EAGLEVIEW SUBDIVISION

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

A PORTION OF THE NORTHWEST ONE-QUARTER (N.W.1/4) OF SECTION 26 TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M. COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO

SHEET INDEX		
SHEET TITLE	SHEET NO.	
COVER SHEET - GEC PLAN	1	
CUT FILL MAP	2	
INITIAL GEC PLAN	3 - 6	
INTERIM GEC PLAN	7 — 10	
FINAL GEC PLAN	11 — 14	
GEC DETAILS	15 - 19	

	BURGESS RD		
	RAYGOR RD		
	ARROYA LN		
	FLAMING SUN DR		
VOLLMER RD		S ARROYA	LN
	STAPLETON RD		

VICINITY MAP 1" = 2000'

A PORTION OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 26,

COUNTY, COLORADO, MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS

BEGINNING AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID NORTHWEST

BOOK U-3 AT PAGE 79, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE RECORDS OF

SAID EL PASO COUNTY; THENCE SO0°02'11"E, ALONG THE EAST

OF 2587.22 FEET TO THE CENTER QUARTER CORNER OF SAID

N89°28'49"W. A DISTANCE OF 978.75 FEET TO THE NORTHEAST

CORNER OF LOT 30 OF STAPLETON ESTATES FILING NO. 1, AS

BOUNDARY LINE OF SAID STAPLETON ESTATES FILING NO. 1, A

DISTANCE OF 1063.31 FEET TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT

NO0°26'14"W ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID STAPLETON ESTATES

FILING NO. 1, A DISTANCE OF 2561.60 FEET TO A POINT ON THE

THENCE N89°46'46"E, ALONG SAID NORTH LINE AND ALONG THE SOUTHERLY BOUNDARY LINE OF SAID MFY FARM SUBDIVISION AND THE SOUTHERLY LINE OF RODGWICK SUBDIVISION, RECORDED AT RECEPTION NO. 207712566 OF THE RECORDS OF SAID EL PASO

NORTH LINE OF SAID NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 26;

COUNTY, A DISTANCE OF 2059.89 FEET TO THE POINT OF

RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK R-3 AT PAGE 76 OF THE RECORDS OF

SECTION 26 (BASIS OF BEARINGS - ASSUMED); THENCE

SAID EL PASO COUNTY: THENCE N89°31'16"W, ALONG THE

8 OF SAID STAPLETON ESTATES FILING NO. 1; THENCE

LINE OF SAID NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 26, A DISTANCE

QUARTER OF SECTION 26, AS ACCEPTED AND USED IN THE

TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6th P.M., EL PASO

PLATS OF MFY FARM SUBDIVISION AND PAINT BRUSH HILLS FILING NO. 3, RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK T-3 AT PAGE 93 AND IN PLAT

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

FOLLOWS:

CONTACTS:

<u>DEVELOPER:</u> PT EAGLEVIEW, LLC 1864 WOODMOOR DRIVE, SUITE 100 MONUMENT, CO 80132 TEL: (719) 476-0800 CONTACT: JOSEPH DESJARDIN

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ENGINEER: KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC. 2 NORTH NEVADA AVENUE, SUITE 300 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903 TEL: (719) 352-9194 EMAIL: KÉVIN.KOFFORD@KIMLEY-HORN.COM CONTACT: KEVIN KOFFORD

SURVEY: RAMPART SURVEYS, LLC. 1050 TAMARAC PKWY WOODLAND PARK, CO 80863 TEL: (719) 687-0920 CONTACT: RUSS WOOD

EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT 2880 INTERNATIONAL CIRCLE, SUITE 110 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80910 PLANNING REVIEWER: NINA RUIZ TEL: (719) 520-6313

ENGINEERING REVIEWER: GILBERT LAFORCE TEL: (719) 520-7945 EMAIL: GILBERTLAFORCE@ELPASOCO.COM

EMAIL: NINARUIZ@ELPASOCO.COM

COUNTY ENGINEER: JOSHUA PALMER TEL: (719) 520-6806 EMAIL: JOSHUAPALMER@ELPASOCO.COM EPC PCD INSPECTIONS SUPERVISOR: BRAD WALTERS

ÈMAÍL: BRADWALTERS@ELPASOCO.COM FALCON FIRE DEPARTMENT: AREA: FAL D2 FIRE CHIEF T. HARWIG 7030 OLD MERIDIAN ROAD

EMAIL: FÁLCONFIRE@FALCONFIREPD.ORG

PAYTON, CO 80831

TEL: (719) 495-4050

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT: WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION 4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH DENVER, CO 80246 TEL: (303) 692-3500

DESIGNED BY: MJ DRAWN BY: MJ CHECKED BY: KRI

DATE: 12/23/202

W COLORADO I CONTROL SEC PLAN

EAGLEVIEV COUNTY, CC EROSION (

EA EL PASO C GRADING AND E

DEVELOPER'S/OWNER'S SIGNATURE BLOCK

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

OWNER SIGNATURE

ENGINEER'S SIGNATURE BLOCK

THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN WAS PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION AND IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. SAID PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE COUNTY FOR GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS. I ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY LIABILITY CAUSED BY ANY NEGLIGENT ACTS, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ON MY PART IN PREPARING THIS PLAN.

KEVIN KOFFORD, PE - KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

EL PASO COUNTY

COUNTY PLAN REVIEW IS PROVIDED ONLY FOR GENERAL CONFORMANCE WITH COUNTY DESIGN CRITERIA. THE COUNTY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY AND ADEQUACY OF THE DESIGN, DIMENSIONS, AND/OR ELEVATIONS WHICH SHALL BE CONFIRMED AT THE JOB SITE. THE COUNTY THROUGH THE APPROVAL OF THIS DOCUMENT ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETENESS AND/OR ACCURACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. FILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EL PASO COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUMES 1 AND 2, AND ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, AS AMENDED.

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

> PROJECT NO. 196106001 SHEET

PRELIMINARY

FOR REVIEW ONL' NOT FOR

CONSTRUCTION

Kimley»Horn

Kimley-Horn and Associates, In-

COUNTY ENGINEER/ECM ADMINISTRATOR DATE

FLOODPLAIN NOTE

ACCORDING TO NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP NUMBER 08041C0535G (MAP REVISED DECEMBER 7, 2018), THE SUBJECT PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN OTHER AREAS, ZONE X, AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN.

BENCHMARK

CONTROL POINTS AS SHOWN HEREON. ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS FIMS MONUMENT F_65. PANEL POINTS 50 FOUND AT THE NW CORNER OF RAYGOR ROAD AND ARROYA LANE (EL=7281.39), AND 51 FOUND AT THE NW CORNER OF RAYGOR ROAD AND FLAMING SUN DRIVE (EL=7251.58). (DATUM: NGVD 29).

BASIS OF BEARINGS

ALL BEARINGS USED HEREIN ARE BASED ON AN ASSUMED BEARING S00°02'11"E (S00°02'11"E PER THE RECORDED DEED), A DISTANCE OF 2587.22 FEET (2587.32 FEET OF RECORD) BETWEEN A 2-1/2" ALUMINUM CAP STAMPED "PLS 4842" AT THE NORTEAST CORNER OF THE NORTHWEST ONE-QUARTER CORNER OF SECTION 26 AND A 2" ALUMINUM CAP STAMPED "PLS 25968" AT THE CENTER ONE-QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 26.

START OF CONSTRUCTION: FALL 2023

END OF CONSTRUCTION: FALL 2024

FINAL STABILIZATION: FALL 2024

SOIL DATA ± 1.8% SOIL TYPE A

± 98.2% SOIL TYPE B

SAID TRACT CONTAINS 121.20 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.





2-BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCI YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE

IE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES

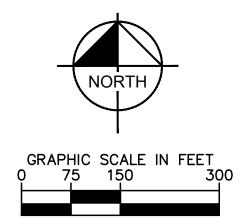


C Checklist _____

nissing EPC Standard GEC Plan sheet notes #1-29







<u>LEGEND</u>

CUT AREA
FILL AREA

TOTAL CUT: 92,000 CY
TOTAL FILL: 33,500 CY

5,440 CY (FILL)

NET: 58,500 CY (CUT)*

REGIONAL POND: 81,600 CY (CUT)

*RAW NET VALUE - NO FILL FACTOR APPLIED

VALUES DO NOT INCLUDE STREAM STABILIZATION EARTHWORK NUMBERS

SOL PLAN
SOL

Horn

EAGLEVIEW
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO
GRADING AND EROSION CONTRC

