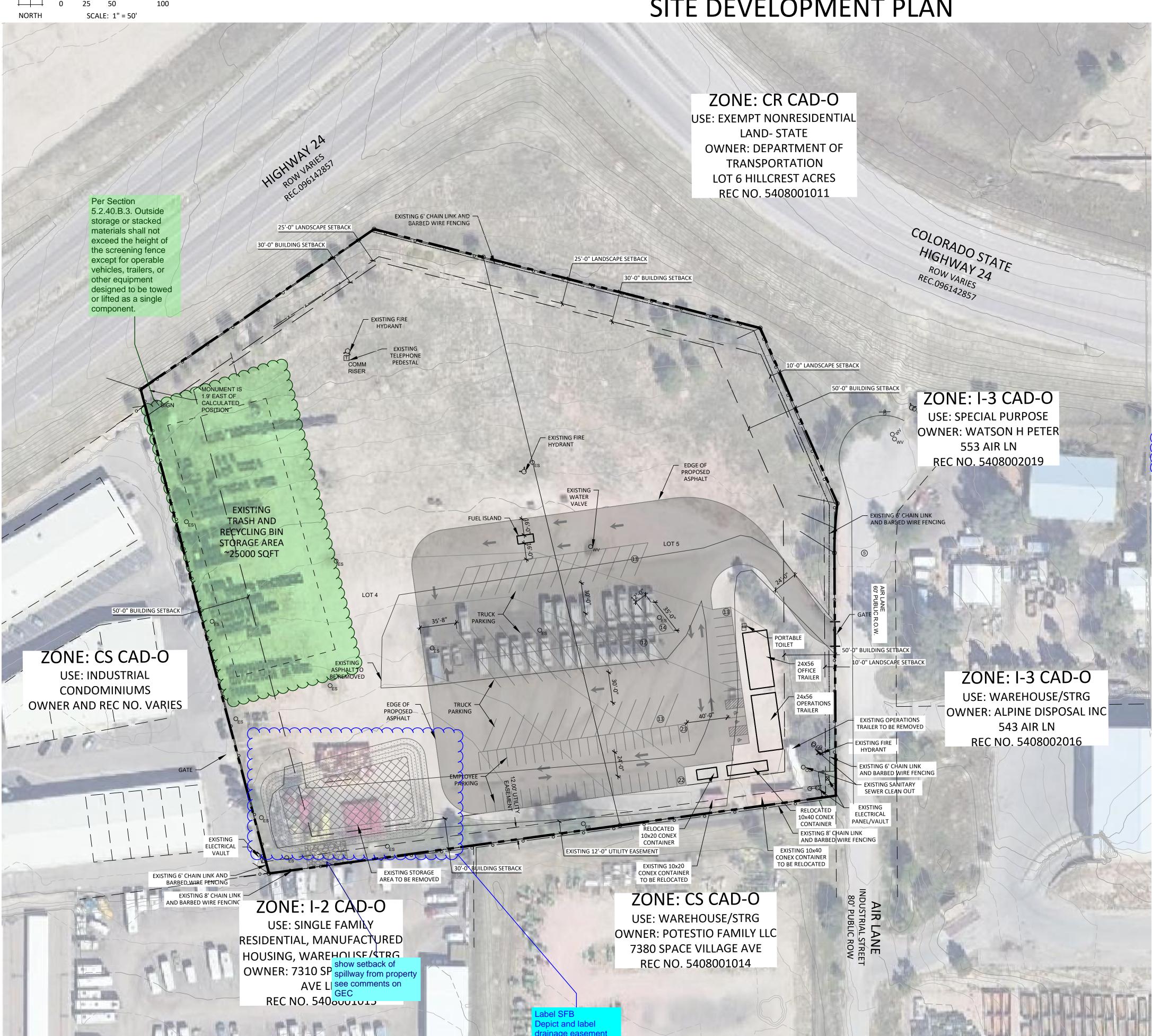
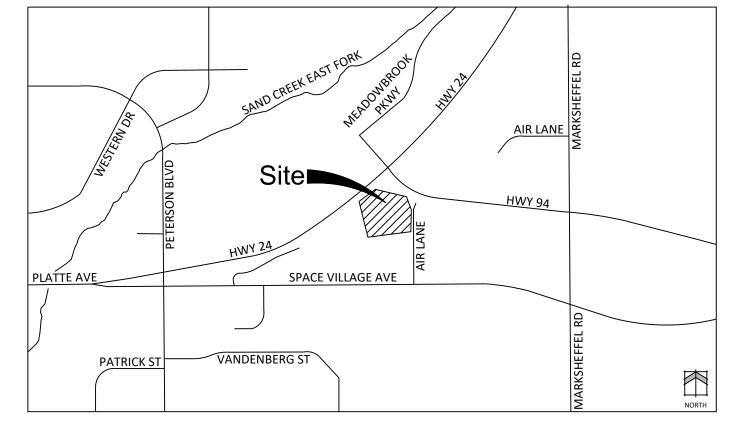
A PORTION OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 15, TOWNSHIP 11 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M., EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



VICINITY MAP



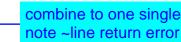
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

LOT 4 HILLCREST ACRES, EX THAT PORTION CONV BY COURT ORDER CASE #94CV410 DESC AS FOLS. BEG AT A PT ON THE SWLY LN OF LOT 4 HILLCREST ACRES FROM WHICH THE SE COR OF LOT 5 BEARS S 59<41'19" E 790.82 FT, TH ALG SD SWLY LN OF LOT 4 N 14<49'12" W 31.21 FT

NWLY 709.94 FT FOR POB, TH N 53<33'32" E 100.84 FT, TH ALG ARC OF CUR TO THE L HAVING A RAD OF 2921.28 FT WHICH CHORD BEARS N 52<22'34" E 120.67 FT, S 39<08'28" E 430.95 FT, S 35<58'59" W 5.50 FT, TH ALG ARC OF CUR TO THE L HAVING A RAD OF 368.53 FT

GENERAL NOTES

- RESOLUTION (RESOLUTION NO 19-471), OR ANY AMENDMENTS THERETO, AT OR PRIOR TO THE TIME OF BUILDING PERMIT SUBMITTALS. THE FEE OBLIGATION, IF NOT PAID AT FINAL PLAT RECORDING, SHALL BE DOCUMENTED ON ALL SALES DOCUMENTS AND ON PLAT NOTES TO ENSURE THAT A TITLE SEARCH WOULD FIND THE FEE OBLIGATION BEFORE SALE OF THE PROPERTY.



mmmm

SITE SUMMARY

Property tax schedule number:

7.62 Acres Total Area: Existing Land use: Industrial (Garbage Service Facility) Proposed land use: Current Zoning: Total gross building square footage: Land Percentage: 87,906.7 / 331,927 = 26.5% Impermeable surface %: 3,416 / 331,927 = 1% Lot Coverage Calculation: Maximum Allowed Building Height: Proposed Maximum Building Height: 14 ft **Building Setbacks:** North (US 24 & CO-94): East (Air Lane) Landscape Setback: North (US 24 & CO-94): East (Air Lane) 1 space/750 sqft industrial use (fueling island, commercial vehicle parking area, areas encompassing trailers) = 41,128/750 = 55

3 (1 van accessible)

58 employee parking spaces, 3 van accessible

560-570 Air Lane

5408001028, 5408001027

Provided: PROJECT TEAM

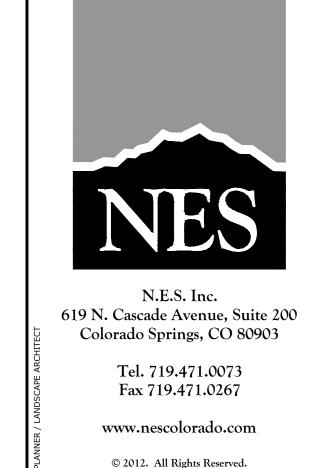
ADA Required:

OWNER: 1111 Royer LLC PO Box 302 Colorado Springs, CO 80903 **Apex Waste Solutions** 11681 Progress Lane Parker, CO 80134 619 N. Cascade Ave., Suite 200 Colorado Springs, CO 80903 SMH Consultants 620 N Tejon St Unit 201 Colorado Springs, CO 80903

ease remove all GEC plan sheets from the plan set. PCD will approve the Site opment Plans and DPW Engineering will **SHEET INDEX** Sheet 1 of 11: Site Development Plan Cover

SHEEL I OF II.	Site Developinent Flan Cover
Sheet 2 of 11:	Grading and Erosion Control G.1
Sheet 3 of 11:	Grading and Erosion Control G.2
Sheet 4 of 11:	Grading and Erosion Control G.3
Sheet 5 of 11:	Grading and Erosion Control G./
Sheet 6 of 11:	Grading and Erosion Control G.5
Sheet 7 of 11:	Grading and Erosion Control G.
Sheet 8 of 11:	Grading and Erosion Control G.
Sheet 9 of 11:	Landscape Plan
Sheet 10 of 11:	Lighting plan

Sheet 11 of 11: Elevations and Floor Plans



560-570 AIR LANE

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 9<mark>210 MORGAN RD</mark> COLORADO SPRINGS CO, 80908

K.JOHNSON

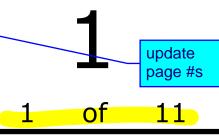
A. ROMAN

PROJECT MGR:

PREPARED BY:

DESCRIPTION:

SITE DEVELOPMENT **PLAN COVER**



OVERALL SITE PLAN

COUNTY PLAN REVIEW IS PROVIDED ONLY FOR GENERAL CONFORMANCE WITH COUNTY DESIGN

DIMENSIONS, AND/ OR ELEVATIONS WHICH SHALL BE CONFIRMED AT THE JOB SITE. THE COUNTY

CRITERIA. THE COUNTY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY AND ADEQUACY OF THE DESIGN

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 DIRECTOR'S DISCRETION.

THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN WAS PREPARED UNDER 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

DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION AND IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY

I, THE OWNER/DEVELOPER HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH THE

REQUIREMENTS OF THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

EL PASO COUNTY:

JOSHUA PALMER, P.E., COUNTY ENGINEER

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

ENGINEER OF RECORD SIGNATURE

OWNER'S STATEMENT:

APEX WASTE SOLUTIONS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

INDEX OF SHEETS **GRADING & EROSION CONTROL TITLE SHEET**

INITIAL-INTERIM GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN

FINAL GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN

PERMANENT CONTROL MEASURE PLAN

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

CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND

DEVELOPMENT CODE. THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL. THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL. AND THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA

A SEPARATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE COMPLETED AND AN EROSION AND

MANUAL VOLUME 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING

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

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.

ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING

OF THE CONTROL MEASURES. ALL CHANGES TO TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS PERMANENTLY CEASED OR TEMPORARILY CEASED FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS.

TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ON DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHERE GROUND DISTURBING

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

10. EARTH DISTURBANCES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION

VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF A WATERS OF THE STATE UNLESS SHOWN TO

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

THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE A STABILIZED CONVEYANCE DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND

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

11. COMPACTION OF SOIL MUST BE PREVENTED IN AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES OR WHERE FINAL

12. ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FACILITY DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND,

13. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE

14. DURING DEWATERING OPERATIONS, UNCONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER MAY BE DISCHARGED ON-SITE, BUT SHALL NOT LEAVE THE

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

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

SITE IN THE FORM OF SURFACE RUNOFF UNLESS AN APPROVED STATE DEWATERING PERMIT IN IN PLACE.

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

MATERIAL WASTES OR UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED, DUMPED, OR DISCHARGED AT THE SITE.

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

9. ALL PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DESIGNED IN THE APPROVED PLANS. ANY

FINAL STABILIZATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AT ALL APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SITES. FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED WHEN

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

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.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND

NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND

POLLUTION OF ANY ON-SITE WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS

INCORPORATED INTO THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.

REMOVED UPON FINAL STABILIZATION AND BEFORE PERMIT CLOSURE

BE APPROVED BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION

MEASURES MUST BE LOOSENED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONTROL MEASURE(S).

BE INFEASIBLE AND SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED AND APPROVED.

WITHIN 50 FEET OF A SURFACE WATER BODY, CREEK OR STREAM.

THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT OFF-SITE.

GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS PERMANENT CONTROL MEASURE DETAILS Manhattan, KS - HQ Dodge City, KS (620) 255-1952 **Kansas City** (913) 444-9615

Colorado Springs, CO (719) 465-2145

il Engineering • Land Surveying



SCALE: NTS PROJECT #: 2403-0094 CHECKED BY: BML

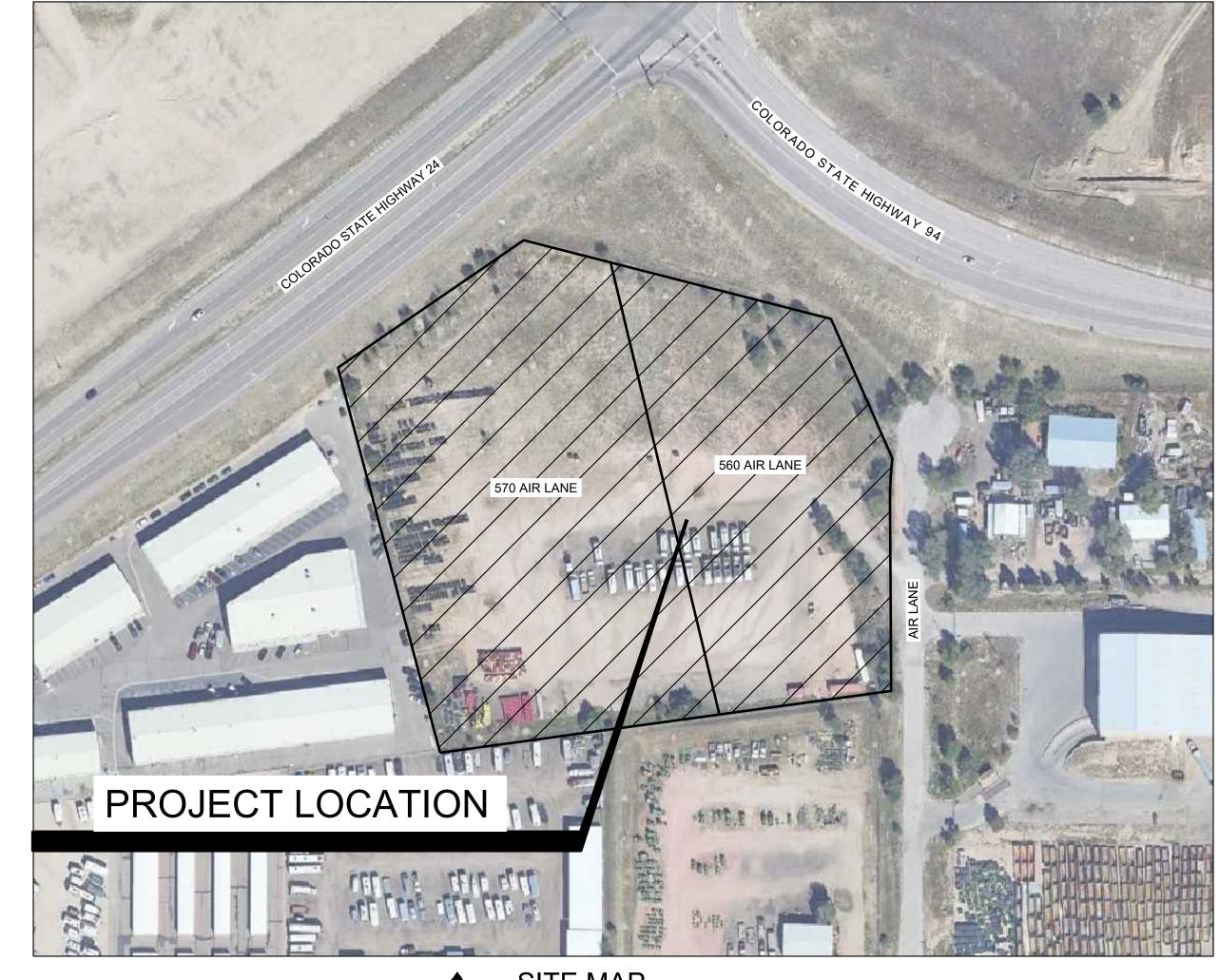
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10/02/2024

SHEET#

2 of 11

COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO OCTOBER 2024 STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLANS:



SITE MAP

WESTERN DR. FORK SEC 8 HWY 94 SPACE VILLAGE AVE. PROJECT LOCATION SEC 17

OWNER SIGNATURE

- 1. ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH EL PASO COUNTY AND THE
- 2. CONSTRUCTION METHODS AND MATERIALS NOT SPECIFIED ON THESE PLANS SHALL MEET OR EXCEED STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS OF EL PASO COUNTY.

3. ALL CONSTRUCTION WORK AND UTILITY WORK OUTSIDE OF THE PROPERTY BOUNDARIES

- SHALL BE PERFORMED IN COOPERATION WITH, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH, REGULATIONS OF THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED.
- 4. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM APPROPRIATE REGULATORY AGENCIES (IF APPLICABLE) PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.
- 5. BASIS OF BEARINGS IS THE SOUTHERLY LINE OF THIS PROPERTY, MONUMENTED AS SHOWN AND ASSUMED TO BEAR NORTH 82 DEGREES 11 MINUTES 18 SECONDS EAST, 562.11 FEET.

CAUTION - NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS:

ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN ARE BASED ON MAPS PROVIDED BY THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANY AND FIELD SURFACE EVIDENCE AT THE TIME OF SURVEY AND IS TO BE CONSIDERED AN APPROXIMATE LOCATION ONLY. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, WHETHER SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR NOT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

WHERE A PROPOSED UTILITY CROSSES AN EXISTING UTILITY, IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION OF SUCH EXISTING UTILITY, EITHER THROUGH POTHOLING OR ALTERNATIVE METHOD. REPORT INFORMATION TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

SAFETY NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR:

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERALLY ACCEPTED CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES, THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE SOLELY AND COMPLETELY RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDITIONS OF THE JOB SITE. INCLUDING THE SAFETY OF ALL PERSONS AND PROPERTY DURING PERFORMANCE OF THE WORK. THIS REQUIREMENT WILL APPLY CONTINUOUSLY AND NOT BE LIMITED TO NORMAL WORKING HOURS.

WARRANTY / DISCLAIMER:

THE DESIGNS REPRESENTED IN THESE PLANS ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ESTABLISHED PRACTICES OF CIVIL ENGINEERING FOR THE DESIGN FUNCTIONS AND USES INTENDED BY THE OWNER AT THIS TIME. HOWEVER, NEITHER SMH CONSULTANTS NOR ITS PERSONNEL CAN OR DO WARRANTY THESE DESIGNS OR PLANS AS CONSTRUCTED, EXCEPT IN THE SPECIFIC CASES WHERE SMH CONSULTANTS INSPECTS AND CONTROLS THE PHYSICAL CONSTRUCTION ON THE

AGENCIES

P: 800-922-1987

OWNER/DEVELOPER: SCOTT LUKACH

APEX WASTE SOLUTIONS 11681 PROGRESS LANE PARKER, CO 80134 (414) 333-3956 CIVIL ENGINEER

SMH CONSULTANTS, P.A. 620 N TEJON STREET, SUITE 201 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903 (719) 465-2145

TIM SLOAN SMH CONSULTANTS. P.A 620 N TEJON ST, SUITE 201 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903

(719) 465-2145

COUNTY ENGINEERING: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 2880 INTERNATIONAL CIRCLE, SUITE 110 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80910

(719) 520-7550 DIG - DRILL - BLAST COLORADO:

The utilities as shown on this drawing were developed from the information available. This is not implied nor intended to be the complete inventory of utilities in this area. It is the clients/contractors responsibility to verify the location of all utilities (whether shown or not) and protect said utilities from any damage.

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,

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.

CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP A COPY OF THESE APPROVED PLANS, THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN, THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), THE SOILS AND GEOTECHNICAL REPORT, AND THE APPROPRIATE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS AT THE JOB SITE AT

4. 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

5. ONCE THE ESQCP HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL STAGE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS AS INDICATED ON THE 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 PCD INSPECTIONS STAFF.

6. IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES AND TO OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO EL PASO COUNTY EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY 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.

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

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

ALL TIMES, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING: A.EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL (ECM)

B. CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/EL PASO COUNTY DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUMES 1 AND 2 C.COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CDOT) STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD AND

D. CDOT M AND S STANDARDS

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

EL PASO COUNTY STANDARD CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

AND THE EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL.

CALL 811 TO CONTACT THE UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO (UNCC)

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

RESPONSIBILITY TO RECTIFY.

9. ANY TEMPORARY SIGNING AND STRIPING SHALL COMPLY WITH EL PASO COUNTY AND MUTCD CRITERIA 10. CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ANY PERMITS REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY DPW, INCLUDING WORK WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND SPECIAL TRANSPORT PERMITS

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.

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 OR 55 GALLONS SHALL

21. NO CHEMICAL(S) HAVING THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER ARE TO BE STORED OR USED ON-SITE UNLESS

REQUIRE ADEQUATE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PROTECTION TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS ON-SITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, AND 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 SOIL REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY NRCS, JUNE 2024, 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:

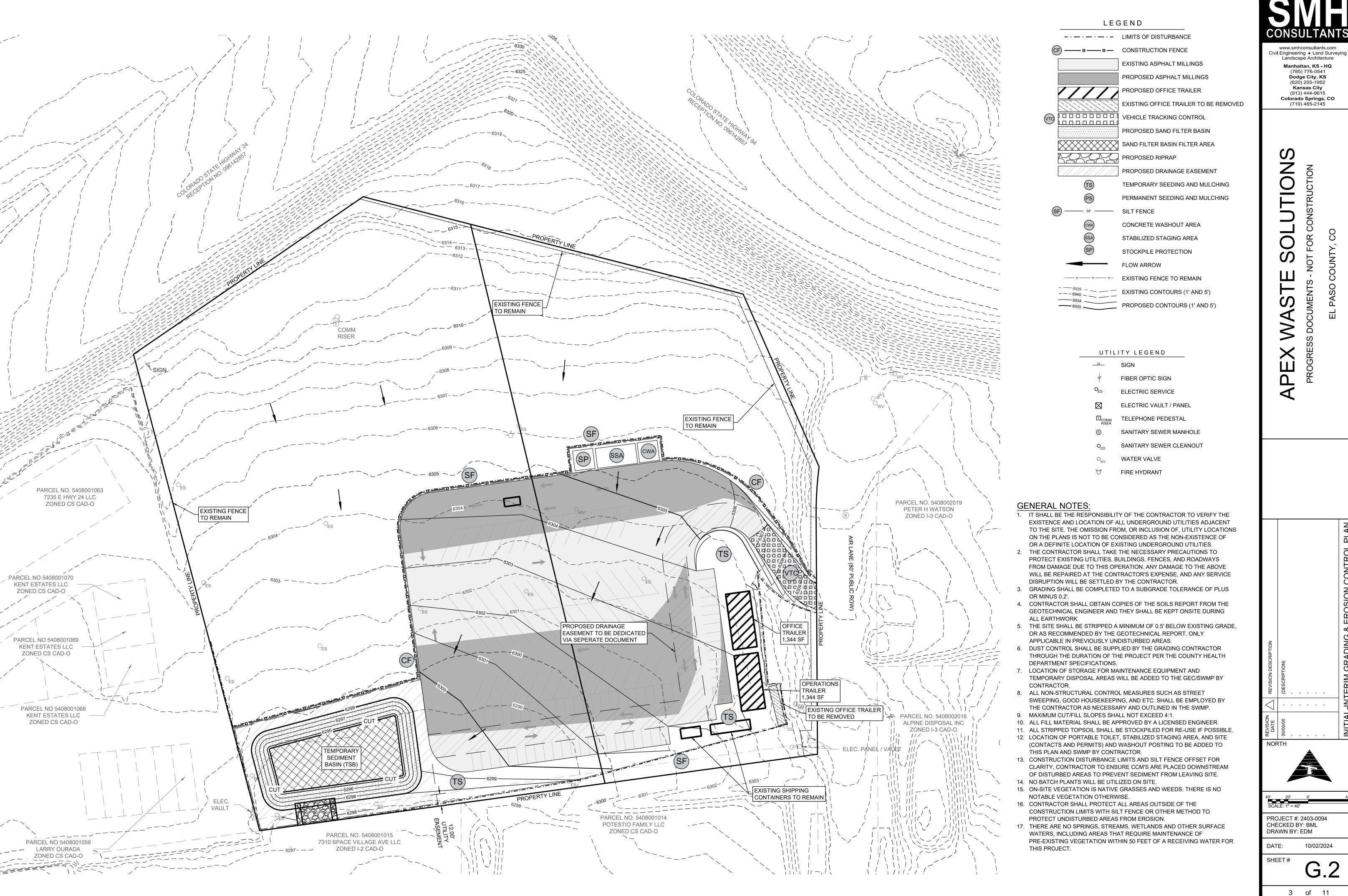
WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION WQCD - PERMITS 4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH

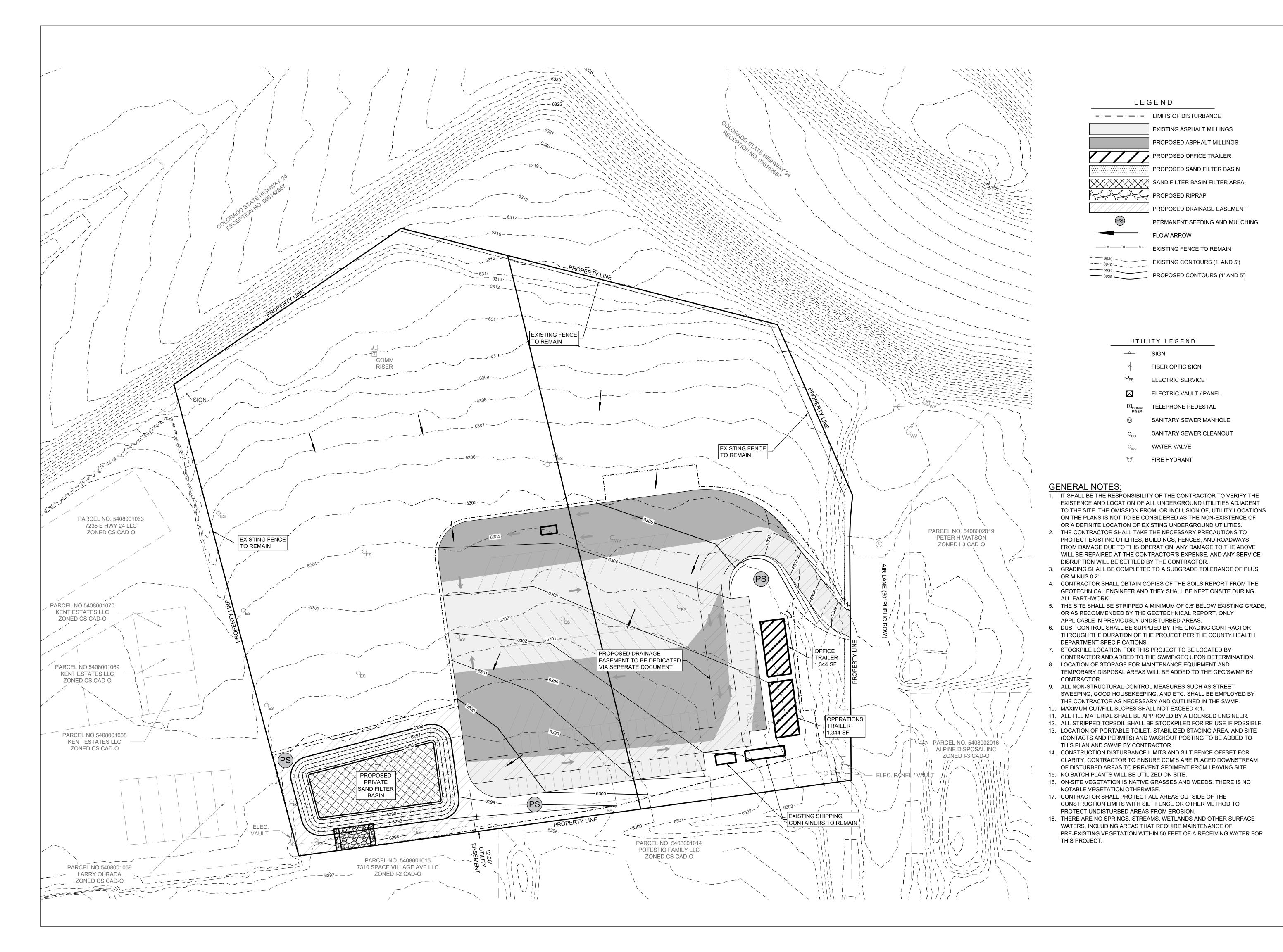
DENVER. CO 80246-1530

ATTN: PERMITS UNIT

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

PCD FILE NO:







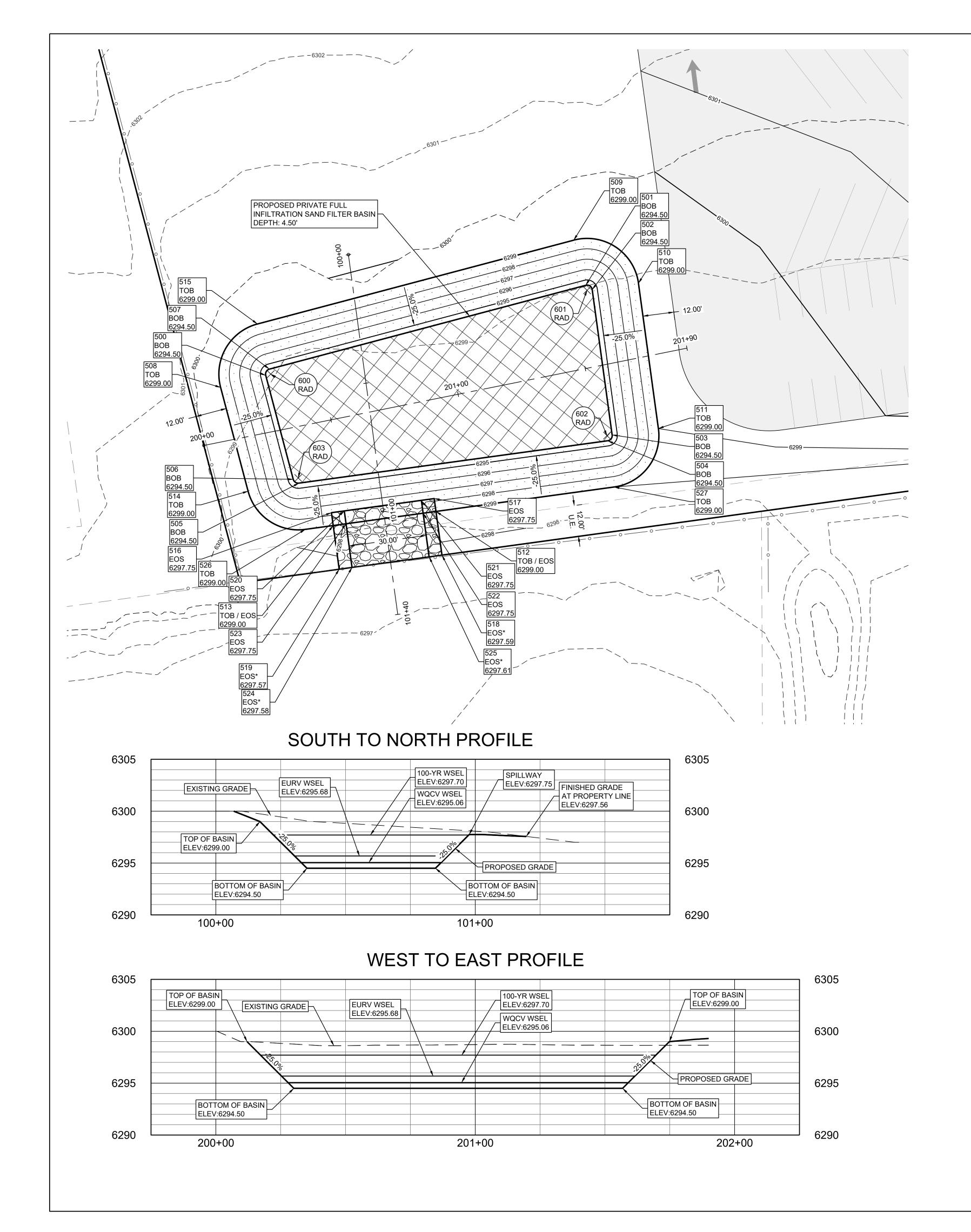
Civil Engineering • Land Surveying Landscape Architecture Manhattan, KS - HQ Dodge City, KS (620) 255-1952 Kansas City (913) 444-9615

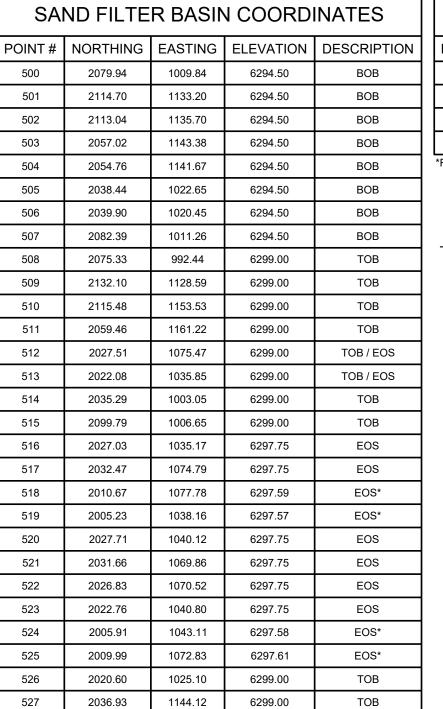
Colorado Springs, CO (719) 465-2145

PROJECT #: 2403-0094 CHECKED BY: BML

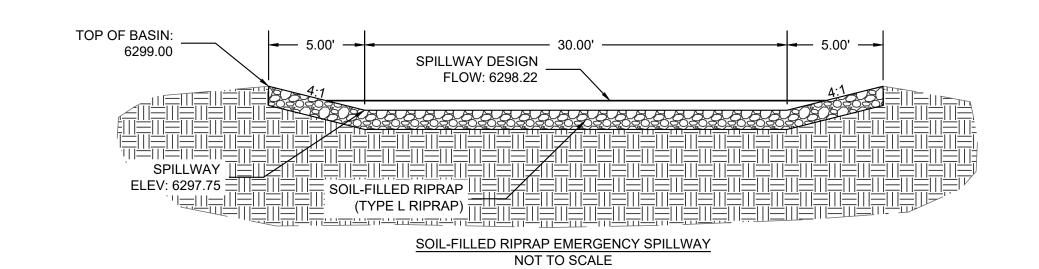
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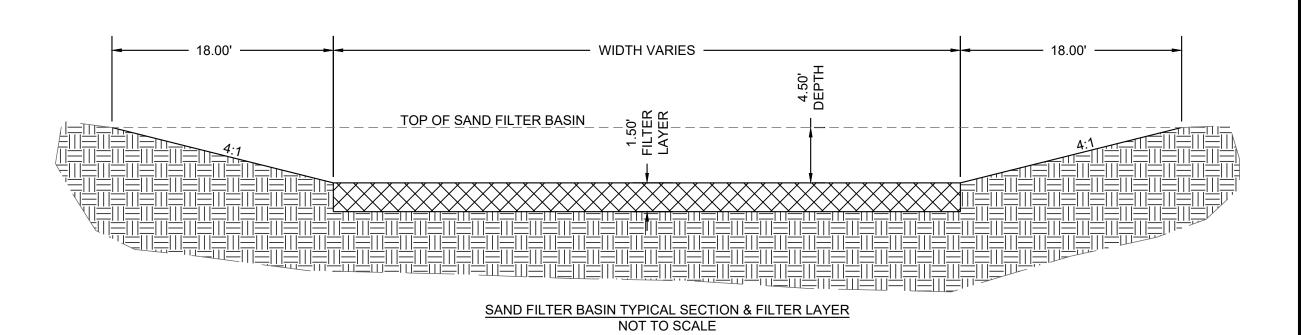
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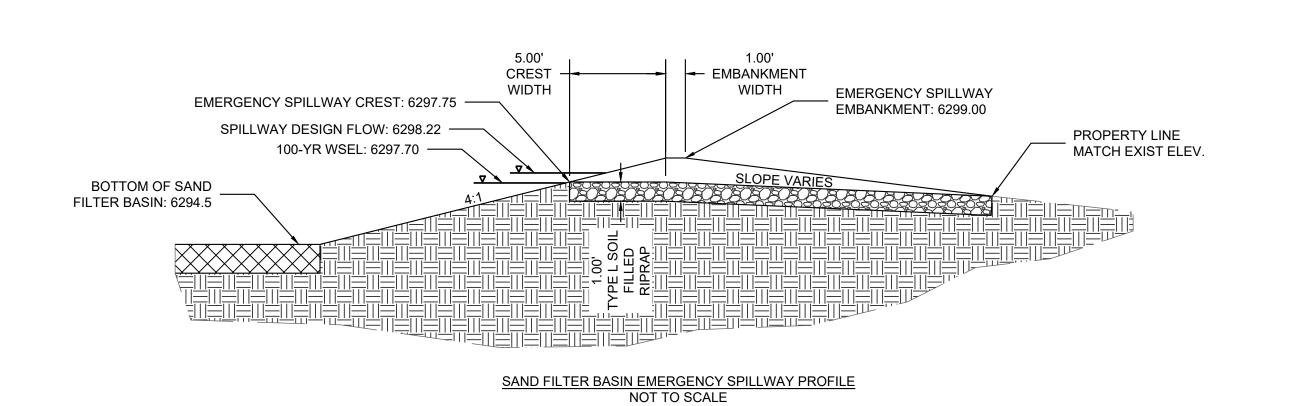




