

# STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)

Grandwood Ranch – Early Grading  
El Paso County, Colorado  
PCD File No. SP 195

Item Numbers refer to SWMP Checklist

**Grandwood Enterprises, LLC**  
270 Lodgepole Way  
Monument, Colorado 80132

Item 1. Add Qualified Stormwater Manager and Contractor information to cover/title sheet. If unknown, add a placeholder to be updated prior to the pre-construction meeting:

QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Company: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

CONTRACTOR  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Company: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

April 2020



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# STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)

**Grandwood Ranch  
El Paso County, Colorado**

## **Applicant (Owner):**

Grandwood Enterprises, LLC  
William F. Herebic II  
270 Lodgepole Way  
Monument, CO 80132

## **SWMP Prepared By:**

Corey Petersen, PE  
Project Engineer  
Matrix Design Group, Inc.

## **Qualified Stormwater Manager:**

NAME  
TITLE  
COMPANY

needs to be on cover  
page

## **Contractor Information:**



Matrix Design Group, Inc.  
2435 Research Parkway, Suite 300  
Colorado Springs, CO 80920  
(719) 575-0100

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**Attachments**

- SWMP Drawings
- SWMP Inspection and Maintenance Log
- Soil Survey of El Paso County Area Soils Map
- FEMA FIRM Floodplain Maps
- CDPHE General Permit

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## **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

This Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) is being submitted on behalf of Grandwood Enterprises, LLC. for a tract of land known as Grandwood Ranch in El Paso County, Colorado. The purpose of this SWMP is to identify potential source areas that may contribute pollutants to stormwater and to identify Best Management Practices (BMP)s that will reduce or eliminate adverse water quality impacts. Development, implementation, and maintenance of this SWMP will provide the general contractor with the framework for reducing soil erosion and minimizing pollutants in stormwater during construction of the project site.

This SWMP has been prepared in accordance with engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices and will cover this facility only (the extents of the Project construction site) using BMPs to reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges as described in Section 2 of this SWMP. The SWMP will be administrated by the Qualified Stormwater Manager identified in Section 1.3. The Qualified Stormwater Manager's duties include the following:

- Implement the SWMP
- Oversee installation and maintenance of BMPs as identified in the SWMP
- Implement and oversee employee training
- Conduct or provide for inspection and monitoring activities
- Identify potential pollutant sources and make sure they are included in the SWMP
- Identify any deficiencies in the SWMP and make sure they are corrected
- Ensure that any changes in construction plans, phasing, or use of BMP's are addressed in the SWMP

The provisions of this SWMP must be implemented as they are written and updated, from the initiation of construction until final stabilization is complete. The Water Quality Control Division reserves the right to review the SWMP, and to require the permittee to develop and implement additional measures to prevent and control pollution as is needed.

### **1.1 Site Description**

Grandwood Ranch, located in El Paso County, Colorado, is a 147-acre site which will consist of 48 single-family detached homes. The site is located at Latitude: 39.078334 and Longitude: -104.826220. The Site is bounded to the west by existing Fairplay Drive, to the south by Higby Road, to the north by Furrow Road end platted residential lots, and Colonial Park Drive is east of the site.

**1.2 Site Location**





**1.3 Project Contact Information**

Contact Information/Responsible Parties			
<b>Owner</b>	William F. Herebic II Grandwood Enterprises, LLC 270 Lodgepole Way Monument, CO 80132		herebic5@msn.com
<b>Project Manager/Site Supervisor</b>	William F. Herebic II Grandwood Enterprises, LLC 270 Lodgepole Way Monument, CO 80132		herebic5@msn.com
<b>Qualified Stormwater Manager</b>	William F. Herebic II Grandwood Enterprises, LLC 270 Lodgepole Way Monument, CO 80132		herebic5@msn.com
<b>SWMP Preparer</b>	Corey Petersen, PE Matrix Design Group 2435 Research Pkwy Suite 300 Colorado Springs, CO 80920	719-575-0100	Corey.Petersen@matrixdesigngroup.com

**1.4 Disturbance Area and Import/Export Volume**

The following is the total site area and the expected area of disturbance. Any changes to the area of disturbance (current disturbance) must be updated as changes occur.

Total Site Area	<b>147 acres</b>	Date: 03/18/2020
Initial Estimate of Disturbance Area	<b>22 acres</b>	Date: 03/18/2020
Import/Export Volume Estimate	<b>25,331 CY</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Export
Updated Disturbance Area		
Updated Disturbance Area		
Updated Disturbance Area		

**1.5 Construction Activities**

[Include clearing and grubbing, temporary stabilization, road grading, utility/storm installation, final grading, final stabilization, and removal of temporary control measures] Initial stabilization methods (BMPs) will be installed prior to construction. Following initial BMPs, construction will consist initially of site clearing and grubbing, temporary stabilization BMPs and initial overlot grading and retaining wall construction. Open spaces will be maintained with the vegetation placed prior to commencement of construction. There will be no concrete or asphalt batched onsite. Final stabilization and removal of temporary control measure will be completed following completion of early overlot grading operations.

**1.6 Construction Sequencing and Phasing**

Construction Schedule	Estimated Start Date	Estimated Completion Date
Anticipated Project Start Date	June 2020	August 2020
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Install Initial BMPs</li> <li>2. Clearing and Grubbing</li> <li>3. Temporary Stabilization BMPs</li> <li>4. Road Grading</li> <li>5. Site Grading</li> <li>6. Final Stabilization</li> <li>7. Removal of Temporary Control Measures</li> </ol>	<p>June 2020</p> <p>June 2020</p> <p>June 2020</p> <p>June 2020</p> <p>July 2020</p> <p>July 2020</p> <p>Upon construction of permanent BMPs and infrastructure</p>	<p>June 2020</p> <p>June 2020</p> <p>June 2020</p> <p>June 2020</p> <p>July 2020</p> <p>August 2020</p> <p>Upon construction of permanent BMPs and infrastructure</p>
Anticipated Project End Date		August 2020

and when final vegetative cover density is to be 70% of pre-disturbed levels

Upon construction of permanent BMPs and infrastructure

Item 5. This is your phasing plan.

Construction Phase	Description and Conservation Measures
Install Initial BMPs	Silt Fencing (perimeter BMP) will be installed at designated locations (see Plan) as outlined in Section 2. The VTC will be installed at the entrance/exit to any disturbed areas as work progresses as outlined in Section 2. All construction traffic must enter/exit the site at approved construction access points. Sediment basins shall be installed prior to any land-disturbing activities that will rely on the basin for stormwater control (Section 2).
Clearing and Grubbing	Clearing and Grubbing of the site will be the initial construction phase. BMPs outlined in Section 2 will be used to control erosion and sediment runoff.
Temporary Stabilization BMPs	Temporary stabilization measures to control erosion and sediment runoff will be implemented as outlined in Section 2.

Site Grading	Erosion and sediment runoff during site grading will be controlled by BMPs outlined in Section 2.
Final Stabilization and Removal of Temporary BMPs	Once construction activity ceases, the area shall be stabilized with seed and mulch as outlined in Section 2. Final stabilization is complete when all ground disturbing activities are complete and all disturbed areas have either a uniform vegetative cover with an individual plant density of 70% of pre-disturbance levels, or an equivalent permanent alternative stabilization method is implemented. Once stabilization is complete, all temporary sediment and erosion control measures shall be removed.

### 1.7 Soils

The United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS); Web Soil Survey of El Paso County Area, Colorado, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, dated September 2019, was utilized to investigate the existing general soil types within and surrounding the Project area. A soil map for this area is provided in the Attachments. Per the information given within the Soil Conservation Survey, hydrologic soil group “B” characteristics are predominant across the study area (an estimated 98% coverage area) as described in the following table.

Soil ID Number	Soil Type	Soil Description	Estimated Coverage Area	Hydrologic Classification
1	Alamosa Loam, 1% to 3% slopes	Surface runoff is very high, poorly-draining soil, the hazard of erosion and soil blowing are slight	2.2 %	D
41	Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8% to 40% slopes	Surface runoff is moderate, partially-draining soil, the hazard of erosion and soil blowing are moderate	72.4 %	B
42	Kettle-Rock outcrop complex	Surface runoff is moderate, partially-draining soil, the hazard of erosion and soil blowing are moderate	5.2%	B
71	Pring coarse sandy loam, 3% to 8% slopes	Surface runoff is low, well-draining soil, the hazard of erosion and soil blowing are slight	8.4%	B
93	Tomah-Crowfoot complex, 8% to 15% slopes	Surface runoff is moderate, well-draining soil, the hazard of erosion and soil blowing are moderate	11.8 %	B

**Grandwood Ranch  
Stormwater Management Plan**

Runoff coefficients outlined in the City of Colorado Springs Design Criteria Manual and are provided below:

Land Use	5-year	100-year
Historic Analysis	0.09	0.36
Residential, 1 Acre	0.20	0.44
Paved	0.90	0.96

Runoff Coefficients for Rational Method from the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District (UDFCD 2001) are listed below:

Land Use or Surface Characteristics	Percent Impervious	Runoff Coefficients											
		2-year		5-year		10-year		25-year		50-year		100-year	
		HSG A&B	HSG C&D	HSG A&B	HSG C&D	HSG A&B	HSG C&D	HSG A&B	HSG C&D	HSG A&B	HSG C&D	HSG A&B	HSG C&D
<b>Business</b>													
Commercial Areas	95	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.89
Neighborhood Areas	70	0.45	0.49	0.49	0.53	0.53	0.57	0.58	0.62	0.60	0.65	0.62	0.68
<b>Residential</b>													
1/8 Acre or less	65	0.41	0.45	0.45	0.49	0.49	0.54	0.54	0.59	0.57	0.62	0.59	0.65
1/4 Acre	40	0.23	0.28	0.30	0.35	0.36	0.42	0.42	0.50	0.46	0.54	0.50	0.58
1/3 Acre	30	0.18	0.22	0.25	0.30	0.32	0.38	0.39	0.47	0.43	0.52	0.47	0.57
1/2 Acre	25	0.15	0.20	0.22	0.28	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.46	0.41	0.51	0.46	0.56
1 Acre	20	0.12	0.17	0.20	0.26	0.27	0.34	0.35	0.44	0.40	0.50	0.44	0.55
<b>Industrial</b>													
Light Areas	80	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.63	0.63	0.66	0.66	0.70	0.68	0.72	0.70	0.74
Heavy Areas	90	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.83
<b>Parks and Cemeteries</b>													
Parks and Cemeteries	7	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.19	0.20	0.29	0.30	0.40	0.34	0.46	0.39	0.52
Playgrounds	13	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.23	0.24	0.31	0.32	0.42	0.37	0.48	0.41	0.54
Railroad Yard Areas	40	0.23	0.28	0.30	0.35	0.36	0.42	0.42	0.50	0.46	0.54	0.50	0.58
<b>Undeveloped Areas</b>													
Historic Flow Analysis-- Greenbelts, Agriculture	2	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.16	0.17	0.26	0.26	0.38	0.31	0.45	0.36	0.51
Pasture/Meadow	0	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.30	0.44	0.35	0.50
Forest	0	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.30	0.44	0.35	0.50
Exposed Rock	100	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96
Offsite Flow Analysis (when landuse is undefined)	45	0.26	0.31	0.32	0.37	0.38	0.44	0.44	0.51	0.48	0.55	0.51	0.59
<b>Streets</b>													
Paved	100	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96
Gravel	80	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.63	0.63	0.66	0.66	0.70	0.68	0.72	0.70	0.74
<b>Drive and Walks</b>													
Drive and Walks	100	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96
Roofs	90	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.83
Lawns	0	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.30	0.44	0.35	0.50

All exposed soil throughout the Project site will be landscaped and/or seeded with a locally approved seed mix as described in Section 2.2.

### **1.8 Vegetation**

The existing vegetation consists of native grasses and scrub oak. Based on site visits and a review of aerial photography, the vegetative cover at Grandwood Ranch is approximately 100%.

### **1.9 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges**

Uncontaminated groundwater may be discharged onsite, but may not leave the site in the form of surface runoff. Concrete washout areas will be used as described in Section 2.3.

Item 14. Is groundwater discharge anticipated? If so, will need to obtain a CDPHE permit. If not, just state that non-stormwater discharges are not anticipated.

### **1.10 Receiving Waters**

Ultimate Receiving Water(s): Jackson Creek

Stormwater Outfalls/Temporary Sediment Basin Discharge:

All low points, that will ultimate convey stormwater via storm sewer system, will be treated with a temporary sediment basin. Future full spectrum detention ponds will be utilized as temporary sediment basins. All sediment basins are shown to treat and convey water to existing low points on the Site that are then conveyed south via existing storm sewer infrastructure.

### **1.11 Stream Crossings within the Project Area**

No stream crossings are located within the Project Area.

### **1.12 Pollution Sources**

Pollutants that result from clearing, grading, maintenance, operations, and excavation have the potential to be present in stormwater runoff and are potential sources for stormwater contamination. The following is a description of potential source areas for pollutant that may be released during construction, maintenance, operation, and excavation activities:

#### **Source Area:**

1. Disturbed and stored soils, erosion.
2. Vehicle tracking of sediments.
3. Management of contaminated soils.
4. Loading and unloading operations.
5. Outdoor storage activities (erodible building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.).
6. Vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling operations.
7. Significant dust or particulate generation activities.
8. Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, etc.
9. Onsite waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters, chemical containers etc.).
10. Concrete truck/equipment washing
11. Non-industrial waste sources (trash, portable toilets)

The following pollutants may impact stormwater runoff for each of the source areas listed above.

Item 15. Discuss onsite wetland and maintenance of existing vegetation with 50 ft

Potential Pollutant	Chemical/Physical Description	Stormwater Impacts	Potential Source Area (listed above)
Pesticides (insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rodenticides)	Various colored to colorless liquid, powder, pellets, or grains	Chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphates, carbamates, arsenic	3, 4, 5, 8, 9
Fertilizer	Liquid or solid grains	Nitrogen, phosphorous	3, 4, 5, 8, 9
Cleaning solvents	Colorless, blue, or yellow-green liquid	Perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, petroleum distillates	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
Concrete	White solid	Limestone, sand	3, 5, 9, 10, 11
Paints	Various colored liquid	Metal oxides, stoddard solvent, talc, calcium carbonate, arsenic	3, 5, 6, 9
Wood preservatives	Clear amber or dark brown liquid	Stoddard solvent, petroleum distillates, arsenic, copper, chromium	3, 5, 8
Hydraulic oil/fluids	Brown oily petroleum hydrocarbon	Mineral oil	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11
Gasoline	Colorless, pale brown or pink petroleum hydrocarbon	Benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, xylene, MTBE	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10
Diesel Fuel	Clear, blue-green to yellow liquid	Petroleum distillate, oil & grease, naphthalene, xylenes	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10
Kerosene	Pale yellow liquid petroleum hydrocarbon	Coal oil, petroleum distillates	5, 6, 8, 9
Antifreeze/coolant	Clear green/yellow liquid	Ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, heavy metals (copper, lead, zinc)	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10
Particulates	Dust, airborne particulates	Sediment	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11
Biological	Human/animal waste	Bacterial	12

The largest possible sources of non-stormwater pollution will be from trucks during equipment maintenance and refueling operations. The contractor shall be responsible for any spill cleanup during refueling operations in accordance with applicable city, county and state regulations. The contractor will also be responsible for cleanup of any off-site vehicle tracking on paved roads. Other sources of pollution such as vehicle washing, chemical storage or waste disposal are not anticipated. No recognized environmental conditions (REC) have been identified within Project site.

### **1.13 Spill Prevention and Response Plan**

The Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) is designed to outline requirements for the handling and management of hazardous substances (pesticides, herbicides, fuels, cleaners, etc.) stored or used at the Project area.

#### **Materials Management and Handling**

- Chemicals that have the potential to be released in stormwater are to be used only where necessary and, in a manner, consistent with industry-standard uses and handling procedures.
- Ensure all hazardous materials are properly labeled.
- Store, dispense, and/or use hazardous substances in a way that prevents releases.
- Provide secondary containment when storing hazardous substances in bulk quantities (greater than 55-gallons).
- Maintain good housekeeping practices for chemicals stored onsite.
- Complete routine checks of hazardous substance storage areas.
- Provide monthly inspections of hazardous substance storage areas, secondary containment, and above ground and/or underground storage tanks.

#### **Spill Containment and Reporting**

A release of any chemical, oil, petroleum product, sewage, etc. that has the potential to enter surface water, groundwater, dry gullies, or storm sewers leading to surface water must be reported to the CDPHE immediately (25-8-601 CRS). When a spill is identified, the proper spill response should be implemented:

1. Assess the area for any immediate dangers or health and safety concerns. If any immediate dangers are present, call 911.
2. Contain any spilled materials. Assess the size of the leak and immediate threat of the spill reaching storm drains or permeable surfaces. If there is an immediate threat and no safety concerns, attempt to block the spill from reaching storm drains or other impermeable surfaces.
3. Stop the source of the spill if possible.
4. Cleanup spill in a timely manner. Use adsorbent materials (cat litter) and/or sock booms or rags to clean up the spill. Dispose of used materials appropriately.
5. Report and record spills to Qualified Stormwater Manager. Once the spill has been contained and any immediate threat to storm drains or permeable surfaces has been minimized, contact the Qualified Stormwater Manager. If necessary, a specialized cleanup contractor should be used to clean up the remaining contamination.
6. Follow applicable Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) terms and conditions regarding spill reporting and response.
7. Report spills to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). For non-permitted activities or in the case of an activity where a permit does not address reporting of or response to a spill which may cause pollution of surface or subsurface waters of the State, notify

the Environmental Release and Incident Reporting Line within 24 hours at **(877) 518-5608**. Reporting should include:

- a. Name of responsible person or name of Qualified Stormwater Manager
  - b. An estimate of the date and time of the release
  - c. The location of the spill and its source (saddle tank, manhole, storage container, etc.),
  - d. The type of material spilled (untreated wastewater, petroleum products, etc.)
  - e. The estimated volume of the spill
  - f. The time and date the spill was controlled or stopped
  - g. If the spill is ongoing, the estimated rate of flow and when the spill is expected to be controlled/contained
  - h. Measures being taken to contain, reduce, and/or clean the spill
  - i. A list of potentially impacted areas and known downstream water uses that will be or have been notified
  - j. The phone number and email of the Qualified Stormwater Manager.
8. Any accidental discharge to the sanitary sewer system must be reported immediately to the local sewer authority and the affected wastewater treatment plant.
  9. Written notification following a reportable spill shall be submitted to the CDPHE within five days (5 CCR 1002-31, Section 61.8(5)(d)).

## **2. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

Best Management Practices (BMP's) encompass a wide range of erosion and sediment control practices, both structural and non-structural in nature, that are intended to reduce or eliminate any possible water quality impacts from stormwater leaving a construction site. The individual BMP's appropriate for a particular construction site are largely dependent on the types of potential pollutant sources present, the nature of the construction activity, and specific-site conditions.

Most of the BMP's referenced herein are widely used in the construction industry. They generally involve a simple and low-cost approach and can be very effective *when properly installed and maintained*. To prevent soil from washing into the public right-of way or the undisturbed areas of the site, the following is a discussion of BMPs and an indication of which BMPs are expected to be implemented as part of this Project.

BMPs for all slopes, channels, ditches, or any disturbed land area shall be completed immediately after grading or earth disturbance has occurred. All temporary soil erosion control measures and BMP's shall be maintained until site reaches final stabilization and permanent soil erosion control measures are implemented. **Qualified**

The **Stormwater Manager** may modify the planned BMPs based on construction sequencing, site conditions, and/or other factors. The SWMP should be modified by field notes including dates of modifications and the purpose of the modification. The Grading and Erosion Control Plan should reflect



Qualified

what has been constructed or modified onsite. The Stormwater Manager will be responsible for documenting BMP's (including phasing of BMP implementation).

## 2.1 Structural BMPs

### Item 18. Add section for Erosion Control Blankets

Structural BMPs are used to minimize erosion and sediment transport and include but are not limited to: silt fencing, erosion control blankets, turf reinforcement mat, wattles/sediment control logs, earth dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, gravel inlet protection, inlet/outlet protection, straw bales, concrete washout areas, and temporary or permanent sediment basins. Structural BMPs shall be coordinated with construction activities so the BMP is in place before construction begins. The structural BMPs outlined below are general definitions and guidelines. Project-specific specifications for selected BMPs are detailed in the SWMP Drawings included in the Attachments.