FOR REVIEW ONLY

NOT FOR

CONSTRUCTION

Kimley» Horr

PROJECT NO. 196106001

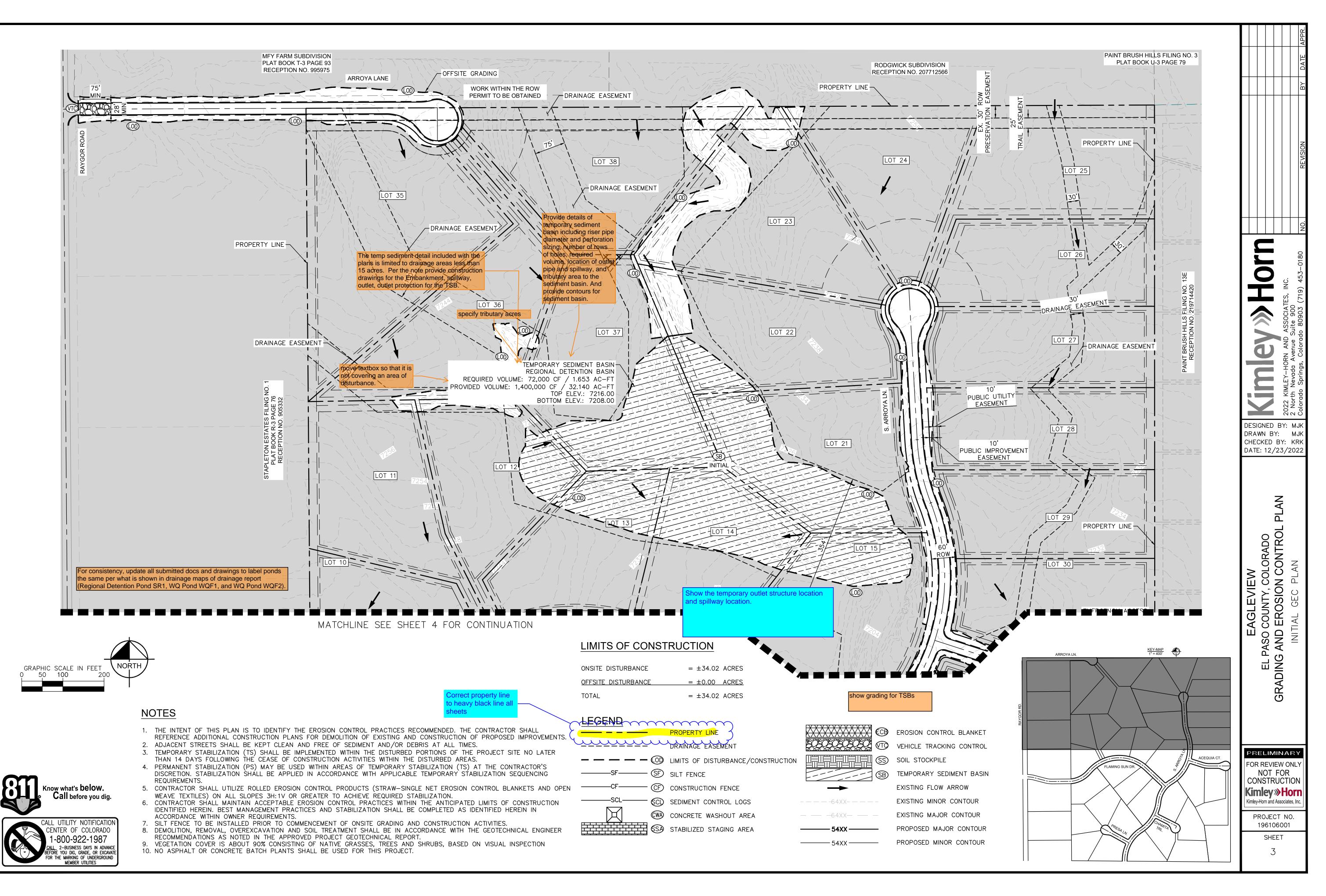
Kimley-Horn and Associates, In-

SHEET

Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

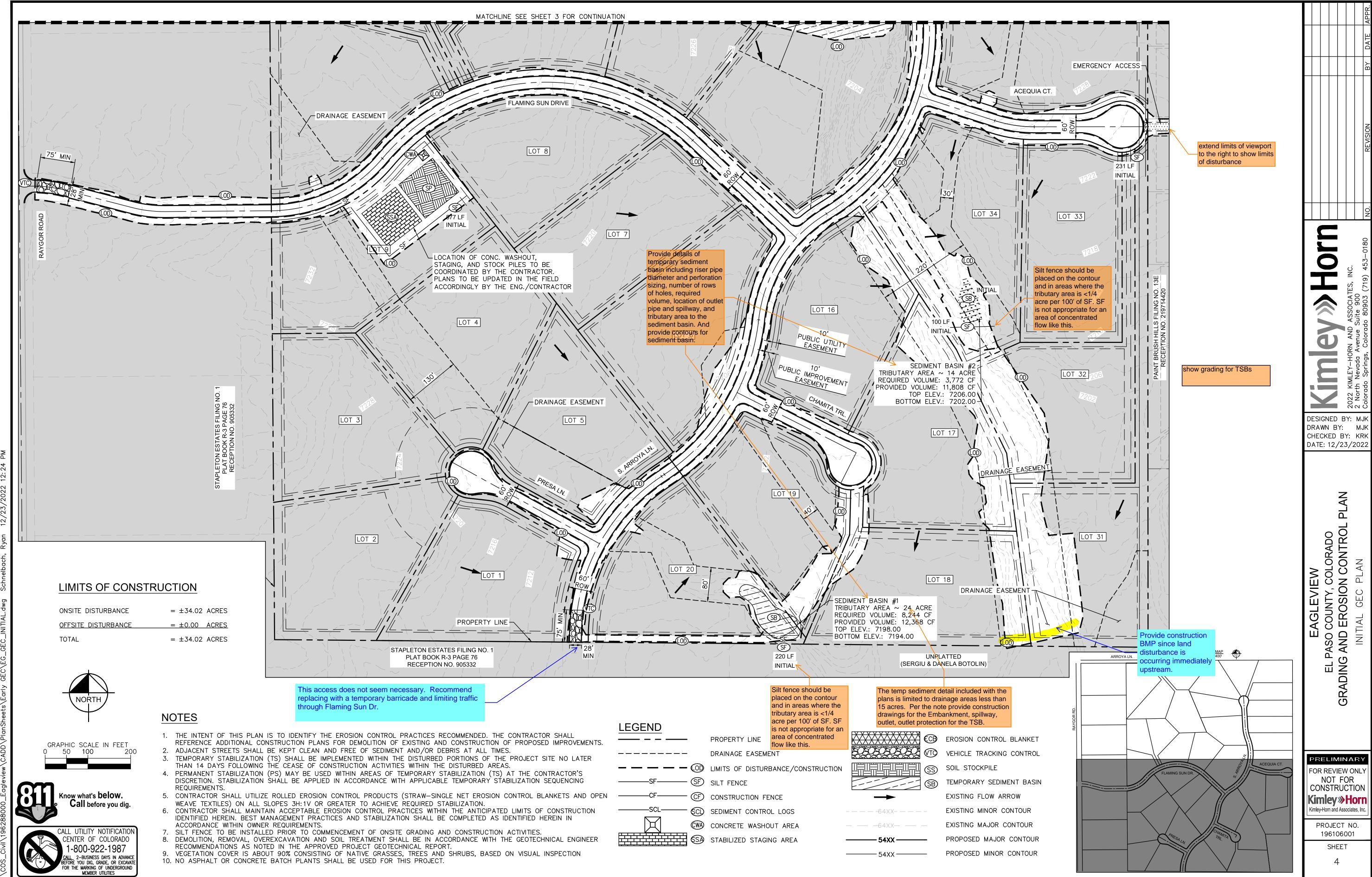
CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION
CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987

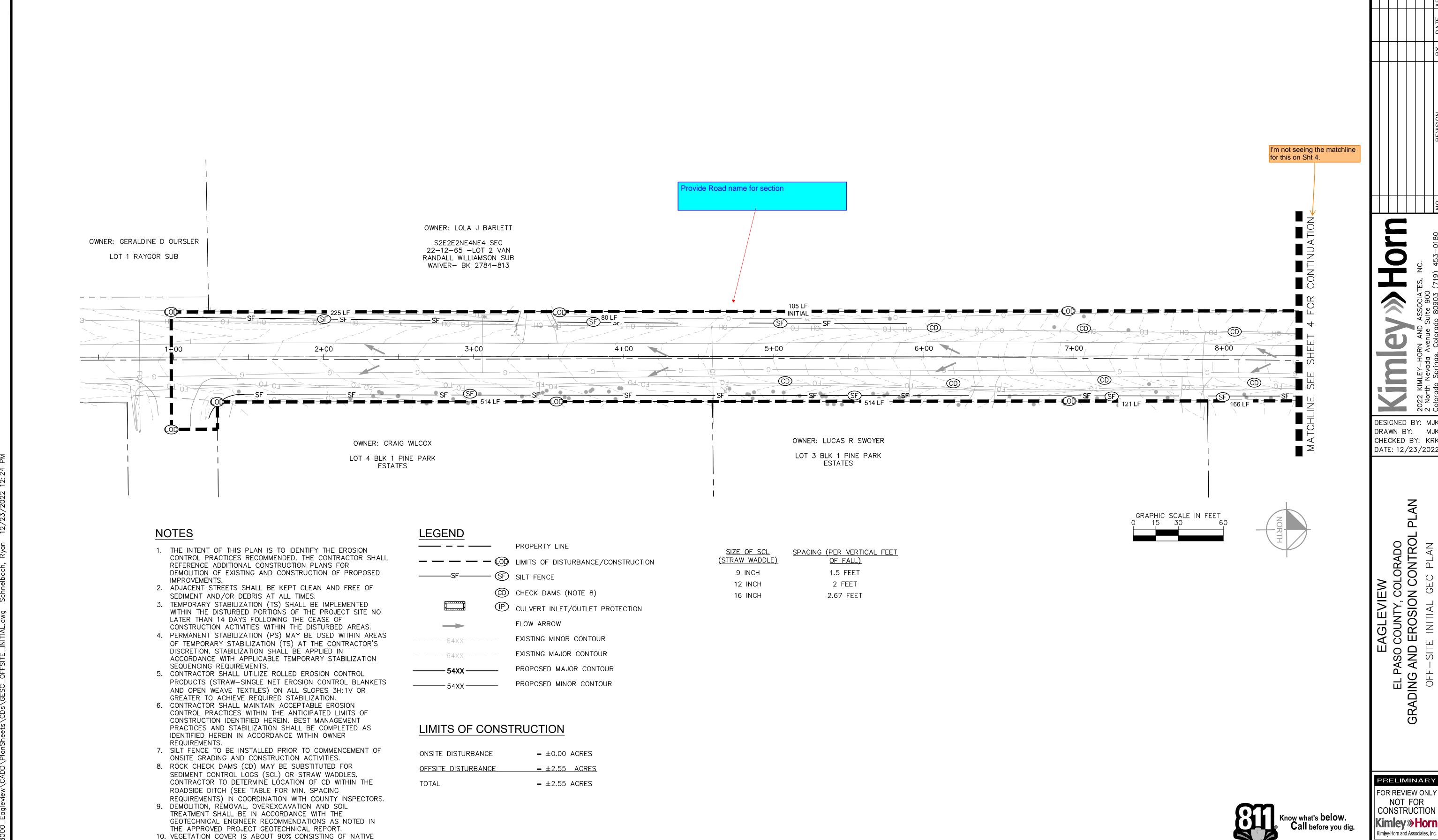
CALL 2-BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE
BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE
FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND
MEMBER UTILITIES



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GRASSES, TREES AND SHRUBS, BASED ON VISUAL INSPECTION

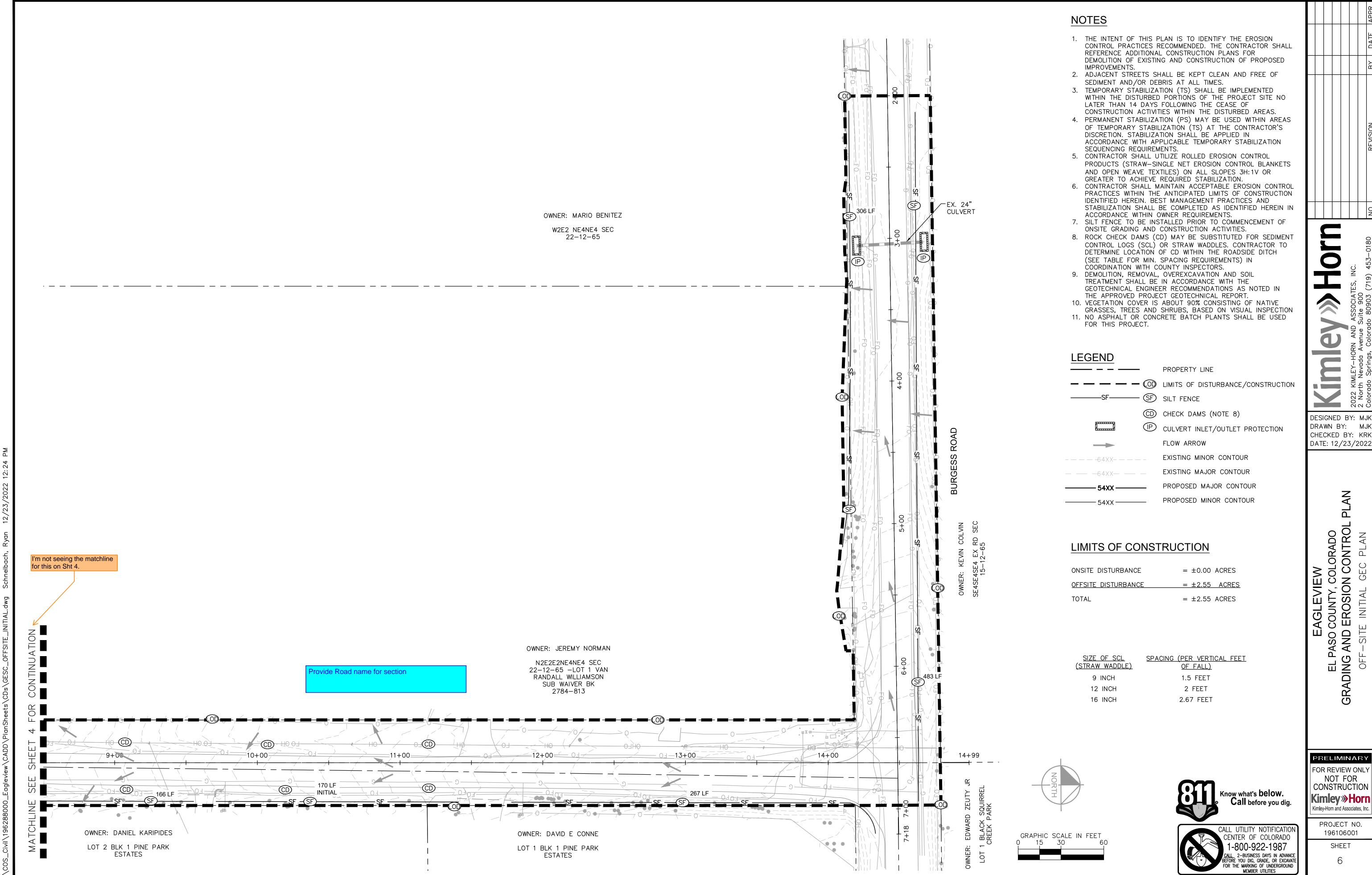
11. NO ASPHALT OR CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS SHALL BE USED

FOR THIS PROJECT.

