

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)

For

Fountain Valley School Academic Building

Date

05/15/2026

M/M Project No: 23.0895

PCD File No.: PPR2610

Prepared For:

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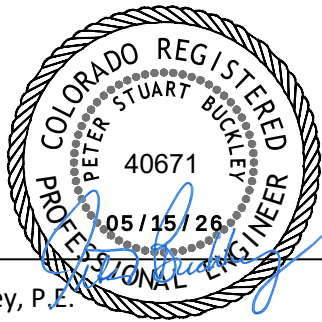
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Engineers Certification Statement

I hereby affirm that this Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) Report for the Fountain Valley School Academic Building (PROJECT) was prepared by me (or under my direction supervision), in accordance with the provisions of the El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual, El Paso Engineering Manual and all approved variances thereto. I understand that El Paso County does not and will not assume liability for GEC Plans developed by others.



Peter Buckley, P.E.
Colorado Professional Engineer No. 40671
Martin/Martin, Inc.

05/15/2026

Date

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1. Introduction

This report represents a Grading, Erosion, and Control (GEC) Plan for the Fountain Valley Academic Center (hereafter referred to as “PROJECT”) and was prepared in conformance with the El Paso County adopted Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 2 (DCMV2) and Appendix I of the Engineering Criteria Manual (ECM).

This report identifies potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with construction activities. It further describes practices to reduce, or possibly eliminate, these potential pollutants from impacting the quality of water. The GEC Plans shall be fully developed and installed prior to the start of construction and remain in effect until final stabilization. The GEC Plans shall be revised as necessary throughout the duration of construction in compliance with the El Paso County DCMV2 to accurately reflect current site conditions, construction sequencing, and the effectiveness of implemented practices.

This report provides recommendations for appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) and includes descriptions and/or detailed drawings illustrating their proper installation, implementation, and maintenance. The Contractor is responsible for full compliance with all requirements of El Paso County and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) Stormwater Discharge Permit, including any modifications necessary to the GEC Plans to ensure permit requirements are met throughout the duration of construction.

1.1 Name, Address, and Telephone Number of the Applicants

Owner/Applicant	Fountain Valley School 6155 Fountain Valley School Road Colorado Springs, Colorado Phone: (719) 391-5231 Attn: Dave Mesko
Engineer/SWMP Preparer	Martin/Martin Consulting Engineers, Inc. 12499 W. Colfax Avenue Lakewood, CO 80215 Phone: (303) 431-6100 Attn: Nicole Kontour
General Contractor	Swinerton Builders 6890 West 52 nd Avenue Arvada, CO 80002 Phone: (303) 956-7843 Attn: Ben Stevens
Qualified Stormwater Manager	TBD Address: Phone: Attn:

2. Site Description

2.1 Location

The PROJECT site is located within the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Corner of Section 18 and, the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Corner of Section 18, Township 15 South, Range 65 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian, City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso, State of Colorado. The Fountain Valley School campus is bound to the south by Fontaine Blvd; west by Grinnell Blvd; north and east by Goldfield Drive. Proposed site improvements are located in the academic center of the campus with an anticipated project site area of approximately 11.02 acres and disturbed area of approximately 10.17 acres.

A vicinity map showing surrounding areas and the location of the proposed PROJECT is shown below:



Vicinity Map

Not to Scale

2.2 Project Description

The PROJECT encompasses the redevelopment of the campus core, including demolition of existing facilities, construction of new academic buildings, renovation of existing space, and comprehensive site and infrastructure improvements in support of the re-envisioned heart of the campus with a focus on integrated outdoor learning spaces, flexible and collaborative education areas, and enhanced campus connectivity.

Demolition generally consists of the removal of the existing Administration Building, Classroom/Motel Building, associated site paving, landscaping and utilities. In their place, a proposed 24,600 square foot Humanities Building and a 20,800 square foot STEM building will be constructed. The existing Science Building will be renovated to accommodate new Administration offices.

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Supporting infrastructure improvements include installation of new utility systems such as water mains, fire hydrants, domestic water and fire services, sanitary and storm sewer, and various dry utilities necessary to serve the existing and proposed facilities. The PROJECT also incorporates the use of proposed bioswales as integral components of both the stormwater management strategy and campus landscape design.

Additional campus site improvements include realignment of campus roadways, construction of new surface parking areas, reconfiguration of fire access lanes, enhanced pedestrian circulation, and landscaping. As a result, site grading and earthwork operations will be necessary for the reconfiguration of vehicular and pedestrian circulation, establishing building pads, various landscape features and maintaining adequate drainage patterns.

2.3 Existing Site Conditions

The existing PROJECT site is comprised of existing buildings, parking lots, walks and drives with landscaping consisting of irrigated grasses, shrubs and trees. The eastern and southern portions of the campus consist primarily of hay fields while the western portion is largely undisturbed natural vegetation. Based on satellite imagery and a topographic survey, the existing PROJECT site is currently 75% covered in vegetation, all of which is plant matter with minimal areas bare ground.

The existing topography on the site generally consists of 1.0-34% slopes. In the existing condition, the site generally slopes east to northeast into the existing bioswale ditch utilized to capture stormwater runoff.

2.4 Significant Geological Features

There are no significant geological features located on the PROJECT site.

2.5 Floodplain

The PROJECT SITE is located within the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) number 08041C0952G Panel 952 of 1300, effective December 07, 2018. According to the map, the PROJECT site is located outside of the 100-year floodplain area. The extents of the PROJECT site are located entirely within FEMA unshaded Zone X. Unshaded Zone X is defined as areas determined to be outside of the 0.2% annual chance (500-year) floodplain.

2.6 Disturbed Area

Total Site Area:	11.02 Acres	
Total Disturbed Area:	10.17 Acres	
Total Cut:	6,745	CY <CUT>
Total Fill:	12,243	CY <FILL>
Pavement:	2,932	CY <CUT>
Net Earthwork:	2,841	CY <FILL>

Earthwork calculations are subject to the disclaimer found in the Appendix.

2.7 Soils & Groundwater

According to the PROJECT Geotechnical Report entitled, "Fountain Valley School Academic Center Improvements Geotechnical Engineering Report", prepared by Terracon, dated May 31, 2024, the majority

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of the PROJECT site contains existing fill consisting of clay and sand with varying amounts of silt and gravel. Native soil conditions observed in borings generally consisted of clay and sand underlain by claystone and/or sandstone bedrock. Predominant soil types are assumed to be NRCS Hydrologic Soil Type A/B.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (WSS) for the PROJECT site, existing soils consist predominately of Truckton Sandy Loam which are considered well drained with high infiltration potential and low runoff potential, indicating low erodibility. Refer to the Appendix for the supported WSS Report.

Groundwater was encountered at depths ranging from 2 to 15 feet below existing grades at the time of drilling. While permanent dewatering of the project site is not anticipated, temporary dewatering during construction activities may be required. Per the PROJECT Geotechnical Report, it is recommended that a specialty dewatering contractor be obtained to consult on the most efficient temporary dewatering recommendations for the proposed site improvements. The Contractor is responsible for obtaining all associated permitting for temporary dewatering during construction.

3. Construction Activities and Phasing

Initial Phase

Install Initial Control Measures	Proposed Start Date:	Proposed Completion Date:
	May 2026	March 2028
Demolition/ Grading Operations	Proposed Start Date:	Proposed Completion Date:
	June 2026	February 2028
Describe the types and placements of proposed control measures for use during clearing, grubbing, demolition, and grading operations:		
Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) shall be installed at the access points prior to commencement of grading and demolition activities. The Concrete Washout Area (CWA) shall be situated such that it is protected from overland storm flows and designed to prevent contaminants from entering the stormwater system. CWA's are to be properly maintained, designated and used for all washout operations, especially after concrete work has been completed on-site. The concrete washout must confine all of the water used to clean concrete delivery equipment and be enclosed with earthen berms. Once the water has evaporated or infiltrated, all contaminated material and soil including the dried material must be removed and properly disposed of. Construction Fence (CF) shall be placed around the perimeter of the on-site construction activities to restrict access as shown on plans. Silt Fence (SF) shall be placed around the perimeter of on-site construction activities to trap sediment on-site where shown in plans. Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) shall be established at the approximate location shown on the plans with ultimate location to be coordinated with the County inspector and contractor. The final stabilized staging area may change with approval of the County inspector and should be annotated on the plans. Inlet Protection (IP) shall be installed on all existing inlets and culverts prior to commencement of grading and demolition activities. Any fuel/chemical storage areas shall be bermed or secondary containment provided prior to use of these areas. See erosion control plans for locations of BMPs.		
Describe the inspection and maintenance schedule proposed for control measures on-site (minimum once every 7 days and after significant precipitation event or snow melt):		

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The owner/developer or their representative shall make a thorough inspection of their stormwater management system at least every fourteen (14) days and immediately after any precipitation or snowmelt event with the potential to cause surface erosion. All necessary maintenance and repair shall be completed immediately.

Interim Phase

Utilities	Proposed Start Date:	Proposed Completion Date:
	June 2026	September 2026
Infrastructure Construction	Proposed Start Date:	Proposed Completion Date:
	August 2026	March 2028
Building Construction	Proposed Start Date:	Proposed Completion Date:
	July 2026	November 2026
Describe the types and placements of proposed control measures for use during utility construction, roadway construction, building construction, and paving operations:		
The site will utilize Inlet Protection (IP) and Outlet Protection (OP) at all existing and proposed inlet locations across the Project site.		
Describe the inspection and maintenance schedule proposed for control measures on-site (minimum once every 7 days and after significant precipitation event or snow melt):		
The owner/developer or their representative shall make a thorough inspection of their stormwater management system at least every fourteen (14) days and immediately after any precipitation or snowmelt event with the potential to cause surface erosion. All necessary maintenance and repair shall be completed immediately.		
Describe all control measures to be utilized for interim site stabilization:		
BMP inspection is required for all existing BMPs at least every 7 days or after rain or snow events. Maintenance must be implemented immediately upon discovery of a defect or damage. Paved and impervious surfaces adjacent to the site will be swept daily at a minimum or as necessary, in order to keep them clear of sediment deposits. Construction materials and chemicals that could contribute pollutants to the runoff shall be stored within an enclosure, container, or dike located around the perimeter of the storage to prevent discharge of these materials into runoff from the construction site. Equipment maintenance shall be performed in the designated Contractor Staging Area, and measures, such as drip pans, shall be used to contain petroleum products. Spills of construction-related materials such as paints, solvents, or other chemicals shall be cleaned up immediately and disposed of properly.		

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Final Phase

Landscaping	Proposed Start Date:	Proposed Completion Date:
	August 2026	March 2028
Final Stabilization/ Seeding	Proposed Start Date:	Proposed Completion Date:
	August 2026	Spring 2028
Describe the types and placements of control measures proposed for use during site stabilization and landscaping. Provide references to the appropriate installation and maintenance details included in Appendix A or the accompanying site map(s):		
After grading operations are completed, final stabilization shall be achieved through the establishment of landscaping, paving and construction of the proposed building. Street sweeping and permanent seeding are to occur as necessary.		
Describe all methods for site decompaction in areas where permanent infiltration control measures (e.g., bioretention, sand filter, etc.) are proposed:		
N/A		
If any post-construction permanent water quality facilities (e.g., extended detention basin) are used as temporary construction control measures (e.g., sediment basins), describe the conversion practice and how capacity or function will be maintained:		
Permanent Seeding will be installed for final stabilization.		
Describe the inspection and maintenance schedule proposed for control measures on-site until final stabilization has been reached:		
The owner/developer or their representative shall make a thorough inspection of their stormwater management system at least every fourteen (14) days and immediately after any precipitation or snowmelt event with the potential to cause surface erosion. All necessary maintenance and repair shall be completed immediately.		
Describe all measures proposed for final site stabilization:		
Final stabilization shall be achieved when all grading exercises are complete, and all construction activities are complete. All temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be removed and disposed of within 30 days after final site stabilization is achieved, or after temporary measures are no longer required. In the event that the General Contractor or responsible party changes on this project before the site is permanently stabilized, a transfer application will need to be issued to El Paso County to transfer the existing permit. The new General Contractor or responsible party must accept the responsibility for monitoring, maintaining and eventually removing the existing BMPs remaining on the site until the site is permanently stabilized. A letter documenting this understanding and responsibilities must be signed by a representative of the General Contractor or responsible party and a copy included in the appendix of this report.		
List the perennial grasses seed mix proposed for site stabilization:		
Refer to the Landscape Plans for final site stabilization.		

4. Stormwater Flow and Drainage Patterns

The PROJECT site is located within the Big Johnson Reservoir /Crews Gulch Basin. Existing conveyance patterns flow from the northwest to the southeast at grades ranging from 1% - 34%. Proposed drainage patterns generally follow existing conditions and route stormwater flows through roof drains, storm sewer, and swales/ditches to an existing point of outfall to the south of the PROJECT site. From there, drainage overland flows to existing hayfields.

Water quality is provided in the existing hay fields to the south of the PROJECT site. The proposed redevelopment will leverage the large lot exclusion as outlined in the El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual Appendix I.7.1.B.5, which waives the requirement for water quality treatment for lots exceeding 2.5 acres and have less than 10% (or up to 20% with a study) imperviousness. Stormwater detention is ultimately provided in Carp Lake per previous Master Drainage Studies.

5. Potential Pollutant Sources

The following list of potential pollutants, which may be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity, may be present onsite during construction:

- Disturbed and stored soils
- Vehicle tracking of sediments
- Management of contaminated soils
- Loading and unloading operations
- Outdoor storage activities (erodible building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.)
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling
- Significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., saw cutting material, including dust)
- Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc.
- On-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters)
- Concrete truck/equipment washing, including washing of the concrete truck chute and associated fixtures and equipment
- Dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing station
- Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets

6. Material Handling

The site will utilize Vehicle Tracking Controls at the site access points located along the perimeter of the PROJECT site. The Stabilized Staging Area for the site will be located to the south of the PROJECT site within a portion of the existing track area. The Contractor shall specify the exact location of the staging area. Any fuel/chemical storage areas shall be bermed or secondary containment provided prior to use of these areas. See erosion control plans for locations of BMPs.

The contractor shall keep detailed procedure manuals for material handling information, accident procedures, and spill handling. At a minimum, the contractor shall adhere to the following:

MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE:

Non-hazardous materials that are to be stockpiled on the site but not installed within 14 days of arrival shall be stored in the construction staging and/or material storage area. Materials delivered to the site which will be installed within 14 days of arrival may be stored nearer to the point of installation. These materials include but are not limited to pipe, precast structures, fire hydrants, tees, valves, and misc. fittings. Construction and maintenance equipment such as hand tools and small parts shall be stored within the stabilized storage area or materials storage area in watertight containers. Hazardous materials that are to be stored on-site such as, but not limited to, oil filters, petroleum products, paint, and equipment maintenance fluids shall be stored in structurally sound and sealed containers clearly marked “Hazardous Material”. These containers are to be located within the stabilized storage areas and/or material storage area.

SPILL RESPONSE/MANAGEMENT OF CONTAMINATED SOILS:

Containment and cleanup of spills should begin promptly after the spill is observed. Contain medium sized spills with absorbents (e.g., kitty litter, saw dust) and use inflatable berms or absorbent snakes as temporary booms for the spill. Store and dispose of absorbents properly. For large spills, first contain the spill and plug storm drain inlets where the liquid may migrate off-site, then clean up the spill. Excavation of spill areas to remove contaminated material may be required where large spills occur on unpaved surfaces. Contain the entire spill if possible. If immediate containment is not possible, use curbing to route spilled material to a collection basin. The containment area must have an impermeable surface. Material from the spill area must be disposed of or recycled according to local, state, and federal standards.

VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING AND MAINTENANCE:

The fueling of vehicles and equipment that must occur on site shall occur in the stabilized storage area. Only minor equipment maintenance shall occur on-site. All major equipment maintenance shall be performed off-site. Any equipment fluids generated from maintenance activities will be disposed of into designated drums stored on spill pallets. Absorbent, spill-cleanup materials and spill kits shall be available at the stabilized storage area and/or materials storage area. Drip pans shall be placed under all equipment receiving maintenance. Drip pans shall also be placed under vehicles and/or equipment parked overnight which have known fluid leaks.

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL, INCLUDING CONCRETE WASHOUT:

All hazardous waste materials shall be disposed of in structurally sound and sealed containers located within a hazardous materials storage area in the stabilized storage area. Hazardous waste materials will be stored in appropriate and clearly marked containers and segregated from other non-waste materials. Secondary containment shall be provided for all waste materials in the hazardous materials storage area and will consist of commercially available spill pallets. Additionally, all hazardous waste materials shall be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and municipal regulations. Non-hazardous waste materials may be disposed of into on-site dumpsters. Construction trash dumpsters should be located in the stabilized storage area. Dumpsters should have a secure lid and meet all federal, state, and municipal regulations. Only trash and construction debris from the site should be deposited in these dumpsters. No construction materials shall be buried on-site.

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All construction personnel shall be instructed on the correct disposal of trash and construction debris, as well as procedures for hazardous waste disposal. The SWMP Administrator shall be responsible for seeing that these practices are followed.

7. Spill Prevention and Response Plan

If a spill should occur, the El Paso County Stormwater Team (719-520-6460), and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (1-877-518-5608) must be notified.

Incidental use of chemicals in small quantities may be used on the site during the construction process, but they must be stored and used according to the manufacturer's recommendations to avoid becoming a potential source of pollution in storm water. All chemicals will be stored in enclosed storage areas, such as a trailer or covered shed, away from paths of concentrated storm water runoff. Storing the smallest practicable quantity of necessary chemicals is included in this BMP.

Fuels stored in on-site tanks must be enclosed within berms, capable of storing the entire volume of the fuel storage tank with one foot of freeboard. The width of the storage enclosure is recommended to be a minimum of one tank diameter beyond each side of the tank to prevent a potential spring line leak from spewing over the top of the berm. The recommended berm height is 2.5 to 3 feet with a minimum top width of 2 feet.

Portable toilets placed on-site will be placed near the construction trailer or another area with safe and easy access for those using the facility and those servicing it. They shall also be staked and placed on pervious areas away from the paths of concentrated storm water runoff and at least 10' behind curb and no closer than 20' from a storm inlet. If a spill occurs, the service company should be contacted immediately for spill cleanup. Portable toilets shall be inspected and maintained on a weekly basis and documented on the inspection form. Replacement or removal of waste from portable toilet shall be as prescribed by the provider at the beginning of the project. The project superintendent shall monitor the portable toilets during construction to ensure that the maintenance of the toilets is sufficient and shall revise the maintenance schedule as required.

Trash, debris and spoils shall be properly contained at the end of each day. All waste generated from the construction activities must be placed in trash receptacles provided and maintained by the contractor. These trash receptacles are to be sized appropriately for the expected waste to be contained and should be placed in areas away from the paths of concentrated storm water runoff on pervious areas. All designated waste containers will be removed weekly from the site as soon as possible to prevent it from polluting storm water. Trash shall be picked up at the end of each day and put in the designated waste containers. No bury of wastes is permitted onsite.

All erosion and sediment control measures specified will also help control wind erosion. Air pollution controls, such as watering may become necessary. If dust becomes a significant problem, the contractor may be required to dampen soils with potable water by a method approved by the engineer. Inspections shall be performed after high wind events.

Permittee or contractor shall produce written inspection records every fourteen (14) days and after significant precipitation events. All necessary maintenance and repair shall be completed immediately.

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Key Spill Notification Contacts in Colorado:

- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environmental 24-hour Environmental Emergency Spill Reporting Line: 1-877-518-5608
- National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802 (24 hour)
- Local Emergency Planning Committee (OEM): 720-865-7897
- Division of Oil & Public Safety Storage Tanks: 303-318-8547
- Oil and Gas Conservation Commission: 303-894-2100 (spill/compliant line)

8. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

8.1 Structural BMPs

Structural control measures for the PROJECT site may include, but are not limited to the following:

CONSTRUCTION FENCE, (CF) shall be installed prior to all other BMPs and any land-disturbing activities.

CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA, (CWA) is a sediment-trapping device as described in the El Paso County DCMV2 criteria. Concrete washout area(s) shall be installed prior to any concrete placement on site. All concrete delivery truck chutes, concrete pumps, and any other concrete placing devices shall be cleaned out at the designated concrete washout area. The discharge of water containing concrete waste and/or sediment to adjacent waterways, wetlands, other properties, etc. is prohibited.

DIVERSION DITCH, (DD) is a temporary storm conveyance channel constructed either to divert runoff around slopes or to convey runoff to additional sediment control BMPs prior to discharge of runoff from a site.

EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, (ECB) are required to help stabilize slopes equal to or exceeding 3H:1V and where runoff is expected to be concentrated and act as a sediment trap facility.

INLET PROTECTION, (IP) is a sediment-trapping device as described in the El Paso County DCMV2 criteria. Inlet protection shall be installed at existing downstream inlets prior to any land-disturbing activities. Proposed inlets are to be immediately protected after installation. Inlet protection is to remain in place until the upstream disturbed area is stabilized and grass cover is approved unless the county approves earlier removal of inlet protection in streets.

REINFORCED ROCK BERM, (RRB) is used to dissipate and spread-out concentrated flows at culvert outfall points to protect the receiving swale or channel.

SEDIMENT BASIN, (SB) is a temporary pond built on a construction site to capture eroded or disturbed soil transported in storm runoff prior to discharge from the site.

SILT FENCE, (SF) is a sediment-trapping device as described in the El Paso County DCMV2 criteria. Silt fence shall be installed not only as shown on the GEC Plans but were deemed necessary during the construction activities. Silt fence shall be installed in accordance with El Paso County standards. No construction shall take place prior to the silt fence being in place. Silt fence is to be inspected and repaired/replaced as necessary.

STABILIZED STAGING AREA, (SSA) shall be used for parking, storage, and unloading and loading operations. The SSA shall consist of 3" minimum thickness of granular material, and shall be large enough to fully contain parking, storage, and unloading and loading operations.

8.2 Non-Structural BMPs

Unnecessary clearing and grubbing are to be avoided. Areas that are not to be worked in shall not be cleared and grubbed. The potential for erosion is reduced greatly by leaving natural vegetation in place and minimizing the amount of exposed soil. To minimize erosion caused by grading activities, grading and site work should be conducted during periods of seasonal dry weather. If the anticipated timing of the project will require construction activities to be performed during seasonal wet weather, special attention should be given to weather forecasts and construction activities should be scheduled accordingly.

Non-structural control measures for the PROJECT site may include, but are not limited to the following:

SEEDING AND MULCHING, (SM) will be the method by which the site is permanently stabilized for erosion and sediment control.

WASTE MANAGEMENT: All hazardous waste materials shall be disposed of in structurally sound and sealed containers located within a hazardous materials storage area in the stabilized storage area. Hazardous waste materials will be stored in appropriate and clearly marked containers and segregated from other non-waste materials. Secondary containment shall be provided for all waste materials in the hazardous materials storage area and will consist of commercially available spill pallets. Additionally, all hazardous waste materials shall be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and municipal regulations. Non-hazardous waste materials may be disposed of into on-site dumpsters. Construction trash dumpsters should be located in the stabilized storage area. Dumpsters should have a secure lid and meet all federal, state, and municipal regulations. Only trash and construction debris from the site should be deposited in the dumpsters. No construction materials shall be buried on-site. All construction personnel shall be instructed regarding the correct disposal of trash and construction debris, as well as procedures for hazardous waste disposal. If portable toilets are to be used, they shall be staked to the ground in order to prevent accidental overturning.

MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE: Nonhazardous materials that are to be stockpiled on the site but not installed within 14 days of arrival shall be stored in the construction staging and/or material storage area. Materials delivered to the site which will be installed within 14 days of arrival may be stored nearer to the point of installation. These materials include but are not limited to pipe, precast structures, fire hydrants, tees, valves, and misc. fittings. Construction and maintenance equipment such as hand tools and small parts shall be stored within the stabilized storage area or materials storage area in watertight containers. Hazardous materials that are to be stored on-site such as, but not limited to, oil filters, petroleum products, paint, and equipment maintenance fluids shall be stored in structurally sound and sealed containers clearly marked "Hazardous Material". These containers are to be located within the stabilized storage areas and/or material storage area.

VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING AND MAINTENANCE: The fueling of vehicles and equipment which occurs on site shall occur in the stabilized storage area. Only minor equipment maintenance shall occur on-site. All major equipment maintenance shall be performed off-site. Any equipment fluids generated from

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maintenance activities will be disposed of into designated drums stored on spill pallets. Absorbent, spill-cleanup materials, and spill kits shall be available at the stabilized storage area and/or materials storage area. Drip pans shall be placed under all equipment receiving maintenance. Drip pans shall also be placed under vehicles and/or equipment parked overnight which have known fluid leaks.

9. Receiving Waters, Outfalls, and Stream Crossings

The project site is tributary to Carp Lake (McRae Reservoir) downstream of the school campus. From Carp Lake, runoff drains to the south under Fontaine Boulevard to Widefield Park, to the southwest into Crews Gulch and ultimately into Fountain Creek.

There are no planned stream crossings as part of this PROJECT.

10. Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following is a list of allowable non-stormwater discharges that may be present onsite during or after construction activities.

- Irrigation
- Diverted stream flows
- Groundwater
- Springs

11. Grading & Erosion Control Plan

The Grading & Erosion Control Plans (GEC) have been included in the Appendix of this report. The GEC Plans indicate all erosion control BMPs to be used on the PROJECT site during construction of the proposed improvements. Erosion control details have also been included with the GEC Plans.

12. SWMP Revision Procedures

The Contractor and Qualified Stormwater Manager are ultimately responsible for inspecting and maintaining erosion control BMPs through the duration of the project. This includes notation of any addition BMPs or removal of BMPs. These changes shall be reflected on the GEC Plans and shall be documented prior to any changes in the field in accordance with El Paso County DCMV2 procedures.

The SWMP is considered a “living document” that is continuously being reviewed and modified as part of the overall process of evaluating and managing stormwater quality on the PROJECT site. The Qualified Stormwater Manager shall amend the SWMP when there is a change in design, construction, or observation and maintenance of the site which would require the implementation of new or revised BMPs or if the SWMP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activity or when BMPs are no longer necessary and are removed. The Qualified Stormwater Manager shall maintain a record of amendments to the SWMP that includes the date and description of the changes.

13. Inspections and Recordkeeping

The Qualified Stormwater Manager shall, at a minimum, make a thorough inspection at least once every 14 calendar days. Post-storm event inspections must be conducted within 24 hours following the end of any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion. A more frequent inspection schedule than the

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minimum described may be necessary to ensure that control measures continue to operate as needed to comply with the SWMP and GEC Plans. Inspections shall be made during the progress of any work, during work suspension and until final acceptance of the work. The permittee is responsible for confirming the frequency of inspections is sufficient to ensure that control measures remain in good working conditions at all times.

The Qualified Stormwater Manager shall document all inspections which shall be made available to El Paso County Stormwater staff upon request along with any other documents and components of the SWMP deemed necessary.

For sites or portions of sites where construction activities have been completed and final stabilization measures installed but final stabilization has not been achieved, the Qualified Stormwater Manager shall make a thorough inspection of the control measures at least once every 30 days. Post-storm event inspections should be conducted within 72 hours following the end of any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion.

The Qualified Stormwater Manager is responsible for maintaining records of inspection reports, including maintenance and corrective actions. In general, documentation shall include the following information during inspections:

- Inspection Date
- Name, title, and signature of personnel performing inspections
- Locations of discharges of sediment and/or pollutants from the site
- Location of BMPs that require maintenance
- Location of BMPs not working properly or inadequately for the location
- Location where additional BMPs are needed
- Deviation from minimum inspection schedule
- Description of corrective actions and date completed
- Signed statement of compliance after corrective action completed

Modifications to control measures shall be implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 7 calendar days after the inspection. Amendments or updates to the SWMP shall consist of notation on the approved GEC Plans.

14. Final Stabilization

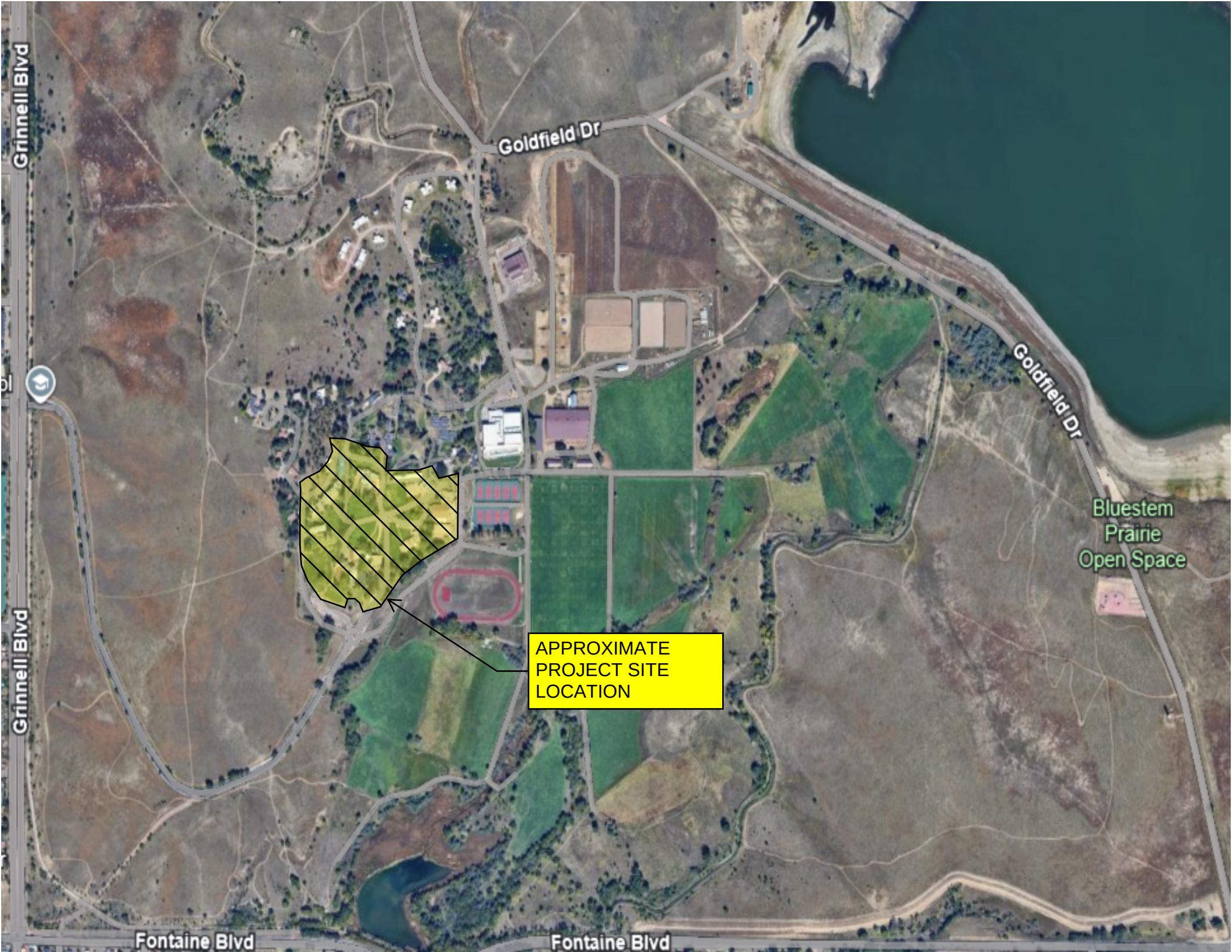
Document achievement of final stabilization (e.g., 70% pre-disturbance vegetative cover or as specified), removal of temporary BMPs, as-built documentation for permanent controls, and final inspection/closeout procedures. In areas where final stabilization will be achieved using vegetative cover, vegetative cover must be evenly distributed perennial vegetation and coverage will be, at a minimum, equal to 70% of what would have been provided by native vegetation in a local, undisturbed area or adequate reference site.

See approved Landscape and Irrigation plans, prepared by others, for locations of planted trees, shrubs, ground cover and irrigation.

References

- El Paso County Public Works – Stormwater (MS4 program overview and contacts).
- Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 2 (adopted by El Paso County; BMPs, WQCV, inspections).
- Drainage Criteria Manual – Municode (County adoption and Appendix I references).
- El Paso County SWMP Checklist (October 2021).

Appendix A – Project Maps



Goldfield Dr

Goldfield Dr

Bluestem
Prairie
Open Space

APPROXIMATE
PROJECT SITE
LOCATION

Fontaine Blvd

Fontaine Blvd

Grinnell Blvd

Grinnell Blvd



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **El Paso County Area, Colorado**



February 19, 2026

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 23, Aug 29, 2025

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 23, 2024—Aug 4, 2024

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
29	Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls, nearly level	0.5	0.7%
52	Manzanst clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	10.3	13.9%
96	Truckton sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	30.8	41.6%
97	Truckton sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes	32.5	43.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		74.0	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

El Paso County Area, Colorado

29—Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls, nearly level

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3681
Elevation: 5,000 to 7,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 165 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fluvaquentic haplaquolls and similar soils: 98 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls

Setting

Landform: Marshes, Flood plains, Swales
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: variable
C - 12 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly sand to loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R067BY029CO - Sandy Meadow
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Haplaquolls

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Domes
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

52—Manzanst clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w4nr

Landscape: Plains

Elevation: 4,060 to 6,660 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 130 to 170 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Manzanst and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Manzanst

Setting

Landscape: Plains

Landform: Drainageways, Terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Parent material: Clayey alluvium derived from shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: clay loam

Bt - 3 to 12 inches: clay

Btk - 12 to 37 inches: clay

Bk1 - 37 to 52 inches: clay

Bk2 - 52 to 79 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 3 percent

Maximum salinity: Slightly saline (4.0 to 7.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 10.0

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Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R067BY037CO - Saline Overflow

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Ritoazul

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landscape: Plains

Landform: Interfluves, Drainageways

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R067BY042CO - Clayey Plains

Hydric soil rating: No

Arvada

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landscape: Plains

Landform: Interfluves, Drainageways

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R067BY033CO - Salt Flat

Hydric soil rating: No

Wiley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landscape: Plains

Landform: Interfluves

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R067BY002CO - Loamy Plains

Hydric soil rating: No

96—Truckton sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2yvrd

Landscape: Uplifted piedmonts

Elevation: 5,400 to 7,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 23 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 155 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Truckton and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Truckton

Setting

Landscape: Uplifted piedmonts

Landform: Fan remnants, Interfluves

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Wind re-worked alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sandy loam

Bt1 - 4 to 12 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 12 to 19 inches: sandy loam

C - 19 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.1 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Blakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landscape: Uplifted piedmonts

Landform: Low hills, Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Bresser

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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Landscape: Uplifted piedmonts
Landform: Terraces, Interfluves
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant, frequently ponded

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landscape: Uplifted piedmonts
Landform: Closed depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: R067BY010CO - Closed Depression
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Urban land

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landscape: Uplifted piedmonts
Anthropogenic features: Streets, parking lots, sidewalks, buildings, etc. of urban land, urban or suburban anthroscape
Hydric soil rating: No

Ellicott, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landscape: Uplifted piedmonts
Landform: Drainageways, Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: R067BY031CO - Sandy Bottomland
Hydric soil rating: No

97—Truckton sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x0j2
Landscape: Uplifted piedmonts
Elevation: 5,300 to 6,850 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 19 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 85 to 155 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Truckton and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Truckton

Setting

Landscape: Uplifted piedmonts
Landform: Backslopes of hillslopes, Sideslopes of interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Re-worked alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 4 to 12 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 12 to 19 inches: sandy loam
C - 19 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.1 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Blakeland

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landscape: Uplifted piedmonts
Landform: Shoulders and backslopes of hillslopes, Sideslopes and crests of interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Bresser

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landscape: Uplifted piedmonts
Landform: Toeslopes or footslopes of low hills, Baseslopes of interfluves

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Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

References

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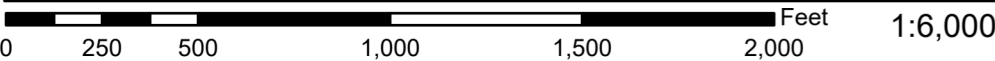
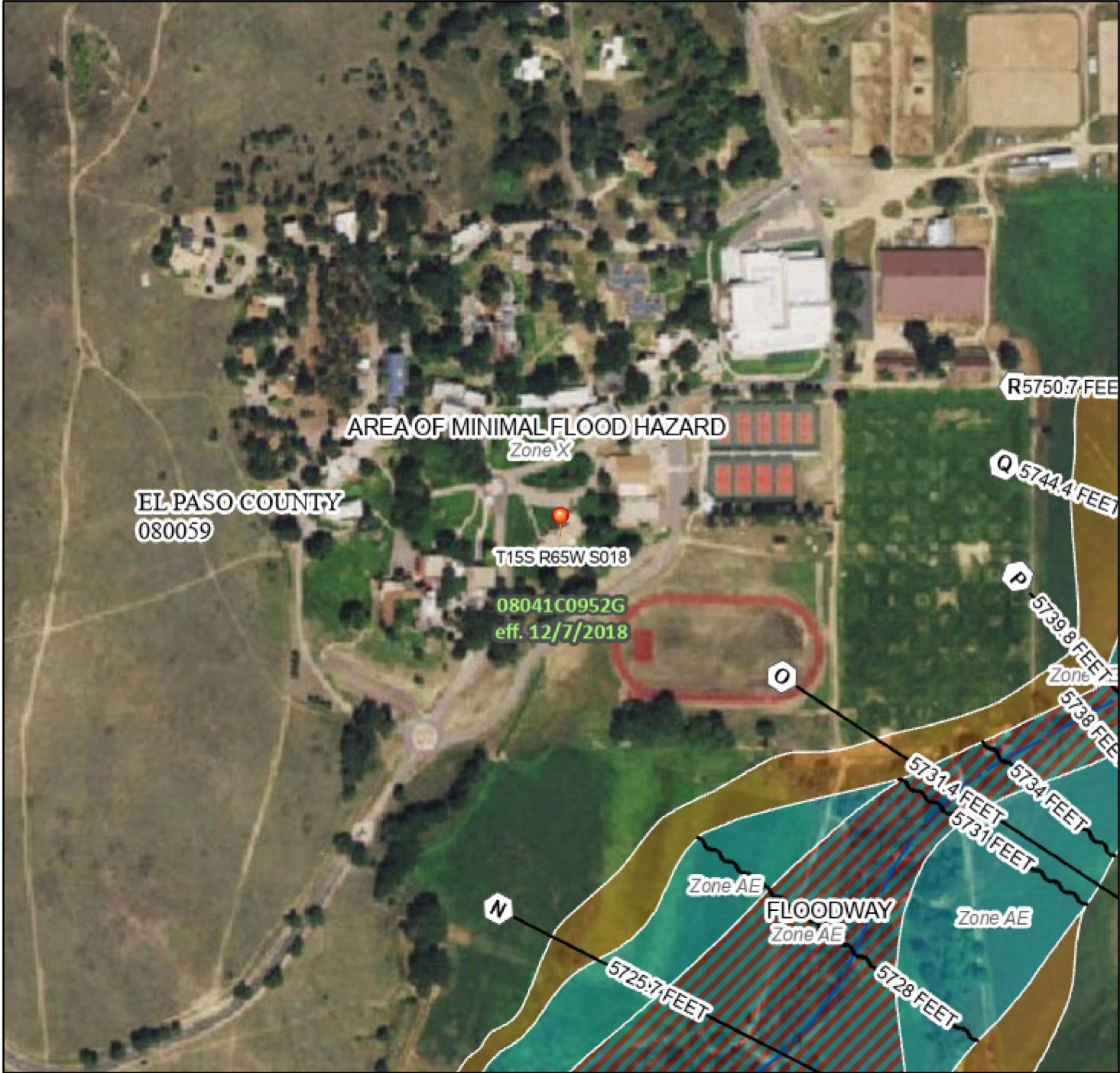
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National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



104°42'56"W 38°44'51"N



Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		17.5 Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped



The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 2/19/2026 at 11:54 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Appendix B—Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit Form (ESQCP)



2880 International Circle, Suite 110
Colorado Springs, CO 80910
Phone: 719-520-6300
Email: Stormwater@elpasoco.com
publicworks.elpasoco.com/stormwater/

Stormwater Permit Number: ESQ

EL PASO COUNTY
STORMWATER PERMIT FORM
Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP)

EPC Project Number: PPR2610

There are multiple Stormwater Permits. Please refer to Engineering Criteria Manual (ECM) Appendix I to determine which permit is applicable to your project.

This form initially acts as the permit application. Only once this form has been signed & approved, all other required documents have been submitted & approved, and the Notice to Proceed has been issued, does this form become an active permit.

Part I. Property Owner or Authorized Representative (Co-Permit Holder)	
Company/Organization	Fountain Valley School
Name or Name of Representative	Dave Mesko
Title	CFO
Physical Address (not PO Box)	
Street Number and Street Name	6155 Fountain Valley School Road
City, State, Zip Code	Colorado Springs, CO 80911
Mailing Address (if differs from above)	
Street Number and Street Name	
City, State, Zip Code	
Phone Number - Office	719-391-5231
Phone Number - Cell	
Email Address	dmesko@fvs.edu

Part II. Contractor/Operator (Co-Permit Holder)*	
Company/Organization	Swinerton Builders
Name or Name of Representative	Ben Stevens
Title	Project Manager
Physical Address (not PO Box)	
Street Number and Street Name	6890 W. 52nd Avenue
City, State, Zip Code	Arvada, CO 80002
Mailing Address (if differs from above)	
Street Number and Street Name	
City, State, Zip Code	
Phone Number - Office	303-956-7843
Phone Number - Cell	
Email Address	ben.stevens@swinerton.com

*This section can be left blank through design review but must be filled in no later than at the Pre-Con Meeting.



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STORMWATER PERMIT FORM
Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP)

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Part III. Qualified Stormwater Manager (QSM)*	
Company/Organization	
Name	
Phone Number - Office	
Phone Number - Cell	
Email Address	

*This section can be left blank through design review but must be filled in no later than at the Pre-Con Meeting.

Part IV. Project Information	
Project Name	Fountain Valley School Academic Center
Address (or nearest major cross streets)	6155 Fountain Valley School Road
Acreage	Total: 11.02 acres Proposed Disturbance: 10.17 acres
Description of Project	Two new buildings: 30K SF 2-Story Humanities Building, 20K SF 2-Story STEM building, and site/landscape improvements.
Schedule (input estimated month or season)	Start of Construction: 6/1/26 Completion of Construction: February 2028 Final Stabilization: Spring 2028



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EL PASO COUNTY
STORMWATER PERMIT FORM
Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP)

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REQUIRED SUBMISSIONS

See ECM Appendix I for the documentation required to be submitted, reviewed, and approved in conjunction with this Stormwater Permit Form.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE

The County and its officers and employees, including but not limited to the ECM Administrator, shall not be answerable or accountable in any manner for damage to property or for injury to or death of any person, including but not limited to the Permit Holder(s), persons employed by the Permit Holder(s), or persons acting on behalf of the Permit Holder(s), from any cause. The Permit Holder(s) shall be responsible for any liability imposed by law and for damage to property or injuries to or death of any person, including but not limited to the Permit Holder(s), persons employed by the Permit Holder(s), and persons acting on behalf of the Permit Holder(s), arising out of work or other activity permitted and done under a permit, or arising out of the failure to perform the obligations under any permit with respect to maintenance or any other obligations, or resulting from defects or obstructions, or from any cause whatsoever during the progress of the work or other activity, or at any subsequent time work or other activity is being performed under the obligations provided by and contemplated by the permit.

The Permit Holder(s) shall indemnify, save, and hold harmless the County and its officers and employees, including but not limited to the Board of County Commissioners (BoCC) and ECM Administrator, from all claims, suits or actions of every name, kind and description brought for or on account of damage to property or injuries to or death of any person, including but not limited to the Permit Holder(s), persons employed by the Permit Holder(s), persons acting in behalf of the Permit Holder(s) and the public, resulting from the performance of work or other activity under the permit, or arising out of the failure to perform obligations under any permit with respect to maintenance or any other obligations, or resulting from defects or obstructions, or from any cause whatsoever during the progress of the work or other activity, or at any subsequent time work or other activity is being performed under the obligations provided by and contemplated by the permit, except as otherwise provided by state law. The Permit Holder(s) waives any and all rights to any type of expressed or implied indemnity against the County, its officers or employees. It is the intent of the parties that the Permit Holder(s) will indemnify, save, and hold harmless the County, its officers and employees from any and all claims, suits or actions as set forth above regardless of the existence or degree of fault of or negligence, whether active or passive, primary or secondary, on the part of the County, the Permit Holder(s), persons employed by the Permit Holder(s), or persons acting in behalf of the Permit Holder(s).



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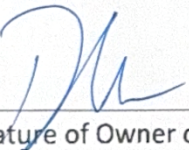
Stormwater Permit Number: ESQ

EL PASO COUNTY
STORMWATER PERMIT FORM
Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP)

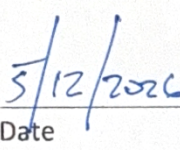
EPC Project Number: PPR2610

APPLICATION AND PERMIT CERTIFICATION – PERMIT HOLDERS

We, as the Permit Holder(s), hereby certify that this application is correct and complete as per the requirements presented in the El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual (ECM) and Drainage Criteria Manual (DCM) Volume 2. We, as the Permit Holder(s), have read and will comply with all of the requirements of the submitted Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP), Grading & Erosion Control (GEC) Plan, and any other documents specifying construction control measures to be used on the site, including permit conditions that may be required by the ECM Administrator. We understand that the approved plans are an enforceable part of the ESQCP. We further understand that we are to comply with all requirements set forth by the ECM and DCM Volume 2. We understand that the permitted area is that which is shown as the Limits of Disturbance on the GEC Plans. We further understand that a Construction Permit must be obtained and all necessary construction control measures are to be installed in accordance with the SWMP, GEC Plan, ECM, and DCM Volume 2 before land disturbance begins and that failure to comply will result in a Stop Work Order and may result in other penalties as allowed by law. We understand that the construction control measures are to be maintained on the site and be modified as necessary to protect stormwater quality as the project progresses. We further understand and agree to indemnify, save, and hold harmless the County and its officers and employees, including but not limited to the BoCC and ECM Administrator, from all claims, suits or actions of every name, kind and description as outlined in Responsibility for Damage section above.