- **Silt Fencing**: A silt fence is a structural sediment control device that typically consists of a geotextile fabric attached to wooden stakes inserted into a ground trench and rising to a vertical height of approximately 18-inches. The silt fence is generally used as perimeter sediment control and as a primary containment around storage areas, staging areas, stockpiles, etc.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application notes:* Temporary perimeter controls (e.g. silt fences) will be installed *before* any clearing and grading begins. The use of rebar, steel stakes, or steel fence posts to anchor silt fencing is prohibited. Once the site is cleaned and the surrounding disturbed areas are 70% established with vegetation, the silt fences around the Project site can be removed.

- **Inlet Protection (gravel)**: Storm sewer inlet protection is typically comprised of 1.5-inch angular rock (gravel) wrapped in a chicken wire mesh to form an approximate 6-inch diameter roll in varying lengths. The gravel roll should be firmly secured in front of the inlet opening with a spacing device to prevent the roll from entering the inlet. A sufficiently-sized overflow opening should be left to prevent flooding during high surface water flow volumes. The basic design applies to curb and drop-style inlets.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* Inlet protection measures for existing inlets shall be installed *before* clearing and grading is initiated.

- **Inlet/Outlet Protection**: Inlet/outlet protection can be composed of 4- to 6-inch rock (rip-rap) underlain with geotextile fabric placed at the outlet or inlet of a drainage pipe, culvert, or other areas where high surface water flow may be encountered. Geotextile socks filled with gravel may also be used as a temporary BMP. This BMP is used to reduce erosion sediment transport by reducing flow velocity.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* Temporary rip rap outlet protection specified in the SWMP specification drawings is for outlets intended to be utilized less than 2 years. Rough cut street control measures (geotextile socks filled with gravel or compacted earthen berms) shall be installed after a road has been cut and will not be paved for more than 14 days, or for temporary construction roads that have not received road base.

- **Straw Bale Barriers:** Bound straw bale barriers (SBB) are typically used for inlet protection or as drainage swale check dams. Installation of the bales is critical to avoid erosion at the ends of the bales.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* Straw bales shall consist of certified weed-free straw or hay and shall consist of approximately 5 cubic feet of straw or hay. Straw bales must weigh at least 35 pounds.

- **Check Dams:** Check dams are temporary grade control structures placed in drainage channels to limit the erosivity of stormwater by reducing flow velocity. Check dams are typically constructed from rock, gravel bags, sand bags, or sometimes, proprietary devices. Reinforced check dams are typically constructed from rock and wire gabion. Although the primary function of check dams is to reduce the velocity of concentrated flows, a secondary benefit is sediment trapping upstream of the structure.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* When rock is used for the check dam, place rock mechanically or by hand. Do not dump rocks into the drainage channel. Where multiple check dams are used, the top of the lower dam should be at the same elevation as the toe of the upper dam. When reinforced check dams are used, install erosion control fabric under and around the check dam to prevent erosion on the upstream and downstream sides. Each section of the dam should be keyed in to reduce the potential for washout or undermining. A rock apron upstream and downstream of the dam may be necessary to further control erosion.

- **Sediment/Detention Basins:** Sediment/Detention basins are designed according to project size and runoff volume and are used for flood control and to aid in temporary retention of runoff to aid in sediment deposition. A release point for runoff water is typically present and consists of an emergency overflow or regulating structure.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* Sediment basins will be installed prior to any other land disturbing activities that rely on basins for stormwater control. Embankment materials shall consist of soil free of debris. Organic material, and rocks or concrete greater than 3-inches diameter and shall have a minimum of 15% by weight passing a No. 200 sieve. Embankment materials must be compacted to at least 95% of maximum density.

- Vehicle Tracking Control: VTC is used to limit off-site tracking of sediment from disturbed or unpaved areas to paved areas. VTC can include: TRM or mud mats installed at the point of access from unpaved areas (used when traffic is limited or light), a 1.5-inch diameter rock gravel access pad combined with pavement sweeping (used when traffic is limited or light), or a 3+-inch rock with geotextile underlayment combined with street sweeping (used for heavy construction traffic or at the main access point to a development site).

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* VTC Entrances to disturbed areas will be constructed *before* clearing and grading begins.

## **2.2 Non-Structural BMPs**

Non-structural BMPs are implemented at the site to minimize erosion and sediment transport and may include temporary or permanent vegetation, mulching, landscaping, geotextiles, sod stabilization, surface roughening, vegetative buffer strips (VBS), and protection/preservation of trees and other mature vegetation. The non-structural BMPs outlined below are general definitions and guidelines. Project-specific specifications for selected BMPs are detailed in the SWMP Drawings included in the Attachments.

- Temporary and permanent seeding: Seeding of disturbed areas provides soil stabilization and helps prevent erosion and sediment transport. Seeding is usually performed by ripping the area, spreading the appropriate seed mix, and applying straw mulch at a rate of two tons per acre over the seeded area. In some cases, a tackifier may be used to anchor the straw mulch. Managing and applying the proper seed mix and following the specified maintenance procedures are very important in promoting timely growth of grasses while minimizing weed growth. This BMP is effective on slopes up to 3:1 and where soil conditions are adequate.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* A mixture developed for elevations 3,000 feet to 8,000 feet will provide natural cover under dryland conditions. Seed for this project will be broadcast spread at a rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre or drilled at a rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Overseeding will be broadcast spread at a rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre or drilled at a rate of 5 to 10 pounds per acre. Seed mixture specifications are included in the attached SWMP Drawings. Seed will be mulched with weed-free straw mulch. Temporary seeding may be used on disturbed areas not planned for activity within 30 days. Top soil stock piles will be stabilized with temporary seed and mulch no later than fourteen days from the last construction activities in that area. Once construction activity ceases permanently in an area, the area will be stabilized with permanent seed and mulch. Permanent seeding will be used in designated Open Space areas. Soils that are stockpiled for more than 30 days shall be mulched and seeded with a temporary or permanent grass cover within 21 days of stockpile construction.

- **Mulching:** A layer of suitable mulch is typically applied at a rate of two tons per acre and can be tacked or fastened by an approved method suitable for the type of mulch used. Rough cut streets can be mulched in lieu of a layer of aggregate road base or asphalt paving. Seeding shall be placed in areas designated as being in an interim state.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* A layer of suitable mulch shall be applied at a rate of two tons per acre to all disturbed portions of the site within 21 days of the completion of grading. If the area is to remain in an interim state for more than 60 days, seeding BMPs shall be used. Mulch can be used in areas of rough cut streets unless a layer of road base or asphalt paving is planned within 21 days.

- **Landscaping:** Landscaping includes rock, mulch, sod, trees, bushes, geofabrics, hardscaping, etc. as identified in the final stabilization specifications. Landscaping may be done by the developer or by the property owner.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* Landscaping is planned for all disturbed areas that are not paved, hardscaped, or covered with permanent seeding.

- **Surface Roughening:** Surface roughening is the mechanical breaking up of soils as a short-term method of temporary stabilization in areas where temporary seeding is not practical or in areas where active construction is ongoing. Surface roughening is achieved through ripping or tilling the surface to increase surface area and infiltration.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* Surface roughening using scarifying methods such as disking or dragging bucket teeth over areas of disturbed soils parallel to slope contours will be completed in areas of active construction.

- **Vegetative Buffer Strips:** VBS are areas of original vegetation kept in place during construction that are preserved and maintained to filter sediment deposited from sheet flow. Maintenance includes cleanup of sediment and re-vegetation of VBS as necessary. Maintaining vegetative buffers is important around sensitive areas such as wetlands, waterways, etc.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* Pre-existing vegetation shall be protected and maintained within 50 horizontal feet of waters of the State unless unfeasible.

### **2.3 Housekeeping BMPs**

Housekeeping BMPs are maintenance practices implemented to keep the site clean, reduce potential chemical or biological exposures, and to minimize the tracking of soils to hard surfaces and airborne particles. Maintenance BMPs include street sweeping, dust suppression techniques, spill prevention and

response (Section 1.13), waste management and disposal, and materials handling and management (Section 1.14). Project-specific specifications for selected BMPs are detailed in the SWMP Drawings included in the Attachments.

- **Street Sweeping:** Street sweeping is the practice of removing soil clumps, scraping packed dirt/mud, and sweeping loose soils tracked onto paved surfaces to prevent sediment transport in runoff water. Materials removed as part of this BMP should be deposited in an area contained by perimeter BMPs or disposed offsite.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* Street sweeping methods will be employed in areas of ingress/egress from paved areas to the construction site. Vehicle tracking of soils and construction debris off-site shall be minimized. Materials tracked offsite shall be cleaned up and properly disposed immediately. The owner, site developer, contractor, and their agents shall be responsible for the removal of dirt, rock, construction debris, trash, sediment, and sand that accumulates in public right of ways, storm sewers, or other drainage conveyance system and stormwater appurtenances.

- **Dust Suppression:** Dust suppression BMPs are typically used to minimize the transport of fine particles through the air. Dust suppression techniques may include keeping the site wet using water trucks or other wetting methods or covering of loose soils in disturbance areas. During periods of high wind, the following activities should be monitored: limited street sweeping, restriction of major grading activities, restriction of soil stockpiling, controlling vehicular speed.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* A water source shall be available onsite during earthwork operations and utilized as required to minimize dust from earth working operations and wind.

- **Load Covering:** Trucks or other vehicles carrying cut or fill materials to or from the site should be covered to prevent accidental loss of material during transport onto public right of ways

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* Loads of cut and fill must be properly covered.

- **Site Waste Management and Disposal:** Construction waste disposal and trash generated by onsite personnel should be collected in dumpsters or similar trash containers and emptied on a regular basis. Construction waste and trash should be kept in a secure area and lidded if required to avoid accidental spreading of waste. Trash containers should be kept on permeable surfaces within perimeter BMPs. Loose trash should be collected daily and disposal services should be on a regular schedule to avoid overfilling of containers. Hazardous materials may not be disposed in trash containers and no waste materials should be buried onsite.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* Trash at the site will be cleared daily and kept in secured and/or covered receptacles. Waste disposal will be managed through a licensed contractor.

- **Portable Toilet Facilities:** A proper amount of portable toilets should be located at the Project Site and should be kept within the perimeter BMPs on permeable surfaces. Portable toilets should be anchored to prevent tipping and should be at least five feet behind curbs and at least 50 feet from any storm sewer inlets. Toilets should also be kept away from preferential flow pathways and from all water bodies. Regularly scheduled maintenance should be in place to empty and clean the receptacles to prevent overflow and waste collecting.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* Portable toilets will be provided and maintained through a private contractor.

- **Concrete Washout:** Concrete washout areas typically consist of an unlined pit in the ground with a vehicle tracking control (VTC) entrance and are designed to capture and contain concrete washout water. In areas with a high groundwater table, poly-lined pits or a portable waste bin may be used. Pits should be placed to minimize the potential for pollutant discharge. Washout basin deposits (hardened concrete waste) should be removed and properly disposed offsite as solid waste on a regular basis after liquids have evaporated.

Used for this project?  Yes  No

*Application Notes:* Concrete wash water shall be contained and disposed in accordance with the SWMP. No concrete wash water shall be discharged to or allowed to runoff to State waters. 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. Unless confined to a predefined, bermed containment area, the cleaning of concrete truck delivery chutes is prohibited at the Project area.

**2.4 Stormwater Management Plan Non-Applicable Items**

remove from list

SWMP Checklist Number	Description	Comments
5	Phasing Plan	No phasing required
12	Spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants	Asphalt/concrete batch plants not proposed
14	Location and description of any anticipated allowable non-stormwater discharge (ground water, springs, irrigation, discharge covered by CDPHE Low Risk Guidance, etc.)	Non-stormwater discharge not anticipated
16	Description of all stream crossings located within the project area or statement that no streams cross the project area	No streams cross the project site area
17f	Location of any dedicated asphalt / concrete batch plants	Asphalt/concrete batch plants not proposed

### **3. FINAL STABILIZATION AND LONG-TERM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

Once construction activity ceases permanently in an area, the area shall be stabilized with permanent landscaping and/or seed and mulch as designated below. Final stabilization is complete when all ground disturbing activities are complete and all disturbed areas have either a uniform vegetative cover with an individual plant density of 70% of pre-disturbance levels, permanent hardscaping or paving is in place, or an equivalent permanent alternative stabilization method is implemented. Once stabilization is complete, all temporary sediment and erosion control measures shall be removed.

Final Stabilization for this site will consist of a combination of temporary controls and permanent seeding:

- *Temporary controls.* Temporary erosion and sediment control measures should be maintained on un-stabilized areas. Disturbed areas should be surface-roughened and slopes steeper than 3:1 and graded swales should be covered with erosion control blankets. Temporary controls may be removed once stabilization is complete and the plant density reaches 70% pre-disturbance levels
- *Permanent BMPs.* Permanent post-construction BMPs should remain onsite after construction activities have been completed and the site is stabilized. These BMPs may include detention facilities, swales, and natural depressions.  
Item 26. Add a note stating that this project does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity.

#### **3.1 Inspection and Maintenance**

Visual inspections of all cleared and graded areas of the construction site will be performed on a minimum occurrence of once per week and/or within 24 hours of the end of any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion. The inspection will be the responsibility of the Qualified Stormwater Manager. An inspection report form has been provided in the Attachments. The inspection will verify that the structural BMPs described in Section 2.1 of this SWMP are functioning properly, in good condition, up to date and continue to minimize erosion. The inspection will also verify that the procedures used to prevent stormwater contamination from construction materials and petroleum products are effective. The following inspection and maintenance practices will be used to maintain erosion and sediment controls:

- Accumulated sediment and debris shall be removed from a BMP when the sediment/debris level reaches one half the height of the BMP or at any time that sediment or debris adversely impacts the functioning BMP.
- Built up sediment will be removed from silt fencing when it has reached one-third the height of the fence.
- Silt fences will be inspected for depth of sediment, for tears, to see if the fabric is securely attached to the fence posts, and to see that the fence posts are firmly in the ground.
- Sediment basins will be inspected for depth of sediment and built up sediment will be removed when it reaches 1 foot in depth.



- Temporary and permanent seeding will be inspected AND noted for bare spots, washouts, and healthy growth.
- The stabilized construction entrances will be inspected for sediment tracked on the road, for clean gravel, and to make sure that all traffic uses the stabilized entrance when leaving the site.
- The maintenance inspection report will be made after each inspection. A copy of the report form to be completed by the Qualified Stormwater Manager is provided in the Attachments. Completed forms will be maintained on-site during the entire construction project. Following construction and the expiration or inactivation of the permit, the completed forms will be retained at the general contractor's office, for a minimum of 3 years.
- If construction activities or design modifications are made to the site plan which could impact stormwater, this SWMP will be amended appropriately. The amended SWMP will have a description of the new activities that contribute to the increased pollutant loading and the planned source control activities.

### **3.2 BMP Replacement and Failed BMPs**

At a minimum, the contractor shall inspect and keep a log of all BMPs on a weekly basis and after a significant precipitation event. BMPs should be assessed by a qualified inspector to determine if new or replacement BMPs are necessary. Where BMPs have failed, the failure must be addressed as soon as possible to minimize discharge of additional pollutants. As new BMPs are installed and/or replaced, this SWMP should be updated to reflect the change(s).

### **3.3 Qualified Inspectors**

Qualified inspectors should be knowledgeable in the principals and practices of erosion and sediment control and should have a good working knowledge of the regulation and BMPs included in this SWMP. Inspectors should also be able to anticipate site conditions and assess BMP functionality that could impact stormwater runoff.

### **3.4 Additional SWMP and BMP Practices**

An employee training program should be developed and implemented to educate employees about the requirements of the SWMP. This education program will include background on the components and goals of the SWMP and hands-on training in erosion controls, spill prevention and response, good housekeeping, proper material handling, disposal and control of waste, equipment fueling, and proper storage, washing, and inspection procedures.

This plan was prepared in accordance with the CDPS General Permit. A copy of this permit is provided in the Attachments.

## **Attachments**

## **SWMP Drawings**

# GRANDWOOD RANCH

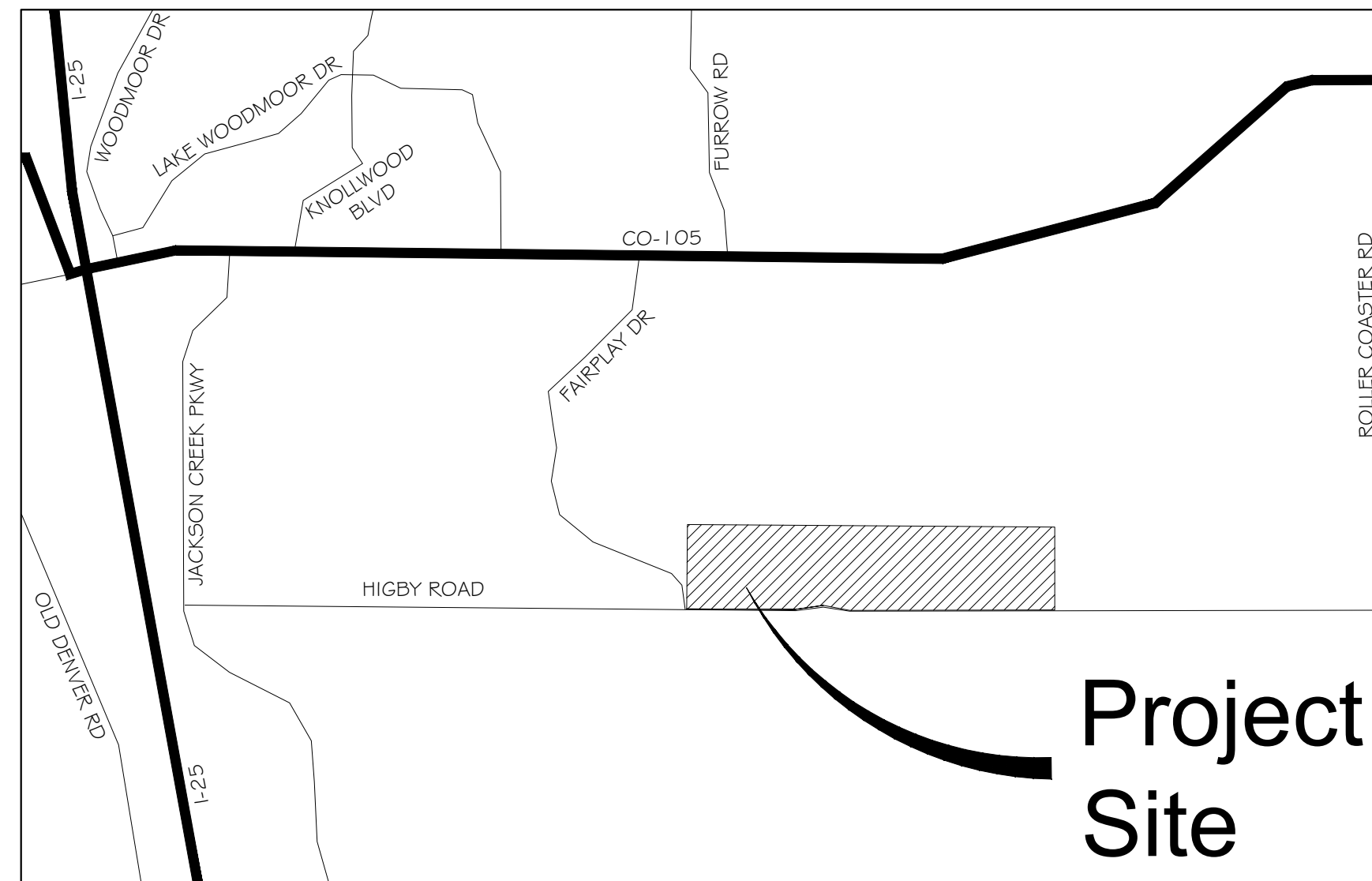
EL PASO COUNTY, CO

## PRE-DEVELOPMENT GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLANS

APRIL, 2020

INDEX OF SHEETS		SHEET No.
TS01	TITLE SHEET	1
GEN01	LEGEND & ABBREVIATION NOTES	2
GN01	GENERAL NOTES	3
GEC01-GEC03	GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN	4-6
ECN01-ECN03	EROSION CONTROL DETAILS	7-9

THIS IS AN OVERLOT GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN ONLY. THIS PLAN DOES NOT REFLECT DETAILED/FINE GRADING ELEMENTS THAT WILL BE PART OF FINAL CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS FOR SITE DEVELOPMENT, PAVING OPERATIONS, PLACEMENT OF CURB & GUTTER, AND LANDSCAPING. BUILDING AND PARKING LOT LOCATIONS ARE PROVIDED FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.



