

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
for
THE COMMONS AT FALCON FIELD FILING No. 2
E Highway 24
El Paso County, Colorado

April 2026

PCD File No.: SF255

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**GRADING, EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN
THE COMMONS AT FALCON FIELD FILING No. 2**

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CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER SITE INSPECTION REPORT

1.0 STORMWATER QUALITY STATEMENT & OBJECTIVES

Stormwater quality best management practices shall be implemented to minimize soil erosion, sedimentation, increased pollutant loads and changed water flow characteristics resulting from land disturbing activity, to the maximum extent practicable, so as to minimize pollution of receiving waters.

Per Appendix A of the Colorado Department of Health, Water Quality Control Division's (the Division) "General Permit Application for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities", the goal of the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) is:

"To identify possible pollutant sources that may contribute pollutants to stormwater, and identify Best Management Practices (BMPs) that, when implemented, will reduce or eliminate any possible water quality impacts. The SWMP must be completed and implemented at the time the project breaks ground, and revised if necessary as construction proceeds to accurately reflect the conditions and practices at the site."

This document is not intended to address training, site specific operational procedures, logistics, or other "means and methods" required to construct this project.

This document must be kept at the construction site at all times. Inspections are to be made at least every 14 days and after any precipitation event. El Paso County requires that the inspector be contacted 48 hours prior to initial and final inspections. An inspection log entry shall be completed with each inspection performed. The inspection log shall be kept with the SWMP. The conditions of the SWMP and General Permit for Stormwater Discharges associated with the construction activity will remain in effect until final stabilization is achieved, and a notice of inactivation is sent to CDPHE Stormwater Quality Division. All pertinent records must be kept for at least 3 years from the date the site is stabilized.

Drexel, Barrell & Co. has been retained to provide civil engineering services for the design of this project. Drexel, Barrell & Co. is not responsible for implementation and maintenance of the Stormwater Management Plan.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The project involves the development of The Commons at Falcon Field Filing No. 2 in El Paso County, CO, a multi-family home subdivision. The proposed development consists of approximately 18.95 acres in total, the entirety of which will have been overlot graded as part of Tract F, The Commons at Falcon Field Filing No. 1. After overlot grading has occurred, the full 18.95 acres will be subject to disturbance during construction. The current area of disturbance is required to be updated by the Contractor on the SWMP as changes occur.

The initial phase of overlot grading will occur as part of The Commons at Falcon Field Filing No. 1 development. Import of fill material for the overlot work is currently underway (El Paso County File No. CDR2411), and overlot work is anticipated to begin in the spring of 2026 with completion by summer of 2026.

Three full-spectrum detention facilities will ultimately be constructed as part of the development. Ponds B and C will be fully constructed with the development of Filing 1, and Pond A will be fully constructed with the development of this Filing 2.

The stage associated with the development of Filing No. 2 will consist of roadway construction and utility installation, anticipated in the summer of 2026, with completion by fall of 2026 and final stabilization by fall of 2027.

This SWMP report will be required to be updated accordingly as changes to the schedule occur.

2.2 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

At the time of Filing No. 2 development, the site is anticipated to have been overlot graded with multiple swales across the site directing runoff to a temporary sediment basin located in the southwest corner of the site, as determined by visual site inspection and The Commons at Falcon Field Filing No. 1 Grading and Erosion Control Plan.

2.3 ADJACENT AREAS

The site is bounded by The Commons at Falcon Field Filing to the west, and large-lot residential development to the north, east and south. All of the construction activities are to take place on the site. The surrounding areas should not be affected by the land disturbing and stabilization activities.

2.4 SOILS

From the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the soils on the site as mapped by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) are entirely of the Columbine gravelly sandy loam, which is a hydrologic soil group A soils. These soils have an erosion K factor of 0.28, which indicates that they have a moderate erosion potential. Hydrologic Soil Group A soils have a high infiltration rate 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. Potential effects of soil erosion include compaction, loss of soil structure, nutrient degradation, soil salinity and increased sediment load downstream.

2.5 AREAS AND VOLUME STATEMENT

The project site consists of approximately 19.85 acres. Unadjusted overlot earthwork volumes within the construction site are approximately 3,244 CY of cut and 43,546 CY of fill.

2.6 CONTROLS AND MEASURES DURING CONSTRUCTION

Stabilization activities are anticipated to begin in the Spring of 2026. A construction schedule will be prepared by the contractor prior to land disturbing activities. Installation of stabilization measures will be completed in one phase. The general sequence of major construction activities is as follows:

1. Temporary Erosion Control Measures – Temporary erosion control measures, such as silt fence and construction of the vehicle tracking pad and staging area will be completed prior to any other large scale activity. The vehicle tracking pad will ensure a reduction of tracking of soil on and off the construction site. The staging area will house the materials, petroleum product storage (if any), trash dumpster, sanitary facilities and hazardous spill clean-up areas. These are all potential pollutants that are not sediment related.

2. Trash and Debris Removal – Existing trash and debris shall be removed from the site and hauled to designated receiving facility. Waste disposal bins will be checked daily for leaks and overflowing capacity. Bins will be emptied daily or as needed when capacity is exceeded or leaks are occurring.
3. Site Clearing – The area to be disturbed for construction will be cleared and grubbed, as necessary to the perimeter of erosion control. The sequence of the areas to be cleared and grubbed are subject to the contractor’s means and methods of construction of the site; however, the general plan is to work towards where the vehicle tracking pads are located in order to eliminate backtracking over areas that have already been completed.
4. Overlot Grading – Overlot grading will occur to bring the site to the proposed sub-grade elevations in paved areas, and to finished grade elevations in the landscape and detention areas. Spoils from the site will be removed from the site and hauled to a designated receiving facility or location.
5. Utility Installation – Utility installation will consist of water, sanitary sewer, electric, and telephone and natural gas service lines. Storm drain lines will also be installed. Utility locations will be obtained prior to commencement of construction activities.
6. Final Grading – The site will be brought to final elevations with the installation of the proposed paving and final blending to existing grades on the perimeter of the improvement area.
7. Permanent Re-vegetation – Erosion control blanket will be installed at all areas graded to a 3:1 slope and greater. Areas not paved will be re-vegetated and/or landscaped by the contractor or owner on an as-needed basis. Vegetation and stabilization of soil will aid in the trapping of sediment and reducing soil erosion.
8. Removal of Temporary BMP’s – Temporary erosion control measures may be removed once the site has achieved final 70 percent of pre disturbance levels and

vegetation cover is capable of reducing soil erosion. All permanent BMPs shall be cleaned and functioning before any temporary BMPs are removed.

9. Housekeeping – The best BMP for a job site is good housekeeping around the site. Routine site trash pickup and routine BMP inspection and maintenance are paramount for keeping a job site clean and tidy. All petroleum storage areas in the staging area should be checked daily for leaks. Any leaks shall be reported to the site foreman for clean up. All personnel on site for both the contractor and subcontractors should be briefed on spill cleanup and containment procedures. Employees shall also be briefed as to where the spill cleanup materials can be found if a spill should occur. The spill plan shall be produced by the general contractor for the project and remain onsite for the duration of the project. Contractor shall coordinate with the County to obtain the necessary contacts in the case that a spill occurs.

This project does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity.

2.7 POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES

Any substances with the potential to contaminate either the ground or ground surface water shall be cleaned up immediately following discovery, or contained until appropriate cleanup methods can be employed. Manufacturer's recommended methods for cleanup shall be followed, along with proper disposal methods. All waste and debris created by construction at the site or removed from the site shall be disposed of in accordance with all laws, regulations and ordinances of the Federal, State and local agencies. The following is a summary of potential pollution sources and their associated measures intended to minimize the risk of pollution for this project.

- 1) Disturbed and stored soils: Straw wattles/fiber rolls, straw bale check dams and gravel bag check dams.
- 2) Vehicle tracking and sediments: VTC and Street Sweeping

- 3) Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling: Spill prevention procedures.
- 4) Dust or particulate generation from earthmoving activities and vehicle movement: water trucks for site watering.
- 5) On site waste management of solid wastes (construction debris): Waste container placement, covering and disposal.
- 6) Worker trash and portable toilets: Container placement, covering and disposal.
- 7) Equipment repair or maintenance beyond normal fueling operations: Spill prevention procedures.

The following items are not anticipated to be potential pollution sources for this project:

- 1) Management of contaminated soils.
- 2) Outdoor storage of fertilizers, chemicals or potentially polluting construction material.
- 3) Dedicated asphalt or concrete batch plants.

2.8 NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

Non-stormwater discharges possibly encountered during construction may include: discharge of concrete washout water to ground, provided adequate control measures are implemented.

2.9 RECEIVING WATER

Runoff generated by the proposed project will be passed to the onsite storm sewer system and detention pond prior to discharging into the existing drainage that continues to the southeast, ultimately reaching Black Squirrel Creek. As a result of the overlot grading, box culvert installation and subsequent FEMA floodplain modification as part of the Filing No. 1 development, no streams will cross the project area.

3.0 SITE MAP

Attached as part of this plan is a Site Map (See Appendix C). The drawing identifies the following:

- 1) Project area boundary
- 2) Area used for staging area
- 3) Location of erosion control facilities or structures (BMP's)
- 4) Boundaries of 100-year floodplains (if applicable)

The following items may not be indicated on the attached drawings, but will be determined by the individual contractors prior to and during construction activities:

- 1) Areas used for storage of construction materials, soils, or wastes
- 2) Location of portable toilets and waste receptacles (required to be a minimum of 50 feet from state waters. They shall be adequately staked and cleaned on a weekly basis. They will be inspected daily for spills).
- 3) Location of additional BMP's that may become necessary as work progresses

These items shall be added to the Site Map by the Contractor.

4.0 BMP's FOR STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

Best management practices (BMPs) used throughout the site shall include: silt fence, inlet protection, vehicle tracking control, temporary sediment basins, straw bale check dams, mulching and reseeding and concrete washout.

4.1 EROSION CONTROL – STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

A list of the Structural BMP's for erosion and sediment control implemented on the site to minimize erosion and sediment are as follows. Refer to the SWMP Drawings for installation and maintenance requirements and location for each structural BMP.

- a) Concrete Washout Area (CWA): A shallow excavation with a small perimeter berm to isolate concrete truck washout operations.
- b) Erosion Control Blanket (ECB): Slopes steeper than or equal to 3 (horizontal) to 1 (vertical) shall be protected with an erosion control blanket.
- c) Inlet Protection (IP): Installed to filter stormwater before entering any watercourses.
- d) Temporary Sediment Basin (TSB): An impoundment that captures sediment laden runoff and releases it slowly, providing prolonged settling times to capture coarse and fine grained soil particles.
- e) Straw Bale Check Dams (CD): Consists of straw bales designed to form a semi-porous filter able to withstand overstepping.
- f) Seeding and Mulching (SM): Temporary seeding and mulching can be used to stabilize disturbed areas that will be inactive for an extended period of time. Permanent seeding should be used to stabilize areas at final grade that will not otherwise be stabilized.
- g) Silt Fence (SF): A temporary sediment barrier constructed of woven fabric stretched across supporting posts.
- h) Stabilized Staging Area (SSA): Consists of stripping the topsoil and spreading a layer of granular material in the area to be used for a trailer, parking, storage, unloading and loading.
- i) Temporary Stockpile Areas (SP): Temporary stockpiles of excess excavated material and stockpiles for imported materials. Slopes shall not be steeper than 3 to 1.
- j) Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC): Consists of a rock pad that is intended to help strip mud from tires prior to vehicles leaving the construction site. Installed at all entrance/exit points to the site. The number of access points shall be minimized.

Minimal clearing and grubbing may be necessary prior to installing the initial erosion control features.

No clearing, grading, excavation, filling or other land disturbing activities shall be permitted until signoff and acceptance of the Grading and Erosion Control Plan is received from the County.

Once signoff and acceptance is received the approved erosion and sediment control measures must be installed before land-disturbing activities are initiated so that no adverse effect of site alteration will impact surrounding property.

4.2 EROSION CONTROL – NON-STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

Non-structural practices for erosion and sediment control to be used to minimize erosion and sediment transport are:

- a) Seeding and mulching and landscape installation in areas that will not be hard surfaced, while minimizing the amount of vegetation to be removed during construction, leaving native vegetation in place when possible.
- b) Street sweeping around the construction site will be utilized when tracking of mud occurs on paved streets. The sweeping will be required after any significant tracking has occurred; significant meaning any visible amount that cannot be completely cleaned by hand. The adjacent offsite paved drive surfaces will be cleaned at the end of each day of construction activities. Sweeping efforts will continue as necessary until construction operations are completed.

4.3 MATERIALS HANDLING & SPILL PREVENTION

The SWMP administrator will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials on site including building materials, paints, solvents, fertilizers, chemicals, waste materials and equipment maintenance or fueling procedures. All materials stored onsite will be stored in a neat and orderly manner in the original containers with the original manufacturer's label, and if possible under a roof or other enclosure to prevent contact with stormwater. Chemicals should be stored within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from contacting stormwater runoff. Before disposing of the container, all of a product will be used up whenever possible and manufacturer's recommendations for proper disposal will be followed according to state and local regulations.

Material and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage are on site. Manufacturer's recommendations for spill cleanup will be posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures along with the location of the information and cleanup supplies.

The contractor shall have spill prevention and response procedures that include the following:

- a) Notification procedures to be used in the event of an accident. At the very least, the SWMP administrator should be notified. Depending on the nature of the spill and the material involved, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (24-hour spill reporting line (877) 518-5608), downstream water users or other agencies may also need to be informed.
- b) Instructions for clean up procedures and identification of spill kit location(s).
- c) Provisions for absorbents to be made available for use in fuel areas and for containers to be available for used absorbents.
- d) Procedures for properly washing out concrete truck chutes and other equipment in a manner and location so that the materials and wash water cannot discharge from the site and never into a storm drain system or stream.

4.4 DEDICATED CONCRETE OR ASPHALT BATCH PLANTS

No dedicated concrete or asphalt batch plants will be used.

4.5 GROUNDWATER & STORMWATER DEWATERING

In the event that groundwater is encountered or stormwater enters an excavation and dewatering is necessary, a separate CDPHE construction discharge (dewatering) permit will be required for groundwater dewatering and shall be obtained by the SWMP administrator. During groundwater or stormwater dewatering, locations and practices to be implemented to control stormwater pollution from excavations, etc., must be noted on the SWMP. Construction dewatering cannot be discharged to surface water or to storm sewer systems without separate permit coverage. The discharge of Construction Dewatering water to the ground, under specific conditions, may be allowed by the Stormwater Construction Permit when appropriate BMP's are implemented. Refer to USDCM Volume III (UDFCD) for County acceptable means of dewatering.