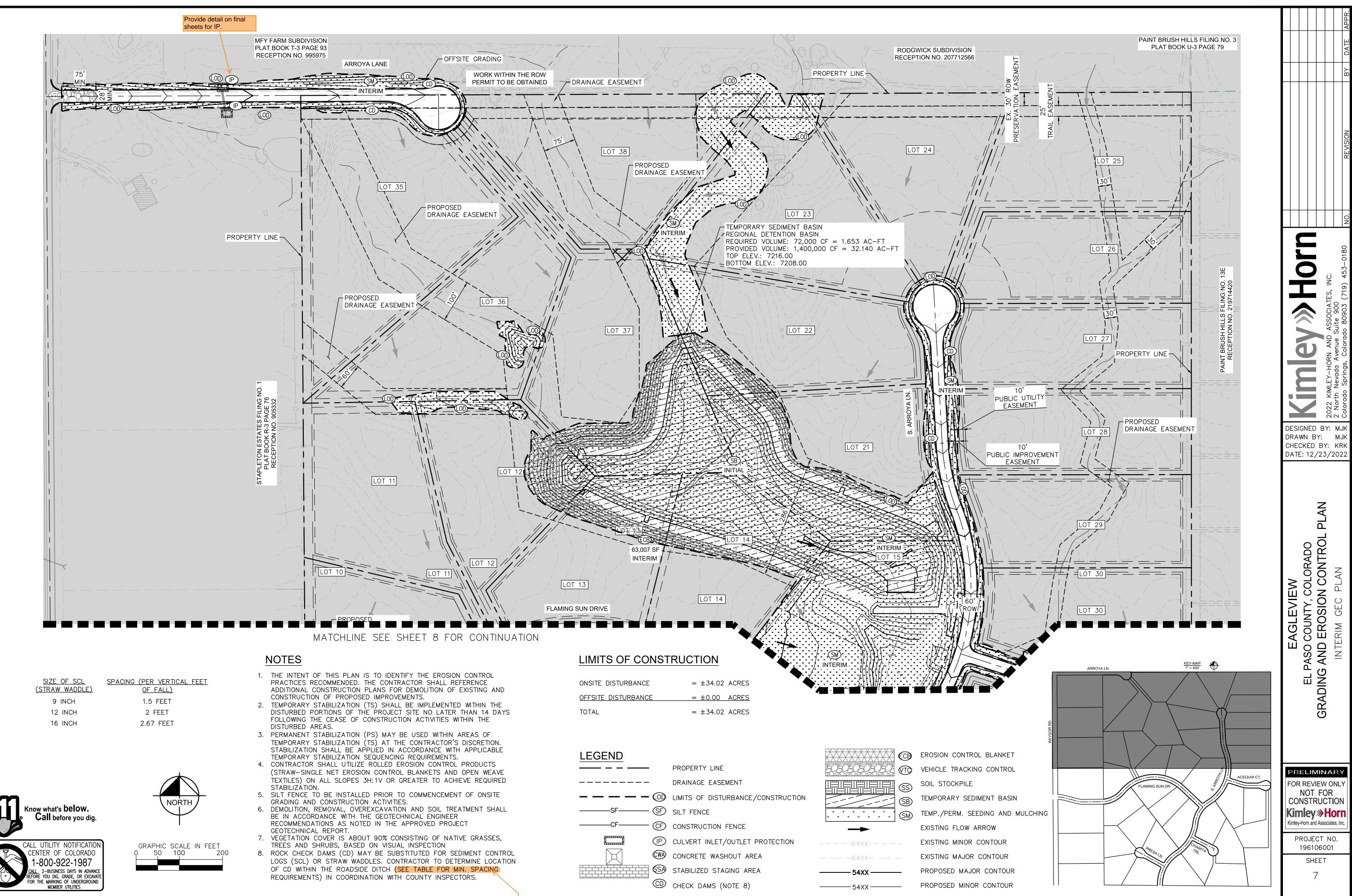
CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO 1-800-922-1987 CALL 2-BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES

PROJECT NO. 196106001

SHEET

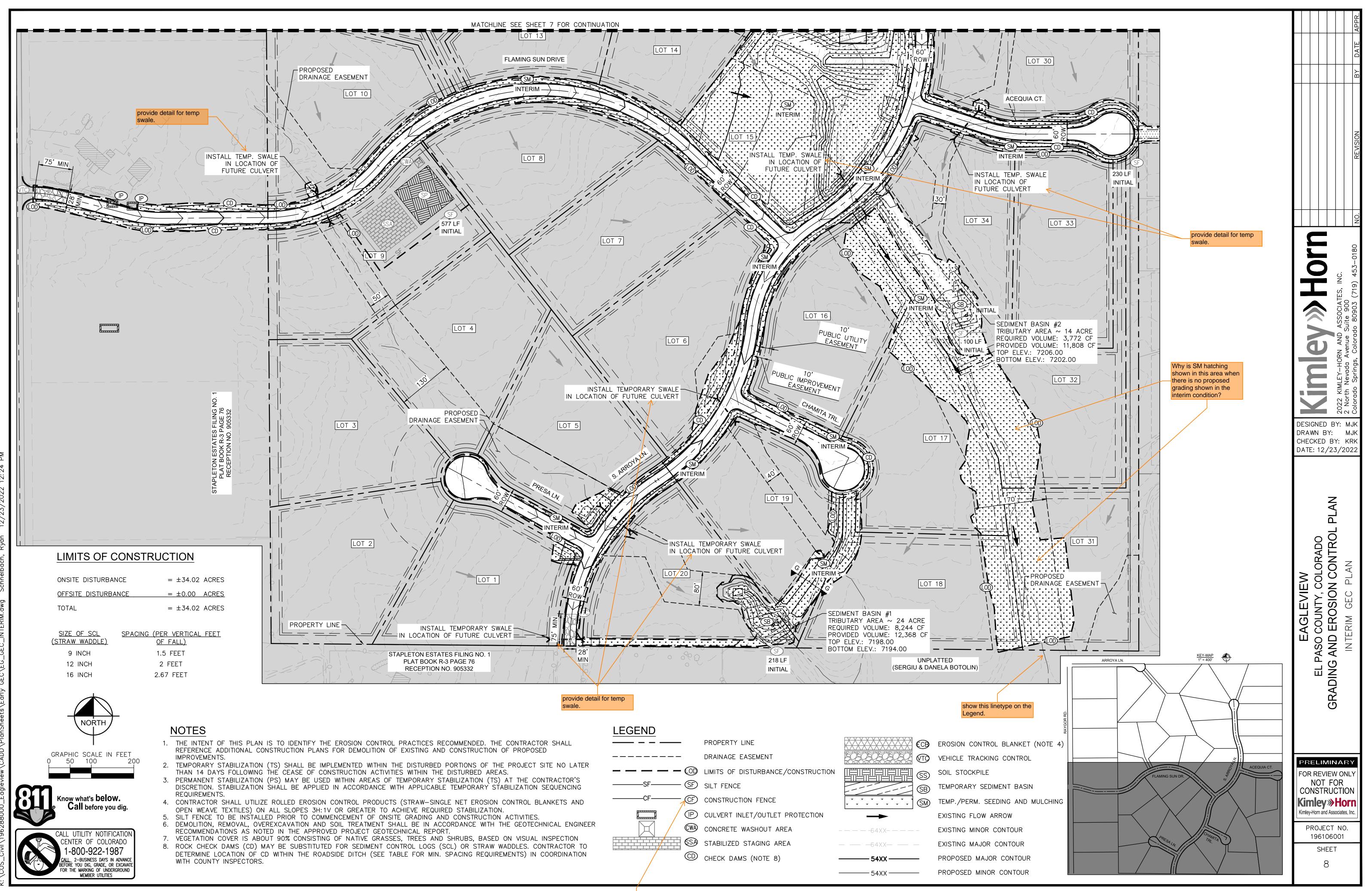


PRELIMINARY FOR REVIEW ONLY CONSTRUCTION



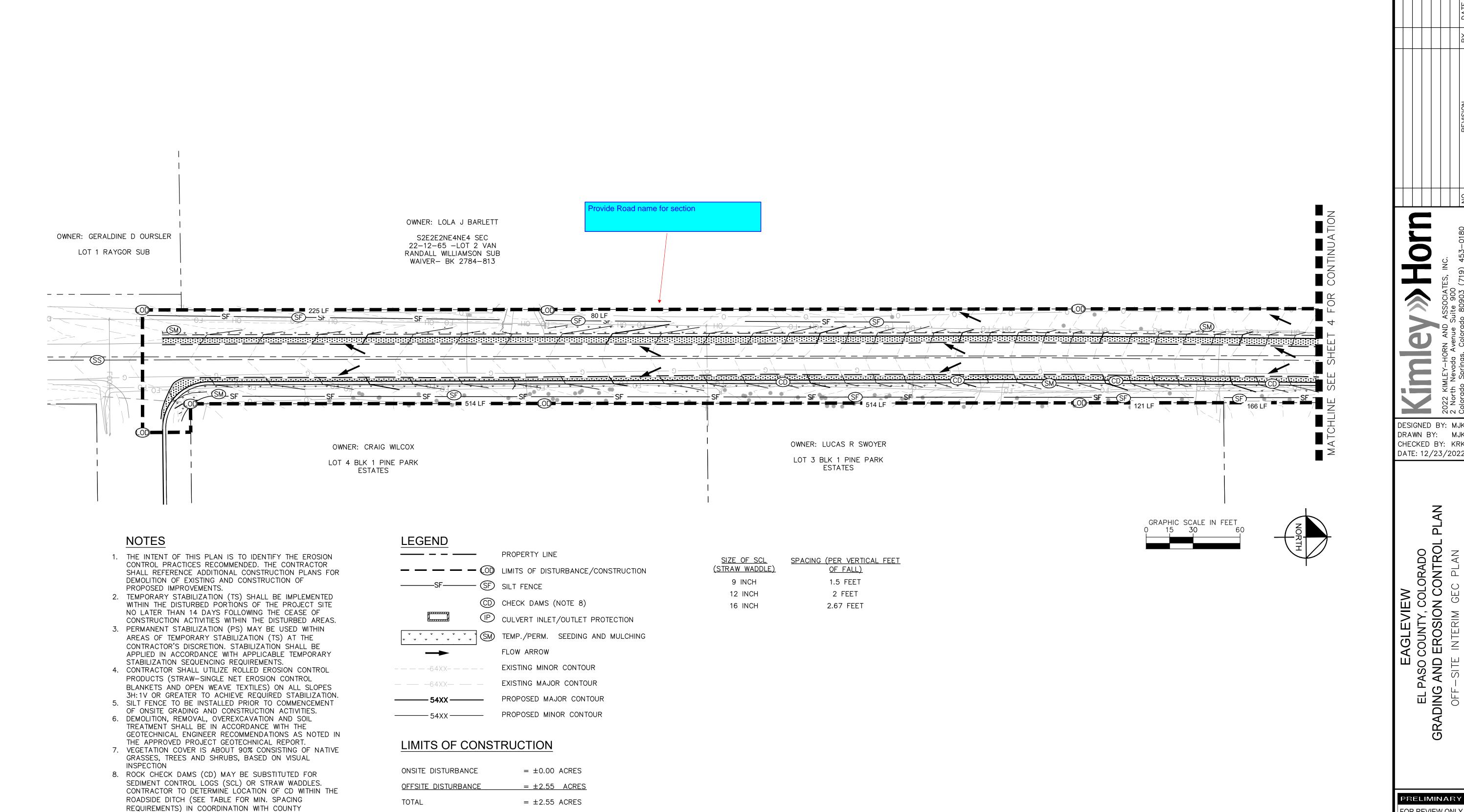
Clarify that this is referencing the table on the left, not on some detail below. But also provide a detail on final sheets for CDs and SCLs

Turn on proposed major contour labels on this sheet.



