	FOR LOCATING & MARKING GAS, ELECTRIC, WATER & TELEPHONE LINES
FOR BURIED UTILITY 48 HRS BEFORE CALL 1-800-9	E YOU DIG

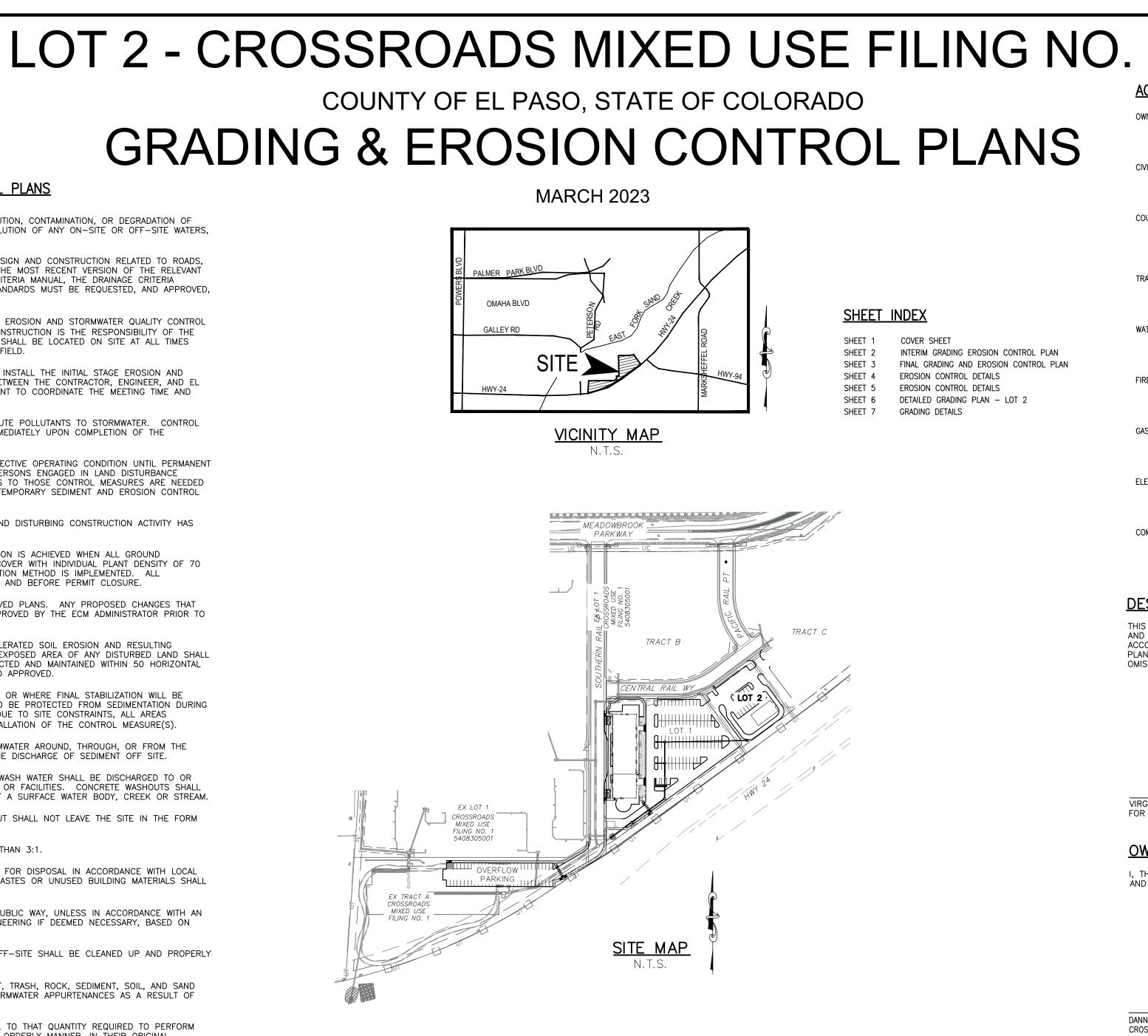
STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

- STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL NOT CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR DEGRADATION OF STATE WATERS. ALL WORK AND EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES POLLUTION OF ANY ON-SITE OR OFF-SITE WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS.
- 2. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, AND THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING
- 3. A SEPARATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMWP) FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE COMPLETED AND AN EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP) ISSUED PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION. MANAGEMENT OF THE SWMP DURING CONSTRUCTION IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER OR CERTIFIED EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR. THE SWMP SHALL BE LOCATED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL BE KEPT UP TO DATE WITH WORK PROGRESS AND CHANGES IN THE FIELD.
- 4. ONCE THE ESQCP IS APPROVED AND A "NOTICE TO PROCEED" HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE INITIAL STAGE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED GEC. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, ENGINEER, AND EL PASO COUNTY WILL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT TO COORDINATE THE MEETING TIME AND PLACE WITH COUNTY STAFF.
- 5. CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE POLLUTANTS TO STORMWATER. CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL SLOPES, CHANNELS, DITCHES, AND DISTURBED LAND AREAS SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF THE DISTURBANCE.
- 6. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED AND FINAL STABILIZATION IS ESTABLISHED. ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL ASSESS THE ADEQUACY OF CONTROL MEASURES AT THE SITE AND IDENTIFY IF CHANGES TO THOSE CONTROL MEASURES ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTROL MEASURES. ALL CHANGES TO TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INCORPORATED INTO THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.
- 7. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ON DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHERE GROUND DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS PERMANENTLY CEASED OR TEMPORARILY CEASED FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS.
- 8. FINAL STABILIZATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AT ALL APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SITES. FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED WHEN ALL GROUND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ARE COMPLETE AND ALL DISTURBED AREAS EITHER HAVE A UNIFORM VEGETATIVE COVER WITH INDIVIDUAL PLANT DENSITY OF 70 PERCENT OF PRE-DISTURBANCE LEVELS ESTABLISHED OR EQUIVALENT PERMANENT ALTERNATIVE STABILIZATION METHOD IS IMPLEMENTED. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED UPON FINAL STABILIZATION AND BEFORE PERMIT CLOSURE.
- 9. ALL PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DESIGNED IN THE APPROVED PLANS. ANY PROPOSED CHANGES THAT EFFECT THE DESIGN OR FUNCTION OF PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.
- 10. EARTH DISTURBANCES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. ALL DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND COMPLETED SO THAT THE EXPOSED AREA OF ANY DISTURBED LAND SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME. PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF A WATERS OF THE STATE UNLESS SHOWN TO BE INFEASIBLE AND SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED AND APPROVED.
- 11. COMPACTION OF SOIL MUST BE PREVENTED IN AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES OR WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER. AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL ALSO BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. IF COMPACTION PREVENTION IS NOT FEASIBLE DUE TO SITE CONSTRAINTS, ALL AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION AND VEGETATION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE LOOSENED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONTROL MEASURE(S).
- 12. ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FACILITY DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND, THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE A STABILIZED CONVEYANCE DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT OFF SITE.
- 13. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO OR ALLOWED TO ENTER STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR FACILITIES. CONCRETE WASHOUTS SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MAY BE PRESENT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A SURFACE WATER BODY, CREEK OR STREAM.
- 14. DURING DEWATERING OPERATIONS OF UNCONTAMINATED GROUND WATER MAY BE DISCHARGED ON SITE, BUT SHALL NOT LEAVE THE SITE IN THE FORM OF SURFACE RUNOFF UNLESS AN APPROVED STATE DEWATERING PERMIT IS IN PLACE.
- 15. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETING OR OTHER PROTECTIVE COVERING SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
- 16. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL WASTES FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, TREE SLASH, BUILDING MATERIAL WASTES OR UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED, DUMPED, OR DISCHARGED AT THE SITE.
- 17. WASTE MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE TEMPORARILY PLACED OR STORED IN THE STREET, ALLEY, OR OTHER PUBLIC WAY, UNLESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN APPROVED TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN. CONTROL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING IF DEEMED NECESSARY, BASED ON SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES.
- 18. TRACKING OF SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OFF-SITE SHALL BE MINIMIZED. MATERIALS TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.
- 19. THE OWNER/DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DIRT, TRASH, ROCK, SEDIMENT, SOIL, AND SAND THAT MAY ACCUMULATE IN ROADS, STORM DRAINS AND OTHER DRAINAGE CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS AND STORMWATER APPURTENANCES AS A RESULT OF SITE DEVELOPMENT.
- 20. THE QUANTITY OF MATERIALS STORED ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE LIMITED, AS MUCH AS PRACTICAL, TO THAT QUANTITY REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE WORK IN AN ORDERLY SEQUENCE. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS.
- 21. NO CHEMICAL(S) HAVING THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER ARE TO BE STORED OR USED ONSITE UNLESS PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S) IS GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR. IN GRANTING APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S), SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED.
- 22. BULK STORAGE OF ALLOWED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR OTHER ALLOWED LIQUID CHEMICALS IN EXCESS OF 55 GALLONS SHALL REQUIRE ADEQUATE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PROTECTION TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS ONSITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR OTHER FACILITIES.
- 23. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER OR DITCH EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.
- 24. OWNER/DEVELOPER AND THEIR AGENTS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE "COLORADO WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT" (TITLE 25, ARTICLE 8, CRS), AND THE "CLEAN WATER ACT" (33 USC 1344), IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DCM VOLUME II AND THE ECM APPENDIX I. ALL APPROPRIATE PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (1041, NPDES, FLOODPLAIN, 404, FUGITIVE DUST, ETC.). IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, OR COUNTY AGENCIES, THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY.
- 25. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
- 26. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITTEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
- 27. A WATER SOURCE SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE DURING EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND SHALL BE UTILIZED AS REQUIRED TO MINIMIZE DUST FROM EARTHWORK EQUIPMENT AND WIND.
- 28. THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY ENTECH ENGINEERING, INC., TITLED "SOIL, GEOLOGY, AND GEOLOGIC HAZARD STUDY _____ AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE COPPER CHASE AT STERLING RANCH", DATED MARCH 7, 2022, REVISED Revise for this project.
- 29. AT LEAST TEN (10) DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF THE SOILS AND GEOLOGY REPORT HAS (1) ACRE OR MORE, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL SUBMIT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, WATER QUALITY DIVISION. BEEN REVISED FOR THIS PROJECT O THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT ON OF A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), OF WHICH THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN MAY BE A PART. FOR INFORMATION OR APPLICATION MATERIALS CONTACT:

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION WQCD - PERMITS 4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH

DENVER, CO 80246-1530 ATTN: PERMITS UNIT

FIELD.



ADDITIONAL NOTES:

STAGING AREA TO BE DETERMINED/MODIFIED BY CONTRACTOR IN THE FIELD. THE LOCATIONS SHALL BE DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN BY THE CONTRACTOR.

THE EROSION CONTROL DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE REGULARLY UPDATED BY THE CONTRACTOR. TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP LOCATIONS WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR IN THE

EXISTING SITE TERRAIN GENERALLY SLOPES FROM NORTHEAST TO SOUTHWEST AT GRADE RATES THAT VARY BETWEEN 1% TO 4%.

THERE ARE NO BATCH PLANTS ON SITE.

AREAS LEFT OPEN FOR 30 DAYS OR MORE, OTHER THAN FOR UTILITY AND DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE SEEDED AND/OR MULCHED.

NO PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN A DESIGNATED FEMA FLOODPLAIN IN ACCORDANCE WITH FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAPS (FIRM) 08041C0533G, EFFECTIVE DATE DECEMBER 7, 2018.

EXISTING VEGETATION:

THE SITE HAS RECENTLY BEEN RESEEDED WITH THE OVERLOT GRADING PERFORMED UNDER EPC PROJECT NO. SF _____ BY M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.,

TIMING:SPRING 2023-WINTER 2023ANTICIPATED STARTING AND COMPLETION TIME PERIOD OF SITE GRADING: SPRING 2024 EXPECTED DATE ON WHICH THE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE COMPLETED:

AREAS 0.794 AC TOTAL AREA OF THE SITE TO BE CLEARED, EXCAVATED OR GRADED: RECEIVING WATERS: SAND CREEK

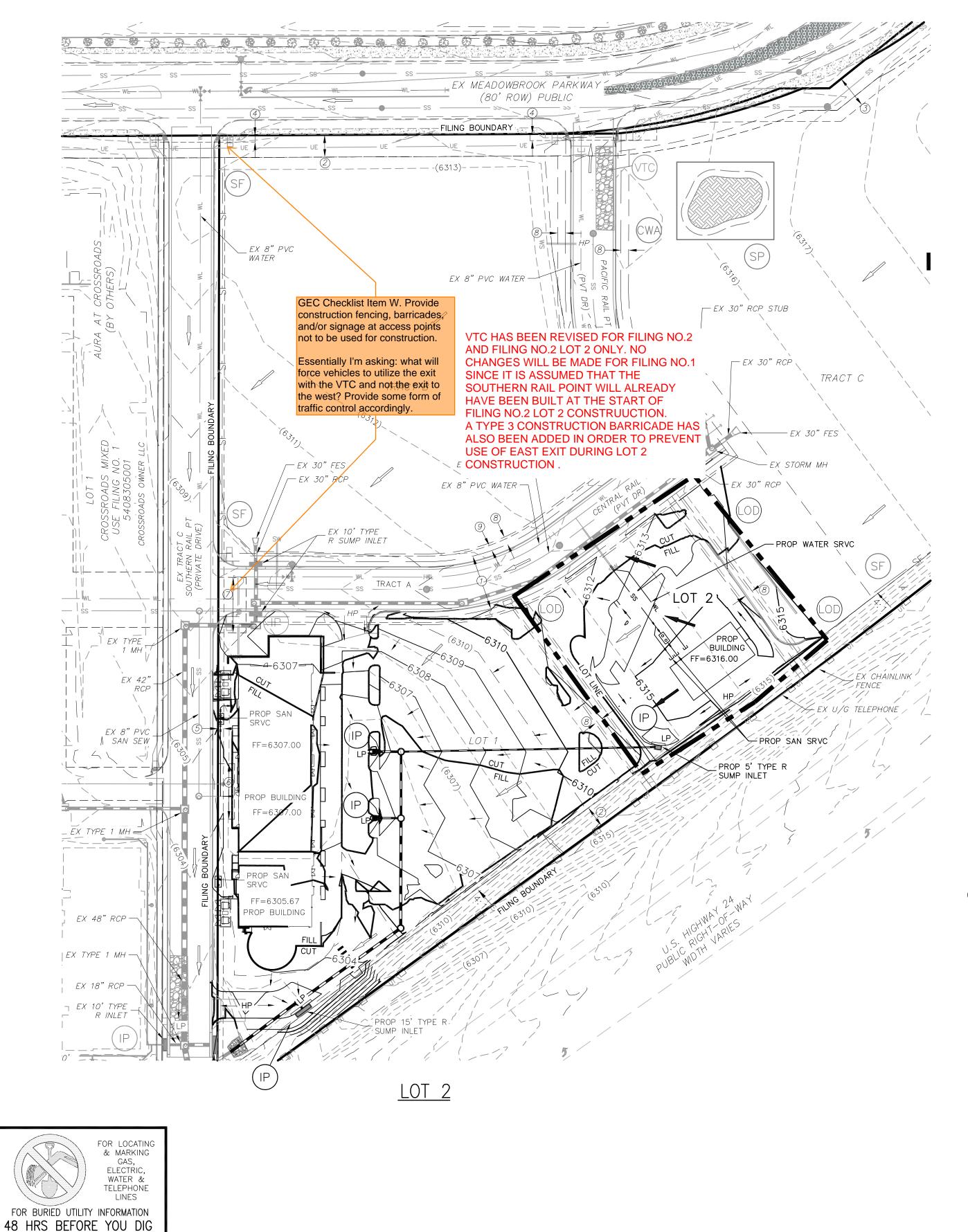
BASIS OF BEARINGS

THE EAST LINE OF TRACT C "CROSSROADS MIXED USE FILING NO. 2" RECORDED UNDER RECEPTION NO 22714975 IN THE RECORDS OF EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO, BEING MONUMENTED AT EACH END WITH A SET NO. 5 REBAR WITH AN ORANGE PLASTIC CAP STAMPED "M&S CIVIL PLS 25966", WHICH BEARS NO07'07'04"E A DISTANCE OF 871.79 FEET.

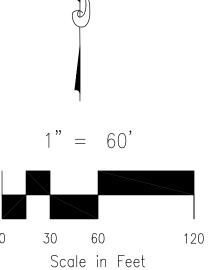
<u>BENCHMARK:</u>

- 1. NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929, MONUMENT R76 SET IN TOP OF CONCRETE MONUMENT ELEVATION = 6286.32'
- 2. NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929, FOUND #5 REBAR AND ORANGE CAP PLS 32820 ELEVATION = 6325.50'

			1	
. 2		NO. 2		GEC01
AGENCIES:		Q		
OWNER/DEVELOPER:	CROSSROADS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LLC 90 S. CASCADE AVE., SUITE 1500 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903 DANNY MIENTKA (719) 448–4034	SE FILING		/01/2023 0F 7
CIVIL ENGINEER:	M & S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC. 212 N. WAHSATCH, SUITE 305 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903 VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ P.E. (719) 955–5485	ED USE	SHEET	DATE: 03/ SHEET 1
COUNTY ENGINEERING:	EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 2880 INTERNATIONAL CIRCLE, SUITE 110 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80910 GILBERT LAFORCE, P.E. (719) 520–6300	ADS MIXED	COVER SI	
TRAFFIC ENGINEERING:	EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 3275 AKERS DRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80922 JENNIFER IRVINE, P.E. (719) 520–6460	CROSSROADS	00 C	SCALE: HORIZONTAL N/A VERTICAL: N/A
WATER RESOURCES:	CHEROKEE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT 6250 PALMER PARK BOULEVARD COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80915–1721 JEFF MUNGER (719) 597–5080	- CRO		18-005 : VAS CLP VAS
FIRE DISTRICT:	CIMARRON HILLS FIRE DEPARTMENT 1835 TUSKEGEE PLACE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80915 (719) 591–0960)T 2 -		PROJECT NO. DESIGNED BY: DRAWN BY: CHECKED BY:
GAS DEPARTMENT:	COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES 7710 DURANT DR. COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80947 TIM WENDT (719) 668–3556	305 LOT	80903	DES DEA CHE
ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT:	COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES 7710 DURANT DR. COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80947 TIM WENDT (719) 668–3556	CH AVESTE (RINGS, CO 8, 5485	
COMMUNICATIONS:	QWEST COMMUNICATIONS (U.N.C.C. LOCATORS) (800) 922–1987 AT&T (LOCATORS) (719) 635–3674	N WAHSATC	COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903 PHONE: 719.955.5485	
AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN. DANNY MIENTKA (MANAGER) CROSSROADS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LLC EL PASO COUNTY: COUNTY PLAN REVIEW IS PROVIDED THE COUNTY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE F AND/OR ELEVATIONS WHICH SHALL E	DATE DATE DATE DATE DATE DATE DATE DATE		FOR AND ON BEHALF OF	ANS ANS ANS ANS ANS ANS ANS ANS ANS ANS
OF THIS DOCUMENT. FILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RED DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUME IN ACCORDANCE WITH ECM SECTION CONSTRUCTION FOR A PERIOD OF 2 ENGINEER. IF CONSTRUCTION HAS I	IMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETENESS AND/OR ACCURACY QUIREMENTS OF THE EL PASO COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, ES 1 AND 2, AND ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL AS AMENDED. 1.12, THESE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS WILL BE VALID FOR YEARS FROM THE DATE SIGNED BY THE EL PASO COUNTY NOT STARTED WITHIN THOSE 2 YEARS, THE PLANS WILL NEED TO CLUDING PAYMENT OF REVIEW FEES AT THE PLANNING AND S DISCRETION.	4: APRV'D. BY: DATE:		SE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE, OR LIABLE FOR, R USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES TO THE PLANS T BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARER OF THESE PLANS.
JOSHUA PALMER, P.E. COUNTY ENGINEER / ECM ADMINISTR	THE EPC NUMBER HAS BEEN UPDATED. Our preference is that you revise this to: "EPC' s EDARP File Number: PPR2311" [as shown on EDARP with no dashes or extras zeros or extra spaces in the file number]. This will help all stakeholders during and after construction to locate other project files on EDARP.	REVISIONS: NO. DATE: BY: DESCRIPTION		THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR UNUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST E
		Z		CAUTION