5.0 TIMING SCHEDULE

The project is anticipated to begin construction in the Summer of 2026 with the initial overlot phase having already been completed in the Spring of 2026. Anticipated completion is Fall of 2026 with final stabilization in Fall of 2027. The contractor shall be responsible for producing a schedule that will show at a minimum: start and completion times including site grading operations, utility construction and the removal of the temporary erosion and sediment control measures.

6.0 FINAL STABILIZATION AND LONG-TERM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Final stabilization shall not be considered complete until 70% of new vegetated cover is established on areas not to be hard-surfaced. Temporary sediment and erosion control measures listed in Section 4.0 installed prior to the construction phase will remain in place until this time. Any sediment that collects within the site's drainage system is considered unstabilized soil and must be removed prior to the site being considered finally stabilized.

At final stabilization, stormwater pollutants will be controlled by on site landscaping and by the full-spectrum detention Pond A, located at the southeast corner of the Filing 2 site. Stormwater pollutant at the northerly and eastern portions of the site that are not tributary to Pond A will be controlled by open grass-lined swales (swale 1 and swale 2).

7.0 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

A site inspection of all erosion control facilities will be conducted by the Qualified Stormwater Manager every 14 days and within 24 hours after every precipitation event or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion. The entrance to the construction site shall be inspected daily and existing street cleaned, as necessary, of all materials tracked out of the site.

The construction site perimeter, disturbed areas, and areas used for material storage that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the SWMP shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly.

All temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control facilities shall be maintained and repaired per manufacturer's specifications to assure continued performance of their

intended function. Repairs should be completed within 24 to 48 hours. Silt fences may require periodic replacement.

Based on the results of the inspection, the description of potential pollutant sources and the pollution prevention and control measures that are identified in this plan shall be revised and modified as appropriate as soon as practicable after such inspection. Modification to control measures shall be implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than seven (7) calendar days after the inspection.

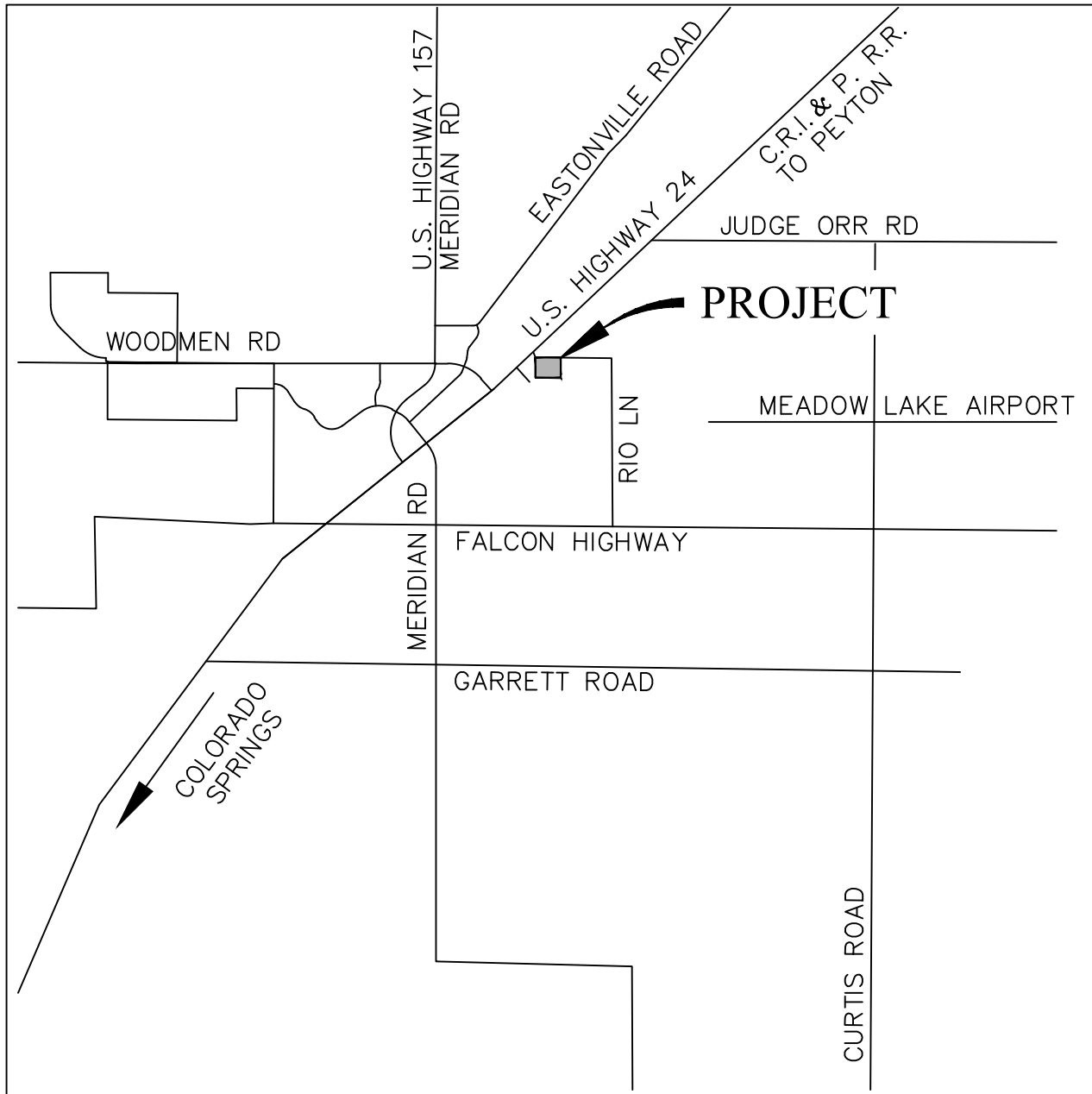
The Qualified Stormwater Manager shall be responsible for documenting inspections, maintaining records and signing the inspection logs. Uncontrolled releases of mud or muddy water or measurable quantities of sediment found off the site shall be recorded with a brief explanation as to the measures taken to prevent future releases as well as any measure taken to clean up the sediment that has left the site. All signed inspection record/logs should be kept on site and made available to the El Paso County or CDPHE personnel upon request. Per ECM Appendix I.5, all inspections will be performed by the Qualified Stormwater Manager. The Qualified Stormwater Manager shall have documentation of their credentials (PE, certified erosion control inspector/specialist, certified in a City-approved inspection training program, etc.), which will be provided and attached to the SWMP once the Qualified Stormwater Manager has been determined.

The inspection logs shall be kept with the SWMP onsite (the exact location is TBD). This document is to be viewed as a "living document" and shall be updated regularly and kept currently accurate. It is to be revised and maintained in order to evaluate and manage the ongoing stormwater quality issues at the site. The Qualified Stormwater Manager shall amend the SWMP when there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance of the site which would require the implementation of new or revised BMPs or if this document proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activity of when BMPs are no longer necessary and are removed.

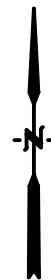
8.0 REFERENCES

- [1] General Permit Application and Stormwater Management Plan Preparation Guidance for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities. Prepared by the Colorado Department of Health, Water Quality Control Division. Revised 7/2009.
- [2] City of Colorado Springs– Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 2 “Stormwater Quality Procedures and Best Management Practices (BMPs). November 1, 2002, amended August 10, 2010.
- [3] NRCS Web Soil Survey, www.websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov

APPENDIX



Vicinity Map
Not to scale



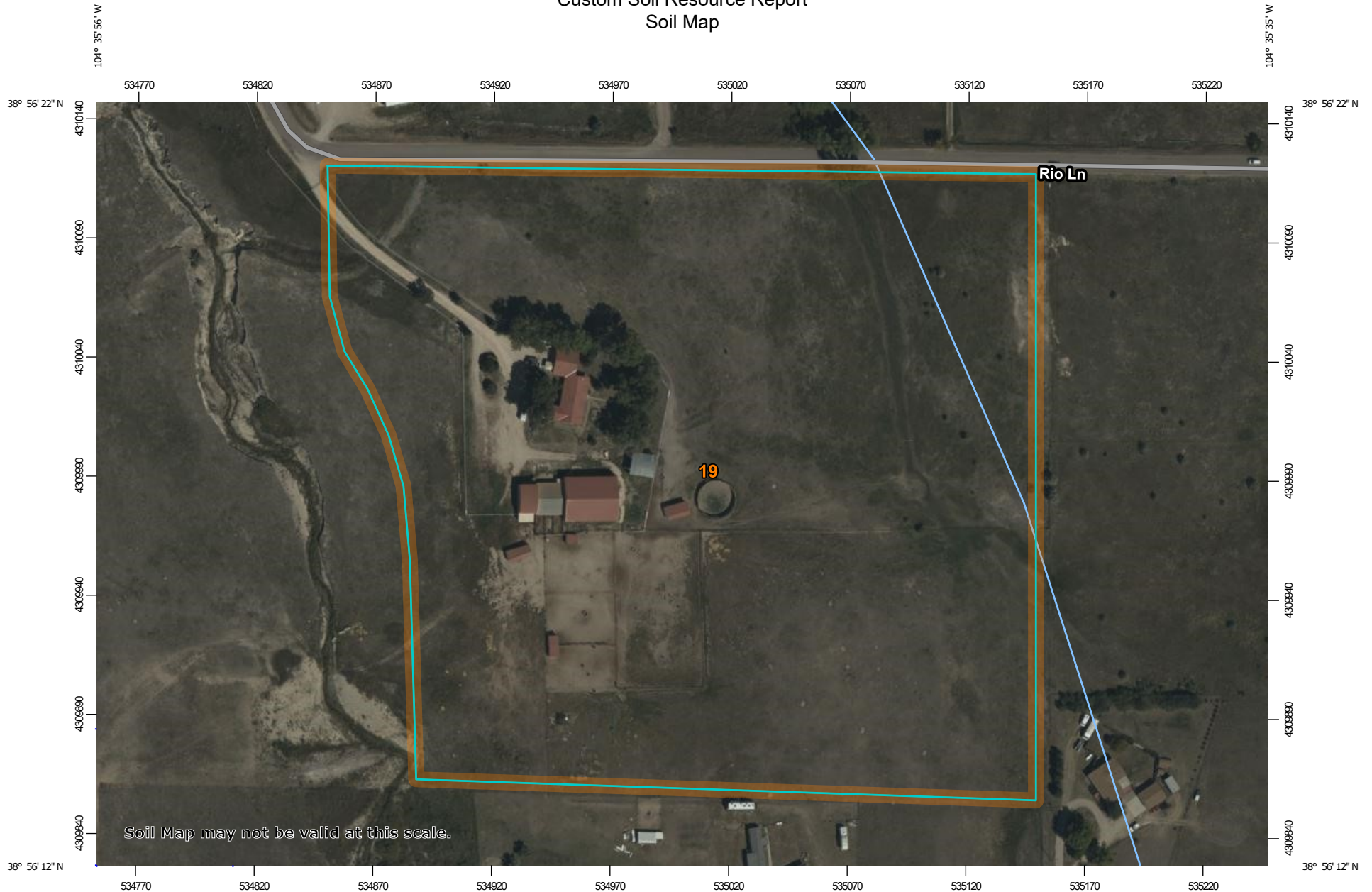
**THE COMMONS AT FALCON FIELD
FILING NO. 2
EL PASO COUNTY, CO
VICINITY MAP**

Drexel, Barrell & Co.
Engineers • Surveyors

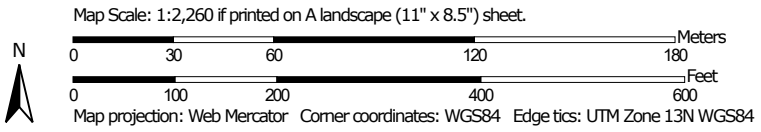
DATE:
10-4-2024
JOB NO:
21604-00CSCV

DWG. NO.
VMAP
SHEET 1 OF 1

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.




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 22, Sep 3, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 11, 2018—Oct 20, 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
19	Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	17.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		17.8	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

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.

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

19—Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 367p
Elevation: 6,500 to 7,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Columbine and similar soils: 97 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Columbine

Setting

Landform: Fans, fan terraces, flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: gravelly sandy loam
C - 14 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R049XY214CO - Gravelly Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fluvaquentic haplaquolls

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

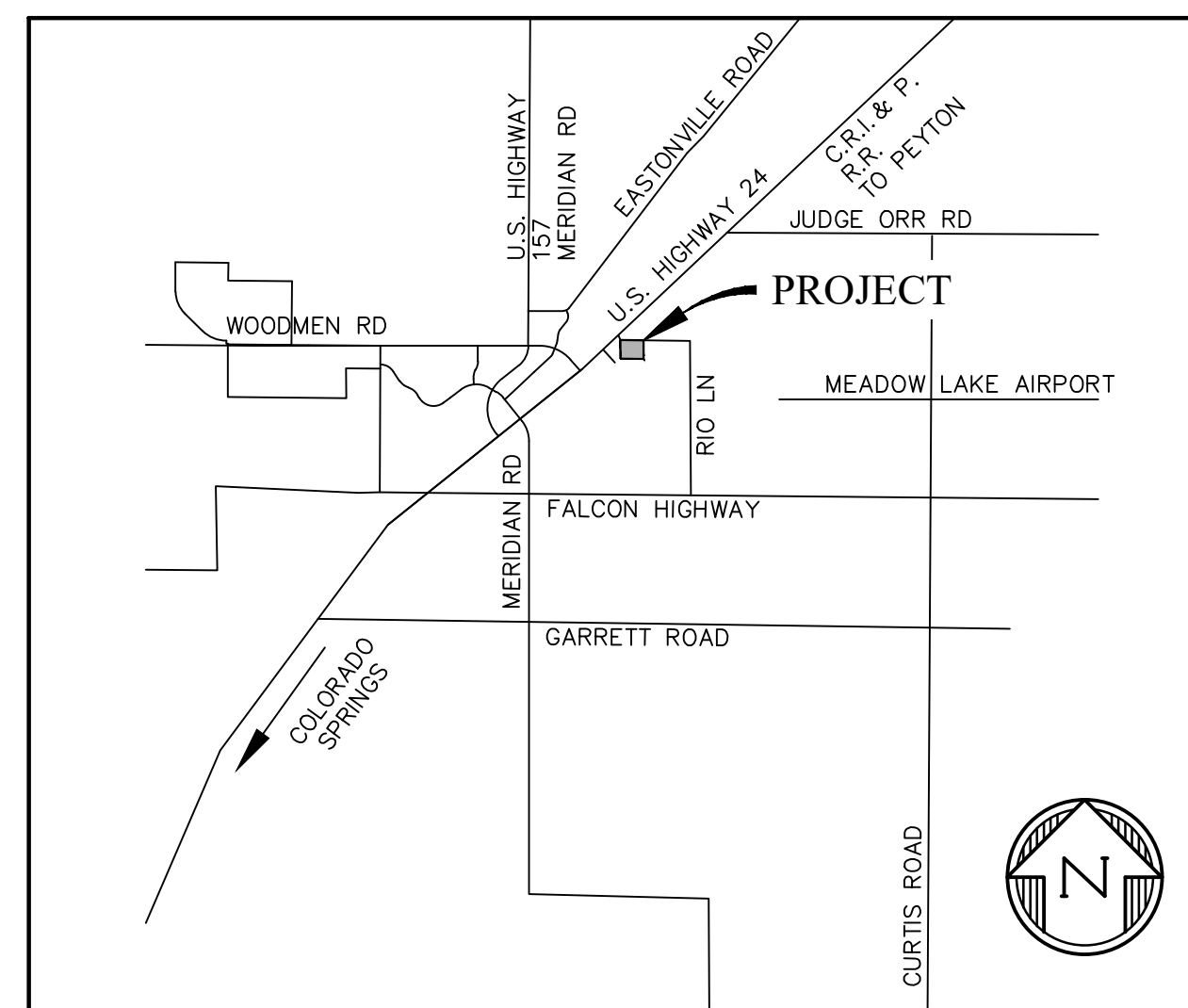
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

THE COMMONS AT FALCON FIELD - FILING No. 2

SECTION 7, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 64 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M.

STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS PEYTON, EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

- 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 (SMWP) FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE COMPLETED AND AN EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP) ISSUED PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION. MANAGEMENT OF THE SWMP DURING CONSTRUCTION THE SWMP IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED STORMWATER MANAGER OR CERTIFIED EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR. THE SWMP SHALL BE LOCATED ON-SITE AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL BE KEPT UP TO DATE WITH WORK PROGRESS AND CHANGES IN THE FIELD.
- ONCE THE ESQCP IS APPROVED AND A "NOTICE TO PROCEED" HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE INITIAL STAGE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED GEC. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, ENGINEER, AND EL PASO COUNTY WILL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT TO COORDINATE THE MEETING TIME AND PLACE WITH COUNTY STAFF.
- 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 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 LOOSENED 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 ENTER STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR FACILITIES. CONCRETE WASHOUTS SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MAY BE PRESENT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A SURFACE WATER BODY, CREEK OR STREAM.
- DURING DEWATERING OPERATIONS, UNCONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER 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 OR OTHER PROTECTIVE COVERING SHALL 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.



VICINITY MAP
NTS

STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

- 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.
- 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 ON-SITE UNLESS PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S) IS GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR. IN GRANTING APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S), SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED.
- 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 ON-SITE 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 ENTECH ENGINEERING, INC, MAY 1, 2025 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

SHEET INDEX

- CVR - GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL COVER SHEET
- EC1 - INTERIM EROSION CONTROL PLAN
- EC2 - FINAL EROSION CONTROL PLAN
- PD1-2 - FINAL POND INLET/OUTLET DETAILS
- DT1-2 - EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

BENCHMARK:

ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON A 2" ALUMINUM CAP STAMPED "DREXEL BARRELL CONTROL POINT". LOCATED 59-FT OF SOUTH ANGLE POINT OF RIO LANE SOUTH RIGHT-OF-WAY. N: 1404005.87, E: 3256504.201, ELEVATION: 6849.06, NAVD88.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

THIS EROSION CONTROL/GRADING 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 NEGLIGENT ACTS, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ON MY PART IN PREPARING THIS REPORT.

TIM D. MCCONNELL, P.E.

DATE

OWNER'S STATEMENT

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

OWNER/DEVELOPER

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 DOCUMENTS ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETENESS AND/OR ACCURACY OF THIS DOCUMENT.

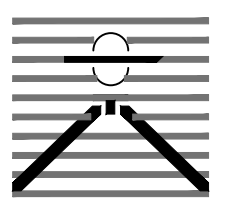
FILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EL PASO COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DRAINAGE CRITERIA, AND ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL AS AMENDED.

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

JOSHUA PALMER, P.E.
COUNTY ENGINEER

DATE

PREPARED BY:



DREXEL, BARRELL & CO.
Engineers & Surveyors
101 SAHWATCH ST. #100
COLORADO SPGS, COLORADO 80903
CONTACT: TIM D. MCCONNELL, P.E.
(719) 476-0800
COLORADO SPRINGS • LAFAYETTE

CLIENT:

FALCON FIELD, LLC.

1864 WOODMOOR DR
MONUMENT, CO 80132
(719) 476-0800
CONTACT: STEVE ROSSOLL

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS FOR:
THE COMMONS AT FALCON
FIELD - FILING NO. 2
12445 RIO LANE, AND VACANT LAND
PEYTON, EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

ISSUE	DATE
INITIAL ISSUE	1/30/25
INITIAL ISSUE	3/13/26

DESIGNED BY: TDM
DRAWN BY: CGH
CHECKED BY: TDM
FILE NAME: 21604-02ECCV

PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION FOR AND ON BEHALF OF DREXEL, BARRELL & CO.

DRAWING SCALE:
HORIZONTAL: N/A
VERTICAL: N/A

GRADING AND
EROSION CONTROL
COVER SHEET

PROJECT NO. 21604-00CSCV
DRAWING NO.

CVR

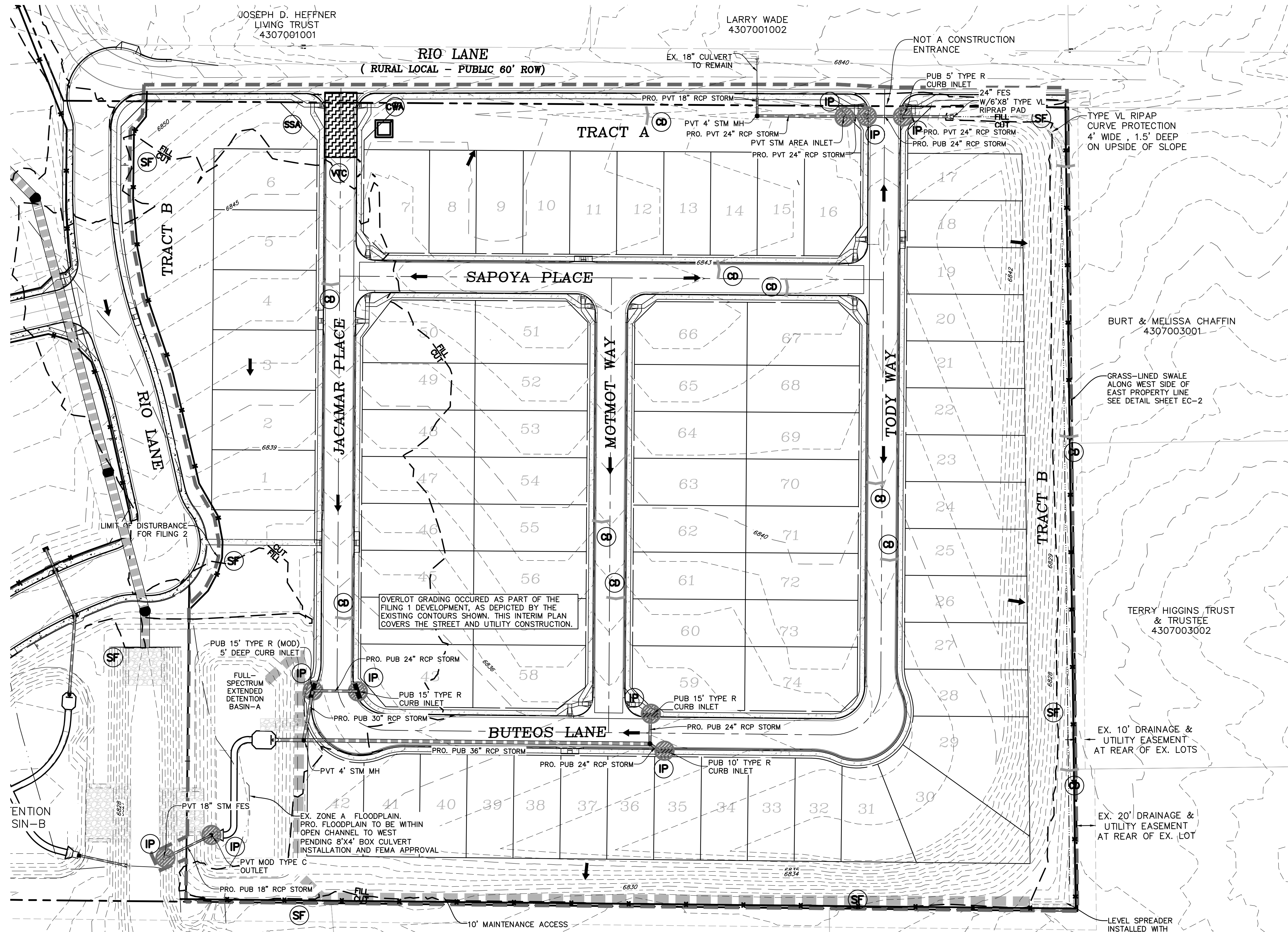
SHEET: 1 OF 7



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

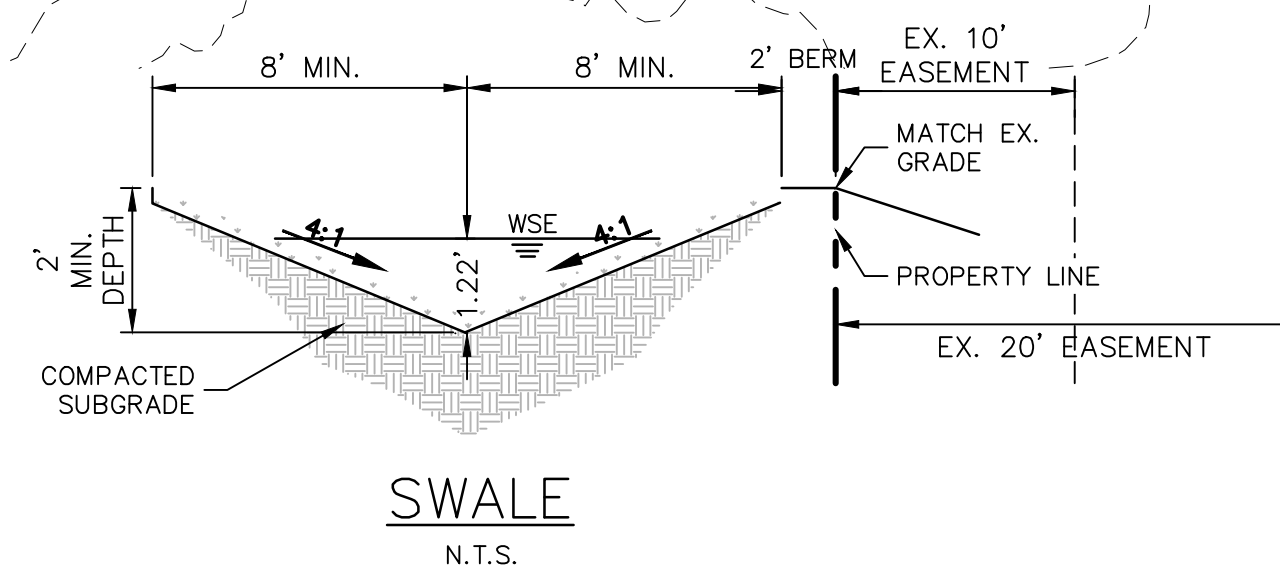
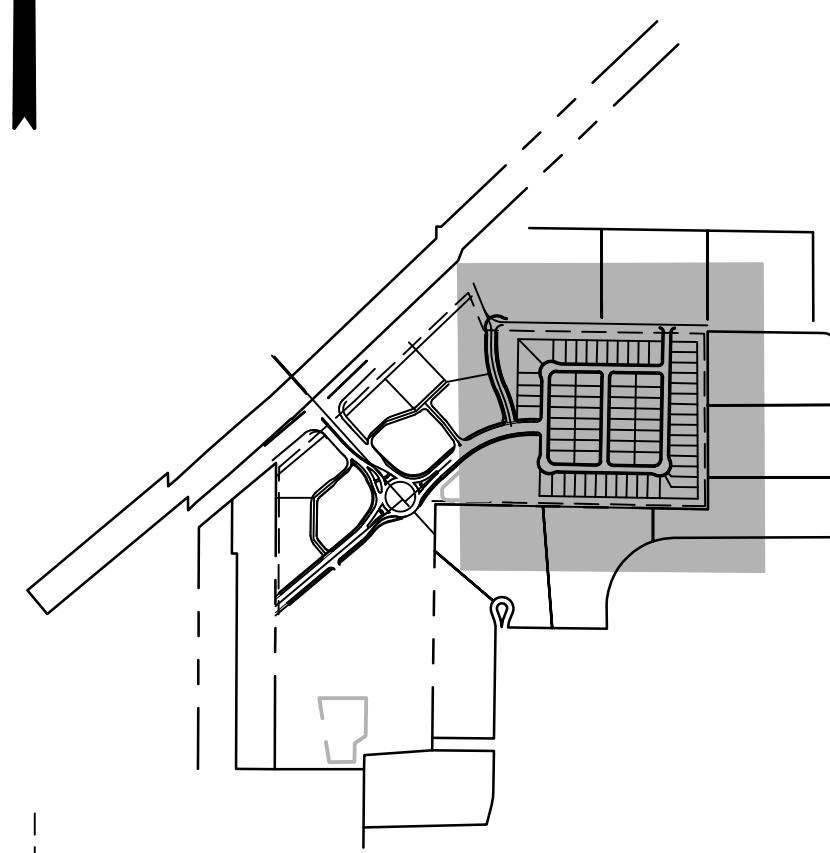
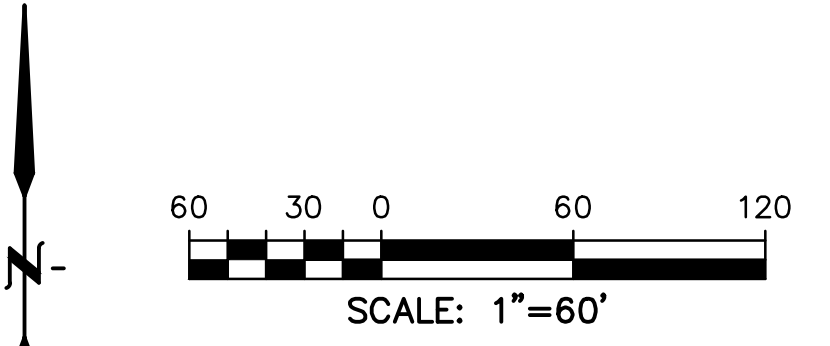
CALL 3-BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

COUNTY FILE NO.: SF255



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR 5522
 - PROPOSED INDEX CONTOUR 5520
 - EX. INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR 5364
 - EX. INDEX CONTOUR 5365
 - DIRECTION OF FLOW ←
 - HIGH POINT HP
 - LOW POINT LP
 - PROPOSED STORM SEWER ————
 - PROPOSED INLET ■
 - PROPOSED MANHOLE ●
 - LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE/
CONSTRUCTION SITE BOUNDARY - - - -
 - 100-YR FLOODPLAIN - - - -
 - CUT/FILL LINE - - - -
 - INTERIM SILT FENCE SF
 - INTERIM CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA CWA
 - INTERIM VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL VTC
 - INTERIM STRAW BALE CHECK DAM CD
 - INTERIM STABILIZED STAGING AREA SSA
 - INTERIM INLET PROTECTION IP

- NOTES:**
1. OVERLOT GRADING WILL OCCUR ACROSS THE ENTIRETY OF THE SITE AS PART OF THE COMMONS AT FALCON FIELD FILING NO. 1 DEVELOPMENT, SF2435.
 2. STOCKPILING OF IMPORT FILL IS MONITORED UNDER CDR2411.
 3. THE INITIAL STAGE OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE INSTALLED FOR THE FILING 2 AREA DURING OVERLOT GRADING FOR FILING 1.
 4. WASTE DISPOSAL BIN LOCATIONS ARE TBD AND WILL BE ADDED TO THE SWMP ONCE DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
 5. ONSITE LOCATION OF THE SSA IS TBD AND WILL BE ADDED TO THE SWMP ONCE DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
 6. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT DEWATERING WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE SITE. THE CONTRACTOR, WITH INPUT FROM THE COUNTY STORMWATER INSPECTOR, WILL DESIGN THE LOCATIONS OF DIVERSION, PUMP & DISCHARGES.
 7. NO BATCH PLANTS WILL BE UTILIZED ONSITE.
 8. THE SITE CURRENTLY IS MADE UP OF ROUGHLY 98% NATIVE GRASSES AND VEGETATION.



