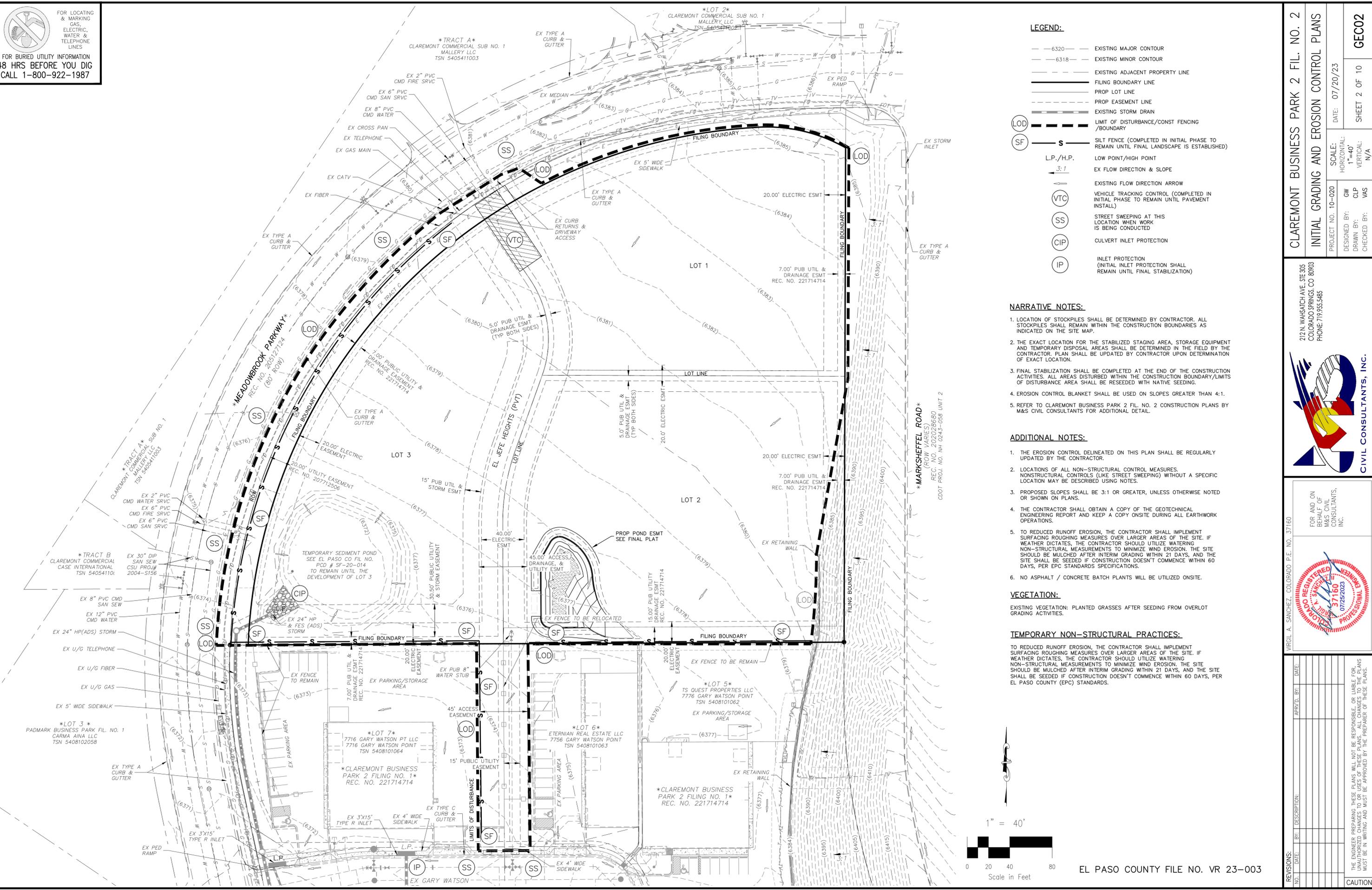


FOR LOCATING & MARKING GAS, ELECTRIC, WATER & TELEPHONE LINES
 FOR BURIED UTILITY INFORMATION
 48 HRS BEFORE YOU DIG
 CALL 1-800-922-1987



LEGEND:

- 6320 --- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 6318 --- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- --- EXISTING ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
- --- FILING BOUNDARY LINE
- --- PROP LOT LINE
- --- PROP EASEMENT LINE
- --- EXISTING STORM DRAIN
- --- LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE/CONST FENCING /BOUNDARY
- (LOD) --- S --- SILT FENCE (COMPLETED IN INITIAL PHASE TO REMAIN UNTIL FINAL LANDSCAPE IS ESTABLISHED)
- (SF) --- S --- L.P./H.P. LOW POINT/HIGH POINT
- 3:1 --- EX FLOW DIRECTION & SLOPE
- --- EXISTING FLOW DIRECTION ARROW
- (VTC) --- VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL (COMPLETED IN INITIAL PHASE TO REMAIN UNTIL PAVEMENT INSTALL)
- (SS) --- STREET SWEEPING AT THIS LOCATION WHEN WORK IS BEING CONDUCTED
- (CIP) --- CULVERT INLET PROTECTION
- (IP) --- INLET PROTECTION (INITIAL INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION)

NARRATIVE NOTES:

1. LOCATION OF STOCKPILES SHALL BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR. ALL STOCKPILES SHALL REMAIN WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARIES AS INDICATED ON THE SITE MAP.
2. THE EXACT LOCATION FOR THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA, STORAGE EQUIPMENT AND TEMPORARY DISPOSAL AREAS SHALL BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD BY THE CONTRACTOR. PLAN SHALL BE UPDATED BY CONTRACTOR UPON DETERMINATION OF EXACT LOCATION.
3. FINAL STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED AT THE END OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. ALL AREAS DISTURBED WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARY/LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE RESEEDED WITH NATIVE SEEDING.
4. EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES GREATER THAN 4:1.
5. REFER TO CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FIL. NO. 2 CONSTRUCTION PLANS BY M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS FOR ADDITIONAL DETAIL.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

1. THE EROSION CONTROL DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE REGULARLY UPDATED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
2. LOCATIONS OF ALL NON-STRUCTURAL CONTROL MEASURES, NONSTRUCTURAL CONTROLS (LIKE STREET SWEEPING) WITHOUT A SPECIFIC LOCATION MAY BE DESCRIBED USING NOTES.
3. PROPOSED SLOPES SHALL BE 3:1 OR GREATER, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED OR SHOWN ON PLANS.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN A COPY OF THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT AND KEEP A COPY ONSITE DURING ALL EARTHWORK OPERATIONS.
5. TO REDUCED RUNOFF EROSION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT SURFACING ROUGHING MEASURES OVER LARGER AREAS OF THE SITE. IF WEATHER DICTATES, THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD UTILIZE WATERING NON-STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENTS TO MINIMIZE WIND EROSION. THE SITE SHOULD BE MULCHED AFTER INTERIM GRADING WITHIN 21 DAYS, AND THE SITE SHALL BE SEEDDED IF CONSTRUCTION DOESN'T COMMENCE WITHIN 60 DAYS, PER EPC STANDARDS SPECIFICATIONS.
6. NO ASPHALT / CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS WILL BE UTILIZED ONSITE.

VEGETATION:

EXISTING VEGETATION: PLANTED GRASSES AFTER SEEDING FROM OVERLOT GRADING ACTIVITIES.

TEMPORARY NON-STRUCTURAL PRACTICES:

TO REDUCED RUNOFF EROSION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT SURFACING ROUGHING MEASURES OVER LARGER AREAS OF THE SITE. IF WEATHER DICTATES, THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD UTILIZE WATERING NON-STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENTS TO MINIMIZE WIND EROSION. THE SITE SHOULD BE MULCHED AFTER INTERIM GRADING WITHIN 21 DAYS, AND THE SITE SHALL BE SEEDDED IF CONSTRUCTION DOESN'T COMMENCE WITHIN 60 DAYS, PER EL PASO COUNTY (EPC) STANDARDS.

CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FIL. NO. 2
 INITIAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS
 PROJECT NO. 10-020
 SCALE: HORIZONTAL: 1"=40' VERTICAL: N/A
 DATE: 07/20/23
 DESIGNED BY: GW
 DRAWN BY: CLP
 CHECKED BY: VAS
 SHEET 2 OF 10
 GEC02

212 N. WASHCATCH AVE. STE 305
 COLORADO SPRINGS CO 80903
 PHONE: 719.555.5485

M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

REG. NO. 37160
 EXPIRES 07/23/2023

REVISIONS:	NO.	DATE:	BY:	DESCRIPTION:

APPROVED BY: _____ DATE: _____

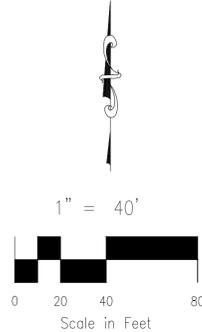
THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE, OR LIABLE FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES TO THESE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARE OF THESE PLANS.