CALL 1-800-922-1987



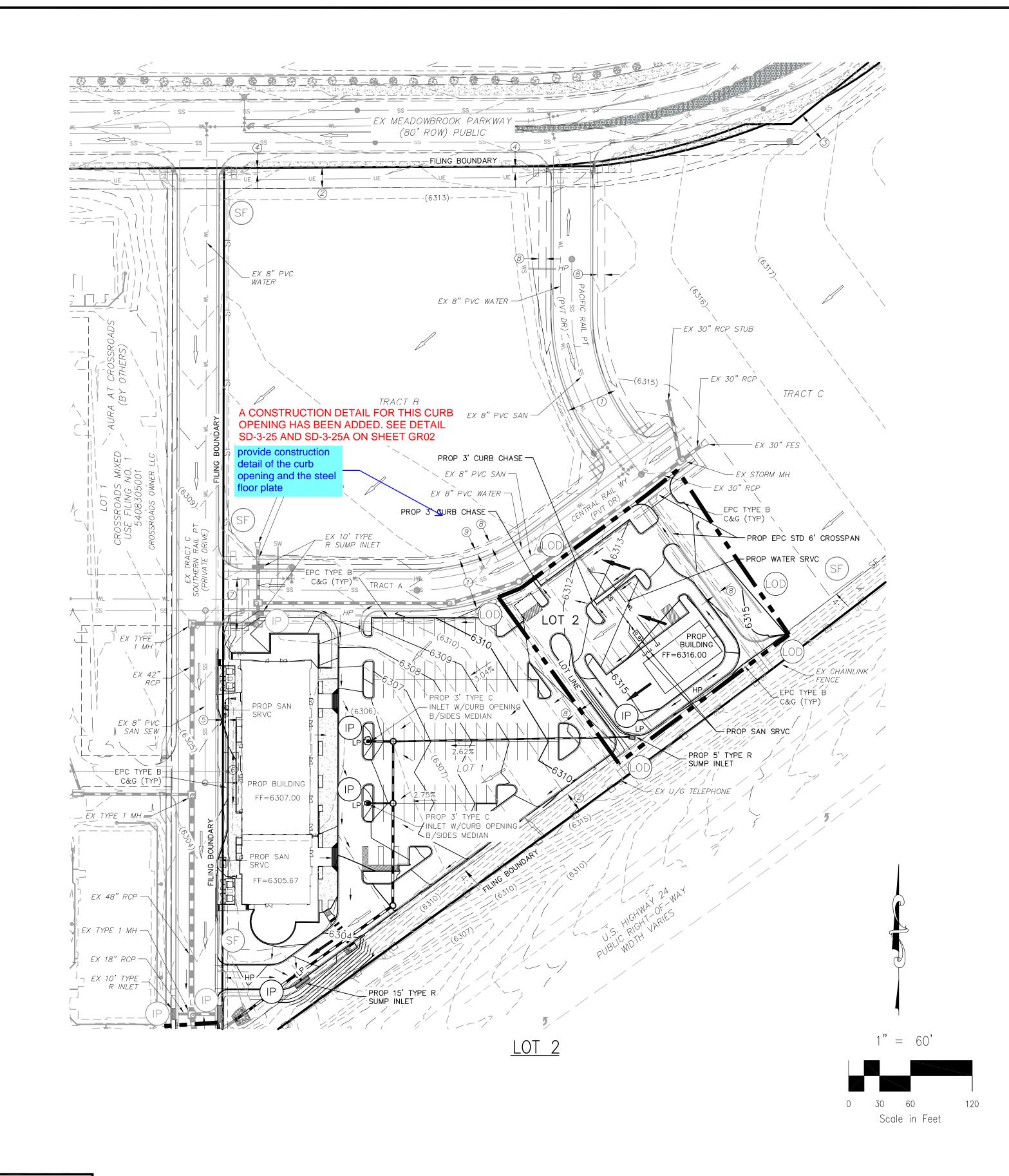
NARRATIVE NOTES:

- 1. LOCATION OF STOCKPILES SHALL BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR. ALL STOCKPILES SHALL REMAIN WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARIES AS INDICATED ON THE SITE MAP.
- 2. THE EXACT LOCATION FOR THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA, STORAGE EQUIPMENT AND TEMPORARY DISPOSAL AREAS SHALL BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD BY THE CONTRACTOR. PLAN SHALL BE UPDATED BY CONTRACTOR UPON DETERMINATION OF EXACT LOCATION.
- 3. FINAL STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED AT THE END OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. ALL AREAS DISTURBED WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARY/LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE RESEEDED WITH NATIVE SEEDING.
- 4. EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES GREATER THAN 4:1.
- 5. REFER TO CROSSROADS MULTI USE FILING NO. 2 THE BLANKS HAVE BEEN CIVIL CONSULTANTS FOR ADDITIONAL DETAIL. THE CORRECT EPC PRO