PREPARED BY:



CLIENT:

FALCON FIELD, LLC.
1864 WOODMOOR DR
MONUMENT, CO 80132
(719) 476-0800
CONTACT: STEVE ROSSOLL

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS FOR:
THE COMMONS AT FALCON
FIELD - FILING NO. 2
12445 RIO LANE, AND VACANT LAND
PEYTON, EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

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INITIAL ISSUE	1/30/25
INITIAL ISSUE	3/13/26

DESIGNED BY: KGV
DRAWN BY: CGH
CHECKED BY: TDM
FILE NAME: 21604-02FEC3

PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION FOR AND ON BEHALF OF DREXEL, BARRELL & CO.

DRAWING SCALE:
HORIZONTAL: 1" = 60'
VERTICAL: N/A

INTERIM EROSION CONTROL PLAN

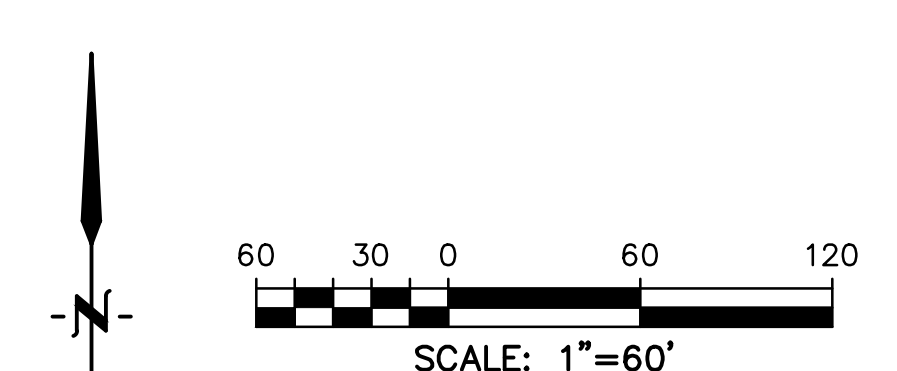
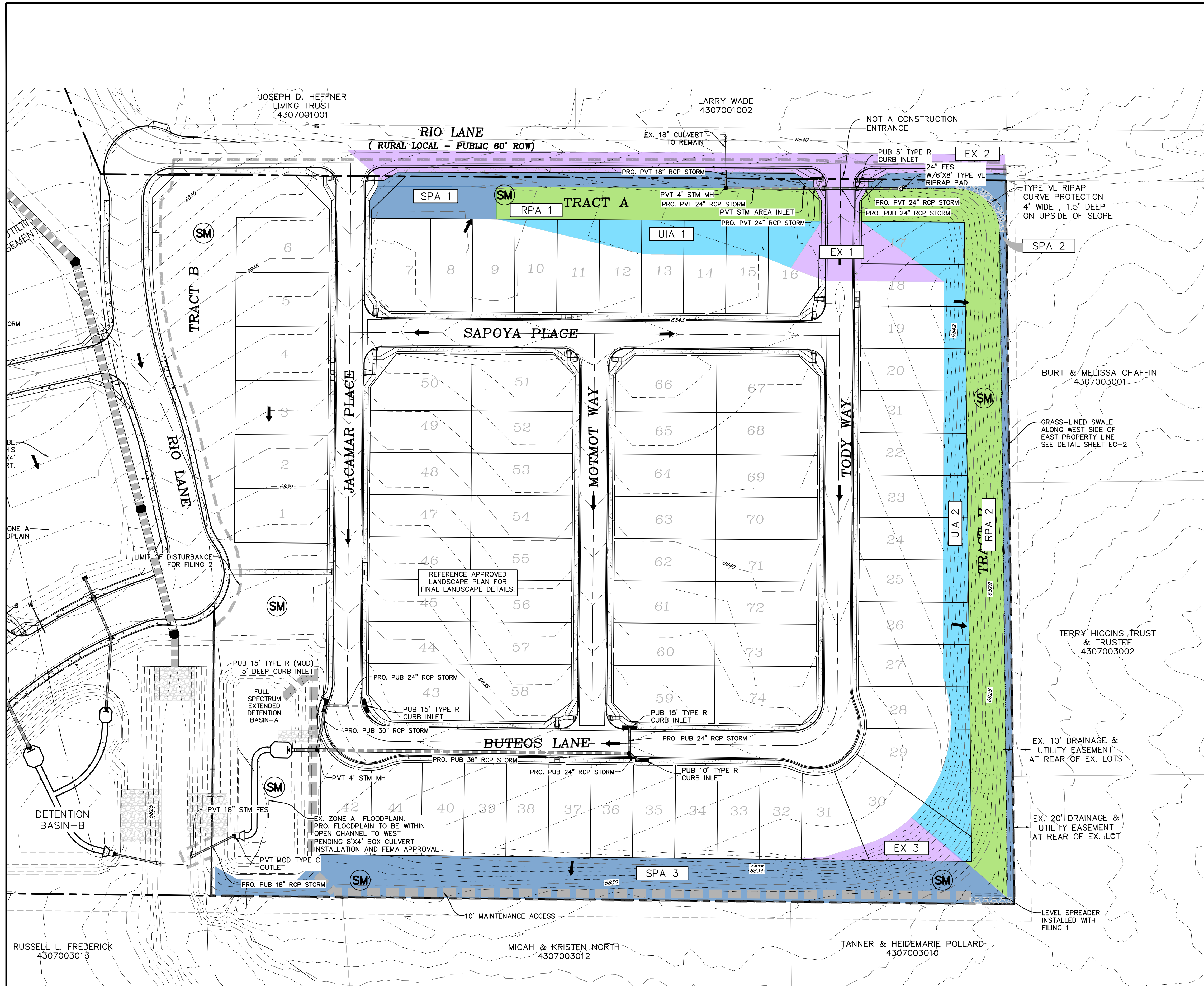
PROJECT NO. 21604-00CSCV
DRAWING NO.

EC-2

SHEET: 2 OF 7



COUNTY FILE NO.: SF255



LEGEND

- PROPOSED INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR..... 5522
- PROPOSED INDEX CONTOUR..... 5520
- EX. INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR..... 5364
- EX. INDEX CONTOUR..... 5365
- DIRECTION OF FLOW.....
- HIGH POINT..... HP
- LOW POINT..... LP
- PROPOSED STORM SEWER.....
- PROPOSED INLET.....
- PROPOSED MANHOLE.....
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE/ CONSTRUCTION SITE BOUNDARY.....
- 100-YR FLOODPLAIN.....
- FINAL MULCH & SEEDING..... (SM)

- UNCONNECTED IMPERVIOUS AREA (UIA)
- RECEIVING PERVIOUS AREA (RPA)
- SEPARATE PERVIOUS AREA (SPA) - SELF TREATING NOT TRIBUTARY TO POND A
- EXCLUSION ECM 1.7.1.C.1 0.77-ACRES

RUNOFF REDUCTION SUMMARY

Identifier	Area (Acres)	Notes
Self Treating Areas		
SPA1	0.33	Non-receiving open area to rear of Lots 7-16
SPA2	0.24	Upslope side of swale along east boundary
SPA3	0.98	Non-receiving slope to rear of lots 32-42
Runoff Reduction Area		
UIA1	0.27	Rear of lots 9-16
RPA1	0.34	Receiving swale for UIA1
UIA2	0.60	Rear of lots 17-30
RPA2	0.88	Receiving swale for UIA2
Exclusion Areas		
EX1	0.60	Exclusion Area - Rio Lane & Intersection with Today Way
EX2	0.08	Rio Lane - east of Today Way
EX3	0.09	Rear of Lots 30-31

- STANDARD NOTES**
- OVERLOT GRADING WILL OCCUR ACROSS THE ENTIRETY OF THE SITE AS PART OF THE COMMONS AT FALCON FIELD FILING NO. 1 DEVELOPMENT, SF2435.
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 - THE SITE CURRENTLY IS MADE UP OF ROUGHLY 98% NATIVE GRASSES AND VEGETATION.

- RUNOFF REDUCTION NOTES**
- (RE)ESTABLISHED VEGETATION IN RPA AND SPA AREAS MUST HAVE A UNIFORM DENSITY OF 80%
 - MAXIMUM SLOPE IN SPA AREAS = 4:1
 - TOPSOIL PREPARATION REQUIRED PER RECOMMENDATIONS IN MHFD DETAIL T-O TABLE RR-3. REFERENCE APPROVED LANDSCAPE PLAN.

PREPARED BY:



CLIENT:

FALCON FIELD, LLC.
1864 WOODMOOR DR
MONUMENT, CO 80132
(719) 476-0800
CONTACT: STEVE ROSSLOLL

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS FOR:
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12445 RIO LANE, AND VACANT LAND
PEYTON, EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

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INITIAL ISSUE	3/13/26

DESIGNED BY: KGV
DRAWN BY: CGH
CHECKED BY: TDM
FILE NAME: 21604-02FEC3

PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION FOR AND ON BEHALF OF DREXEL, BARRELL & CO.

DRAWING SCALE:
HORIZONTAL: 1" = 60'
VERTICAL: N/A

FINAL EROSION CONTROL PLAN

PROJECT NO. 21604-00CSV
DRAWING NO.