### VICINITY MAP

N.T.S.

OWNER/DEVELOPER	GRANDWOOD ENTERPRISES, LLC 270 LODGEPOLE WAY MONUMENT, CO 80132
CIVIL ENGINEER	MATRIX DESIGN GROUP 2435 RESEARCH PARKWAY, SUITE 300 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80920
ELECTRIC	MOUNTAINVIEW ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION (719) 495-2283
GAS	BLACK HILLS ENERGY 105 SOUTH VICTORIA AVENUE PUEBLO, CO (888) 890-5554
STREET	EL PASO COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT (719) 520-6460
DRAINAGE	EL PASO COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT (719) 520-6460
FIRE DEPARTMENT	TRI-LAKES MONUMENT FIRE RESCUE 16055 OLD FOREST POINT, SUITE 103 MONUMENT, CO 80132 (719) 484-0911

### OWNER'S STATEMENT:

THE OWNER WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

DATE

### 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 REPORT.

NICOLE SCHANEL, PE #52434

DATE

### 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.

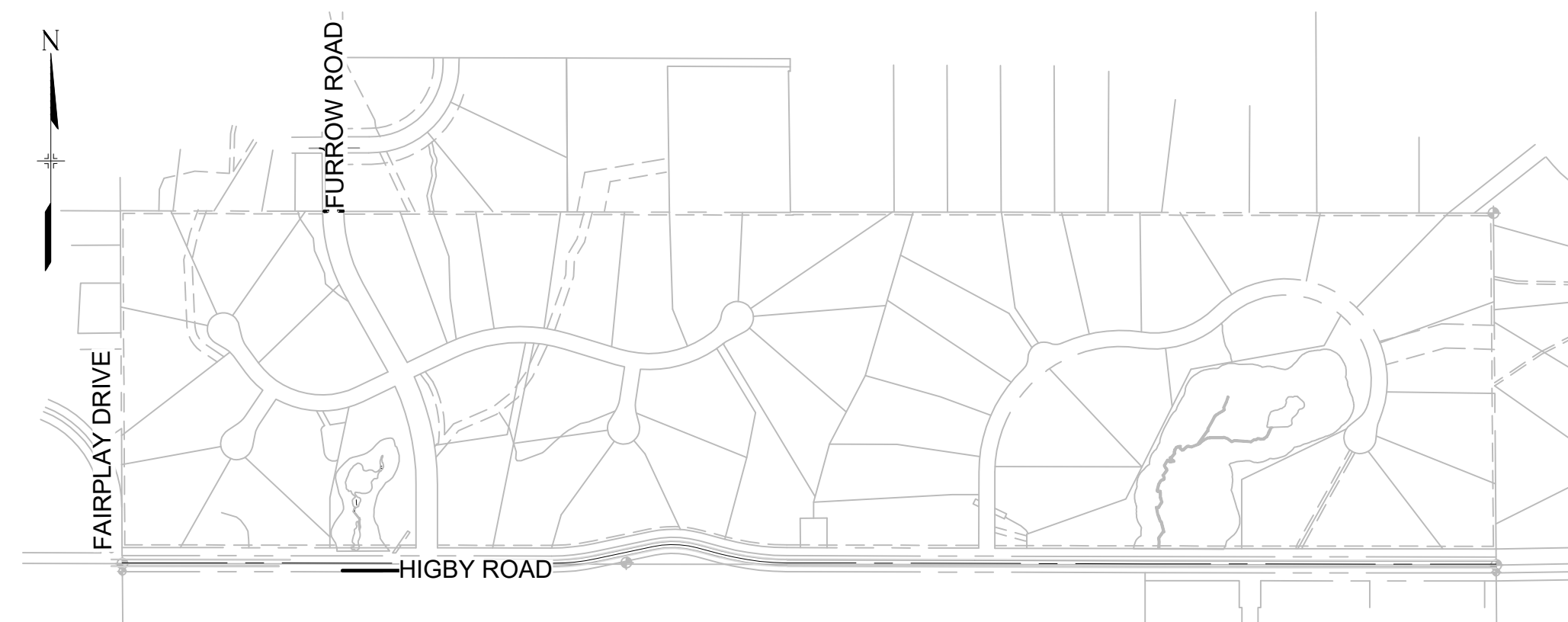
IN ACCORDANCE WITH ECM SECTION 1.12, THESE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS WILL BE VALID FOR CONSTRUCTION FOR A PERIOD OF 2 YEARS FROM THE DATE SIGNED BY THE EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEER. IF CONSTRUCTION HAS NOT STARTED WITHIN THOSE 2 YEARS, THE PLANS WILL NEED TO BE RESUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL, INCLUDING PAYMENT OF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

JENNIFER IRVINE, P.E.  
COUNTY ENGINEER / ECM ADMINISTRATOR

DATE

### TRAFFIC CONTROL NOTE:

THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD PROVIDE ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES AND MONITORING NECESSARY TO SAFELY COMPLETE THE WORK SHOWN IN THESE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS IN CONFORMANCE WITH M.U.T.C.D. GUIDELINES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLETE ALL NECESSARY WORK FOR PLAN REVIEW, PERMITS, AND PROCESSING. TRAFFIC CONTROL WILL NOT BE PAID SEPARATELY BUT IS INCLUDED IN THE COST OF THE PROJECT.



### SITE MAP

N.T.S.

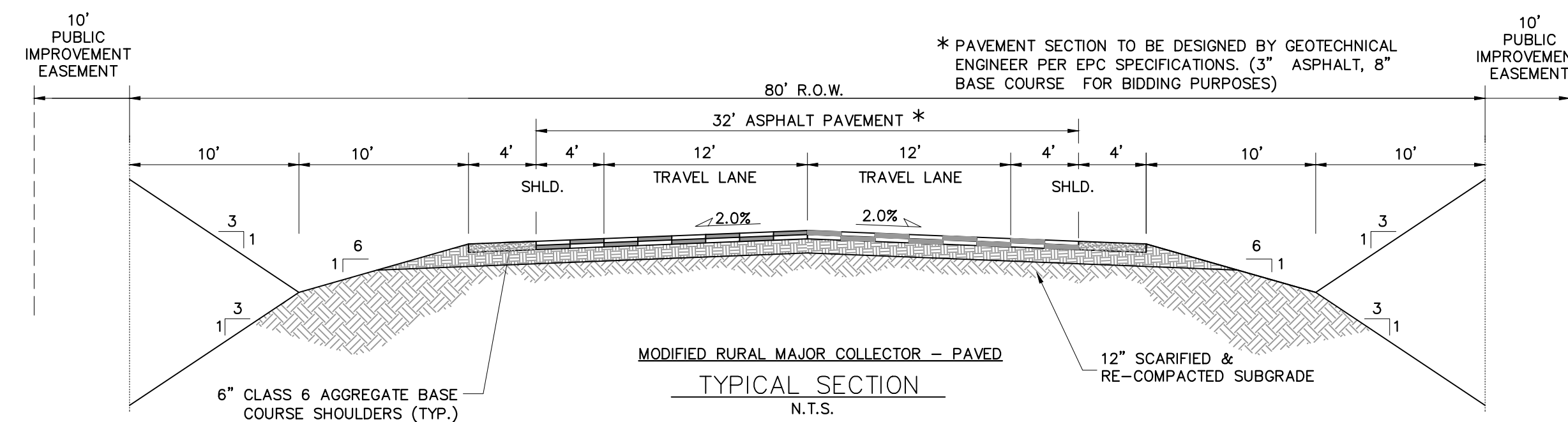
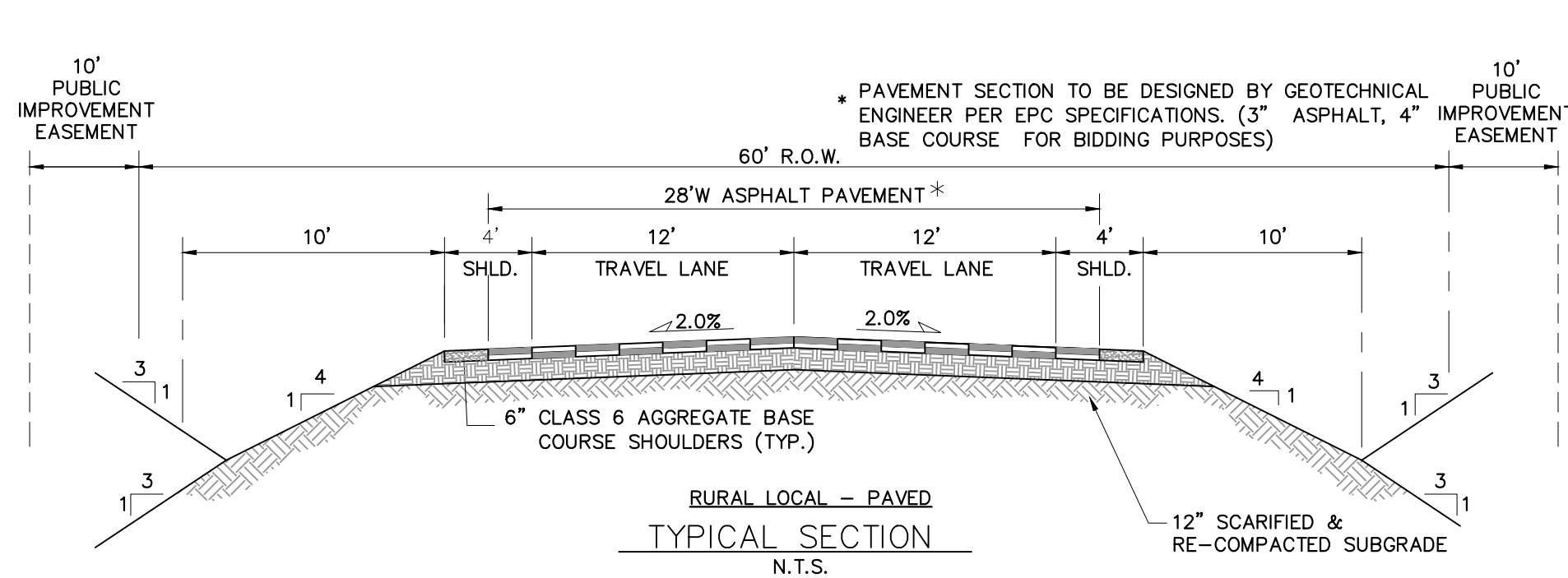
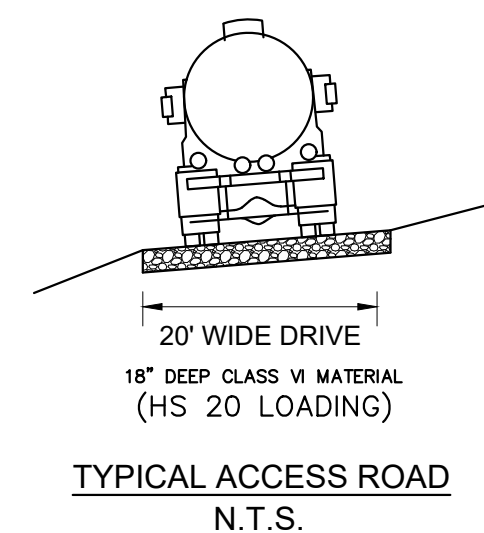
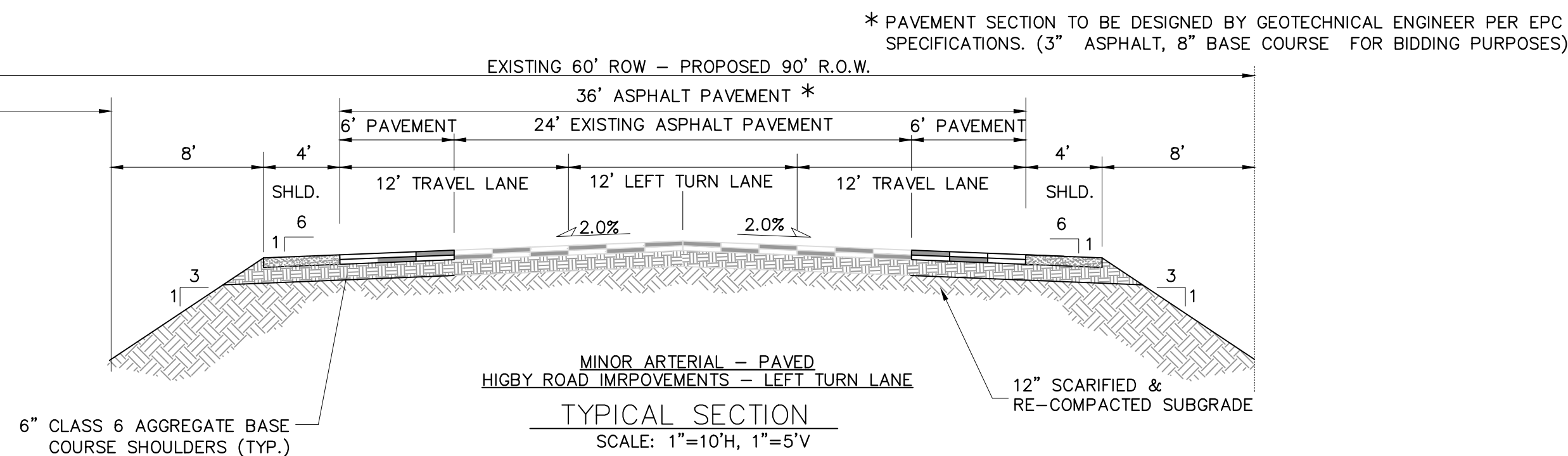
<b>REFERENCE DRAWINGS</b> X-Title-W X-1105-EX SITE DESIGN	###	###	###	<b>SHEET KEY</b> 	<b>BENCHMARK</b> NGS T 294 ELEVATION - 7247.10' NAVD 88  <b>BASIS OF BEARING:</b> A LINE THAT IS 20' NORTH OF AND PARALLEL WITH THE EAST-WEST CENTER LINE OF SECTION 19, T11S, R66W, N89°56'32"W - 5135.84'. THE DIRECTION IS A GRID BEARING OF THE COLORADO STATION PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, CENTRAL ZONE, N.A.D. 1983. THE LINE IS MONUMENTED BY 5/8" DIAMETER REBAR, 18" IN LENGTH WITH 1-1/2" ALUMINUM CAPS "LWA PLS 28658"	<b>OWNER:</b> GRANDWOOD ENTERPRISES, LLC WILLIAM F. HEREBIC II, MANAGER 270 LODGEPOLE WAY MONUMENT, CO 80132  <b>PREPARED BY:</b>	<b>SEAL</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>PRELIMINARY</b>                      THIS DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED BY GOVERNING AGENCIES AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE                 </div>	<b>GRANDWOOD RANCH</b>			
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>DATE</th> <th>DESCRIPTION</th> <th>BY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">REVISIONS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	DATE					DESCRIPTION	BY	REVISIONS	
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REVISIONS											
<b>TITLE SHEET</b>											
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**ABBREVIATIONS**

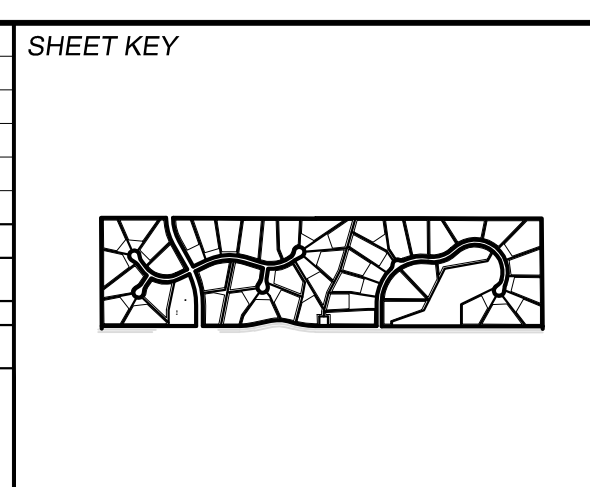
ASSY	ASSEMBLY	MAX	MAXIMUM
ASTM	AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TESTING AND MATERIALS	MH	MANHOLE
APPROX	APPROXIMATE or APPROXIMATELY	MIN	MINIMUM
AVE	AVENUE	MJ	MECHANICAL JOINT
AVG	AVERAGE	NTS	NOT TO SCALE
BLVD	BOULEVARD	O/S	OFFSET
BTM	BOTTOM	PR	PROPOSED
CDOT	COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	PC	POINT OF CURVATURE
CEN	CENTER	PCC	POINT OF COMPOUND CURVE
C or CL	CENTERLINE	PCR	POINT OF CURB RETURN
CFS	CUBIC FEET PER SECOND	R <sub>c</sub> or P/L	PROPERTY LINE
CONC	CONCRETE	PRC	POINT OF REVERSE CURVE
CONST	CONSTRUCTION	PT	POINT OF TANGENCY
CONT	CONTINUOUS	PVC	POINT OF VERTICAL CURVE or POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
DIA	DIAMETER	PVI	POINT OF VERTICAL INTERSECTION
DWG	DRAWING	PVMT	PAVEMENT
EA	EACH	PVT	POINT OF VERTICAL TANGENT
EGL	ENERGY GRADE LINE	RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
ELEV or EL	ELEVATION	RED	REDUCER
ESMT	EASEMENT	REF	REFERENCE
EX or EXIST	EXISTING	REQ	REQUIRED
FES	FLARED END SECTION	REV	REVISION
F or FL	FLOWLINE	ROW	RIGHT-OF-WAY
FLG	FLANGE	RT	RIGHT
FT	FOOT/FEET	SD	STORM SEWER
HGL	HYDRAULIC GRADE LINE	ST	STREET
HP	HIGH POINT	STA	STATION
HORIZ	HORIZONTAL	STD	STANDARD
HCL	HORIZONTAL CONTROL LINE	SS	SANITARY SEWER
INV	INVERT	SW or S/W	SIDEWALK
	VERTICAL CURVE FACTOR	TAN	TANGENT
LF	LINEAR FEET	TBC	TOP BACK OF CURB
LN	LANE	TYP	TYPICAL
LP	LOW POINT	UG	UNDERGROUND
LT	LEFT	UTIL	UTILITY
		VERT	VERTICAL
		W	WIDTH
		w/	WITH

**SYMBOLS**

	PROPOSED CENTERLINE
	EXISTING PAVED ROAD
	EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITY
	PROPOSED UNDERGROUND UTILITY
	RIGHT OF WAY
	EASEMENT
	EXISTING CURB & GUTTER
	PROPOSED CURB & GUTTER
	EXISTING CONTOUR
	PROPOSED CONTOUR
	LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION



REFERENCE DRAWINGS	###	###	###	###
X-Title-W	###	###	###	###
X-1105-EX SITE DESIGN	###	###	###	###
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REVISIONS				
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**BENCHMARK**  
NGS T 294 ELEVATION - 7247.10' NAVD 88

**BASIS OF BEARING:**  
A LINE THAT IS 20' NORTH OF AND PARALLEL WITH THE EAST-WEST CENTER LINE OF SECTION 19, T11S, R66W, N89°56'32"W - 5135.84'. THE DIRECTION IS A GRID BEARING OF THE COLORADO STATION PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, CENTRAL ZONE, N.A.D. 1983. THE LINE IS MONUMENTED BY 5/8" DIAMETER REBAR, 18" IN LENGTH WITH 1-1/2" ALUMINUM CAPS "LWA PLS 28658"

**OWNER:**  
GRANDWOOD ENTERPRISES, LLC  
WILLIAM F. HERBIC II, MANAGER  
270 LODGPOLE WAY  
MONUMENT, CO 80132

**PREPARED BY:**

**SEAL**

**PRELIMINARY**  
THIS DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED BY GOVERNING AGENCIES AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
MATRIX DESIGN GROUP, INC.  
PROJECT No. 20.1105.004

**GRANDWOOD RANCH**

PRE-DEVELOPMENT GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN

LEGEND AND ABBREVIATION NOTES

DESIGNED BY:	CAP	SCALE:	DATE ISSUED:	APRIL 2020	DRAWING No.
DRAWN BY:	JA	HORIZ:	N/A		GEN 01
CHECKED BY:	JA	VERT:	N/A	SHEET	2 OF 9

STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY GRADING & 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.
- 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 TO REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING.
- A SEPARATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE COMPLETED AND AN EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP) ISSUED PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION. DURING CONSTRUCTION THE SWMP IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED STORMWATER MANAGER, SHALL BE LOCATED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES AND SHALL BE KEPT UP TO DATE WITH WORK PROGRESS AND CHANGES IN THE FIELD.
- ONCE THE ESQCP HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE INITIAL STAGE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS AS INDICATED ON THE GEC. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, ENGINEER, AND EL PASO COUNTY WILL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT TO COORDINATE THE MEETING TIME AND PLACE WITH COUNTY PCD INSPECTIONS STAFF.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 LOOSENEED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONTROL MEASURE(S).
- 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.
- CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO OR ALLOWED TO RUNOFF TO STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR FACILITIES.
- 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.
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKETING IS TO BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
- 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.
- 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.
- TRACKING OF SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OFF-SITE SHALL BE MINIMIZED. MATERIALS TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.
- 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.

STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLANS (CONT.):

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER OR DITCH EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.
- 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.
- ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
- PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITTEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
- 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.
- THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY VIVID ENGINEERING GROUP, INC., DATED SEPTEMBER, 2019, AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.
- AT LEAST TEN DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB 1 ACRE OR MORE, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL SUBMIT A PERMIT APPLICATION FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE TO THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, WATER QUALITY DIVISION. THE APPLICATION CONTAINS CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), OF WHICH THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN MAY BE A PART. FOR INFORMATION OR APPLICATION MATERIALS CONTACT:

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

NRCS SOIL SURVEY FOR EL PASO COUNTY

SOIL ID NO.	SOIL TYPE	HYDROLOGIC CLASSIFICATION
1	ALAMOSA LOAM (1%-3% SLOPES)	D
41	KETTLE GRAVELLY LOAMY SAND (8%-40% SLOPES)	B
42	KETTLE-ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX	B
71	PRING COARSE SANDY LOAM (3%-8% SLOPES)	B
93	TOMAH-CROWFOOT COMPLEX (8%-15% SLOPES)	B

TIMING

ANTICIPATED STARTING AND COMPLETION TIME PERIOD OF SITE GRADING:  
JUNE 2020 THRU AUGUST 2020

EXPECTED DATE ON WHICH THE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE COMPLETED:  
AUGUST 2020

AREAS

TOTAL AREA: 147.42 ACRES  
 DISTURBED AREA : 21.54

RECEIVING WATERS


NAME OF RECEIVING WATERS  
JACKSON CREEK (ULTIMATE)

NPDES NOTES:

- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL SEDIMENT, MUD, AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS THAT MAY ACCUMULATE IN THE FLOWLINES AND PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAYS AS A RESULT OF THIS CONSTRUCTION PROJECT. SAID REMOVAL SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN A TIMELY MANNER, OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
- THIS CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) HAS BEEN SUBMITTED AS PART OF AN APPLICATION FOR AN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PERMIT FILED WITH THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS AND AS INCLUSION BY REFERENCE TO THE CDPHE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY PERMIT. THE SWMP IS A LIVING DOCUMENT AND ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED OF THE CONTRACTOR DUE TO UNFORESEEN EROSION PROBLEMS OR IF THE SUBMITTED PLAN DOES NOT FUNCTION AS INTENDED. THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PLAN SHALL BE THE OBLIGATION OF THE LAND OWNER AND/OR HIS SUCCESSORS OR HEIRS; UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE PLAN IS PROPERLY COMPLETED, MODIFIED, OR VOIDED.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR REMEDIATION OF ANY ADVERSE IMPACTS TO ADJACENT WATERWAYS, WETLANDS, ETC., RESULTING FROM WORK DONE AS PART OF THIS PROJECT.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PREVENT SEDIMENT, DEBRIS AND ALL OTHER POLLUTANTS FROM ENTERING THE STORM SEWER SYSTEM DURING ALL DEMOLITION, EXCAVATION, TRENCHING, BORING, GRADING OR OTHER CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS THAT ARE PART OF THIS PROJECT.
- A LAYER OF SUITABLE MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED TO ALL DISTURBED PORTIONS OF THE SITE WITHIN 21 DAYS OF THE COMPLETION OF GRADING. SAID MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 2 TONS PER ACRE AND SHALL BE TACKED OR FASTENED BY AN APPROVED METHOD SUITABLE FOR THE TYPE OF MULCH USED. ROUGH-CUT STREETS SHALL BE MULCHED UNLESS A LAYER OF AGGREGATE ROAD BASE OR ASPHALT PAVING IS TO BE APPLIED TO SAID ROUGH-CUT STREETS WITHIN THE 21 DAY PERIOD AFTER COMPLETION OF OVERLOT GRADING. AN AREA THAT IS GOING TO REMAIN IN AN INTERIM STATE FOR MORE THEN SIXTY (60) DAYS SHALL ALSO BE SEEDED. ALL TEMPORARY SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND BMP'S SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL LOCATE, INSTALL, AND MAINTAIN ALL EROSION CONTROL AND WATER QUALITY "BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES" AS INDICATED IN THE APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN. BMP'S SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND KEPT IN GOOD REPAIR FOR THE DURATION OF THIS PROJECT.
- AT A MINIMUM, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT, AND KEEP A LOG OF, ALL BMP'S WEEKLY AND AFTER SIGNIFICANT PRECIPITATION EVENTS. ALL NECESSARY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SHALL BE COMPLETED IN A TIMELY MANNER. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM A BMP WHEN THE SEDIMENT LEVEL REACHES ONE-HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE BMP, OR, AT ANY TIME THAT SEDIMENT OR DEBRIS ADVERSELY IMPACTS THE FUNCTIONING OF THE BMP.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPERLY COVER ALL LOADS OF CUT AND FILL MATERIAL IMPORTED TO OR EXPORTED FROM THIS SITE TO PREVENT LOSS OF THE MATERIAL DURING TRANSPORT WITHIN PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY.
- THE USE OF REBAR, STEEL STAKES, OR STEEL FENCE POSTS TO STAKE DOWN STRAW OR HAY BALES; OR TO SUPPORT SILT FENCING USED AS AN EROSION CONTROL MEASURE; IS PROHIBITED. THE USE OF OSHA APPROVED COLORED WARNING CAPS ON REBAR OR FENCE POSTS USED WITH EROSION CONTROL MEASURES IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.
- SOILS THAT WILL BE STOCKPILED FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS SHALL BE MULCHED AND SEEDED WITH A TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT GRASS COVER WITHIN 21 DAYS OF STOCKPILE CONSTRUCTION. IF STOCKPILES ARE LOCATED WITHIN 100 FEET OF A DRAINAGEWAY, ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROLS SUCH AS TEMPORARY DIKES OR SILT FENCE SHALL BE REQUIRED.
- MODIFICATION OF AN ACTIVE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PERMIT BY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REQUIRE TIMELY NOTIFICATION OF AND APPROVAL BY THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS. TERMINATION OF AN ACTIVE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PERMIT UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT REQUIRES NOTIFICATION OF AND APPROVAL BY THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.
- UNLESS CONFINED IN A PREDEFINED, BERMED CONTAINMENT AREA, THE CLEANING OF CONCRETE TRUCK DELIVERY CHUTES IS PROHIBITED AT THE JOB SITE. THE DISCHARGE OF WATER CONTAINING WASTE CEMENT TO THE STORM SEWER SYSTEM IS PROHIBITED.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL STORM SEWER FACILITIES ADJACENT TO ANY LOCATION WHERE PAVEMENT CUTTING OPERATIONS INVOLVING WHEEL CUTTING, SAW CUTTING OR ABRASIVE WATER JET CUTTING ARE TO TAKE PLACE. THE DISCHARGE OF ANY WATER CONTAMINATED BY WASTE PRODUCTS FROM CUTTING OPERATIONS TO THE STORM SEWER SYSTEM IS PROHIBITED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF ALL WASTE PRODUCTS GENERATED BY SAID CUTTING OPERATIONS ON A DAILY BASIS.
- LOCATION OF STAGING, STORAGE, EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE, TEMPORARY DISPOSAL, VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL AND CONCRETE TRUCK WASHOUT AREAS WILL BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD AT THE START OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN.

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SHEET KEY



BENCHMARK

NGS T 294 ELEVATION - 7247.10' NAVD 88

BASIS OF BEARING:

A LINE THAT IS 20' NORTH OF AND PARALLEL WITH THE EAST-WEST CENTER LINE OF SECTION 19, T11S, R66W, N89°56'32"W - 5135.84'. THE DIRECTION IS A GRID BEARING OF THE COLORADO STATION PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, CENTRAL ZONE, N.A.D. 1983. THE LINE IS MONUMENTED BY 5/8" DIAMETER REBAR, 18" IN LENGTH WITH 1-1/2" ALUMINUM CAPS "LWA PLS 28658"

OWNER:  
 GRANDWOOD ENTERPRISES, LLC  
 WILLIAM F. HEREBIC II, MANAGER  
 270 LODGPOLE WAY  
 MONUMENT, CO 80132

PREPARED BY:



SEAL

**PRELIMINARY**  
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FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
 MATRIX DESIGN GROUP, INC.  
 PROJECT No. 20.1105.004

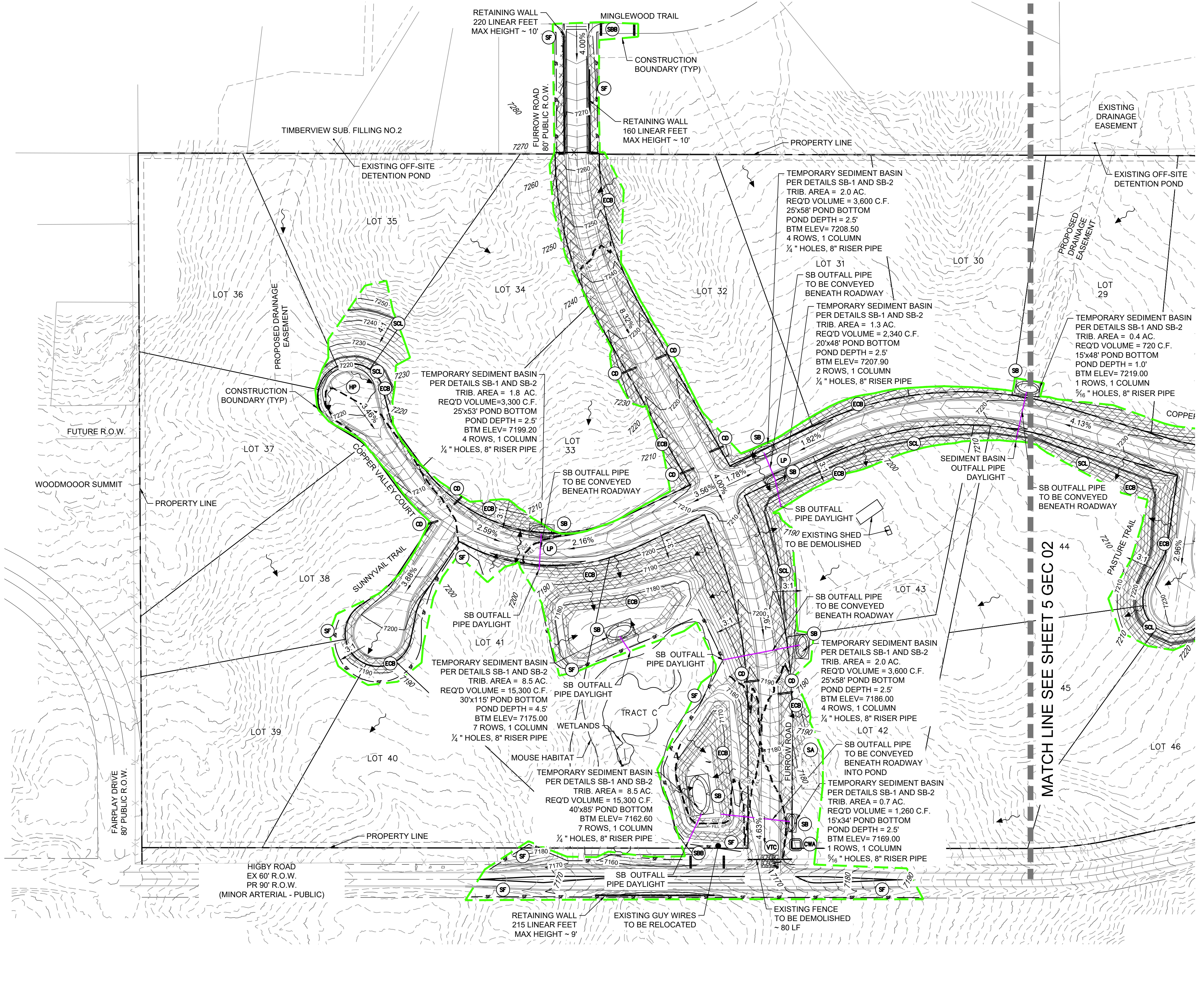
**GRANDWOOD RANCH**

PRE-DEVELOPMENT GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN

**GENERAL NOTES**

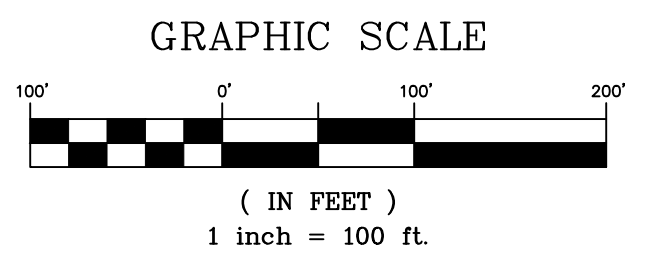
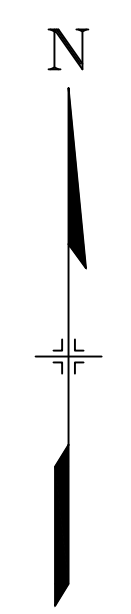
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DRAWN BY:	JA	HORIZ	N/A		
CHECKED BY:	JA	VERT	N/A	SHEET	3 OF 9

GN 01



- HIGH POINT/LOW POINT
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKET
- VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
- SEDIMENT BASIN
- CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE LOCATIONS OF CONCRETE WASHOUTS, STOCKPILES, AND STAGING AREAS
- SILT FENCE
- STRAW BALE BARRIER
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- CHECK DAM
- PROPOSED CONTOURS
- EXISTING CONTOURS
- SLOPE DIRECTION
- DRAINAGE FLOW DIRECTION
- 100-YR FLOODPLAIN
- PROPERTY LINE
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARY LINE

BMP SEQUENCING	
INITIAL	SILT FENCE, CONCRETE WASHOUT, VEHICLE TRACKING, TEMP SEDIMENT BASINS
INTERIM	CHECK DAMS, CONCRETE WASHOUT, STRAW BARRIERS, STOCKPILES, STAGING
FINAL	EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, SEEDING & MULCHING



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SHEET KEY

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 NGS T 294 ELEVATION - 7247.10' NAVD 88

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 MONUMENT, CO 80132

**PREPARED BY:**

**SEAL**  
**PRELIMINARY**  
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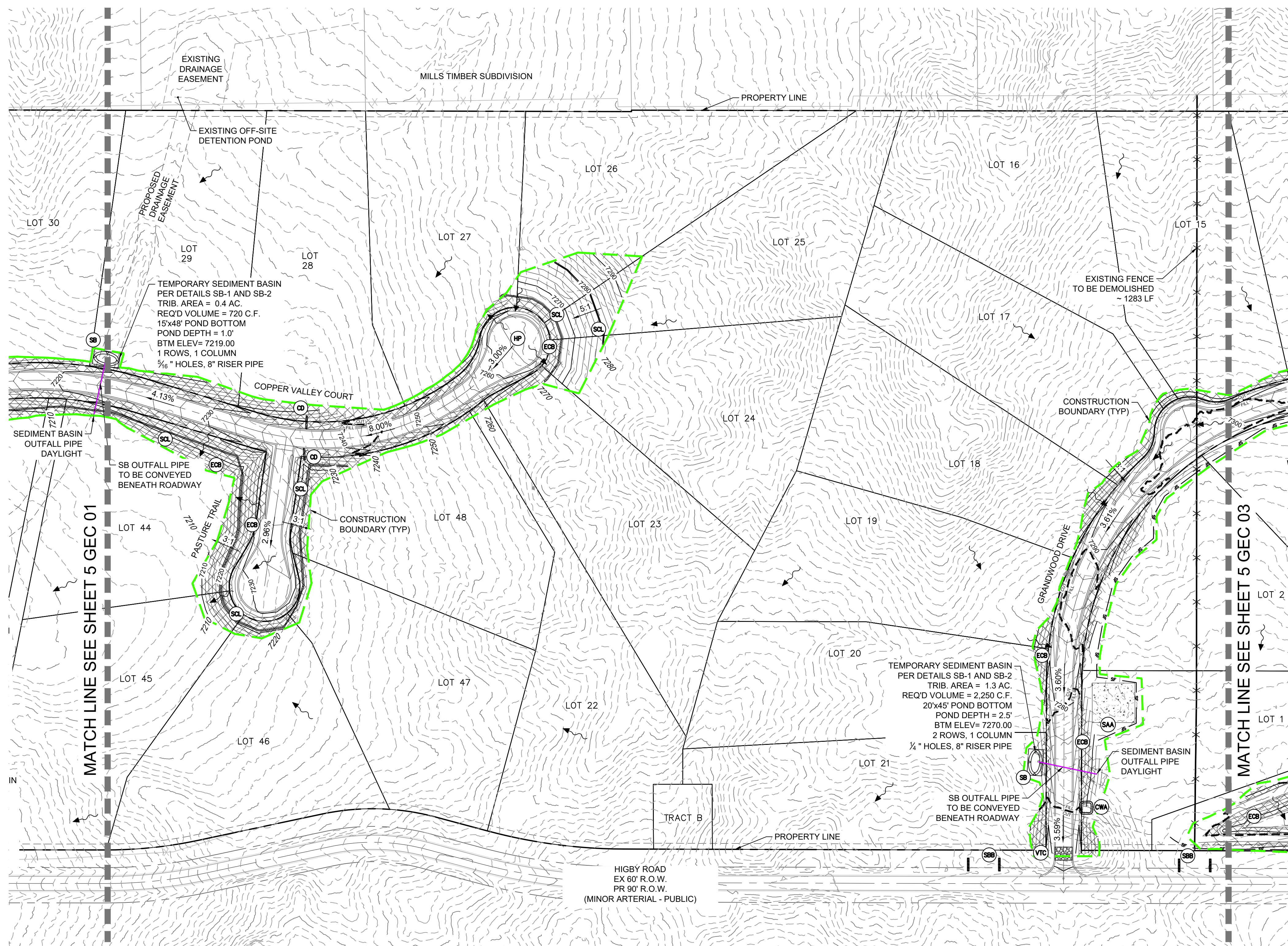
**GRANDWOOD RANCH**  
 PRE-DEVELOPMENT GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN

**GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN**

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CHECKED BY:	JA	VERT:	N/A	SHEET	4 OF 9

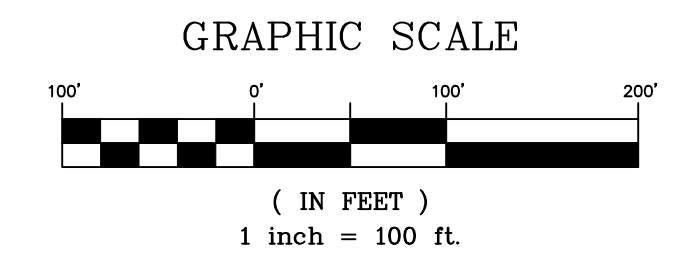
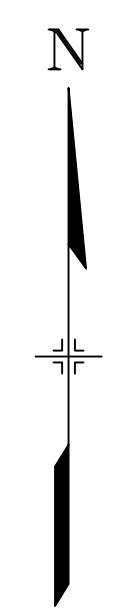
PROJECT No. 20.1105.004

