIGNING AND STRIPING SHALL COMPLY WITH EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND MUTCD CRITERIA.

13. CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ANY PERMITS REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, INCLUDING WORK WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND SPECIAL TRANSPORT PERMITS.

14. THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL REMAIN WITHIN THE PROPERTY LINE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THE OWENER/DEVELOPER SHALL OBTAIN WRITTEN PERMISSION AND EASEMENTS, WHERE REQUIRED, FROM ADJOINING PROPERTY OWNER(S) PRIOR TO ANY OFF-SITE DISTURBANCE, GRADING, OR CONSTRUCTION.

PCD FILE NO. SF-2234

SHEET INDEX

1 : COVER SHEET
2 : LEGEND
3 : TYPICAL SECTIONS
4-5 : GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN
6-10 : DETAIL SHEET

TOTAL SHEETS: 10

Know what's **below.**
Call before you dig.

EL PASO COUNTY STATEMENT

COUNTY PLAN REVIEW IS PROVIDED ONLY FOR GENERAL CONFORMANCE WITH COUNTY DESIGN CRITERIA. THE COUNTY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY AND ADEQUACY OF THE DESIGN, DIMENSIONS, AND/OR ELEVATIONS WHICH SHALL BE CONFIRMED AT THE JOB SITE. THE COUNTY THROUGH THE APPROVAL OF THIS DOCUMENT ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETENESS AND/OR ACCURACY OF THIS DOCUMENT.

FILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EL PASO COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUMES 1 AND 2, AND ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL AS AMENDED.

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

JOSHUA PALMER, P.E. — DATE

COUNTY ENGINEER/ECM ADMINISTRATOR

OWNER/DEVELOPER STATEMENT

I, THE OWNER/DEVELOPER HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

Elaine Cawlfield — 5/31/2024
ELAINE CAWLFIELD — DATE

VILLAGREE DEVELOPMENT, LLC
5710 VESSEY RD
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL 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 FOR GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS. I ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY LIABILITY CAUSED BY ANY NEGLIGENT ACTS, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ON MY PART IN PREPARING THIS PLANS.

COLORADO REGISTERED BRYAN T. LAW 25043 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — 5/31/24
BRYAN T. LAW, P.E. — DATE
COLORADO P.E. 25043
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR
VILLAGREE DEVELOPMENT LLC
5710 VESSEY RD
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908
GREGG & ELAINE CAWLFIELD
(719) 413-6900

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE	1"=1000'
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	05/15/24
DESIGNED BY	PAL
DRAWN BY	PAL
CHECKED BY	

ESTATES AT CATHEDRAL PINES
COVER SHEET

SHEET 1 OF 10

JOB NO. 25260.00

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LAYER LINETYPE LEGEND

	EXISTING	PROPOSED
PHASE LINE		
MATCH LINE		
SECTION LINE		
BOUNDARY LINE		
PROPERTY LINE		
EASEMENT LINE		
RIGHT OF WAY		
R.O.W. A LINE	A	A
CENTERLINE		
CITY LIMITS		
WIRE FENCE	X	X
CHAIN LINK FENCE	O	O
WOOD FENCE	◇	◆
MASONRY FENCE	□	■
GUARDRAIL		
CONC. BARRIER		
CABLE TV	TV	TV
ELECTRIC	E	E
FIBER OPTIC	FO	FO
GAS MAIN	G	G
IRRIGATION MAIN	IRR	IRR
OIL/PETRO. MAIN	O	O
OVERHEAD UTILITY	OHU	OHU
SANITARY SEWER	S	S
STORM DRAIN		
TELEPHONE	T	T
WATER MAIN	W	W
RAW WATER LINE	RWL	RWL
SWALE/WATERWAY FLOWLINE		
DIVERSION DITCH		
DIVERSION CHANNEL		
MAJOR DRAINAGE BASIN		
MINOR DRAINAGE BASIN		
TOP OF SLOPE		
TOE OF SLOPE		
EDGE OF WATER		
INDEX CONTOUR	6100	6100
INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR		
DEPRESSION CONT. (INDEX)	6100	6100
DEPRESSION CONT. (INTER)		
TOP OF CUTS		
TOE OF FILLS		
CUT AND FILL LINE		C/F C/F
SILT FENCE	SF SF	SF SF
100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN	100YR	100YR
500 YEAR FLOODPLAIN	500YR	500YR
FLOODWAY	FLDWY	FLDWY
BASE FLOOD ELEVATION		
EDGE OF WETLANDS		
STONE WALL		

LANDSCAPE LEGEND

	EXISTING	PROPOSED
TREE – CONIFEROUS		
TREE – DECIDUOUS		
SHRUB/BUSH		
SHRUBS AND BUSHES		
IRRIGATION BOX		
IRRIGATION SPRINKLER		
IRRIGATION VALVE		
BOLLARD		
FLAGPOLE	FP	

UTILITIES LEGEND

	EXISTING	PROPOSED
STORM SEWER		
MANHOLE		
STORM INLET		
AREA INLET – SQUARE		
AREA INLET – ROUND		
FLARED END SECTION		
RIPRAP		
SANITARY SEWER		
LINE MARKER	Mkr San	
SERVICE MARKER		
CLEAN-OUT		
MANHOLE W/ DIRECTIONAL FLOW ARROW		
WATER LINE		
LINE MARKER	Mkr W	
SERVICE MARKER		
FIRE HYDRANT		
FIRE CONNECTION		
MANHOLE		
BEND		
BLOW-OFF VALVE		
WELL	WELL	WELL
METER		
VALVE		
REDUCER		
THRUST BLOCK		
CROSS		
PLUG W/ THRUST BLOCK		
TEE		
REVERSE ANCHOR		
ANODE		
AIR & VACUUM VALVE ASSEMBLY		
TRANSMISSION BLOW-OFF ASSEMBLY		
GAS LINE		
MARKER	Mkr G	
SERVICE MARKER		
METER		
VALVE		
PLUG		
TEE		
DRY UTILITIES		
CABLE TV MARKER	Mkr TV	
CABLE TELEVISION PEDESTAL	TV	
ELECTRIC MARKER	Mkr E	
ELECTRIC SERVICE MARKER		
ELECTRICAL PEDESTAL	E	
ELECTRICAL METER	E	
ELECTRICAL MANHOLE	E	
FIBER-OPTIC MARKER	Mkr FO	
IRRIGATION PEDESTAL	I	
TELEPHONE MARKER	Mkr T	
TELEPHONE PEDESTAL	T	
TELEPHONE MANHOLE	T	
UTILITY POLE		
GUY ANCHOR		
GUY POLE		
MISC. UTILITIES		
VENT PIPE	VP	VP
TEST HOLE DESIGNATOR	TH# FIRM/EMERGENCY	

MONUMENTATION LEGEND

ALUMINUM CAP – FOUND	AC
BRASS CAP – FOUND	BC
BENCHMARK – FOUND	
CROSS – FOUND	
MONUMENT – SET	
MONUMENT – FOUND (DEFAULT)	
MONUMENT – FOUND (ALTERNATE 1)	
MONUMENT – FOUND (ALTERNATE 2)	
MONUMENT – FOUND (ALTERNATE 3)	
MONUMENT – FOUND (ALTERNATE 4)	
MONUMENT – FOUND (ALTERNATE 5)	
MONUMENT – FOUND (ALTERNATE 6)	
MONUMENT – FOUND (ALTERNATE 7)	
NAIL & WASHER – FOUND	NAIL & WASHER
PANEL – FOUND	
PK NAIL – FOUND	PK NAIL
ROW MONUMENT – FOUND	
ROW MARKER – FOUND	
SECTION CORNER – FOUND	
SECTION CORNER – SET	
QUARTER-SECTION CORNER – FOUND	
QUARTER-SECTION CORNER – SET	
SECTION CENTER – FOUND	
SECTION CENTER – FOUND	
CONTROL/TRAVERSE POINT – SET	