If any is shown on plans, provide a detail for CF in final sheets.

Turn on proposed major contour labels on this sheet.



INSPECTORS.

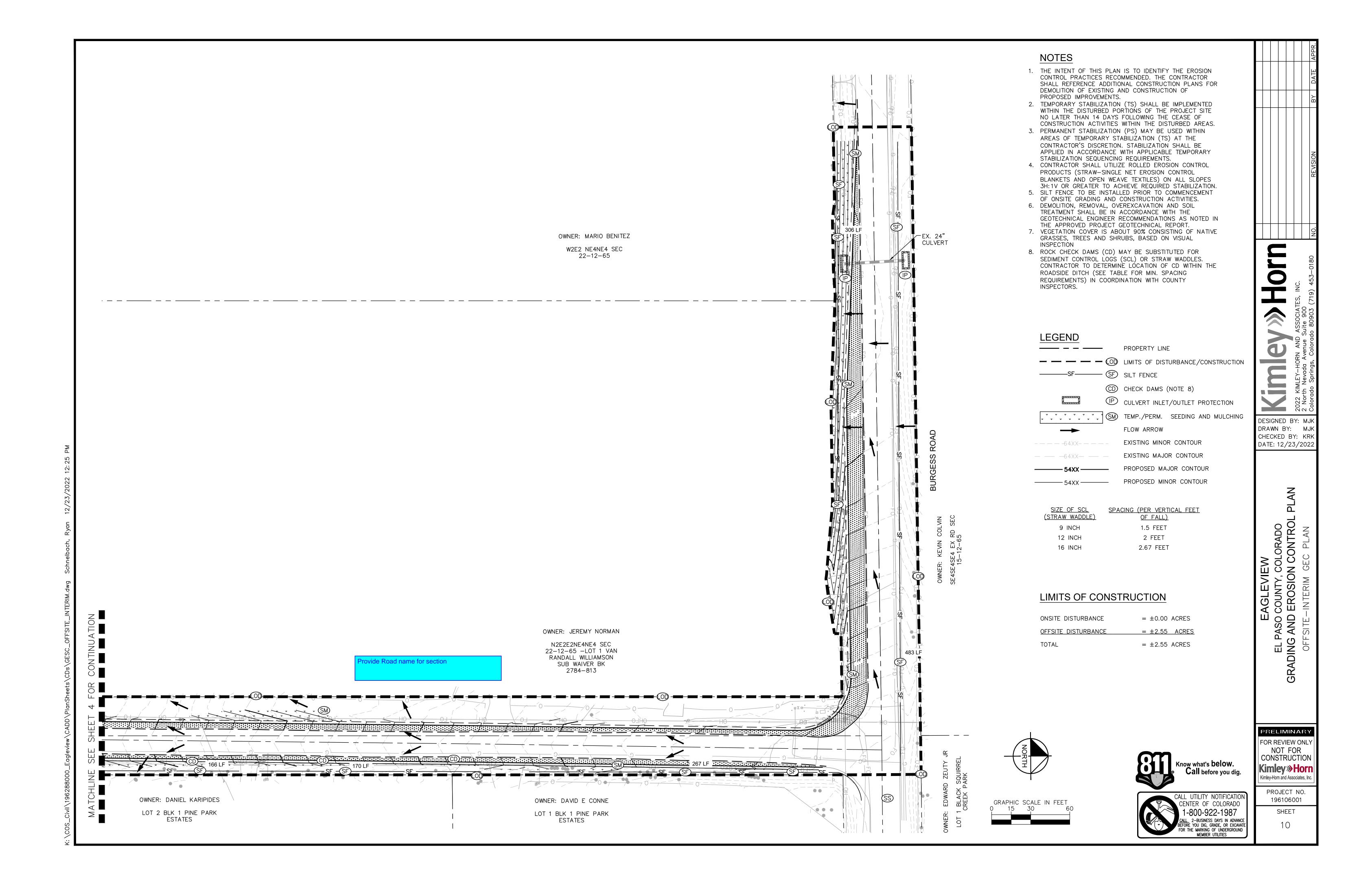


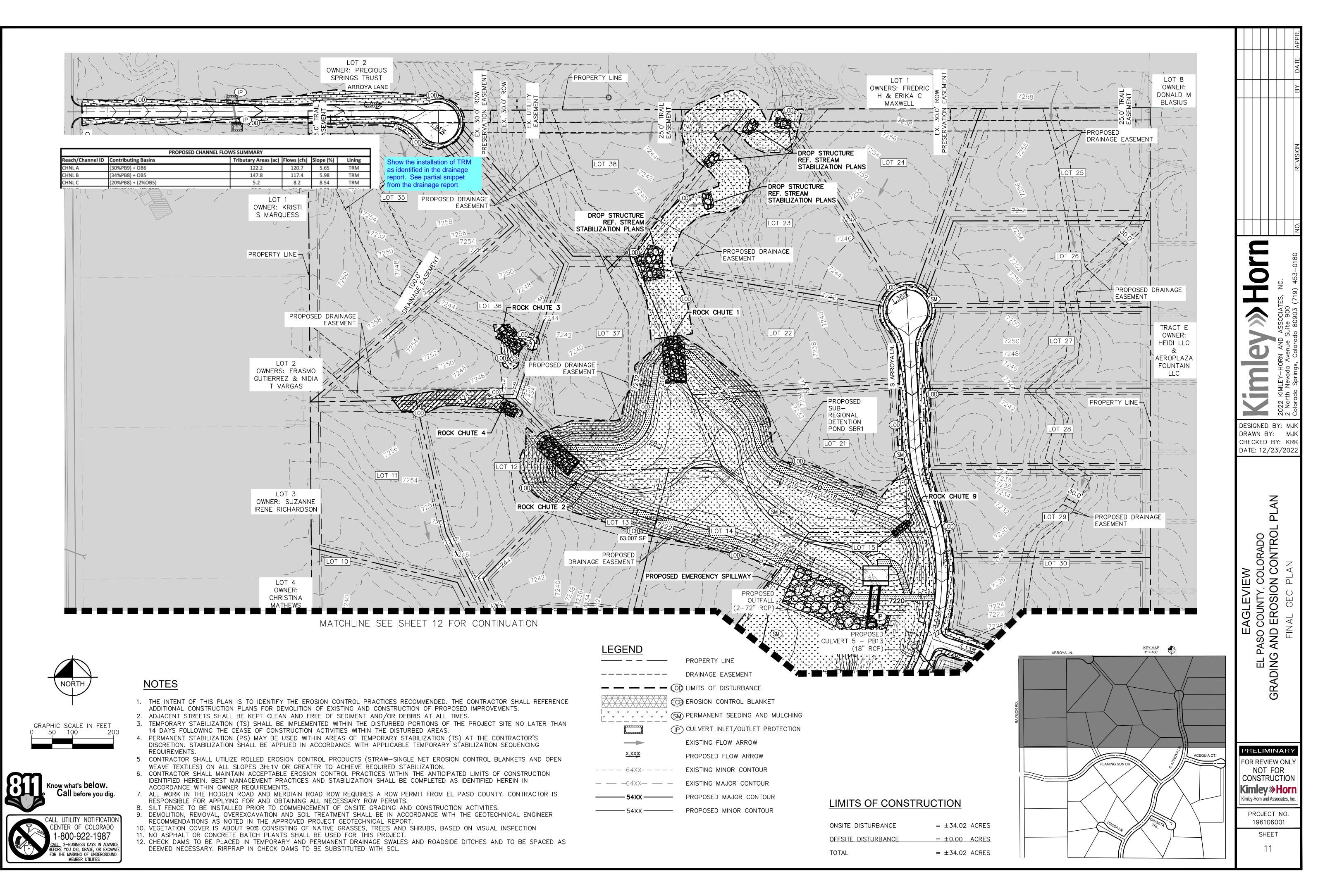


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NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION
Kimley >>> Horn
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