CAUTION

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SEDIMENT BASIN TABLE

SEDIMENT BASIN NO.	UPSTREAM DRAINAGE AREA AC.	BASIN WIDTH		BASIN LENGTH		ANTIC. MAX WATER HT. FT.	REQ'D VOLUME C.F.	SPILLWAY LENGTH FT.	HOLE DIA. IN.	ROWS OF HOLES IN STANDPIPE
		FT.	FT.	FT.	FT.					
SB1	1.3	21	42	3	13/16	3	16,818	3	13/16	1
SB2	2	21	42	3	13/16	3	16,818	3	13/16	1
SB3	2	21	42	3	13/16	3	16,818	3	13/16	1



LEGEND:

- (-6320) EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- (-6318) EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 6318 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 6318 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
- FILING BOUNDARY LINE
- PROP LOT LINE
- PROP EASEMENT LINE
- CUT/FILL LINE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER
- PROPOSED STORM SEWER
- LOD LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE/CONST FENCING/BOUNDARY
- SF SILT FENCE (COMPLETED IN INITIAL PHASE TO REMAIN UNTIL FINAL LANDSCAPE IS ESTABLISHED)
- L.P./H.P. LOW POINT/HIGH POINT
- 2:1 FLOW DIRECTION & SLOPE
- FLOW DIRECTION ARROW/ EMERGENCY OVERFLOW
- EXISTING FLOW DIRECTION ARROW
- VTC VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL (COMPLETED IN INITIAL PHASE TO REMAIN UNTIL PAVEMENT INSTALL)
- CWA CONCRETE WASH-OUT AREA
- TSB TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN
- IP INLET PROTECTION (INITIAL INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION)
- CIP CULVERT INLET PROTECTION
- TRM NORTH AMERICAN GREEN SC150 TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT) - PERMANENT
- SP STOCK PILE MANAGEMENT
- SS STREET SWEEPING AT THIS LOCATION WHEN WORK IS BEING CONDUCTED
- CD CHECK DAM

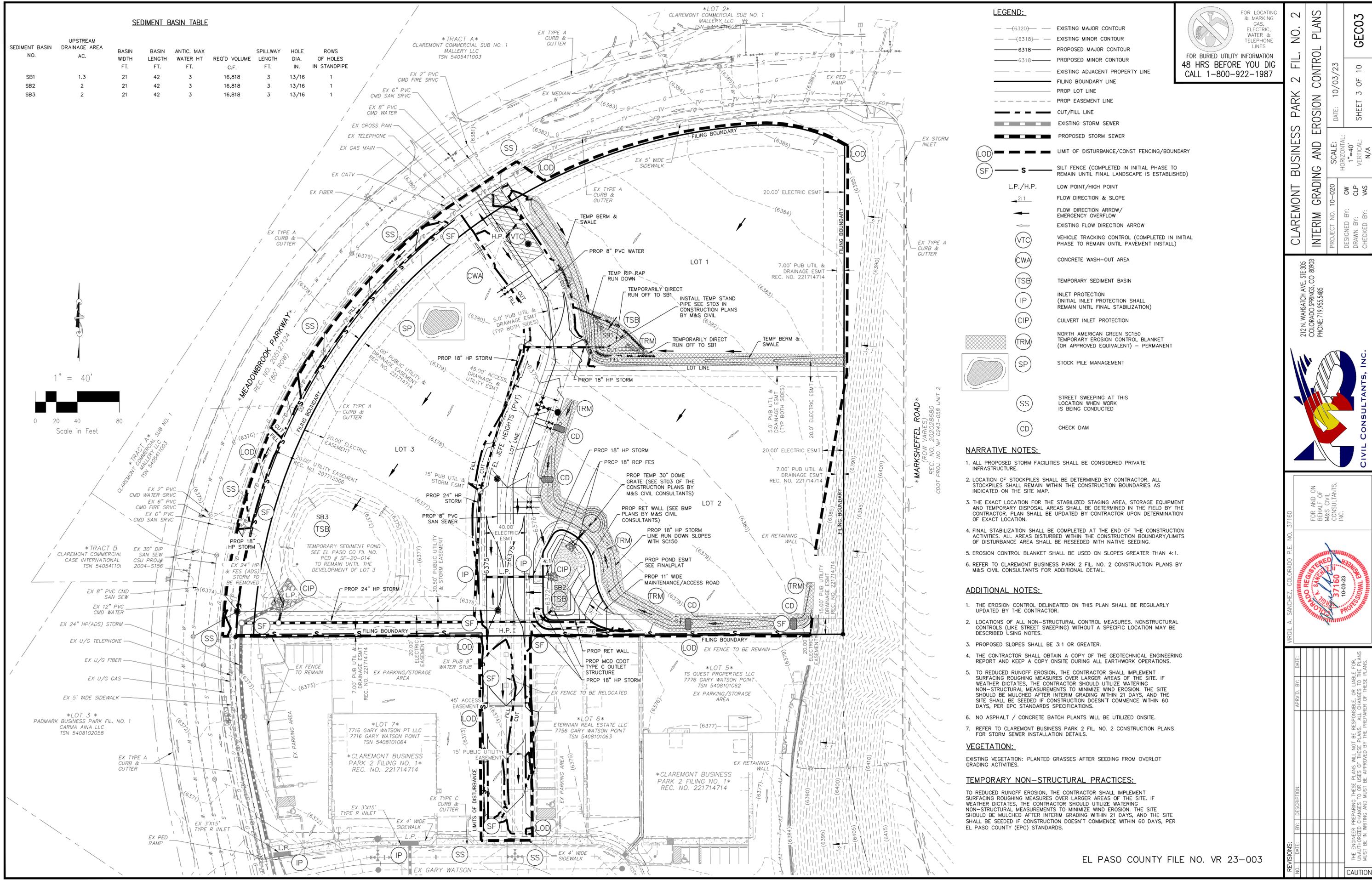


CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FIL. NO. 2
 INTERIM GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS
 PROJECT NO. 10-020
 DATE: 10/03/23
 SCALE: HORIZONTAL: 1"=40' VERTICAL: N/A
 DESIGNED BY: GW CLP
 DRAWN BY: CLP
 CHECKED BY: VAS
GEC03
 SHEET 3 OF 10

212 N. WASHCATCH AVE, STE 305
 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
 PHONE: 719.555.5485
CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
 M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.
 VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ, COLORADO, P.E. NO. 37160
 10-DAY REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL SEAL
 37160
 10-03-23

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION



NARRATIVE NOTES:

- ALL PROPOSED STORM FACILITIES SHALL BE CONSIDERED PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE.
- LOCATION OF STOCKPILES SHALL BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR. ALL STOCKPILES SHALL REMAIN WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARIES AS INDICATED ON THE SITE MAP.
- THE EXACT LOCATION FOR THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA, STORAGE EQUIPMENT AND TEMPORARY DISPOSAL AREAS SHALL BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD BY THE CONTRACTOR. PLAN SHALL BE UPDATED BY CONTRACTOR UPON DETERMINATION OF EXACT LOCATION.
- FINAL STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED AT THE END OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. ALL AREAS DISTURBED WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARY/LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE RESEEDED WITH NATIVE SEEDING.
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES GREATER THAN 4:1.
- REFER TO CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FIL. NO. 2 CONSTRUCTION PLANS BY M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS FOR ADDITIONAL DETAIL.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

- THE EROSION CONTROL DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE REGULARLY UPDATED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- LOCATIONS OF ALL NON-STRUCTURAL CONTROL MEASURES, NONSTRUCTURAL CONTROLS (LIKE STREET SWEEPING) WITHOUT A SPECIFIC LOCATION MAY BE DESCRIBED USING NOTES.
- PROPOSED SLOPES SHALL BE 3:1 OR GREATER.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN A COPY OF THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT AND KEEP A COPY ONSITE DURING ALL EARTHWORK OPERATIONS.
- TO REDUCED RUNOFF EROSION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT SURFACING ROUGHING MEASURES OVER LARGER AREAS OF THE SITE. IF WEATHER DICTATES, THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD UTILIZE WATERING NON-STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENTS TO MINIMIZE WIND EROSION. THE SITE SHOULD BE MULCHED AFTER INTERIM GRADING WITHIN 21 DAYS, AND THE SITE SHALL BE SEEDDED IF CONSTRUCTION DOESN'T COMMENCE WITHIN 60 DAYS, PER EPC STANDARDS SPECIFICATIONS.
- NO ASPHALT / CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS WILL BE UTILIZED ONSITE.
- REFER TO CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FIL. NO. 2 CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR STORM SEWER INSTALLATION DETAILS.