ABBREVIATIONS

AC	ACRE
AD	ALGEBRAIC DIFFERENCE
AH	AHEAD
ARCH	ARCHITECT
ASCE	AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS
ASS'Y	ASSEMBLY
AVE	AVENUE
BB	BOX BASE
BK	BACK
BNDY	BOUNDARY
BOP	BOTTOM OF PIPE
BOV	BLOW OFF VALVE
BFV	BUTTERFLY VALVE
BLVD	BOULEVARD
BW	BOTTOM OF WALL
C&G	CURB & GUTTER
CATV	CABLE TELEVISION
CB	CATCH BASIN
CBC	CONCRETE BOX CULVERT
CDOT	COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
CDS	CUL-DE-SAC
CF	CUBIC FOOT
CFS	CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
CIP	COMPLETE IN PLACE
CL	CENTER LINE
CLOMR	CONDITIONAL LETTER OF MAP REVISION
CLR	CLEAR
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
CO	CLEAN OUT
COCS	CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS
CONC	CONCRETE
CR	CIRCLE
CSP	CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE
CSU	COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES
CT	COURT
CTRB	CONCRETE THRUST REDUCER BLOCK
CY	CUBIC YARD
DBPS	DRAINAGE BASIN PLANNING STUDY
DE	DRAINAGE EASEMENT
DIA	DIAMETER
DIP	DUCTILE IRON PIPE
DR	DRIVE
DRC	DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE
DU	DWELLING UNITS
DY	DAY
E	EAST
EA	EACH
EGL	ENERGY GRADE LINE
EL	ELEVATION
ELEC	ELECTRIC
EOA	EDGE OF ASPHALT
EPC	EL PASO COUNTY
ERCP	ELLIPTICAL RCP
ESMT	EASEMENT
EST	ESTIMATE
EX	EXISTING
FDP	FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FDR	FINAL DRAINAGE REPORT
FES	FLARED END SECTION
FF	FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION
FG	FINISHED GRADE
FH	FIRE HYDRANT
FL	FLOWLINE
FIL	FILING
FO	FIBER OPTIC CABLE
GB	GRADE BREAK
GE	GAS EASEMENT
GIS	GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
GL	GAS LINE
GPS	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM
GV	GATE VALVE
HBP	HOT BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT
HC	HANDICAP
HDC	HIGH DEFLECTION COUPLING
HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE
HGL	HYDRAULIC GRADE LINE
HMA	HOT MIX ASPHALT
HOA	HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION
HP	HIGH POINT
HR	HOUR
I	INLET
IE	IRRIGATION EASEMENT
INT	INTERSECTION
INV	INVERT
IRR	IRRIGATION
KB	KICK (THRUST) BLOCK
LB	POUND
LE	LANDSCAPE EASEMENT
LF	LINEAR FOOT
LN	LANE
LOMR	LETTER OF MAP REVISION
LP	LOW POINT
LS	LUMP SUM
LT	LEFT
MAX	MAXIMUM
M/D	MOISTURE DENSITY
MDDP	MASTER DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE PLAN
MH	MANHOLE
MIN	MINIMUM
MS	MOUNTABLE SIDEWALK
N	NORTH
NRCP	NON-REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
ODP	OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
OHE	OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
OHU	OVERHEAD UTILITY
PC	POINT OF CURVATURE
PCC	POINT OF COMPOUND CURVATURE
PCR	POINT OF CURB RETURN
PDP	PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
PE	PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PI	POINT OF INTERSECTION
PKWY	PARKWAY
PL	PROPERTY LINE
PR	PROPOSED
PRC	POINT OF REVERSE CURVATURE
PT	POINT OF TANGENCY
PV	PLUG VALVE
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
R	RADIUS
RCBC	REINFORCED CONCRETE BOX CULVERT
RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
RD	ROAD
ROW	RIGHT OF WAY
RT	RIGHT
S	SOUTH
STE	STEEL
SAN	SANITARY SEWER
SF	SQUARE FOOT
ST	STREET
STA	STATION
STM	STORM SEWER
SY	SQUARE YARD
SY-IN	SQUARE YARD INCH
TB	THRUST BLOCK
TBC	TOP BACK OF CURB
TBW	TOP BACK OF WALK
TEL	TELEPHONE
TN	TON
TOA	TOP OF ASPHALT
TOB	TOP OF BOX
TOC	TOP OF CURB OR CONCRETE
TOF	TOP OF FOUNDATION
TOP	TOP OF PIPE
TW	TOP OF WALL
TYP	TYPICAL
UDFCD	URBAN DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
UE	UTILITY EASEMENT
U&DE	UTILITY & DRAINAGE EASEMENT
UGE	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC
VCP	VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE
VPC	VERTICAL POINT OF CURVATURE
VPI	VERTICAL POINT OF INTERSECTION
VPT	VERTICAL POINT OF TANGENCY
VTC	VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
W	WEST
WL	WATER LINE
WM	WATER MAIN
WRD	WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
WS	WATER SURFACE
WSE	WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
WTR	WATER
YR	YEAR

LEGEND

SILT FENCE	SF	SF
CUT/FILL BOUNDARY		C/F
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	SSA	
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	VTC	
SURFACE ROUGHENING	SR	
TEMP. SWALE	TSW	
INLET PROTECTION	IP	
TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN	TSB	
CONSTRUCTION FENCE	CF	CF
EXISTING TREE CANOPY		
PROPOSED FLOW PATH		
EXISTING FLOW PATH		
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/ DISTURBANCE	LOC	
TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING	SM	
TEMPORARY CHECK DAM	CD	
OUTLET PROTECTION	OP	
STOCK PILE	SP	SP
TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT	TRM	
SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG	SCL	
MAINTENANCE ROAD GRAVEL		

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PREPARED FOR
VILLAGREE DEVELOPMENT LLC
5710 VESSEY RD
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908
GREGG & ELAINE CAWLFIELD
(719) 413-6900

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE	N/A
V-SCALE	N/A
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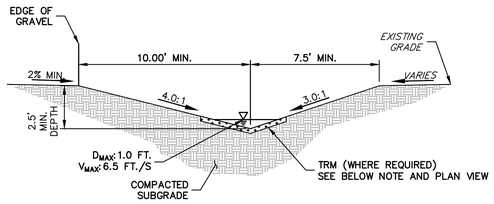
ESTATES AT CATHEDRAL PINES

LEGEND

SHEET 2 OF 10

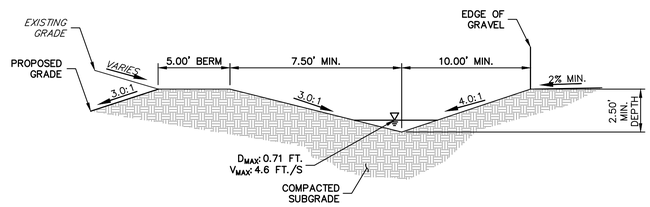
JOB NO. 25260.00



SWALE SECTION BASIN D

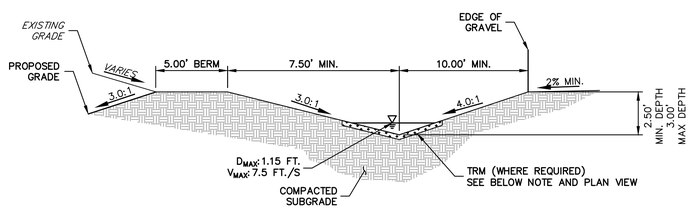
N.T.S

SC250 VMAX (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT) PERMANENT TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT (TRM) IS REQUIRED TO BE INSTALLED 70' NORTH OF THE ROAD HIGH POINT AND CONTINUE FOR 400' (SEE GEC PLAN FOR LOCATIONS)



SWALE SECTION BASIN E

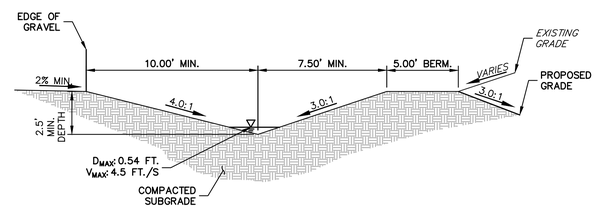
N.T.S



SWALE SECTION BASIN L

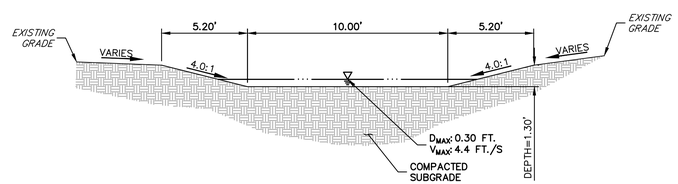
N.T.S

SC250 VMAX (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT) PERMANENT TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT (TRM) IS REQUIRED TO BE INSTALLED 60' SOUTH OF THE ROAD HIGH POINT AND CONTINUE FOR 280' (SEE GEC PLAN FOR LOCATIONS)



SWALE SECTION BASIN M

N.T.S



SWALE SECTION POND A OUTFALL

SCALE: N.T.S

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COLORADO REGISTERED BRYAN T. LAW 25043 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

5/31/24

BRYAN T. LAW, P.E. DATE
COLORADO P.E. 25043
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC

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V-SCALE	N/A
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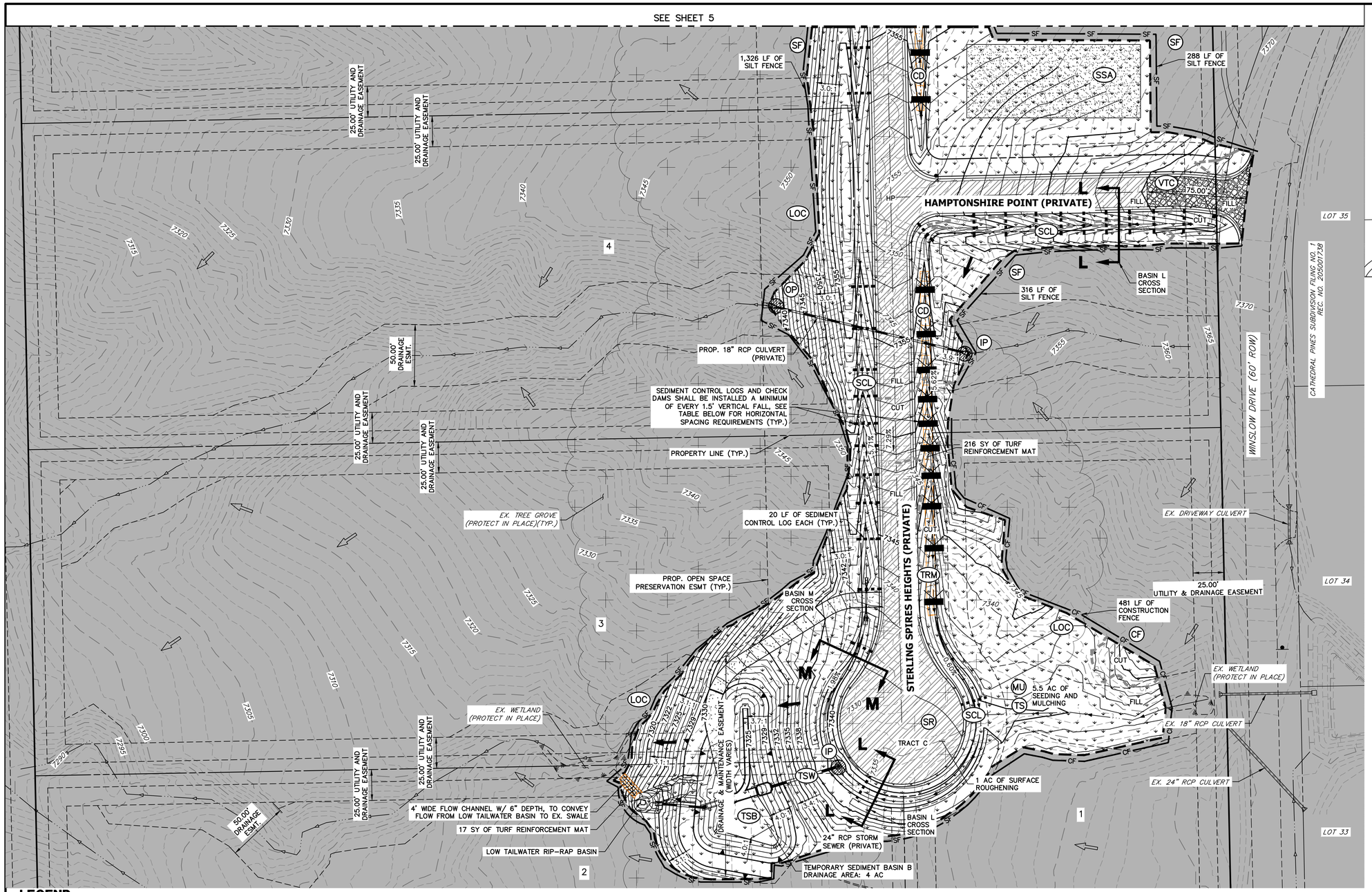
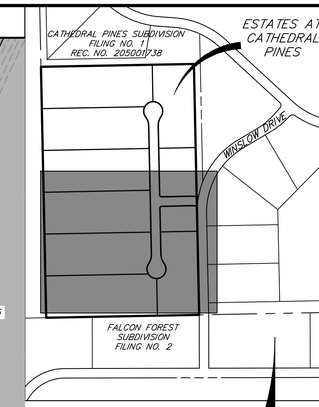
ESTATES AT CATHEDRAL PINES