**GEC 01**



- HP LP HIGH POINT/LOW POINT
- ECB EROSION CONTROL BLANKET
- VTC VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
- SB SEDIMENT BASIN
- SA CWA CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE LOCATIONS OF CONCRETE WASHOUTS, STOCKPILES, AND STAGING AREAS
- SF SILT FENCE
- SBB STRAW BALE BARRIER
- SCL SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- CD CHECK DAM
- 7050 PROPOSED CONTOURS
- 5975 EXISTING CONTOURS
- 2.00% SLOPE DIRECTION
- DRAINAGE FLOW DIRECTION
- 100-YR FLOODPLAIN
- PROPERTY LINE
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARY LINE

BMP SEQUENCING	
INITIAL	SILT FENCE, CONCRETE WASHOUT, VEHICLE TRACKING, TEMP SEDIMENT BASINS
INTERIM	CHECK DAMS, COCONCRETE WASHOUT, STRAW BARRIERS, STOCKPILES, STAGING
FINAL	EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, SEEDING & MULCHING



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**GRANDWOOD RANCH**

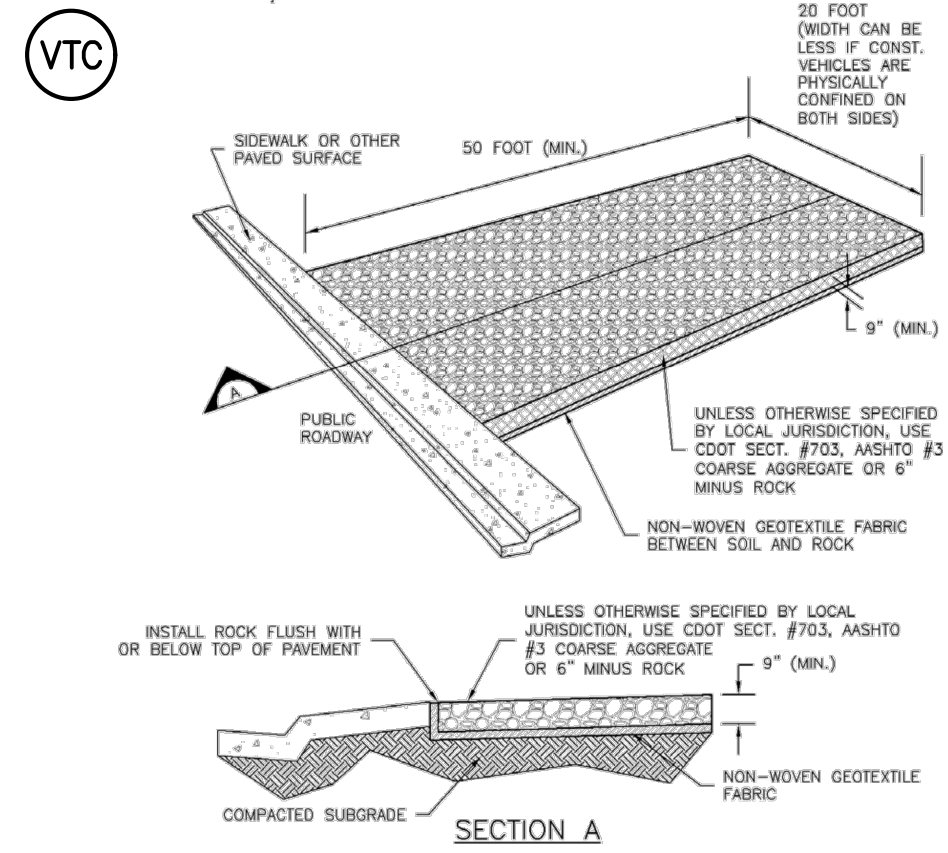
PRE-DEVELOPMENT GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN

**GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN**

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DRAWN BY:	JA	HORIZ 1" = 100'	SHEET	6 OF 9	GEC 03
CHECKED BY:		VERT N/A			







VTC-1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

**STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT**

- INSTALLATION NOTES:**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
    - LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT.
    - TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT WITH/WITHOUT WHEEL WASH, CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRIM.
  - CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRIM STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE ONLY TO BE USED ON SHORT DURATION PROJECTS (TYPICALLY RANGING FROM A WEEK TO A MONTH) WHERE THERE WILL BE LIMITED VEHICULAR ACCESS.
  - A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE LOCATED AT ALL ACCESS POINTS WHERE VEHICLES ACCESS THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FROM PAVED RIGHT-OF-WAYS.
  - STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
  - A NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED UNDER STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF ROCK.
  - UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECTION # 703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.
- MAINTENANCE NOTES:**
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
  - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
  - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
  - ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY TO THE STABILIZED ENTRANCE/EXIT TO MAINTAIN CONSISTENT DEPTH.
  - SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND THE END OF THE DAY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT MAY NOT BE WASHED DOWN THE STORM SEWER DRAINS.

Figure SM-4  
Vehicle Tracking Control  
Urban Drainage and Flood Control District  
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

Table 14-10. Recommended Seed Mix for Transition Areas<sup>1</sup>

Common Name (Variety)	Scientific Name	Growth Season	Growth Form	Seeds/Lb	Lbs PLS/Acre Drilled	Lbs PLS/Acre Broadcast or Hydroseeded
Sheep fescue (Duras)	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Cool	Bunch	680,000	1.3	2.6
Western wheatgrass (Arriba)	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	7.9	15.8
Alkali sacaton	<i>Spolobolus airoides</i>	Warm	Bunch	1,758,000	0.5	1.0
Slender wheatgrass	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	Cool	Bunch	159,000	5.5	11.0
Canadian bluegrass (Ruebens)	<i>Poa compressa</i>	Cool	Sod	2,500,000	0.3	0.6
Switchgrass (Pathfinder)	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Warm	Sod/Bunch	389,000	1.3	2.6
Annual rye	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Cool	Cover crop	227,000	10.0	20.0
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>53.6</b>
<b>Wildflowers</b>						
Blanket flower	<i>Faillardia aristata</i>	---	---	132,000	0.25	0.50
Prairie coneflower	<i>Ratibida columnaris</i>	---	---	1,230,000	0.20	0.40
Purple prairie clover	<i>Petalostemum purpurea</i>	---	---	210,000	0.20	0.40
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris punctata</i>	---	---	138,000	0.06	0.12
Flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	---	---	293,000	0.20	0.40
Penstemon	<i>Penstemon strictus</i>	---	---	592,000	0.20	0.40
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	---	---	2,770,000	0.03	0.06
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>2.28</b>

<sup>1</sup>For side slopes or between wet and dry areas.  
<sup>2</sup>Substitute 1.7 lbs PLS/acre of inland saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*) in salty soils.

**SEED MIX NOTES:**

A MIXTURE DEVELOPED FOR ELEVATIONS 3,000 TO 8,000 FEET TO PROVIDE NATURAL COVER UNDER DRYLAND CONDITIONS. CONTAINS BOTH COOL AND WARM SEASON GRASSES ADAPTED TO THE WESTERN GREAT PLAINS AND SOUTHWESTERN REGION. HAS EXCELLENT COLD AND DROUGHT TOLERANCE. GOOD FOR SOIL STABILIZATION ON POOR SOILS.

**CHARACTERISTICS:**  
GROWS 30-60 INCHES WITH AVERAGE RAINFALL.

**SEEDING RATE:**  
BROADCAST: 20-25 LBS/ACRE  
DRILLED: 15-20 LBS/ACRE  
**OVERSEEDING BROADCAST:** 10-15 LBS/ACRE  
**DRILLED:** 5-10 LBS/ACRE

**MIX CONTAINS:**

KIND AND VARIETY:	PURE	GERM	ORIGIN
ANNUAL RYEGRASS	15.72	97	OR
SLENDER WHEATGRASS	14.75	98	WA
CRESTED WHEATGRASS	10.91	96	SD
MOUNTAIN BROME	9.91	97	WY
CANADA BLUEGRASS	9.80	87	WA
HARD FESCUE	9.78	86	MT
SIDE-OATS GRAMA	5.78	80	TX
SWITCHGRASS	4.99	93	MN
BIG BLUESTEM	4.55	95	KS
BLUE GRAMA	2.37	95	MN
SAND DROPSEED	0.99	95	CO

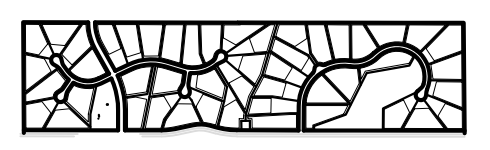


Figure SC-2  
Sediment Control Log  
Urban Drainage and Flood Control District  
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

**INSTALLATION NOTES:**

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LOCATION AND LENGTH OF SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS.
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS THAT ACT AS PERIMETER CONTROL SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY UPGRADE LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- 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.
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED AS SMALL CHECK DAMS IN DITCHES AND SWALES. HOWEVER, THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PERENNIAL STREAMS OR HIGH VELOCITY DRAINAGE WAYS.
- IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND TO A DEPTH OF APPROXIMATELY 1/3 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.
- THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH SOIL 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.
- 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.

**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 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.
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. 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.

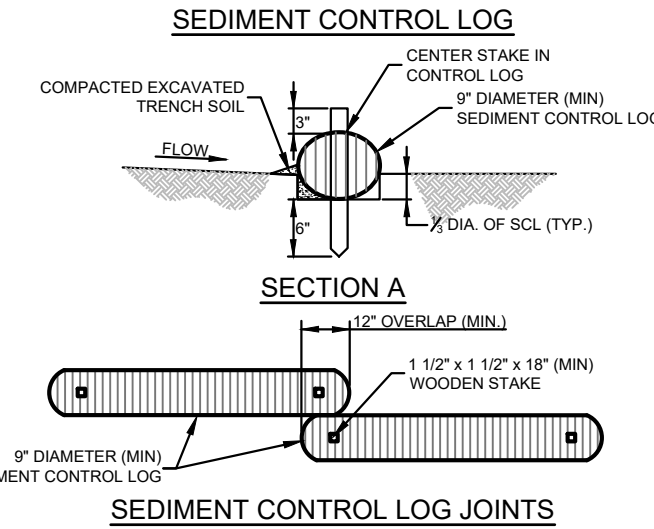
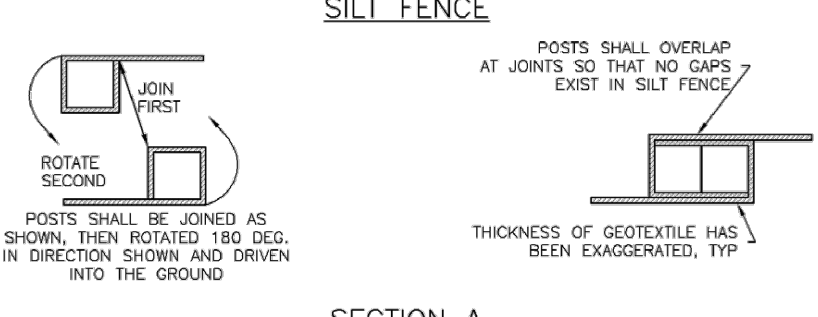


Figure SC-2  
Sediment Control Log  
Urban Drainage and Flood Control District  
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3



**SILT FENCE NOTES**

**SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES:**

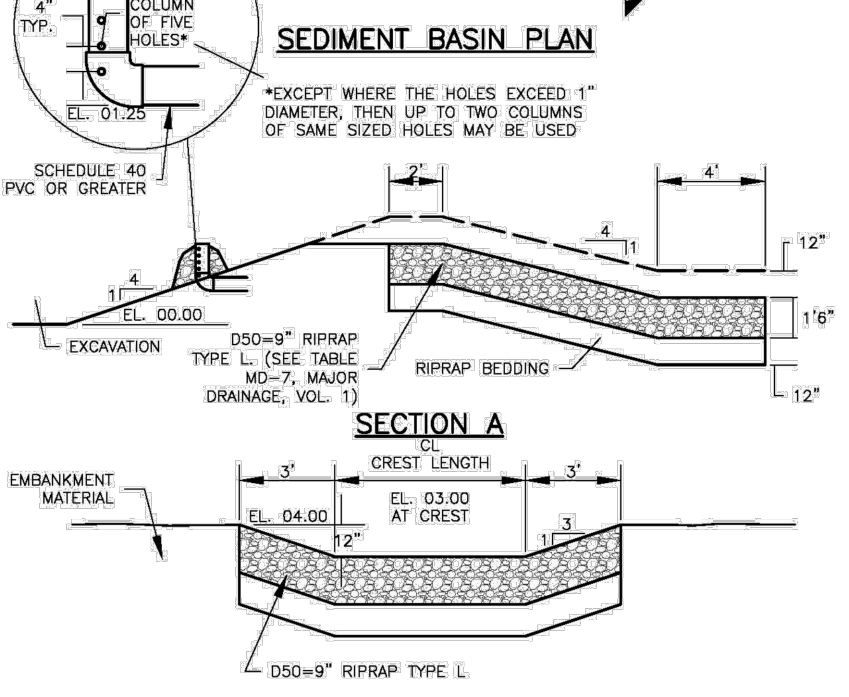
- SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED AWAY FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW FOR WATER PONDING. SILT FENCE AT TOP OF A SLOPE SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN A FLAT LOCATION AT LEAST SEVERAL FEET (2-5 FT) FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW ROOM FOR PONDING AND DEPOSITION.
- A UNIFORM 6" x 4" ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED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

**SILT FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES:**

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 6".
- REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGN OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING, TEARING, OR COLLAPSE.
- SILT FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, OR IS REPLACED BY AN EQUIVALENT PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL BMP.
- WHEN SILT FENCE IS REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

**Figure SC-1**

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



**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	3/8
2	21	3	1/2
3	28	5	5/8
4	33 1/2	6	3/4
5	38 1/2	8	1
6	43	9	1 1/8
7	47 1/2	11	1 1/4
8	51	12	1 1/2
9	55	13	1 5/8
10	58 1/2	15	1 3/4
11	61	16	1 7/8
12	64	18	1 7/8
13	67 1/2	19	1 7/8
14	70 1/2	21	1 7/8
15	73 1/2	22	1 7/8

**SEDIMENT BASIN**

**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 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 BASINS FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LESS THAN 15 ACRES. SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR EMBANKMENT, STORAGE VOLUME, SPILLWAY, OUTLET, AND OUTLET PROTECTION DETAILS FOR ANY SEDIMENT BASINS THAT HAVE BEEN INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED FOR DRAINAGE AREAS.

Figure SC-7  
Sediment Basin  
Urban Drainage and Flood Control District  
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

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THIS DRAWING IS CURRENT AS OF PLOT DATE AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.					

**SHEET KEY**

**BENCHMARK**  
NGS T 294 ELEVATION - 7247.10' NAVD 88

**BASIS OF BEARING:**  
A LINE THAT IS 20' NORTH OF AND PARALLEL WITH THE EAST-WEST CENTER LINE OF SECTION 19, T11S, R66W, N89°56'32"W - 5135.84'. THE DIRECTION IS A GRID BEARING OF THE COLORADO STATION PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, CENTRAL ZONE, N.A.D. 1983. THE LINE IS MONUMENTED BY 5/8" DIAMETER REBAR, 18" IN LENGTH WITH 1-1/2" ALUMINUM CAPS "LWA PLS 28658"

**OWNER:**  
GRANDWOOD ENTERPRISES, LLC  
WILLIAM F. HEREBIC II, MANAGER  
270 LODGEPOLE WAY  
MONUMENT, CO 80132

**PREPARED BY:**

**Matrix**

**SEAL**

**PRELIMINARY**  
THIS DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED BY GOVERNING AGENCIES AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

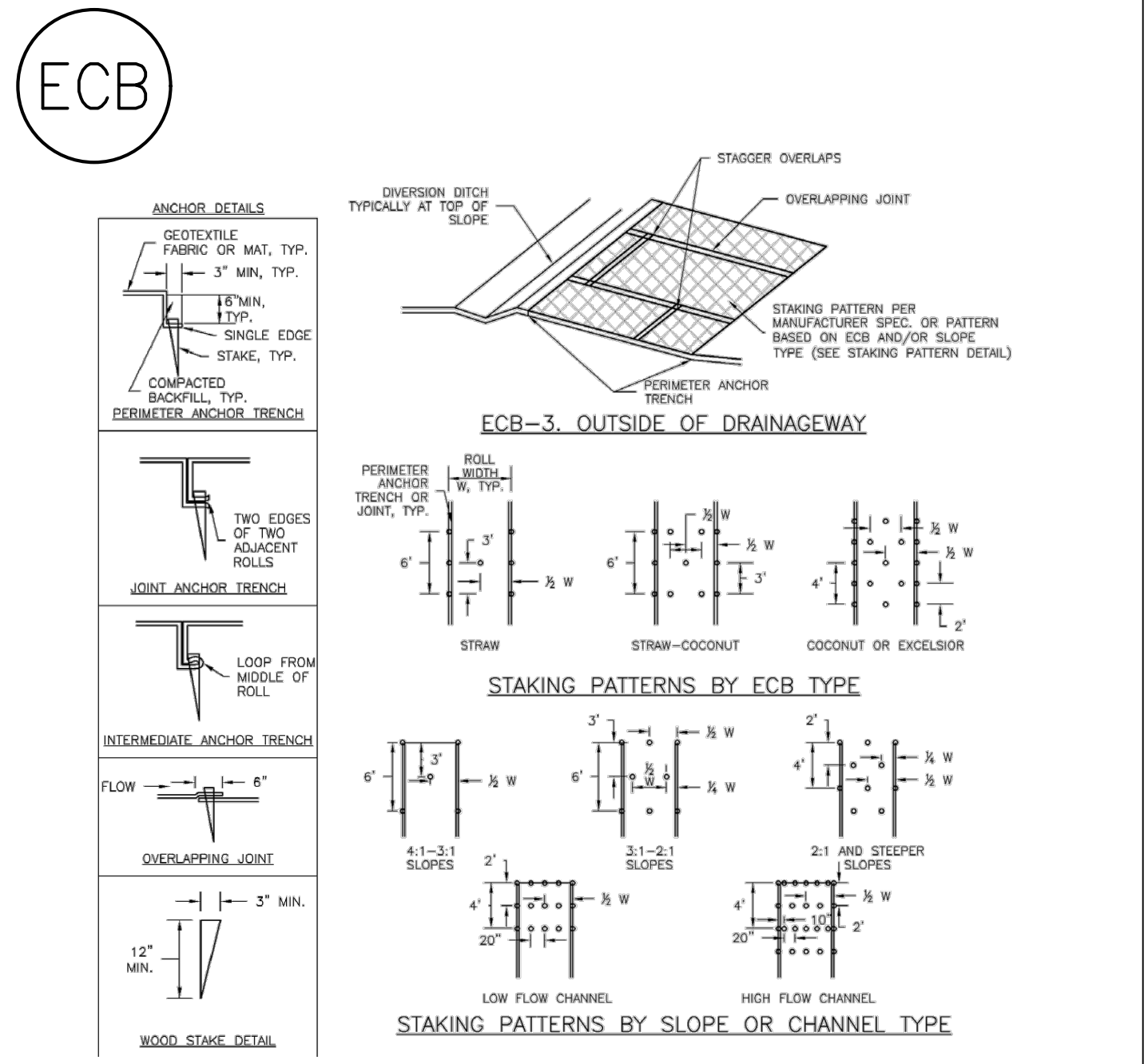
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
MATRIX DESIGN GROUP, INC.  
PROJECT No. 20.1105.004

**GRANDWOOD RANCH**

**PRE-DEVELOPMENT GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN**

**EROSION CONTROL NOTES**

DESIGNED BY:	CAP	SCALE:	DATE ISSUED:	APRIL 2020	DRAWING No.
DRAWN BY:	CAP	HORIZ:	N/A	7 OF 9	ECN 01
CHECKED BY:	JA	VERT:	N/A		