SAND FILTER BASIN COORDINATES					RA	DIUS P	STAIC		
POINT#	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	DESCRIPTION	POINT #	NORTHING	EASTING	RADUIS*	DESCRIPTION
500	2079.94	1009.84	6294.50	вов	600	2080.45	1011.77	2.00' / 20.00'	RAD
501	2114.70	1133.20	6294.50	вов	601	2112.77	1133.72	2.00' / 20.00'	RAD
502	2113.04	1135.70	6294.50	вов	602	2056.75	1141.40	2.00' / 20.00'	RAD
503	2057.02	1143.38	6294.50	вов	603 2040.42 102		1022.38	2.00' / 20.00'	RAD
504	2054.76	1141.67	6294.50	вов	*FOR LISTED RADII VALUES: BOP RADUIS / TOP RADUIS				
505	2038.44	1022.65	6294.50	вов					
506	2039.90	1020.45	6294.50	вов			1 5 6	SEND	
507	2082.39	1011.26	6294.50	вов			LEG	END	
508	2075.33	992.44	6299.00	ТОВ			ASPH	ALT MILLING	as
509	2132.10	1128.59	6299.00	ТОВ	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7,611	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
510	2115.48	1153.53	6299.00	ТОВ			∷ PROP	OSED SAND	FILTER BASIN
511	2059.46	1161.22	6299.00	ТОВ			SAND	FILTER BAS	SIN FILTER AREA
512	2027.51	1075.47	6299.00	TOB / EOS		~		OSED DIDD	ΛD
513	2022.08	1035.85	6299.00	TOB / EOS	PROPOSED RIP			OSED KIFK	A.F
514	2035.29	1003.05	6299.00	ТОВ		BOB	BOTT	OM OF BAS	N
515	2099.79	1006.65	6299.00	ТОВ		ТОВ	TOP (OF BASIN	
516	2027.03	1035.17	6297.75	EOS		F00	FDOF	OF EMEDO	ENOV COULLMAN
517	2032.47	1074.79	6297.75	EOS		EOS	EDGE	OF EMERG	ENCY SPILLWAY
518	2010.67	1077.78	6297.59	EOS*		RAD	RADII	JS	
519	2005.23	1038.16	6297.57	EOS*		*	MATC	H EXISTING	i
520	2027.71	1040.12	6297.75	EOS					
521	2031.66	1069.86	6297.75	EOS			RADII	JS POINT	
522	2026.83	1070.52	6297.75	EOS		X V			
523	2022.76	1040.80	6297.75	EOS				ATION POIN	т
524	2005.91	1043.11	6297.58	EOS*	,			ATION POIN	ı





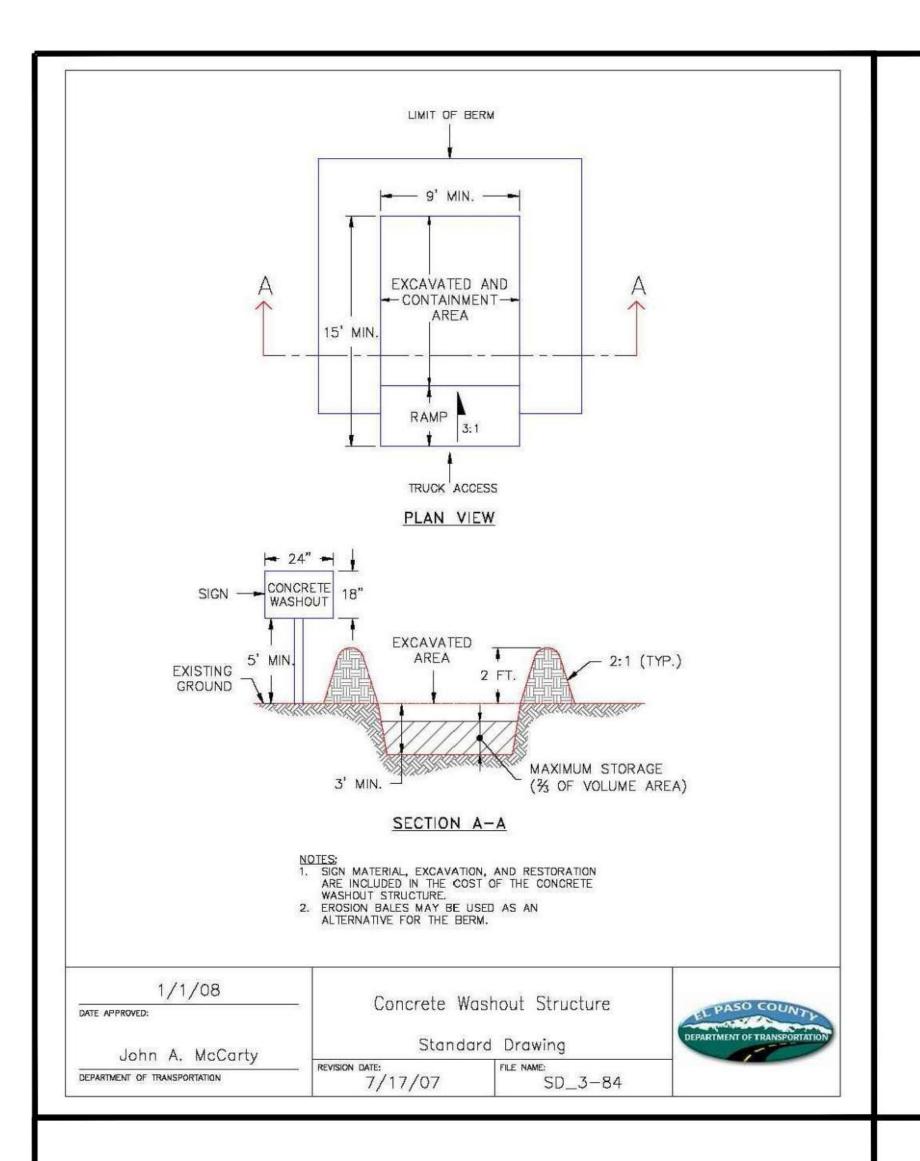


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Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)

SM-6

SM-6

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

STORAGE, AND UNLOADING/LOADING OPERATIONS.

5. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE ENLARGED IF NECESSARY TO CONTAIN PARKING,

6. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. THE

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

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.

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.

VEGETATION IN AREAS WHERE RECYCLED CONCRETE WAS PLACED.

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

— SF/CF —— SF/CF — ONSITE CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE CONSTRUCTION PARKING (IF NEEDED) CONSTRUCTION SITE ACCESS 3" MIN. THICKNESS GRANULAR MATERIAL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (SEE DETAILS VTC-1 TO VTC-3) SILT FENCE OR CONSTRUCTION FENCING AS NEEDED — SF/CF —— SF/CF —

EXISTING ROADWAY 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

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

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

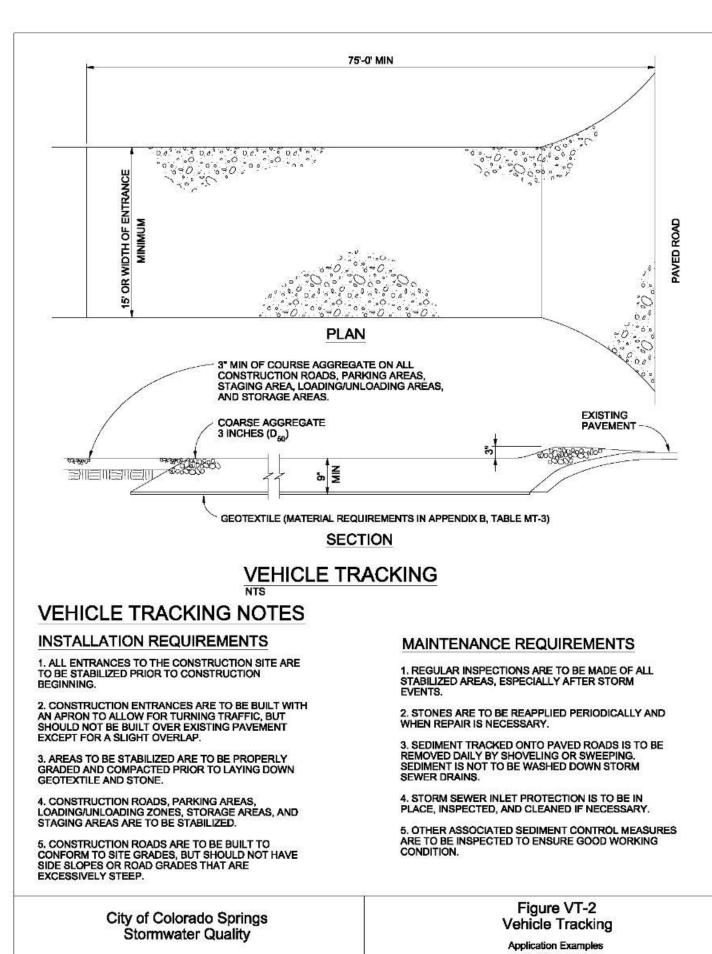
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SSA-4

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Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)



MULCHING NOTES INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS 1. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE MULCHED WITHIN 21 DAYS AFTER FINAL GRADE AND SEEDED AREAS ARE TO BE MULCHED 2. MATERIAL USED FOR MULCH CAN BE CERTIFIED CLEAN, WEED- AND SEED-FREE LONG STEMMED FIELD OR MARSH HAY, OR STRAW OF OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT, RYE, OR TRITICALE CERTIFIED BY THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 3. HYDRAULIC MULCHING MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF VIRGIN WOOD FIBER MANUFACTURED FROM CLEAN WHOLE WOOD CHIPS. WOOD CHIPS CANNOT CONTAIN ANY GROWTH OR GERMINATION INHIBITORS OR BE PRODUCED FROM RECYCLED MATERIAL. GRAVEL CAN ALSO BE USED. 4. MULCH IS TO BE APPLIED EVENLY AT A RATE OF 2 TONS 5. MULCH IS TO BE ANCHORED EITHER BY CRIMPING (TUCKING MULCH FIBERS 4 INCHES INTO THE SOIL), USING NETTING (USED ON SMALL AREAS WITH STEEP SLOPES), OR WITH A 6. HYDRAULIC MULCHING AND TACKIFIERS ARE NOT TO BE USED IN THE PRESENCE OF FREE SURFACE WATER. MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS 1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL MULCHED 2. MULCH IS TO BE REPLACED IMMEDIATELY IN THOSE AREAS IT HAS BEEN REMOVED, AND IF NECESSARY THE AREA SHOULD BE RESERVED. City of Colorado Springs Mulching Stormwater Quality Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	GROWTH SEASON	SEEDING DATE)	POUNDS OF PURE LIVE SEED (PLS) (PLS/ACRE)	PLANTING DEPTH (INCHES)
1. OATS	COOL	MARCH 16 - AP	RII 30	35-50	1-2
2. SPRING WHEAT	COOL	MARCH 16 - AP		25-35	1-2
3. SPRING BARLEY	COOL	MARCH 16 - AP		25-35	1-2
4. ANNUAL RYEGRASS	COOL	MARCH 16 - JU	ELEMENTS OF	10-15	1/2
5. MILLET	WARM	MAY 16 - JUL	SC CASC CONTRACTOR CON	3-15	1/2-3/4
6. SUDANGRASS	WARM	MAY 16 - JUL	Company Co. L.	5-10	1/2-3/4
7. SORGHUM	WARM	MAY 16 - JUL		5-10	1/2-3/4
8. WINTER WHEAT	COOL	SEPTEMBER	3 7,90	20-35	1-2
9. WINTER BARLEY	COOL	SEPTEMBER		20-35	1-2
10. WINTER RYE	COOL	SEPTEMBER	34,000 (CAS)	20-35	1-2
11. TRITICALE	COOL	SEPTEMBER	St. 27.50.	25-40	1-2
SEED MIX IS REQUESTED		TABLE		NOTES	
NETALL ATION DEC		RARY SEE	Avenue	AINTENANCE REC	OUIDEMENTS
NSTALLATION REC	ZUIKEMEN	15	<u>IVI</u>	AINTENANCE REC	JUIKEMEN 13
DISTURBED AREAS ARE TO DAYS AFTER CONSTRUCTION ADING ENDS IF SEASON AL	ON ACTIVITY OF			ULAR INSPECTIONS ARE T D AREAS TO ENSURE GRO	
IF NECESSARY, SOIL IS TO R PLANT GROWTH BY APPL RTILIZER, OR LIME.	BE CONDITIONE		QUICKL	AS WHERE GROWTH IS NO Y OR THE MULCH HAS BE BE RE-SEEDED AS SOON -MULCHED IF NEEDED.	EN REMOVED
SOIL IS TO BE TILLED IMME PLYING SEEDS. COMPACT ED TO BE LOOSENED.				DED AREAS ARE NOT TO E ONSTRUCTION EQUIPMEN	
SEEDBED DEPTH IS TO BE OPES FLATTER THAN 2:1, AND OPES STEEPER THAN 2:1.					
ANNUAL GRASSES LISTED BE USED FOR TEMPORARY (ES ARE NOT TO CONTAIN A EDS INCLUDING RUSSIAN C APWEED, PURPLE LOOSES IDWEED, JOHNSON GRASS	/ SEEDING. SEE ANY NOXIOUS V OR CANADIAN TH TRIFE, EUROPE	ED VEED HISTLE, AN			
TABLE TS-1 ALSO PROVIDE EDING RATES, SEEDING DA PTHS FOR THE APPROVED ASSES.	TES, AND PLAN	TING			
SEEDING IS TO BE APPLIED PE DRILLS EXCEPT WHERE CESS IS LIMITED THEN HYD USED.	SLOPES ARE S'	TEEP OR			
ALL SEEDED AREAS ARE TO CTSHEET ON MULCHING).	O BE MULCHED	(SEE			
IF HYDRAULIC SEEDING IS LCHING SHALL BE DONE SI EDS BECOMING ENCAPSUL	EPARATELY TO	AVOID			
City of Colorad					re TS-1 ary Seeding