TYPICAL SECTIONS

SHEET 3 OF 10

JOB NO. 25260.00





KEYMAP
SCALE: N.T.S

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No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

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ESTATES AT CATHEDRAL PINES

GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN

SHEET 4 OF 10

JOB NO. 25260.00

LEGEND

SILT FENCE	SF	PROPOSED FLOW PATH	
CUT/FILL BOUNDARY	C/F	EXISTING FLOW PATH	
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	SSA	LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/ DISTURBANCE	LOC
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	VTC	TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING	SM
SURFACE ROUGHENING	SR	TEMPORARY CHECK DAM	CD
TEMP. SWALE	TSW	OUTLET PROTECTION	OP
INLET PROTECTION	IP	STOCK PILE	SP
TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN	TSB	TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT	TRM
CONSTRUCTION FENCE	CF	SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG	SCL
EXISTING TREE CANOPY		MAINTENANCE ROAD GRAVEL	

	Check Damn Spacing for 1.5' of Vertical Fall									
Channel Slope (%)	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%
Check Damn Spacing (ft)	150	75	50	37.5	30	25	21.4	18.8	16.7	15

BMP PHASING

INITIAL
1. INSTALL VTC
2. INSTALL SILT FENCE
3. INSTALL SEDIMENT BASINS

INTERIM
1. MAINTAIN ALL BMP'S
2. LOCATE/INSTALL TEMPORARY STOCK PILE
3. INSTALL INLET AND OUTLET PROTECTION
4. ESTABLISH SSA
5. INSTALL CONSTRUCTION FENCE
6. INSTALL SR
7. INSTALL TEMPORARY SWALE
8. INSTALL CHECK DAMS

FINAL
1. INSTALL MULCH AND TEMPORARY SEEDING IN ALL DISTURBED AREA
2. REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY BMP'S AFTER 70% VEGETATION HAS BEEN ACHIEVED

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

EXISTING VEGETATION ON THE PROJECT SITE CONSISTS OF SPARSE GRASS AND TREES.

NO WETLANDS ARE TO BE PERMANENTLY DISTURBED PER THIS GRADING PLAN.

THERE ARE NO DEDICATED ASPHALT OR CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT.

DEWATERING OPERATIONS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED FOR THIS PROJECT.

ALL TEMPORARY RIPRAP SHOWN ON THE PLANS SHALL BE TYPE 'L'. RIPRAP SHALL BE PLACED IN THE LOCATIONS INDICATED BY THE PLAN OR IN AREAS AS THE CONTRACTOR SEES FIT TO CONTROL EROSION. ALL RIPRAP SHALL BE PLACED AT A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 1.5' DEEP.

ALL SILT FENCE NOT RUNNING PARALLEL TO CONTOURS SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH J-HOOKS OR ADJUSTED AS NECESSARY.

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COLORADO REGISTERED BRYAN T. LAW 25043 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

5/31/24

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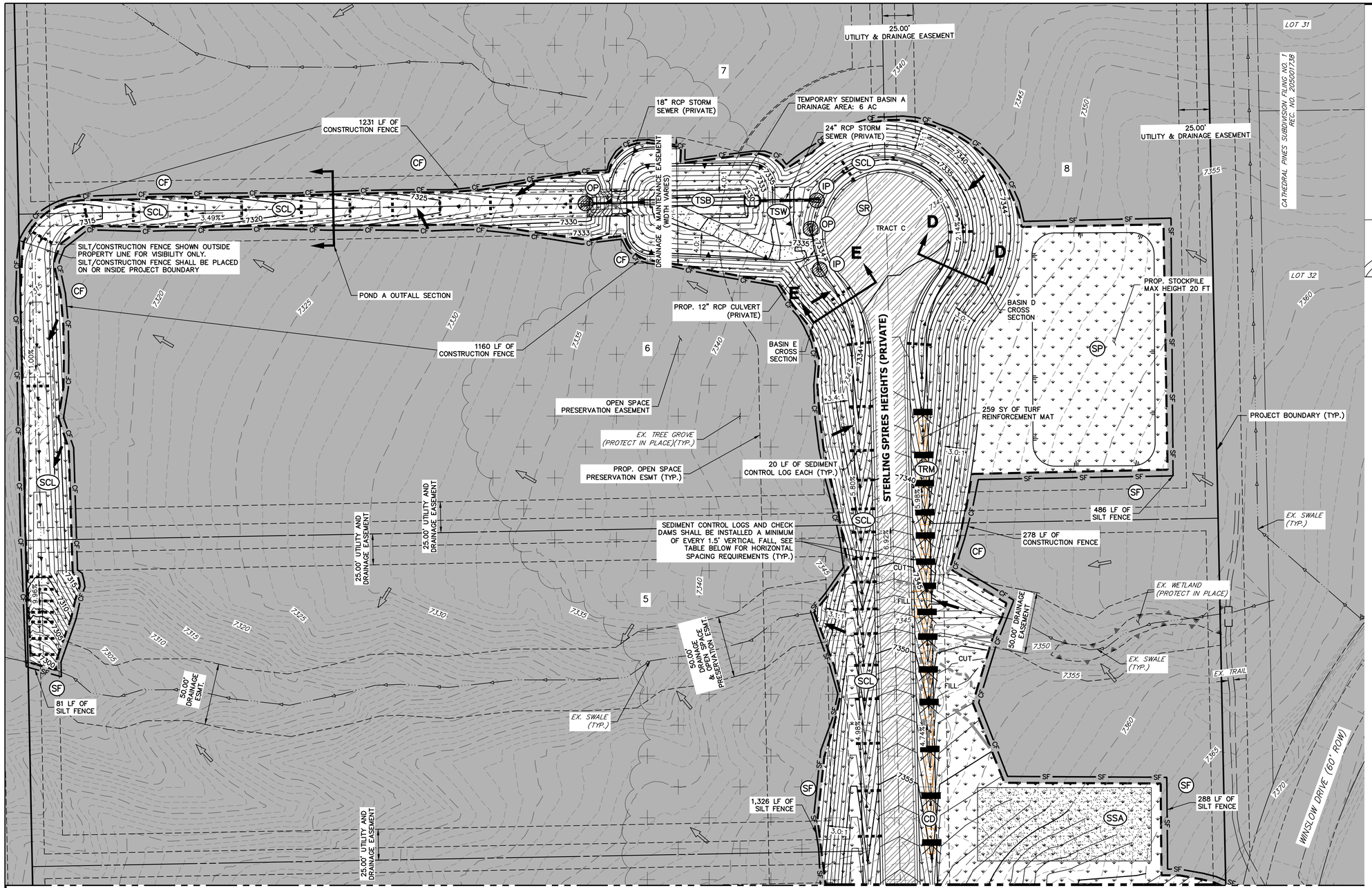
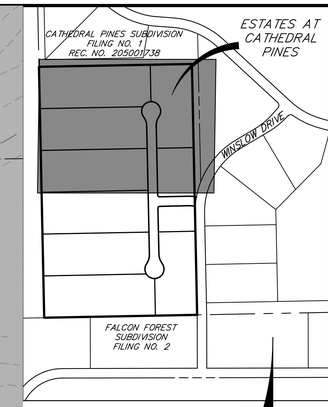


SEE SHEET 4



KEYMAP
SCALE: N.T.S

40 20 0 40 80
ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 40'

LEGEND

SILT FENCE	SF	SF
CUT/FILL BOUNDARY		C/F
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	SSA	
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	VTC	
SURFACE ROUGHENING	SR	
TEMP. SWALE	TSW	
INLET PROTECTION	IP	
TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN	TSB	
CONSTRUCTION FENCE	CF	CF
EXISTING TREE CANOPY		
PROPOSED FLOW PATH		
EXISTING FLOW PATH		
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/ DISTURBANCE	LOC	
TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING	SM	
TEMPORARY CHECK DAM	CD	
OUTLET PROTECTION	OP	
STOCK PILE	SP	JS SF
TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT	TRM	
SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG	SCL	
MAINTENANCE ROAD GRAVEL		

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COLORADO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER BRYAN T. LAW 25043

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ESTATES AT CATHEDRAL PINES

GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN

SHEET 5 OF 10

JOB NO. 25260.00

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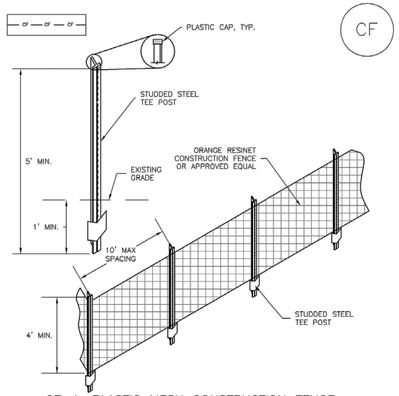


CF–1. PLASTIC MESH CONSTRUCTION FENCE

CONSTRUCTION FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
   –LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION FENCE.

2. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHOWN SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

3. 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.

4. STUDDED STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE UTILIZED TO SUPPORT THE CONSTRUCTION FENCE. MAXIMUM SPACING FOR STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE 10'.

5. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE TOP, MIDDLE, AND BOTTOM OF EACH POST.

CONSTRUCTION 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.

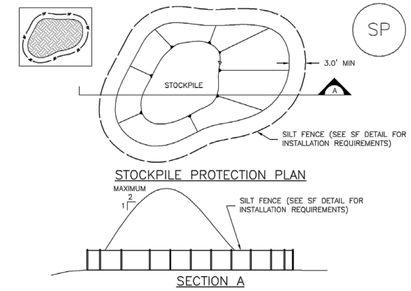
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

4. 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.

5. 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)



SP–1. STOCKPILE PROTECTION

STOCKPILE PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

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

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

STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

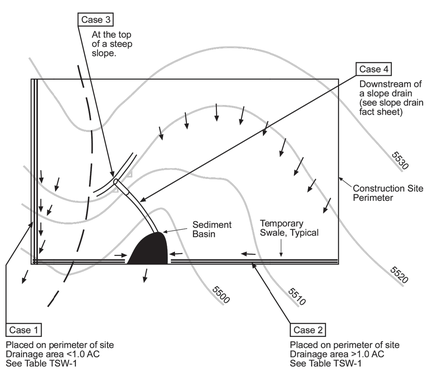


Table TSW-1

Temporary Swale Used as Perimeter Control	Case 1 DA < 1.0 AC	Case 2 DA > 1.0 AC
Continuous Grade	OK (1)	OK (1)
Area of Concentrated Flow	NO (3)	NO (2)

(1) Silt Fence or Straw Bale Barrier may be used as alternative to a Temporary Swale.
(2) With Temporary Swales Sediment Basin is required for concentrated flow from drainage areas > 1.0 AC.
(3) Check Dam is required at concentrated flow for drainage areas >1.0 acres.

City of Colorado Springs
Storm Water Quality

Figure TSW-1
Temporary Swale
Application Examples

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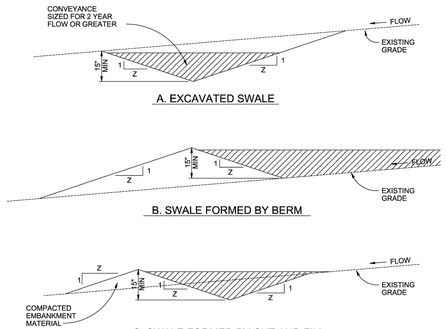

TEMPORARY SWALE
NTS

TEMPORARY SWALE NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. TEMPORARY SWALES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

2. THE AREA UNDER WHICH THE EMBANKMENT IS TO BE INSTALLED SHALL BE CLEARED, GRUBBED, AND STRIPPED OF ALL VEGETATION AND ROOT MAT.

3. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL WITH A MINIMUM OF 15% PASSING A #200 SIEVE. EXCAVATED SOIL CAN BE USED IF IT MEETS THIS REQUIREMENT.

4. EMBANKMENT IS TO BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 90% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY AND WITHIN 2% OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT ACCORDING TO ASTM D 698.

5. SWALES WITH SLOPE > 2% SHALL BE LINED, SEE FIGURE TSW-3.

6. SWALES ARE TO DRAIN INTO A SEDIMENT BASIN OR OTHER STABILIZED OUTLET.

7. Z SHALL BE 3 OR GREATER.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SWALES AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS OF NO RAINFALL.

2. SWALES SHALL BE ROUTINELY CLEARED OF ANY DEBRIS OR ACCUMULATION OF SEDIMENT.

3. ERODED SLOPES OR DAMAGED LININGS SHALL IMMEDIATELY BE REPAIRED.

4. TEMPORARY SWALES SHALL REMAIN OPERATIONAL AND PROPERLY MAINTAINED UNTIL THE SITE AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER AND/OR OTHER PERMANENT STRUCTURE AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure TSW-2
Temporary Swale
Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

Description

Outlet protection helps to reduce erosion immediately downstream of a pipe, culvert, slope drain, rundown or other conveyance with concentrated, high-velocity flows. Typical outlet protection consists of riprap or rock aprons at the conveyance outlet.

Photograph TOP-1. Riprap outlet protection.

Appropriate Uses

Outlet protection should be used when a conveyance discharges onto a disturbed area where there is potential for accelerated erosion due to concentrated flow. Outlet protection should be provided where the velocity at the culvert outlet exceeds the maximum permissible velocity of the material in the receiving channel.

Note: This Fact Sheet and detail are for temporary outlet protection, outlets that are intended to be used for less than 2 years. For permanent, long-term outlet protection, see the *Major Drainage* chapter of Volume 1.

Design and Installation

Design outlet protection to handle runoff from the largest drainage area that may be contributing runoff during construction (the drainage area may change as a result of grading). Key in rock, around the entire perimeter of the apron, to a minimum depth of 6 inches for stability. Extend riprap to the height of the culvert or the normal flow depth of the downstream channel, whichever is less. Additional erosion control measures such as vegetative lining, turf reinforcement mat and/or other channel lining methods may be required downstream of the outlet protection if the channel is susceptible to erosion. See Design Detail OP-1 for additional information.

Maintenance and Removal

Inspect apron for damage and displaced rocks. If rocks are missing or significantly displaced, repair or replace as necessary. If rocks are continuously missing or displaced, consider increasing the size of the riprap or deeper keying of the perimeter.

Remove sediment accumulated at the outlet before the outlet protection becomes buried and ineffective. When sediment accumulation is noted, check that upgradient BMPs, including inlet protection, are in effective operating condition.

Outlet protection may be removed once the pipe is no longer draining an upstream area, or once the downstream area has been sufficiently stabilized. If the drainage pipe is permanent, outlet protection can be left in place; however, permanent outlet protection should be designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the *Major Drainage* chapter of Volume 2.

Outlet Protection	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	Moderate
Site/Material Management	No

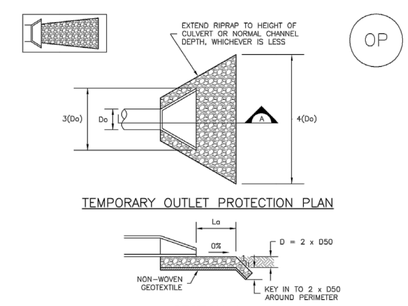

TABLE OP–1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION SIZING TABLE			
PIPE DIAMETER, Do (INCHES)	DISCHARGE, Q (CFS)	APRON LENGTH, Lo (FT)	RIPRAP D50 DIAMETER MIN (INCHES)
8	2.5 5	5 10	4 6
12	5 10	10 13	4 6
18	10 20 30 40	10 16 23 26	6 9 12 16
24	30 40 50 60	16 26 26 30	9 9 12 16

OP–1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

COLORADO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER BRYAN T. LAW 25043

5/31/24

BRYAN T. LAW, P.E. DATE
COLORADO P.E. 25043
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR
VILLAGREE DEVELOPMENT LLC
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COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908
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(719) 413-6900

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE	N/A
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	05/15/24
DESIGNED BY	PAL
DRAWN BY	PAL
CHECKED BY	

ESTATES AT CATHEDRAL PINES

DETAIL SHEET

SHEET 6 OF 10

JOB NO. 25260.00

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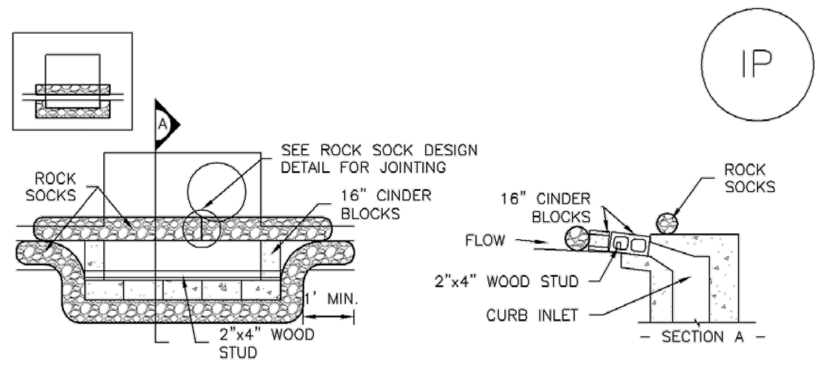