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

- 1. INITIAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES FOR LOT 1 ALONG WITH OVERLOT GRADING WERE PREVIOUSLY INSTALLED UNDER EPC PROJECT NO. _____BY M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.
- 2. THE EROSION CONTROL DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE REGULARLY UPDATED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- 3. OFFSITE GRADING NEAR HWY 24 TO BE APPROVED BY EPC
- LOCATIONS OF ALL NON-STRUCTURAL CONTROL MEASURES. NONSTRUCTURAL CONTROLS (LIKE STREET SWEEPING) WITHOUT A SPECIFIC LOCATION MAY BE DESCRIBED USING NOTES.
- 5. PROPOSED SLOPES SHALL BE 4:1 OR GREATER.
- 6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN A COPY OF THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT AND KEEP A COPY ONSITE DURING ALL EARTHWORK OPERATIONS.
- 7. TO REDUCED RUNOFF EROSION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT SURFACING ROUGHING MEASURES OVER LARGER AREAS OF THE SITE. IF WEATHER DICTATES, THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD UTILIZE WATERING NON-STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENTS TO MINIMIZE WIND EROSION. THE SITE SHOULD BE MULCHED AFTER INTERIM GRADING WITHIN 21 DAYS, AND THE SITE SHALL BE SEEDED IF CONSTRUCTION DOESN'T COMMENCE WITHIN 60 DAYS, PER EPC STANDARDS SPECIFICATIONS.
- 8. NO ASPHALT/CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS SHALL BE UTILIZED ON THIS SITE.

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NARRATIVE NOTES:

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- 4. EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES GREATER THAN 4:1.
- 5. REFER TO CROSSROADS MULTI USE FILING NO. 2 CONSTRUCTION PLANS BY M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS FOR ADDITIONAL DETAIL.

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LEGEND (6920)	- CROSSROADS MIXED USE FILING NO. 2 CRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN 18-005 SCALE: DATE: 03/01/2023 18-005 SCALE: DATE: 03/01/2023 18-005 SCALE: DATE: 03/01/2023 HORIZONTAL: SHEET 3 OF 7 GFC0.3	N/A
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Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS) EC-2

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

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

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

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

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

Seed Mix for Temporary Vegetation

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

Seed Mix for Permanent Revegetation

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

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

TS/PS-2

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

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

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

Mulch

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

Maintenance and Removal

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

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

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

Protect seeded areas from construction equipment and vehicle access.

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

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

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

Species ^a (Common name)	Growth Season ^b	Pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS)/acre [°]	Planting Depth (inches)
1. Oats	Cool	35 - 50	1 - 2
2. Spring wheat	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
3. Spring barley	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
4. Annual ryegrass	Cool	10 - 15	1/2
5. Millet	Warm	3 - 15	1/2 - 3/4
6. Sudangrass	Warm	5-10	1/2 - 3/4
7. Sorghum	Warm	5-10	1/2 - 3/4
8. Winter wheat	Cool	20-35	1 - 2
9. Winter barley	Cool	20-35	1 - 2
10. Winter rye	Cool	20-35	1 - 2
11. Triticale	Cool	25-40	1 - 2
¹ Successful seeding of a usually produce enough wind and water erosion is not disturbed or mow Hydraulic seeding may steeper than 3:1 or whe seeding is used, hydrau operation, when practic the mulch	n dead-plant resid for an additiona yed closer than 8 be substituted for re access limitati lic mulching sho	lue to provide protect l year. This assumes inches. or drilling only where ons exist. When hydr uld be applied as a se	ion from that the cove slopes are raulic parate
 the mulch. See Table TS/PS-3 for may extend the use of c 	seeding dates. Ir cool season speci	rigation, if consistent es during the summer	ly applied, months.
^c Seeding rates should be		is broadcast, or increa	

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Mulching (MU)

Description

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

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

Appropriate Uses

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

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

Do not apply mulch during windy conditions.

Design and Installation

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

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

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

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

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

Common ^a Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season ^b	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds o PLS/acre
Alakali Soil Seed Mix					
Alkali sacaton	Sporobolus airoides	Cool	Bunch	1,750,000	0.25
Basin wildrye	Elymus cinereus	Cool	Bunch	165,000	2.5
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Jose tall wheatgrass	Agropyron elongatum 'Jose'	Cool	Bunch	79,000	7.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total			11	C	17.75
Fertile Loamy Soil Seed Mix	10 DE	8		1.	
Ephriam crested wheatgrass	Agropyron cristatum 'Ephriam'	Cool	Sod	175,000	2.0
Dural hard fescue	Festuca ovina 'duriuscula'	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Lincoln smooth brome	Bromus inermis leyss 'Lincoln'	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Arriba western wheatgrass	Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'	Cool	Sod	110,000	7.0
Total	с — <u>1</u> 2		7	S?	15.5
High Water Table Soil Seed Mix	۲				
Meadow foxtail	Alopecurus pratensis	Cool	Sod	900,000	0.5
Redtop	Agrostis alba	Warm	Open sod	5,000,000	0.25
Reed canarygrass	Phalaris arundinacea	Cool	Sod	68,000	0.5
Lincoln smooth brome	Bromus inermis leyss 'Lincoln'	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Pathfinder switchgrass	Panicum virgatum 'Pathfinder'	Warm	Sod	389,000	1.0
Alkar tall wheatgrass	Agropyron elongatum 'Alkar'	Cool	Bunch	79,000	5.5
Total					10.75
Transition Turf Seed Mix ^c	20). (14) 	ан ор а	4.V.	994. V	v
Ruebens Canadian bluegrass	Poa compressa 'Ruebens'	Cool	Sod	2,500,000	0.5
Dural hard fescue	Festuca ovina 'duriuscula'	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Citation perennial ryegrass	Lolium perenne 'Citation'	Cool	Sod	247,000	3.0
Lincoln smooth brome	Bromus inermis leyss 'Lincoln'	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Total		1			7.5

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Mulching (MU)

TS/PS-3

EC-4



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

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

MU-1

Clean, weed-free and seed-free cereal grain straw should be applied evenly at a rate of 2 tons per acre and