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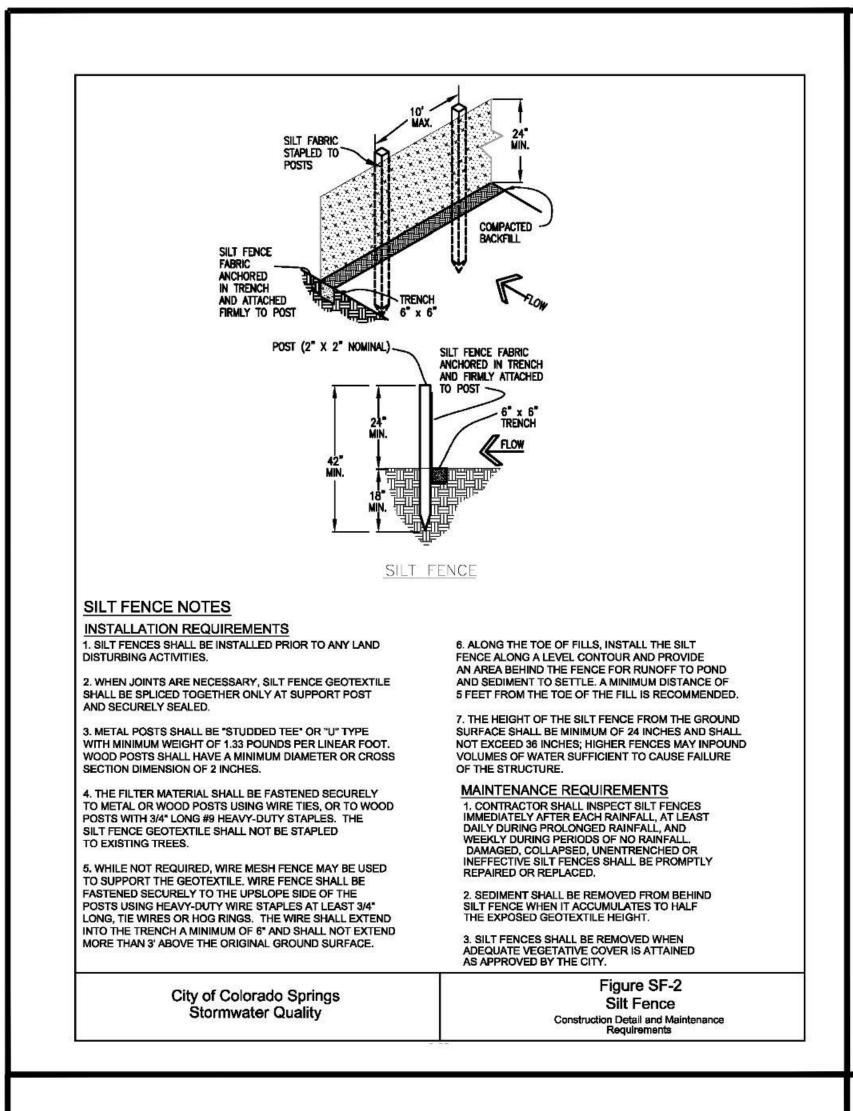
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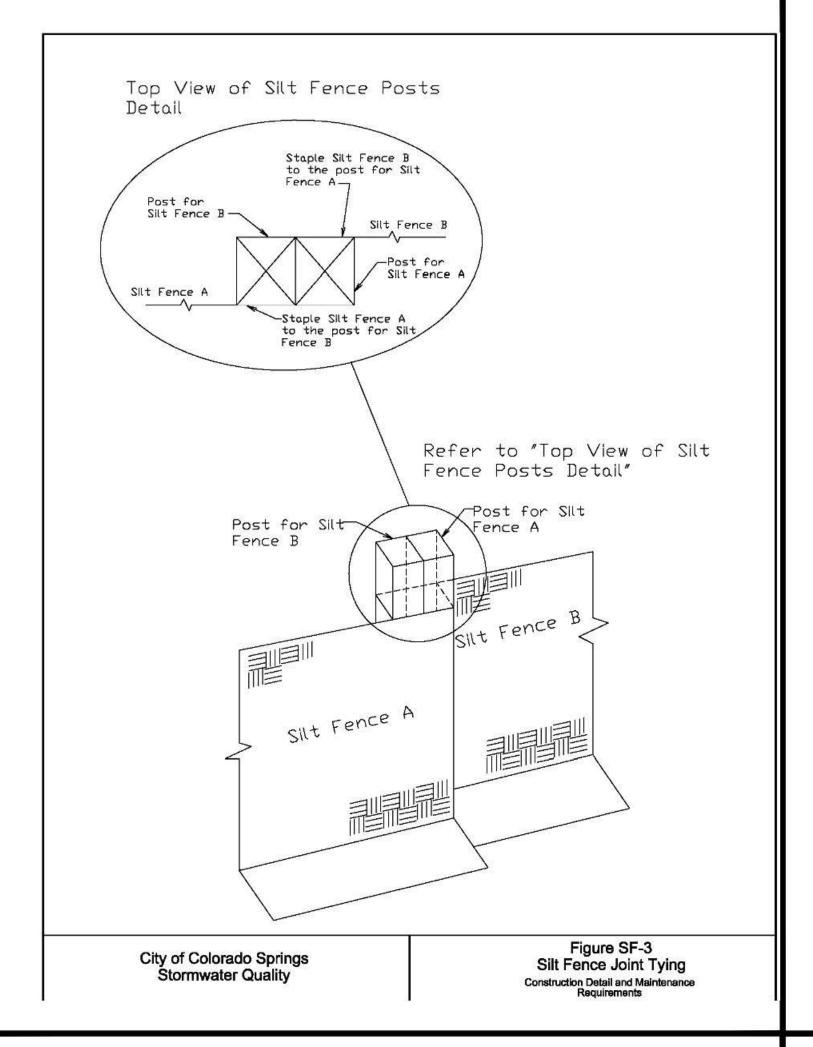
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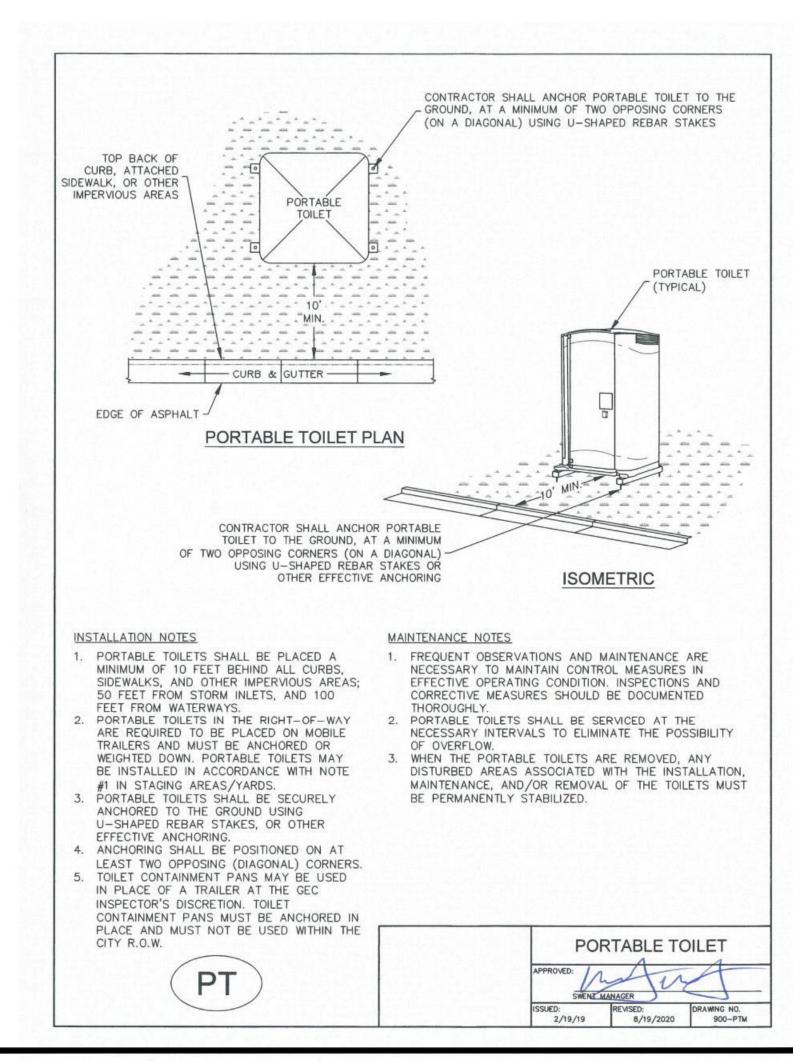
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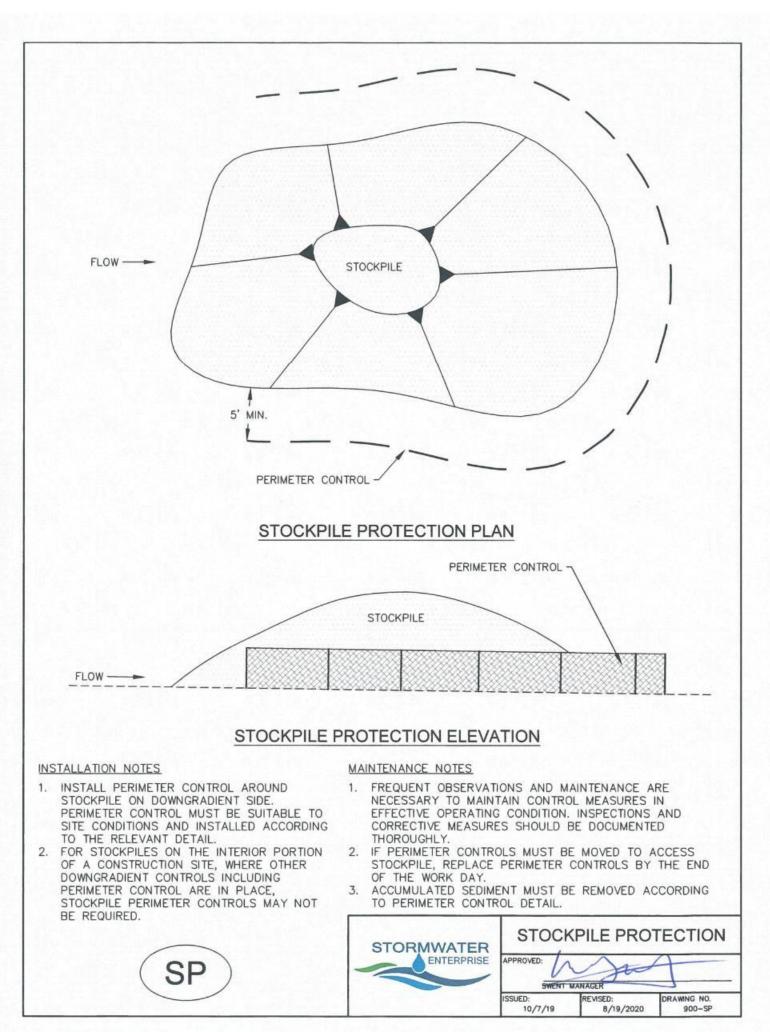




SM-3

CF-3

BASIN GEOMETRY: LENGTH (L) WIDTH (W) ≥2 OF EMERGENCY SPILLWAY = 1800 CUBIC FEET PER ACRE OF DRAINAGE AREA - 8" (OR LARGER) PVC PERFORATED RISER PIPE, PERFORATIONS VERTICALLY SPACED 4" APART AND SIZED TO DRAIN VOLUME BELOW EMERGENCY SPILLWAY IN 40 HOURS (SEE FIGURE SB-2 FOR PERFORATION SIZING) EMERGENCY SPILLWAY CREST (BEYOND) (SHALL BE DESIGNED SO THAT EMBANKMENT FAILURE SHALL NOT OCCUR IN 100 YR EVENT) FLATTER " (OR LARGER) PVC OUTLET PIPE 8" (OR LARGER) PVC 90° ELBOW SEDIMENT BASIN SEDMENT BASIN NOTES MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS 1. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE INSTALLED BEFORE 1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SEDIMENT BASINS AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING ANY CLEARING AND/OR GRADING IS UNDERTAKEN. PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS 2. THE AREA UNDER WHICH THE EMBANKMENT IS TO BE INSTALLED SHALL BE CLEARED, GRUBBED, AND STRIPPED OF ALL VEGETATION AND ROOT MAT. 2. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE CLEANED OUT BEFORE SEDIMENT HAS FILLED HALF THE VOLUME 3. THE OUTLET OF THE BASIN SHALL BE DESIGNED TO DRAIN ITS VOLUME IN 40 HOURS. 3. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL REMAIN OPERATIONAL AND PROPERLY MAINTAINED UNTIL THE SITE AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH ADEQUATE 4. THE OUTLET IS TO BE LOCATED AT THE FURTHEST DISTANCE FROM THE INLET OF THE VEGETATIVE COVER AND/OR OTHER PERMANENT BASIN. BAFFLES MAY BE NEEDED TO INCREASE STRUCTURE AS APPROVED BY THE CITY. THE FLOW LENGTH AND SETTLING TIME. 5. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL WITH A MINIMUM OF 15% PASSING A #200 SIEVE. EXCAVATED SOIL CAN BE USED IF IT MEETS THIS 6. EMBANKMENT IS TO BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 90% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY AND WITHIN 2% OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT ACCORDING TO ASTM D 698. 7. WHEN A BASIN IS INSTALLED NEAR A RESIDENTIAL AREA, FOR SAFETY REASONS, A SIGN SHALL BE POSTED AND THE AREA SECURED WITH A FENCE. Figure SB-1 City of Colorado Springs Sediment Basin Stormwater Quality Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements



SM-3 — CF — CF — CF — - PLASTIC CAP, TYP. 5° MIN. OR APPROVED EQUA I' MIN. 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 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.