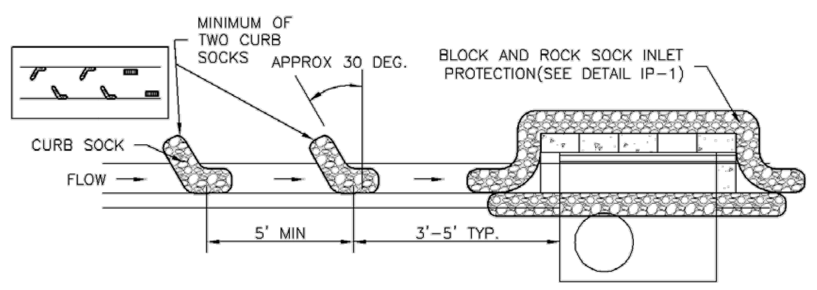
IP–1. BLOCK AND ROCK SOCK SUMP OR ON GRADE INLET PROTECTION

BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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

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



IP–2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

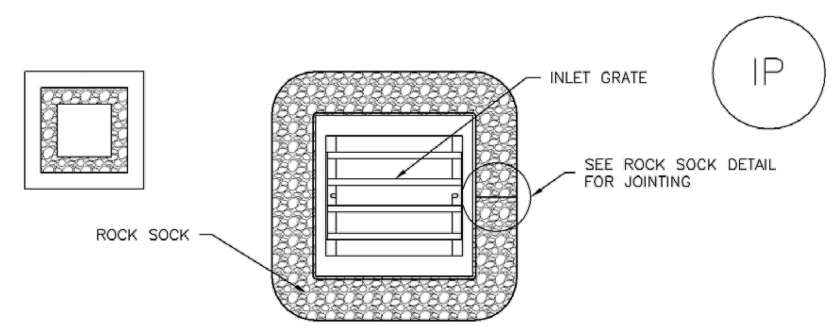
CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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

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

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

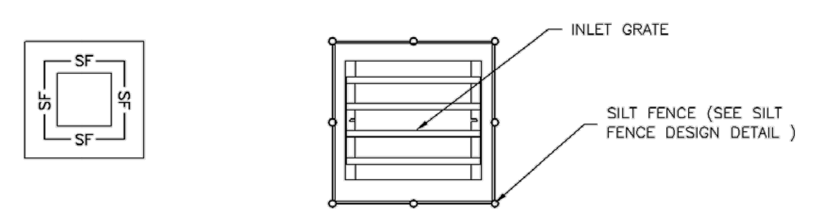


IP–3. ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION

ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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



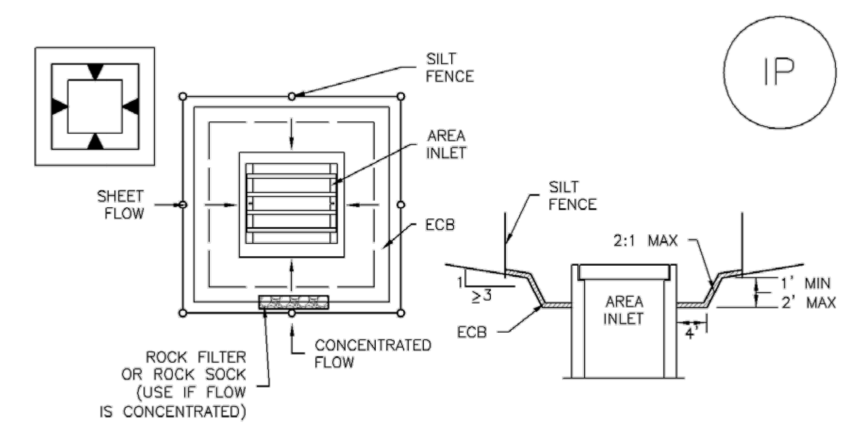
IP–4. SILT FENCE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

SILT FENCE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE SILT FENCE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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

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



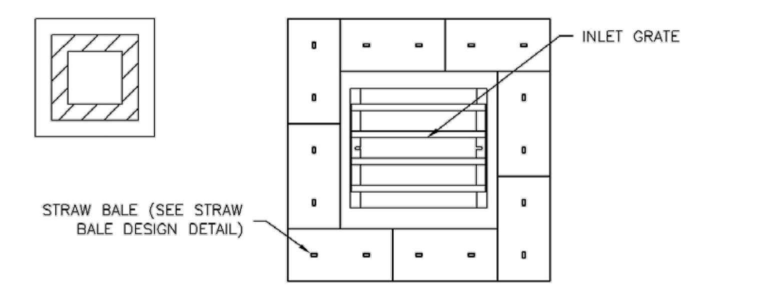
IP–5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION

OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

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

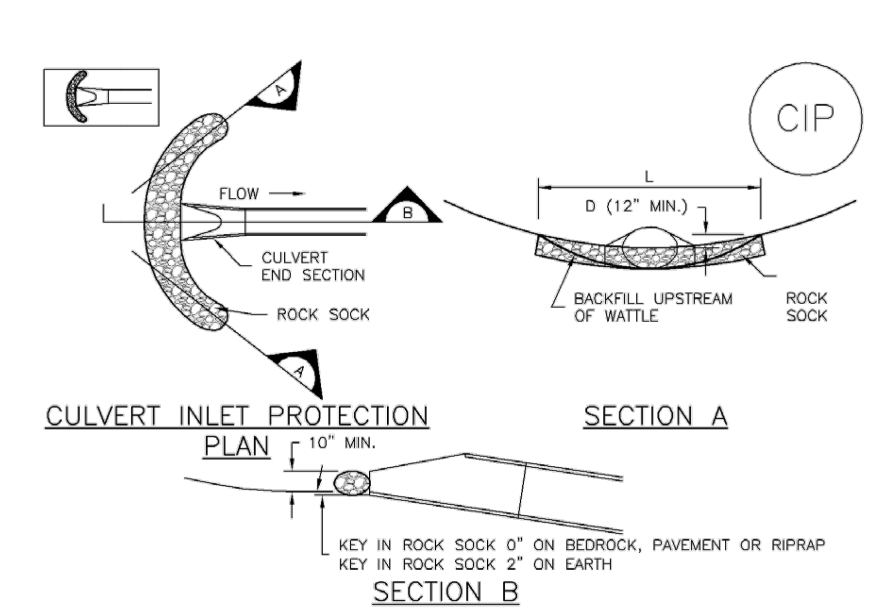


IP–6. STRAW BALE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

STRAW BALE BARRIER INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE STRAW BALE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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



CIP–1. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

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

INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEEDING & MULCHING

ALL SOIL TESTING, SOILS AMENDMENT AND FERTILIZER DOCUMENTATION, AND SEED LOAD AND BAG TICKETS MUST BE ADDED TO THE CSWMP.

SOIL PREPARATION

1. IN AREAS TO BE SEEDED, THE UPPER 6 INCHES OF THE SOIL MUST NOT BE HEAVILY COMPACTED, AND SHOULD BE IN FRIABLE CONDITION. LESS THAN 85% STANDARD PROCTOR DENSITY IS ACCEPTABLE. AREAS OF COMPACTION OR GENERAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY MUST BE SCARIFIED TO A DEPTH OF 6 TO 12 INCHES PRIOR TO SPREADING TOPSOIL TO BREAK UP COMPACTED LAYERS AND PROVIDE A BLENDING ZONE BETWEEN DIFFERENT SOIL LAYERS.
2. AREAS TO BE PLANTED SHALL HAVE AT LEAST 4 INCHES OF TOPSOIL SUITABLE TO SUPPORT PLANT GROWTH.
3. THE CITY RECOMMENDS THAT EXISTING AND/OR IMPORTED TOPSOIL BE TESTED TO IDENTIFY SOIL DEFICIENCIES AND ANY SOIL AMENDMENTS NECESSARY TO ADDRESS THESE DEFICIENCIES. SOIL AMENDMENTS AND/OR FERTILIZERS SHOULD BE ADDED TO CORRECT TOPSOIL DEFICIENCIES BASED ON SOIL TESTING RESULTS.
4. TOPSOIL SHALL BE PROTECTED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD TO RETAIN ITS STRUCTURE AVOID COMPACTION, AND TO PREVENT EROSION AND CONTAMINATION. STRIPPED TOPSOIL MUST BE STORED IN AN AREA AWAY FROM MACHINERY AND CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS, AND CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO PROTECT THE TOPSOIL AS A VALUABLE COMMODITY. TOPSOIL MUST NOT BE STRIPPED DURING UNDESIRABLE WORKING CONDITIONS (E.G. DURING WET WEATHER OR WHEN SOILS ARE SATURATED). TOPSOIL SHALL NOT BE STORED IN SWALES OR IN AREAS WITH POOR DRAINAGE.