Signature of Owner or Representative



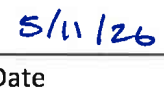
Date

Dave Mesko

Print Name of Owner or Representative



Signature of Contractor/Operator or Representative*



Date

*If signed by a Rep, an Affidavit of Signature Authority must be included

Ben Stevens

Print Name of Contractor/Operator or Representative

APPLICATION AND PERMIT CERTIFICATION – EL PASO COUNTY

The following signature from the ECM Administrator signifies the approval of this ESQCP Application.

Signature of ECM Administrator

Date

Appendix C – Construction Phasing & Sequencing

Description

Effective construction site management to minimize erosion and sediment transport includes attention to construction phasing, scheduling, and sequencing of land disturbing activities. On most construction projects, erosion and sediment controls will need to be adjusted as the project progresses and should be documented in the SWMP.

Construction phasing refers to disturbing only part of a site at a time to limit the potential for erosion from dormant parts of a site. Grading activities and construction are completed and soils are effectively stabilized on one part of a site before grading and construction begins on another portion of the site.



Photograph CP-1. Construction phasing to avoid disturbing the entire area at one time. Photo courtesy of WWE.

Construction sequencing or scheduling refers to a specified work schedule that coordinates the timing of land disturbing activities and the installation of erosion and sediment control practices.

Appropriate Uses

All construction projects can benefit from upfront planning to phase and sequence construction activities to minimize the extent and duration of disturbance. Larger projects and linear construction projects may benefit most from construction sequencing or phasing, but even small projects can benefit from construction sequencing that minimizes the duration of disturbance.

Typically, erosion and sediment controls needed at a site will change as a site progresses through the major phases of construction. Erosion and sediment control practices corresponding to each phase of construction must be documented in the SWMP.

Design and Installation

BMPs appropriate to the major phases of development should be identified on construction drawings. In some cases, it will be necessary to provide several drawings showing construction-phase BMPs placed according to stages of development (e.g., clearing and grading, utility installation, active construction, final stabilization). Some municipalities in the Denver area set maximum sizes for disturbed area associated with phases of a construction project. Additionally, requirements for phased construction drawings vary among local governments within the UDFCD boundary. Some local governments require separate erosion and sediment control drawings for initial BMPs, interim conditions (in active construction), and final stabilization.

Construction Scheduling	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Moderate
Sediment Control	Moderate
Site/Material Management	Yes

Typical construction phasing BMPs include:

- Limit the amount of disturbed area at any given time on a site to the extent practical. For example, a 100-acre subdivision might be constructed in five phases of 20 acres each.
- If there is carryover of stockpiled material from one phase to the next, position carryover material in a location easily accessible for the pending phase that will not require disturbance of stabilized areas to access the stockpile. Particularly with regard to efforts to balance cut and fill at a site, careful planning for location of stockpiles is important.

Typical construction sequencing BMPs include:

- Sequence construction activities to minimize duration of soil disturbance and exposure. For example, when multiple utilities will occupy the same trench, schedule installation so that the trench does not have to be closed and opened multiple times.
- Schedule site stabilization activities (e.g., landscaping, seeding and mulching, installation of erosion control blankets) as soon as feasible following grading.
- Install initial erosion and sediment control practices before construction begins. Promptly install additional BMPs for inlet protection, stabilization, etc., as construction activities are completed.

Table CP-1 provides typical sequencing of construction activities and associated BMPs.

Maintenance and Removal

When the construction schedule is altered, erosion and sediment control measures in the SWMP and construction drawings should be appropriately adjusted to reflect actual "on the ground" conditions at the construction site. Be aware that changes in construction schedules can have significant implications for site stabilization, particularly with regard to establishment of vegetative cover.

Table CP-1. Typical Phased BMP Installation for Construction Projects

Project Phase	BMPs
Pre-disturbance, Site Access	- Install sediment controls downgradient of access point (on paved streets this may consist of inlet protection). - Establish vehicle tracking control at entrances to paved streets. Fence as needed. - Use construction fencing to define the boundaries of the project and limit access to areas of the site that are not to be disturbed. Note: it may be necessary to protect inlets in the general vicinity of the site, even if not downgradient, if there is a possibility that sediment tracked from the site could contribute to the inlets.
Site Clearing and Grubbing	- Install perimeter controls as needed on downgradient perimeter of site (silt fence, wattles, etc). - Limit disturbance to those areas planned for disturbance and protect undisturbed areas within the site (construction fence, flagging, etc). - Preserve vegetative buffer at site perimeter. - Create stabilized staging area. - Locate portable toilets on flat surfaces away from drainage paths. Stake in areas susceptible to high winds. - Construct concrete washout area and provide signage. - Establish waste disposal areas. - Install sediment basins. - Create dirt perimeter berms and/or brush barriers during grubbing and clearing. - Separate and stockpile topsoil, leave roughened and/or cover. - Protect stockpiles with perimeter control BMPs. Stockpiles should be located away from drainage paths and should be accessed from the upgradient side so that perimeter controls can remain in place on the downgradient side. Use erosion control blankets, temporary seeding, and/or mulch for stockpiles that will be inactive for an extended period. - Leave disturbed area of site in a roughened condition to limit erosion. Consider temporary revegetation for areas of the site that have been disturbed but that will be inactive for an extended period. - Water to minimize dust but not to the point that watering creates runoff.

Project Phase	BMPs
Utility And Infrastructure Installation	In Addition to the Above BMPs: ▪ Close trench as soon as possible (generally at the end of the day). ▪ Use rough-cut street control or apply road base for streets that will not be promptly paved. ▪ Provide inlet protection as streets are paved and inlets are constructed. ▪ Protect and repair BMPs, as necessary. ▪ Perform street sweeping as needed.
Building Construction	In Addition to the Above BMPs: ▪ Implement materials management and good housekeeping practices for home building activities. ▪ Use perimeter controls for temporary stockpiles from foundation excavations. ▪ For lots adjacent to streets, lot-line perimeter controls may be necessary at the back of curb.
Final Grading	In Addition to the Above BMPs: ▪ Remove excess or waste materials. ▪ Remove stored materials.
Final Stabilization	In Addition to the Above BMPs: ▪ Seed and mulch/tackify. ▪ Seed and install blankets on steep slopes. ▪ Remove all temporary BMPs when site has reached final stabilization.

Appendix D – Inspection & Maintenance Forms

Stormwater Construction Site Inspection Report

The Permittee is responsible for making sure that all Inspection Reports comply with the latest State of Colorado requirements.

General Information			
Project Name			
NPDES Tracking No.		Location	
Date of Inspection		Start/End Time	
Inspector's Name(s)			
Inspector's Title(s)			
Inspector's Contact Information			
Inspector's Qualifications			
Describe present phase of construction			
Type of Inspection: ☐ Regular ☐ Pre-storm event ☐ During storm event ☐ Post-storm event			
Weather Information			
Has there been a storm event since the last inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, provide: Storm Start Date & Time: Storm Duration (hrs): Approximate Amount of Precipitation (in):			
Weather at time of this inspection? ☐ Clear ☐ Cloudy ☐ Rain ☐ Sleet ☐ Fog ☐ Snowing ☐ High Winds ☐ Other: Temperature:			
Have any discharges occurred since the last inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe:			
Are there any discharges at the time of inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe:			

Site-specific BMPs

	BMP	BMP Installed?	BMP Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
2		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
3		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
4		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
5		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
6		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
7		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
8		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
9		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
10		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
11		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
12		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	

	BMP	BMP Installed?	BMP Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
13		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
14		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
15		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
16		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
17		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
18		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
19		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
20		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Overall Site Issues

	BMP/activity	Implemented?	Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	Are all slopes and disturbed areas not actively being worked properly stabilized?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
2	Are natural resource areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, mature trees, etc.) protected with barriers or similar BMPs?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
3	Are perimeter controls and sediment barriers adequately installed (keyed into substrate) and maintained?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
4	Are discharge points and receiving waters free of any sediment deposits?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
5	Are storm drain inlets properly protected?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
6	Is the construction exit preventing sediment from being tracked into the street?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
7	Is trash/litter from work areas collected and placed in covered dumpsters?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
8	Are washout facilities (e.g., paint, stucco, concrete) available, clearly marked, and maintained?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	

	BMP/activity	Implemented?	Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
9	Are vehicle and equipment fueling, cleaning, and maintenance areas free of spills, leaks, or any other deleterious material?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
10	Are materials that are potential stormwater contaminants stored inside or under cover?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
11	Are non-stormwater discharges (e.g., wash water, dewatering) properly controlled?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
12	(Other)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Non-Compliance

Describe any incidents of non-compliance not described above:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Print name and title:

Signature: _____

Date: _____

APPENDIX C. INSPECTION CHECKLIST - GRADING EROSION, AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROLS

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS

DATE/TIME:
INSPECTOR:
TYPE OF INSPECTION: Self-Monitoring_____
Initial _____ Compliance_____ Follow-Up_____
Reconnaissance_____ Complaint_____ Final_____

SITE:	DATE OF PERMIT:
ADDRESS:	
CONTRACTOR:	OWNER/OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE:
CONTACT:	CONTACT:
PHONE:	PHONE:
STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION: Initial BMP Installation/Prior to Construction_____ Clearing & Grubbing_____	
Rough Grading_____ Finish Grading_____ Utility Construction_____ Building Construction_____	
Final Stabilization_____	

OVERALL SITE INSPECTION	YES/NO/N.A.	REMARKS/ACTIONS
Is there any evidence of sediment leaving the construction site? If so, note areas.		
Have any adverse impacts such as flooding, structural damage, erosion, spillage, or accumulation of sediment, debris or litter occurred on or within public or private property, wetlands or surface waters -to include intermittent drainageways and the City's stormwater system (storm sewers, gutters, ditches, etc.)?		
Are the BMPs properly installed and maintained?		
Have the BMPs been placed as shown on approved plans?		
Are the BMPs functioning as intended?		
Is work being done according to approved plans and any phased construction schedule?		
Is the construction schedule on track?		
Are drainage channels and outlets adequately stabilized?		
Is there any evidence of discharges or spills of fuels, lubricants, chemicals, etc.?		

- DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2 STORMWATER QUALITY POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND BEST
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)
APPENDIX C. INSPECTION CHECKLIST - GRADING EROSION, AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROLS

BMP MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST	YES/NO/N.A.	REMARKS/ACTIONS NECESSARY
CHECK DAM Has accumulated sediment and debris been removed per maintenance requirements?		
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET Is fabric damaged, loose or in need of repairs?		
INLET PROTECTION Is the inlet protection damaged, ineffective or in need of repairs? Has sediment been removed per maintenance requirements?		
MULCHING Distributed uniformly on all disturbed areas? Is the application rate adequate? Any evidence of mulch being blown or washed away? Has the mulched area been seeded, if necessary?		
SEDIMENT BASIN Is the sediment basin properly constructed and operational? Has sediment and debris been cleaned out of the basin?		
SILT FENCE Is the fence damaged, collapsed, unentrenched or ineffective? Has sediment been removed per maintenance requirements? Is the silt fence properly located?		
SLOPE DRAIN Is water bypassing or undercutting the inlet or pipe? Is erosion occurring at the outlet of the pipe?		
STRAW BALE BARRIER Are the straw bales damaged, ineffective or unentrenched? Has sediment been removed per maintenance requirements? Are the bales installed and positioned correctly?		

- DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2 STORMWATER QUALITY POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND BEST
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)
APPENDIX C. INSPECTION CHECKLIST - GRADING EROSION, AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROLS

BMP MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST	YES/NO/N.A.	REMARKS/ACTIONS NECESSARY
SURFACE ROUGHENING Is the roughening consistent/uniform on slopes?? Any evidence of erosion?		
TEMPORARY SEEDING Are the seedbeds protected by mulch? Has any erosion occurred in the seeded area? Any evidence of vehicle tracking on seeded areas?		
TEMPORARY SWALES Has any sediment or debris been deposited within the swales? Have the slopes of the swale eroded or has damage occurred to the lining? Are the swales properly located?		
VEHICLE TRACKING Is gravel surface clogged with mud or sediment? Is the gravel surface sinking into the ground? Has sediment been tracked onto any roads and has it been cleaned up? Is inlet protection placed around curb inlets near construction entrance?		
OTHER		

- DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2 STORMWATER QUALITY POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND BEST
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)
APPENDIX C. INSPECTION CHECKLIST - GRADING EROSION, AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROLS

FINAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST	YES/NO/N.A.	REMARKS/ACTIONS NECESSARY
Has all grading been completed in compliance with the approved Plan, and all stabilization completed, including vegetation, retaining walls or other approved measures?		
Has final stabilization been achieved – uniform vegetative cover with a density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels, and cover capable of adequately controlling soil erosion; or permanent, physical erosion methods?		
Have all temporary measures been removed?		
Have all stockpiles, construction materials and construction equipment been removed?		
Are all paved surfaces clean (on-site and off-site)?		
Has sediment and debris been removed from drainage facilities (on-site and off-site) and other off-site property, including proper restoration of any damaged property?		
Have all permanent stormwater quality BMPs been installed and completed?		

The items noted as needing action must be remedied no later than _____.
The contractor shall notify the inspector when all the items noted above have been addressed.

By signing this inspection form, the owner/ owner's representative and the contractor acknowledge that they have received a copy of the inspection report and are aware it is their responsibility to take corrective actions by the date noted above. Failure to sign does not relieve the contractor and owner/ owner's representative of their responsibility to take the necessary corrective action and of their liability for any damages that have occurred or may occur.

INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE:	DATE:
OWNER/OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE:	DATE:
CONTRACTOR'S SIGNATURE:	DATE:

Appendix E – GEC Plans

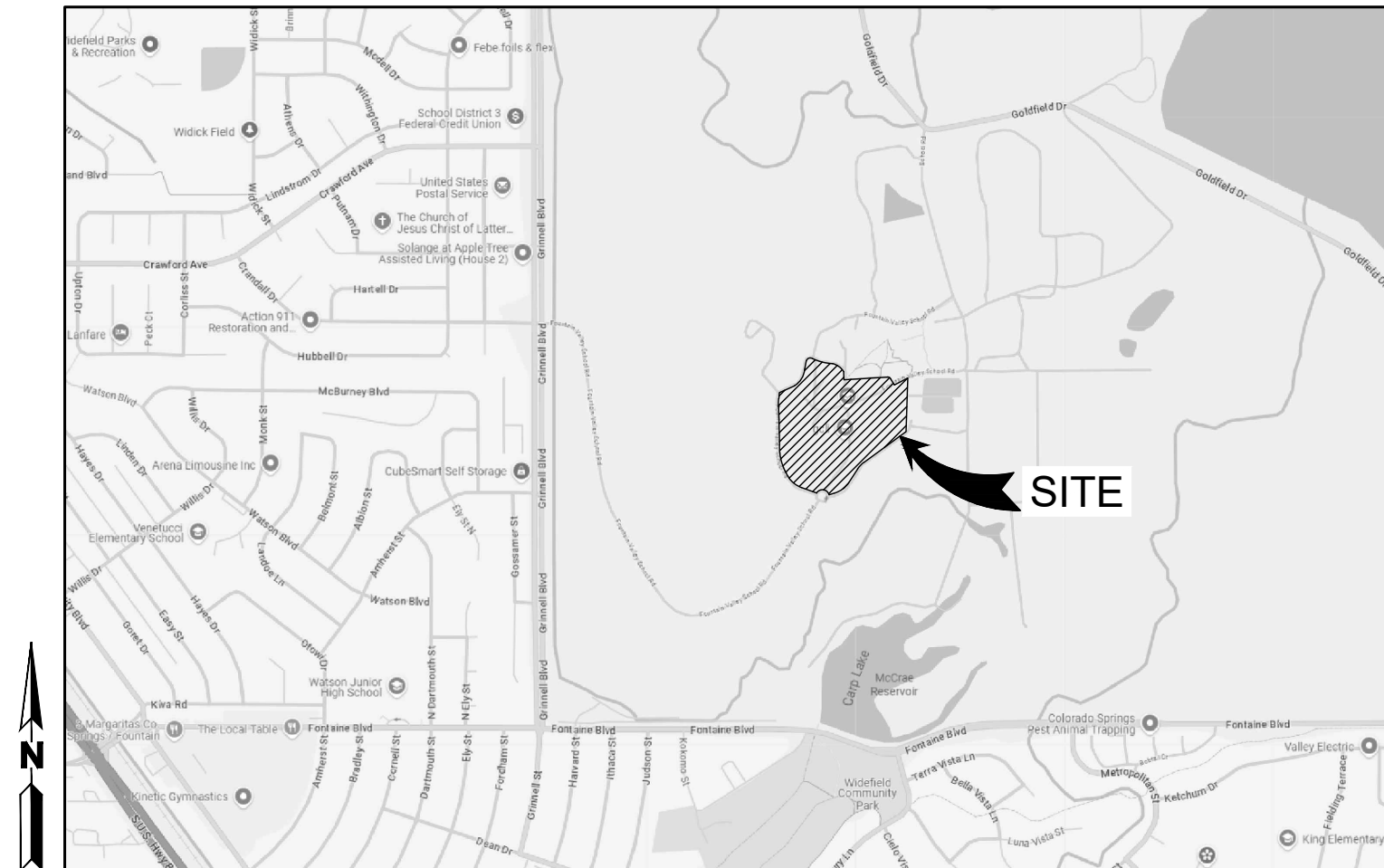
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DRAWING LOCATION: \\mccivil.martin.local\civil\BUCKLEY\23.0895-fountain valley school academic building\PLANS\Cds\C210 - GESC COVER SHEET.dwg

STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS:

1. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE, AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY (EPC) STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE (LDC), THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL (ECM), THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL (DCM) VOLUME 1 AND 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING.
2. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) AND EL PASO COUNTY SHALL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) TO COORDINATE THE MEETING TIME AND PLACE WITH COUNTY STAFF. NO LAND DISTURBANCE OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BEYOND THE INSTALLATION OF THE INITIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTROL MEASURES (CCMS), AS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED GEC PLAN OR CDS WITH GEC PLANS, MAY OCCUR PRIOR TO RECEIVING A NOTICE TO PROCEED (NTP) ISSUED BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR. FAILURE TO OBTAIN A NOTICE TO PROCEED PRIOR TO BEGINNING LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES MAY RESULT IN AN IMMEDIATE STOP WORK ORDER (SWO).
3. CONSTRUCTION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE POLLUTANTS TO STORMWATER. STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM ALL DISTURBED AREAS AND SOIL STORAGE AREAS MUST UTILIZE OR FLOW TO ONE OR MORE CCM(S) TO MINIMIZE EROSION OR SEDIMENT IN THE DISCHARGE. THE CCM(S) MUST CONTAIN OR FILTER FLOWS IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE BYPASS OF FLOWS WITHOUT TREATMENT AND MUST BE APPROPRIATE FOR STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM DISTURBED AREAS AND FOR THE EXPECTED FLOW RATE, DURATION, AND FLOW CONDITIONS (E.G., SHEET OR CONCENTRATED FLOW).
4. ALL CCMs SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. THE QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER (QSM) SHALL ASSESS THE ADEQUACY OF CCMs AT THE SITE AND IDENTIFY IF CHANGES TO THOSE CCMs ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE CCMs.
5. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
6. MANAGEMENT OF THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) DURING CONSTRUCTION IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED QSM. THE SWMP SHALL BE LOCATED ON-SITE OR DIGITALLY ACCESSIBLE AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AS WRITTEN FROM THE START OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. THE QSM SHALL AMEND THE SWMP WHEN THERE IS A CHANGE IN DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, OR MAINTENANCE OF THE SITE WHICH WOULD REQUIRE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW OR REVISED CCMs OR IF THE SWMP PROVES TO BE INEFFECTIVE IN CONTROLLING POLLUTANTS IN STORMWATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY OR WHEN CCMs ARE NO LONGER NECESSARY AND ARE REMOVED. THE QSM SHALL MAINTAIN A RECORD OF AMENDMENTS MADE TO THE SWMP THAT INCLUDES THE DATE AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHANGES.
7. EARTH DISTURBANCES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. ALL DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND COMPLETED SO THAT THE EXPOSED AREA OF ANY DISTURBED LAND SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME. PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF A RECEIVING WATER UNLESS SHOWN TO BE INFEASIBLE AND SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED AND APPROVED. IN ADDITION TO MAINTAINING 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION UPGRADIENT OF A RECEIVING WATER (UNLESS INFEASIBLE AND APPROVED), THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) MUST INSTALL CCMs UPGRADIENT OF THE VEGETATIVE BUFFER.
8. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MEASURES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ON DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHERE GROUND DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS PERMANENTLY CEASED OR TEMPORARILY CEASED FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS.
9. EROSION CONTROL BLANKET (ECB) OR OTHER APPROVED CONTROL MEASURE(S) SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
10. VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROLS (VTC) MUST BE IMPLEMENTED TO MINIMIZE VEHICLE TRACKING OF SEDIMENT FROM DISTURBED AREAS. VTCs MUST INCLUDE A STRUCTURE CONTROL MEASURE (E.G., TRACKING PAD) AND MAY INCLUDE A NON-STRUCTURAL CONTROL MEASURE (E.G., SWEEPING). MATERIAL TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.
11. ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT CONTROL MEASURE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND, THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE A STABILIZED CONVEYANCE DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT OFF-SITE.
12. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER, PERMANENT CONTROL MEASURES (PCMS), OR DITCHES EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.
13. ALL PCMS SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DESIGNED IN THE APPROVED PLANS. ANY PROPOSED CHANGES THAT AFFECT THE DESIGN OR FUNCTION OF PCMS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.
14. SOIL COMPACTION MUST BE MINIMIZED IN AREAS WHERE INFILTRATION PCMS WILL BE INSTALLED OR IN AREAS WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER. AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION PCMS SHALL ALSO BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. IF SOIL COMPACTION DOES OCCUR IN AREAS WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER OR IN AREAS WHERE INFILTRATION PCMS WILL BE INSTALLED, DECOMPACTION OF THE SOIL MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO PLANTING OR INSTALLATION OF THE PCM(S). AN INFILTRATION TEST MUST BE CONDUCTED FOR ALL INFILTRATION PCMS AND THE INFILTRATION TEST RESULTS SUBMITTED TO EL PASO COUNTY PRIOR TO PRELIMINARY ACCEPTANCE (PA).
15. FINAL STABILIZATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AT ALL APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SITES. FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED WHEN ALL GROUND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES AT THE SITE HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND PERMANENT STABILIZATION METHODS ARE COMPLETE. WHEN USING VEGETATIVE COVER AS A PERMANENT STABILIZATION METHOD, THE VEGETATION SHALL BE EVENLY DISTRIBUTED PERENNIAL VEGETATION AND OF THE VARIETY AND SPECIES FOUND IN THE COUNTY-APPROVED SEED MIXES OR IN THE APPROVED GEC PLAN. VEGETATION COVERAGE SHALL BE, AT A MINIMUM, EQUAL TO 70% OF WHAT WOULD HAVE BEEN PROVIDED BY NATIVE VEGETATION IN A LOCAL, UNDISTURBED AREA OR ADEQUATE REFERENCE SITE. ALL TEMPORARY CCMs SHALL BE REMOVED UPON FINAL STABILIZATION AND PRIOR TO STORMWATER PERMIT TERMINATION.
16. STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL NOT CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR DEGRADATION OF STATE WATERS. ALL WORK AND EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES POLLUTION OF ANY ON-SITE OR OFF-SITE WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS.
17. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO OR ALLOWED TO BE DISCHARGED OFFSITE OR TO ENTER STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR CONTROL MEASURES. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREAS SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MAY BE PRESENT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A SURFACE WATER BODY, CREEK, OR STREAM.
18. DURING CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING OPERATIONS, UNCONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER MAY BE DISCHARGED ON-SITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT'S (CDPHE) LOW RISK DISCHARGE GUIDANCE POLICY FOR DISCHARGES OF UNCONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER TO LAND. IF CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING OPERATIONS ARE UNABLE TO MEET ALL CRITERIA, CONDITIONS, AND CONTROL MEASURE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LOW RISK DISCHARGE GUIDANCE POLICY, A COLORADO DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM (CDPS) GENERAL PERMIT COG0800000 WILL BE REQUIRED.
19. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL WASTE FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, TREE SLASH, BUILDING MATERIAL WASTES, OR UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED, DUMPED, OR DISCHARGED AT THE SITE.
20. THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) 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.
21. 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.
22. 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. APPROPRIATE CMS SHALL BE UTILIZED BASED ON SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES.
23. BULK STORAGE (I.E., INDIVIDUAL CONTAINERS OF 55 GALLONS OR GREATER) OF ALLOWED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR OTHER ALLOWED LIQUID SHALL REQUIRE ADEQUATE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT, OR EQUIVALENT PROTECTION, TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS ON-SITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM, OR OTHER FACILITIES.
24. NO CHEMICAL(S) HAVING THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER ARE TO BE STORED OR USED ON-SITE UNLESS PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S) IS GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR. IN GRANTING APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S), SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED.
25. ON AREAS OF EXPOSED SOIL, MINIMIZE DUST THROUGH THE APPROPRIATE APPLICATION OF WATER OR OTHER DUST SUPPRESSION TECHNIQUES. WATER APPLICATION MUST BE CONDUCTED IN A MANNER TO PREVENT DISCHARGE OFFSITE UNLESS AUTHORIZED BY A CDPS OR NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT.
26. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
27. FOR SITES WHERE A SOILS REPORT IS REQUIRED, THE APPROVED SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.
28. PERMIT HOLDER(S) 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, DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2, AND ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL. ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. 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.
29. AT LEAST TEN (10) DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB ONE (1) ACRE OR MORE OR LESS THAN 1 ACRE AND PART OF A LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT OR SALE THAT WOULD DISTURB 1 OR MORE ACRES, THE PERMIT HOLDER(S) SHALL SUBMIT A PERMIT APPLICATION FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE (COR400000 PERMIT) TO THE CDPHE WATER QUALITY DIVISION. THE APPLICATION CONTAINS CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF A SWMP, OF WHICH THIS GEC PLAN MAY BE A PART. FOR INFORMATION OR APPLICATION MATERIALS CONTACT:
COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION
WQCD - PERMITS
4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH
DENVER, CO 80246-1530
ATTN: PERMITS UNIT