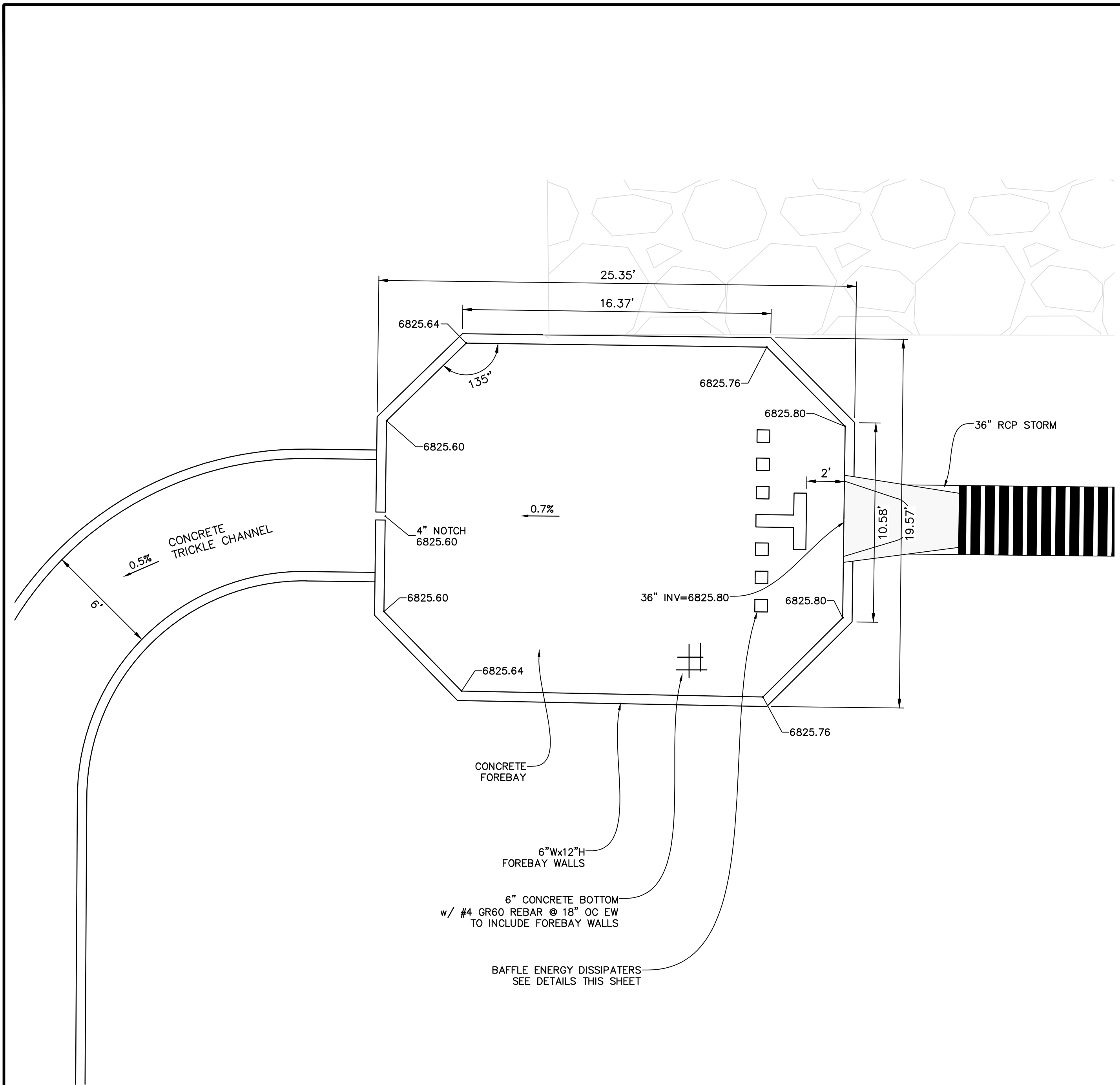
EC-3

SHEET: 3 OF 7

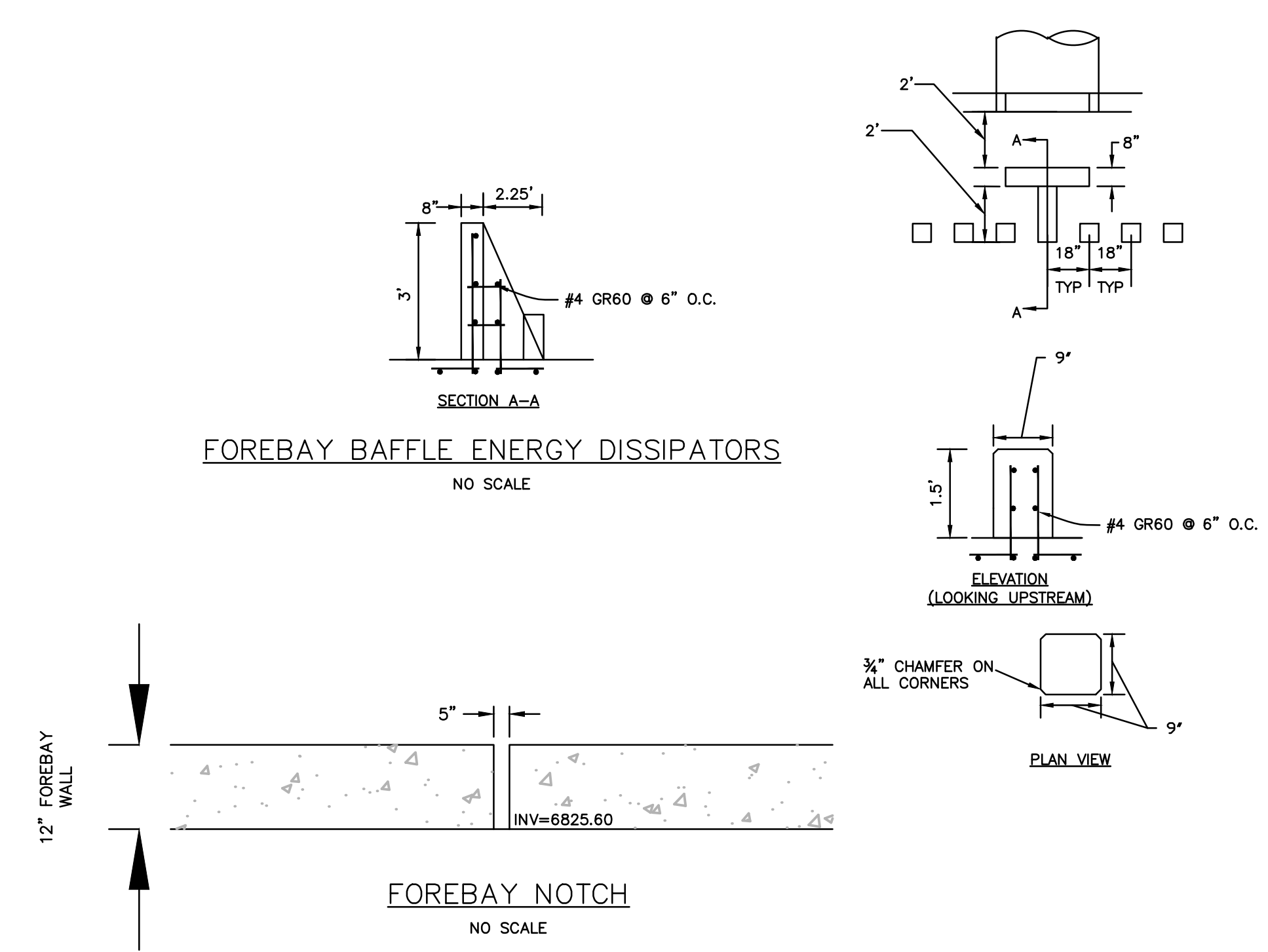


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CALL 3-BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

COUNTY FILE NO.: SF255



POND A FOREBAY PLAN VIEW
SCALE: 1"=4'



FOREBAY BAFFLE ENERGY DISSIPATORS
NO SCALE

FOREBAY NOTCH
NO SCALE

PREPARED BY:



DREXEL, BARRELL & CO.
Engineers & Surveyors
101 SAWATCH ST. #100
COLORADO SPGS, COLORADO 80903
CONTACT: TIM D. McCONNELL, P.E.
(719) 476-0800
COLORADO SPRINGS • LAFAYETTE

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FALCON FIELD, LLC.
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CONTACT: STEVE ROSSOLL

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS FOR:
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DESIGNED BY:	KGV
DRAWN BY:	CGH
CHECKED BY:	TDM
FILE NAME:	21604-02PND1

PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION FOR AND ON BEHALF OF DREXEL, BARRELL & CO.

DRAWING SCALE:
HORIZONTAL: N/A
VERTICAL: N/A

POND A
FOREBAY DETAILS

PROJECT NO. 21604-00CSCV
DRAWING NO.

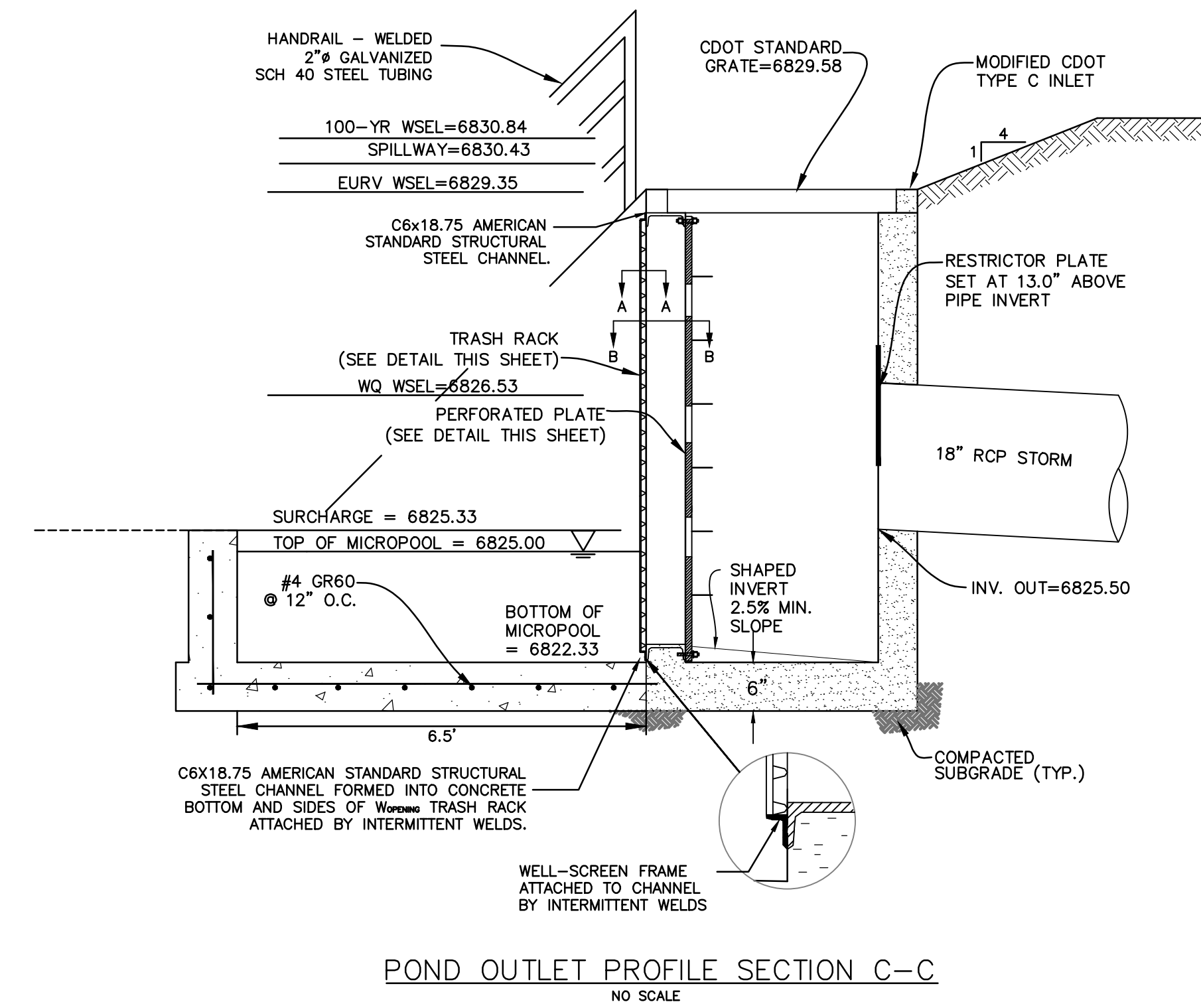
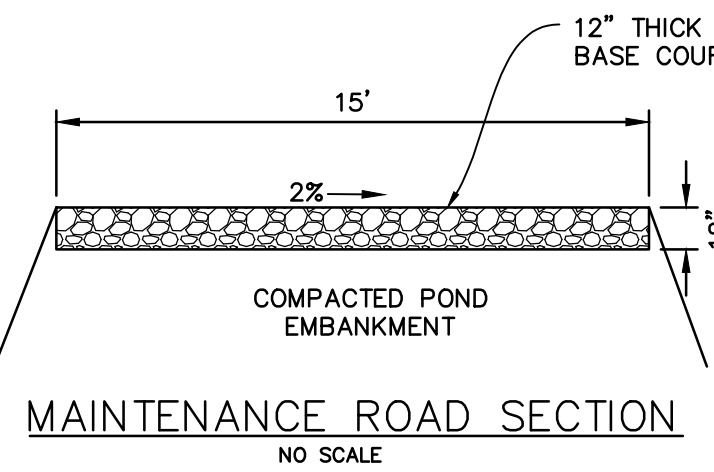
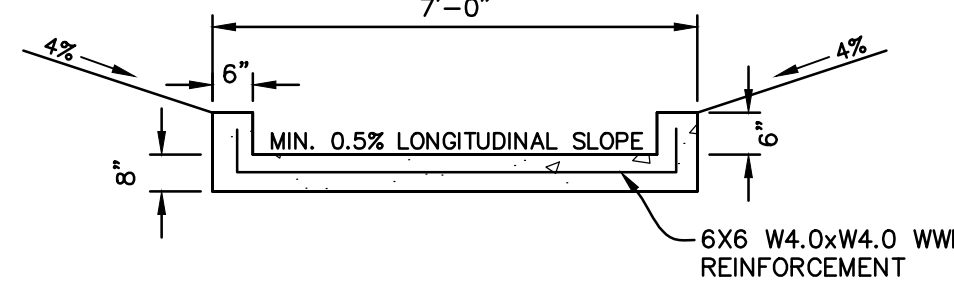
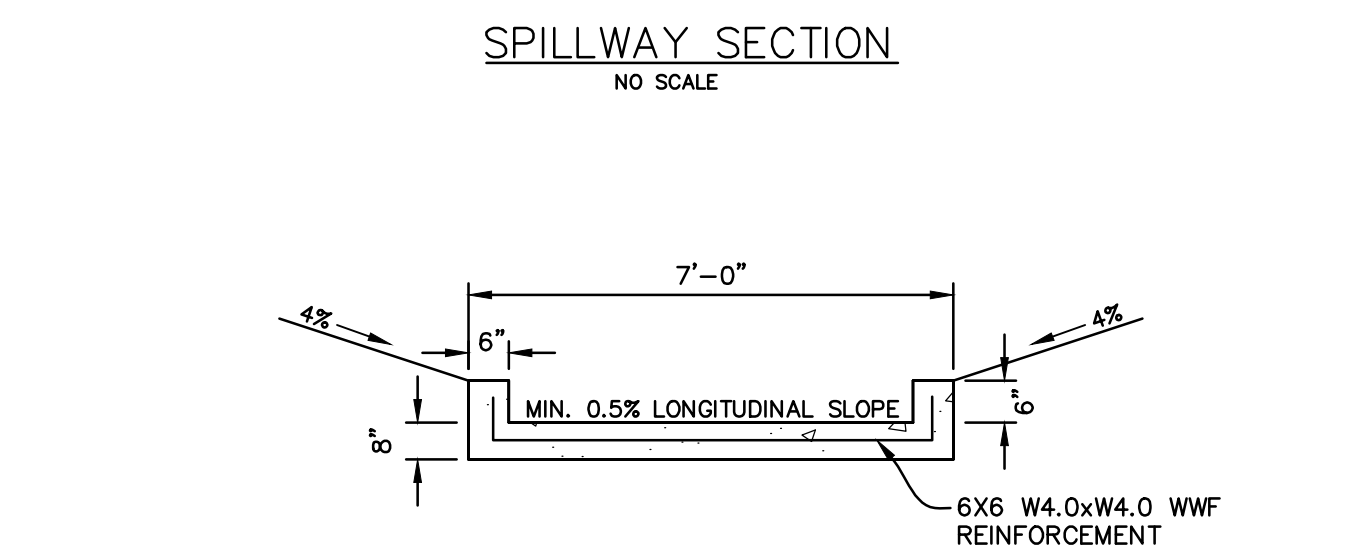
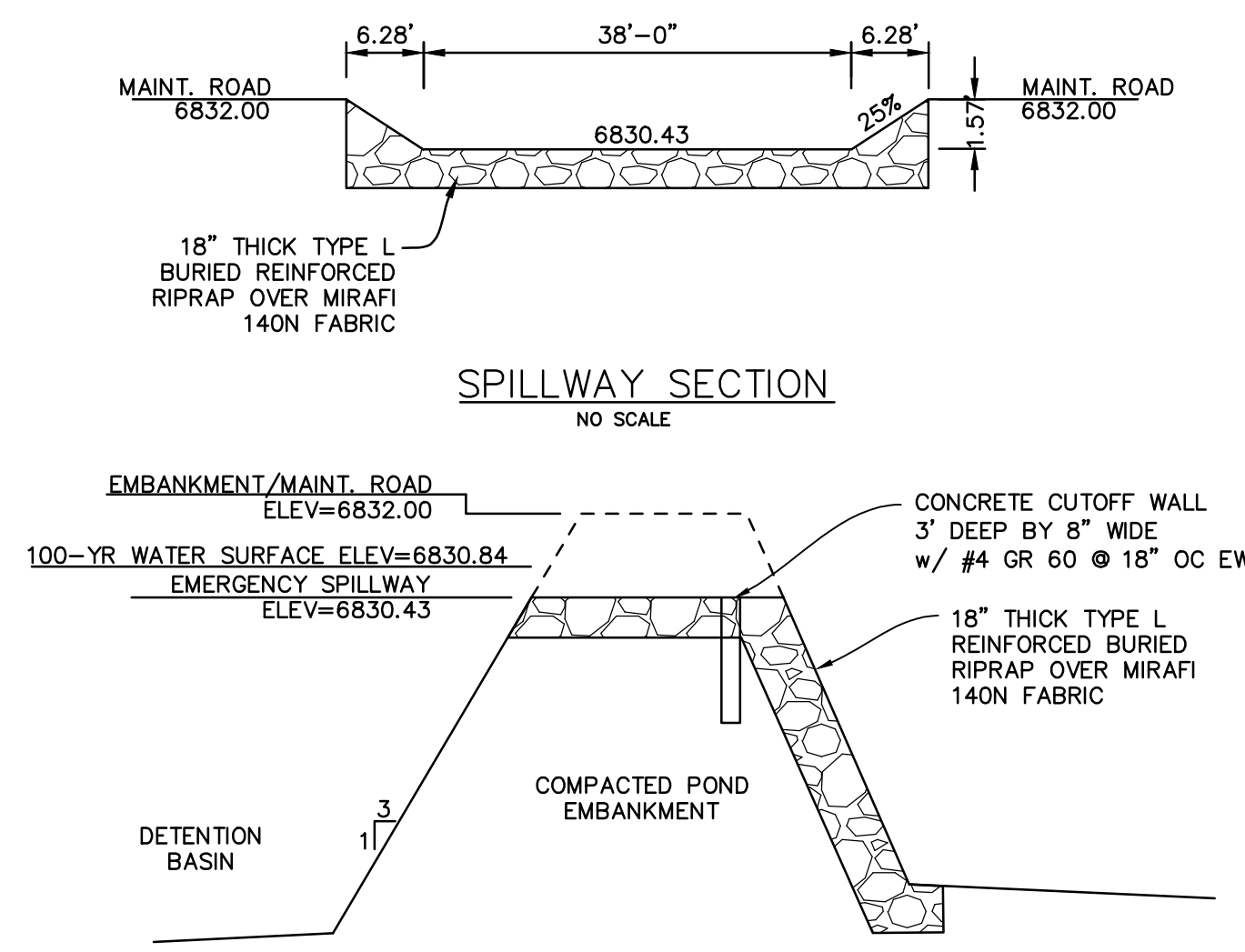
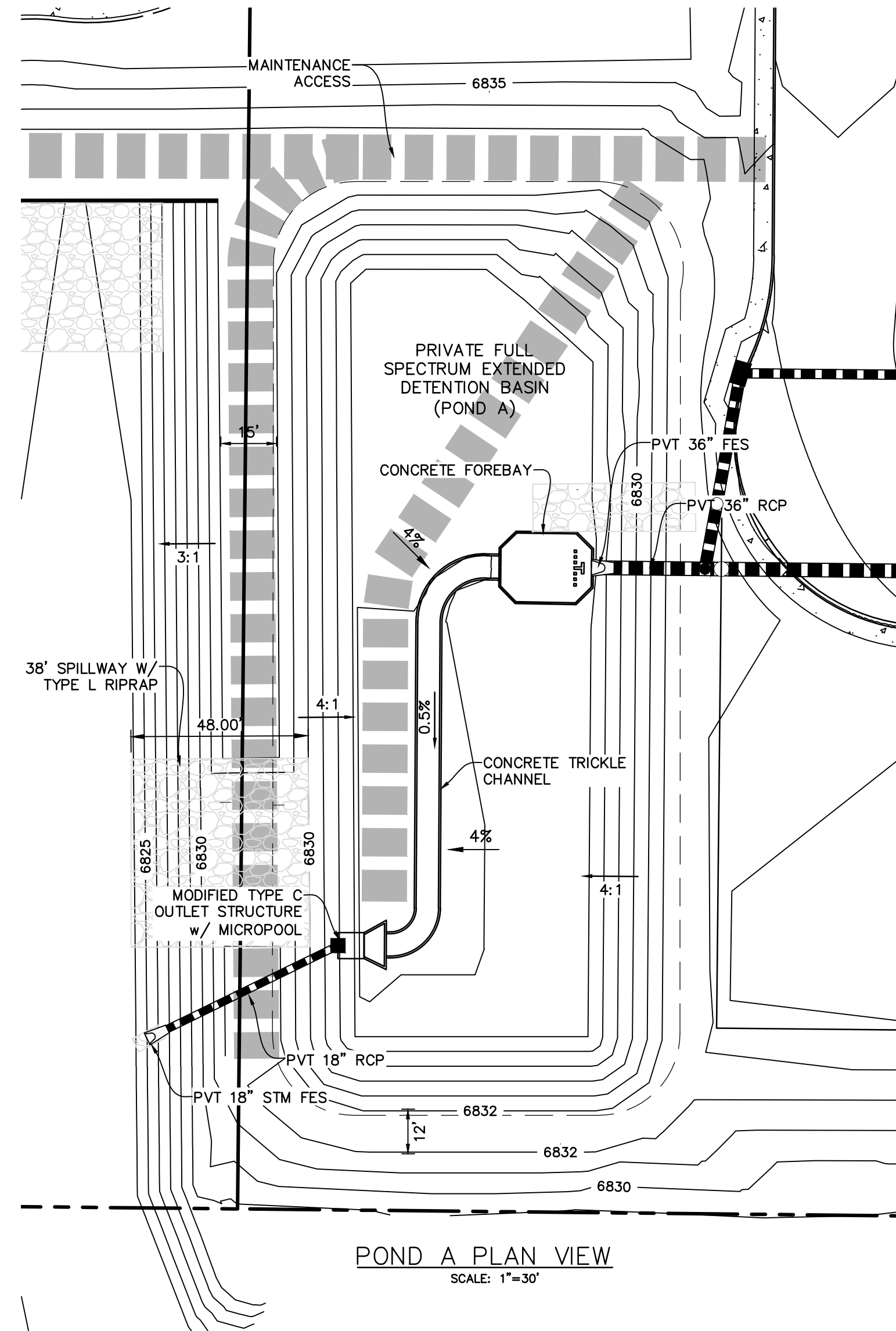
PD-1