**TABLE ECB-1. ECB MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS**

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

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

**EROSION CONTROL BLANKET**

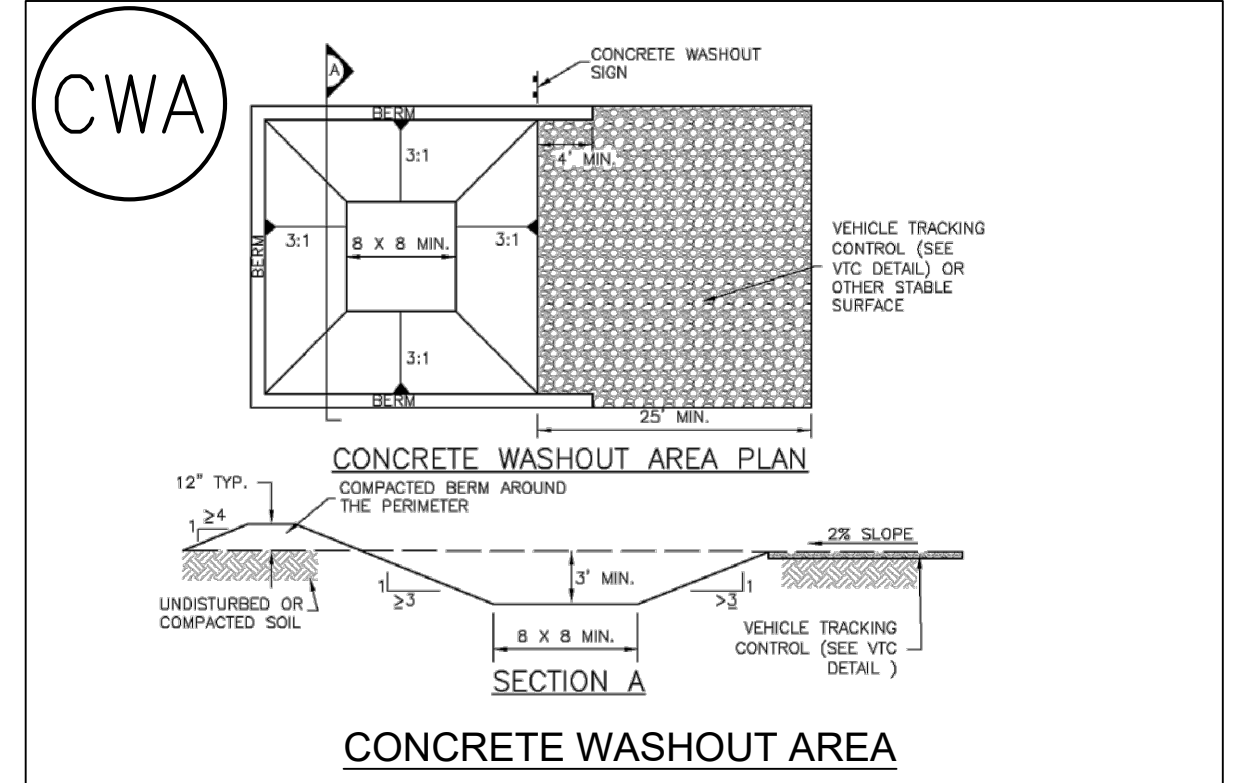
**INSTALLATION NOTES:**

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

**MAINTENANCE NOTES:**

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- ECBs SHALL BE LEFT IN PLACE TO EVENTUALLY BIODEGRADE, UNLESS REQUESTED TO BE REMOVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- ANY ECB PULLED OUT, TORN, OR OTHERWISE DAMAGED SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REINSTALLED. ANY SUBGRADE AREAS BELOW THE GEOTEXTILE THAT HAVE ERODED TO CREATED A VOID UNDER THE BLANKET, OR THAT REMAIN DEVOID OF GRASS SHALL BE REPAIRED, RESEEDED AND MULCHED AND THE ECB REINSTALLED.

**Figure EC-6**  
Rolled Erosion Control Product  
Urban Drainage and Flood Control District  
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

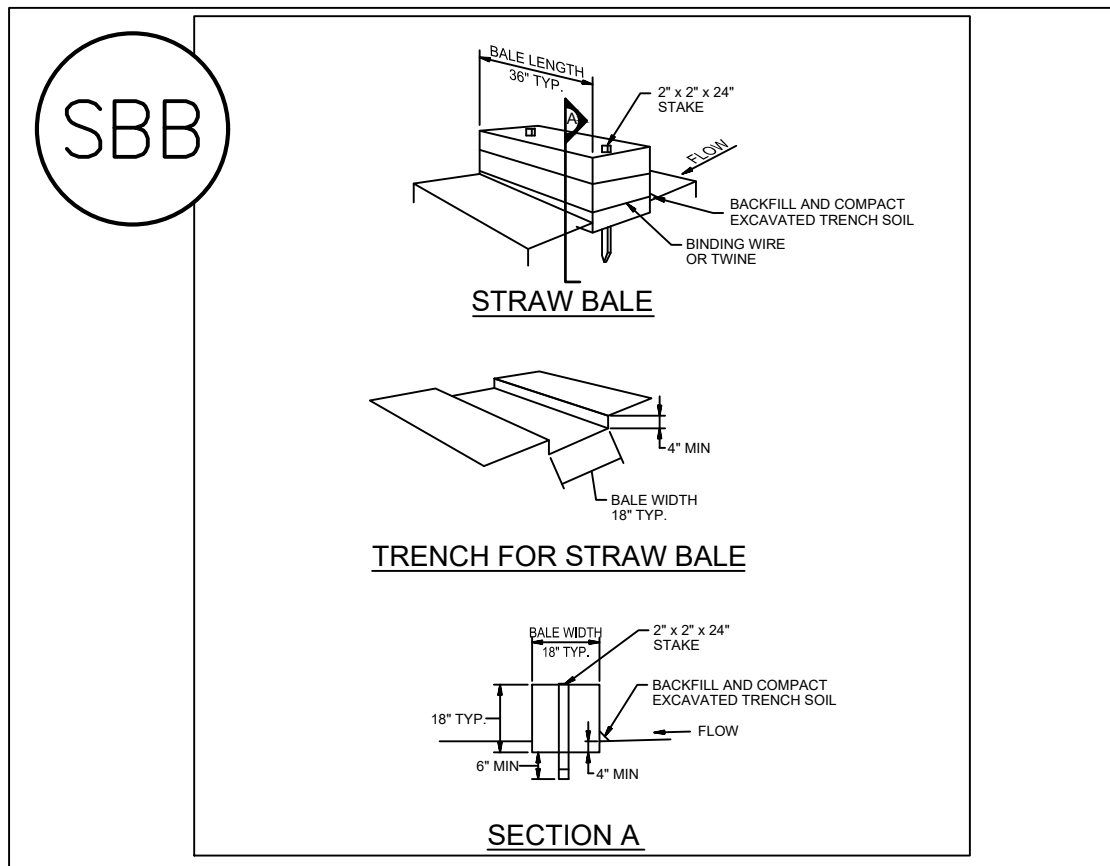


**CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA**

**CWA INSTALLATION NOTES:**

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
  - CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION
- DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATER BODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1000' 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 AREA SHOULD BE USED.
- THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
- THE CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 6' 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 A MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
- VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
- SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.
- USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

**Figure CWA-3**  
Concrete Washout Area  
Urban Drainage and Flood Control District  
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3



**STRAW BALE BARRIER NOTES:**

**STRAW BALE INSTALLATION NOTES:**

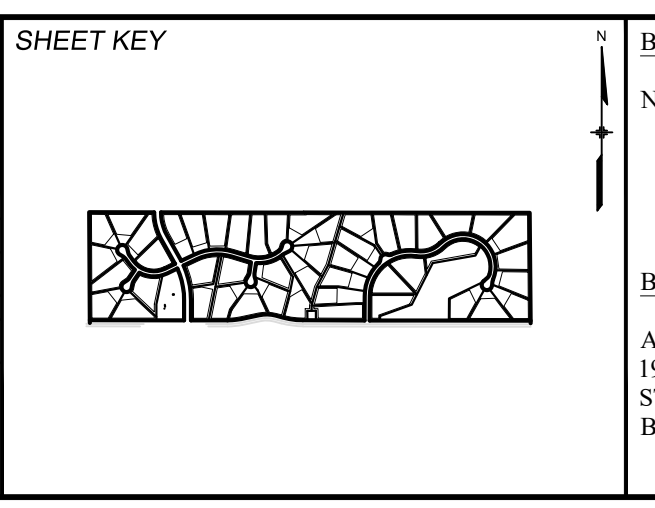
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
  - LOCATION(S) OF STRAW BALES.
- STRAW BALES SHALL CONSIST OF CERTIFIED WEED FREE STRAW OR HAY. LOCAL JURISDICTIONS MAY REQUIRE PROOF THAT BALES ARE WEED FREE.
- STRAW BALES SHALL CONSIST OF APPROXIMATELY 5 CUBIC FEET OF STRAW OR HAY AND WEIGH NOT LESS THAN 35 POUNDS.
- WHEN STRAW BALES ARE USED IN A SERIES AS A BARRIER, THE END OF EACH BALE SHALL BE TIGHTLY ABUTTING ON ANOTHER.
- STRAW BALE DIMENSIONS SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 36"x18"x18".
- A UNIFORM ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED TO A DEPTH OF 4". STRAW BALES SHALL BE PLACED SO THAT BINDING TWINE IS ENCOMPASSING THE VERTICAL SIDES OF THE BALES. ALL EXCAVATED SOIL SHALL BE PLACED ON THE UPDRILL SIDE OF THE STRAW BALES AND COMPACTED.
- TWO (2) WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE USED TO HOLD EACH BALE IN PLACE. WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE 2"x2"x24". WOODEN STAKES SHALL BE DRIVEN 6" INTO THE GROUND.

**STRAW BALE 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.
- STRAW BALES SHALL BE REPLACED IF THEY BECOME HEAVILY SOILED, ROTTEN, OR DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR.
- SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF STRAW BALE BARRIER SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP. TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 1/4 OF THE HEIGHT OF THE STRAW BARRIER BALE.
- STRAW BALES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- WHEN THE STRAW BALES ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

**Figure SC-3**  
Straw Bale Barrier  
Urban Drainage and Flood Control District  
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

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**BENCHMARK**

NGS T 294 ELEVATION - 7247.10' NAVD 88

**BASIS OF BEARING:**

A LINE THAT IS 20° NORTH OF AND PARALLEL WITH THE EAST-WEST CENTER LINE OF SECTION 19, T11S, R66W, N89°56'32"W - 5135.84'. THE DIRECTION IS A GRID BEARING OF THE COLORADO STATION PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, CENTRAL ZONE, N.A.D. 1983. THE LINE IS MONUMENTED BY 5/8" DIAMETER REBAR, 18" IN LENGTH WITH 1-1/2" ALUMINUM CAPS "LWA PLS 28658"

**OWNER:**  
GRANDWOOD ENTERPRISES, LLC  
WILLIAM F. HEREBIC II, MANAGER  
270 LODGEPOLE WAY  
MONUMENT, CO 80132

**PREPARED BY:**

**SEAL**

**PRELIMINARY**  
THIS DRAWING HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED BY GOVERNING AGENCIES AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
MATRIX DESIGN GROUP, INC.  
PROJECT No. 20.1105.004

GRANDWOOD RANCH			
PRE-DEVELOPMENT GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN			
EROSION CONTROL NOTES			
DESIGNED BY:	CAP	SCALE:	DATE ISSUED:
CHECKED BY:	JA	HORIZ. N/A VERT. N/A	APRIL 2020 8 OF 9
			DRAWING No. <b>ECN 02</b>



## **SWMP Inspection & Maintenance Log**



# **Soil Survey of El Paso County Area Soils Map**



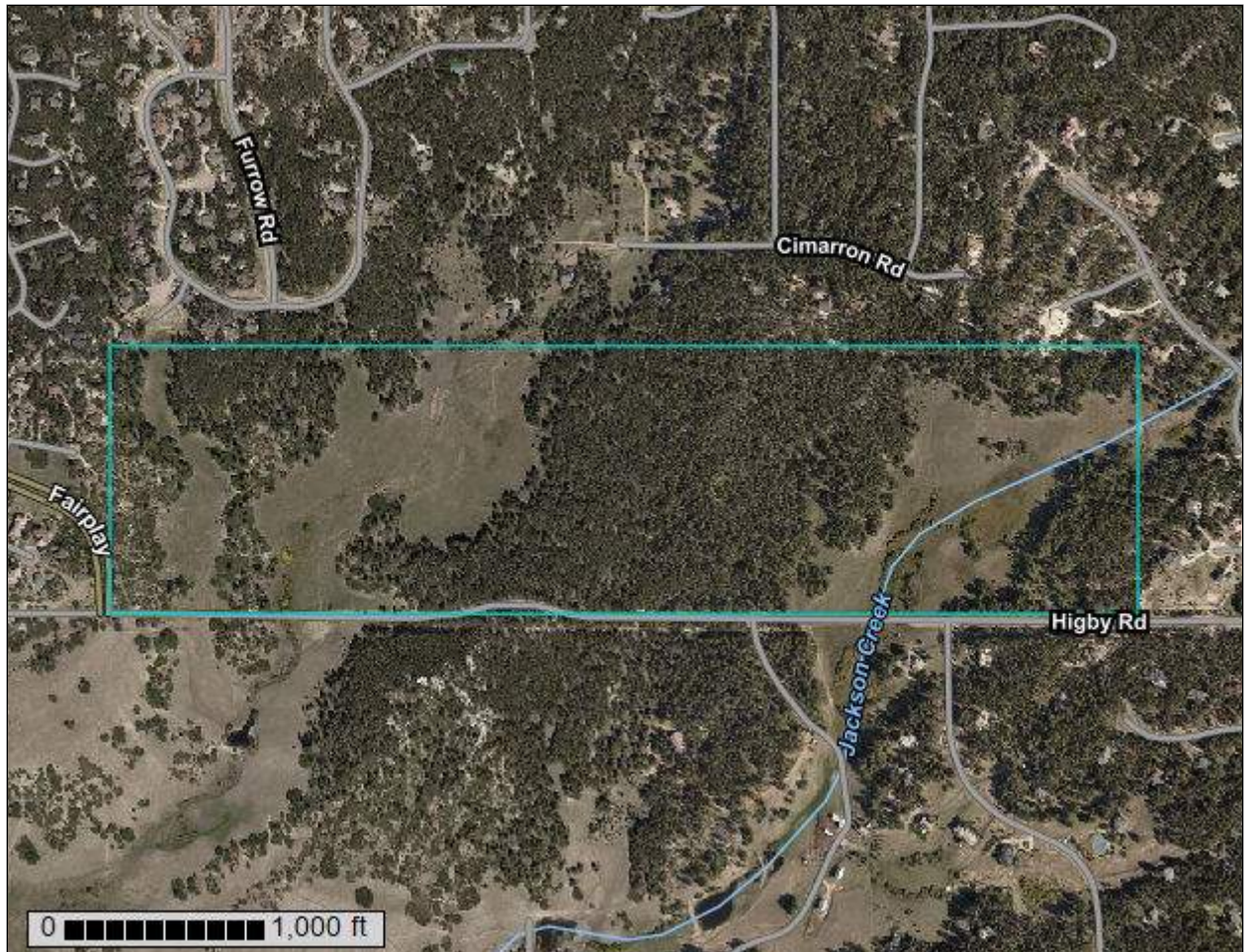
United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

**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





# Preface

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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](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.

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# How Soil Surveys Are Made

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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

## Custom Soil Resource Report

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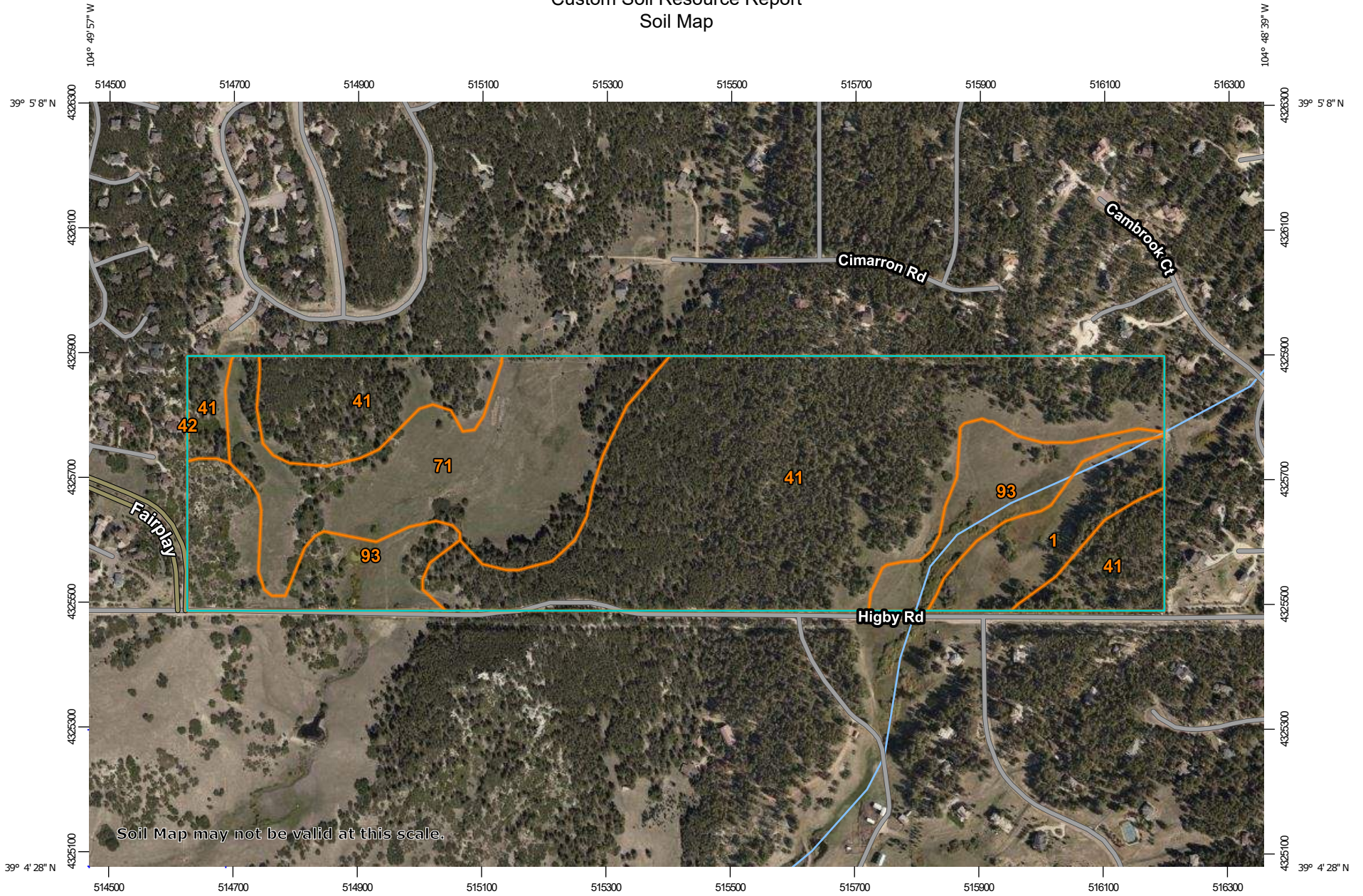
identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

# Soil Map

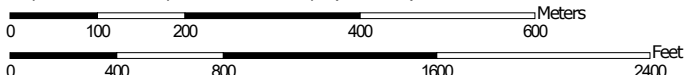
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The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce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

# Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



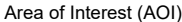


































Map Scale: 1:8,640 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84



### 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 17, Sep 13, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 19, 2018—Sep 23, 2018

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
1	Alamosa loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	10.1	6.4%
41	Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes	91.6	57.5%
42	Kettle-Rock outcrop complex	0.0	0.0%
71	Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	33.4	20.9%
93	Tomah-Crowfoot complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	24.2	15.2%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>159.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 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.