SEEDING

1. ALLOWABLE SEED MIXES ARE INCLUDED IN THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION MANUAL. ALTERNATIVE SEED MIXES ARE ACCEPTABLE IF INCLUDED IN AN APPROVED LANDSCAPING PLAN.
2. SEED SHOULD BE DRILL–SEEDED WHENEVER POSSIBLE
•SEED DEPTH MUST BE ⅓ TO ½ INCHES WHEN DRILL–SEEDING IS USED
3. BROADCAST SEEDING OR HYDRO–SEEDING WITH TACKIFIER MAY BE SUBSTITUTED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1 OR ON OTHER AREAS NOT PRACTICAL TO DRILL SEED.
•SEEDING RATES MUST BE DOUBLED FOR BROADCAST SEEDING OR INCREASED BY 50% IF USING A BRILLION DRILL OR HYDRO–SEEDING
•BROADCAST SEEDING MUST BE LIGHTLY HAND–RAKED INTO THE SOIL

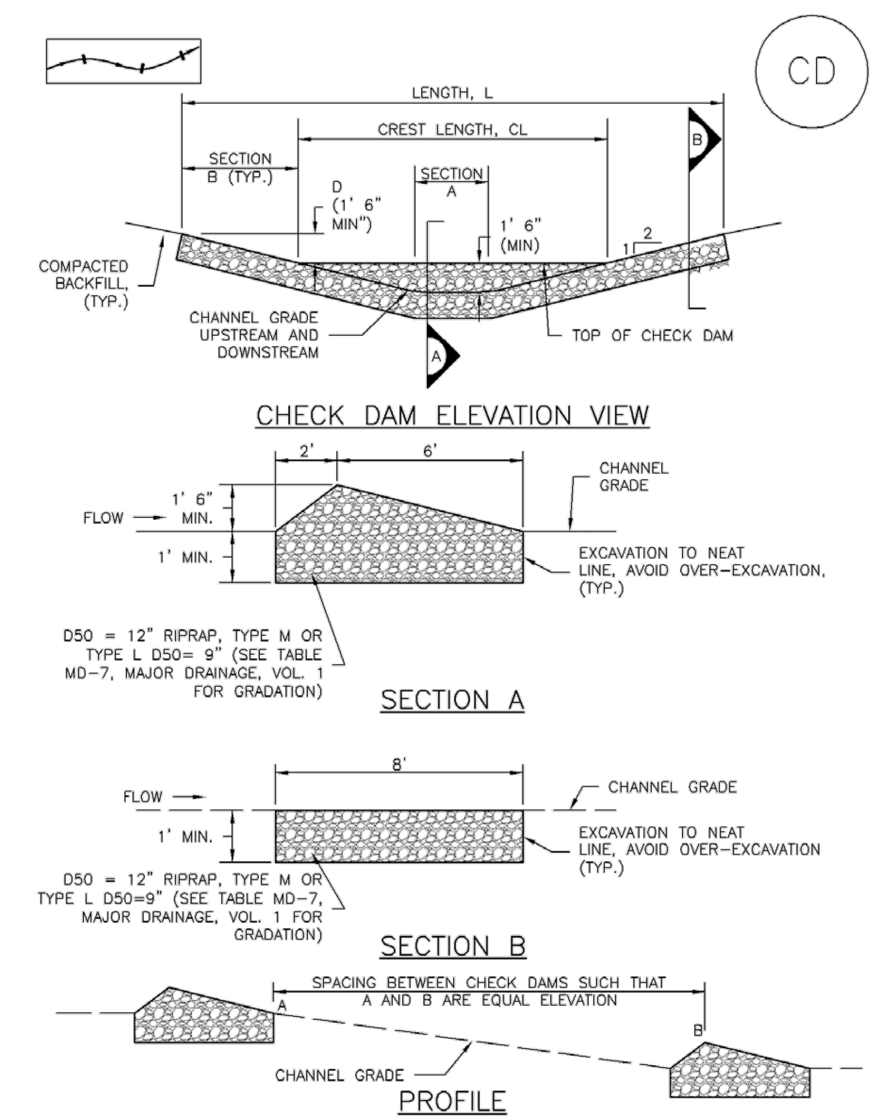
MULCHING

1. MULCHING SHOULD BE COMPLETED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AFTER SEEDING, HOWEVER PLANTED AREAS MUST BE MULCHED NO LATER THAN 14 DAYS AFTER PLANTING.
2. MULCHING REQUIREMENTS INCLUDE:
•HAY OR STRAW MULCH
– ONLY CERTIFIED WEED–FREE AND CERTIFIED SEED–FREE MULCH MAY BE USED. MULCH MUST BE APPLIED AT 2 TONS/ACRE AND ADEQUATELY SECURED BY CRIMPING AND/OR TACKIFIER.
– CRIMPING MUST NOT BE USED ON SLOPES GREATER THAN 3:1 AND MULCH FIBERS MUST BE TUCKED INTO THE SOIL TO A DEPTH OF 3 TO 4 INCHES.
– TACKIFIER MUST BE USED IN PLACE OF CRIMPING ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
•HYDRAULIC MULCHING
– HYDRAULIC MULCHING IS AN OPTION ON STEEP SLOPES OR WHERE ACCESS IS LIMITED.
– IF HYDRO–SEEDING IS USED, MULCHING MUST BE APPLIED AS A SEPARATE, SECOND OPERATION.
– WOOD CELLULOSE FIBERS MIXED WITH WATER MUST BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 2,000 TO 2,500 POUNDS/ACRE, AND TACKIFIER MUST BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 100 POUNDS/ACRE.
•EROSION CONTROL BLANKET
– EROSION CONTROL BLANKET MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF TRADITIONAL MULCHING METHODS.

SM

STORMWATER ENTERPRISE

SEEDING & MULCHING		
APPROVED: SWENT MANAGER		
ISSUED: 10/7/19	REVISED: 8/19/2020	DRAWING NO. 900–SM



CD–1. CHECK DAM

CHECK DAM INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

CHECK DAM MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

COLORADO REGISTERED BRYAN T. LAW 25043 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

5/31/24
DATE

BRYAN T. LAW, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 25043
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR
VILLAGREE DEVELOPMENT LLC
5710 VESSEY RD
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908
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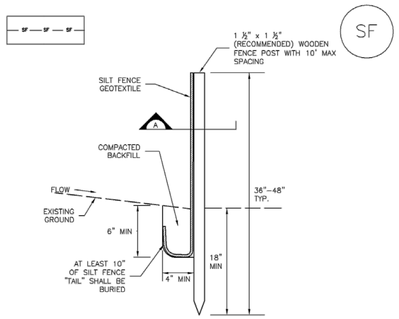
J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303–740–9393 • Colorado Springs 719–593–2593
Fort Collins 970–491–9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

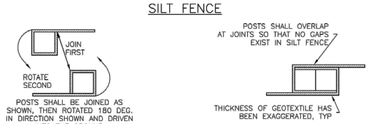
H–SCALE	N/A
V–SCALE	N/A
DATE	05/15/24
DESIGNED BY	PAL
DRAWN BY	PAL
CHECKED BY	

ESTATES AT CATHEDRAL PINES

DETAIL SHEET



SILT FENCE



SECTION A

SF–1. SILT FENCE

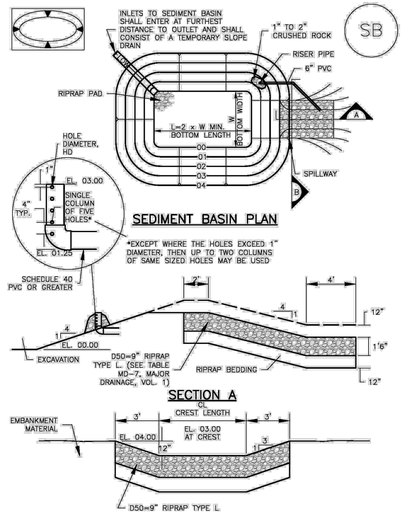


TABLE SB–1. SIZING INFORMATION FOR STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN			
Upstream Drainage Area (rounded to nearest acre), (ac)	Basin Bottom Width (W), (ft)	Spillway Crest Length (CL), (ft)	Hole Diameter (HD), (in)
1	12 ½	2	9/32
2	21	3	15/64
3	28	5	5/16
4	33 ½	6	9/16
5	38 ½	7	5/8
6	43	9	25/32
7	47 ¼	11	29/32
8	51	12	23/32
9	55	13	7/8
10	58 ¼	15	15/16
11	61	16	31/32
12	64	18	1
13	67 ½	19	1 1/16
14	70 ½	21	1 1/8
15	73 ¼	22	1 3/16

SEDIMENT BASIN B

SEDIMENT BASIN A

SEDIMENT BASIN INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
   –LOCATION OF SEDIMENT BASIN.
   –TYPE OF BASIN (STANDARD BASIN OR NONSTANDARD BASIN).
   –FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM WIDTH W, CREST LENGTH CL, AND HOLE DIAMETER, HD.
   –FOR NONSTANDARD BASIN, SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR DESIGN OF BASIN INCLUDING RISER HEIGHT H, NUMBER OF COLUMNS N, HOLE DIAMETER HD AND PIPE DIAMETER D.

2. FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM DIMENSION MAY BE MODIFIED AS LONG AS BOTTOM AREA IS NOT REDUCED.

3. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER LAND–DISTURBING ACTIVITY THAT RELIES ON ON BASINS AS AS A STORMWATER CONTROL.

4. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL FREE OF DEBRIS, ORGANIC MATERIAL, AND ROCKS OR CONCRETE GREATER THAN 3 INCHES AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 15 PERCENT BY WEIGHT PASSING THE NO. 200 SIEVE.

5. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95 PERCENT OF MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D698.

6. PIPE SCH 40 OR GREATER SHALL BE USED.

7. THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THESE SHEETS PERTAIN TO STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN(S) FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LESS THAN 15 ACRES. SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR EMBANKMENT, STORAGE VOLUME, SPILLWAY, OUTLET, AND OUTLET PROTECTION DETAILS FOR ANY SEDIMENT BASIN(S) THAT HAVE BEEN INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LARGER THAN 15 ACRES.

SEDIMENT BASIN 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 IN BASIN SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS. TYPICALLY WHEN SEDIMENT DEPTH REACHES ONE FOOT (I.E., TWO FEET BELOW THE SPILLWAY CREST).

5. SEDIMENT BASINS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND GRASS COVER IS ACCEPTED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO)

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.

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SILT FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

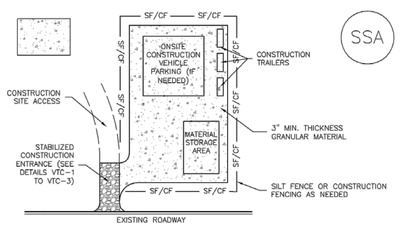
5. REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING, TEARING, OR COLLAPSE.

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

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

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

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.