SHEET: 4 OF 7



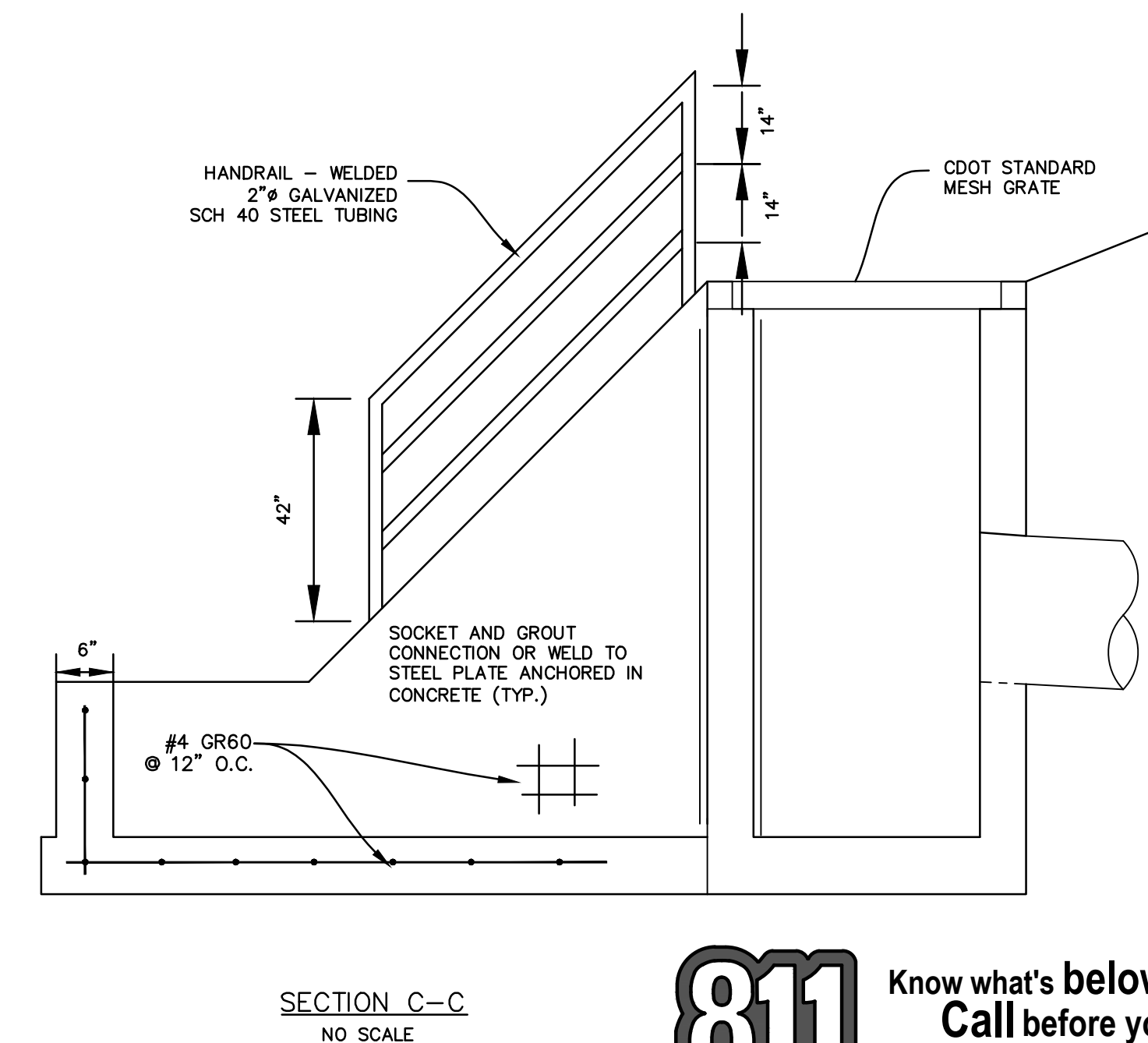
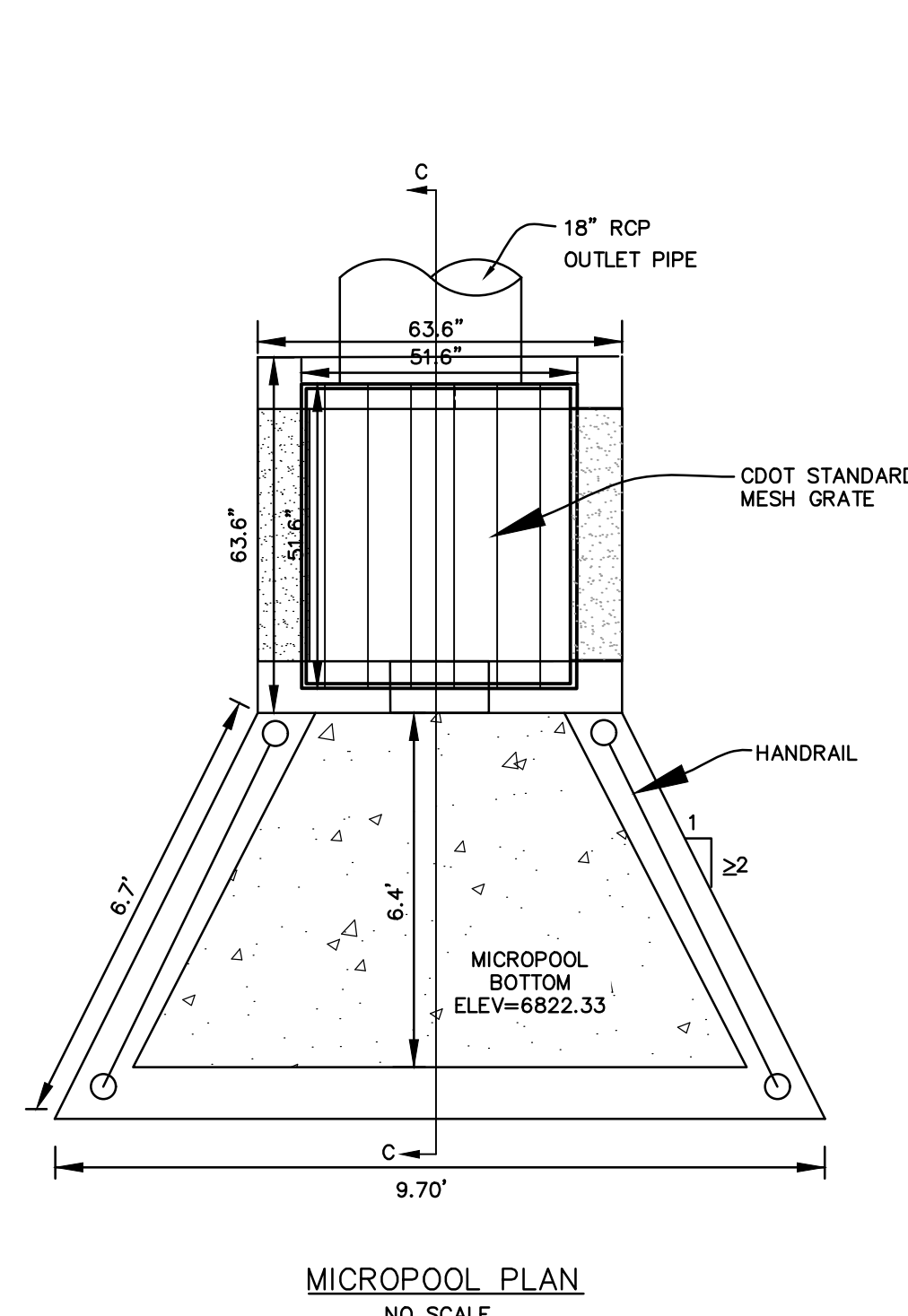
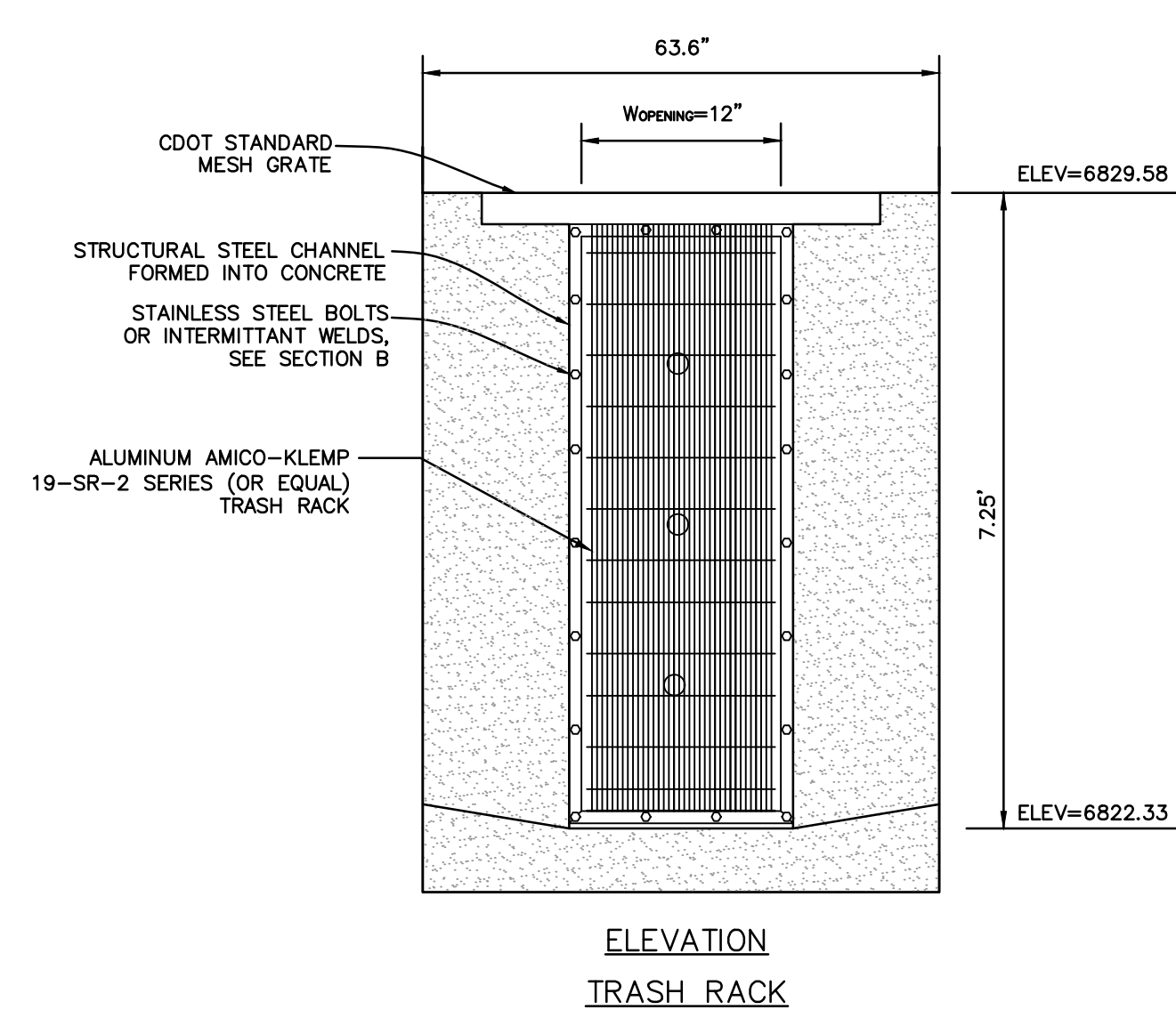
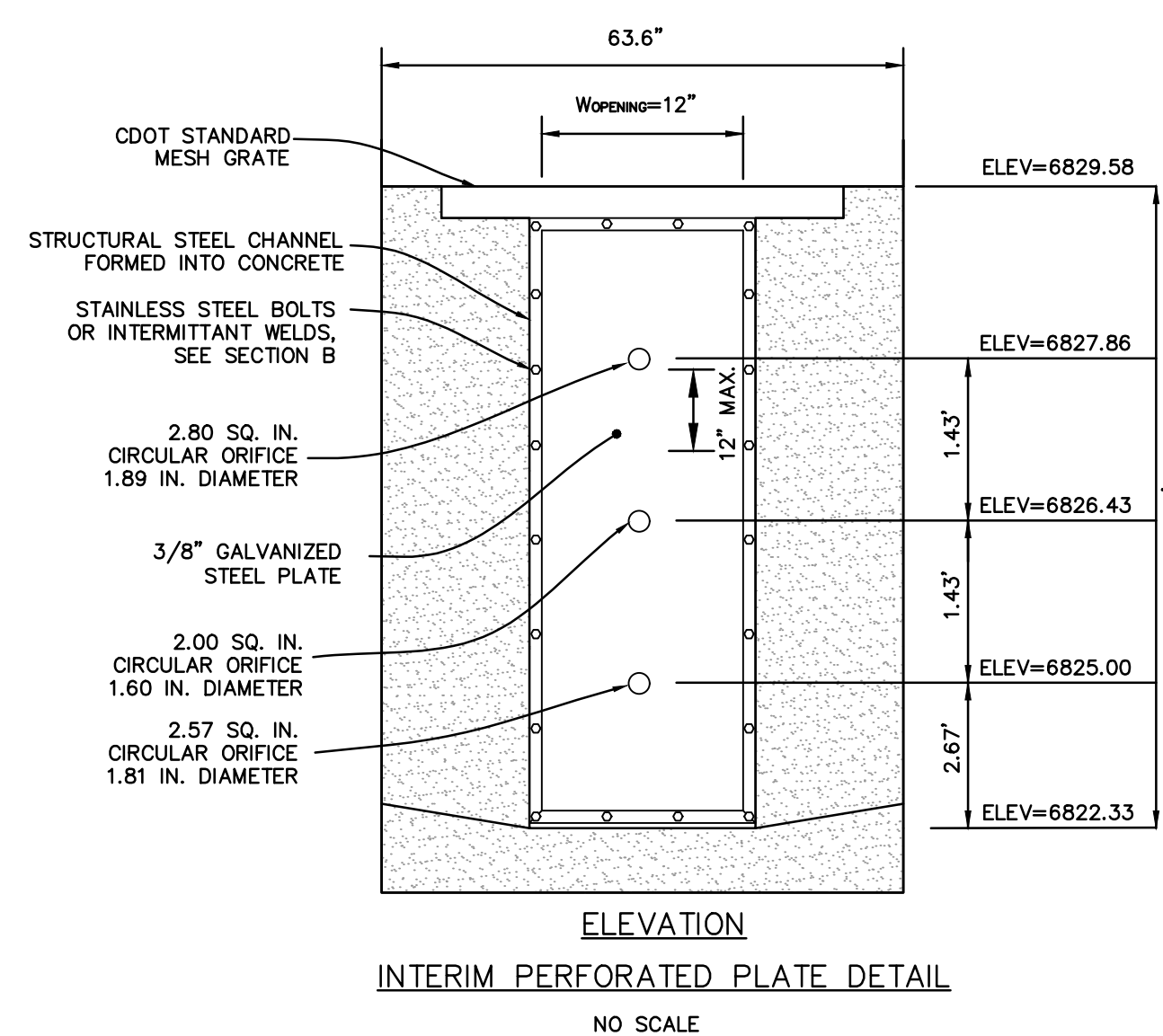
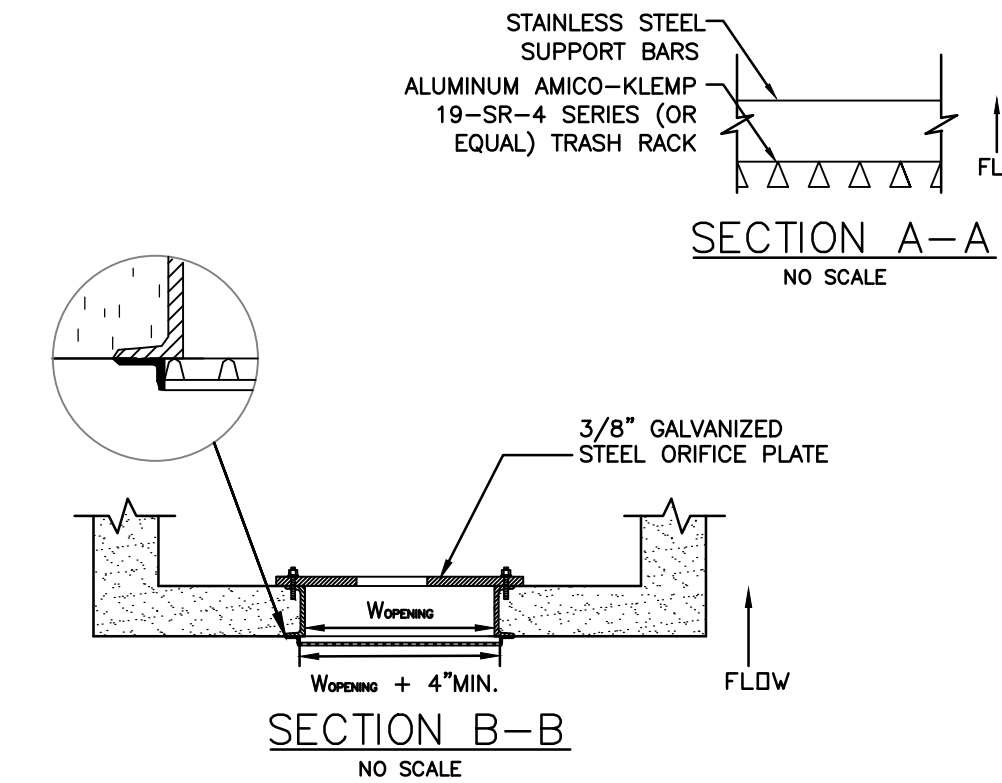
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COUNTY FILE NO.: SF255