PROJECT NO. 196106001

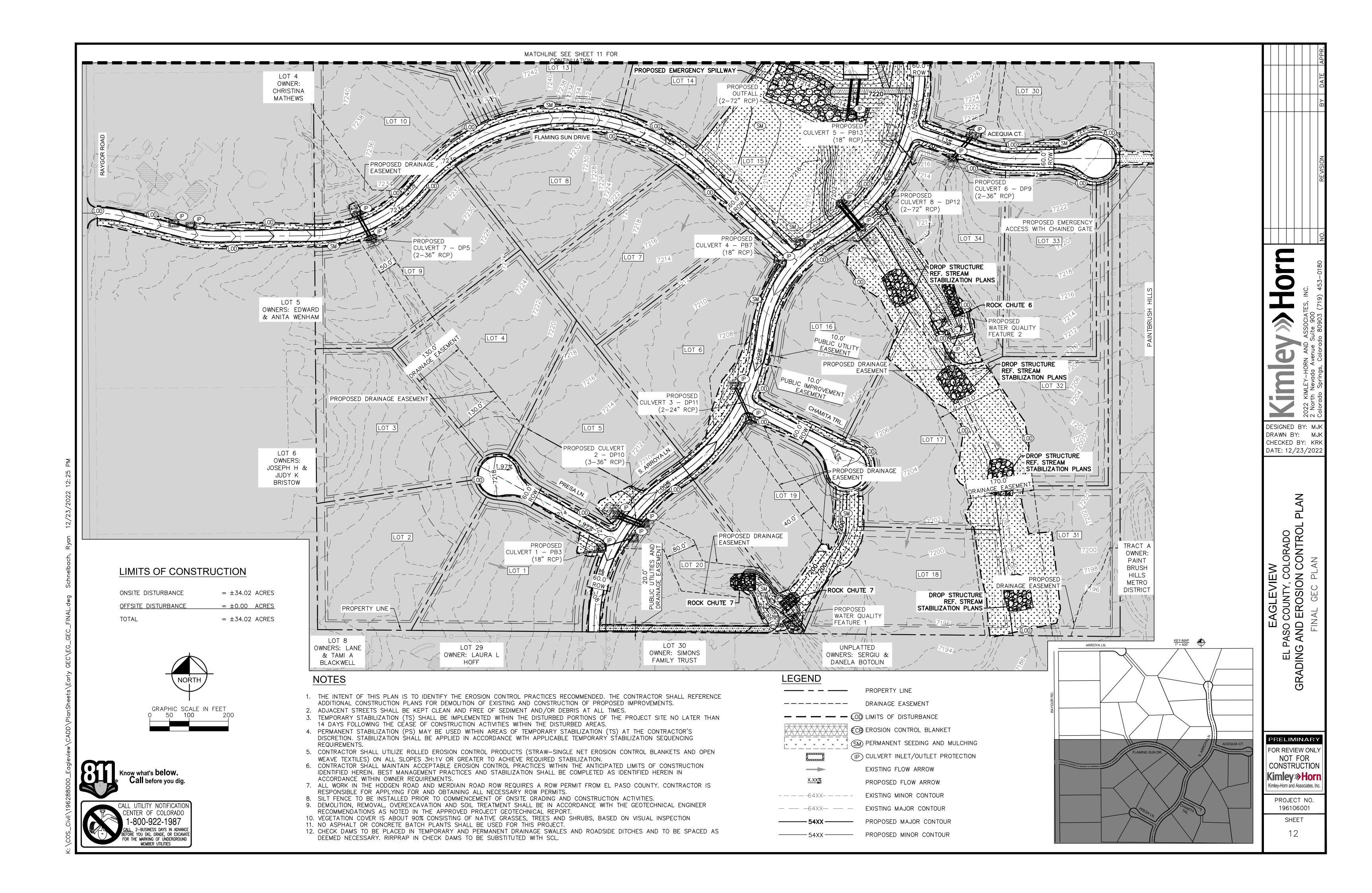
SHEET 9

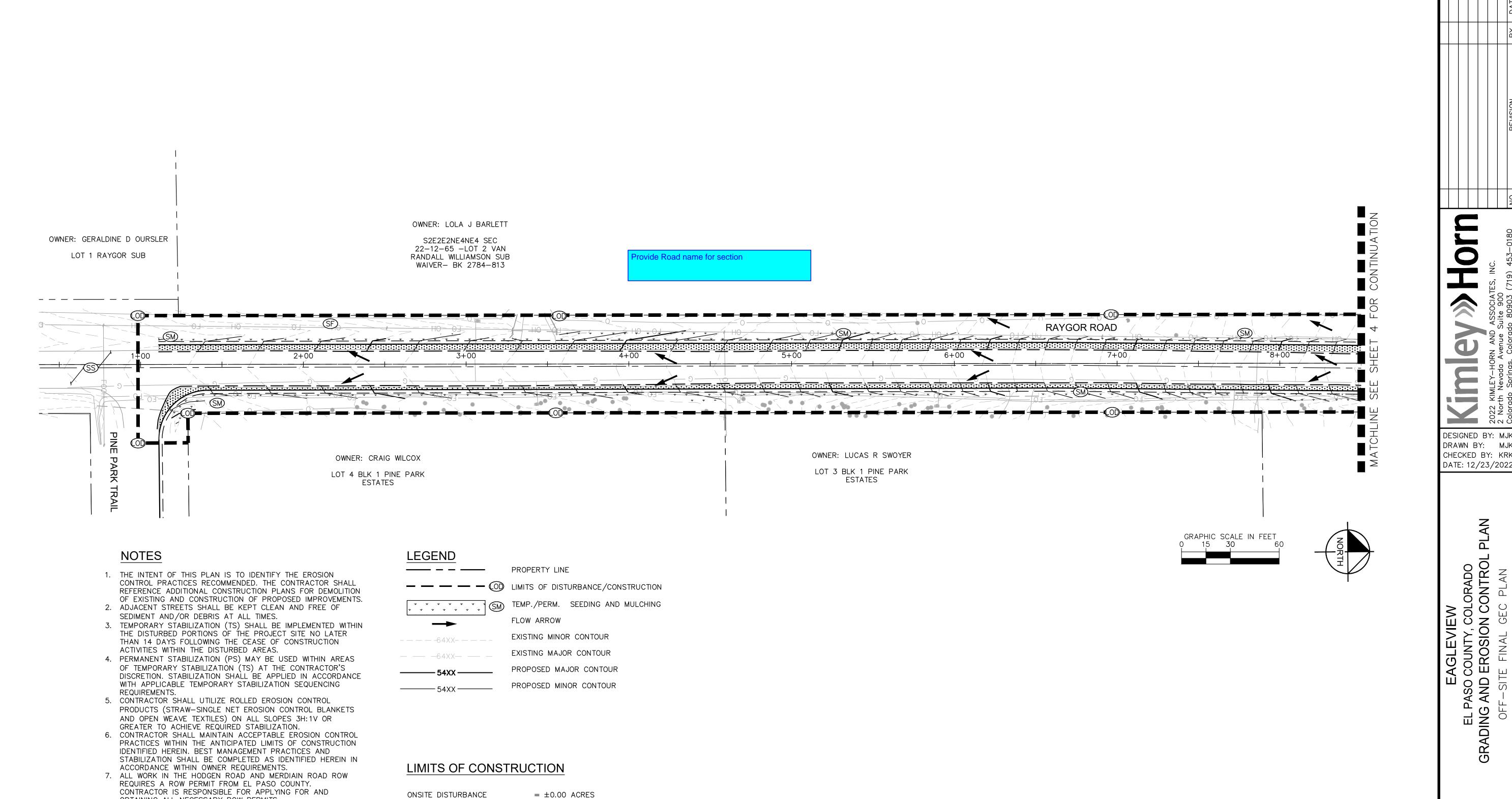




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K: \COS_Civil\196288000_Eagleview\CADD\Plar





Know what's **below.**Call before you dig. CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO 1-800-922-1987 CALL 2-BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES

PRELIMINARY FOR REVIEW ONLY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION Kimley»Horn Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc

PROJECT NO. 196106001

SHEET

OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY ROW PERMITS.

GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.

SUBSTITUTED WITH SCL.

FOR THIS PROJECT.

ONSITE GRADING AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

8. SILT FENCE TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF

9. DEMOLITION, REMOVAL, OVEREXCAVATION AND SOIL TREATMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS AS NOTED IN THE APPROVED PROJECT

10. VEGETATION COVER IS ABOUT 90% CONSISTING OF NATIVE

11. NO ASPHALT OR CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS SHALL BE USED

12. CHECK DAMS TO BE PLACED IN TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT DRAINAGE SWALES AND ROADSIDE DITCHES AND TO BE SPACED

AS DEEMED NECESSARY. RIRPRAP IN CHECK DAMS TO BE

SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER

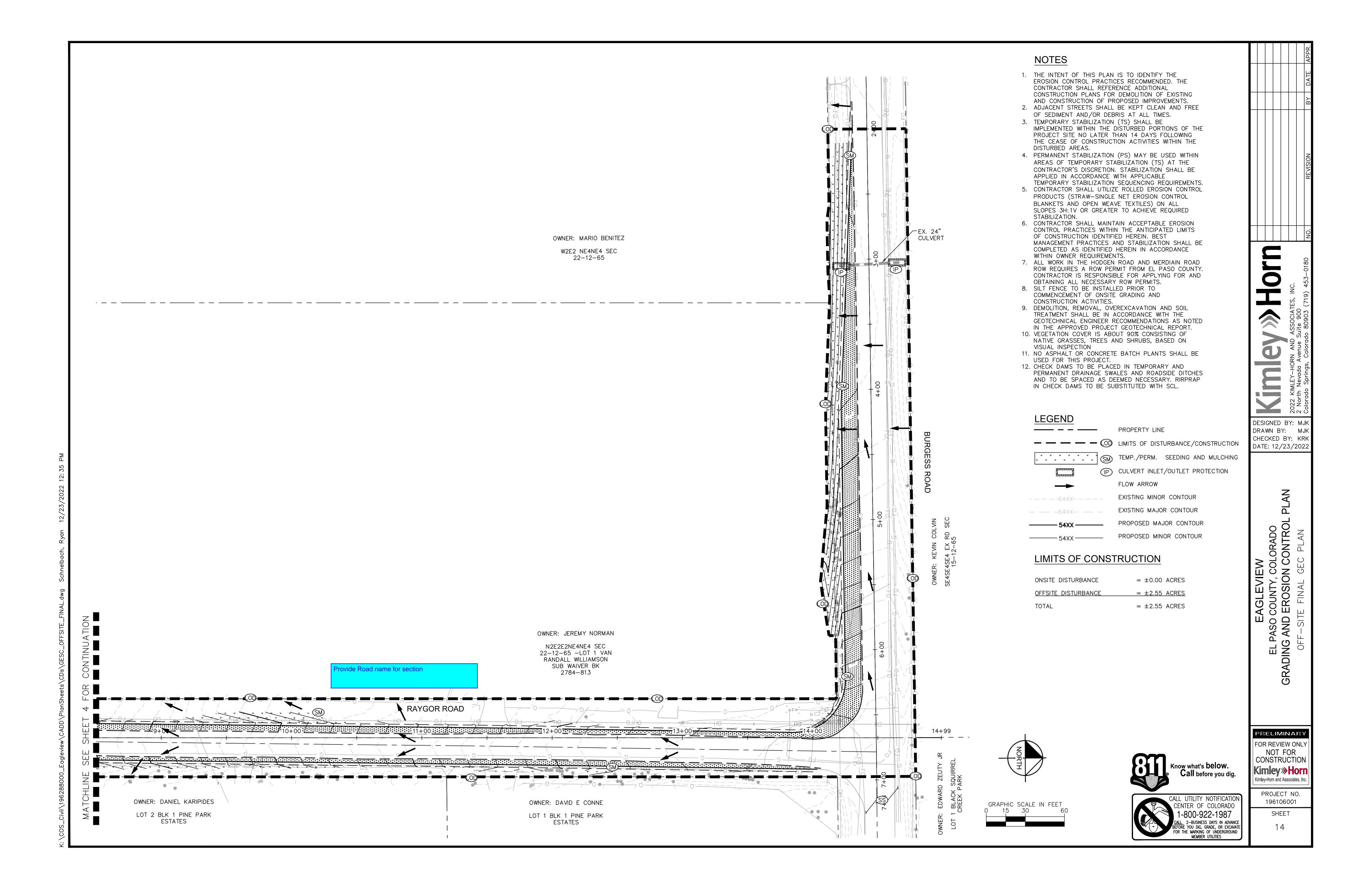
GRASSES, TREES AND SHRUBS, BASED ON VISUAL INSPECTION

OFFSITE DISTURBANCE

TOTAL

 $= \pm 2.55$ ACRES

 $= \pm 2.55$ ACRES



appropriate seeding dates.

Stockpile Management (SP)

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

Species ^a (Common name)	Growth Season ^b	Pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS)/acre ^c	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	1/2
5. Millet	Warm	3 - 15	1/2 - 3/4
6. Sudangrass	Warm	5–10	1/2 - 3/4
7. Sorghum	Warm	5–10	1/2 - 3/4
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

See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates. Irrigation, if consistently applied, may extend the use of cool season species during the summer months. Seeding rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast, or increased by 50

percent if done using a Brillion Drill or by hydraulic seeding.

June 2012

Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

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

TS/PS-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District

June 2012

Stockpile Management (SM)

Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

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

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

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

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

Crested wheatgrass should not be used on slopes steeper than 6H to 1V. Can substitute 0.5 lbs PLS of blue grama for the 2.0 lbs PLS of Vaughn sideoats grama.

Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

MM-2

TS/PS-6

Seeding Dates January 1–March 15 March 16–April 30

May 1–May 15

May 16–June 30

July 1–July 15

July 16–August 31

September 1–September 30

Fact Sheet for additional guidance.

and mulch these areas, as needed.

also be necessary.

Maintenance and Removal

October 1–December 31

June 2012

MM-2

MM-2

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.

Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

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

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

STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

4. IF PERIMETER PROTECTION MUST BE MOVED TO ACCESS SOIL STOCKPILE, REPLACE 5. STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS CAN BE REMOVED ONCE ALL THE MATERIAL FROM THE

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD) ${
m NOTE}:$ MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN

Urban Drainage and Flood Control District

Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

Stockpile Management (SP)

SOIL/LANDSCAPE TARP ANCHOR IN FLOWLINE TARP ANCHOR (CINDER - BLOCK, OR 5 GALLON BUCKET OF WATER) ROADWAY POLY LINER BERM MATERIAL (TRIANGULAR SILT DIKE,

MM-2

Stockpile Management (SM)

MATERIALS STAGING IN ROADWAY 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.

Urban Drainage and Flood Control District

Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

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. INSPECT PVC PIPE ALONG CURB LINE FOR CLOGGING AND DEBRIS. REMOVE OBSTRUCTIONS

5. CLEAN MATERIAL FROM PAVED SURFACES BY SWEEPING OR VACUUMING. 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 AURORA, COLORADO)

Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

Cool

1,2,3

8,9,10,11

Perennial Grasses

Cool

Warm

✓

 \checkmark

 \checkmark

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

Annual Grasses

(Numbers in table reference species in Table TS/PS-1)

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

Monitor and observe seeded areas to identify areas of poor growth or areas that fail to germinate. Reseed

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

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

the site that fail to germinate or remain bare after the first growing season.

Protect seeded areas from construction equipment and vehicle access.