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CF-2

Construction Fence (CF) Construction Fence (CF) 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 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 ${\underline{\sf NOTE:}}$ 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) STUDDED STEEL CF-1. PLASTIC MESH CONSTRUCTION FENCE

November 2010 November 2010

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REVISION DESCRIPTION	(DESCRIPTION)						GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
\triangleleft	e.	Œ	ij.	Œ	ij	ij	N
REVISION	00/00/00						GRAD
NOF	RTH						

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Photograph SF-1. This sand filter, constructed on two sides of a parking garage, is

The primary components of a sand filter include inlet(s), energy dissipation

and forebay(s), the surcharge volume, filter material, an underdrain (for

no- and partial-infiltration sections), and an outlet structure (Figure SF-1

(WQCV) is typically an underdrain or infiltration into the underlying soil.

INTENT

sediments.

and Table SF-2). The primary outlet for the Water Quality Capture Volume

Surface outlet structures are provided to convey flows that exceed the WQCV

Allows stormwater to enter the SCM.

Facilitates removal of trash and coarse

Minimizes potential for erosion of sand filter

Provides temporary storage volume needed for

Collects and slowly releases the WQCV over 12

hours to reduce erosion in the receiving stream

and enhance treatment by increasing contact

Conveys stormwater flows that exceed the

surface. Often incorporated into forebay.

Removes pollutants in runoff by filtration

attenuation of design flows.

through porous media (sand).

time with the media.

design volume.

design volume and for facilities designed to manage the EURV and 100-year

accessible for maintenance, yet screened from public view by a landscape buffer.

SCM COMPONENTS

TABLE SF-2. SF COMPONENTS

design events.

COMPONENT

Energy Dissipation

Surcharge Volume

Underdrain with Orifice

Filter Material

Outlet Structure

2 of 7 | March 2024

Forebay

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SHEET#

T-4 SAND FILTERS

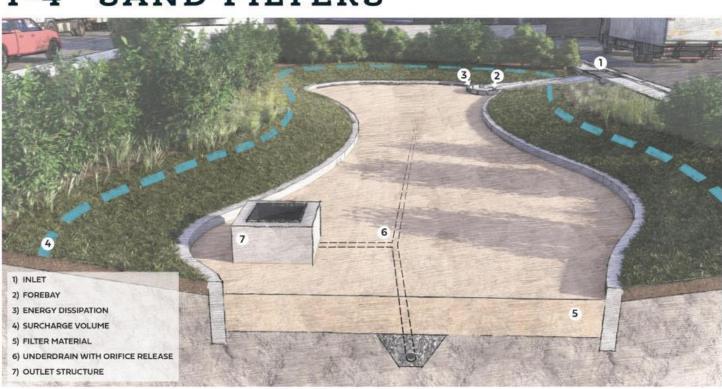


Figure SF-1. Sand Filter Components

DESCRIPTION

A sand filter treats runoff by filtration and also provides infiltration when unlined systems are used. A sand filter consists of a surcharge zone underlain by a sand bed, often with an underdrain system (Urbonas 1999). During a storm, runoff collects in the surcharge zone and gradually infiltrates into the underlying sand bed, filling the void spaces of the sand. The underdrain gradually releases the runoff that is filtered through the sand bed and discharges the runoff to a nearby channel, swale, or storm drain. When suitable based on site conditions, a partial or full infiltration section can be used to infiltrate some or all of the runoff from the water quality design event

A sand filter is similar to bioretention in terms of filtration and infiltration treatment mechanisms but differs in that it is not specifically designed for vegetative growth. The absence of vegetation in a sand filter allows for active maintenance of the surface of the filter (i.e., raking to loosen the surface layer or to remove accumulated sediments). For this reason, sand filter criteria allow for a larger contributing area and greater depth of storage than bioretention but will also require more frequent maintenance at the surface of the filter to ensure adequate infiltration. A sand filter can be designed to include the Excess Urban Runoff Volume (EURV) and 100-year flood storage volume, released through a surface-release outlet structure. Sand filters can be placed in a vault for subsurface applications. However, these types of installations are more difficult to inspect and maintain and should only be used if surface treatment is infeasible.

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TABLE SF-1. SF OVERVIEW

SAND FILTERS

on design and level of treatment) Meets Runoff Potential¹ Reduction Standard Meets WQCV Capture Standard Removal Standard Typical Effectiveness for Targeted Sediment/Solids High **Total Phosphorus** Medium Total Nitrogen Low Total Metals High Medium Bacteria Common Applications Runoff Reduction Potential¹ (General) Used for Pretreatment No Integrated with Flood Control Depends on design including full-infiltration,

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BENEFITS OF SAND FILTERS

- Filtration processes effectively remove a range of pollutants, including phosphorus.
- Filter surface area does

not require irrigation.

Straightforward maintenance

procedures.

LIMITATIONS OF SAND FILTERS

- Less attractive than vegetated bioretention systems unless additional aesthetic or vegetative screening is provided.
- Not suitable for installation while construction or major landscaping activities are taking place in the watershed.
- Susceptible to clogging if not properly equipped with a forebay and regularly maintained.
- Typical lined installations do not provide significant volume reduction.
- Ammonification and nitrification of organic nitrogen may occur in the media, resulting in nitrate export (Barrett 2003; Clary et al. 2020).

Chapter 4 | T-4 Sand Filters

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SITE CONSIDERATIONS

Treatment SCMs

When the tributary watershed includes ongoing phased construction, sparsely vegetated areas, or steep slopes in sandy soils, consider another stormwater control measure (SCM) or provide robust pretreatment before runoff from these areas reach the sand filter. Sand filters are susceptible to clogging and are better suited to stable watersheds without excessive sediment loading.

See Section 3.0 Site Assessment and Section 4.3 Filtration and Infiltration Section Development of this chapter to determine the section of the sand filter based on site-specific conditions.

Sand filters are often used in industrial settings, where pollutants may be present that warrant use of a lined system to prevent subsurface pollutant mobilization.

COMMUNITY VALUES

Sand filters are highly functional SCMs that are well suited for industrial and large-scale commercial land uses that have generally lower aesthetic expectations. With an exposed sand bed and lack of vegetation, a sand filter is not the best SCM option for highly visible sites such as boutique commercial or mixed-use development, where aesthetics are important to business owners and property managers. Sand filters are also not generally ideal options for lowdensity residential or park and open space-type sites, where a more naturalistic aesthetic is generally expected. However, if properly screened with shrubs or other site elements (e.g., site walls, raised planters), a sand filter can be made inconspicuous and may be successfully integrated into almost any type of land use. When located in a visible area, frequent inspection and maintenance are critical to public acceptance because an unmaintained sand filter can become an unattractive weed patch with sediment and trash deposits.

While successfully integrating a sand filter into certain types of sites may be aesthetically challenging, their straightforward design and function provides some distinct advantages over other SCMs that require vegetation. including water conservation and a simplified maintenance regime. If creatively located and designed and well maintained, sand filters can be an appropriate and effective stormwater quality treatment solution for a wide variety of

MAINTENANCE

Periodic maintenance for sand filters includes removing sediment, scarifying the filter surface, and removal and/or replacement of the top layer of the media. More detailed maintenance recommendations for sand filters are provided in Chapter 6 of this manual. During design, the following should be considered to ensure ease of maintenance over the

- Provide forebays for inlets to remove coarse sediments and trash in a manner that can be easily accessed for
- Provide energy dissipation to minimize erosion of the filter bed.
- Do not put a filter sock on the underdrain. This is not necessary and can cause the sand filter to clog, resulting in ponded water for extended periods.
- Install cleanouts to enable camera inspection immediately following construction to ensure the underdrain pipe was not crushed during construction. Cleanouts also facilitate maintenance over the life of the facility. Consider locating cleanouts in the side slopes of the basin and above the depth of ponding to prevent short circuiting of flow through the cleanouts to the underdrain.
- For facilities with side slopes, consider vegetated side slopes to pre-treat runoff by filtering (straining). This will reduce the frequency of maintenance. Use native vegetation to limit the need for irrigation of side slopes to the initial establishment period, with supplemental irrigation as needed during prolonged drought periods. Side slopes also may be stabilized with alternative permeable, non-erosive cover such as appropriately sized aggregate,

provided that the material is designed to stay in place under design conditions up to and including the 100-year

- If a sand filter is located in an underground vault, design the vault in a way that allows for routine scarification of the filter surface and eventual media replacement. Multiple access manholes are typically required, and vaults must be designed with adequate clearance for access by equipment and maintenance personnel (an underground sand filter is a confined space). In some installations, grates can be used instead of solid covers, allowing for easier inspection and maintenance. Design of sand filter vaults is not addressed in detail in this fact sheet and requires additional design considerations to address issues such as biofouling, multi-chamber pretreatment considerations and other factors (DC DOEE 2020, Davis et al. 2022).
- When screening is provided for aesthetic reasons, maintenance access must still be provided.

DESIGN PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA

The following steps outline the design procedure and criteria for a sand filter:

- Subsurface Exploration and Determination of a No-Infiltration, Partial Infiltration or Full Infiltration Section: See Section 3.0 Site Assessment and Section 4.0 Filtration and Infiltration Systems of this chapter to determine the most appropriate section design for the sand filter based on site conditions. Given that sand filters are often used in industrial settings where subsurface pollutant mobilization should be avoided, lined systems (no-infiltration sections) should be considered based on site conditions.
- Inlets, Energy Dissipation, Forebays and Pretreatment: Use inflow features that create sheet flow or shallow flow conditions to evenly distribute flow. Provide energy dissipation and a forebay at all locations where concentrated flows enter the sand filter. The only inflows that do not require energy dissipation and a forebay are sheet flow inflows to the sand filter. All piped or channelized inflows to sand filters require energy dissipation and forebays, ranging from concrete pads for smaller facilities to more formal structures for larger installations. See Section 5.0 SCM Inflow Features of this chapter for additional guidance. In addition to properly sized forebay(s), other types of pretreatment such as grass buffers, hydrodynamic separators, and trash collection devices may also be considered. Underground sand filters in vaults must have a separate pretreatment sedimentation chamber or pretreatment
- Design Storage Volume: Calculate the storage volume provided above the sand bed of the basin equal to the WQCV based on a 12-hour drain time, after accounting for runoff-reduction SCMs in the contributing watershed. Determine the required WQCV or EURV (watershed inches of runoff) using Figure 3-2 of Chapter 3 of this manual (for WQCV) or equations provided in the Storage chapter of Volume 2 (for EURV).



Photograph SF-2. Underground sand filter at Denver Botanic Gardens has a grated top, which enables inspection and maintenance



flood attenuation provides water quality and detention for a

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Treatment SCMs Chapter 4 | T-4 Sand Filters

4. Sand Filter Geometry: Sand filter geometry considerations include minimum surface area, side slope conditions and maximum ponding

 Minimum Filter Surface Area: Use equation SF-1 to calculate the minimum filter area for the WQCV, which is the flat surface of the sand filter. Sediment will deposit on the filter area of the sand filter. Therefore, if the filter area is too small, the filter may clog prematurely. If clogging of the filter is of particular concern, increasing the filter area will decrease the frequency of maintenance. Equation SF-1 provides the minimum filter area, allowing for some of the volume to be stored beyond the area of the filter. Note that the total volume must also equal or exceed the design volume.