PERFORATED PLATE NOTES:

1. THE GASKET SHALL BE MADE OF 1/2" THICK, 60 DUROMETER EPDM RUBBER IN A CONTINUOUS SHEET THE SIZE OF THE ORIFICE PLATE. THE SHEET SHALL BE PLACED BETWEEN THE ORIFICE PLATE AND THE CONCRETE WALL, WITH THE WIDTH OF THE OVERLAP BETWEEN THE PLATE AND THE CONCRETE. OPENINGS SHALL BE CUT INTO THE SHEET CORRESPONDING TO THE PLATE BOLT HOLES AND THE CONCRETE WALL OPENING. CUTS MADE EITHER BY THE CONTRACTOR IN THE FIELD OR BY THE MANUFACTURER. OR EQUIVALENT GASKET APPROVED BY EPC.
 2. BOLT PLATE TO CONCRETE @ 12" MAX. ON CENTER. ORIFICE PLATE IS TO BE REMOVABLE.
 3. ALL STEEL SURFACES ARE TO BE COATED WITH ZRC COLD GALVANIZING COMPOUND.
- WCY TRASH RACKS:**
1. TRASH RACKS SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL OR ALUMINUM AND SHALL BE ATTACHED BY INTERMITTENT WELDS ALONG THE EDGE OF THE MOUNTING FRAME.
- GENERAL NOTES:**
1. ALL EXTERIOR STEEL SHALL BE EITHER STAINLESS OR HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED



PREPARED BY:
DREXEL, BARRELL & CO.
Engineers + Surveyors
101 SAWATCH ST. #100
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(719) 476-0800
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CLIENT:
FALCON FIELD, LLC.
1864 WOODMOOR DR
MONUMENT, CO 80132
(719) 476-0800
CONTACT: STEVE ROSSOLL

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS FOR:
THE COMMONS AT FALCON
FIELD - FILING NO. 2
12445 RIO LANE, AND VACANT LAND
PEYTON, EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

ISSUE	DATE
INITIAL ISSUE	1/30/25
INITIAL ISSUE	3/13/26

DESIGNED BY: KGV
DRAWN BY: CGH
CHECKED BY: TDM
FILE NAME: 21604-02PND1

PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION FOR AND ON BEHALF OF:
DREXEL, BARRELL & CO.

DRAWING SCALE:
HORIZONTAL: N/A
VERTICAL: N/A

POND A OUTLET DETAILS
PROJECT NO. 21604-00CSCV
DRAWING NO.

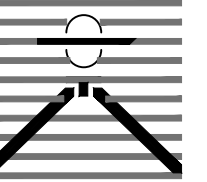
PD-2



COUNTY FILE NO.: SF255

SHEET: 5 OF 7

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GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS FOR:
**THE COMMONS AT FALCON
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ISSUE	DATE
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INITIAL ISSUE	3/13/26

DESIGNED BY:	TDM
DRAWN BY:	KGV
CHECKED BY:	TDM
FILE NAME:	21604-02ECDT1-2

PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION FOR AND ON BEHALF OF DREXEL, BARRELL & CO.

DRAWING SCALE:
HORIZONTAL: N/A
VERTICAL: N/A

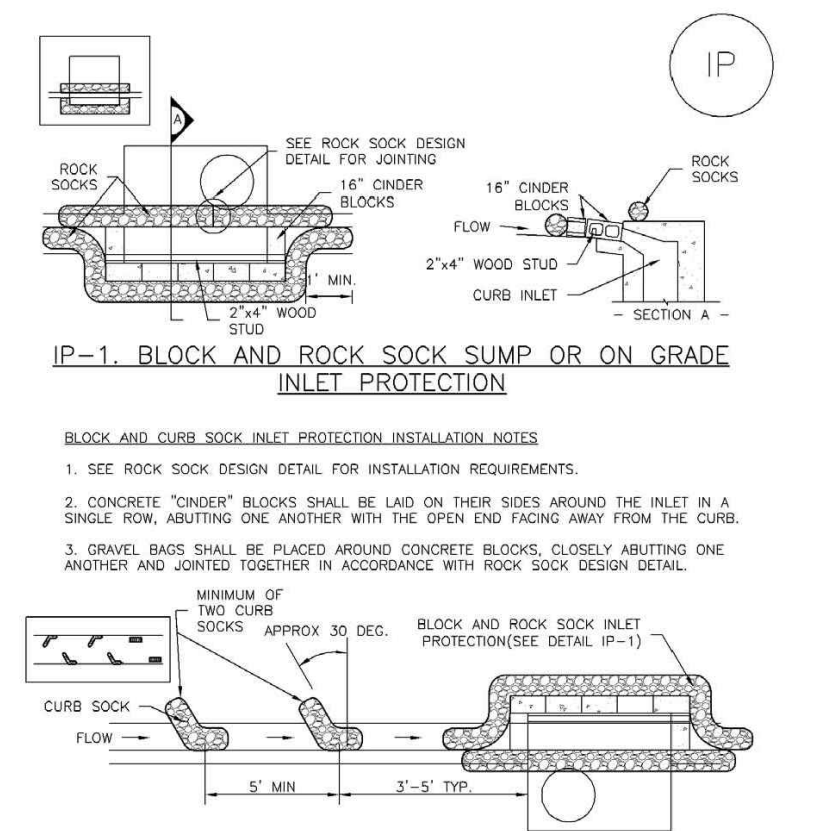
EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

PROJECT NO. 21604-00CSCV
DRAWING NO.

DT-1

SHEET: 6 OF 7

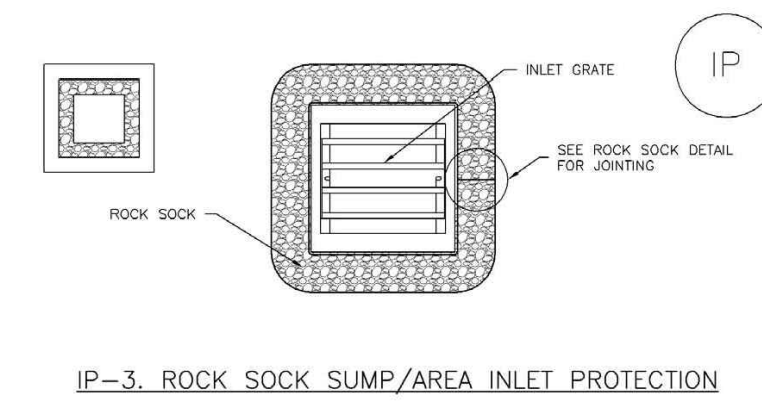
SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



IP-1. BLOCK AND ROCK SOCK SUMP OR ON GRADE INLET PROTECTION
BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES
1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. CONCRETE "CHUNDER" BLOCKS SHALL BE LAD ON THEIR SIDES AROUND THE INLET IN A SHADE ROW JOINING ONE ANOTHER WITH THE OPEN END FACING AWAY FROM THE CURB.
3. GRAVEL MADE SHALL BE PLACED AROUND CONCRETE BLOCKS, CLOSELY JOINTING ONE ANOTHER AND JOINED TOGETHER IN ACCORDANCE WITH ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL.