FOUNTAIN VALLEY SCHOOL ACADEMIC CENTER GEC PLANS

LOCATED IN THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST CORNER
OF SECTION 18 AND IN THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 15 SOUTH, RANGE 65
WEST OF THE 6TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS,
COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO



CIVIL ENGINEER:
MARTIN/MARTIN INC.
12499 W. COLFAX AVE.
LAKEWOOD, COLORADO 80215
ATTN: NICOLE KONTOUR, P.E.
303-431-6100

VICINITY MAP
SCALE: 1"=500'

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.

JOSHUA J. PALMER, P.E. DATE
COUNTY ENGINEER/ECM ADMINISTRATOR

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT:

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

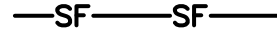
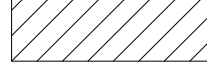
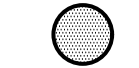
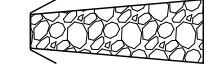
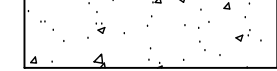
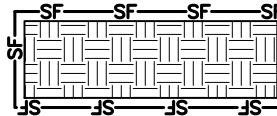
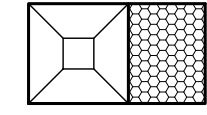
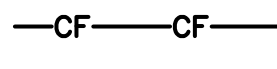
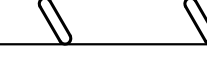
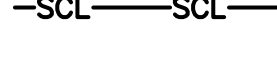
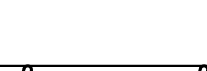
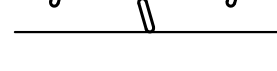
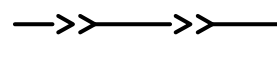

ENGINEER OF RECORD SIGNATURE 05/15/26
DATE

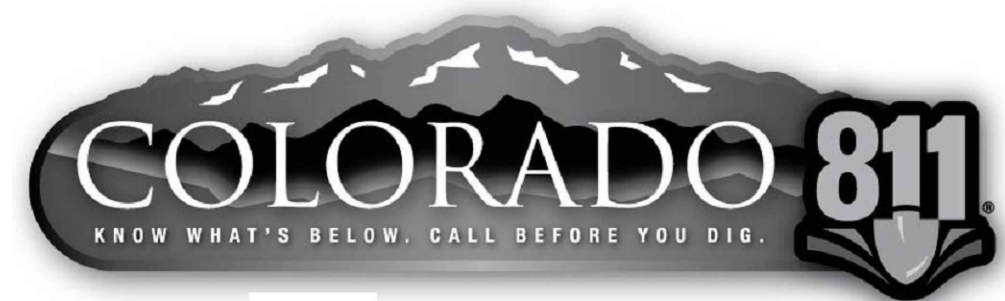
OWNER'S STATEMENT:

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


OWNER SIGNATURE 5/15/2026
DATE

SHEET LIST	
SHEET #	SHEET TITLE
C210	GESC COVER SHEET
C211	INITIAL GESC PLAN
C212	INTERIM GESC PLAN
C213	FINAL GESC PLAN
C214	GESC DETAILS SHEET
C215	GESC DETAILS SHEET
C216	GESC DETAILS SHEET
C217	GESC DETAILS SHEET
C218	GESC DETAILS SHEET

SUBJECT TO CHANGE PENDING JURISDICTIONAL APPROVAL		
LEGEND		
	SILT FENCE	(SF)
	VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	(VTC)
	INLET PROTECTION	(IP)
	OUTLET PROTECTION	(OP)
	CULVERT INLET PROTECTION	(CIP)
	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ROADWAY	(SCR)
	STABILIZED STAGING AREA	(SSA)
	STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT W/ PROTECTION	(SP)
	CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	(CWA)
	CONSTRUCTION FENCE	(CF)
	CURB SOCK	(CS)
	ROCK SOCK	(RS)
	SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG	(SCL)
	STRAW BALE BARRIER	(SBB)
	CHECK DAM	(CD)
	TEMP. SLOPE DRAIN	(TSD)
	ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL	(RCS)
	DIVERSION DITCHES/ CHANNEL	(DD/DC)
	MULCHING	(MU)
	SURFACE ROUGHENING	(SR)
	TEMPORARY SEEDING	(TS)
	PERMANENT SEEDING	(PS)
	EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	(ECB)
	SEDIMENT BASIN	(SB)
	SEDIMENT TRAP	(ST)
	LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION	(LOC)



CALL 811 3-BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE OR EXCAVATE FOR MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES

MARTIN/MARTIN ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR UTILITY LOCATIONS. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, THE UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE BASED ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY OTHERS AND DEPICTED AS ASCE (38) QUALITY LEVEL D. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF COLORADO REVISED STATUTE, TITLE 9, IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO CALL COLORADO 811 UTILITY LOCATE SERVICE FOR UTILITY LOCATES BEFORE DIGGING, AND FIELD VERIFY THE SIZE, MATERIAL, HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES (DEPICTED OR NOT DEPICTED) PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY CONSTRUCTION.

FOUNTAIN VALLEY SCHOOL
ACADEMIC CENTER

No.	Issue / Revision	Name	Date
1	1ST GRADING & EROSION CONTROL SUBMITTAL	NLK	03/13/26
1	2ND GRADING & EROSION CONTROL SUBMITTAL	NLK	05/15/26

Job Number	23.0895
Project Manager	N. KONTOUR
Design By	A. GUEVARA
Drawn By	J. DIAZ
Principal In Charge	P. BUCKLEY

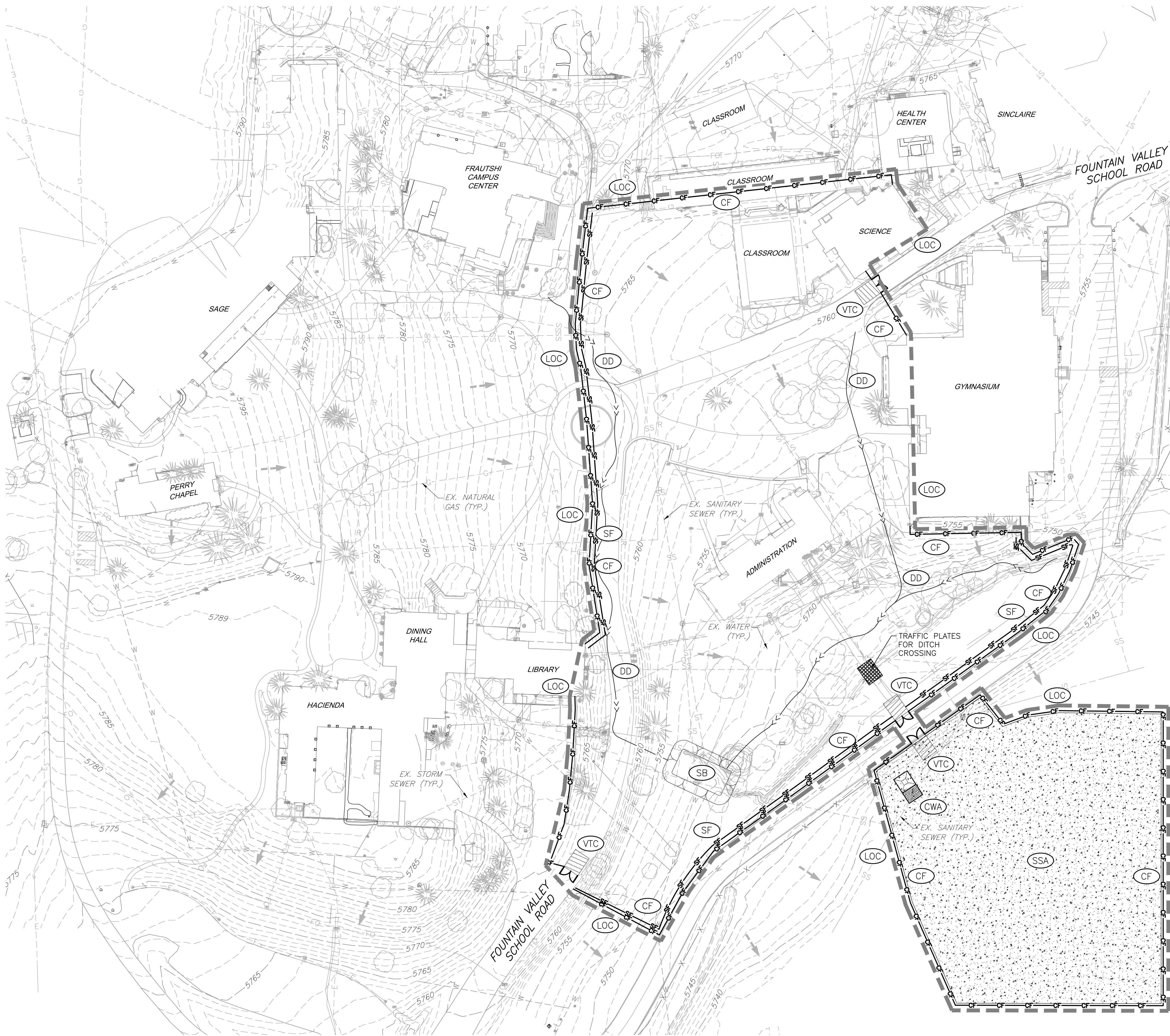
Sheet Number:

C210

MARTIN/MARTIN
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
12499 WEST COLFAX AVENUE, LAKEWOOD, COLORADO 80215
303.431.6100 MARTINMARTIN.COM



GESC COVER SHEET



BASIS OF BEARING:
BEARINGS ARE BASED ON THE COLORADO STATE PLANE CENTRAL ZONE NAD83 BEARING OF N69°11'31"E ALONG THE NORTHERLY LINE OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 5, T15S, R65W OF THE 6TH P.M. BEING MONUMENTED BY A FOUND 3-3/4" ALUMINUM CAP AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER AND A FOUND 3-3/4" ALUMINUM CAP PLS 17502 AT THE NORTH QUARTER CORNER.

BENCHMARK
ELEVATIONS ARE BASED NGS POINT HOWELLS. A NGS BRASS DISK SET IN CONCRETE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF POWERS ROAD APPROXIMATELY 950 WEST OF THE INTERSECTION WITH PEAK INNOVATION PARKWAY
ELEVATION = 5934.60 (NAVD1988) DATUM.

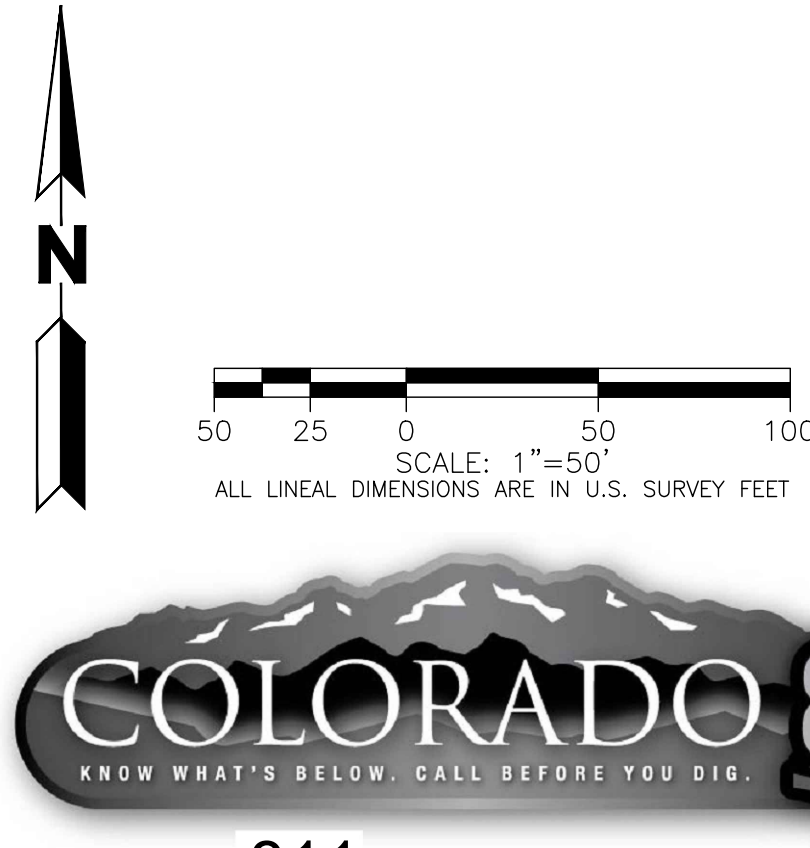
UTILITY NOTE:
UTILITIES DEPICTED HEREON, DO NOT COMPLY WITH ASCE 38 UTILITY LOCATE STANDARD QUALITY LEVEL A OR B, UNLESS A SEPARATE PLAN SHEET ENTITLED "ASCE 38 UTILITY QUALITY LEVEL B PLAN (A&B)" STAMPED BY A COLORADO PE, IS INCLUDED IN THE PLAN SET. THE UTILITY LOCATES SHOWN HEREON REPRESENT ASCE QUALITY LEVEL D, THUS THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO VERIFY THE ACTUAL LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL THE PROVISIONS OF SENATE BILL 18-167 THAT REQUIRE NOTIFICATION OF THE NOTIFICATION ASSOCIATION AND COMPLIANCE WITH CURRENT 811 PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.

FOR UNDERGROUND UTILITIES MARTIN / MARTIN INC. RELIED UPON LOCATIONS AND MARKINGS PROVIDED BY UNDERGROUND CONSULTING SOLUTIONS.

- NOTES:**
1. SEE SHEET C210 FOR ADDITIONAL NOTES.
 2. SEE EROSION CONTROL DETAIL SHEETS C214 - C218 FOR EROSION CONTROL DETAILS.
 3. MATERIAL STOCKPILE (SP), STABILIZED STAGING AREA (SSA), AND CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA (CWA) TO BE RELOCATED BY CONTRACTOR AS REQUIRED.
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SUBJECT TO CHANGE
PENDING JURISDICTIONAL APPROVAL

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	VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL (VTC)
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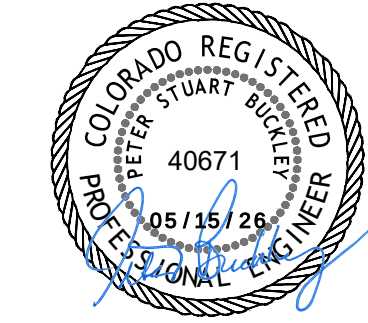


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INITIAL GESC PLAN

No.	Issue / Revision	Date	Name
1	1ST GRADING & EROSION CONTROL SUBMITTAL	03/13/26	NLK
1	2ND GRADING & EROSION CONTROL SUBMITTAL	05/15/26	NLK

Job Number	23.0895
Project Manager	N. KONTOUR
Design By	A. GUEVARA
Drawn By	J. DIAZ
Principal In Charge	P. BUCKLEY

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PLOT DATE: Friday, May 15, 2026 11:39 AM LAST SAVED BY: NKONTOUR
DRAWING LOCATION: \\mrcivil.martin.local\civil\BUCKLEY\23.0895-fountain valley school academic building PLANS\CDs\C212 - INTERIM GESC PLAN.dwg

BASIS OF BEARING:

BEARINGS ARE BASED ON THE COLORADO STATE PLANE CENTRAL ZONE, NAD83 BEARING OF N69°11'31"E ALONG THE NORTHERLY LINE OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 5, T15S, R65W OF THE 6TH P.M., BEING MONUMENTED BY A FOUND 3-3/4" ALUMINUM CAP AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER AND A FOUND 3-3/4" ALUMINUM CAP PLS 17502 AT THE NORTH QUARTER CORNER.

BENCHMARK

ELEVATIONS ARE BASED NGS POINT HOWELLS. A NGS BRASS DISK SET IN CONCRETE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF POWERS ROAD APPROXIMATELY 950 WEST OF THE INTERSECTION WITH PEAK INNOVATION PARKWAY

ELEVATION = 5934.60 (NAVD1988) DATUM.

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FOR UNDERGROUND UTILITIES MARTIN / MARTIN INC. RELIED UPON LOCATIONS AND MARKINGS PROVIDED BY UNDERGROUND CONSULTING SOLUTIONS.

CUT FILL TABLE	
CUT	FILL
6,745 CY	12,243 CY

EARTHWORK DISCLAIMER:

EARTHWORK QUANTITIES ARE RAW NUMBERS AND HAVE NOT BEEN ADJUSTED TO ACCOUNT FOR SHRINK, SWELL, COMPACTION, PAVING, UTILITY SPOILS, ETC. IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO VERIFY ALL EARTHWORK

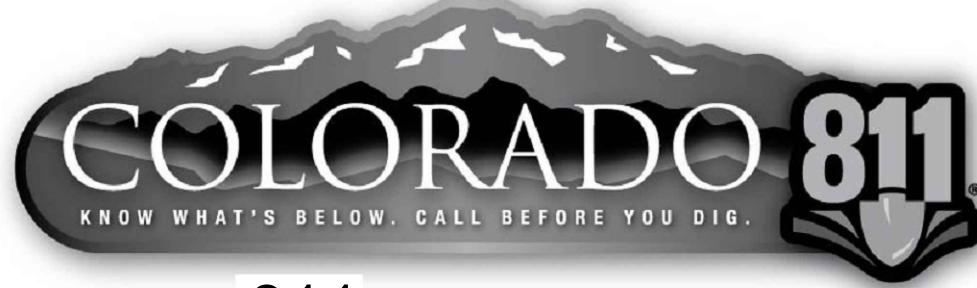
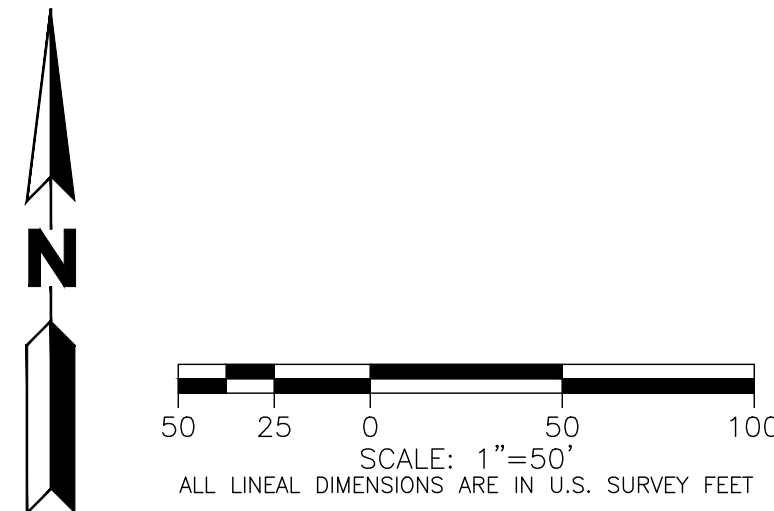
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12. CAISSON DEWATERING: WATER WILL BE PUMPED FROM CAISSON HOLE TO TEMPORARY TOTE TO LET SOLIDS SETTLE. WATER WILL THEN BE PUMPED FROM TOTE THROUGH FILTERS

SUBJECT TO CHANGE
PENDING JURISDICTIONAL APPROVAL

LEGEND

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	VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	(VTC)
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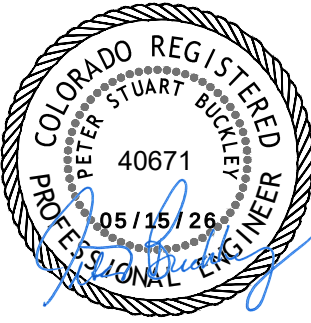
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Job Number	23.0895
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INTERIM GESC PLAN