Warm

4

4,5,6,7

5,6,7

ORADC ONTR(EAGLEVIEW COUNTY, COLO DEROSION CO

Hor

DESIGNED BY: MJ DRAWN BY: MJ CHECKED BY: KR

DATE: 12/23/202

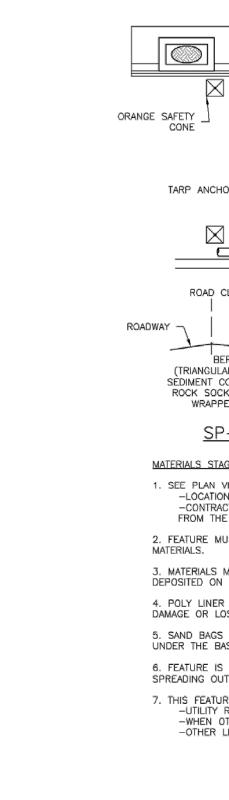
RELIMINARY FOR REVIEW ONL' NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

> PROJECT NO. 196106001

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

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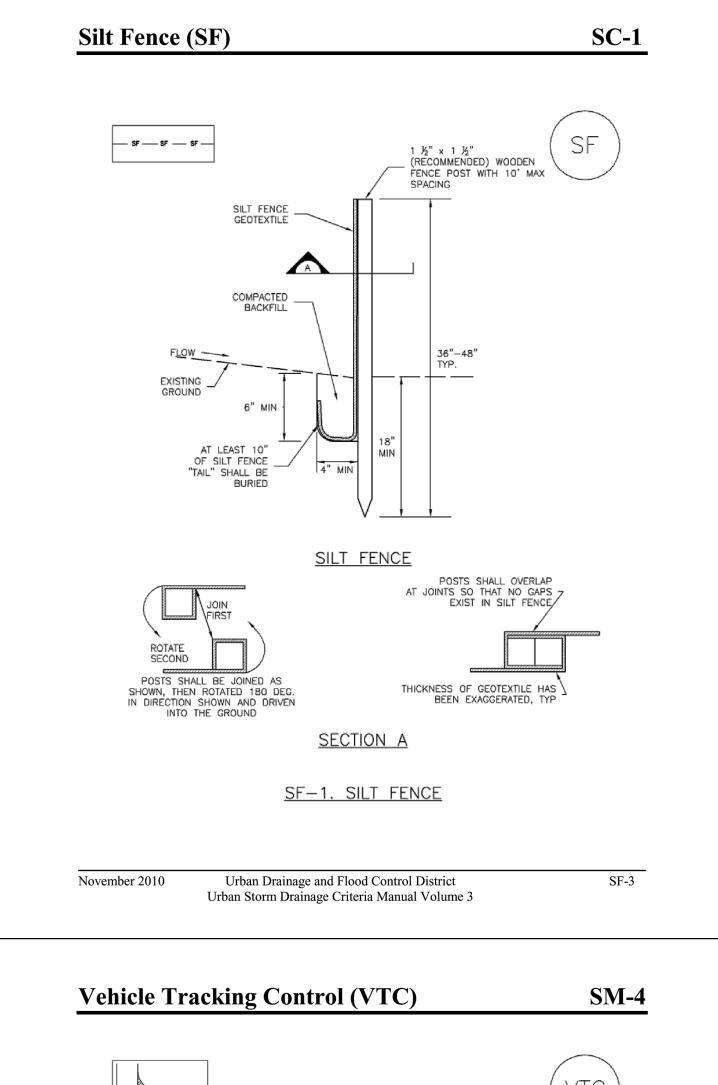
SÉDIMENT CONTROL LOG. ROCK SOCK, OR OTHER SP-2. MATERIALS STAGING IN ROADWAY MATERIALS STAGING IN ROADWAYS INSTALLATION NOTES -LOCATION OF MATERIAL STAGING AREA(S). -CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION. 2. FEATURE MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO EXCAVATION, EARTHWORK OR DELIVERY OF 3. MATERIALS MUST BE STATIONED ON THE POLY LINER. ANY INCIDENTAL MATERIALS DEPOSITED ON PAVED SECTION OR ALONG CURB LINE MUST BE CLEANED UP PROMPTLY. 4. POLY LINER AND TARP COVER SHOULD BE OF SIGNIFICANT THICKNESS TO PREVENT DAMAGE OR LOSS OF INTEGRITY. 5. SAND BAGS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED TO ANCHOR THE COVER TARP OR PROVIDE BERMING UNDER THE BASE LINER. 6. FEATURE IS NOT INTENDED FOR USE WITH WET MATERIAL THAT WILL BE DRAINING AND/OR SPREADING OUT ON THE POLY LINER OR FOR DEMOLITION MATERIALS. 7. THIS FEATURE CAN BE USED FOR: -WHEN OTHER STAGING LOCATIONS AND OPTIONS ARE LIMITED. -OTHER LIMITED APPLICATION AND SHORT DURATION STAGING.

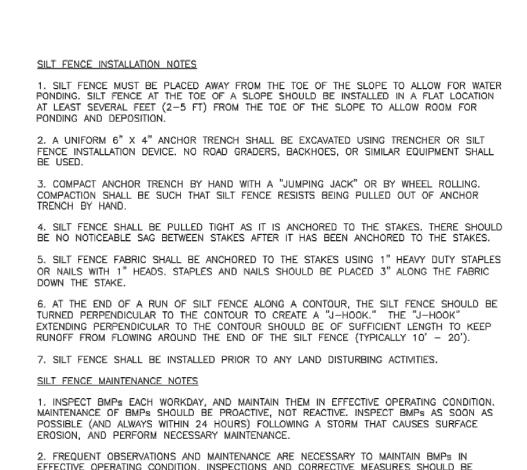
Urban Drainage and Flood Control District SP-5 Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

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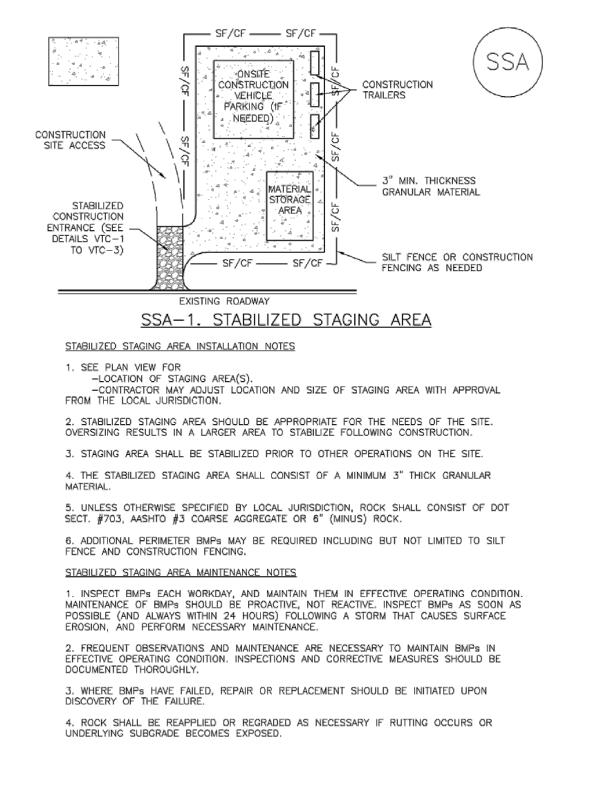


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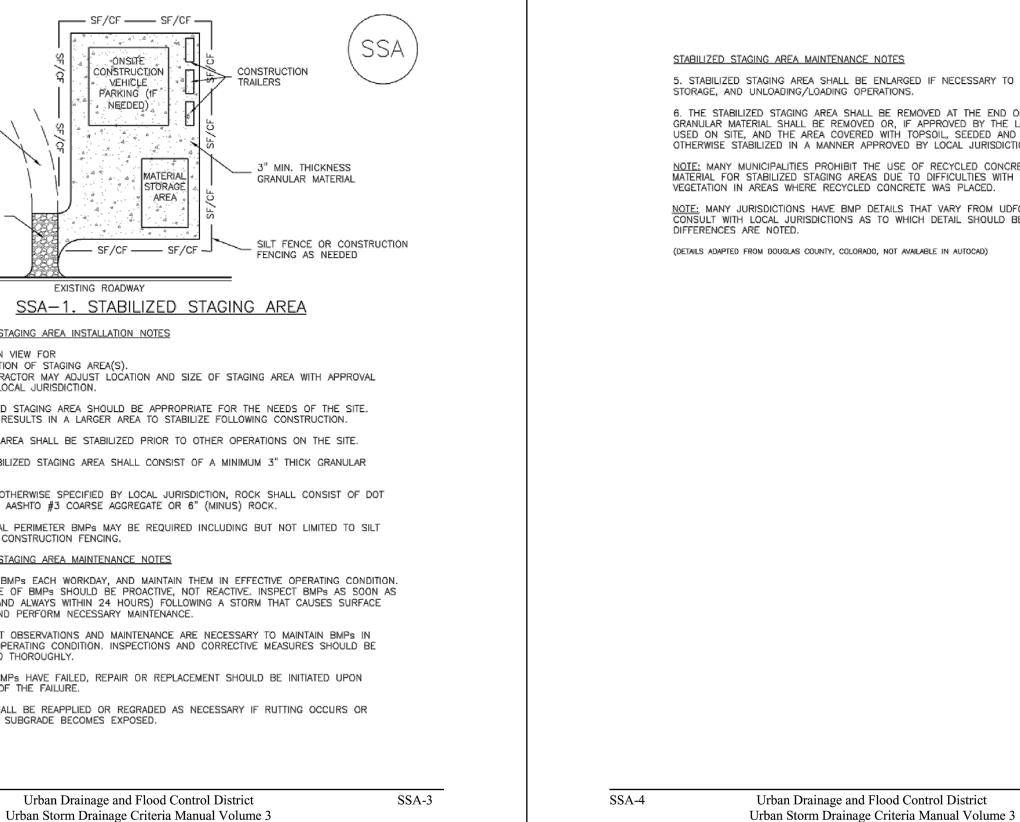
SC-1

SF-4

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. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 6". 5. REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING, 6. SILT FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, OR IS REPLACED BY AN EQUIVALENT PERIMETER 7. WHEN SILT FENCE IS REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION. (DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD) $\underline{\text{NOTE:}}$ MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN Urban Drainage and Flood Control District November 2010 Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

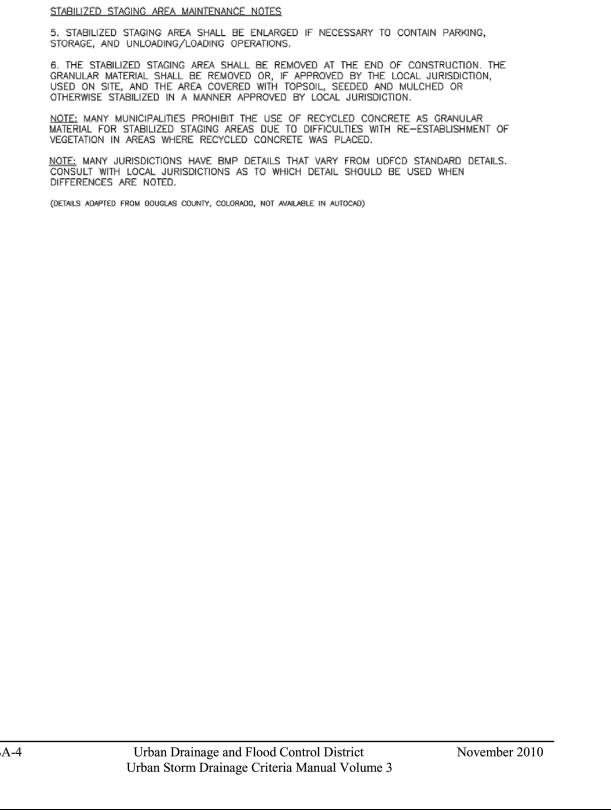


Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)