SSA–1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

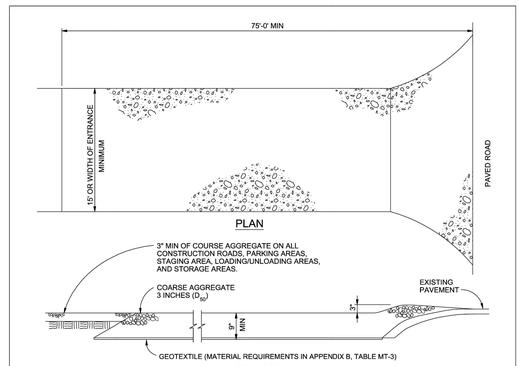
5. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE ENLARGED IF NECESSARY TO CONTAIN PARKING, STORAGE, AND UNLOADING/LOADING OPERATIONS.

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

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

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

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



VEHICLE TRACKING
NTS

VEHICLE TRACKING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. ALL ENTRANCES TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ARE TO BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION BEGINNING.

2. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE TO BE BUILT WITH AN APRON TO ALLOW FOR TURNING TRAFFIC, BUT SHOULD NOT BE BUILT OVER EXISTING PAVEMENT EXCEPT FOR A SLIGHT OVERLAP.

3. AREAS TO BE STABILIZED ARE TO BE PROPERLY GRADED AND COMPACTED PRIOR TO LAYING DOWN GEOTEXTILE AND STONE.

4. CONSTRUCTION ROADS, PARKING AREAS, LOADING/UNLOADING ZONES, STORAGE AREAS, AND STAGING AREAS ARE TO BE STABILIZED.

5. CONSTRUCTION ROADS ARE TO BE BUILT TO CONFORM TO SITE GRADES, BUT SHOULD NOT HAVE SIDE SLOPES OR ROAD GRADES THAT ARE EXCESSIVELY STEEP.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL STABILIZED AREAS, ESPECIALLY AFTER STORM EVENTS.

2. STONES ARE TO BE REAPPLIED PERIODICALLY AND WHEN REPAIR IS NECESSARY.

3. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED DAILY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT IS NOT TO BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.

4. STORM SEWER INLET PROTECTION IS TO BE IN PLACE, INSPECTED, AND CLEANED IF NECESSARY.

5. OTHER ASSOCIATED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE INSPECTED TO ENSURE GOOD WORKING CONDITION.

City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality	Figure VT-2 Vehicle Tracking Application Examples

3-54

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

BRYAN T. LAW, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 25043
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC

25043 5/31/24
DATE

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR
VILLAGREE DEVELOPMENT LLC
5710 VESSEY RD
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908
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CHECKED BY	

ESTATES AT CATHEDRAL PINES

DETAIL SHEET

SHEET 8 OF 10

JOB NO. 25260.00

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Description

Photograph SR-1. Surface roughening via imprinting for temporary stabilization.

Surface roughening is an erosion control practice that involves tracking, scarifying, imprinting, or tilling a disturbed area to provide temporary stabilization of disturbed areas. Surface roughening creates variations in the soil surface that help to minimize wind and water erosion. Depending on the technique used, surface roughening may also help establish conditions favorable to establishment of vegetation.

Appropriate Uses

Surface roughening can be used to provide temporary stabilization of disturbed areas, such as when revegetation cannot be immediately established due to seasonal planting limitations. Surface roughening is not a stand-alone BMP, and should be used in conjunction with other erosion and sediment controls.

Surface roughening is often implemented in conjunction with grading and is typically performed using heavy construction equipment to track the surface. Be aware that tracking with heavy equipment will also compact soils, which is not desirable in areas that will be revegetated. Scarifying, tilling, or ripping are better surface roughening techniques in locations where revegetation is planned. Roughening is not effective in very sandy soils and cannot be effectively performed in rocky soil.

Design and Installation

Typical design details for surfacing roughening on steep and mild slopes are provided in Details SR-1 and SR-2, respectively.

Surface roughening should be performed either after final grading or to temporarily stabilize an area during active construction that may be inactive for a short time period. Surface roughening should create depressions 2 to 6 inches deep and approximately 6 inches apart. The surface of exposed soil can be roughened by a number of techniques and equipment. Horizontal grooves (running parallel to the contours of the land) can be made using tracks from equipment treads, stair-step grading, ripping, or tilling.

Fill slopes can be constructed with a roughened surface. Cut slopes that have been smooth graded can be roughened as a subsequent operation. Roughening should follow along the contours of the slope. The tracks left by track mounted equipment working perpendicular to the contour can leave acceptable horizontal depressions; however, the equipment will also compact the soil.

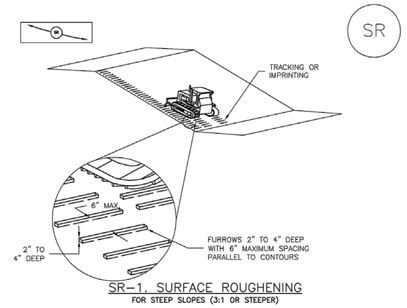
Surface Roughening	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	No
Site/Material Management	No

Maintenance and Removal

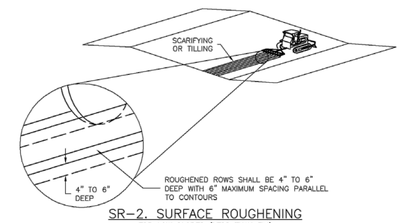
Care should be taken not to drive vehicles or equipment over areas that have been surface roughened. Tire tracks will smooth the roughened surface and may cause runoff to collect into rills and gullies.

Because surface roughening is only a temporary control, additional treatments may be necessary to maintain the soil surface in a roughened condition.

Areas should be inspected for signs of erosion. Surface roughening is a temporary measure, and will not provide long-term erosion control.



SR–1. SURFACE ROUGHENING
FOR STEEP SLOPES (3:1 OR STEEPER)



SR–2. SURFACE ROUGHENING
FOR LOW SLOPES (LESS THAN 3:1)

SURFACE ROUGHENING INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
   –LOCATION(S) OF SURFACE ROUGHENING.

2. SURFACE ROUGHENING SHALL BE PROVIDED PROMPTLY AFTER COMPLETION OF FINISHED GRADING (FOR AREAS NOT RECEIVING TOPSOIL) OR PRIOR TO TOPSOIL PLACEMENT OR ANY FORECASTED RAIN EVENT.

3. AREAS WHERE BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, PAVEMENT, OR SOD WILL BE PLACED WITHOUT DELAY IN THE CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE, SURFACE ROUGHENING IS NOT REQUIRED.

4. DISTURBED SURFACES SHALL BE ROUGHENED USING RIPPING OR TILLING EQUIPMENT ON THE CONTOUR OR TRACKING UP AND DOWN A SLOPE USING EQUIPMENT TREADS.

5. A FARMING DISK SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SURFACE ROUGHENING.

SURFACE ROUGHENING 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 REPLACE UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

4. VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT SHALL NOT BE DRIVEN OVER AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN SURFACE ROUGHENED.

5. IN NON–TURF GRASS FINISHED AREAS, SEEDING AND MULCHING SHALL TAKE PLACE DIRECTLY OVER SURFACE ROUGHENED AREAS WITHOUT FIRST SMOOTHING OUT THE SURFACE.

6. IN AREAS NOT SEEDED AND MULCHED AFTER SURFACE ROUGHENING, SURFACES SHALL BE RE–ROUGHENED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN GROOVE DEPTH AND SMOOTH OVER RILL EROSION.

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

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TECHNICAL BULLETIN

VMax® TRMs

ROLLMAX™ ROLLED EROSION CONTROL

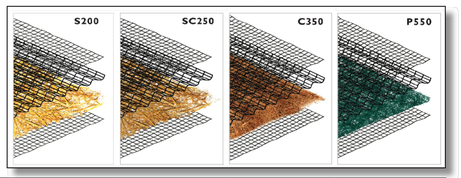
A Permanent Turf Reinforcement Mat Solution for Every Design

The VMax system of permanent TRMs are ideal for high-flow channels, streambanks, shorelines, and other areas needing permanent vegetation reinforcement and protection from water and wind. Our VMax TRMs combine a three-dimensional matting and a fiber matrix material for all-out erosion protection, vegetation establishment and reinforcement. The VMax TRMs are available with various performance capabilities and support reinforced vegetative lining development from germination to maturity.

VMax® Unique Three-Dimensional Design

North American Green VMax TRMs are each designed to maximize performance through all development phases of a reinforced vegetative lining. The corrugated matting structure lends a true reinforcement zone for vegetation entanglement, especially compared to flat net mats. The unique design of the corrugated matting also helps to create a shear plane that deflects flowing water away from the soil surface. And the incorporation of a fiber matrix supplements the 3-D structure by creating a ground cover that blocks soil movement and aids in vegetation establishment.

Four VMax Turf Reinforcement Mats Designed for Every Level of Performance



Matrix Fiber	100% Straw	70% Straw / 30% Coconut	100% Coconut	100% Polypropylene
Netting Types	Top and Bottom light-weight UV-stabilized PP, Crimped PP center net	Top and Bottom UV-stabilized PP, Crimped PP center net	Top and Bottom heavy-weight UV-stabilized PP, Crimped PP center net	Top and Bottom ultra heavy-weight UV-stabilized PP, Crimped PP center net
Typical Slope Applications (H:V)	1:1 and greater	1:1 and greater	1:1 and greater	1:1 and greater
Channel Shear Stress Threshold	Unvegetated: 2.3 psf Vegetated: 10.0 psf	Unvegetated: 3.0 psf Vegetated: 10.0 psf	Unvegetated: 3.2 psf Vegetated: 12.0 psf	Unvegetated: 4.0 psf Vegetated: 14.0 psf
Channel Velocity Threshold	Unvegetated: 8.5 fps Vegetated: 18 fps	Unvegetated: 9.5 fps Vegetated: 15 fps	Unvegetated: 10.5 fps Vegetated: 20 fps	Unvegetated: 12.5 fps Vegetated: 25 fps

NORTH AMERICAN GREEN

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TECHNICAL BULLETIN

VMax® TRMs cont.