VEGETATION:

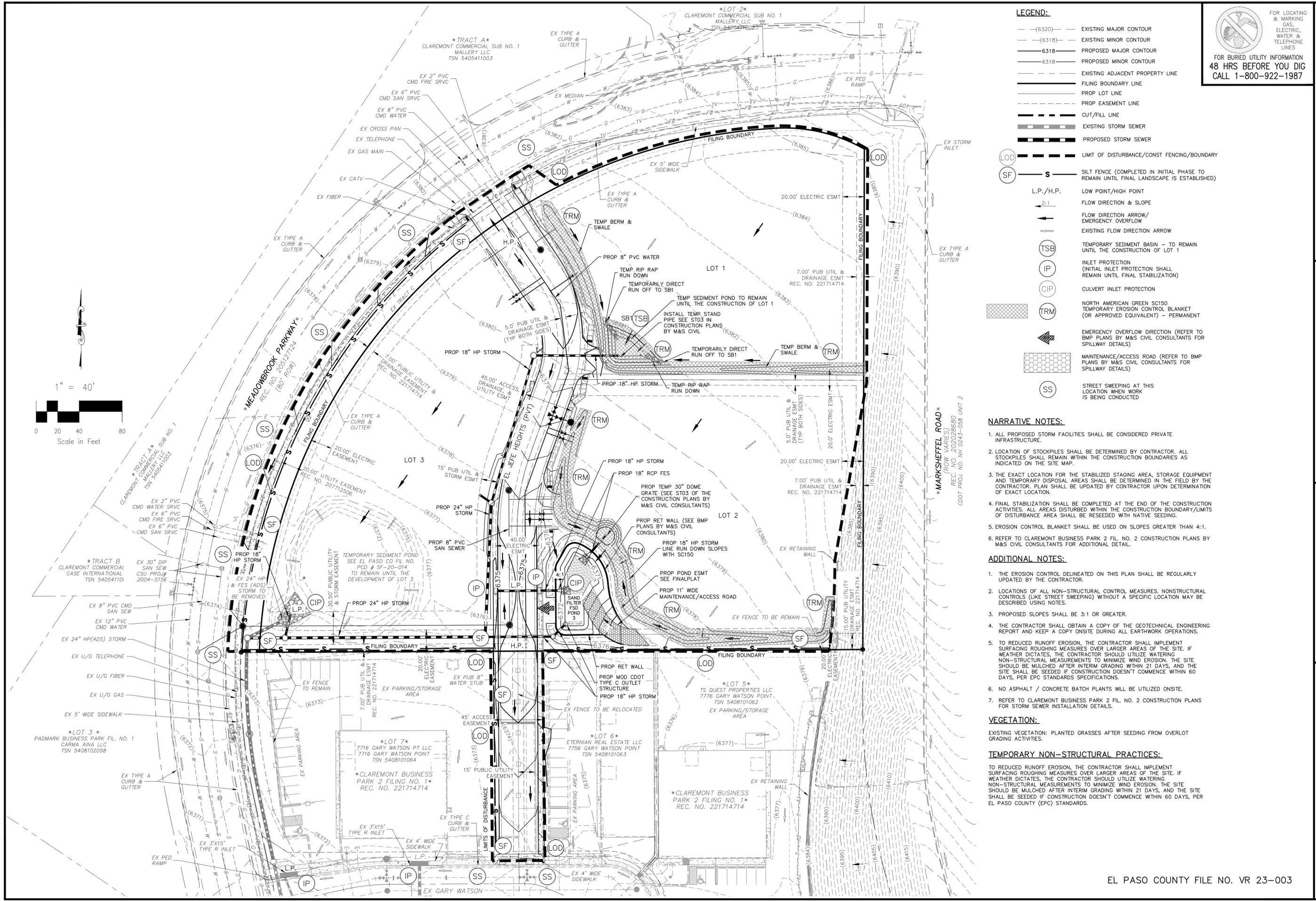
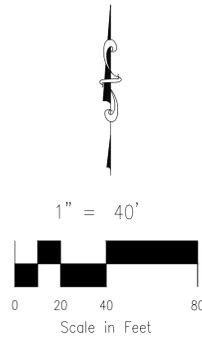
EXISTING VEGETATION: PLANTED GRASSES AFTER SEEDING FROM OVERLOT GRADING ACTIVITIES.

TEMPORARY NON-STRUCTURAL PRACTICES:

TO REDUCED RUNOFF EROSION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT SURFACING ROUGHING MEASURES OVER LARGER AREAS OF THE SITE. IF WEATHER DICTATES, THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD UTILIZE WATERING NON-STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENTS TO MINIMIZE WIND EROSION. THE SITE SHOULD BE MULCHED AFTER INTERIM GRADING WITHIN 21 DAYS, AND THE SITE SHALL BE SEEDDED IF CONSTRUCTION DOESN'T COMMENCE WITHIN 60 DAYS, PER EL PASO COUNTY (EPC) STANDARDS.

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CAUTION



LEGEND:

- (6320)--- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- (6318)--- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 6318--- PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 6318--- PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- --- EXISTING ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
- --- FILING BOUNDARY LINE
- --- PROP LOT LINE
- --- PROP EASEMENT LINE
- --- CUT/FILL LINE
- --- EXISTING STORM SEWER
- --- PROPOSED STORM SEWER
- LOD --- LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE/CONST FENCING/BOUNDARY
- SF --- SILT FENCE (COMPLETED IN INITIAL PHASE TO REMAIN UNTIL FINAL LANDSCAPE IS ESTABLISHED)
- L.P./H.P. --- LOW POINT/HIGH POINT
- 2:1 --- FLOW DIRECTION & SLOPE
- --- FLOW DIRECTION ARROW/ EMERGENCY OVERFLOW
- --- EXISTING FLOW DIRECTION ARROW
- (TSE) --- TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN - TO REMAIN UNTIL THE CONSTRUCTION OF LOT 1
- (IP) --- INLET PROTECTION (INITIAL INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION)
- (CIP) --- CULVERT INLET PROTECTION
- (TRM) --- NORTH AMERICAN GREEN SC150 TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT) - PERMANENT
- --- EMERGENCY OVERFLOW DIRECTION (REFER TO BMP PLANS BY M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS FOR SPILLWAY DETAILS)
- --- MAINTENANCE/ACCESS ROAD (REFER TO BMP PLANS BY M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS FOR SPILLWAY DETAILS)
- (SS) --- STREET SWEEPING AT THIS LOCATION WHEN WORK IS BEING CONDUCTED

NARRATIVE NOTES:

1. ALL PROPOSED STORM FACILITIES SHALL BE CONSIDERED PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE.
2. LOCATION OF STOCKPILES SHALL BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR. ALL STOCKPILES SHALL REMAIN WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARIES AS INDICATED ON THE SITE MAP.
3. THE EXACT LOCATION FOR THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA, STORAGE EQUIPMENT AND TEMPORARY DISPOSAL AREAS SHALL BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD BY THE CONTRACTOR. PLAN SHALL BE UPDATED BY CONTRACTOR UPON DETERMINATION OF EXACT LOCATION.
4. FINAL STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED AT THE END OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. ALL AREAS DISTURBED WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARY/LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE RESEDED WITH NATIVE SEEDING.
5. EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES GREATER THAN 4:1.
6. REFER TO CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FIL. NO. 2 CONSTRUCTION PLANS BY M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS FOR ADDITIONAL DETAIL.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

1. THE EROSION CONTROL DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE REGULARLY UPDATED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
2. LOCATIONS OF ALL NON-STRUCTURAL CONTROL MEASURES, NONSTRUCTURAL CONTROLS (LIKE STREET SWEEPING) WITHOUT A SPECIFIC LOCATION MAY BE DESCRIBED USING NOTES.
3. PROPOSED SLOPES SHALL BE 3:1 OR GREATER.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN A COPY OF THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT AND KEEP A COPY ONSITE DURING ALL EARTHWORK OPERATIONS.
5. TO REDUCED RUNOFF EROSION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT SURFACING ROUGHING MEASURES OVER LARGER AREAS OF THE SITE. IF WEATHER DICTATES, THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD UTILIZE WATERING NON-STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENTS TO MINIMIZE WIND EROSION. THE SITE SHOULD BE MULCHED AFTER INTERIM GRADING WITHIN 21 DAYS, AND THE SITE SHALL BE SEEDDED IF CONSTRUCTION DOESN'T COMMENCE WITHIN 60 DAYS, PER EPC STANDARDS SPECIFICATIONS.
6. NO ASPHALT / CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS WILL BE UTILIZED ONSITE.
7. REFER TO CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FIL. NO. 2 CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR STORM SEWER INSTALLATION DETAILS.

VEGETATION:

EXISTING VEGETATION: PLANTED GRASSES AFTER SEEDING FROM OVERLOT GRADING ACTIVITIES.

TEMPORARY NON-STRUCTURAL PRACTICES:

TO REDUCED RUNOFF EROSION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT SURFACING ROUGHING MEASURES OVER LARGER AREAS OF THE SITE. IF WEATHER DICTATES, THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD UTILIZE WATERING NON-STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENTS TO MINIMIZE WIND EROSION. THE SITE SHOULD BE MULCHED AFTER INTERIM GRADING WITHIN 21 DAYS, AND THE SITE SHALL BE SEEDDED IF CONSTRUCTION DOESN'T COMMENCE WITHIN 60 DAYS, PER EL PASO COUNTY (EPC) STANDARDS.

FOR LOCATING & MARKING GAS, ELECTRIC, WATER & TELEPHONE LINES

FOR BURIED UTILITY INFORMATION
48 HRS BEFORE YOU DIG
CALL 1-800-922-1987

CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FIL. NO. 2

FINAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

PROJECT NO. 10-020

SCALE: HORIZONTAL: 1"=40' VERTICAL: N/A

DATE: 07/20/23

SHEET 4 OF 10

GEO04

212 N. WASHCATCH AVE, STE 305
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.555.5465

M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

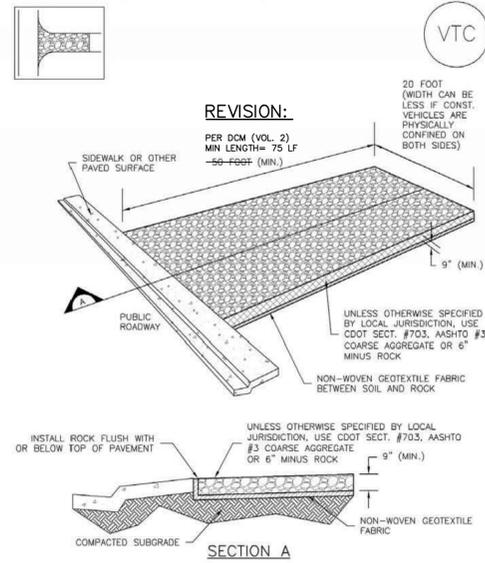
Virgil A. Sanchez, Colorado, P.E. No. 37160

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE, OR LIABLE FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES TO THE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARE OF THESE PLANS.