## Custom Soil Resource Report

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

### 1—Alamosa loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* 3670

*Elevation:* 7,200 to 7,700 feet

*Farmland classification:* Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium

#### Map Unit Composition

*Alamosa and similar soils:* 85 percent

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

#### Description of Alamosa

##### Setting

*Landform:* Flood plains, fans

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium

##### Typical profile

*A - 0 to 6 inches:* loam

*Bt - 6 to 14 inches:* clay loam

*Btk - 14 to 33 inches:* clay loam

*Cg1 - 33 to 53 inches:* sandy clay loam

*Cg2 - 53 to 60 inches:* sandy loam

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 3 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Natural drainage class:* Poorly drained

*Runoff class:* Very high

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* About 12 to 18 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Frequent

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile:* 5 percent

*Salinity, maximum in profile:* Very slightly saline to strongly saline (2.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

*Available water storage in profile:* High (about 10.2 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* None specified

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 5w

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D

*Ecological site:* Mountain Meadow (R048AY241CO)

*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

#### Minor Components

##### Other soils

*Percent of map unit:*

*Hydric soil rating:* No

## 41—Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* 368h  
*Elevation:* 7,000 to 7,700 feet  
*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

### Map Unit Composition

*Kettle and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

### Description of Kettle

#### Setting

*Landform:* Hills  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Sandy alluvium derived from arkose

#### Typical profile

*E - 0 to 16 inches:* gravelly loamy sand  
*Bt - 16 to 40 inches:* gravelly sandy loam  
*C - 40 to 60 inches:* extremely gravelly loamy sand

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 8 to 40 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Natural drainage class:* Somewhat excessively drained  
*Runoff class:* Medium  
*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  
*Available water storage in profile:* Low (about 3.4 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* None specified  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 7e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* B  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Minor Components

#### Other soils

*Percent of map unit:*  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Pleasant

*Percent of map unit:*

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*Landform:* Depressions  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

### 42—Kettle-Rock outcrop complex

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* 368j  
*Elevation:* 6,800 to 7,700 feet  
*Frost-free period:* 110 to 130 days  
*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

#### Map Unit Composition

*Kettle and similar soils:* 60 percent  
*Rock outcrop:* 20 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

#### Description of Kettle

##### Setting

*Landform:* Hills  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Sandy alluvium derived from arkose

##### Typical profile

*E - 0 to 16 inches:* gravelly loamy sand  
*Bt - 16 to 40 inches:* gravelly sandy loam  
*C - 40 to 60 inches:* extremely gravelly loamy sand

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 8 to 40 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Natural drainage class:* Somewhat excessively drained  
*Runoff class:* Medium  
*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  
*Available water storage in profile:* Low (about 3.4 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* None specified  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 7e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* B  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

**Description of Rock Outcrop**

**Typical profile**

*R - 0 to 60 inches:* unweathered bedrock

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 8 to 60 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* 0 inches to lithic bedrock

*Available water storage in profile:* Very low (about 0.0 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* None specified

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 8s

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D

*Hydric soil rating:* No

**Minor Components**

**Other soils**

*Percent of map unit:*

*Hydric soil rating:* No

**71—Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*National map unit symbol:* 369k

*Elevation:* 6,800 to 7,600 feet

*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

**Map Unit Composition**

*Pring and similar soils:* 85 percent

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

**Description of Pring**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Hills

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

**Typical profile**

*A - 0 to 14 inches:* coarse sandy loam

*C - 14 to 60 inches:* gravelly sandy loam

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 3 to 8 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Natural drainage class:* Well drained

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*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

*Available water storage in profile:* Low (about 6.0 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* None specified

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3e

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* B

*Ecological site:* Loamy Park (R048AY222CO)

*Hydric soil rating:* No

### **Minor Components**

#### **Pleasant**

*Percent of map unit:*

*Landform:* Depressions

*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

#### **Other soils**

*Percent of map unit:*

*Hydric soil rating:* No

## **93—Tomah-Crowfoot complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*National map unit symbol:* 36bb

*Elevation:* 7,300 to 7,600 feet

*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Tomah and similar soils:* 50 percent

*Crowfoot and similar soils:* 30 percent

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

### **Description of Tomah**

#### **Setting**

*Landform:* Alluvial fans, hills

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

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from arkose and/or residuum weathered from arkose

#### **Typical profile**

*A - 0 to 10 inches:* loamy sand

*E - 10 to 22 inches:* coarse sand



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*C - 48 to 60 inches: coarse sand*

### Properties and qualities

*Slope: 8 to 15 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Natural drainage class: Well drained*

*Runoff class: Medium*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: More than 80 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: None*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.0 inches)*

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified*

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e*

*Hydrologic Soil Group: B*

*Ecological site: Sandy Divide (R049BY216CO)*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

### Description of Crowfoot

#### Setting

*Landform: Alluvial fans, hills*

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

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Alluvium*

#### Typical profile

*A - 0 to 12 inches: loamy sand*

*E - 12 to 23 inches: sand*

*Bt - 23 to 36 inches: sandy clay loam*

*C - 36 to 60 inches: coarse sand*

### Properties and qualities

*Slope: 8 to 15 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Natural drainage class: Well drained*

*Runoff class: Medium*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: More than 80 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: None*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.7 inches)*

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified*

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e*

*Hydrologic Soil Group: B*

*Ecological site: Sandy Divide (R049BY216CO)*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Minor Components**

**Other soils**

*Percent of map unit:*  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

**Pleasant**

*Percent of map unit:*  
*Landform:* Depressions  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

# **Soil Information for All Uses**

---

## **Soil Properties and Qualities**

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

## **Soil Physical Properties**

Soil Physical Properties are measured or inferred from direct observations in the field or laboratory. Examples of soil physical properties include percent clay, organic matter, saturated hydraulic conductivity, available water capacity, and bulk density.

### **Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat)**

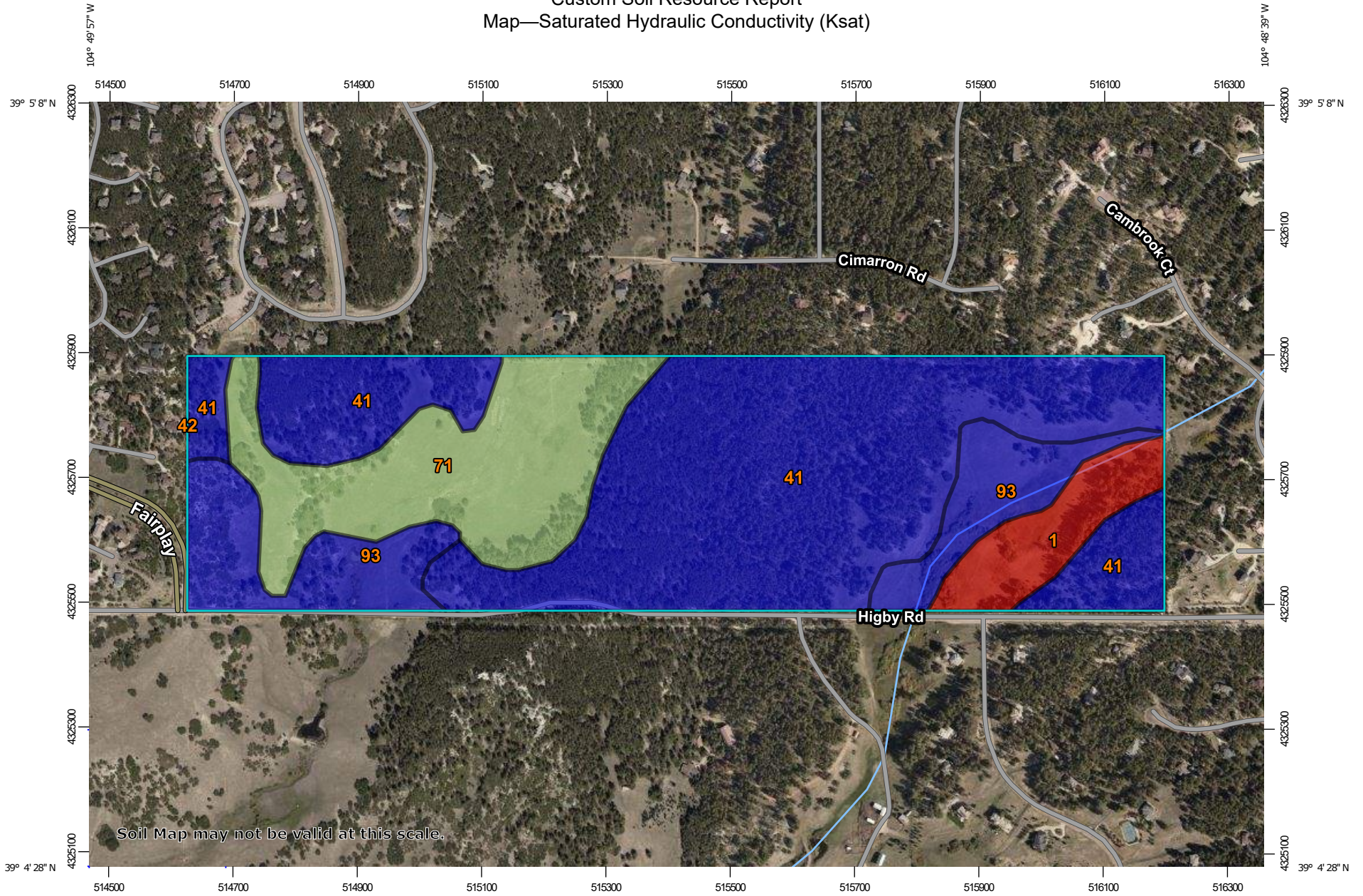
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) refers to the ease with which pores in a saturated soil transmit water. The estimates are expressed in terms of micrometers per second. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Saturated hydraulic conductivity is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

The numeric Ksat values have been grouped according to standard Ksat class limits.

# Custom Soil Resource Report

## Map—Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat)



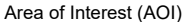



















Map Scale: 1:8,640 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

0 100 200 400 600 Meters

0 400 800 1600 2400 Feet

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84

### MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)**  
 Area of Interest (AOI)
- Background**  
 Aerial Photography
- Soils**
  - Soil Rating Polygons**
    -  <= 9.0000
    -  > 9.0000 and <= 28.0000
    -  > 28.0000 and <= 92.0000
    -  Not rated or not available
  - Soil Rating Lines**
    -  <= 9.0000
    -  > 9.0000 and <= 28.0000
    -  > 28.0000 and <= 92.0000
    -  Not rated or not available
  - Soil Rating Points**
    -  <= 9.0000
    -  > 9.0000 and <= 28.0000
    -  > 28.0000 and <= 92.0000
    -  Not rated or not available
- Water Features**  
 Streams and Canals
- Transportation**
  -  Rails
  -  Interstate Highways
  -  US Routes
  -  Major Roads
  -  Local Roads

### 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 17, Sep 13, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 19, 2018—Sep 23, 2018

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.

**Table—Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat)**

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (micrometers per second)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1	Alamosa loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	9.0000	10.1	6.4%
41	Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes	92.0000	91.6	57.5%
42	Kettle-Rock outcrop complex	92.0000	0.0	0.0%
71	Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	28.0000	33.4	20.9%
93	Tomah-Crowfoot complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	92.0000	24.2	15.2%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>159.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Rating Options—Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat)**

*Units of Measure:* micrometers per second

*Aggregation Method:* Dominant Component

*Component Percent Cutoff:* None Specified

*Tie-break Rule:* Fastest

*Interpret Nulls as Zero:* No

*Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method):* Surface Layer (Not applicable)

**Soil Qualities and Features**

Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

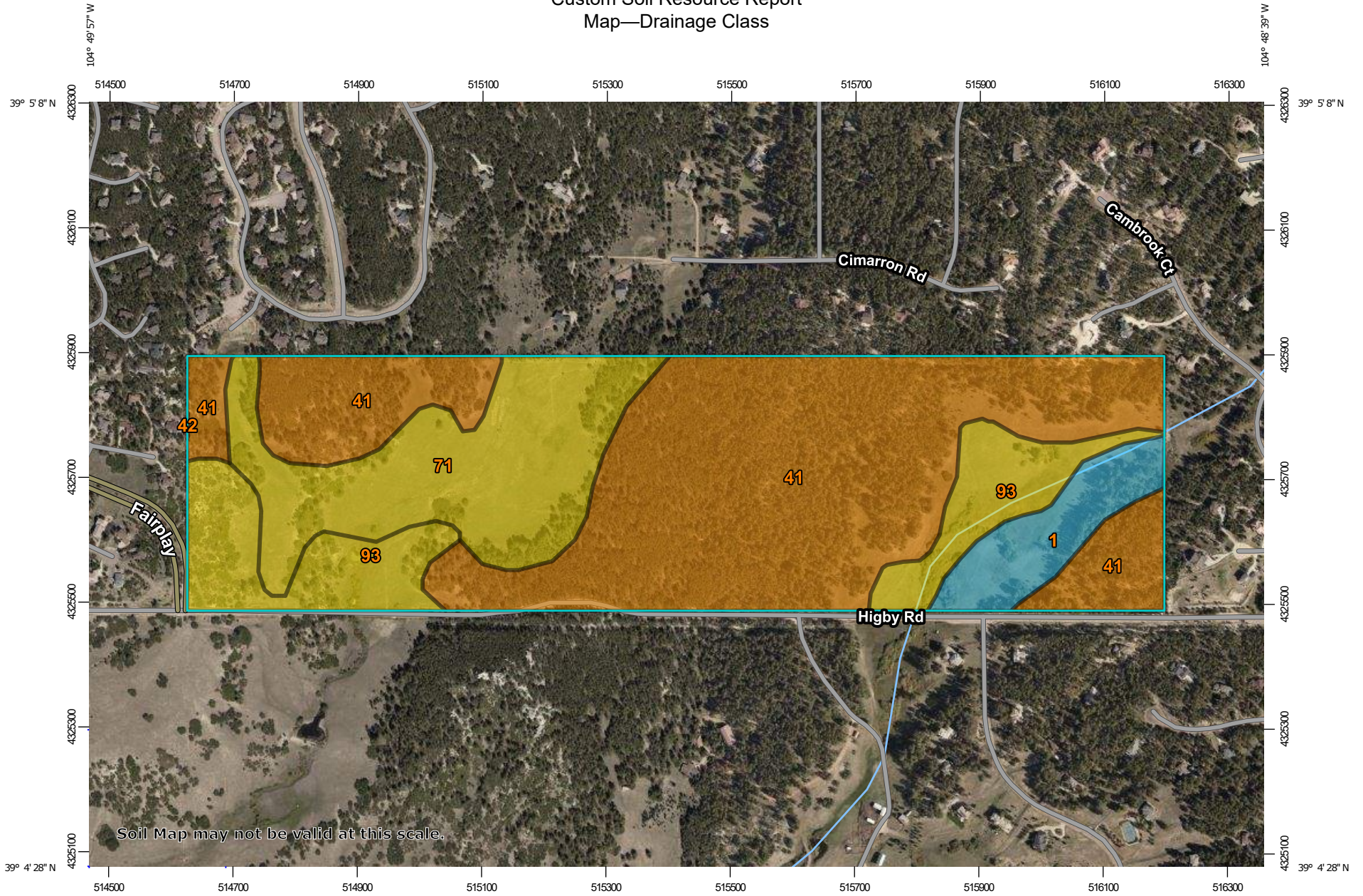
**Drainage Class**

"Drainage class (natural)" refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized-excessively drained,

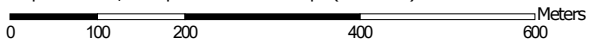
## Custom Soil Resource Report

somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. These classes are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."

# Custom Soil Resource Report Map—Drainage Class



Map Scale: 1:8,640 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.






































Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84





### MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)**
  -  Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils**
  - Soil Rating Polygons**
    -  Excessively drained
    -  Somewhat excessively drained
    -  Well drained
    -  Moderately well drained
    -  Somewhat poorly drained
    -  Poorly drained
    -  Very poorly drained
    -  Subaqueous
    -  Not rated or not available
  - Soil Rating Lines**
    -  Excessively drained
    -  Somewhat excessively drained
    -  Well drained
    -  Moderately well drained
    -  Somewhat poorly drained
    -  Poorly drained
    -  Very poorly drained
    -  Subaqueous
    -  Not rated or not available
  - Soil Rating Points**
    -  Excessively drained
    -  Somewhat excessively drained
    -  Well drained
    -  Moderately well drained
    -  Somewhat poorly drained
    -  Poorly drained
    -  Very poorly drained
    -  Subaqueous
    -  Not rated or not available
- 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 17, Sep 13, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 19, 2018—Sep 23, 2018

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.

**Table—Drainage Class**

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1	Alamosa loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Poorly drained	10.1	6.4%
41	Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes	Somewhat excessively drained	91.6	57.5%
42	Kettle-Rock outcrop complex	Somewhat excessively drained	0.0	0.0%
71	Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Well drained	33.4	20.9%
93	Tomah-Crowfoot complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Well drained	24.2	15.2%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>159.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Rating Options—Drainage Class**

*Aggregation Method:* Dominant Condition  
*Component Percent Cutoff:* None Specified  
*Tie-break Rule:* Higher

**Hydrologic Soil Group**

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or

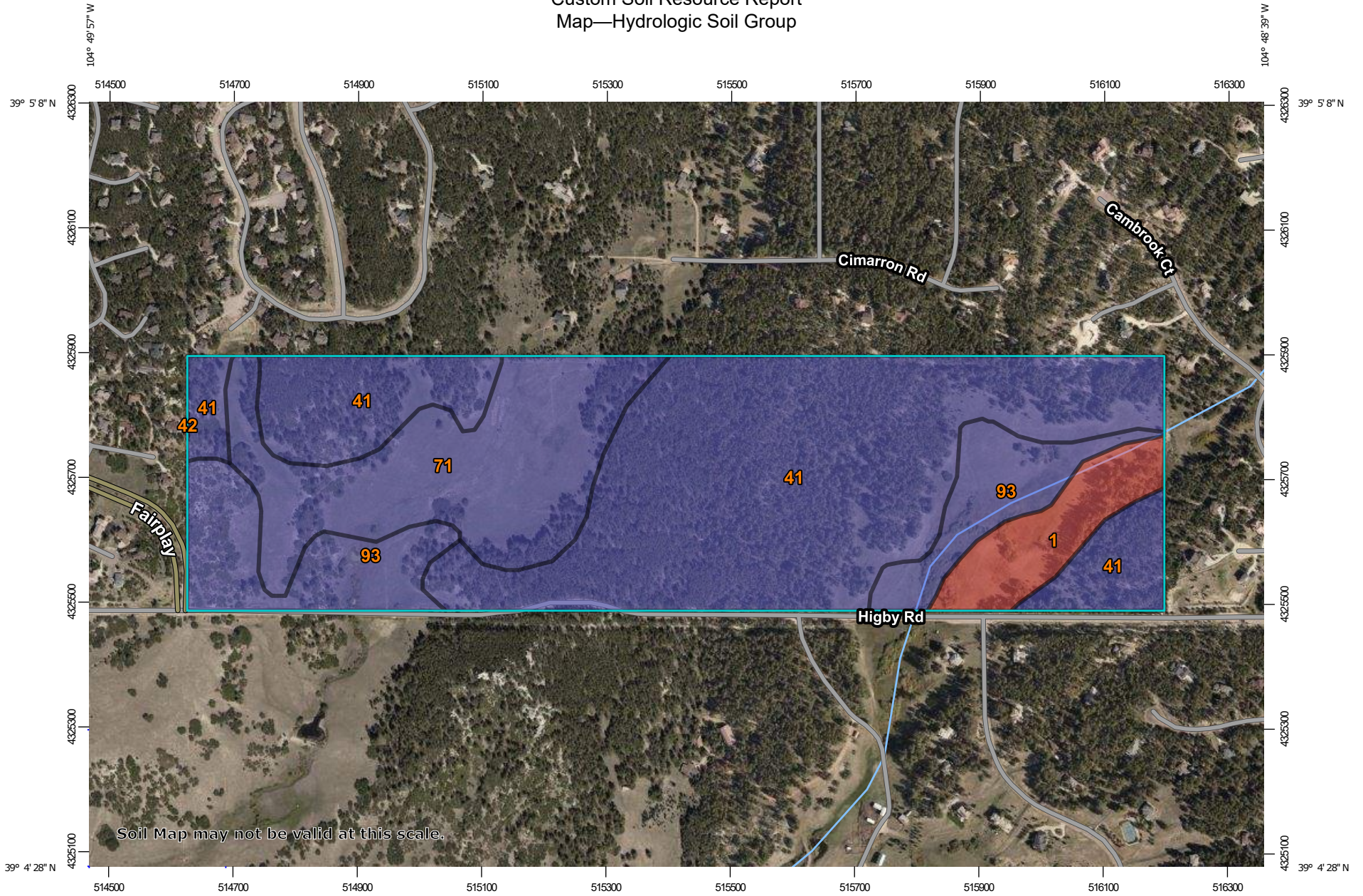
## Custom Soil Resource Report

soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

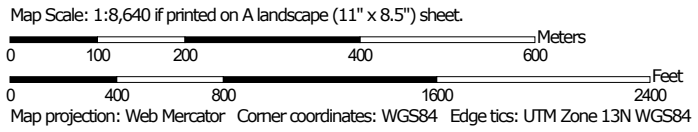
Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