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- must be tacked or fastened by a method suitable for the condition of the site. Straw mulch must be anchored (and not merely placed) on the surface. This can be accomplished mechanically by crimping or with the aid of tackifiers or nets. Anchoring with a crimping implement is preferred, and is the recommended method for areas flatter than 3:1. Mechanical crimpers must be capable of tucking the long mulch fibers into the soil to a depth of 3 inches without cutting them. An agricultural disk, while not an ideal substitute, may work if the disk blades are dull or blunted and set vertically; however, the frame may have to be weighted to afford proper soil penetration.
- Grass hay may be used in place of straw; however, because hay is comprised of the entire plant including seed, mulching with hay may seed the site with non-native grass species which might in turn out-compete the native seed. Alternatively, native species of grass hay may be purchased, but can be difficult to find and are more expensive than straw. Purchasing and utilizing a certified weed-free straw is an easier and less costly mulching method. When using grass hay, follow the same guidelines as for straw (provided above)
- On small areas sheltered from the wind and heavy runoff, spraying a tackifier on the mulch is satisfactory for holding it in place. For steep slopes and special situations where greater control is needed, erosion control blankets anchored with stakes should be used instead of mulch.
- Hydraulic mulching consists of wood cellulose fibers mixed with water and a tackifying agent and should be applied at a rate of no less than 1,500 pounds per acre (1,425 lbs of fibers mixed with at least 75 lbs of tackifier) with a hydraulic mulcher. For steeper slopes, up to 2000 pounds per acre may be required for effective hydroseeding. Hydromulch typically requires up to 24 hours to dry; therefore, it should not be applied immediately prior to inclement weather. Application to roads, waterways and existing vegetation should be avoided.
- Erosion control mats, blankets, or nets are recommended to help stabilize steep slopes (generally 3:1 and steeper) and waterways. Depending on the product, these may be used alone or in conjunction with grass or straw mulch. Normally, use of these products will be restricted to relatively small areas. Biodegradable mats made of straw and jute, straw-coconut, coconut fiber, or excelsior can be used instead of mulch. (See the ECM/TRM BMP for more information.)
- Some tackifiers or binders may be used to anchor mulch. Check with the local jurisdiction for allowed tackifiers. Manufacturer's recommendations should be followed at all times. (See the Soil Binder BMP for more information on general types of tackifiers.)
- Rock can also be used as mulch. It provides protection of exposed soils to wind and water erosion and allows infiltration of precipitation. An aggregate base course can be spread on disturbed areas for temporary or permanent stabilization. The rock mulch layer should be thick enough to provide full coverage of exposed soil on the area it is applied.

Maintenance and Removal

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

MU-2

TS/PS-4

EC-4

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Inlet Protection (IP)

Inlet Protection (IP)

IP-3. Rock Sock Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet

IP-4. Silt Fence Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet

IP-5. Over-excavation Inlet Protection

IP-6. Straw Bale Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet

CIP-1. Culvert Inlet Protection

Propriety inlet protection devices should be installed in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

More information is provided below on selecting inlet protection for sump and on-grade locations.

Inlets Located in a Sump

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

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

Inlets Located on a Slope

IP-2

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

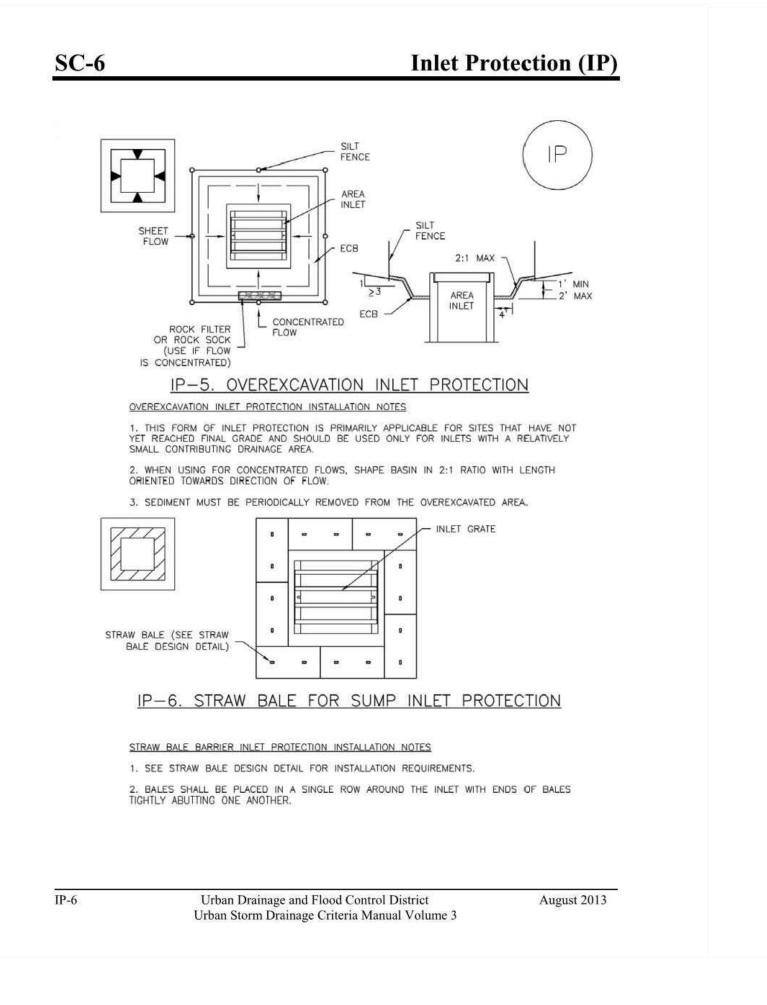
Maintenance and Removal

Inspect inlet protection frequently. Inspection and maintenance guidance includes:

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

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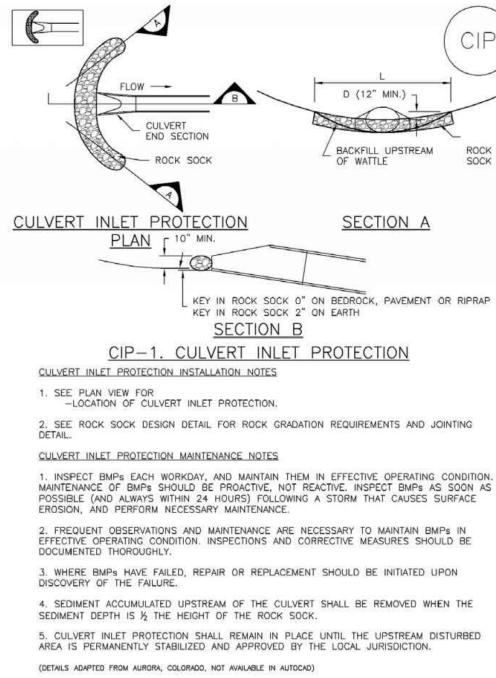
 Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection, as needed to maintain BMP effectiveness, typically when it reaches no more than half the storage capacity of the inlet protection. For silt fence, remove sediment when it accumulates to a depth of no more than 6 inches. Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection as needed to maintain the functionality of the BMP.

Inlet protection must be removed and properly disposed of when the drainage area for the inlet has reached final stabilization.