CAUTION

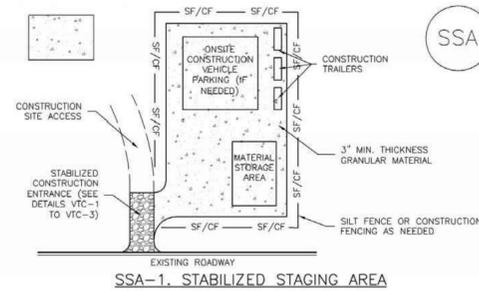
Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) SM-4



VTC-1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

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

Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) SM-6



SSA-1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR -LOCATION OF STAGING AREA(S). -CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE SITE. OVERSIZING RESULTS IN A LARGER AREA TO STABILIZE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.
- STAGING AREA SHALL BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SITE.
- THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL CONSIST OF A MINIMUM 3" THICK GRANULAR MATERIAL.
- UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.
- ADDITIONAL PERIMETER BMPs MAY BE REQUIRED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION FENCING.

STABILIZED STAGING AREA 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.
- ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

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

Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) SM-4

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR -LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S). -TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S) (WITH/WITHOUT WHEEL WASH, CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM).
- CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE ONLY TO BE USED ON SHORT DURATION PROJECTS (TYPICALLY RANGING FROM A WEEK TO A MONTH) WHERE THERE WILL BE LIMITED VEHICULAR ACCESS.
- A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE LOCATED AT ALL ACCESS POINTS WHERE VEHICLES ACCESS THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FROM PAVED RIGHT-OF-WAYS.
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- A NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED UNDER THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF ROCK.
- UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT MAINTENANCE NOTES

- 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.
- ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY TO THE STABILIZED ENTRANCE/EXIT TO MAINTAIN A CONSISTENT DEPTH.
- SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND AT THE END OF THE DAY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT MAY NOT BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.

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

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

VTC-6 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) SM-6

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

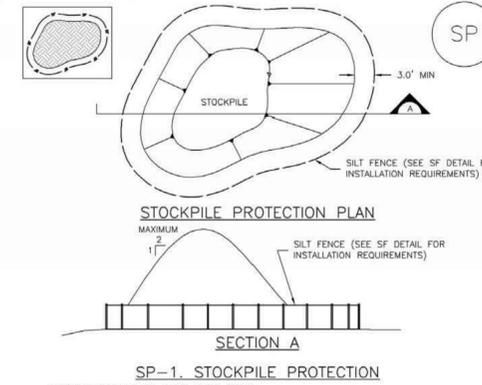
NOTE: MANY MUNICIPALITIES PROHIBIT THE USE OF RECYCLED CONCRETE AS GRANULAR MATERIAL FOR STABILIZED STAGING AREAS DUE TO DIFFICULTIES WITH RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION IN AREAS WHERE RECYCLED CONCRETE WAS PLACED.

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)

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

Stockpile Management (SP) MM-2



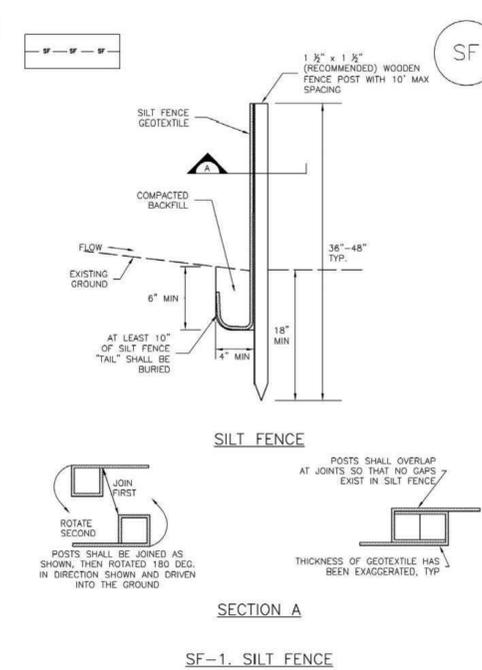
SP-1. STOCKPILE PROTECTION

STOCKPILE PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR -LOCATION OF STOCKPILES. -TYPE OF STOCKPILE PROTECTION.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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.

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

Silt Fence (SF) SC-1



SILT FENCE

SECTION A

SF-1. SILT FENCE

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

Silt Fence (SF) SC-1

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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').
- SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

SILT 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.
- SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 6".
- REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING, TEARING, OR COLLAPSE.
- 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.
- 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.

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

CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FIL. NO. 2

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

PROJECT NO. 10-020 SCALE: HORIZONTAL: N/A VERTICAL: N/A DATE: 3/08/23 DESIGNED BY: GW DRAWN BY: CLP CHECKED BY: VAS SHEET 5 OF 9 GEC05

212 N. WABATCH AVE., STE 305
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
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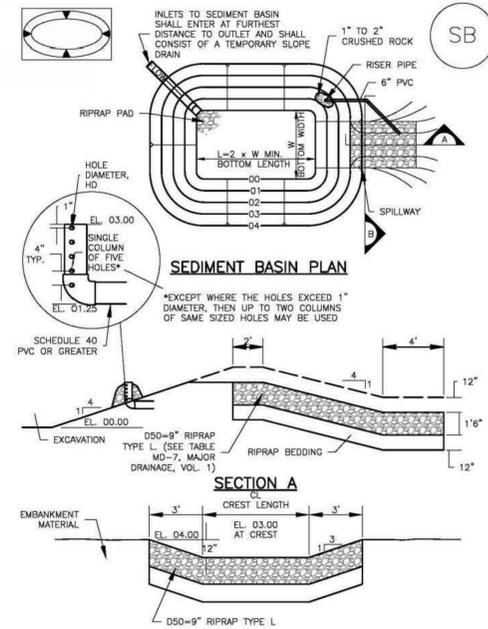


REV. NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BY	DATE

THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE, OR LIABLE FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES TO THE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARE OF THESE PLANS.

CAUTION

Sediment Basin (SB) SC-7



August 2013 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 SB-5

SC-7 Sediment Basin (SB)

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 1/2	2	9/32
2	21	3	15/16
3	28	4	1/2
4	33 1/2	5	5/8
5	38 1/2	6	3/4
6	43	7	7/8
7	47 1/2	8	1
8	51	9	1 1/8
9	55	10	1 1/4
10	58 1/2	11	1 3/8
11	61	12	1 3/4
12	64	13	1 7/8
13	67 1/2	14	2
14	70 1/2	15	2 1/8
15	73 1/2	16	2 1/4

- SEDIMENT BASIN INSTALLATION NOTES**
- 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.
 - FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM DIMENSION MAY BE MODIFIED AS LONG AS BOTTOM AREA IS NOT REDUCED.
 - SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY THAT RELIES ON ON BASINS AS A STORMWATER CONTROL.
 - 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.
 - EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95 PERCENT OF MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D698.
 - PIPE SCH 40 OR GREATER SHALL BE USED.
 - 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.

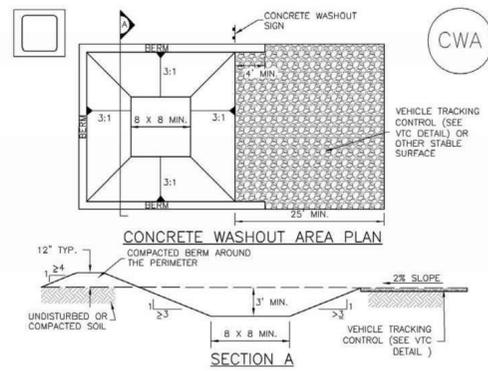
SB-6 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 August 2013

Sediment Basin (SB) SC-7

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

August 2013 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 SB-7

Concrete Washout Area (CWA) MM-1



- CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA**
- CWA INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
 - 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 INFASIBLE, 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.
 - THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
 - 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.
 - BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
 - VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
 - SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.
 - USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

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

MM-1 Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

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

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

EROSION CONTROL CRITERIA:

- 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 WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE.
- PRIOR TO START OF GRADING OPERATIONS, LOCATE AND SET THE SILT FENCE AND VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL AS SHOWN ON THE EROSION CONTROL PLAN.
 - THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE KEPT IN PLACE AND MAINTAINED UNTIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION POTENTIAL IS MITIGATED. REMOVAL OF SILT AND SEDIMENT COLLECTED BY THE SILT FENCES IS REQUIRED ONCE IT REACHES HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE SILT FENCES.
 - EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHOULD BE CHECKED AFTER EVERY STORM OR NOT MORE THAN EVERY 14 DAYS. REPAIRS OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE MADE AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN PROPER PROTECTION.
- SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL SLOPES, CHANNELS, DITCHES, OR ANY DISTURBED LAND AREA SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN TWENTY-ONE (21) CALENDAR DAYS AFTER FINAL GRADING, OR FINAL EARTH DISTURBANCE HAS BEEN COMPLETED. DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHICH ARE NOT AT THE FINAL GRADE BUT WILL REMAIN DORMANT FOR LONGER THAN 30 DAYS SHALL ALSO BE MULCHED WITHIN 21 DAYS AFTER INTERIM GRADING. AN AREA THAT IS GOING TO REMAIN IN AN INTERIM STATE FOR MORE THAN 60 DAYS SHALL ALSO BE SEEDED. ALL TEMPORARY SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND BMPs SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED.