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DRAWING LOCATION: \\mrcivil.martin.local\civil\BUCKLEY\23.0895-fountain valley school academic building PLANS\CDs\C213 - FINAL GESC PLAN.dwg

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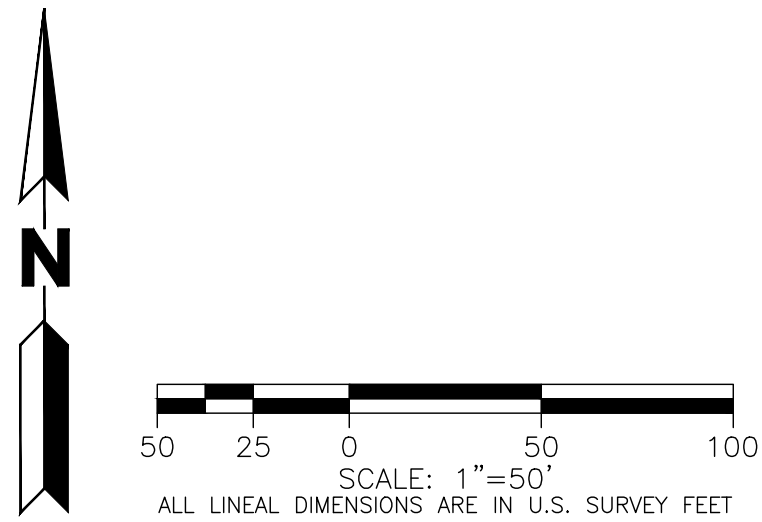


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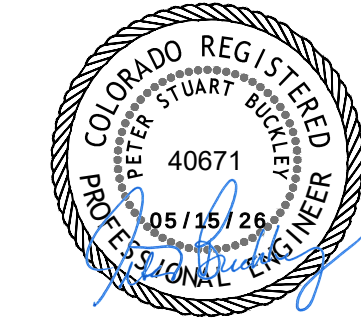
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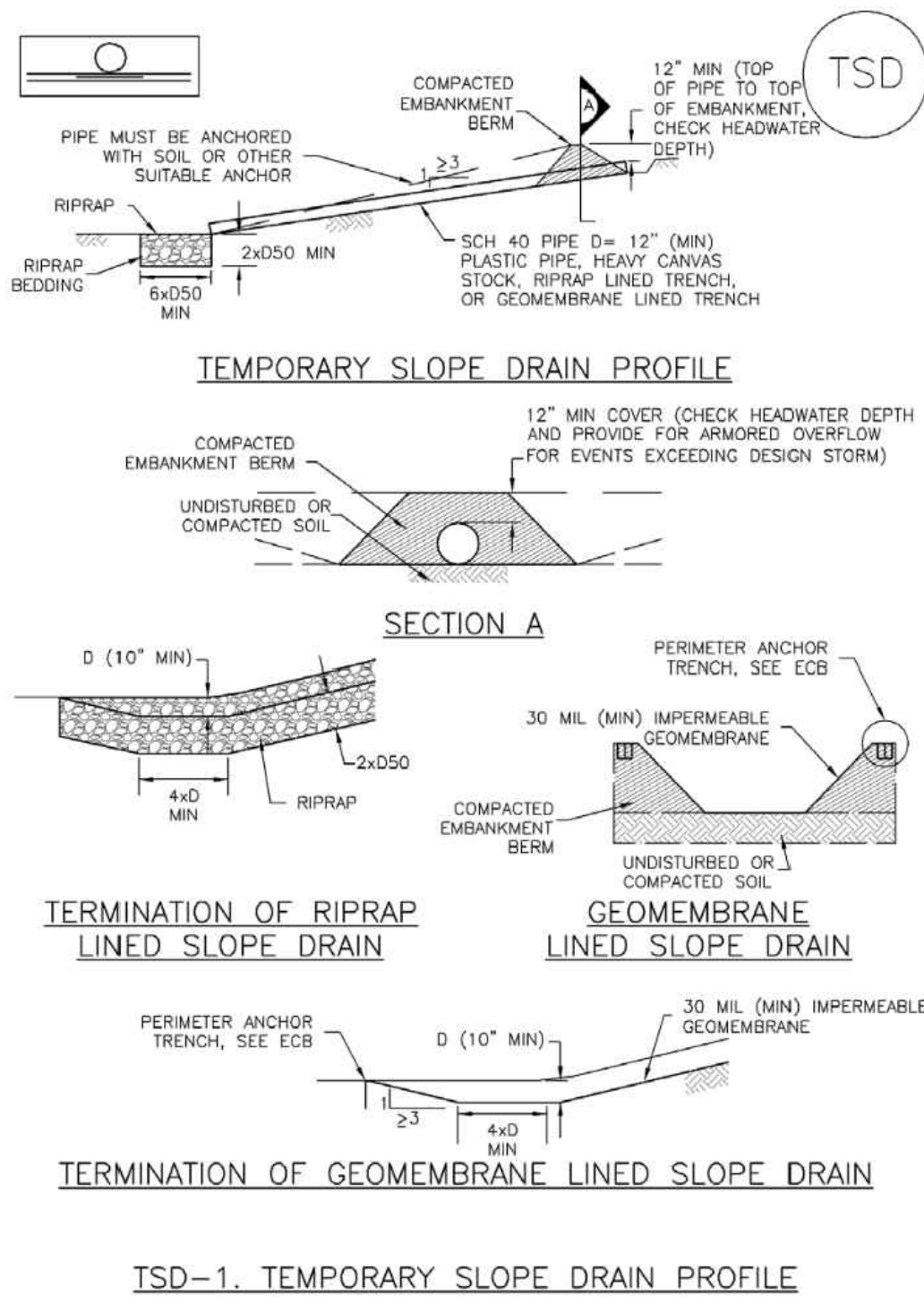
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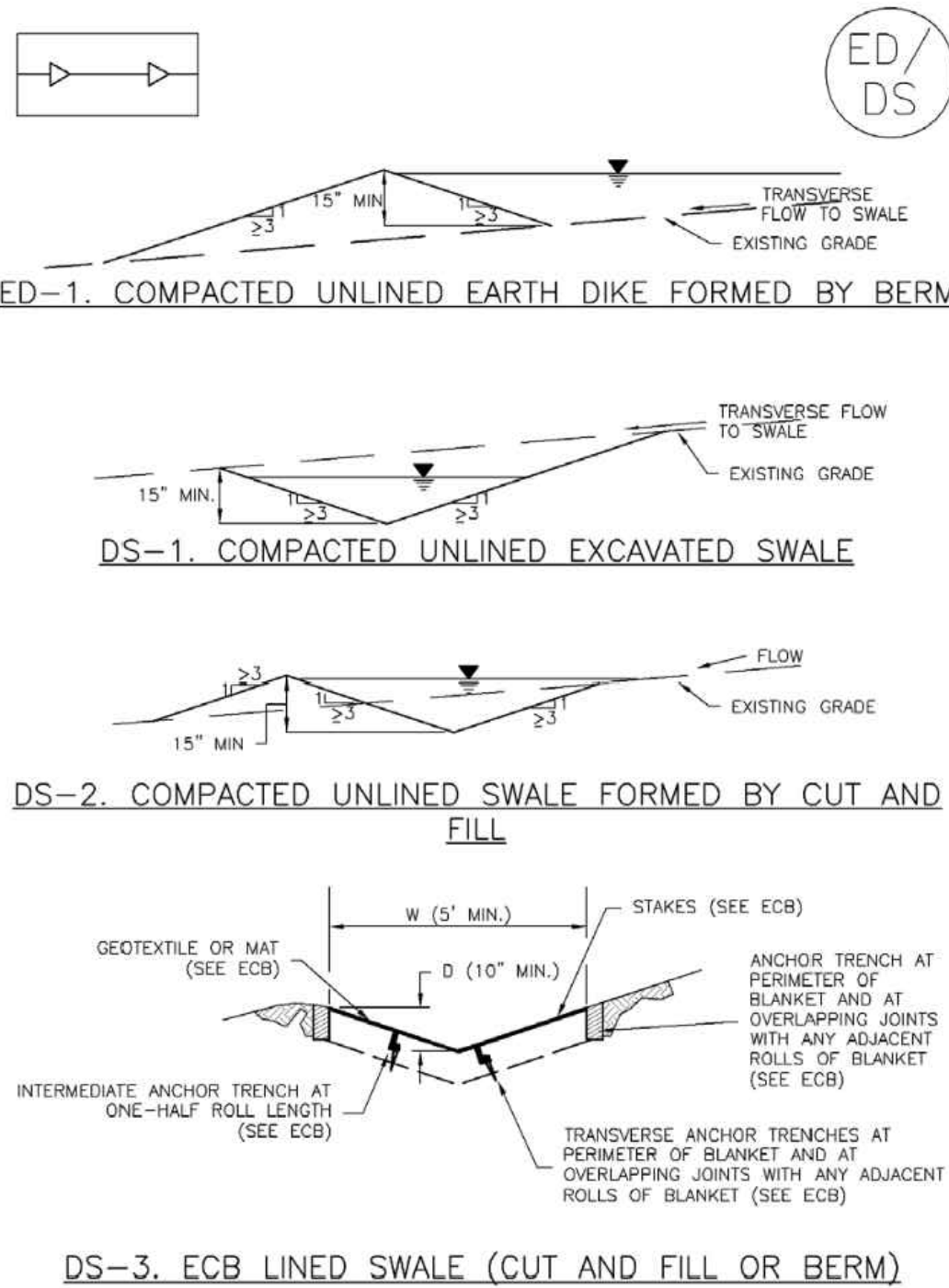
FINAL GESC PLAN

Temporary Slope Drains (TSD) EC-7



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

Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales (ED/DS) EC-10



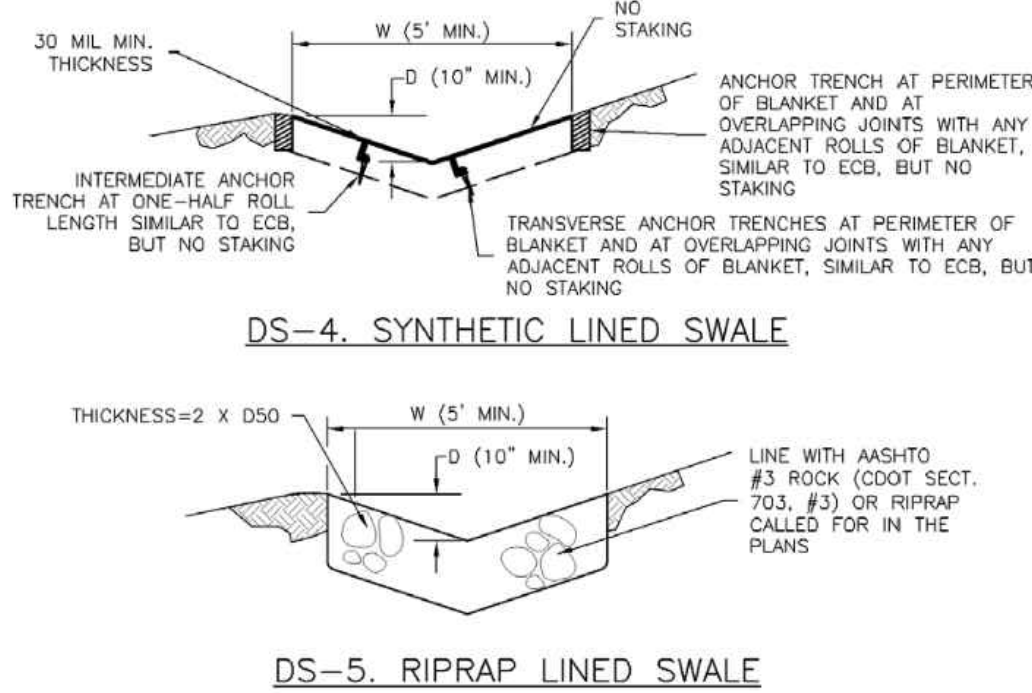
November 2010 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 ED/DS-3

Temporary Slope Drains (TSD) EC-7

- SLOPE DRAIN INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION AND LENGTH OF SLOPE DRAIN
 - PIPE DIAMETER, D, AND RIPRAP SIZE, D50.
 - SLOPE DRAIN SHALL BE DESIGNED TO CONVEY PEAK RUNOFF FOR 2-YEAR 24-HOUR STORM AT A MINIMUM. FOR LONGER DURATION PROJECTS, LARGER MAY BE APPROPRIATE.
 - SLOPE DRAIN DIMENSIONS SHALL BE CONSIDERED MINIMUM DIMENSIONS; CONTRACTOR MAY ELECT TO INSTALL LARGER FACILITIES.
 - SLOPE DRAINS INDICATED SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO UPGRADE LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
 - CHECK HEADWATER DEPTHS FOR TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SLOPE DRAINS. DETAILS SHOW MINIMUM COVER; INCREASE AS NECESSARY FOR DESIGN HEADWATER DEPTH.
 - RIPRAP PAD SHALL BE PLACED AT SLOPE DRAIN OUTFALL.
 - ANCHOR PIPE BY COVERING WITH SOIL OR AN ALTERNATE SUITABLE ANCHOR MATERIAL.
- SLOPE DRAIN MAINTENANCE NOTES**
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
 - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
 - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
 - INSPECT INLET AND OUTLET POINTS AFTER STORMS FOR CLOGGING OR EVIDENCE OF OVERTOPPING. BREACHES IN PIPE OR OTHER CONVEYANCE SHALL BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE IF OBSERVED.
 - INSPECT RIPRAP PAD AT OUTLET FOR SIGNS OF EROSION. IF SIGNS OF EROSION EXIST, ADDITIONAL ARMORING SHALL BE INSTALLED.
 - TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAINS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL NO LONGER NEEDED, BUT SHALL BE REMOVED PRIOR TO THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. WHEN SLOPE DRAINS ARE REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED, MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- (DETAIL ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO AND THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)
- NOTE:** MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

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

Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales (ED/DS) EC-10



- EARTH DIKE AND DRAINAGE SWALE INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE SITE PLAN FOR:
 - LOCATION OF DIVERSION SWALE
 - TYPE OF SWALE (UNLINED, COMPACTED AND/OR LINED).
 - LENGTH OF EACH SWALE.
 - DEPTH, D, AND WIDTH, W DIMENSIONS.
 - FOR ECB/TRM LINED DITCH, SEE ECB DETAIL.
 - FOR RIPRAP LINED DITCH, SIZE OF RIPRAP, D50.
 - SEE DRAINAGE PLANS FOR DETAILS OF PERMANENT CONVEYANCE FACILITIES AND/OR DIVERSION SWALES EXCEEDING 2-YEAR FLOW RATE OR 10 CFS.
 - EARTH DIKES AND SWALES INDICATED ON SWMP PLAN SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES IN PROXIMITY.
 - EMBANKMENT IS TO BE COMPACTED TO 90% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY AND WITHIN 2% OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT ACCORDING TO ASTM D698.
 - SWALES ARE TO DRAIN TO A SEDIMENT CONTROL BMP.
 - FOR LINED DITCHES, INSTALLATION OF ECB/TRM SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ECB DETAIL.
 - WHEN CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST CROSS A DIVERSION SWALE, INSTALL A TEMPORARY CULVERT WITH A MINIMUM DIAMETER OF 12 INCHES.

ED/DS-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

Temporary Outlet Protection (TOP) EC-8

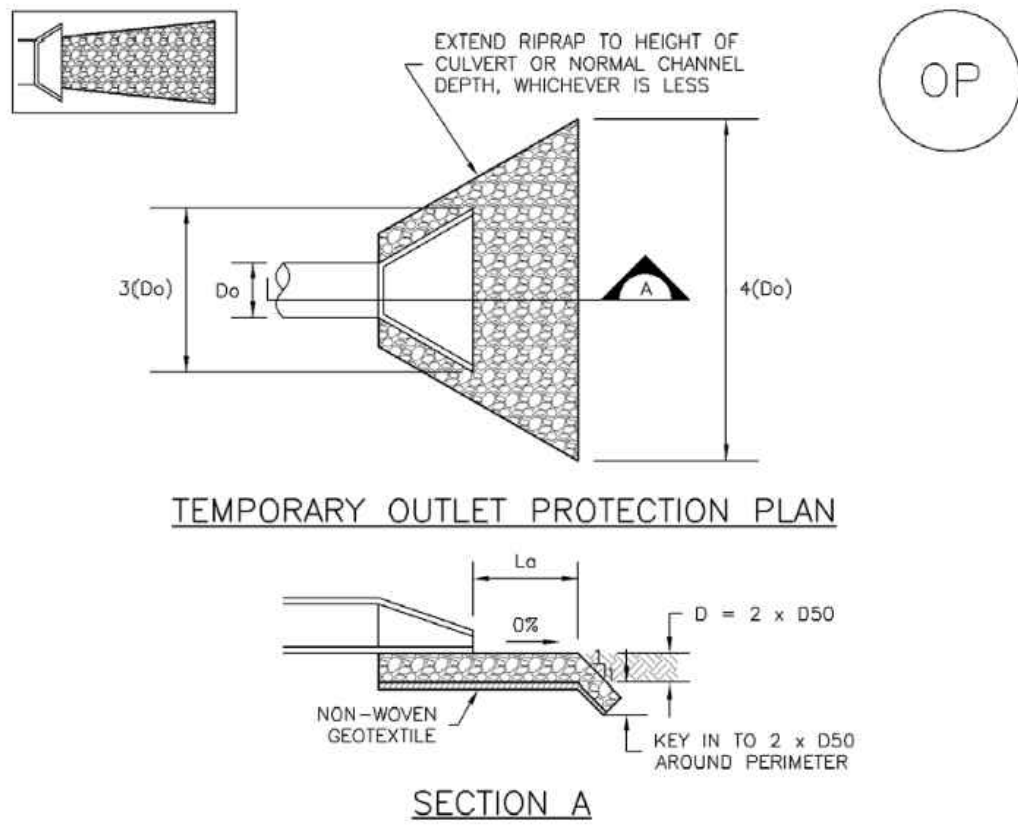


TABLE OP-1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION SIZING TABLE				
PIPE DIAMETER, D _p (INCHES)	DISCHARGE, Q (CFS)	APRON LENGTH, L _a (FT)	RIPRAP D50 DIAMETER MIN (INCHES)	
8	2.5	5	4	6
	5	10	4	6
12	5	10	4	6
	10	13	6	6
18	10	10	6	6
	20	16	9	9
	30	23	12	12
	40	26	16	16
24	30	16	9	9
	40	26	9	9
	50	26	12	12
	60	30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

OP-1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION

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

Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales (ED/DS) EC-10

- EARTH DIKE AND DRAINAGE SWALE MAINTENANCE NOTES**
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
 - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
 - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
 - SWALES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE END OF CONSTRUCTION; IF APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, SWALES MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE.
 - WHEN A SWALE IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- (DETAIL ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO AND THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)
- NOTE:** MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

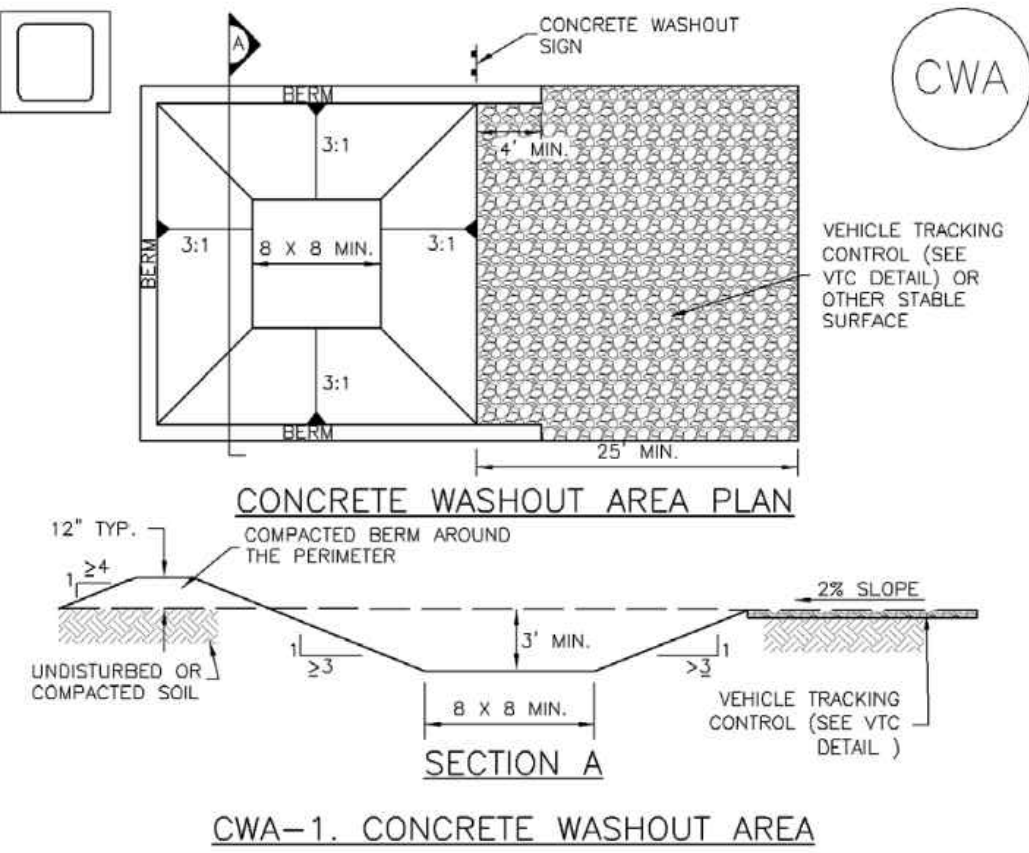
ED/DS-5 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

Temporary Outlet Protection (TOP) EC-8

- TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF OUTLET PROTECTION.
 - DIMENSIONS OF OUTLET PROTECTION.
 - DETAIL IS INTENDED FOR PIPES WITH SLOPE $\leq 10\%$. ADDITIONAL EVALUATION OF RIPRAP SIZING AND OUTLET PROTECTION DIMENSIONS REQUIRED FOR STEEPER SLOPES.
 - TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INFORMATION IS FOR OUTLETS INTENDED TO BE UTILIZED LESS THAN 2 YEARS.
- TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE NOTES**
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
 - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
 - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- 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 AND PREVIOUS VERSION OF VOLUME 3, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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

Concrete Washout Area (CWA) MM-1



- CWA INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
 - DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1,000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF SITE CONSTRAINTS MAKE THIS 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 LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.
 - THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
 - CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8' SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE 3:1 OR FLATTER. THE PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 3' DEEP.
 - BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
 - VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
 - SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.
 - USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

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

FOUNTAIN VALLEY SCHOOL
ACADEMIC CENTER

GESC DETAILS SHEET

No.	Issue / Revision	Date	Name
1	1ST GRADING & EROSION CONTROL SUBMITTAL	03/13/26	NLK
1	2ND GRADING & EROSION CONTROL SUBMITTAL	05/15/26	NLK