# Custom Soil Resource Report Map—Hydrologic Soil Group



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



### MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**  
 Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**

**Soil Rating Polygons**

- A
- A/D
- B
- B/D
- C
- C/D
- D
- Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Lines**

- A
- A/D
- B
- B/D
- C
- C/D
- D
- Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Points**

- A
- A/D
- B
- B/D

C

C/D

D

Not rated or not available

**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.

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 Web Soil Survey URL:  
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**Table—Hydrologic Soil Group**

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1	Alamosa loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	D	10.1	6.4%
41	Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes	B	91.6	57.5%
42	Kettle-Rock outcrop complex	B	0.0	0.0%
71	Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	33.4	20.9%
93	Tomah-Crowfoot complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	B	24.2	15.2%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>159.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Rating Options—Hydrologic Soil Group**

*Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition*

*Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified*

*Tie-break Rule: Higher*

# References

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- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084>

## Custom Soil Resource Report

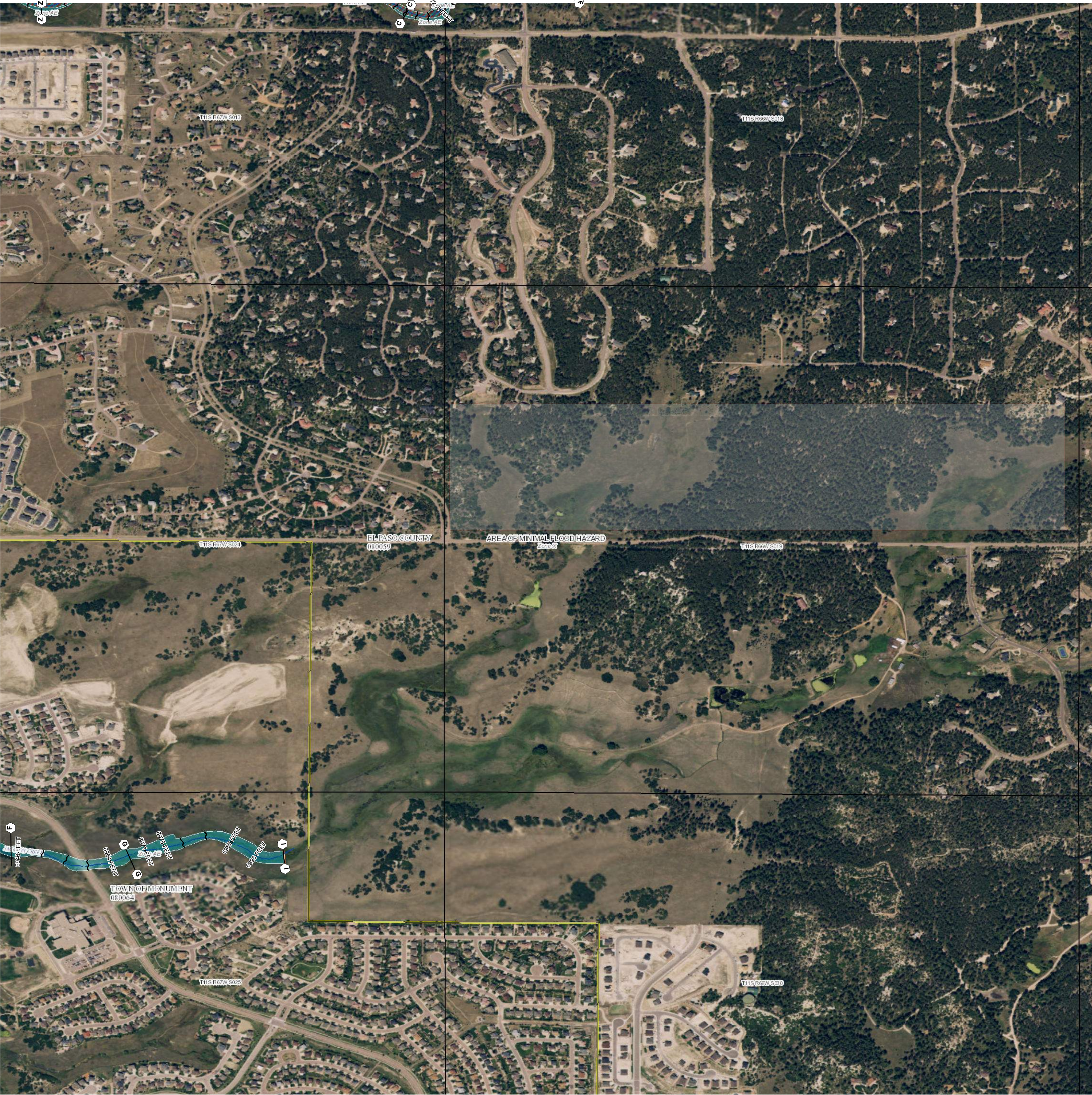
United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. [http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_054242](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242)

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United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. [http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2\\_052290.pdf](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf)

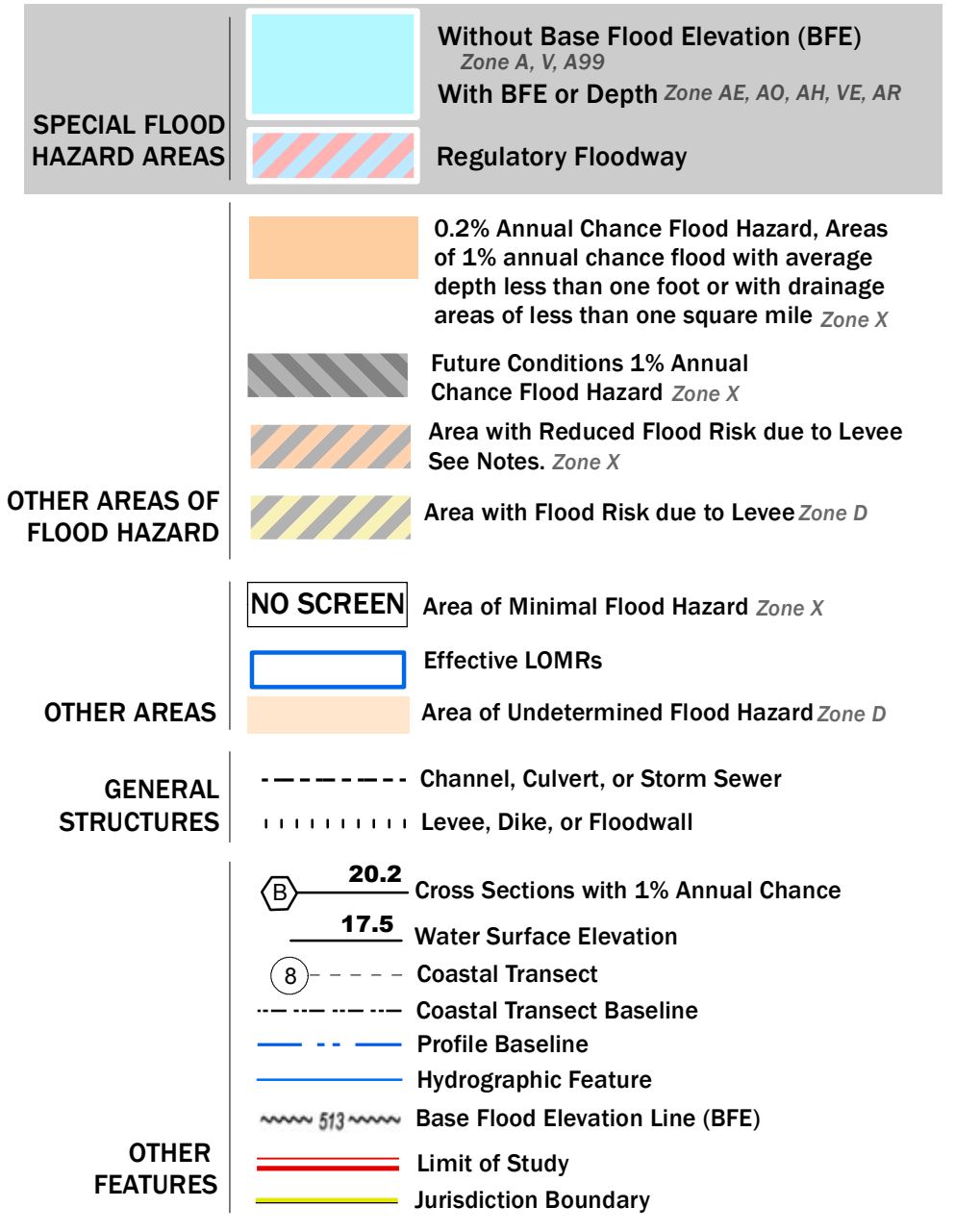


## **FEMA FIRM Floodplain Maps**



### FLOOD HAZARD INFORMATION

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



### NOTES TO USERS

For information and questions about this Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), available products associated with this FIRM, including historic versions, the current map date for each FIRM panel, how to order products, or the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in general, please call the FEMA Map Information eXchange at 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA Flood Map Service Center website at <http://msc.fema.gov>. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. Many of these products can be ordered or obtained directly from the website.

Communities annexing land on adjacent FIRM panels must obtain a current copy of the adjacent panel as well as the current FIRM Index. These may be ordered directly from the Flood Map Service Center at the number listed above.

For community and countywide map dates refer to the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

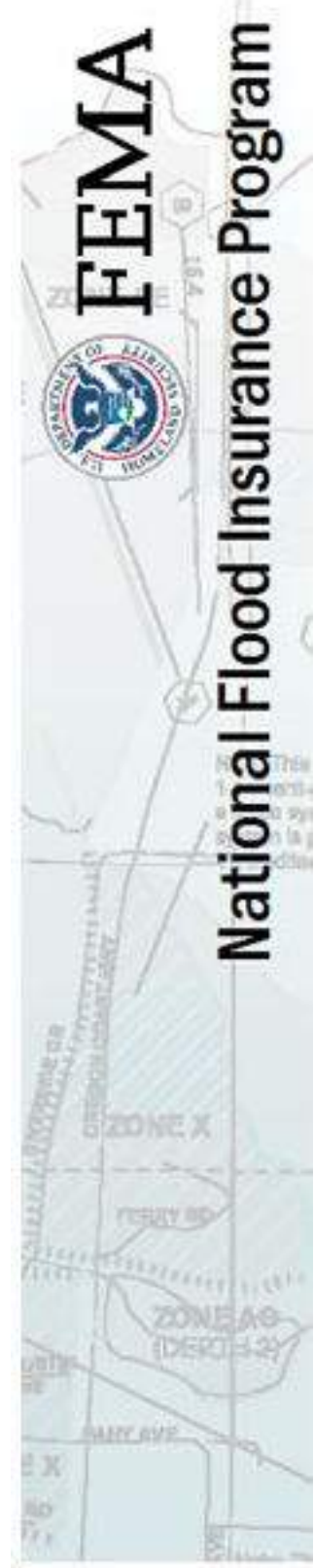
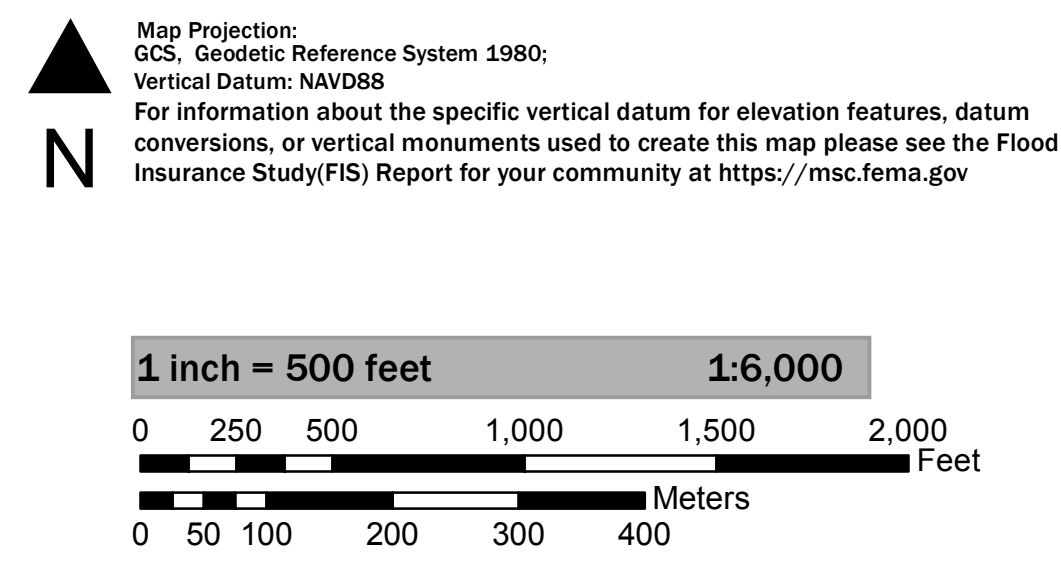
Basemap information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA). This information was derived from NAIP, dated April 11, 2018.

This map was exported from FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) on 3/8/2019 10:41:59 AM 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. For additional information, please see the Flood Hazard Mapping Updates Overview Fact Sheet at <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/118418>.

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.

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.

### SCALE



### NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO  
AND INCORPORATED AREAS  
PANEL 279 OF 1275

Panel Contains:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL
EL PASO COUNTY	080059	0279
COLORADO		
TOWN OF MONUMENT	080064	0279
COLORADO		

# **CDPHE General Permit**

# STATE OF COLORADO

Dedicated to protecting and improving the health and environment of the people of Colorado

4300 Cherry Creek Dr. S.  
Denver, Colorado 80246-1530  
Phone (303) 692-2000  
TDD Line (303) 691-7700  
Located in Glendale, Colorado  
<http://www.cdph.state.co.us>



Colorado Department  
of Public Health  
and Environment

For Agency Use Only

Permit Number Assigned

COR03- \_\_\_\_\_

Date Received \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
Month Day Year

## COLORADO DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM (CDPS) STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES APPLICATION **PHOTO COPIES, FAXED COPIES, PDF COPIES OR EMAILS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.**

**Please print or type. Original signatures are required.** All items must be completed accurately and in their entirety for the application to be deemed complete. Incomplete applications will not be processed until all information is received which will ultimately delay the issuance of a permit. If more space is required to answer any question, please attach additional sheets to the application form. Applications must be submitted by mail or hand delivered to:

**Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment  
Water Quality Control Division  
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South  
WQCD-P-B2  
Denver, Colorado 80246-1530**

Any additional information that you would like the Division to consider in developing the permit should be provided with the application. Examples include effluent data and/or modeling and planned pollutant removal strategies.

### PERMIT INFORMATION

Reason for Application:  NEW CERT  
 RENEW CERT      EXISTING CERT # \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant is:  Property Owner  Contractor/Operator

### A. CONTACT INFORMATION - NOT ALL CONTACT TYPES MAY APPLY \* indicates required

**\*PERMITTEE (If more than one please add additional pages)**

**\*ORGANIZATION FORMAL NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

1) **\*PERMITTEE** the person **authorized to sign and certify** the permit application. This person receives all permit correspondences and is **legally responsible** for compliance with the permit.

Responsible Position (Title): \_\_\_\_\_

Currently Held By (Person): \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No: \_\_\_\_\_

email address \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

**This form must be signed by the Permittee (listed in item 1) to be considered complete.**

**Per Regulation 61 In all cases,** it shall be signed as follows:

- In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer. For the purposes of this section, the responsible corporate officer is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the application originates.
- In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.
- In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
- In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official

2) **DMR COGNIZANT OFFICIAL (i.e. authorized agent)** the person or position authorized to **sign and certify reports required by the Division** including Discharge Monitoring Reports \*DMR's, Annual Reports, Compliance Schedule submittals, and other information requested by the Division. The Division will transmit pre-printed reports (ie. DMR's) to this person. If more than one, please add additional pages. Same As 1) Permittee

Responsible Position (Title): \_\_\_\_\_

Currently Held By (Person): \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No: \_\_\_\_\_

email address \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

**Per Regulation 61** : All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Division shall be signed by the permittee or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(i) The authorization is made in writing by the permittee

(ii) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a **named individual** or any individual occupying a **named position**); and

(iii) The written authorization is submitted to the Division

3) **\*SITE CONTACT** local contact for questions relating to the facility & discharge authorized by this permit for the facility.

Same As 1) Permittee

Responsible Position (Title): \_\_\_\_\_

Currently Held By (Person): \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No: \_\_\_\_\_

email address \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

4) **\* BILLING CONTACT** if different than the permittee

Responsible Position (Title): \_\_\_\_\_

Currently Held By (Person): \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No: \_\_\_\_\_

email address \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

5) OTHER CONTACT TYPES (check below) Add pages if necessary:

Responsible Position (Title): \_\_\_\_\_

Currently Held By (Person): \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No: \_\_\_\_\_

email address \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

- Pretreatment Coordinator
- Environmental Contact
- Biosolids Responsible Party
- Property Owner
- Inspection Facility Contact
- Consultant
- Compliance Contact
- Stormwater MS4 Responsible Person
- Stormwater Authorized Representative
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Permitted Project/Facility Information**

Project/Facility Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address or cross streets \_\_\_\_\_

(e.g., "S. of Park St. between 5<sup>th</sup> Ave. and 10<sup>th</sup> Ave.", or "W. side of C.R. 21, 3.25 miles N. of Hwy 10"; A street name without an address, intersection, mile marker, or other identifying information describing the location of the project is not adequate. For **linear projects**, the route of the project should be described as best as possible with the location more accurately indicated by a map.)

City, \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

**Facility Latitude/Longitude**— (approximate center of site to nearest 15 seconds using one of following formats

001A Latitude \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g., 39.703°, 104.933°)  
degrees (to 3 decimal places) degrees (to 3 decimal places)

or

001A Latitude \_\_\_\_\_ ° \_\_\_\_\_ ' \_\_\_\_\_ " Longitude \_\_\_\_\_ ° \_\_\_\_\_ ' \_\_\_\_\_ " (e.g., 39°46'11"N, 104°53'11"W)  
degrees minutes seconds degrees minutes seconds

For the approximate center point of the property, to the nearest 15 seconds. The latitude and longitude must be provided as either degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in decimal degrees with three decimal places. This information may be obtained from a variety of sources, including:

- Surveyors or engineers for the project should have, or be able to calculate, this information.
- EPA maintains a **web-based siting tool** as part of their Toxic Release Inventory program that uses interactive maps and aerial photography to help users get latitude and longitude. The siting tool can be accessed at [www.epa.gov/tri/report/siting\\_tool/index.htm](http://www.epa.gov/tri/report/siting_tool/index.htm)
- U.S. Geological Survey **topographical map(s)**, available at area map stores.
- Using a **Global Positioning System (GPS) unit** to obtain a direct reading.

**Note:** the latitude/longitude required above is not the directional degrees, minutes, and seconds provided on a site legal description to define property boundaries.

**C. MAP (Attachment) If no map is submitted, the permit will not be issued.**

**Map:** Attach a map that indicates the site location and that CLEARLY shows the boundaries of the area that will be disturbed. Maps must be **no larger** than 11x17 inches.

**D. LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

**Legal description:** If subdivided, provide the legal description below, or indicate that it is not applicable (**do not** supply Township/Range/Section or metes and bounds description of site)

Subdivision(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Lot(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Block(s): \_\_\_\_\_

**OR**

- Not applicable (site has not been subdivided)