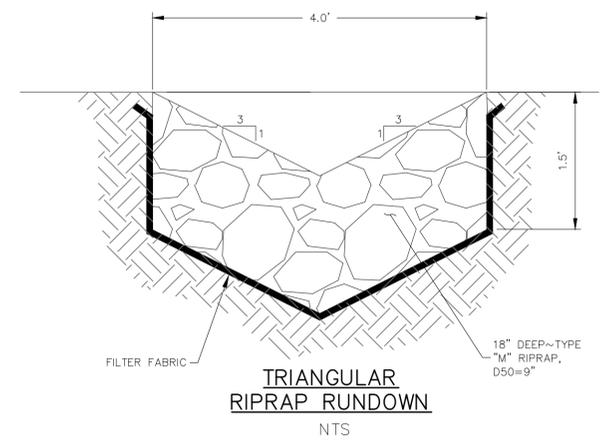
NOTE:
SEE URBAN DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL (VOL. 3) FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE (TYP)

Table 17.1 Standard CDOT gradations for rock riprap.

Pay Item	Stone Size d50 ¹ (Inches)	Percent of Material Smaller Than Typical Stone ²	Typical Stone Dimensions ³ (Inches)	Typical Stone Weight ⁴ (Pounds)
Riprap	9	70-100 50-70 35-50 2-10	15 12 9 3	160 85 35 1.3
Riprap	12	70-100 50-70 35-50 2-10	21 18 12 4	440 275 85 3
Riprap	18	100 50-70 35-50 2-10	30 24 18 6	1280 650 275 10
Riprap	24	100 50-70 35-50 2-10	42 33 24 9	3500 1700 650 35

¹d50 = nominal stone size
²based on typical rock mass
³equivalent spherical diameter
⁴based on a specific gravity = 2.5

NOTE:
SEE RIPRAP GRADATION TABLE (LEFT). CDOT SECTION 506 REQUIREMENTS APPLY.



CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FIL. NO. 2

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

PROJECT NO. 10-020 DATE: 3/08/23

SCALE: HORIZONTAL: N/A VERTICAL: N/A

DESIGNED BY: GW DRAWN BY: CLP CHECKED BY: VAS

212 N. WASHCATCH AVE, STE 305
 COLORADO SPRINGS CO 80903
 PHONE: 719.555.5485

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
 MKS CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ, COLORADO, P.E. NO. 37160

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ
 37160
 07/25/2023
 PROFESSIONAL SEAL

REVISIONS:
 NO. DATE BY DESCRIPTION

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CAUTION

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SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)

- IP-3. Rock Sock Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet
 - IP-4. Silt Fence Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet
 - IP-5. Over-excavation Inlet Protection
 - IP-6. Straw Bale Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet
 - CIP-1. Culvert Inlet Protection
- Proprietary inlet protection devices should be installed in accordance with manufacturer specifications. More information is provided below on selecting inlet protection for sump and on-grade locations.

Inlets Located in a Sump

When applying inlet protection in sump conditions, it is important that the inlet continue to function during larger runoff events. For curb inlets, the maximum height of the protective barrier should be lower than the top of the curb opening to allow overflow into the inlet during larger storms without excessive localized flooding. If the inlet protection height is greater than the curb elevation, particularly if the filter becomes clogged with sediment, runoff will not enter the inlet and may bypass it, possibly causing localized flooding, public safety issues, and downstream erosion and damage from bypassed flows.

Area inlets located in a sump setting can be protected through the use of silt fence, concrete block and rock socks (on paved surfaces), sediment control logs/straw wattles embedded in the adjacent soil and stacked around the area inlet (on pervious surfaces), over-excavation around the inlet, and proprietary products providing equivalent functions.

Inlets Located on a Slope

For curb and gutter inlets on paved sloping streets, block and rock sock inlet protection is recommended in conjunction with curb socks in the gutter leading to the inlet. For inlets located along unpaved roads, also see the Check Dam Fact Sheet.

Maintenance and Removal

Inspect inlet protection frequently. Inspection and maintenance guidance includes:

- Inspect for tears that can result in sediment directly entering the inlet, as well as result in the contents of the BMP (e.g., gravel) washing into the inlet.
- Check for improper installation resulting in untreated flows bypassing the BMP and directly entering the inlet or bypassing to an unprotected downstream inlet. For example, silt fence that has not been properly trenched around the inlet can result in flows under the silt fence and directly into the inlet.
- Look for displaced BMPs that are no longer protecting the inlet. Displacement may occur following larger storm events that wash away or reposition the inlet protection. Traffic or equipment may also crush or displace the BMP.
- Monitor sediment accumulation upgradient of the inlet protection.

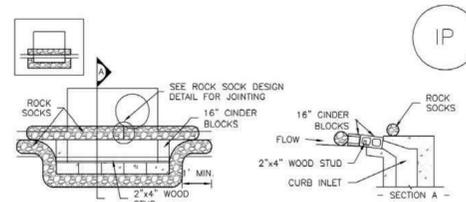
IP-2 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District August 2013
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

Inlet Protection (IP) SC-6

- Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection, as needed to maintain BMP effectiveness, typically when it reaches no more than half the storage capacity of the inlet protection. For silt fence, remove sediment when it accumulates to a depth of no more than 6 inches. Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection as needed to maintain the functionality of the BMP.
 - Proprietary inlet protection devices should be inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications. If proprietary inlet insert devices are used, sediment should be removed in a timely manner to prevent devices from breaking and spilling sediment into the storm drain.
- Inlet protection must be removed and properly disposed of when the drainage area for the inlet has reached final stabilization.

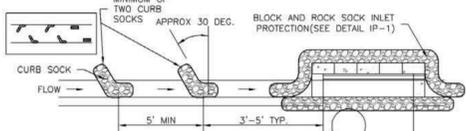
August 2013 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District IP-3
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



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

- BLOCK AND ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION 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 JOINTED TOGETHER IN ACCORDANCE WITH ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL.

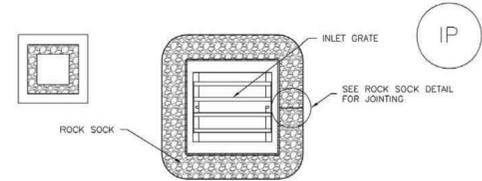


IP-2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

- CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES**
- 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.

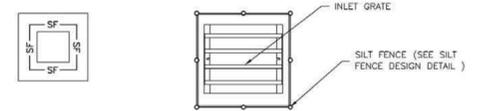
IP-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District August 2013
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

Inlet Protection (IP) SC-6



IP-3. ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION

- ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
 - STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF ROCK SOCKS FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.

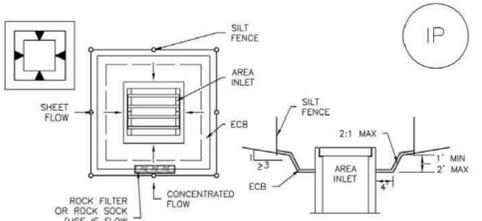


IP-4. SILT FENCE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

- SILT FENCE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE SILT FENCE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
 - POSTS SHALL BE PLACED AT EACH CORNER OF THE INLET AND AROUND THE EDGES AT A MAXIMUM SPACING OF 3 FEET.
 - STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF SILT FENCE FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.

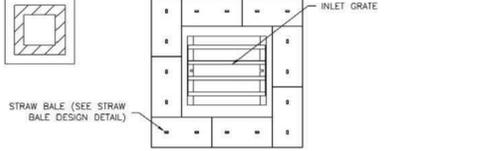
August 2013 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District IP-5
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



IP-5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION

- OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES**
- 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.
 - WHEN USING FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS, SHAPE BASIN IN 2:1 RATIO WITH LENGTH ORIENTED TOWARDS DIRECTION OF FLOW.
 - SEDIMENT MUST BE PERIODICALLY REMOVED FROM THE OVEREXCAVATED AREA.

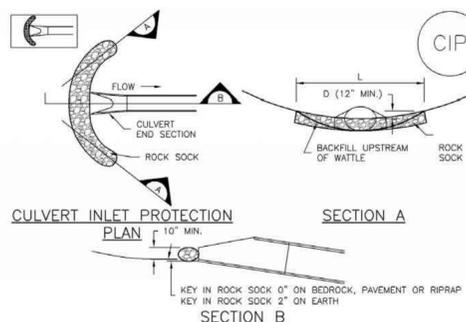


IP-6. STRAW BALE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

- STRAW BALE BARRIER INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE STRAW BALE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
 - BALES SHALL BE PLACED IN A SINGLE ROW AROUND THE INLET WITH ENDS OF BALES TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER.

IP-6 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District August 2013
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 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)
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August 2013 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District IP-7
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

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 1/2 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.

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

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 August 2013
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FIL. NO. 2
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
PROJECT NO. 10-020 DATE: 3/08/23
SCALE: HORIZONTAL: N/A VERTICAL: N/A
DESIGNED BY: GW CLP
DRAWN BY: CUP
CHECKED BY: VAS
SHEET 7 OF 9
GEC07

212 N. WASHCATCH AVE., STE 305
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
PHONE: 719.555.5465

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
MKS CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

REVISIONS:	NO.	DATE:	BY:	DESCRIPTION:	APPROVED BY:	DATE:

THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE, OR LIABLE FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES TO THE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPAREER OF THESE PLANS.