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Inlet Protection (IP)



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

August 2013

Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 SC-6

IP-3

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IP-7

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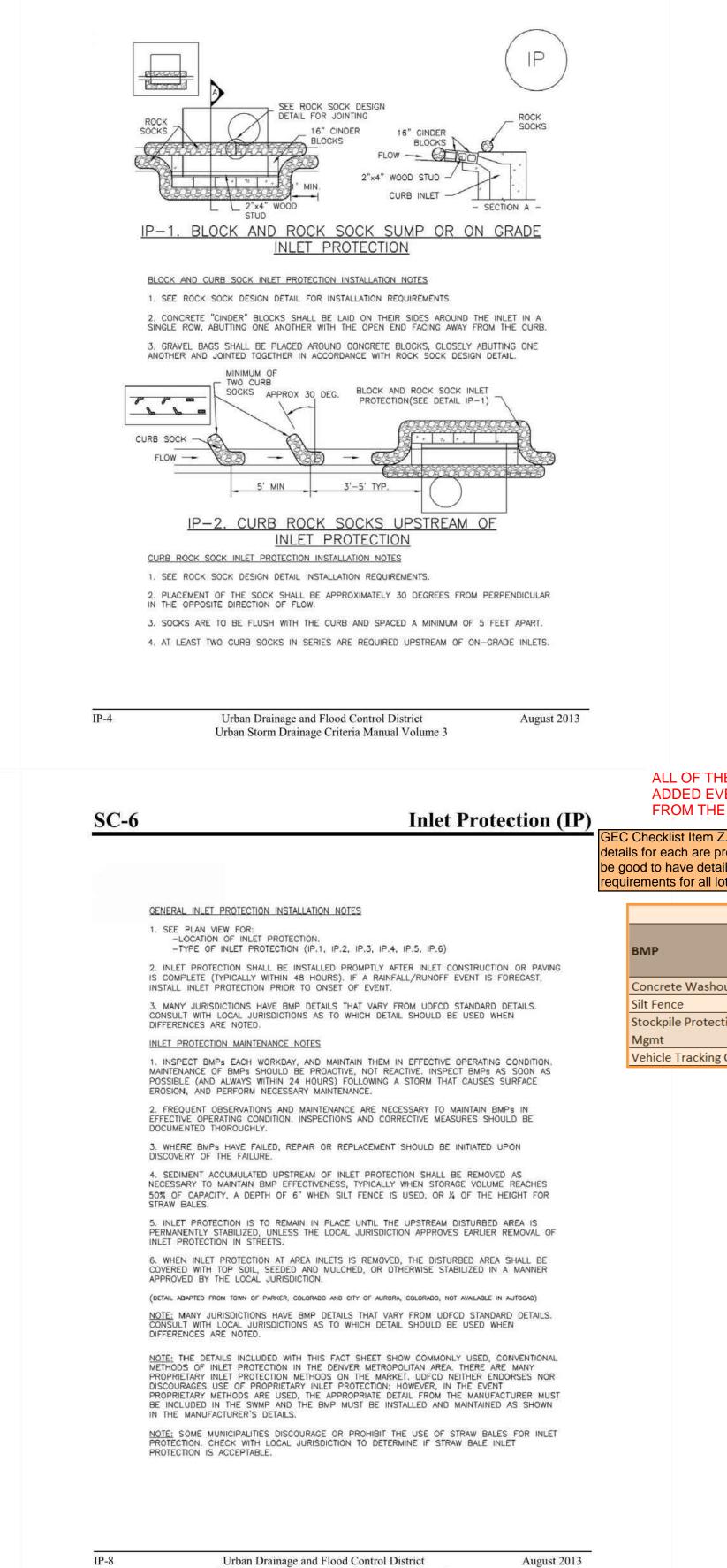
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BACKFILL UPSTREAM