 $A_{r} = 0.0125 \cdot A \cdot I$

expressed as a decimal)

Where:

Equation SF-1

 $A_{\rm E}$ = minimum filter area (flat surface area) (ft²)

A = area tributary to the sand filter (ft²) I = imperviousness of area tributary to the sand filter (percent

Side Slopes: The side slopes of the basin should be stable and maintainable. For vegetated side slopes, a slope no steeper than 4:1 (horizontal: vertical) is recommended. Use vertical walls where side slopes are steeper than 3:1. Using milder side slopes is an effective way to manage the maximum ponding depth of the WQCV in the SCM when space constraints allow.

When side slopes use alternative permeable, non-erosive cover such as the aggregate shown in Photograph SF-3, the engineer must perform analysis to demonstrate the cover material placed on the slope will resist movement from tractive forces under design conditions. This analysis should consider the condition when the sand filter is filling and the side slopes may be exposed to overland runoff, as well as the condition when the facility is full and the spillway is

Maximum Ponding Depth: The maximum recommended ponding depth is governed by the minimum filter area and basin geometry. For Full Spectrum Detention (FSD) facilities, limiting the WQCV depth to 18 inches will generally help to avoid excessive depths for the EURV and 100-year storage volume. Greater WQCV depths will require more frequent maintenance and may drive the depths of the EURV and 100-year storage volumes to undesirable levels for FSD facilities. Particularly in publicly accessible urban areas, consider surrounding land use and public safety when greater ponding depths are included in the design.

Underdrain System, Impermeable Liner, and Geotextile Separator Fabric: See Section 4.0 Filtration and Infiltration Systems of this chapter for guidance and criteria based on the type of filtration and infiltration

Treatment SCMs

system selected. Underdrain systems in sand filter basins consist of a slotted PVC pipe placed within a layer of drain gravel beneath the filter sand.

Filter Material: Provide, at a minimum, an 18-inch layer of AASHTO M43 fine aggregate (filter sand), as shown in Table 4-5 in Section 4.3.3 of this chapter. Maintain a flat surface on the top of the sand bed.

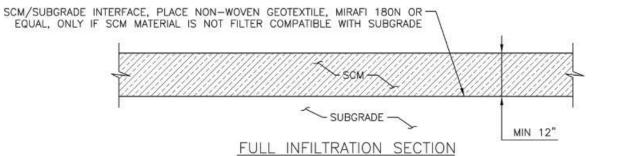
Outlet: Drain the underdrain to the outlet structure and use an orifice plate to drain the WQCV over approximately 12 hours. Section 6.0 SCM Outflow Features of this chapter includes conceptual details for the underdrain and orifice outlet for attenuating both the WQCV and larger volumes via full spectrum detention. For facilities that are designed to treat the EURV and/or 100-year flood, flows greater than the WQCV are orifice-controlled and released to the surface, rather than forced through the sand filter. Provide a spillway for larger events that will convey overflows to the receiving drainage system without adversely affecting adjacent structures or infrastructure. Use the simplified orifice equation in Section 6.1 of this chapter or the MHFD-Detention workbook to size the orifice. MHFD-Detention also aids with the design of outlet controls for larger runoff events.

CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

Proper construction of sand filters involves careful attention to material specifications and construction details. During construction, implement these practices:

- Protect area from excessive sediment loading during construction. The portion of the site draining to the sand filter must be stabilized before allowing flow into the sand filter.
- When using an impermeable liner, ensure enough slack in the liner to allow for backfill, compaction, and settling without tearing the liner as described in Section 4.0 Filtration and Infiltration Systems of this chapter. Concrete spray-on liners may also be used.
- Avoid application of herbicides for weed control within the sand filter and areas draining directly into the sand filter (e.g., embankments).

Treatment SCMs Chapter 4



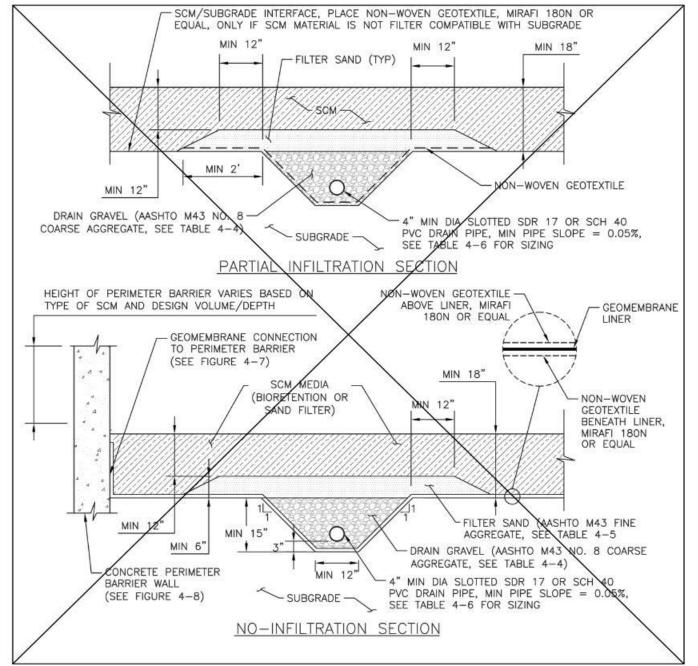


FIGURE 4-2. CONCEPTUAL CROSS SECTIONS FOR FULL, PARTIAL, AND NO INFILTRATION SYSTEMS SECTION VIEW (NOT TO SCALE)

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Treatment SCMs

Chapter 4

Partial and Full Infiltration Systems: For partial and full infiltration sections, scarify the subgrade to a minimum depth of 12 inches and level the surface. Provide only limited compaction, where necessary, to limit settlement of the SCM. For partial and full infiltration sections, place equipment outside limits of the SCM or use low-ground-pressure (LGP) tracked equipment for subgrade grading to limit subgrade compaction.

Refer to the SCM fact sheets in this chapter for specific compaction requirements for different types of SCMs. For SCMs such as permeable pavements that include coarse aggregates, those materials may not be testable for compaction using a method based on specified density (e.g., nuclear density testing). Consider a method specification (e.g., number of passes of a specified vibratory compactor) for those materials. The appropriate number of passes is dependent on the type of equipment and depth of the layer.

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March 2024 | 5 of 7

SAND FILTER MEDIA **AMENDMENTS**

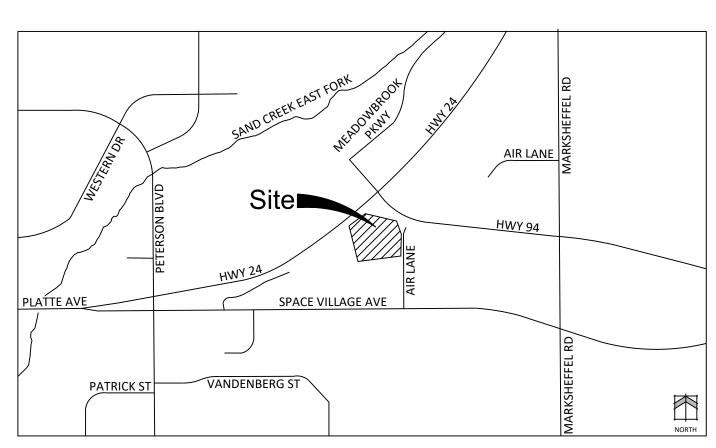
An area of evolving research for sand filter media includes various amendments that enhance performance for specific pollutants (e.g., bacteria, metals, nutrients). For example, iron-enhanced sand filter designs target phosphorus removal (MPCA 2022; Erickson and Gulliver 2010). Other examples include calcite/limestone, zeolite, aluminum-based media, manganese-based media, fly ash, olivine and various proprietary media (Davis et al. 2022). Research has also included layering of various media types to target specific pollutants (Prabhukumar et al. 2015). Designers may consider use of novel amendments to improve water quality performance, provided that the functions and performance of media are

maintained or improved. For example, novel amendments should not cause increases in nutrient or metals export or decrease the infiltration rate relative to MHFD's recommended media.

A PORTION OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 15, TOWNSHIP 11 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M., EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

LANDSCAPE PLAN

VICINITY MAP



LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS

Landscape Setbacks See LDC Chapter 6.2.2.B

Street Name or Zone Boundary	Street Classification	Width (in Ft.) Req./Prov.	Linear Footage	Tree/Feet Required	No. of Trees Req./ Prov.	Abbr. on Plans.	
Highway 24	Highway	25' / 25'	278'	1 / 20'	14 / 14	H24	
Highway 94	Highway	25' / 25'	391'	1 / 20'	20 / 20	H94	
Air Lane	Non-Arterial	10' / 10'	289'	1/30'	10 / 10	AL	
Internal	Landsca	aping	See LDC Chapter 6.	2.2.E			
Net Site Area (SF)	Percent Mir Internal Are		Internal Area (SF) Required /Provided		Trees (1/500 SF)	Abbr. on Plans.	
331927 S.F.	5%		16596.35 / 16596.3	34 / 34	4	IN	

Parking Lot Landscaping

No. of Vehicles	Shade Trees (1/15 spaces)	Abbr. on
Spaces Provided	Required /Provided	Plans.
50	A / 1*	N 4N 7

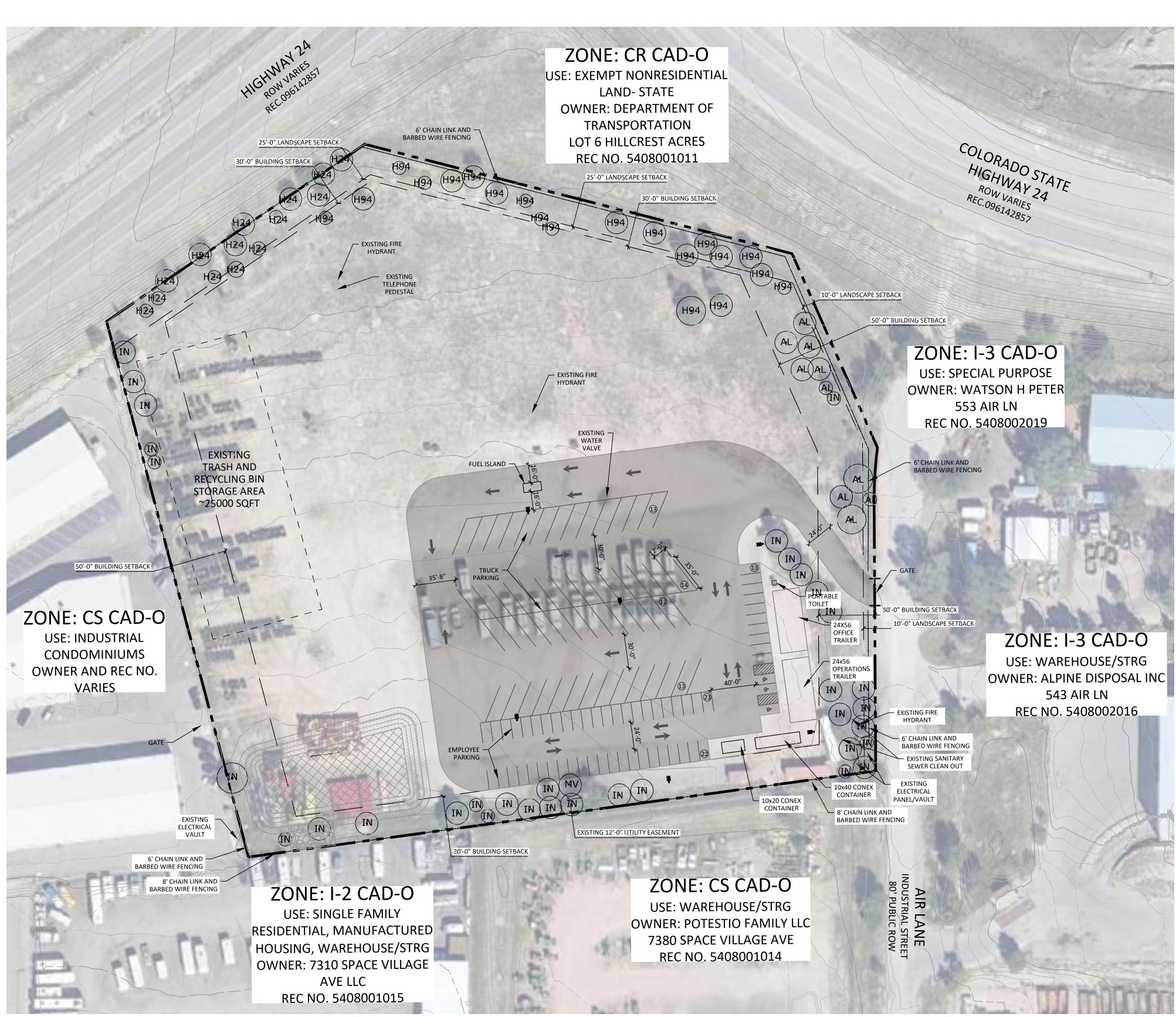
Buffer Landscaping

No buffers required as adjacent uses are all non-residential

* Existing trees meet all setback and internal landscaping requirements. Alternative compliance requested for parking lot landscaping.