CAUTION

Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP) EC-6

Table RECP-1. ECTC Standard Specification for Temporary Rolled Erosion Control Products
(Adapted from Erosion Control Technology Council 2005)

Product Description	Slope Applications*		Channel Applications*	Minimum Tensile Strength	Expected Longevity
	Maximum Gradient	C Factor ^{2,5}			
Mulch Control Nets	5:1 (H:V)	≤0.10 @ 5:1	0.25 lbs/ft ² (12 Pa)	5 lbs/ft (0.073 kN/m)	Up to 12 months
Netless Rolled Erosion Control Blankets	4:1 (H:V)	≤0.10 @ 4:1	0.5 lbs/ft ² (24 Pa)	5 lbs/ft (0.073 kN/m)	
Single-net Erosion Control Blankets & Open Weave Textiles	3:1 (H:V)	≤0.15 @ 3:1	1.5 lbs/ft ² (72 Pa)	50 lbs/ft (0.73 kN/m)	
Double-net Erosion Control Blankets	2:1 (H:V)	≤0.20 @ 2:1	1.75 lbs/ft ² (84 Pa)	75 lbs/ft (1.09 kN/m)	24 months
Mulch Control Nets	5:1 (H:V)	≤0.10 @ 5:1	0.25 lbs/ft ² (12 Pa)	25 lbs/ft (0.36 kN/m)	
Erosion Control Blankets & Open Weave Textiles (slowly degrading)	1.5:1 (H:V)	≤0.25 @ 1.5:1	2.00 lbs/ft ² (96 Pa)	100 lbs/ft (1.45 kN/m)	24 months
Erosion Control Blankets & Open Weave Textiles	1:1 (H:V)	≤0.25 @ 1:1	2.25 lbs/ft ² (108 Pa)	125 lbs/ft (1.82 kN/m)	36 months

* C Factor and shear stress for mulch control nettings must be obtained with netting used in conjunction with pre-applied mulch material. (See Section 5.3 of Chapter 7 Construction BMPs for more information on the C Factor.)
¹ Minimum Average Roll Values, Machine direction using ECTC Mod. ASTM D 5035.
² C Factor calculated as ratio of soil loss from RECP protected slope (tested at specified or greater gradient, H:V) to ratio of soil loss from unprotected (control) plot in large-scale testing.
³ Required minimum shear stress RECP (unvegetated) can sustain without physical damage or excess erosion (> 12.7 mm (0.5 in) soil loss) during a 30-minute flow event in large-scale testing.
⁴ The permissible shear stress levels established for each performance category are based on historical experience with products characterized by Manning's roughness coefficients in the range of 0.01 - 0.05.
⁵ Acceptable large-scale test methods may include ASTM D 6459, or other independent testing deemed acceptable by the engineer.
⁶ Per the engineer's discretion. Recommended acceptable large-scale testing protocol may include ASTM D 6460, or other independent testing deemed acceptable by the engineer.

EC-6 Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

Table RECP-2. ECTC Standard Specification for Permanent Rolled Erosion Control Products
(Adapted from: Erosion Control Technology Council 2005)

Product Type	Slope Applications	Channel Applications	Minimum Tensile Strength ^{3,3}
TRMs with a minimum thickness of 0.25 inches (6.35 mm) per ASTM D 6525 and UV stability of 80% per ASTM D 4355 (500 hours exposure).	0.5:1 (H:V)	6.0 lbs/ft ² (288 Pa)	125 lbs/ft (1.82 kN/m)
	0.5:1 (H:V)	8.0 lbs/ft ² (384 Pa)	150 lbs/ft (2.19 kN/m)
	0.5:1 (H:V)	10.0 lbs/ft ² (480 Pa)	175 lbs/ft (2.55 kN/m)

¹ For TRMs containing degradable components, all property values must be obtained on the non-degradable portion of the matting alone.
² Minimum Average Roll Values, machine direction only for tensile strength determination using ASTM D 6818 (Supersedes Mod. ASTM D 5035 for RECPs)
³ Field conditions with high loading and/or high survivability requirements may warrant the use of a TRM with a tensile strength of 44 kN/m (3,000 lb/ft) or greater.
⁴ Required minimum shear stress TRM (fully vegetated) can sustain without physical damage or excess erosion (> 12.7 mm (0.5 in.) soil loss) during a 30-minute flow event in large scale testing.
⁵ Acceptable large-scale testing protocols may include ASTM D 6460, or other independent testing deemed acceptable by the engineer.

Design and Installation
 RECPs should be installed according to manufacturer's specifications and guidelines. Regardless of the type of product used, it is important to ensure no gaps or voids exist under the material and that all corners of the material are secured using stakes and trenching. Continuous contact between the product and the soil is necessary to avoid failure. Never use metal stakes to secure temporary erosion control products. Often wooden stakes are used to anchor RECPs; however, wood stakes may present installation and maintenance challenges and generally take a long time to biodegrade. Some local jurisdictions have had favorable experiences using biodegradable stakes.
 This BMP Fact Sheet provides design details for several commonly used ECB applications, including:
 ECB-1 Pipe Outlet to Drainageway
 ECB-2 Small Ditch or Drainageway
 ECB-3 Outside of Drainageway

Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP) EC-6

Staking patterns are also provided in the design details according to these factors:

- ECB type
- Slope or channel type

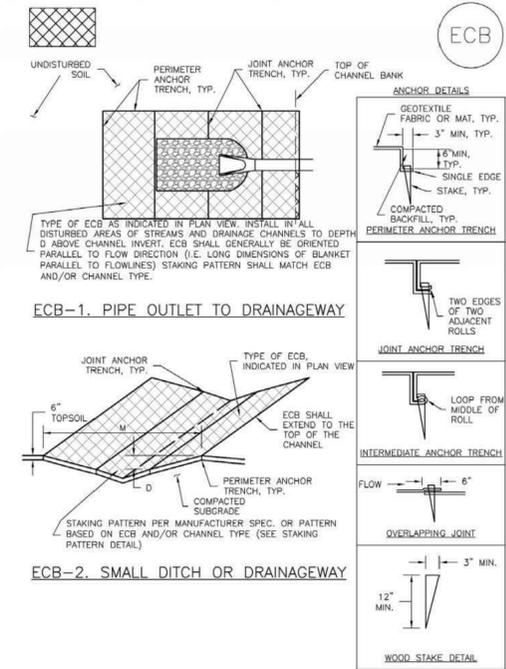
For other types of RECPs including TRMs, these design details are intended to serve as general guidelines for design and installation; however, engineers should adhere to manufacturer's installation recommendations.

Maintenance and Removal
 Inspection of erosion control blankets and other RECPs includes:
 • Check for general signs of erosion, including voids beneath the mat. If voids are apparent, fill the void with suitable soil and replace the erosion control blanket, following the appropriate staking pattern.
 • Check for damaged or loose stakes and secure loose portions of the blanket.

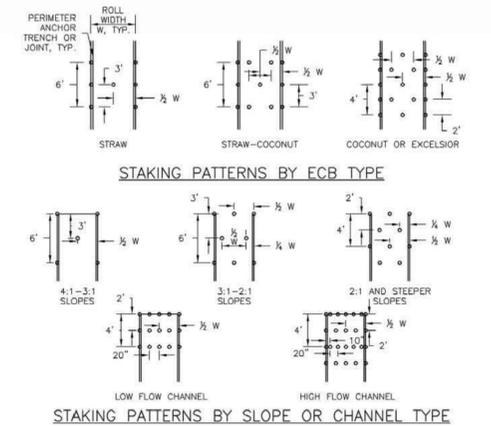
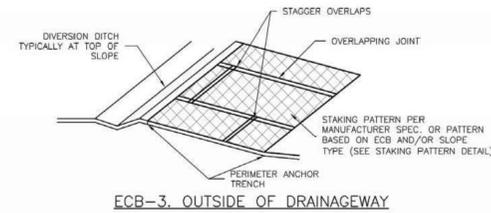
Erosion control blankets and other RECPs that are biodegradable typically do not need to be removed after construction. If they must be removed, then an alternate soil stabilization method should be installed promptly following removal.

Turf reinforcement mats, although generally resistant to biodegradation, are typically left in place as a dense vegetated cover grows in through the mat matrix. The turf reinforcement mat provides long-term stability and helps the established vegetation resist erosive forces.

EC-6 Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)



Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP) EC-6



EC-6 Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 -LOCATION OF ECB.
 -TYPE OF ECB (STRAW, STRAW-COCONUT, COCONUT, OR EXCELSIOR).
 -AREA, A, IN SQUARE YARDS OF EACH TYPE OF ECB.
- 100% NATURAL AND BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS ARE PREFERRED FOR RECPs, ALTHOUGH SOME JURISDICTIONS MAY ALLOW OTHER MATERIALS IN SOME APPLICATIONS.
- IN AREAS WHERE ECBs ARE SHOWN ON THE PLANS, THE PERMITTEE SHALL PLACE TOPSOIL AND PERFORM FINAL GRADING, SURFACE PREPARATION, AND SEEDING AND MULCHING. SUBGRADE SHALL BE SMOOTH AND MOIST PRIOR TO ECB INSTALLATION AND THE ECB SHALL BE IN FULL CONTACT WITH SUBGRADE. NO GAPS OR VOIDS SHALL EXIST UNDER THE BLANKET.
- PERIMETER ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED ALONG THE OUTSIDE PERIMETER OF ALL BLANKET AREAS.
- JOINT ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED TO JOIN ROLLS OF ECBs TOGETHER (LONGITUDINALLY AND TRANSVERSELY) FOR ALL ECBs EXCEPT STRAW WHICH MAY USE AN OVERLAPPING JOINT.
- INTERMEDIATE ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED AT SPACING OF ONE-HALF ROLL LENGTH FOR COCONUT AND EXCELSIOR ECBs.
- OVERLAPPING JOINT DETAIL SHALL BE USED TO JOIN ROLLS OF ECBs TOGETHER FOR ECBs ON SLOPES.
- MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS OF ECBs SHALL CONFORM TO TABLE ECB-1.
- ANY AREAS OF SEEDING AND MULCHING DISTURBED IN THE PROCESS OF INSTALLING ECBs SHALL BE RESEEDED AND MULCHED.
- DETAILS ON DESIGN PLANS FOR MAJOR DRAINAGEWAY STABILIZATION WILL GOVERN IF DIFFERENT FROM THOSE SHOWN HERE.