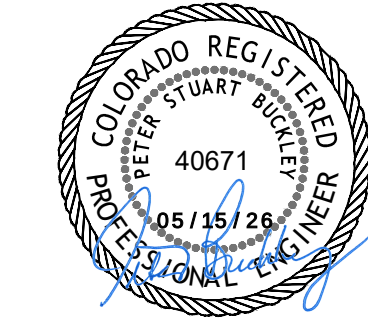
Job Number	23.0895
Project Manager	N. KONTOUR
Design By	A. GUEVARA
Drawn By	J. DIAZ
Principal In Charge	P. BUCKLEY

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MM-1 Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

CWA MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

CWA-4	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3	November 2010
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MM-2 Stockpile Management (SM)

MATERIALS STAGING IN ROADWAY MAINTENANCE NOTES

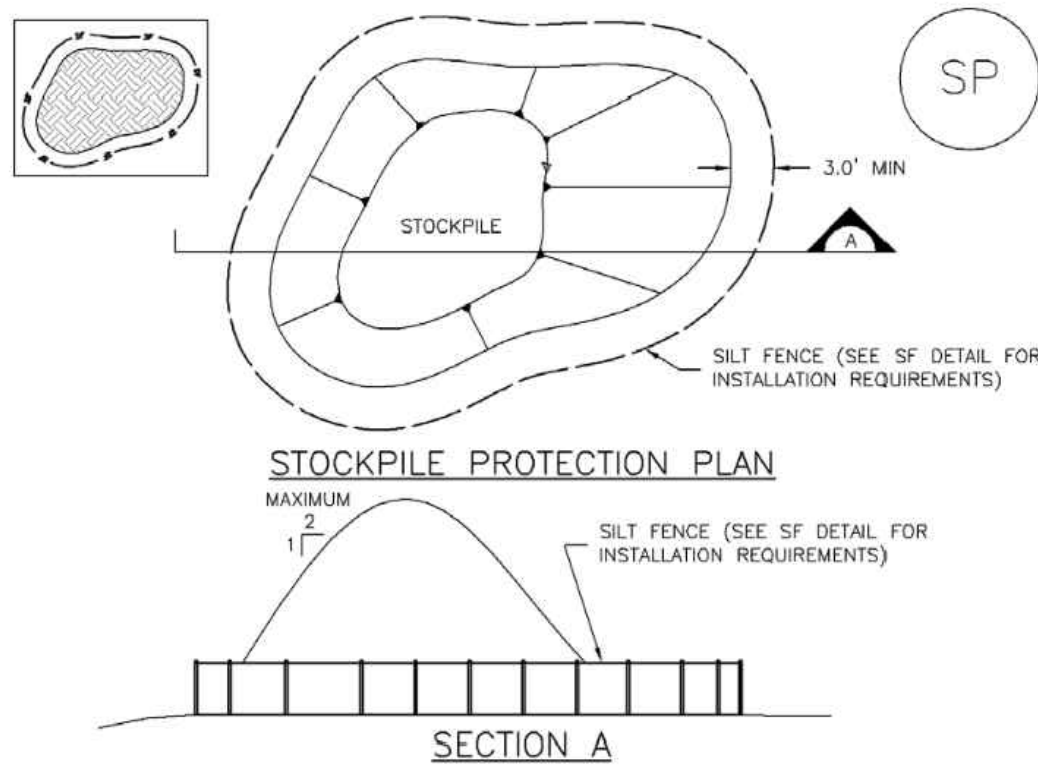
1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS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

SP-6	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3	November 2010
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Stockpile Management (SP) MM-2



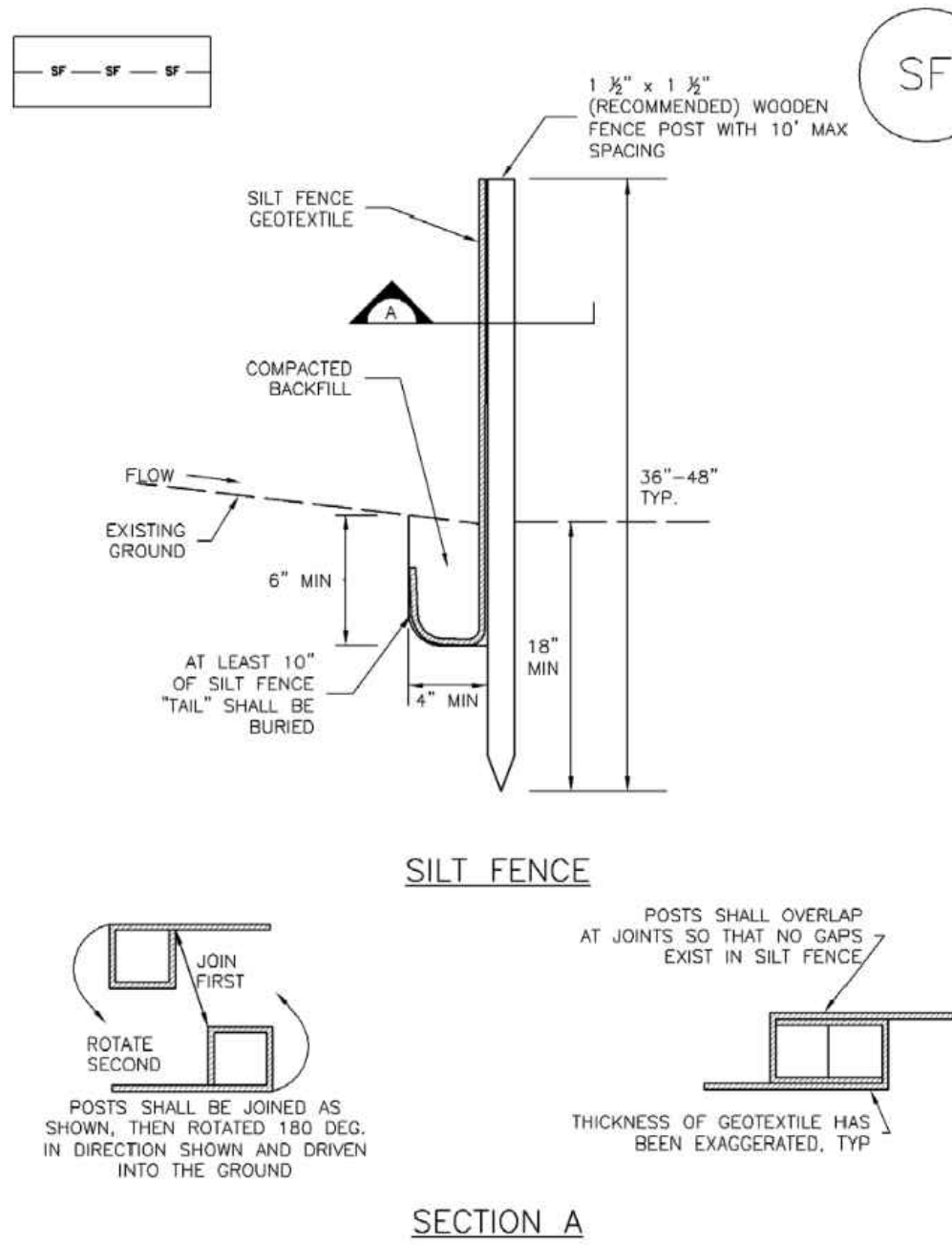
SP-1. STOCKPILE PROTECTION

STOCKPILE PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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Silt Fence (SF) SC-1



SECTION A

SF-1. SILT FENCE

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MM-2 Stockpile Management (SM)

STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

SP-4	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3	November 2010
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SC-1 Silt Fence (SF)

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

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

SILT FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES

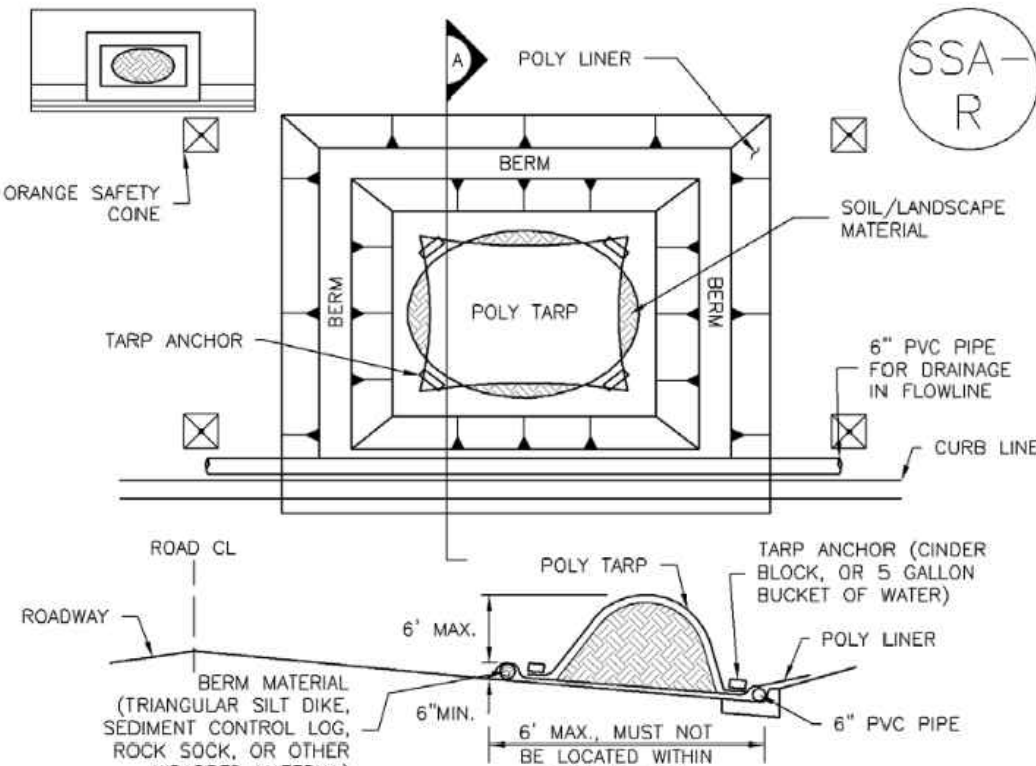
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2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 6\"/>
5. REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING, TEARING, OR COLLAPSE.
6. SILT FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, OR IS REPLACED BY AN EQUIVALENT PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL BMP.
7. WHEN SILT FENCE IS REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDING AND MULCHING OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

SF-4	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3	November 2010
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Stockpile Management (SP) MM-2



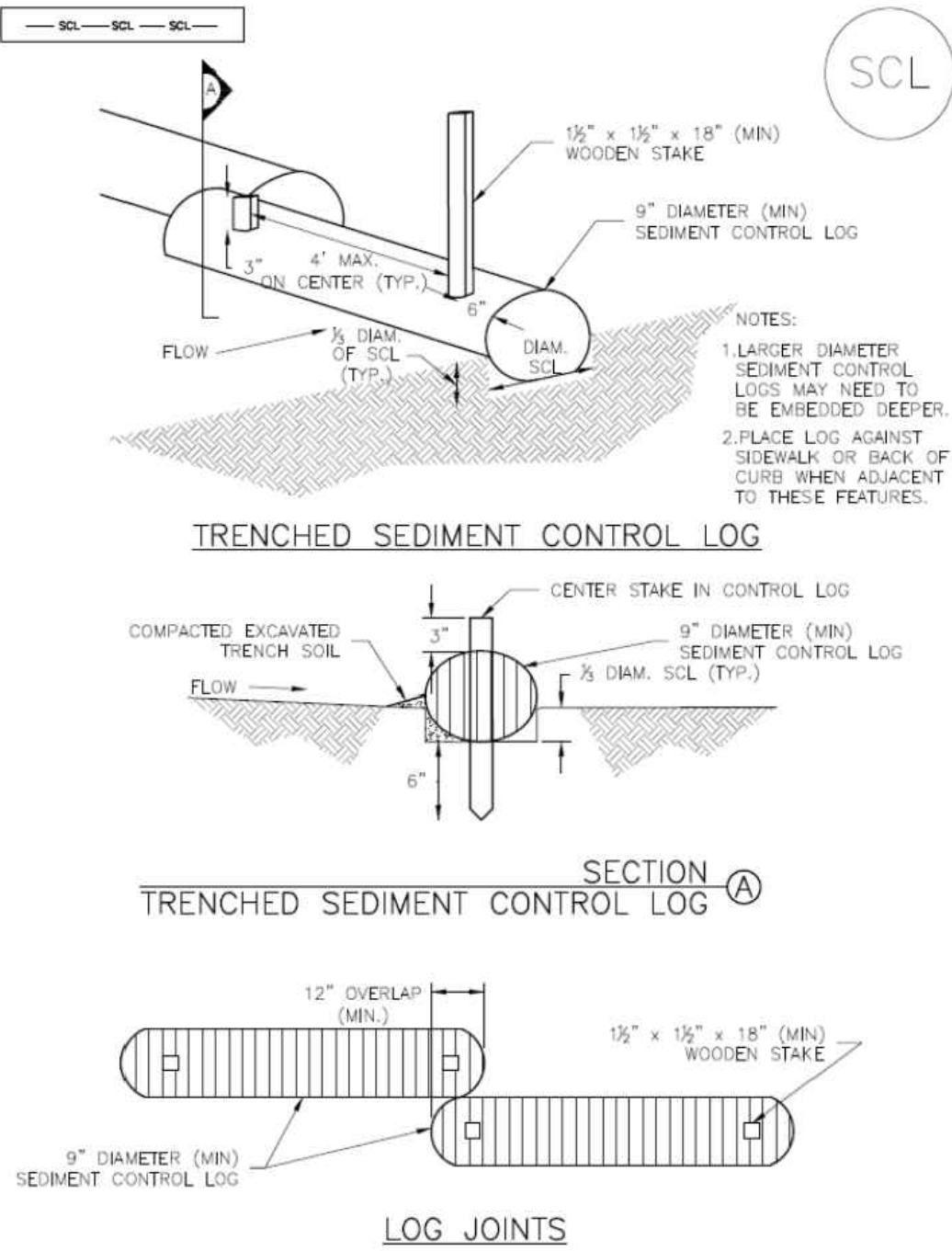
SP-2. MATERIALS STAGING IN ROADWAY

MATERIALS STAGING IN ROADWAYS INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - 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 MATERIALS.
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:
 - UTILITY REPAIRS.
 - WHEN OTHER STAGING LOCATIONS AND OPTIONS ARE LIMITED.
 - OTHER LIMITED APPLICATION AND SHORT DURATION STAGING.

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Sediment Control Log (SCL) SC-2



SCL-1. TRENCHED SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

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FOUNTAIN VALLEY SCHOOL
ACADEMIC CENTER

No.	Issue / Revision	Date	Name
1	1ST GRADING & EROSION CONTROL SUBMITTAL	03/13/26	NLK
1	2ND GRADING & EROSION CONTROL SUBMITTAL	05/15/26	NLK

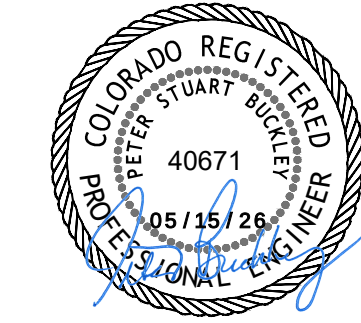
Job Number	23.0895
Project Manager	N. KONTOUR
Design By	A. GUEVARA
Drawn By	J. DIAZ
Principal In Charge	P. BUCKLEY

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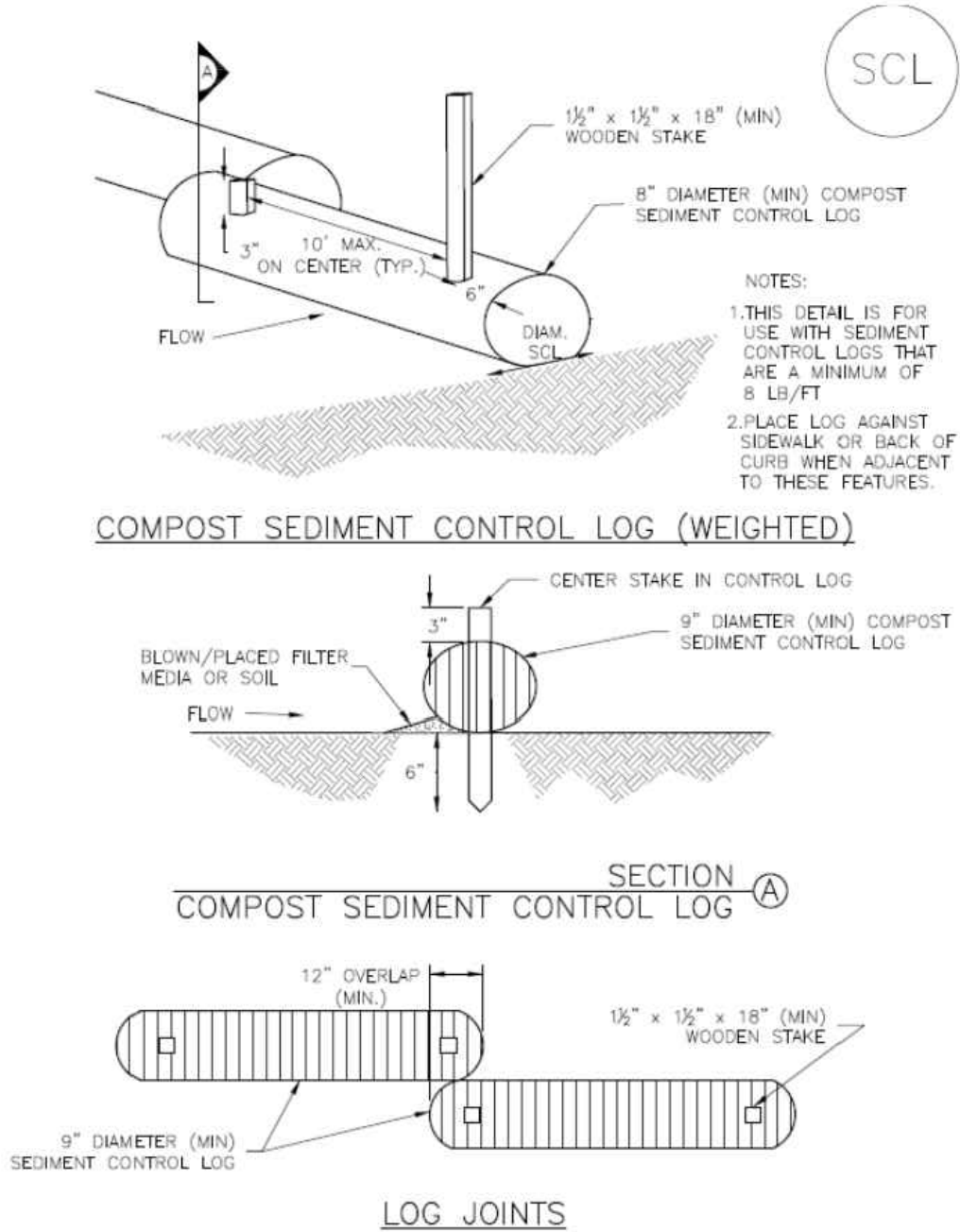
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SC-2 Sediment Control Log (SCL)



SCL-2. COMPOST SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (WEIGHTED)

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Rock Sock (RS) SC-5

ROCK SOCK 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 SOCKS SHALL BE REPLACED IF THEY BECOME HEAVILY SOILED, OR DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR.
5. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF ROCK SOCKS SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP. TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 1/2 OF THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
6. ROCK SOCKS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
7. WHEN ROCK SOCKS ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

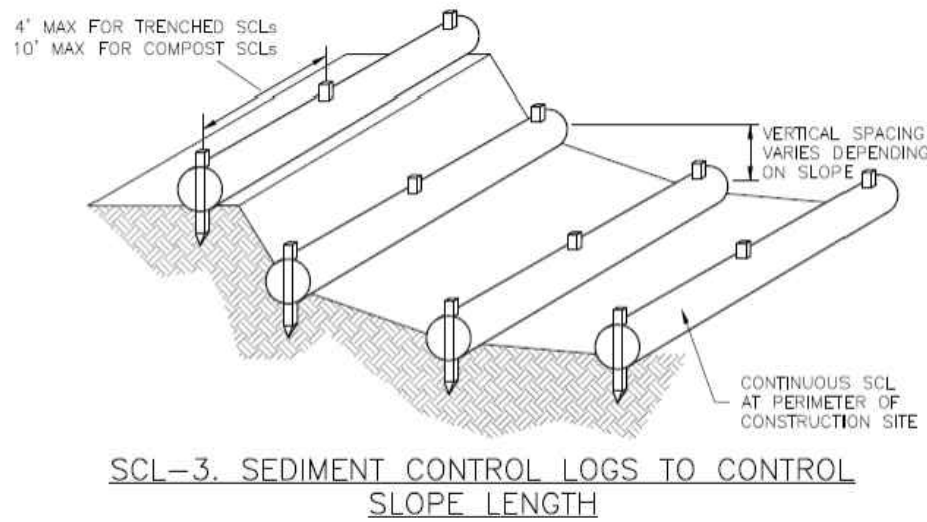
(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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

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

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Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

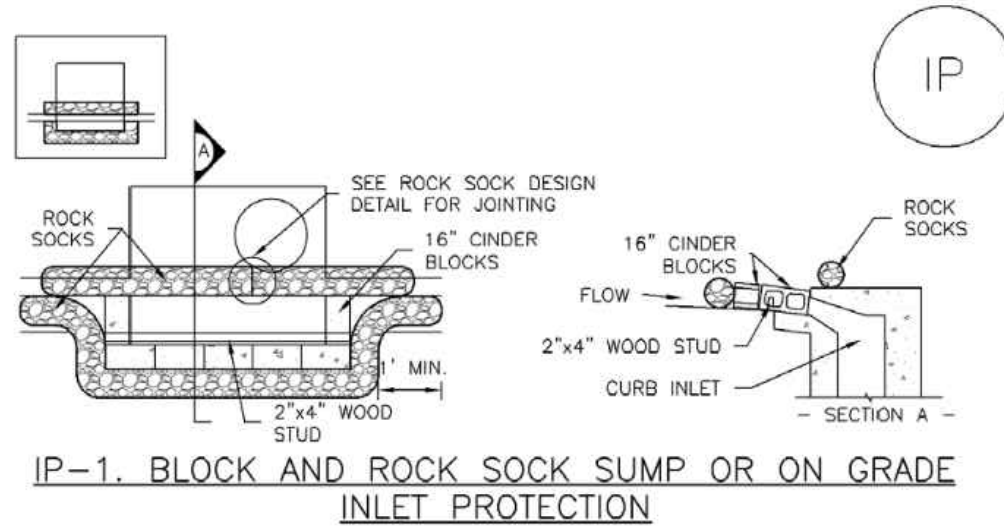
Sediment Control Log (SCL) SC-2



SCL-3. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS TO CONTROL SLOPE LENGTH

November 2015 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District SCL-5
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

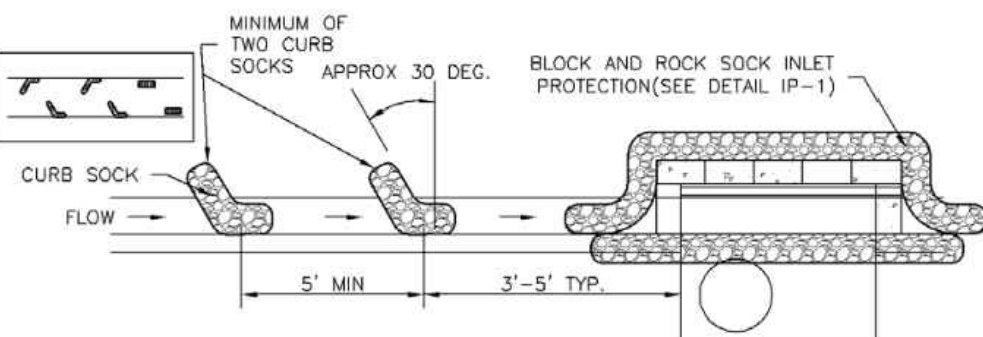
SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



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

BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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



IP-2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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SC-2 Sediment Control Log (SCL)

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LOCATION AND LENGTH OF SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS.
2. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS THAT ACT AS A PERIMETER CONTROL SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY UPGRADING LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
3. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS SHALL CONSIST OF STRAW, COMPOST, EXCELSIOR OR COCONUT FIBER, AND SHALL BE FREE OF ANY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS OR DEFECTS INCLUDING RIPS, HOLES AND OBVIOUS WEAR.
4. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED AS SMALL CHECK DAMS IN DITCHES AND SWALES. HOWEVER, THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PERENNIAL STREAMS.
5. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND TO A DEPTH OF APPROXIMATELY 1/2 OF THE DIAMETER OF THE LOG. IF TRENCHING TO THIS DEPTH IS NOT FEASIBLE AND/OR DESIRABLE (SHORT TERM INSTALLATION WITH DESIRE NOT TO DAMAGE LANDSCAPE) A LESSER TRENCHING DEPTH MAY BE ACCEPTABLE WITH MORE ROBUST STAKING. COMPOST LOGS THAT ARE 8 LB/FT DO NOT NEED TO BE TRENCHED.
6. THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH SOIL OR FILTER MATERIAL THAT IS FREE OF ROCKS AND DEBRIS. THE SOIL SHALL BE TIGHTLY COMPACTED INTO THE SHAPE OF A RIGHT TRIANGLE USING A SHOVEL OR WEIGHTED LAWN ROLLER OR BLOWN IN PLACE.
7. FOLLOW MANUFACTURERS' GUIDANCE FOR STAKING. IF MANUFACTURERS' INSTRUCTIONS DO NOT SPECIFY SPACING, STAKES SHALL BE PLACED ON 4' CENTERS AND EMBEDDED A MINIMUM OF 6" INTO THE GROUND. 3" OF THE STAKE SHALL PROTRUDE FROM THE TOP OF THE LOG. STAKES THAT ARE BROKEN PRIOR TO INSTALLATION SHALL BE REPLACED. COMPOST LOGS SHOULD BE STAKED 10' ON CENTER.