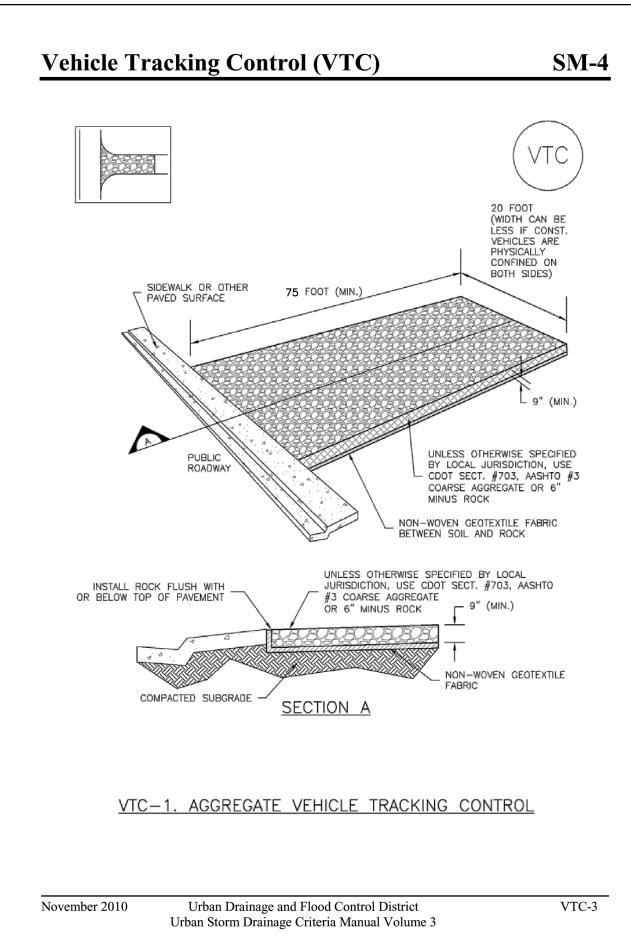


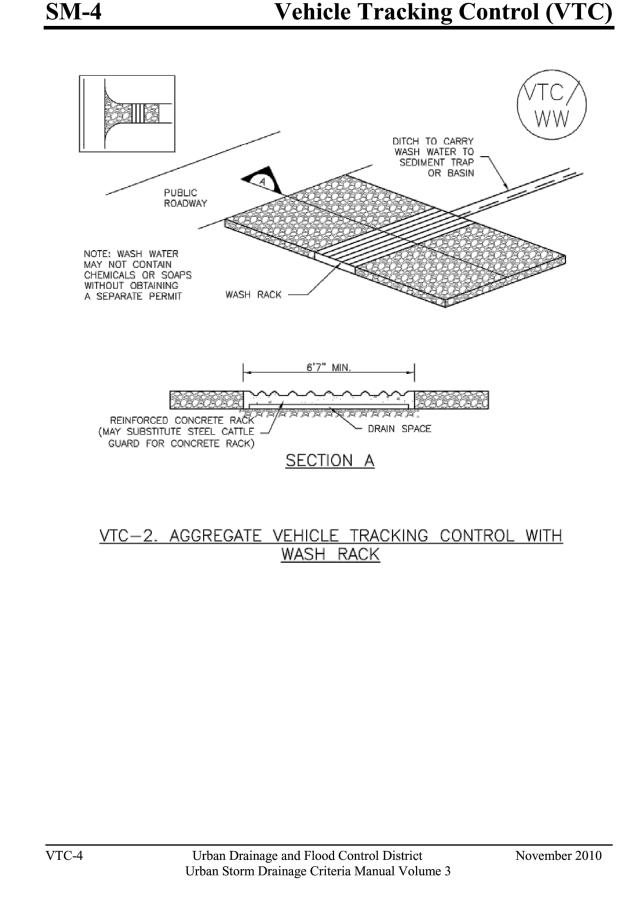
SM-6

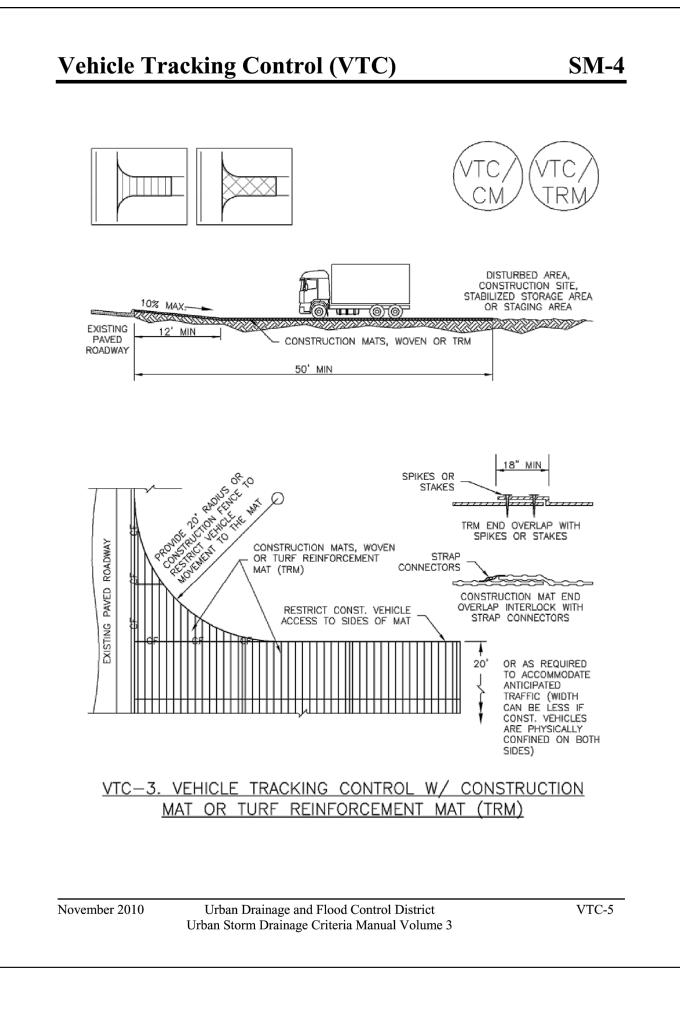
SM-6



Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)







Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) SM-4 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT INSTALLATION NOTES 1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR -LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S). -TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXITS(S) (WITH/WITHOUT WHEEL WASH, CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM). 2. 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. 3. A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE LOCATED AT ALL ACCESS POINTS WHERE VEHICLES ACCESS THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FROM PAVED RIGHT-OF-WAYS. 4. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES. 5. A NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED UNDER THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF ROCK. 6. 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 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 TO THE STABILIZED ENTRANCE/EXIT TO MAINTAIN A CONSISTENT DEPTH. 5. 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)

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VTC-6

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November 2010

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DESIGNED BY: MJ DRAWN BY: MJ CHECKED BY: KRK

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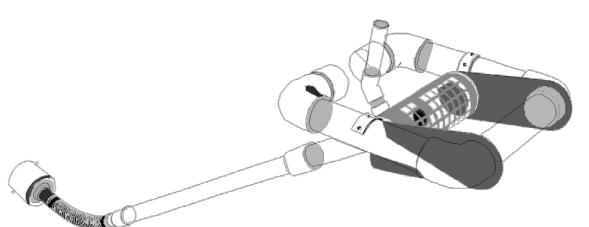


Illustration SB-1. Outlet structure for a temporary sediment basin - Faircloth Skimmer Floating Outlet. Illustration courtesy of J. W. Faircloth & Sons, Inc., FairclothSkimmer.com.

- Outlet Protection and Spillway: Consider all flow paths for runoff leaving the basin, including protection at the typical point of discharge as well as overtopping.
- o **Outlet Protection:** Outlet protection should be provided where the velocity of flow will exceed the maximum permissible velocity of the material of the waterway into which discharge occurs. This may require the use of a riprap apron at the outlet location and/or other measures to keep the waterway from eroding.
- o **Emergency Spillway:** Provide a stabilized emergency overflow spillway for rainstorms that exceed the capacity of the sediment basin volume and its outlet. Protect basin embankments from erosion and overtopping. If the sediment basin will be converted to a permanent detention basin, design and construct the emergency spillway(s) as required for the permanent facility. If the sediment basin will not become a permanent detention basin, it may be possible to substitute a heavy polyvinyl membrane or properly bedded rock cover to line the spillway and downstream embankment, depending on the height, slope, and width of the embankments.

SC-7

Maintenance and Removal

Maintenance activities include the following:

• Dredge sediment from the basin, as needed to maintain BMP effectiveness, typically when the design storage volume is no more than one-third filled with sediment.

Sediment Basin (SB)

- Inspect the sediment basin embankments for stability and seepage.
- Inspect the inlet and outlet of the basin, repair damage, and remove debris. Remove, clean and replace the gravel around the outlet on a regular basis to remove the accumulated sediment within it and keep the outlet functioning.
- Be aware that removal of a sediment basin may require dewatering and associated permit requirements.
- Do not remove a sediment basin until the upstream area has been stabilized with vegetation.

Final disposition of the sediment basin depends on whether the basin will be converted to a permanent post-construction stormwater basin or whether the basin area will be returned to grade. For basins being converted to permanent detention basins, remove accumulated sediment and reconfigure the basin and outlet to meet the requirements of the final design for the detention facility. If the sediment basin is not to be used as a permanent detention facility, fill the excavated area with soil and stabilize with vegetation.

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INLETS TO SEDIMENT BASIN SHALL ENTER AT FURTHEST - DISTANCE TO OUTLET AND SHALL CONSIST OF A TEMPORARY SLOPE 1" TO 2" CRUSHED ROCK RIPRAP PAD SEDIMENT BASIN PLAN

Sediment Basin (SB)

*EXCEPT WHERE THE HOLES EXCEED 1" DIAMETER, THEN UP TO TWO COLUMNS OF SAME SIZED HOLES MAY BE USED SCHEDULE 40 PVC OR GREATER TYPE L. (SEE TABLE MD-7, MAJOR RIPRAP BEDDING CREST LENGTH

SC-7

SB-5

MM-1

CWA-3

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_ D50=9" RIPRAP TYPE L

EXCAVATED AND - CONTAINMENT --TRUCK ACCESS PLAN VIEW MAXIMUM STORAGE SECTION A-A NOTES:
1. SIGN MATERIAL, EXCAVATION, AND RESTORATION ARE INCLUDED IN THE COST OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT STRUCTURE.
2. EROSION BALES MAY BE USED AS AN ALTERNATIVE FOR THE BERM. 1/1/08 Concrete Washout Structure Standard Drawing John A. McCarty

LIMIT OF BERM

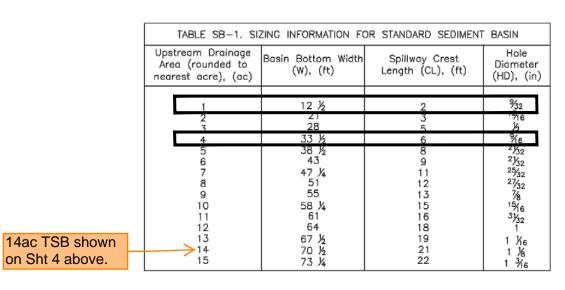
9' MIN. --

SC-7 Sediment Basin (SB)

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SEDIMENT BASIN INSTALLATION NOTES

-LOCATION OF SEDIMENT BASIN.

6. PIPE SCH 40 OR GREATER SHALL BE USED.

-TYPE OF BASIN (STANDARD BASIN OR NONSTANDARD BASIN).

-FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM WIDTH W, CREST LENGTH CL, AND HOLE

-FOR NONSTANDARD BASIN, SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR DESIGN OF BASIN

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

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

4. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL FREE OF DEBRIS, ORGANIC MATERIAL, AND ROCKS OR CONCRETE GREATER THAN 3 INCHES AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 15

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

7. THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THESE SHEETS PERTAIN TO STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN(S)

EMBANKMENT, STORAGE VOLUME, SPILLWAY, OUTLET, AND OUTLET PROTECTION DETAILS FOR

ANY SEDIMENT BASIN(S) THAT HAVE BEEN INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED FOR DRAINAGE AREAS

FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LESS THAN 15 ACRES. SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR

INCLUDING RISER HEIGHT H, NUMBER OF COLUMNS N, HOLE DIAMETER HD AND PIPE

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:

rify. Sheets 4 & 5 shows ree sediment basins. Identif e appropriate sizing for each asins since the plan sheet does ot indicate the upstream area for ach sediment basin.