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

*STRAW ECBs MAY ONLY BE USED OUTSIDE OF DRAINAGEWAYS AND CHANNELS.
 **ALTERNATE NETTING MAY BE ACCEPTABLE IN SOME JURISDICTIONS.

Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP) EC-6

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET 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.
 - ECBs SHALL BE LEFT IN PLACE TO EVENTUALLY BIODEGRADE, UNLESS REQUESTED TO BE REMOVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
 - ANY ECB PULLED OUT, TORN, OR OTHERWISE DAMAGED SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REINSTALLED. ANY SUBGRADE AREAS BELOW THE GEOTEXTILE THAT HAVE ERODED TO CREATED A VOID UNDER THE BLANKET, OR THAT REMAIN DEVOID OF GRASS SHALL BE REPAIRED, RESEEDED AND MULCHED AND THE ECB REINSTALLED.
- NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.
- (DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO AND TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FIL. NO. 2
 GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
 PROJECT NO. 10-020
 SCALE: HORIZONTAL: N/A VERTICAL: N/A
 DATE: 3/08/23
 SHEET 8 OF 9
 GEC08

212 N. WABATCH AVE., STE 305
 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
 PHONE: 719.555.5465



FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
 WKS CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.
 VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ, COLORADO, P.E. NO. 371160
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 37160
 07/29/2003

REVISIONS:	NO.	DATE:	BY:	DESCRIPTION:	APPROVED BY:	DATE:

THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE, OR LIABLE FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES TO THE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARE OF THESE PLANS.

CAUTION

EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

soil amendments and rototill them into the soil to a depth of 6 inches or more.

Topsoil should be salvaged during grading operations for use and spread on areas to be revegetated later. Topsoil should be viewed as an important resource to be utilized for vegetation establishment, due to its water-holding capacity, structure, texture, organic matter content, biological activity, and nutrient content. The rooting depth of most native grasses in the semi-arid Denver metropolitan area is 6 to 18 inches. At a minimum, the upper 6 inches of topsoil should be stripped, stockpiled, and ultimately respread across areas that will be revegetated.

Where topsoil is not available, subsoils should be amended to provide an appropriate plant-growth medium. Organic matter, such as well digested compost, can be added to improve soil characteristics conducive to plant growth. Other treatments can be used to adjust soil pH conditions when needed. Soil testing, which is typically inexpensive, should be completed to determine and optimize the types and amounts of amendments that are required.

If the disturbed ground surface is compacted, rip or rototill the surface prior to placing topsoil. If adding compost to the existing soil surface, rototilling is necessary. Surface roughening will assist in placement of a stable topsoil layer on steeper slopes, and allow infiltration and root penetration to greater depth.

Prior to seeding, the soil surface should be rough and the seedbed should be firm, but neither too loose nor compacted. The upper layer of soil should be in a condition suitable for seeding at the proper depth and conducive to plant growth. Seed-to-soil contact is the key to good germination.

Seed Mix for Temporary Vegetation

To provide temporary vegetative cover on disturbed areas which will not be paved, built upon, or fully landscaped or worked for an extended period (typically 30 days or more), plant an annual grass appropriate for the time of planting and mulch the planted areas. Annual grasses suitable for the Denver metropolitan area are listed in Table TS/PS-1. These are to be considered only as general recommendations when specific design guidance for a particular site is not available. Local governments typically specify seed mixes appropriate for their jurisdiction.

Seed Mix for Permanent Revegetation

To provide vegetative cover on disturbed areas that have reached final grade, a perennial grass mix should be established. Permanent seeding should be performed promptly (typically within 14 days) after reaching final grade. Each site will have different characteristics and a landscape professional or the local jurisdiction should be contacted to determine the most suitable seed mix for a specific site. In lieu of a specific recommendation, one of the perennial grass mixes appropriate for site conditions and growth season listed in Table TS/PS-2 can be used. The pure live seed (PLS) rates of application recommended in these tables are considered to be absolute minimum rates for seed applied using proper drill-seeding equipment.

If desired for wildlife habitat or landscape diversity, shrubs such as rubber rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*), fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*) and skunkbrush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*) could be added to the upland seedmixes at 0.25, 0.5 and 1 pound PLS/acre, respectively. In riparian zones, planting root stock of such species as American plum (*Prunus americana*), woods rose (*Rosa woodsii*), plains cottonwood (*Populus sargentii*), and willow (*Populus spp.*) may be considered. On non-topsoiled upland sites, a legume such as Ladak alfalfa at 1 pound PLS/acre can be included as a source of nitrogen for perennial grasses.

Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS) EC-2

Seeding dates for the highest success probability of perennial species along the Front Range are generally in the spring from April through early May and in the fall after the first of September until the ground freezes. If the area is irrigated, seeding may occur in summer months, as well. See Table TS/PS-3 for appropriate seeding dates.

Table TS/PS-1. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Various Temporary Annual Grasses

Species ^a (Common name)	Growth Season ^a	Pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS)/acre ^a	Planting Depth (inches)
1. Oats	Cool	35 - 50	1 - 2
2. Spring wheat	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
3. Spring barley	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
4. Annual ryegrass	Cool	10 - 15	½
5. Millet	Warm	3 - 15	½ - ¾
6. Sudangrass	Warm	5 - 10	½ - ¾
7. Sorghum	Warm	5 - 10	½ - ¾
8. Winter wheat	Cool	20 - 35	1 - 2
9. Winter barley	Cool	20 - 35	1 - 2
10. Winter rye	Cool	20 - 35	1 - 2
11. Triticale	Cool	25 - 40	1 - 2

^a Successful seeding of annual grass resulting in adequate plant growth will usually produce enough dead-plant residue to provide protection from wind and water erosion for an additional year. This assumes that the cover is not disturbed or mowed closer than 8 inches.

Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1 or where access limitations exist. When hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be applied as a separate operation, when practical, to prevent the seeds from being encapsulated in the mulch.

^b See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates. Irrigation, if consistently applied, may extend the use of cool season species during the summer months.

^c Seeding rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast, or increased by 50 percent if done using a Brillion Drill or by hydraulic seeding.

EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses

Common ^a Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season ^a	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
Alkalali Soil Seed Mix					
Alkali sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Cool	Bunch	1,750,000	0.25
Basin wildrye	<i>Elymus cinereus</i>	Cool	Bunch	165,000	2.5
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'</i>	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Jose tall wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongatum 'Jose'</i>	Cool	Bunch	79,000	7.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					17.75
Fertile Loamy Soil Seed Mix					
Ephraim crested wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum 'Ephraim'</i>	Cool	Sod	175,000	2.0
Dural hard fescue	<i>Festuca ovina 'duraculca'</i>	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leys 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'</i>	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	7.0
Total					15.5
High Water Table Soil Seed Mix					
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Cool	Sod	900,000	0.5
Redtop	<i>Agrostis alba</i>	Warm	Open sod	5,000,000	0.25
Reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Cool	Sod	68,000	0.5
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leys 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Pathfinder switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum 'Pathfinder'</i>	Warm	Sod	389,000	1.0
Alkar tall wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongatum 'Alkar'</i>	Cool	Bunch	79,000	5.5
Total					10.75
Transition Turf Seed Mix^a					
Ruebens Canadian bluegrass	<i>Poa compressa 'Ruebens'</i>	Cool	Sod	2,500,000	0.5
Dural hard fescue	<i>Festuca ovina 'duraculca'</i>	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Citation perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne 'Citation'</i>	Cool	Sod	247,000	3.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leys 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Total					7.5

Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS) EC-2

Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses (cont.)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season ^a	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
Sandy Soil Seed Mix					
Blue grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Warm	Sod-forming bunchgrass	825,000	0.5
Camper little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium 'Camper'</i>	Warm	Bunch	240,000	1.0
Prairie sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	Warm	Open sod	274,000	1.0
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Cool	Bunch	5,298,000	0.25
Vaughn sideoats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula 'Vaughn'</i>	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					10.25
Heavy Clay, Rocky Foothill Seed Mix					
Ephraim crested wheatgrass ^a	<i>Agropyron cristatum 'Ephraim'</i>	Cool	Sod	175,000	1.5
Oahe Intermediate wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron intermedium 'Oahe'</i>	Cool	Sod	115,000	5.5
Vaughn sideoats grama ^a	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula 'Vaughn'</i>	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leys 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					17.5

^a All of the above seeding mixes and rates are based on drill seeding followed by crimped straw mulch. These rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast and should be increased by 50 percent if the seeding is done using a Brillion Drill or is applied through hydraulic seeding. Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1. If hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be done as a separate operation.