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG MAINTENANCE NOTES

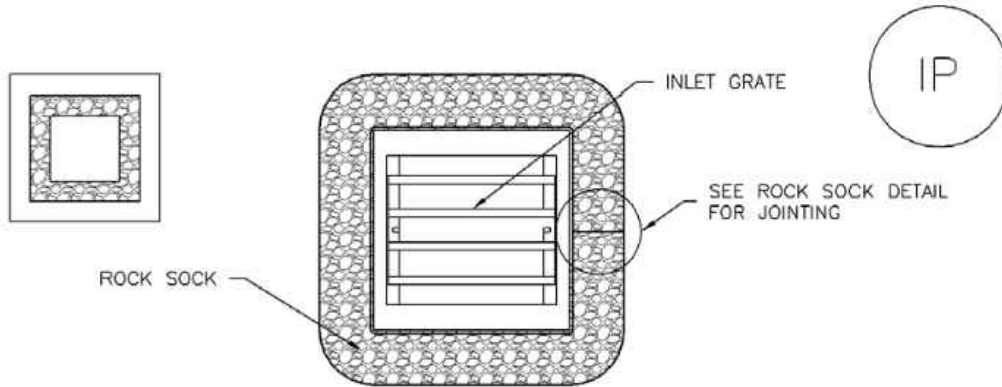
1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP. TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 1/2 OF THE HEIGHT OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG.
5. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. COMPOST FROM COMPOST LOGS MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE AS LONG AS BAGS ARE REMOVED AND THE AREA SEEDED. IF DISTURBED AREAS EXIST AFTER REMOVAL, THEY SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

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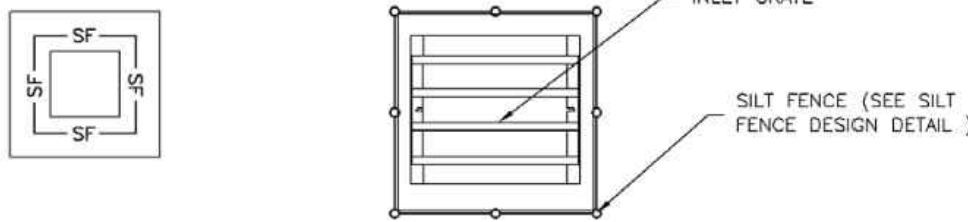
IP-3. ROCK SOCK SWMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION SC-6



IP-3. ROCK SOCK SWMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION

ROCK SOCK SWMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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



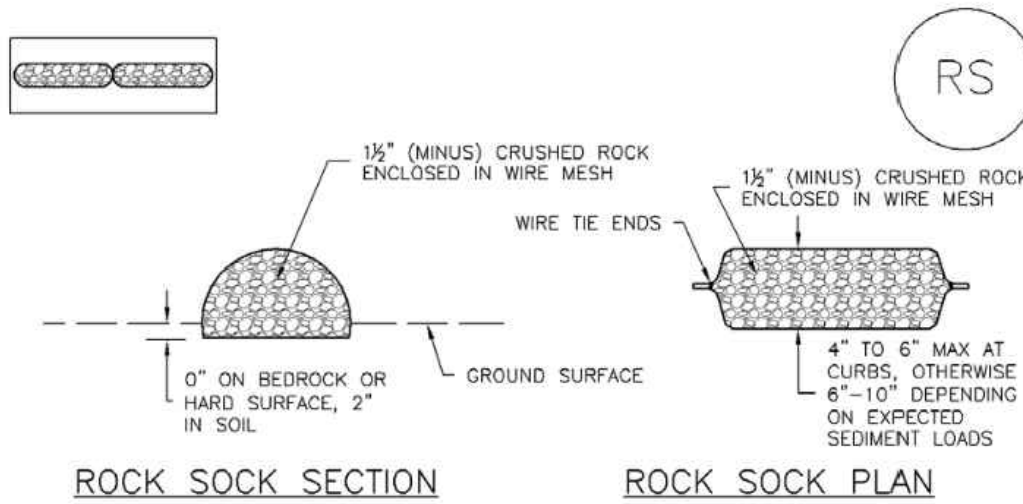
IP-4. SILT FENCE FOR SWMP INLET PROTECTION

SILT FENCE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

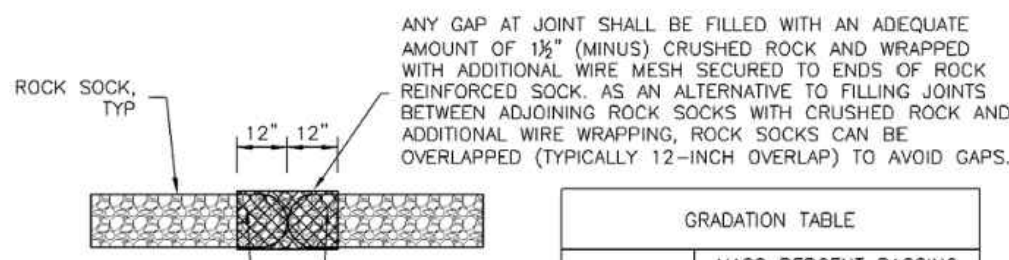
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SC-5 Rock Sock (RS)



ROCK SOCK SECTION

ROCK SOCK PLAN



ROCK SOCK JOINTING

ROCK SOCK INSTALLATION NOTES

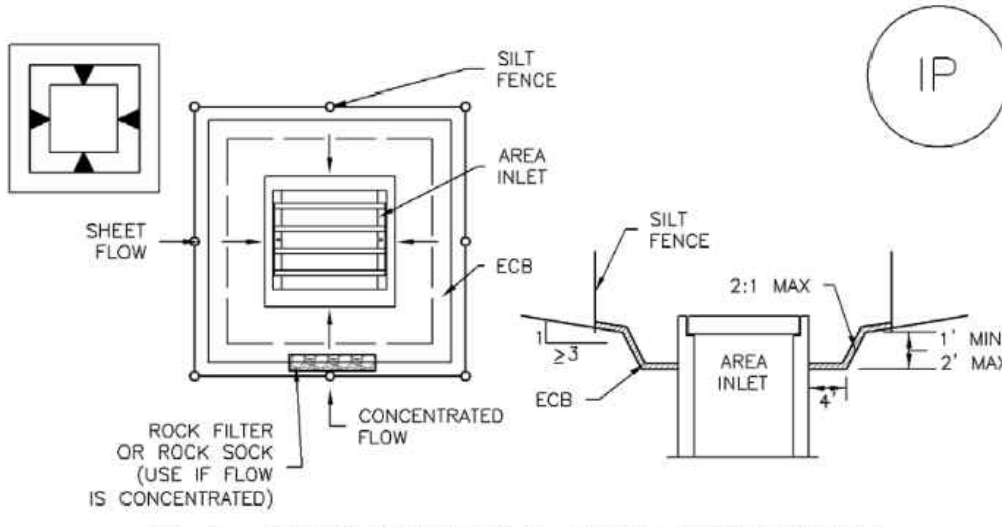
1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-LOCATION(S) OF ROCK SOCKS.
2. CRUSHED ROCK SHALL BE 1/2" (MINUS) IN SIZE WITH A FRACTURED FACE (ALL SIDES) AND SHALL COMPLY WITH GRADATION SHOWN ON THIS SHEET (1/2" MINUS).
3. WIRE MESH SHALL BE FABRICATED OF 10 GAUGE POULTRY MESH, OR EQUIVALENT, WITH A MAXIMUM OPENING OF 1/2", RECOMMENDED MINIMUM ROLL WIDTH OF 48"
4. WIRE MESH SHALL BE SECURED USING "HOG RINGS" OR WIRE TIES AT 6" CENTERS ALONG ALL JOINTS AND AT 2' CENTERS ON ENDS OF SOCKS.
5. SOME MUNICIPALITIES MAY ALLOW THE USE OF FILTER FABRIC AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO WIRE MESH FOR THE ROCK ENCLOSURE.

RS-1. ROCK SOCK PERIMETER CONTROL

GRADATION TABLE	
SIEVE SIZE	MASS PERCENT PASSING SQUARE MESH SIEVES
NO. 4	
2"	100
1 1/2"	90 - 100
1"	20 - 55
3/4"	0 - 15
3/8"	0 - 5

RS-2 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District November 2010
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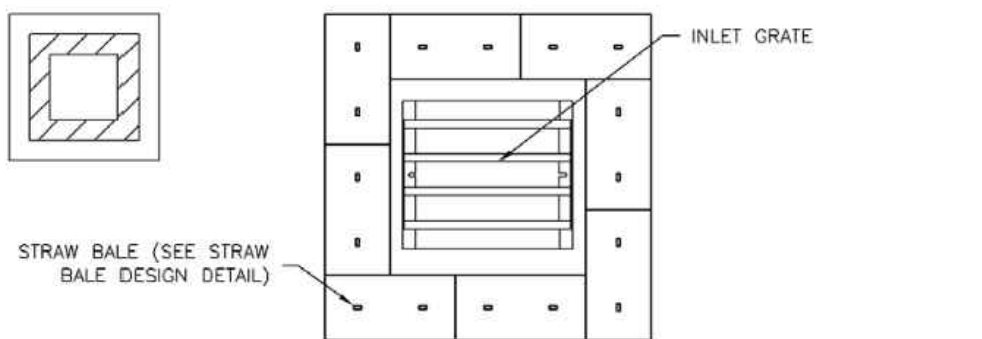
SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



IP-5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION

OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. THIS FORM OF INLET PROTECTION IS PRIMARILY APPLICABLE FOR SITES THAT HAVE NOT YET REACHED FINAL GRADE AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY FOR INLETS WITH A RELATIVELY SMALL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA.
2. WHEN USING FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS, SHAPE BASIN IN 2:1 RATIO WITH LENGTH ORIENTED TOWARDS DIRECTION OF FLOW.
3. SEDIMENT MUST BE PERIODICALLY REMOVED FROM THE OVEREXCAVATED AREA.



IP-6. STRAW BALE FOR SWMP INLET PROTECTION

STRAW BALE BARRIER INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE STRAW BALE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. BALES SHALL BE PLACED IN A SINGLE ROW AROUND THE INLET WITH ENDS OF BALES TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER.

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FOUNTAIN VALLEY SCHOOL ACADEMIC CENTER

No.	Issue / Revision	Date	Name
1	1ST GRADING & EROSION CONTROL SUBMITTAL	03/13/26	NLK
1	2ND GRADING & EROSION CONTROL SUBMITTAL	05/15/26	NLK

Job Number	23.0895
Project Manager	N. KONTOUR
Design By	A. GUEVARA
Drawn By	J. DIAZ
Principal In Charge	P. BUCKLEY

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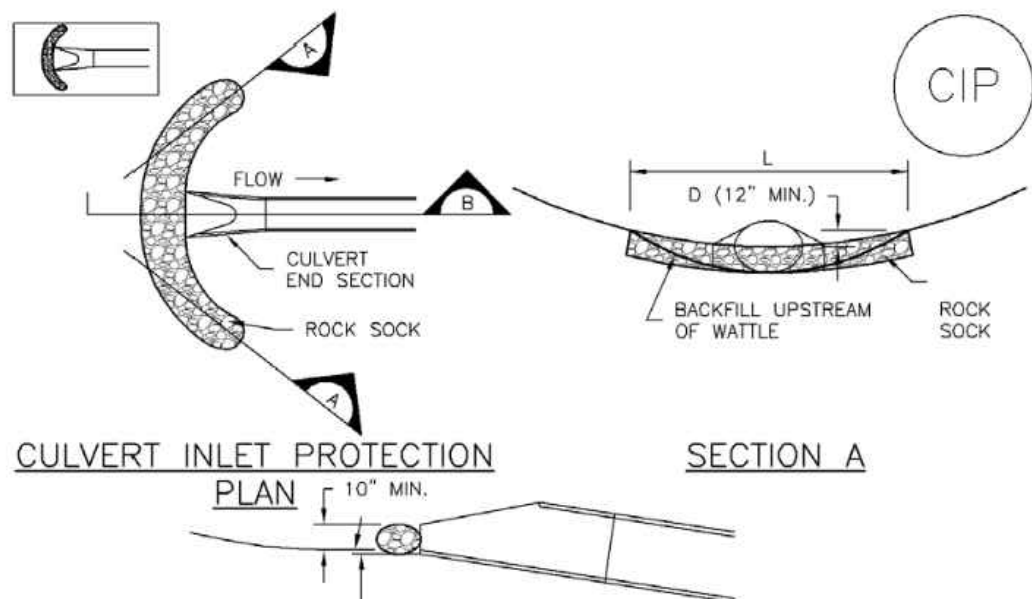


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Inlet Protection (IP)

SC-6



CIP-1. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

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

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Sediment Basin (SB)

SC-7

SEDIMENT BASIN MAINTENANCE NOTES

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED IN BASIN SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS. TYPICALLY WHEN SEDIMENT DEPTH REACHES ONE FOOT (I.E., TWO FEET BELOW THE SPILLWAY CREST).
- SEDIMENT BASINS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND GRASS COVER IS ACCEPTED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- WHEN SEDIMENT BASINS ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO)

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

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SC-6

Inlet Protection (IP)

GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS. TYPICALLY WHEN STORAGE VOLUME REACHES 50% OF CAPACITY, A DEPTH OF 6" WHEN SILT FENCE IS USED, OR 1/4 OF THE HEIGHT FOR STRAW BALES.
- INLET PROTECTION IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, UNLESS THE LOCAL JURISDICTION APPROVES EARLIER REMOVAL OF INLET PROTECTION IN STREETS.
- WHEN INLET PROTECTION AT AREA INLETS IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

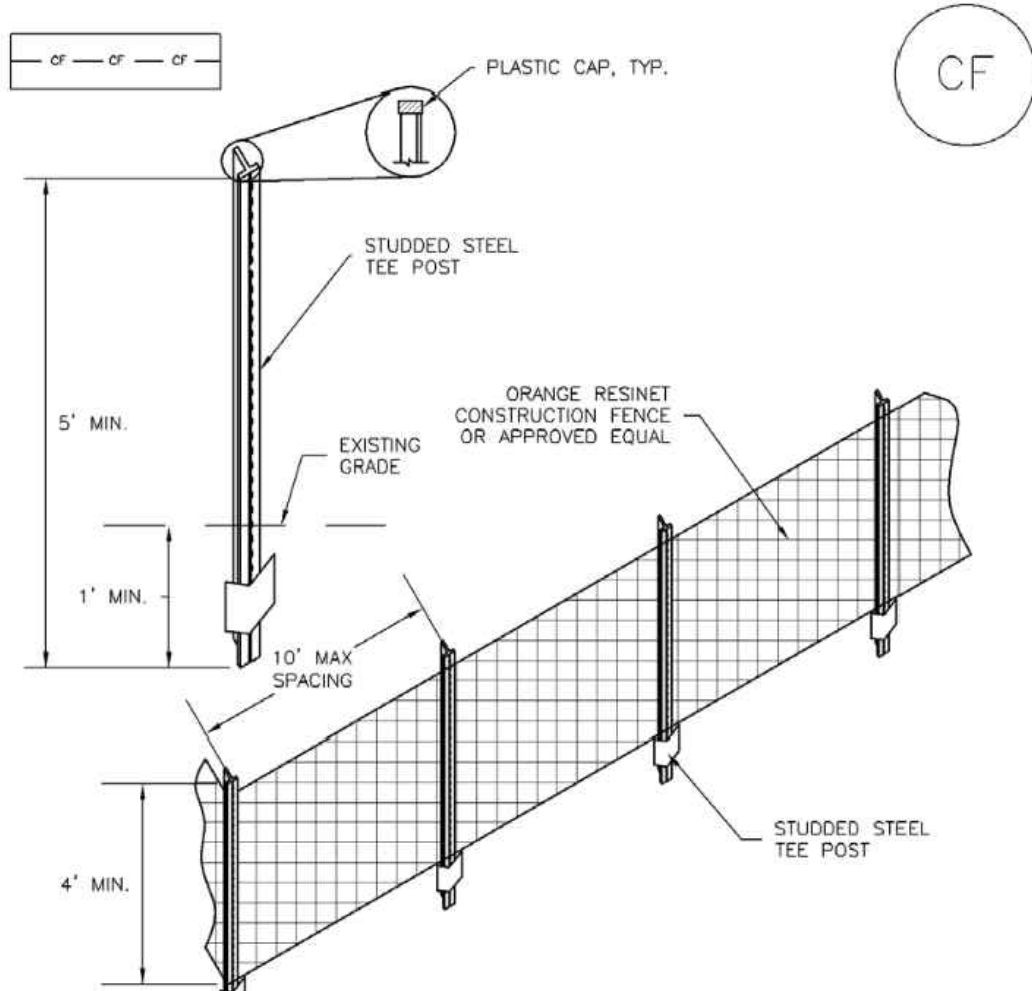
NOTE: THE DETAILS INCLUDED WITH THIS FACT SHEET SHOW COMMONLY USED, CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF INLET PROTECTION IN THE DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA. THERE ARE MANY PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTION METHODS ON THE MARKET. UDFCD NEITHER ENDORSES NOR DISCOURAGES USE OF PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTION; HOWEVER, IN THE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

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

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

Construction Fence (CF)



CF-1. PLASTIC MESH CONSTRUCTION FENCE

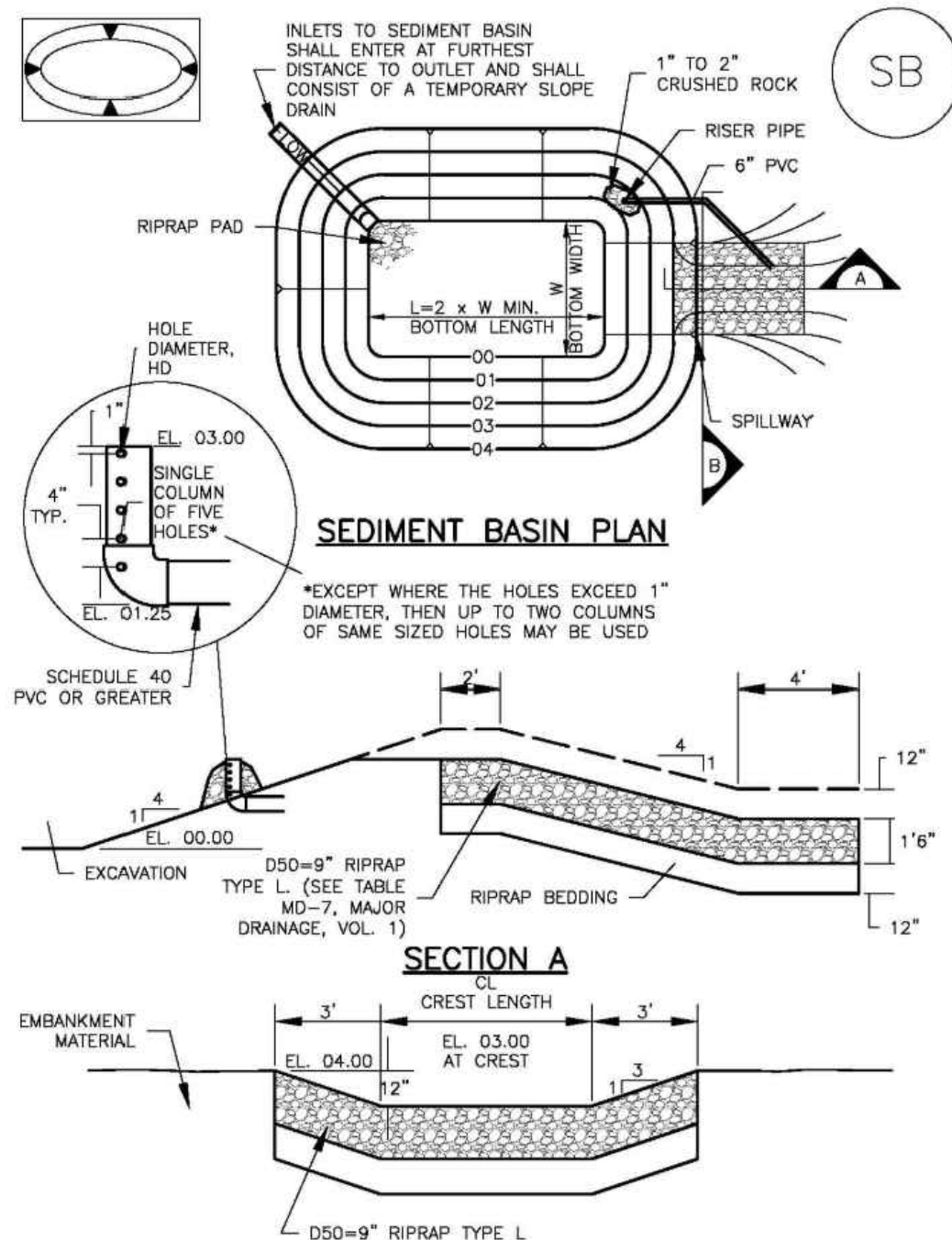
CONSTRUCTION FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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Sediment Basin (SB)