SECTION A

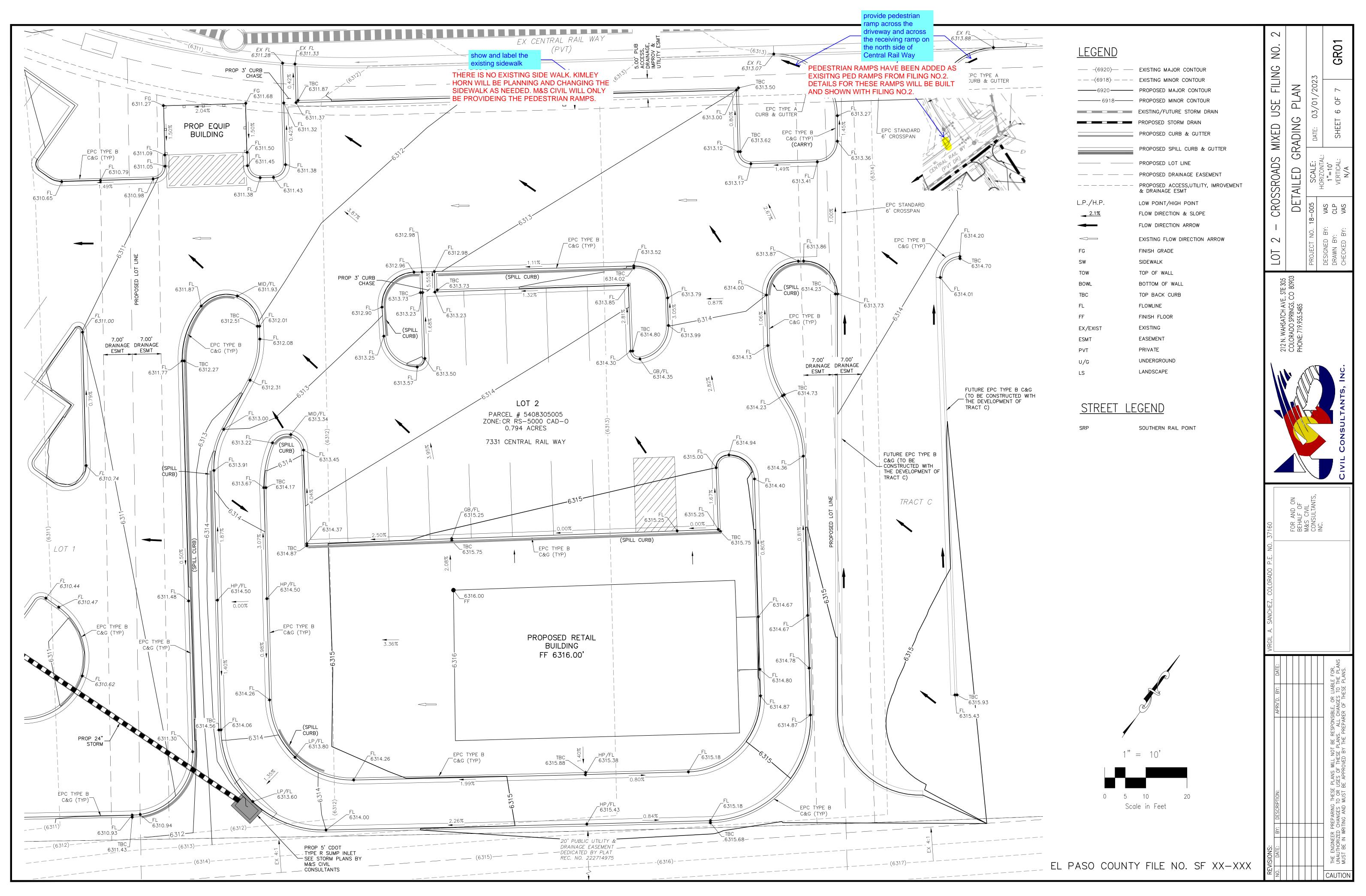
SC-6

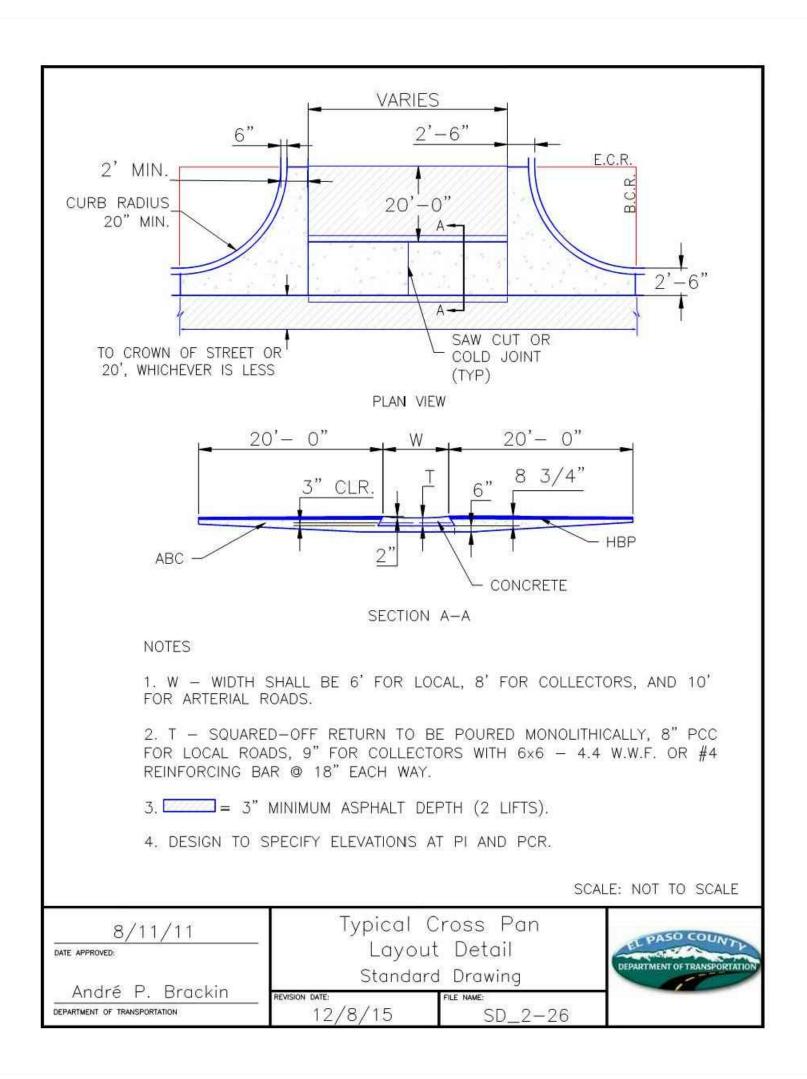
 Propriety inlet protection devices should be inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications. If proprietary inlet insert devices are used, sediment should be removed in a timely manner to prevent devices from breaking and spilling sediment into the storm drain.

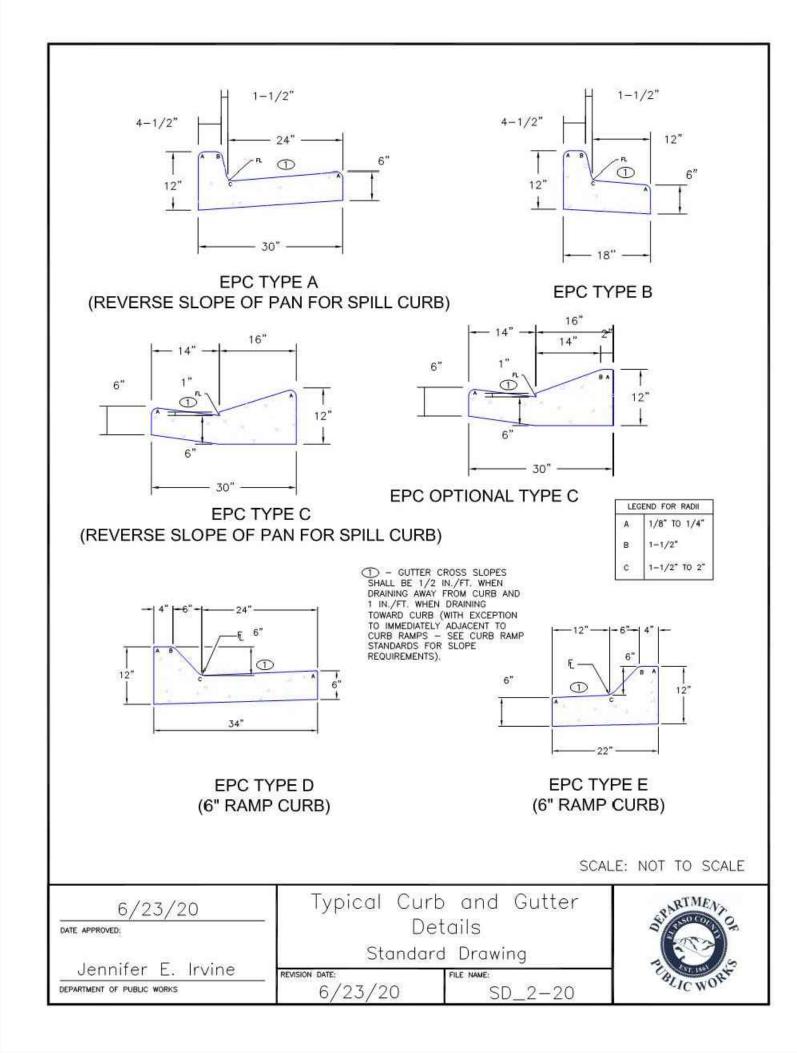


Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

Inlet Protection (IP)







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