^b See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates.

^c If site is to be irrigated, the transition turf seed rates should be doubled.

^d Crested wheatgrass should not be used on slopes steeper than 6H to 1V.

^e Can substitute 0.5 lbs PLS of blue grama for the 2.0 lbs PLS of Vaughn sideoats grama.

EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

Table TS/PS-3. Seeding Dates for Annual and Perennial Grasses

Seeding Dates	Annual Grasses (Numbers in table reference species in Table TS/PS-1)		Perennial Grasses	
	Warm	Cool	Warm	Cool
January 1–March 15			✓	✓
March 16–April 30	4	1,2,3	✓	✓
May 1–May 15	4		✓	
May 16–June 30	4,5,6,7			
July 1–July 15	5,6,7			
July 16–August 31				
September 1–September 30		8,9,10,11		
October 1–December 31			✓	✓

Mulch

Cover seeded areas with mulch or an appropriate rolled erosion control product to promote establishment of vegetation. Anchor mulch by crimping, netting or use of a non-toxic tackifier. See the Mulching BMP Fact Sheet for additional guidance.

Maintenance and Removal

Monitor and observe seeded areas to identify areas of poor growth or areas that fail to germinate. Reseed and mulch these areas, as needed.

An area that has been permanently seeded should have a good stand of vegetation within one growing season if irrigated and within three growing seasons without irrigation in Colorado. Reseed portions of the site that fail to germinate or remain bare after the first growing season.

Seeded areas may require irrigation, particularly during extended dry periods. Targeted weed control may also be necessary.

Protect seeded areas from construction equipment and vehicle access.

Mulching (MU) EC-4

Description

Mulching consists of evenly applying straw, hay, shredded wood mulch, rock, bark or compost to disturbed soils and securing the mulch by crimping, tackifiers, netting or other measures. Mulching helps reduce erosion by protecting bare soil from rainfall impact, increasing infiltration, and reducing runoff. Although often applied in conjunction with temporary or permanent seeding, it can also be used for temporary stabilization of areas that cannot be reseeded due to seasonal constraints.



Photograph MU-1. An area that was recently seeded, mulched, and crimped.

Mulch can be applied either using standard mechanical dry application methods or using hydromulching equipment that hydraulically applies a slurry of water, wood fiber mulch, and often a tackifier.

Appropriate Uses

Use mulch in conjunction with seeding to help protect the seedbed and stabilize the soil. Mulch can also be used as a temporary cover on low to mild slopes to help temporarily stabilize disturbed areas where growing season constraints prevent effective reseeding. Disturbed areas should be properly mulched and tacked, or seeded, mulched and tacked promptly after final grade is reached (typically within no longer than 14 days) on portions of the site not otherwise permanently stabilized.

Standard dry mulching is encouraged in most jurisdictions; however, hydromulching may not be allowed in certain jurisdictions or may not be allowed near waterways.

Do not apply mulch during windy conditions.

Design and Installation

Prior to mulching, surface-roughen areas by rolling with a crimping or punching type roller or by track walking. Track walking should only be used where other methods are impractical because track walking with heavy equipment typically compacts the soil.

A variety of mulches can be used effectively at construction sites. Consider the following:

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

EC-4 Mulching (MU)

Clean, weed-free and seed-free cereal grain straw should be applied evenly at a rate of 2 tons per acre and must be tacked or fastened by a method suitable for the condition of the site. Straw mulch must be anchored (and not merely placed) on the surface. This can be accomplished mechanically by crimping or with the aid of tackifiers or nets. Anchoring with a crimping implement is preferred, and is the recommended method for areas flatter than 3:1. Mechanical crimpers must be capable of tucking the long mulch fibers into the soil to a depth of 3 inches without cutting them. An agricultural disk, while not an ideal substitute, may work if the disk blades are dull or blunted and set vertically; however, the frame may have to be weighted to afford proper soil penetration.

Grass hay may be used in place of straw; however, because hay is comprised of the entire plant including seed, mulching with hay may seed the site with non-native grass species which might in turn out-compete the native seed. Alternatively, native species of grass hay may be purchased, but can be difficult to find and are more expensive than straw. Purchasing and utilizing a certified weed-free straw is an easier and less costly mulching method. When using grass hay, follow the same guidelines as for straw (provided above).

On small areas sheltered from the wind and heavy runoff, spraying a tackifier on the mulch is satisfactory for holding it in place. For steep slopes and special situations where greater control is needed, erosion control blankets anchored with stakes should be used instead of mulch.

Hydraulic mulching consists of wood cellulose fibers mixed with water and a tackifying agent and should be applied at a rate of no less than 1,500 pounds per acre (1,425 lbs of fibers mixed with at least 75 lbs of tackifier) with a hydraulic mulcher. For steeper slopes, up to 2000 pounds per acre may be required for effective hydroseeding. Hydromulch typically requires up to 24 hours to dry; therefore, it should not be applied immediately prior to inclement weather. Application to roads, waterways and existing vegetation should be avoided.

Erosion control mats, blankets, or nets are recommended to help stabilize steep slopes (generally 3:1 and steeper) and waterways. Depending on the product, these may be used alone or in conjunction with grass or straw mulch. Normally, use of these products will be restricted to relatively small areas. Biodegradable mats made of straw and jute, straw-coconut, coconut fiber, or excelsior can be used instead of mulch. (See the ECM/TRM BMP for more information.)

Some tackifiers or binders may be used to anchor mulch. Check with the local jurisdiction for allowed tackifiers. Manufacturer's recommendations should be followed at all times. (See the Soil Binder BMP for more information on general types of tackifiers.)

Rock can also be used as mulch. It provides protection of exposed soils to wind and water erosion and allows infiltration of precipitation. An aggregate base course can be spread on disturbed areas for temporary or permanent stabilization. The rock mulch layer should be thick enough to provide full coverage of exposed soil on the area it is applied.

Maintenance and Removal

After mulching, the bare ground surface should not be more than 10 percent exposed. Reapply mulch, as needed, to cover bare areas.

CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FIL. NO. 2
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
PROJECT NO. 10-020
SCALE: HORIZONTAL: N/A VERTICAL: N/A
DATE: 06/06/23
DESIGNED BY: GW CLP
DRAWN BY: CUP
CHECKED BY: VAS
SHEET 9 OF 9
GEC09

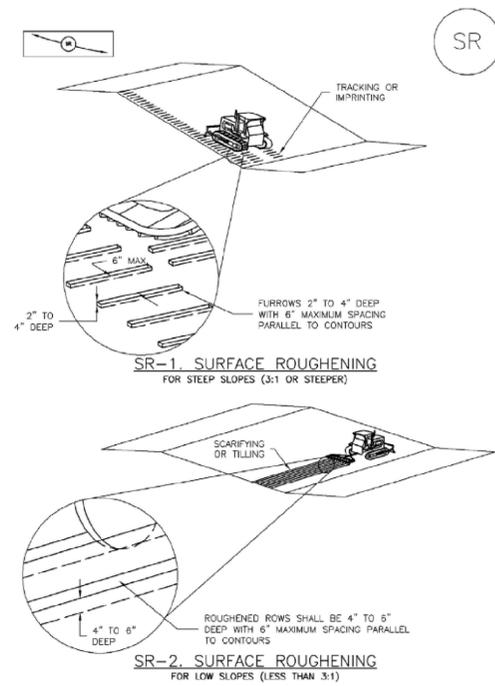
212 N. WAHATCH AVE., STE 305
COLORADO SPRINGS CO 80903
PHONE: 719.555.5465
CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
MKS CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
NO. 37160
EXPIRES 07/23/2023

REVISIONS:
NO. DATE BY DESCRIPTION
APPROVED BY: DATE:
THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE, OR LIABLE FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES TO THE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARE OF THESE PLANS.
CAUTION

Surface Roughening (SR)

EC-1



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

EC-1

Surface Roughening (SR)

- SURFACE ROUGHENING INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-LOCATION(S) OF SURFACE ROUGHENING.
 - 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.
 - AREAS WHERE BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, PAVEMENT, OR GDD WILL BE PLACED WITHOUT DELAY IN THE CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE, SURFACE ROUGHENING IS NOT REQUIRED.
 - DISTURBED SURFACES SHALL BE ROUGHENED USING RIPPING OR TILLING EQUIPMENT ON THE CONTOUR OR TRACKING UP AND DOWN A SLOPE USING EQUIPMENT TREADS.
 - A FARMING DISK SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SURFACE ROUGHENING.

- SURFACE ROUGHENING 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 REPLACE UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
 - VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT SHALL NOT BE DRIVEN OVER AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN SURFACE ROUGHENED.
 - IN NON-TURF GRASS FINISHED AREAS, SEEDING AND MULCHING SHALL TAKE PLACE DIRECTLY OVER SURFACE ROUGHENED AREAS WITHOUT FIRST SMOOTHING OUT THE SURFACE.
 - 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)
- 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.

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

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VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ, COLORADO, P.E. NO. 37160

FOR AND ON
BEHALF OF
WKS CIVIL
CONSULTANTS,
INC.



NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	APPR'D. BY	DATE

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CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FIL. NO. 2
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
PROJECT NO. 10-020 DATE: 07/20/23
SCALE: HORIZONTAL: N/A VERTICAL: N/A
DESIGNED BY: GW CLP
DRAWN BY: CLP
CHECKED BY: VAS
SHEET 10 OF 10
GEC10

CAUTION