SC-7



SEDIMENT BASIN PLAN

SECTION A

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Construction Fence (CF)

SM-3

CONSTRUCTION FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

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

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

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SC-7

Sediment Basin (SB)

TABLE SB-1. SIZING INFORMATION FOR STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN			
Upstream Drainage Area (rounded to nearest acre), (ac)	Basin Bottom Width (W), (ft)	Spillway Crest Length (CL), (ft)	Hole Diameter (HD), (in)
1	12 1/2	2	9 1/2
2	21	3	13 1/2
3	28	5	15
4	33 1/2	6	16
5	38 1/2	8	18
6	43 1/2	9	19 1/2
7	47 1/2	11	21
8	51	12	22
9	55	13	23 1/2
10	58 1/2	15	25 1/2
11	61	16	26 1/2
12	64	18	28 1/2
13	67 1/2	19	30 1/2
14	70 1/2	21	32 1/2
15	73 1/2	22	34 1/2

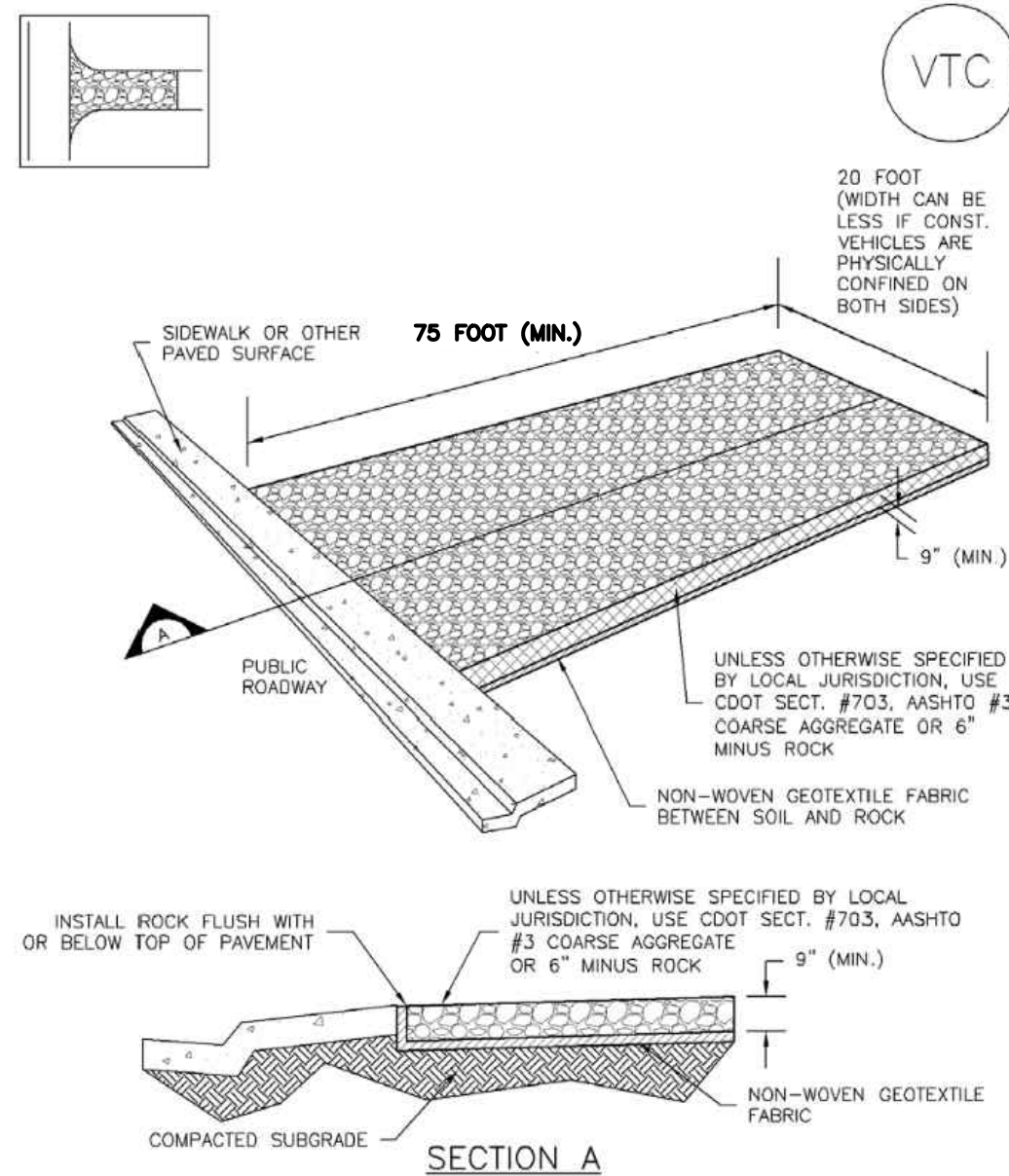
SEDIMENT BASIN INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-LOCATION OF SEDIMENT BASIN.
-TYPE OF BASIN (STANDARD BASIN OR NONSTANDARD BASIN).
-FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM WIDTH W, CREST LENGTH CL, AND HOLE DIAMETER, HD.
-FOR NONSTANDARD BASIN, SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR DESIGN OF BASIN INCLUDING RISER HEIGHT H, NUMBER OF COLUMNS N, HOLE DIAMETER HD AND PIPE DIAMETER D.
- FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM DIMENSION MAY BE MODIFIED AS LONG AS BOTTOM AREA IS NOT REDUCED.
- SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY THAT RELIES ON BASINS AS A STORMWATER CONTROL.
- EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL FREE OF DEBRIS, ORGANIC MATERIAL, AND ROCKS OR CONCRETE GREATER THAN 3 INCHES AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 15 PERCENT BY WEIGHT PASSING THE NO. 200 SIEVE.
- EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95 PERCENT OF MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D698.
- PIPE SCH 40 OR GREATER SHALL BE USED.
- THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THESE SHEETS PERTAIN TO STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN(S) FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LESS THAN 15 ACRES. SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR EMBANKMENT, STORAGE VOLUME, SPILLWAY, OUTLET, AND OUTLET PROTECTION DETAILS FOR ANY SEDIMENT BASIN(S) THAT HAVE BEEN INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LARGER THAN 15 ACRES.

SB-6	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3	August 2013
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Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)

SM-4



VTC-1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

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FOUNTAIN VALLEY SCHOOL
ACADEMIC CENTER

No.	Issue / Revision	Date	Name
1	1ST GRADING & EROSION CONTROL SUBMITTAL	03/13/26	NLK
1	2ND GRADING & EROSION CONTROL SUBMITTAL	05/15/26	NLK

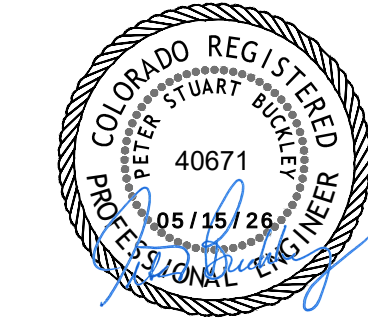
Job Number	23.0895
Project Manager	N. KONTOUR
Design By	A. GUEVARA
Drawn By	J. DIAZ
Principal In Charge	P. BUCKLEY

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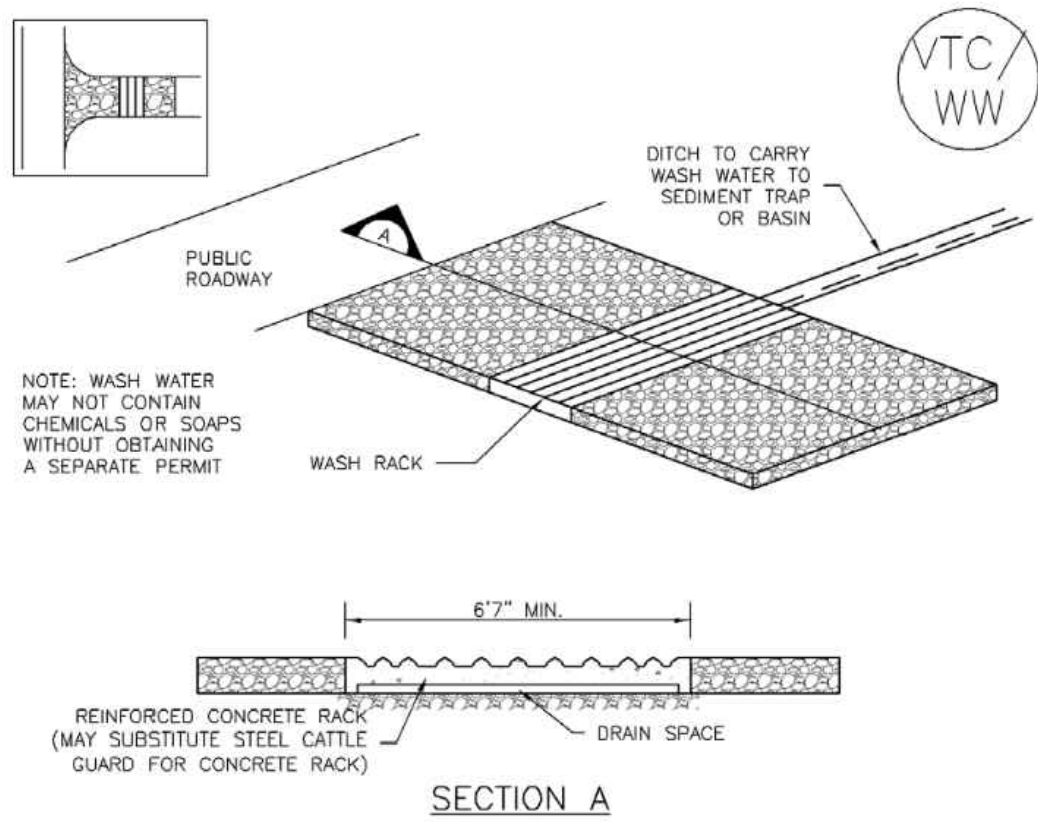
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SM-4 Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)



VTC-2. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL WITH WASH RACK

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

SM-6 Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

5. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE ENLARGED IF NECESSARY TO CONTAIN PARKING, STORAGE, AND UNLOADING/LOADING OPERATIONS.
6. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. THE GRANULAR MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED OR, IF APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, USED ON SITE, AND THE AREA COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

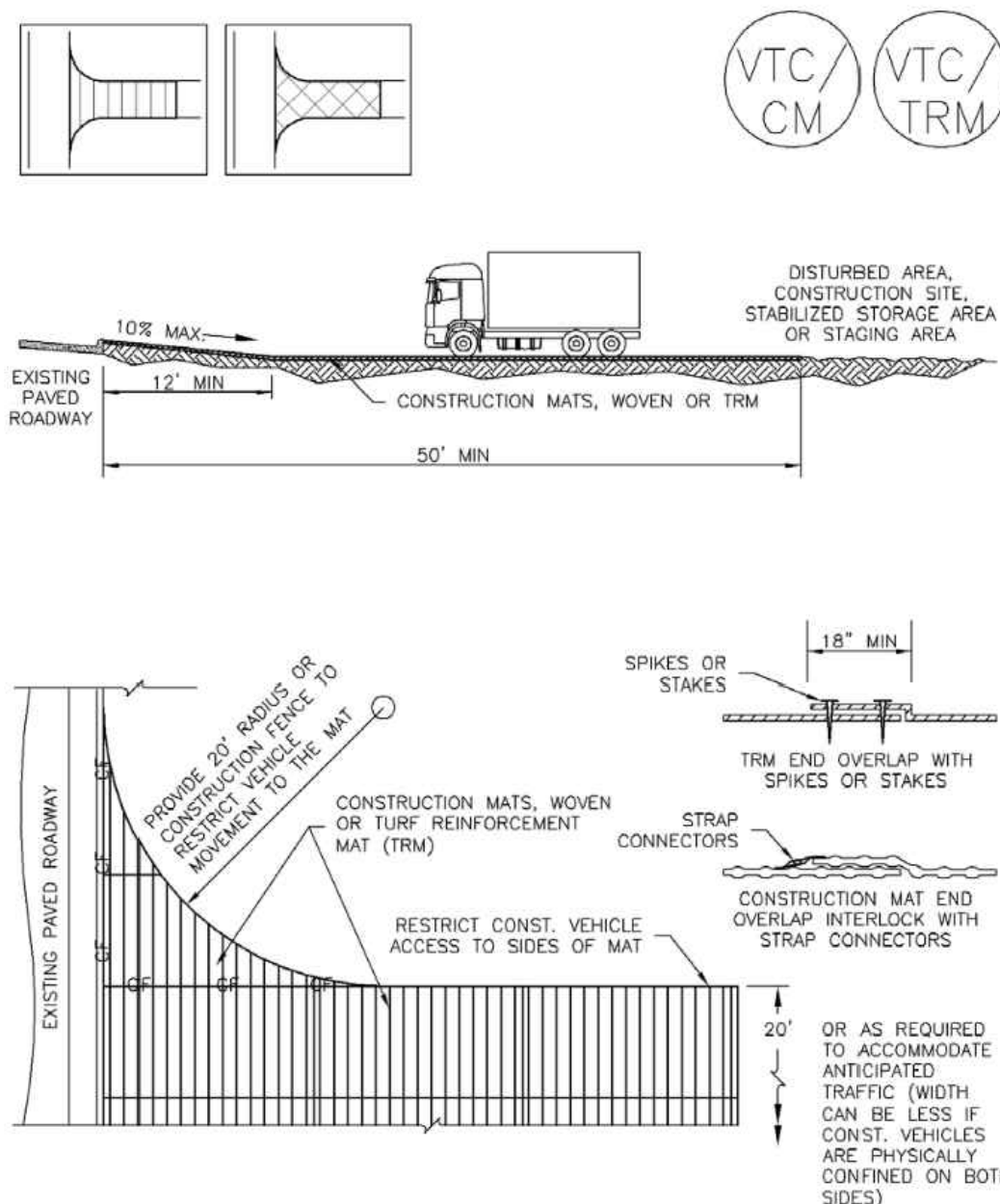
NOTE: MANY MUNICIPALITIES PROHIBIT THE USE OF RECYCLED CONCRETE AS GRANULAR MATERIAL FOR STABILIZED STAGING AREAS DUE TO DIFFICULTIES WITH RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION IN AREAS WHERE RECYCLED CONCRETE WAS PLACED.

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

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

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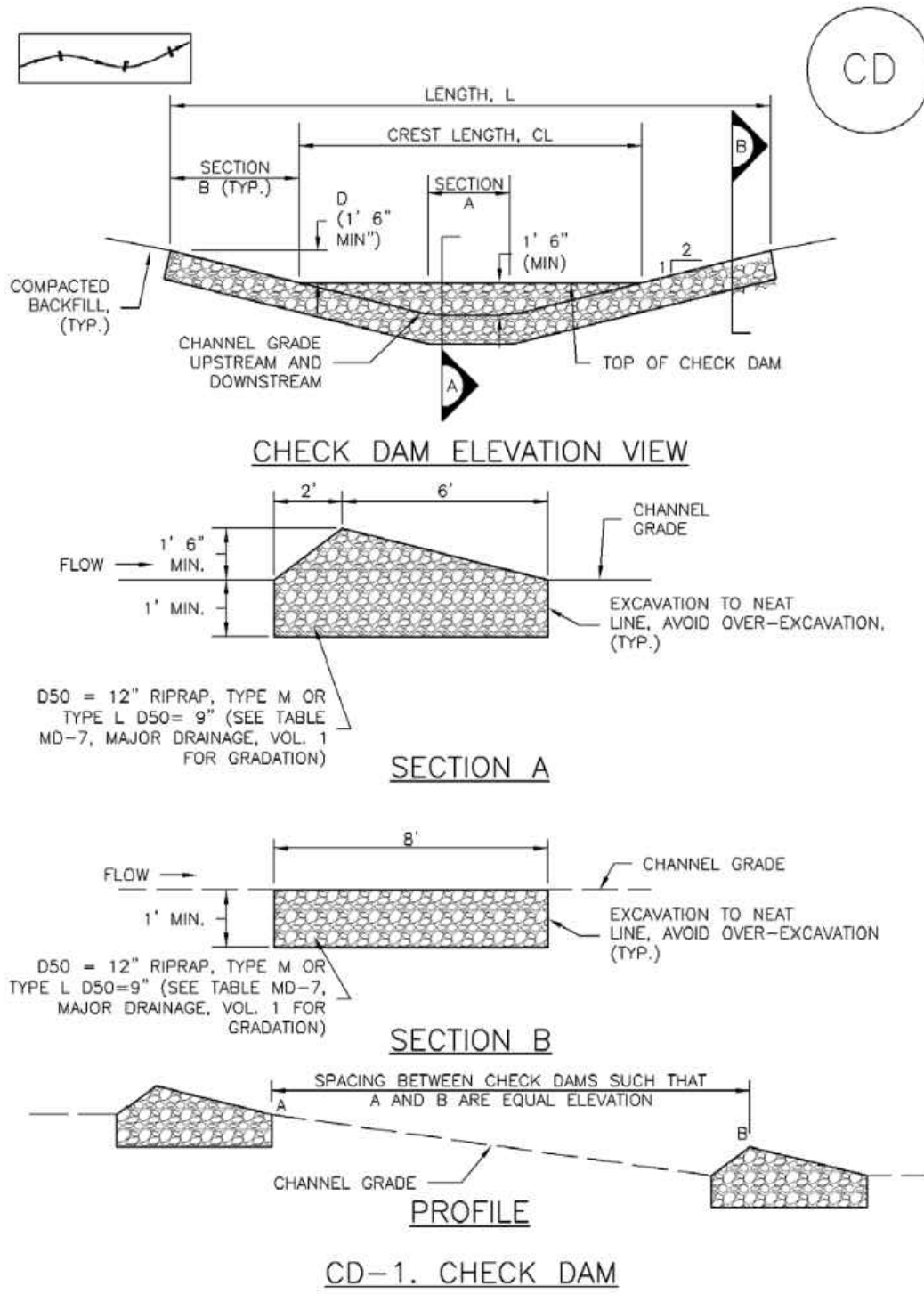
Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) SM-4



VTC-3. VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL W/ CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT (TRM)

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Check Dams (CD) EC-12



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SM-4 Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S).
 - TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S) (WITH/WITHOUT WHEEL WASH, CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM).
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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EC-12 Check Dams (CD)

CHECK DAM INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF CHECK DAMS.
 - CHECK DAM TYPE (CHECK DAM OR REINFORCED CHECK DAM).
 - LENGTH (L), CREST LENGTH (CL), AND DEPTH (D).
2. CHECK DAMS INDICATED ON INITIAL SWMP SHALL BE INSTALLED AFTER CONSTRUCTION FENCE, BUT PRIOR TO ANY UPSTREAM LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
3. RIPRAP UTILIZED FOR CHECK DAMS SHOULD BE OF APPROPRIATE SIZE FOR THE APPLICATION. TYPICAL TYPES OF RIPRAP USED FOR CHECK DAMS ARE TYPE M (D50 12") OR TYPE L (D50 9").
4. RIPRAP PAD SHALL BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND A MINIMUM OF 1'.
5. THE ENDS OF THE CHECK DAM SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1' 6" HIGHER THAN THE CENTER OF THE CHECK DAM.

CHECK DAM MAINTENANCE NOTES

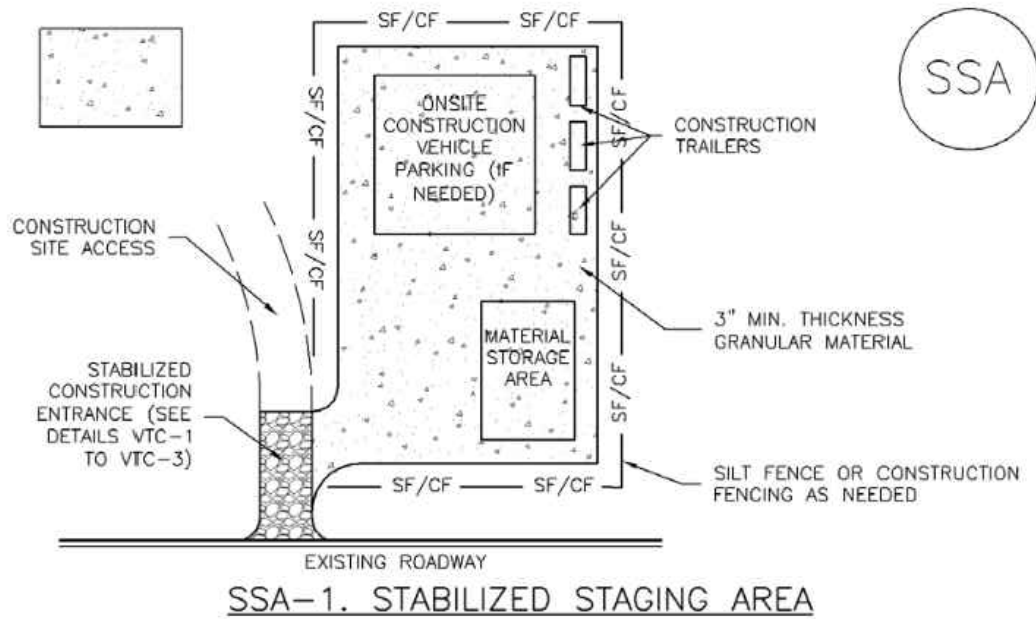
1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CHECK DAMS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS WITHIN 1/2 OF THE HEIGHT OF THE CREST.
5. CHECK DAMS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
6. WHEN CHECK DAMS ARE REMOVED, EXCAVATIONS SHALL BE FILLED WITH SUITABLE COMPACTED BACKFILL. DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE SEEDED AND MULCHED AND COVERED WITH GEOTEXTILE OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

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Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) SM-6



SSA-1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

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

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

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FOUNTAIN VALLEY SCHOOL ACADEMIC CENTER

No.	Issue / Revision	Date	Name
1	1ST GRADING & EROSION CONTROL	03/13/26	NLK
1	2ND GRADING & EROSION CONTROL	05/15/26	NLK

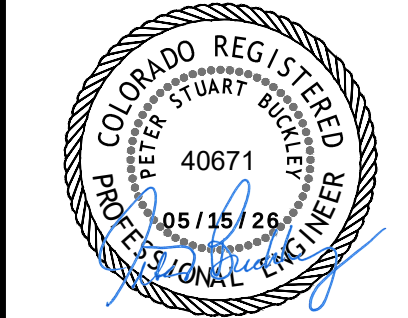
Job Number	23.0895
Project Manager	N. KONTOUR
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Principal In Charge	P. BUCKLEY

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GESC DETAILS SHEET



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