Sediment Basin (SB)

SC-7

SEDIMENT BASIN MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED IN BASIN SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN SEDIMENT DEPTH REACHES ONE FOOT (I.E., TWO FEET

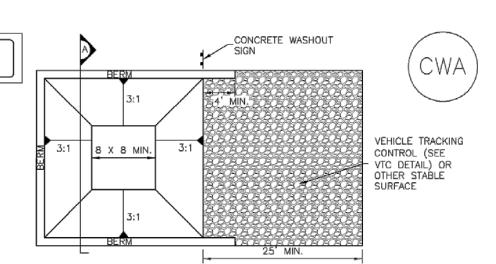
5. SEDIMENT BASINS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND GRASS COVER IS ACCEPTED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

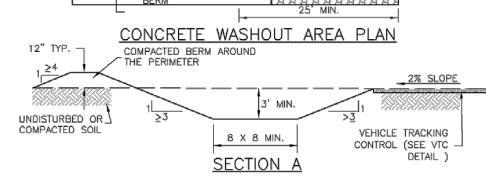
6. WHEN SEDIMENT BASINS ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY

(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

Concrete Washout Area (CWA)





CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

 SEE PLAN VIEW FOR: -CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.

LEAST 3' DEEP.

2. DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1,000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF SITE CONSTRAINTS MAKE THIS INFEASIBLE, OR IF HIGHLY PERMEABLE SOILS EXIST ON SITE, THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (16 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A

3. THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE. 4. CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8' SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE 3:1 OR FLATTER. THE PIT SHALL BE AT

- 5. BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
- 6. VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
- 7. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND
- ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.

8. USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.

Urban Drainage and Flood Control District November 2010 Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 **MM-1**

Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

SD_3-84

POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.

EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION, INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE

3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON

6. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED. 7. WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION. (DETAIL ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO AND THE CITY OF PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD).

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PROJECT NO.

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CWA-4

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CWA MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS

7/17/07

2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.

DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE. 4. THE CWA SHALL BE REPAIRED, CLEANED, OR ENLARGED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR CONCRETE WASTE. CONCRETE MATERIALS, ACCUMULATED IN PIT, SHALL BE

REMOVED ONCE THE MATERIALS HAVE REACHED A DEPTH OF 2'. 5. CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER, WASTED PIECES OF CONCRETE AND ALL OTHER DEBRIS IN THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE JOB SITE IN A WATER-TIGHT CONTAINER AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.

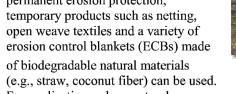
NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN

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Photograph RECP-1. Erosion control blanket protecting the slope from (e.g., straw, coconut fiber) can be used. erosion and providing favorable conditions for revegetation. For applications where natural

vegetation alone will not be sustainable under expected flow conditions, permanent rolled erosion control products such as turf reinforcement mats (TRMs) can be used. In particular, turf reinforcement mats are designed for discharges that exert velocities and sheer stresses that exceed the typical limits of mature natural vegetation.

Appropriate Uses

RECPs can be used to control erosion in conjunction with revegetation efforts, providing seedbed protection from wind and water erosion. These products are often used on disturbed areas on steep slopes, in areas with highly erosive soils, or as part of drainageway stabilization. In order to select the appropriate RECP for site conditions, it is important to have a general understanding of the general types of these products, their expected longevity, and general characteristics.

The Erosion Control Technology Council (ECTC 2005) characterizes rolled erosion control products according to these categories:

- Mulch control netting: A planar woven natural fiber or extruded geosynthetic mesh used as a temporary degradable rolled erosion control product to anchor loose fiber mulches.
- Open weave textile: A temporary degradable rolled erosion control product composed of processed natural or polymer yarns woven into a matrix, used to provide erosion control and facilitate vegetation establishment.

Erosion control blanket (ECB): A temporary
degradable rolled erosion control product composed of
processed natural or polymer fibers which are
mechanically, structurally or chemically bound together
to form a continuous matrix to provide erosion control
and facilitate vegetation establishment. ECBs can be
further differentiated into rapidly degrading single-net
and double-net types or slowly degrading types.

Rolled Erosion Control Products		
Functions		
Erosion Control	Yes	
Sediment Control	No	
Site/Material Management	No	

November 2010

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EC-6

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EC-6 Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

 Turf Reinforcement Mat (TRM): A rolled erosion control product composed of non-degradable synthetic fibers, filaments, nets, wire mesh, and/or other elements, processed into a permanent, threedimensional matrix of sufficient thickness. TRMs, which may be supplemented with degradable components, are designed to impart immediate erosion protection, enhance vegetation establishment and provide long-term functionality by permanently reinforcing vegetation during and after maturation. Note: TRMs are typically used in hydraulic applications, such as high flow ditches and channels, steep slopes, stream banks, and shorelines, where erosive forces may exceed the limits of natural, unreinforced vegetation or in areas where limited vegetation establishment is anticipated.

Tables RECP-1 and RECP-2 provide guidelines for selecting rolled erosion control products appropriate to site conditions and desired longevity. Table RECP-1 is for conditions where natural vegetation alone will provide permanent erosion control, whereas Table RECP-2 is for conditions where vegetation alone will not be adequately stable to provide long-term erosion protection due to flow or other conditions.

RECP-2 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District

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Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

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

EC-6

EC-6

Product Description	Slo Applica		Channel Applications*	Minimum Tensile Strength ¹	Expected Longevity	
	Maximum Gradient	C Factor ^{2,5}	Max. Shear Stress ^{3,4,6}			
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)		
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)	Up to 12	
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)	months	
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)		
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)	24 months	
Erosion Control Blankets & Open Weave Textiles slowly degrading)	1.5:1 (H:V)	≤0.25 @ 1.5:1	2.00 lbs/ft² (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.

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EC-6 Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

Table RECP-2. ECTC Standard Specification for Permanent¹ Rolled Erosion Control Products (Adapted from: Erosion Control Technology Council 2005)

Product Type	Slope Applications	Channel Applications	
	Maximum Gradient	Maximum Shear Stress ^{4,5}	Minimum Tensile Strength ^{2,3}
TRMs with a minimum thickness of 0.25 inches (6.35 mm) per ASTM D	0.5:1 (H:V)	6.0 lbs/ft² (288 Pa)	125 lbs/ft (1.82 kN/m)
6525 and UV stability of 80% per ASTM D 4355 (500 hours exposure).	0.5:1 (H:V)	8.0 lbs/ft² (384 Pa)	150 lbs/ft (2.19 kN/m)
	0.5:1 (H:V)	10.0 lbs/ft² (480 Pa)	175 lbs/ft (2.55 kN/m)

¹ For TRMs containing degradable components, all property values must be obtained on the nondegradable 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.

⁴Required 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 <u>ASTM D 6460</u>, 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

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Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

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
- Check for damaged or loose stakes and secure loose portions of the blanket.

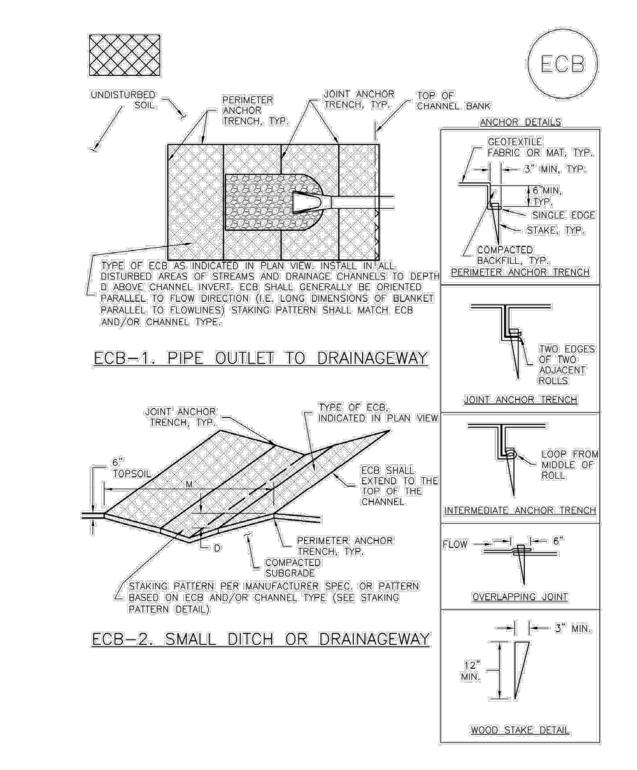
Erosion control blankets and other RECPs that are biodegradable typically do not need to be removed after construction. If they must be removed, then an alternate soil stabilization method should be installed

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.

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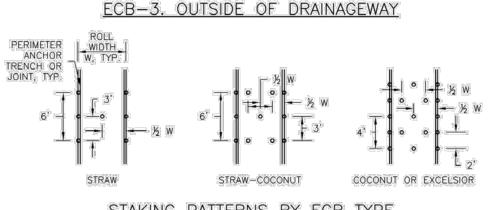


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STAGGER OVERLAPS OVERLAPPING JOINT TYPE (SEE STAKING PATTERN DETAIL)



STAKING PATTERNS BY ECB TYPE LOW FLOW CHANNEL HIGH FLOW CHANNEL

STAKING PATTERNS BY SLOPE OR CHANNEL TYPE

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EROSION CONTROL BLANKET INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:

-TYPE OF ECB (STRAW, STRAW-COCONUT, COCONUT, OR EXCELSIOR), -AREA, A, IN SQUARE YARDS OF EACH TYPE OF ECB. 2: 100% NATURAL AND BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS ARE PREFERRED FOR RECPS, ALTHOUGH SOME JURISDICTIONS MAY ALLOW OTHER MATERIALS IN SOME APPLICATIONS.

3. 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

4. PERIMETER ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED ALONG THE OUTSIDE PERIMETER OF ALL.

5. 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. 6, INTERMEDIATE ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED AT SPACING OF ONE-HALF ROLL LENGTH FOR COCONUT AND EXCELSION ECBs.

7: OVERLAPPING JOINT DETAIL SHALL BE USED TO JOIN ROLLS OF ECBs TOGETHER FOR ECBs ON SLOPES.

8. MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS OF ECBs SHALL CONFORM TO TABLE ECB-1. 9. ANY AREAS OF SEEDING AND MULCHING DISTURBED IN THE PROCESS OF INSTALLING ECBS

10. 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*	E	100%		DOUBLE/ NATURAL
STRAW- COCONUT	30% MIN	70% MAX		DOUBLE/ NATURAL
COCONUT	100%	=	27	DOUBLE/ NATURAL
EXCELSIOR		~	100%	DOUBLE/ NATURAL

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DESIGNED BY: MJ DRAWN BY: MJ CHECKED BY: KR

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SHEET

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November 2010

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

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. ECBs SHALL BE LEFT IN PLACE TO EVENTUALLY BIODEGRADE, UNLESS REQUESTED TO BE REMOVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

5. 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 IBMP 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)

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET MAINTENANCE NOTES

EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.

EC-6

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.

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.



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

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

MU-1

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EC-4

Mulching (MU)

June 2012

- 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
- 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.

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Only include if its

anticipated that it will be

RECP-9

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GEC Checklist Item Z. Include details for the following BMP's. Examples of acceptable details for each are provided:

> Detail # and Source COS - Stormwater | CDOT Standard MHFD ECM DCM (USDCM Vol 3: Plans on M-208 Construction (Appendix F) (Vol 2: Chap 3.3) Chap 7) Manual (App E SD_3-62 Check Dam CD-1 (rock/straw) EC-12 (rock only) X (rock only) (sand bags) Construction Fence SM-3 IP-1 (SF at drop inlet), SD_3-60 SC-6 IP-2 (straw bale at drop (RS & blocks around (sandbags at drop curb and drop inlets, inlet and gutter IP-3 (rock socks or Inlet Protection upstream of inlet) rock socks at culverts, blocks around inlet), SF & straw at drop SD_3-86 (for steep IP-4 (rock socks in slope above inlet) inlets) upstream gutter) SD_3-85 SD_3-86 SC-2 Sediment Control Log SD 3-87

DESIGNED BY: MJ DRAWN BY: MJ CHECKED BY: KRI DATE: 12/23/202 EAGLEVIEW
PASO COUNTY, COLORADO
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