CONCEPT PLANT SCHEDULE





N.E.S. Inc. 619 N. Cascade Avenue, Suite 200 Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Tel. 719.471.0073

Fax 719.471.0267

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APEX WASTE **SOLUTIONS**

560-570 AIR LANE

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

9210 MORGAN RD COLORADO SPRINGS CO, 80908

A. ROMAN

FROJECT MGR: K. JOHNSON PREPARED BY:

LANDSCAPE PLAN

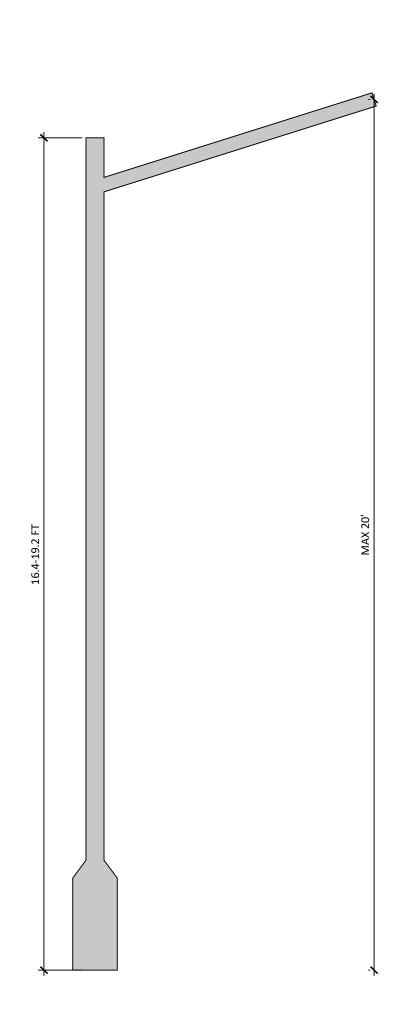
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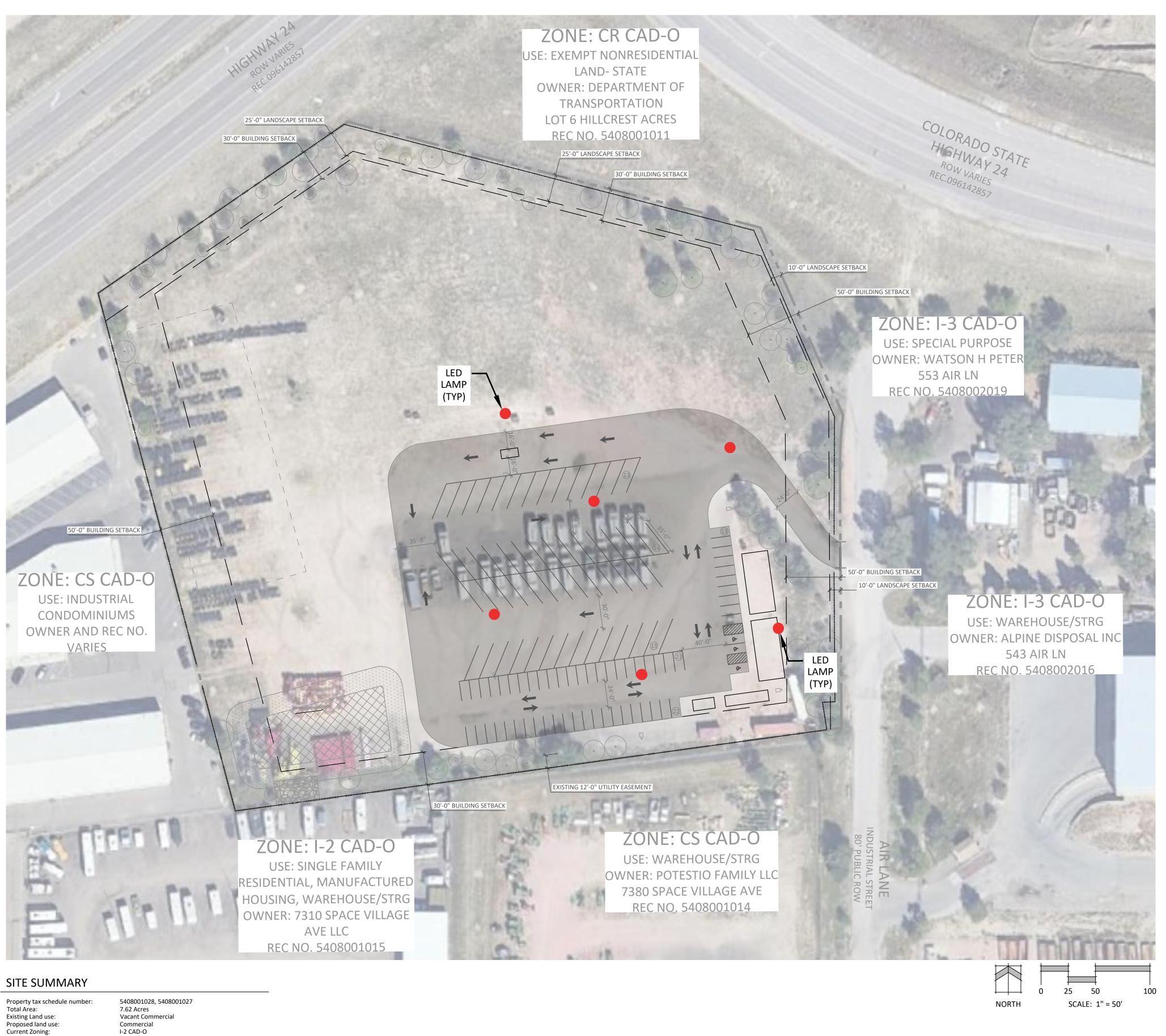
A PORTION OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 15, TOWNSHIP 11 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M., EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

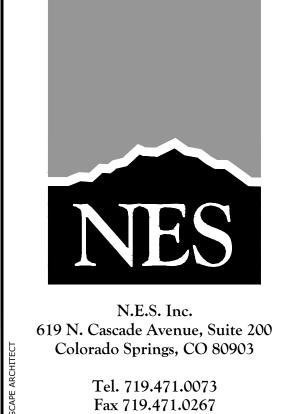
LIGHTING PLAN



A-ZONE 1200W SOLAR LIGHT







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APEX WASTE SOLUTIONS

560-570 AIR LANE SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

> 9210 MORGAN RD COLORADO SPRINGS CO, 80908

DATE: 11/01/24
PROJECT MGR: K. JOHNSON
PREPARED BY: A. ROMAN

DATE: DV: DESCRIPTION:

LIGHTING PLAN

10

10 of 11

Lighting Range:

120000 Lumen 2132 sqft

1. ALL LIGHTING FIXTURES SHALL HAVE FULL CUT-OFF SHIELDING OR FIXTURES TO REDUCE OFF-SITE LIGHTING IMPACTS.

A PORTION OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 15, TOWNSHIP 11 SOUTH,
RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M., EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

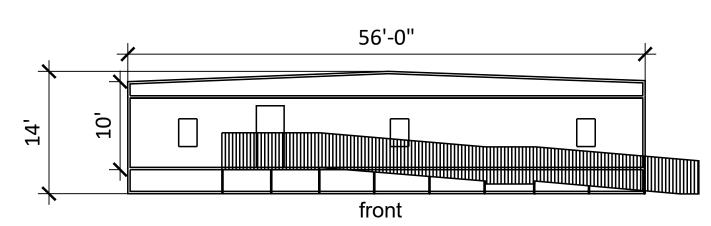
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO
ELEVATION AND FLOOR PLANS

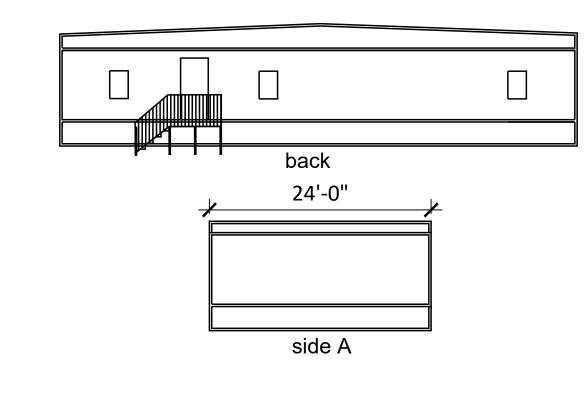
SITE SUMMARY

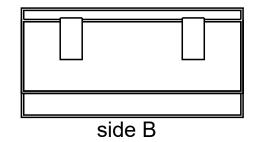
Property tax schedule number: Total Area: Existing Land use: Proposed land use: Current Zoning: 5408001028, 5408001027 7.62 Acres Vacant Commercial Commercial I-2 CAD-O

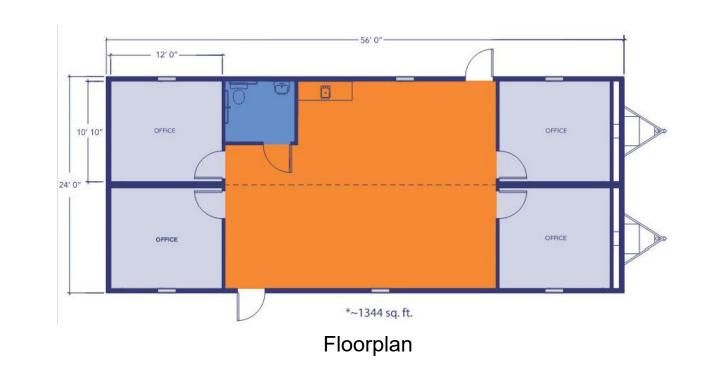
24'x56' Vesta Modular Office and Operations Trailers





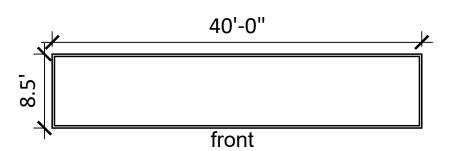


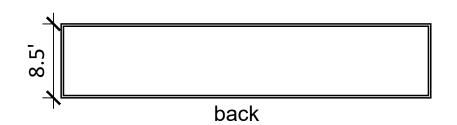


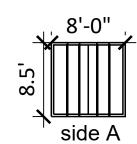


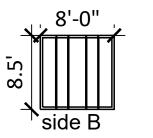
40' Conex Container

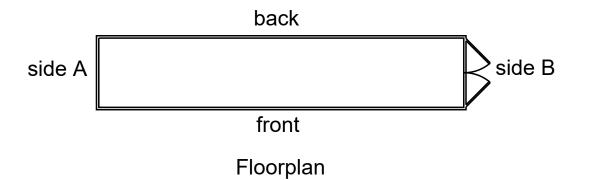






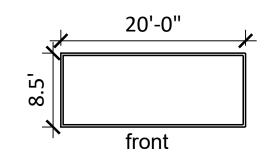


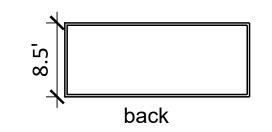


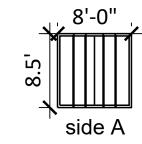


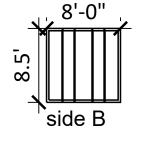
20' Conex Container

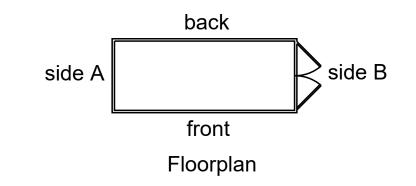












SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

9210 MORGAN RD COLORADO SPRINGS CO, 80908

DATE: PROJECT MGI	60

DATE: BY: DESCRIPTION:

SSUE / REVISION

ELEVATION AND FLOOR PLANS

V1_Site Development Plan.pdf Markup Summary

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G.2 3 of 11	Author: aroman Page Index: 3 Date: 11/1/2024 12:14:47 PM Color: ■ Layer:	3	of	11
G.3 4 of 11	Author: aroman Page Index: 4 Date: 11/1/2024 12:14:51 PM Color: ■ Layer:	4	of	11
SHEET # G.4 5 of 11	Author: aroman Page Index: 5 Date: 11/1/2024 12:14:55 PM Color: ■ Layer:	5	of	11
G.5 6 of 11	Author: aroman Page Index: 6 Date: 11/1/2024 12:14:59 PM Color: ■ Layer:	6	of	11
G.6 7 of 11	Author: aroman Page Index: 7 Date: 11/1/2024 12:15:03 PM Color: ■ Layer:	7	of	11
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show setback of spillway from property see comments on GEC

Lacey Dean (1)



Author: Lacey Dean
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Per Section 5.2.40.B.3. Outside storage or stacked materials shall not exceed the height of the screening fence except for operable vehicles, trailers, or other equipment designed to be towed or lifted as a single component.

Mikayla Hartford (1)

Author: Mikayla Hartford Page Index: 2 Date: 12/10/2024 3:04:50 PM Color: ■

ASO COUNTY: Layer: See comments on separate GEC Plans