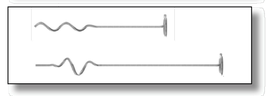
Selecting the Right VMax TRM

Choosing the right VMax TRM can be made easy by utilizing our Erosion Control Materials Design Software (www.ecmds.com), which allows users to input project specific parameters for channels, slopes, spillways, and more and ensures proper evaluation, design, and product selection in return. Our four VMax TRMs offer varying performance values, fiber matrix longevities, and price points, to help you meet your project specific goals.

Twist Pin + VMax TRM - an Ideal Installation

Utilizing the VMax TRMs in conjunction with Twist Pin fastener technology can result in an installed system that pushes TRM performance with increased factors of safety. The combined system has been shown to have superior pullout strength performance up to 200 lbs when compared to installation with traditional wire staples and pins. This is up to 10x the pullout resistance of wire staples and pins. Additionally, the use of the twist pins provides intimate contact between the TRM and the soil, and have been shown to be effective in a wide range of soil types. With a quick and easy installation using an electric drill and custom chuck, the TRM+Twist Pin system can eliminate time and labor costs from day 1 through project release.

VMax turf reinforcement mat being installed on a channel application (top right), twist pins installed with TRMs can have increased system performance and pullout resistance (middle right), twist pins are available in 8" and 12" lengths and two coil configurations designed for hard or soft soil types (lower right).



Comparison of common TRM fasteners based on pullout performance and typical application (below).

Fastener	Pullout Resistance (lb)	Comment
6" Round Top Pin	14	Best for hardened soils where other fasteners are damaged during installation.
6" Regular U-staple	42	Standard fastener that develops additional pullout as legs may deflect and add friction during installation.
12" Pin with Washer	35	Standard fastener good for soils where staples can be bent frequently and are too difficult to install.
18" Pin with Washer	27	Standard fastener good for soils where staples are frequently bent and 12" straight pins fail to provide sufficient pullout because surface soil is wet or loose.
Twist Pin	170	Upgraded fastener that provides high pullout and ideal for loose or soft soils.

NORTH AMERICAN GREEN

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ENGINEER'S STATEMENT
STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

COLORADO REGISTERED BRYAN T. LAW 25043 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

5/31/24
DATE

BRYAN T. LAW, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 25043
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

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No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H–SCALE	N/A
V–SCALE	N/A
DATE	05/15/24
DESIGNED BY	PAL
DRAWN BY	PAL
CHECKED BY	

ESTATES AT CATHEDRAL PINES
DETAIL SHEET

SHEET 9 OF 10
JOB NO. 25260.00

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Description

A sediment control log is a linear roll made of natural materials such as straw, coconut fiber, or compost. The most common type of sediment control log has straw filling and is often referred to as a "straw wattle." All sediment control logs are used as a sediment barrier to intercept sheet flow runoff from disturbed areas.

Photographs SCL-1 and SCL-2. Sediment control logs used as 1) a perimeter control around a soil stockpile; and, 2) as a "J-hook" perimeter control at the corner of a construction site.

Appropriate Uses

Sediment control logs can be used in the following applications to trap sediment:

- As perimeter control for stockpiles and the site.
- As part of inlet protection designs.
- As check dams in small drainage ditches. (Sediment control logs are not intended for use in channels with high flow velocities.)
- On disturbed slopes to shorten flow lengths (as an erosion control).
- As part of multi-layered perimeter control along a receiving water such as a stream, pond or wetland.

Sediment control logs work well in combination with other layers of erosion and sediment controls.

Design and Installation

Sediment control logs should be installed along the contour to avoid concentrating flows. The maximum allowable tributary drainage area per 100 lineal feet of sediment control log, installed along the contour, is approximately 0.25 acres with a disturbed slope length of up to 150 feet and a tributary slope gradient no steeper than 3:1. Longer and steeper slopes require additional measures. This recommendation only applies to sediment control logs installed along the contour. When installed for other uses, such as perimeter control, it should be installed in a way that will not produce concentrated flows. For example, a "J-hook" installation may be appropriate to force runoff to pond and evaporate or infiltrate in multiple areas rather than concentrate and cause erosive conditions parallel to the BMP.

Sediment Control Log	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Moderate
Sediment Control	Yes
Site/Material Management	No

Although sediment control logs initially allow runoff to flow through the BMP, they can quickly become a barrier and should be installed as if they are impermeable.

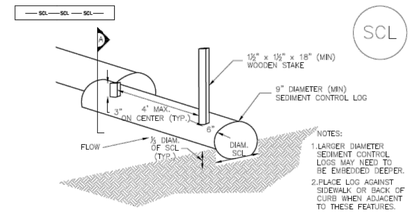
Design details and notes for sediment control logs are provided in the following details. Sediment logs must be properly installed per the detail to prevent undercutting, bypassing and displacement. When installed on slopes, sediment control logs should be installed along the contours (i.e., perpendicular to flow).

Improper installation can lead to poor performance. Be sure that sediment control logs are properly trenched (if lighter than 8 lb/foot), anchored and tightly jointed.

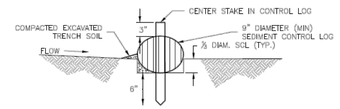
Maintenance and Removal

Be aware that sediment control logs will eventually degrade. Remove accumulated sediment before the depth is one-half the height of the sediment log and repair damage to the sediment log, typically by replacing the damaged section.

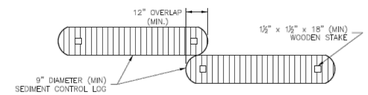
Once the upstream area is stabilized, remove and properly dispose of the logs. Areas disturbed beneath the logs may need to be seeded and mulched. Sediment control logs that are biodegradable may occasionally be left in place (e.g., when logs are used in conjunction with erosion control blankets as permanent slope breaks). However, removal of sediment control logs after final stabilization is typically appropriate when used in perimeter control, inlet protection and check dam applications. Compost from compost sediment control logs may be spread over the area and seeded as long as this does not cover newly established vegetation.



TRENCHED SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

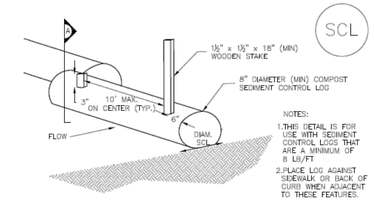


SECTION Ⓐ
TRENCHED SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

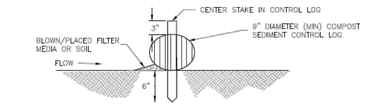


LOG JOINTS

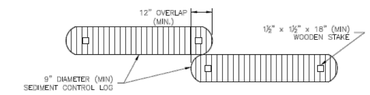
SCL-1. TRENCHED SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG



COMPOST SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (WEIGHTED)

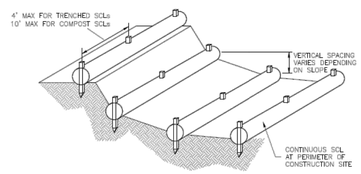


SECTION Ⓐ
COMPOST SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG



LOG JOINTS

SCL-2. COMPOST SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (WEIGHTED)



SCL-3. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS TO CONTROL SLOPE LENGTH

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LOCATION AND LENGTH OF SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS.

2. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS THAT ACT AS A PERIMETER CONTROL SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY UPGRADIENT LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

3. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS SHALL CONSIST OF STRAW, COMPOST, EXCELSIOR OR COCONUT FIBER, AND SHALL BE FREE OF ANY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS OR DEFECTS INCLUDING RIPS, HOLES AND OBVIOUS WEAR.

4. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED AS SMALL CHECK DAMS IN DITCHES AND SWALES. HOWEVER, THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PERENNIAL STREAMS.

5. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND TO A DEPTH OF APPROXIMATELY ⅓ OF THE DIAMETER OF THE LOG. IF TRENCHING TO THIS DEPTH IS NOT FEASIBLE AND/OR DESIRABLE (SHORT TERM INSTALLATION WITH DESIRE NOT TO DAMAGE LANDSCAPE) A LESSER TRENCHING DEPTH MAY BE ACCEPTABLE WITH MORE ROBUST STAKING. COMPOST LOGS THAT ARE 8 LB/FT DO NOT NEED TO BE TRENCHED.

6. THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH SOIL OR FILTER MATERIAL THAT IS FREE OF ROCKS AND DEBRIS. THE SOIL SHALL BE TIGHTLY COMPACTED INTO THE SHAPE OF A RIGHT TRIANGLE USING A SHOVEL OR WEIGHTED LAWN ROLLER OR BLOWN IN PLACE.

7. FOLLOW MANUFACTURERS' GUIDANCE FOR STAKING. IF MANUFACTURERS' INSTRUCTIONS DO NOT SPECIFY SPACING, STAKES SHALL BE PLACED ON 4' CENTERS AND EMBEDDED A MINIMUM OF 6" INTO THE GROUND. 3" OF THE STAKE SHALL PROTRUDE FROM THE TOP OF THE LOG. STAKES THAT ARE BROKEN PRIOR TO INSTALLATION SHALL BE REPLACED. COMPOST LOGS SHOULD BE STAKED 10' ON CENTER.

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG 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 SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY ½ OF THE HEIGHT OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG.

5. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION.COMPOST FROM COMPOST LOGS MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE AS LONG AS BAGS ARE REMOVED AND THE AREA SEEDED. IF DISTURBED AREAS EXIST AFTER REMOVAL, THEY SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO, JEFFERSON COUNTY, COLORADO, DOUGLAS COUNTY, 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.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

BRYAN T. LAW, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 25043
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC

COLORADO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER BRYAN T. LAW 25043

5/31/24
DATE

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ESTATES AT CATHEDRAL PINES

DETAIL SHEET

SHEET 10 OF 10

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