IP-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District August 2013
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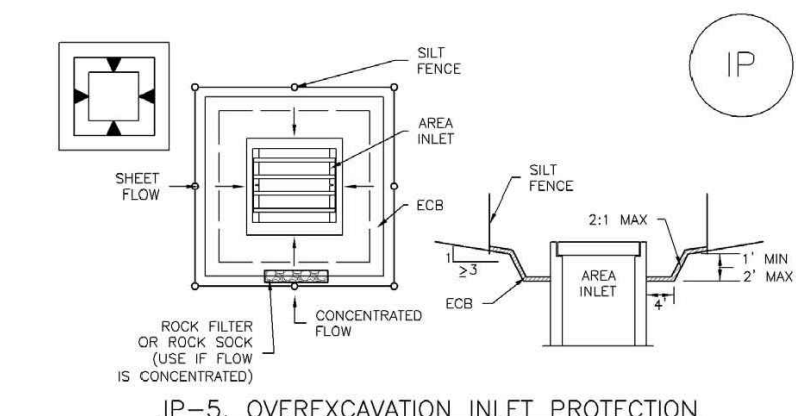
Inlet Protection (IP) SC-6



IP-3. ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION
ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES
1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. STRAW MATS/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOSS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF ROCK SOCKS FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.

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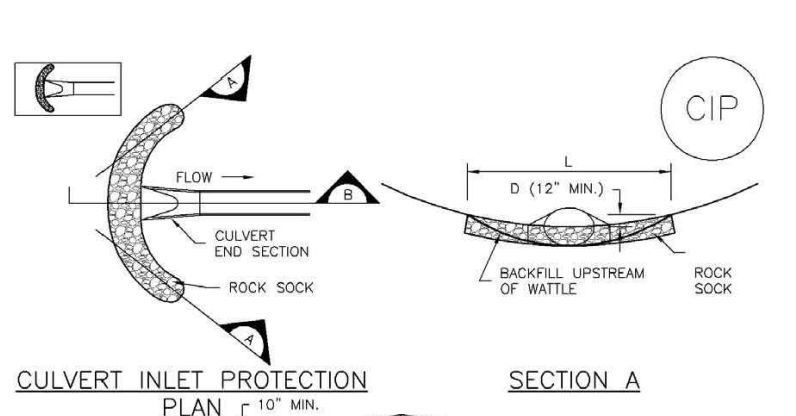
SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



IP-5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION
OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES
1. THIS FORM OF INLET PROTECTION IS PRIMARILY APPLICABLE FOR SITES THAT HAVE NOT YET REACHED FINAL GRADE AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY FOR INLETS WITH A RELATIVELY SMALL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA.
2. WHEN USING FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS, SHAPE BASIN IN 2:1 RATIO WITH LENGTH ORIENTED TOWARD DIRECTION OF FLOW.
3. SEDIMENT MUST BE PERIODICALLY REMOVED FROM THE OVEREXCAVATED AREA.

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Inlet Protection (IP) SC-6



CIP-1. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION
CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES
1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR -LOCATION OF INLET PROTECTION.
2. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR ROCK GRADATION REQUIREMENTS AND JOINTING DETAIL.

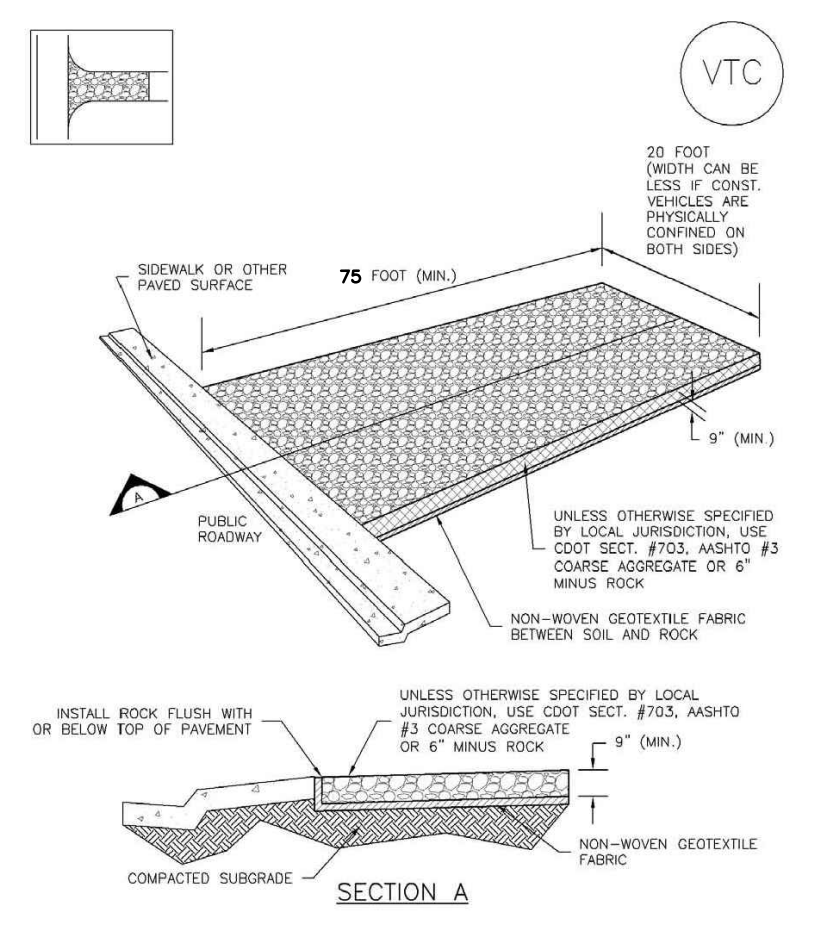
August 2013 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District IP-7
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SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)

GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES
1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR -LOCATION OF INLET PROTECTION. -TYPE OF INLET PROTECTION (IP-1, IP-2, IP-3, IP-4, IP-5, IP-6)
2. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED PROMPTLY AFTER INLET CONSTRUCTION OR PAVING IS COMPLETE (TYPICALLY WITHIN 48 HOURS). IF A RAINFALL/STORM EVENT IS FORECAST, INSTALL INLET PROTECTION PRIOR TO ONSET OF EVENT.
3. MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM USDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.
INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES
1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS. TYPICALLY WHEN STORAGE VOLUME REACHES 50% OF CAPACITY, A DEPTH OF 6" WHEN SILT FENCE IS USED, OR 1/4 OF THE HEIGHT FOR STRAW BALES.
5. INLET PROTECTION IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED. UNLESS THE LOCAL JURISDICTION APPROVES EARLIER REMOVAL OF INLET PROTECTION IN STREETS.
6. WHEN INLET PROTECTION AT AREA INLETS IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDS AND MULCHES, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM CITY OF DENVER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOSWISS)
NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM USDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.
(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM CITY OF DENVER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOSWISS)
NOTE: SOME MUNICIPALITIES DISCOURAGE OR PROHIBIT THE USE OF STRAW BALES FOR INLET PROTECTION. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTION TO DETERMINE IF STRAW BALE INLET PROTECTION IS ACCEPTABLE.

IP-8 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District August 2013
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Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) SM-4



VTC-1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

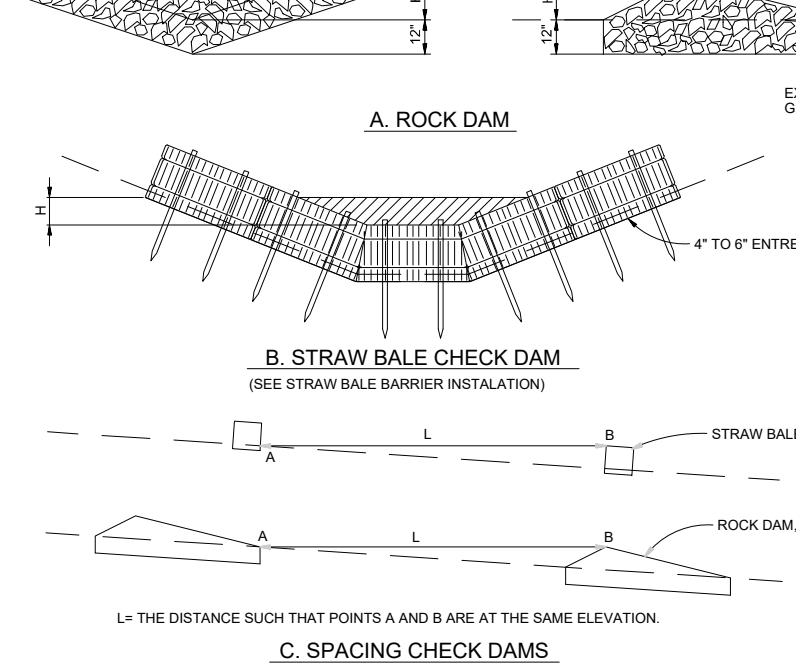
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SM-4 Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)

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

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EC-12 Check Dams (CD)



CHECK DAM NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS
1. STRAW BALES USED AS CHECK DAMS ARE TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS STATED IN FIGURE SM-2.
2. THE 'W' DIMENSION SHALL BE SELECTED TO PROVIDE WEIR FLOW CONVEYANCE FOR 2 YEAR FLOW OR GREATER.
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL CHECK DAMS ESPECIALLY AFTER STORM EVENTS.
2. REPLACE STONE AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE CORRECT HEIGHT OF THE DAM.
3. CHECK DAMS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND OPERATIONAL UNTIL THE DRAINAGE AREA AND CHANNEL ARE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
4. WHEN CHECK DAMS ARE REMOVED THE CHANNEL LINING OR VEGETATION IS TO BE RESTORED.

City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality Figure CD-1 Check Dam Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

EC-12 Check Dams (CD)

CHECK DAM INSTALLATION NOTES
1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR -LOCATION OF CHECK DAMS. -CHECK DAM TYPE (CHECK DAM OR REINFORCED CHECK DAM). -LENGTH (L), CREST LENGTH (CL), AND DEPTH (D).
2. CHECK DAMS INDICATED ON INITIAL SWMP SHALL BE INSTALLED AFTER CONSTRUCTION FINISH, BUT PRIOR TO ANY UPSTREAM LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
3. NUMBER UNITS FOR CHECK DAMS SHOULD BE OF APPROPRIATE SIZE FOR THE APPLICATION. TYPICAL TYPES OF RIPRAP USED FOR CHECK DAMS ARE TYPE 1 (D50 12") OR TYPE 1 (D50 9").
4. RIPRAP END SHALL BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND A MINIMUM OF 1".
5. THE ENDS OF THE CHECK DAM SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1' 6" HIGHER THAN THE CENTER OF THE CHECK DAM.
CHECK DAM MAINTENANCE NOTES
1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CHECK DAMS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS WITHIN 50% OF THE HEIGHT OF THE CREST.
5. CHECK DAMS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
6. WHEN CHECK DAMS ARE REMOVED, SEDIMENT SHALL BE FILLED WITH SUITABLE COMPACTED BACKFILL. DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE SEEDED AND MULCHED AND COVERED WITH GEOTEXTILE OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DENVER COUNTY, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOSWISS)
NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM USDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

CD-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District November 2010
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COUNTY FILE NO.: SF255

Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) SM-6

SSA-1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LOCATION OF STAGING AREAS.
- CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE SITE. OVERSIZING RESULTS IN A LARGER AREA TO STABILIZE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.
- STAGING AREA SHALL BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SITE.
- THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL CONSIST OF A MINIMUM 3" THICK GRANULAR MATERIAL.
- UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SPEC. #500 AGGREGATE OR 6" (MIN) ROCK.
- ADDITIONAL PERIMETER BMPs MAY BE REQUIRED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION FENCING.

STABILIZED STAGING AREA 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.
- IF BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADDED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

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

Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) SM-6

STABILIZED STAGING AREA 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.
- IF BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADDED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

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

Concrete Washout Area (CWA) MM-1

CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
- DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 100' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE FEATURE OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 100' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (1/2" MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVE (CLEANLY MAINTAINED) CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.
- THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
- CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SURFACE AT THE END OF THE CWA. IF SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SURFACE ARE FLATTER THAN 2:1, THE PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 3' DEEP.
- SOIL SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
- VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
- SOILS 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 TRUCKS.
- USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

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Concrete Washout Area (CWA) MM-1

CWA 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.
- IF BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER, WASTED PIECES OF CONCRETE AND ALL OTHER DEBRIS IN THE SURFACE ARE SHALL BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE JOB SITE IN A WATER-TIGHT CONTAINER AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
- THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
- WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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Silt Fence (SF) SC-1

SF-1. SILT FENCE

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

- SILT FENCE MUST BE PLACED AWAY FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW FOR WATER FLOWING OVER THE TOP OF A SLOPE SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN A FLAT LOCATION AT LEAST SEVERAL FEET (2-3 FT) FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW ROOM FOR FLOWING AND DEPOSITION.
- A UNIFORM 4" 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 WITH A "JUMPING JACK" OR BY WHEEL ROLLING. COMPACTOR SHALL BE SUCH THAT SILT FENCE REMAINS 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 NOTICABLE GAPS 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 TENCED PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR TO CREATE A "L" SHOOK. THE "L" SHOOK SHOULD BE PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR SHOULD BE AT SUFFICIENT LENGTH TO KEEP RAINFALL 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.
- IF BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- 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 THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT IS APPROXIMATELY 8".
- REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING, TEARING, OR COLLAPSE.
- SILT FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE OPERATOR DETERMINES AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, OR IS REPLACED BY AN EQUIVALENT PERIMETER SEGMENT CONTROL BMP.
- WHEN SILT FENCE IS REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDS AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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Silt Fence (SF) SC-1

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.
- IF BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
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- SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT IS APPROXIMATELY 8".
- REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING, TEARING, OR COLLAPSE.
- SILT FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE OPERATOR DETERMINES AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, OR IS REPLACED BY AN EQUIVALENT PERIMETER SEGMENT CONTROL BMP.
- WHEN SILT FENCE IS REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDS AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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Hydraulic Structures Chapter 9

Figure 9.37. Low tailwater riprap basin

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Hydraulic Structures Chapter 9

LOW TAILWATER RIPRAP BASIN

PILE SIZE OR BOX SIZE	S	M	L
30" x 30"	1'-4"	6"	20"
48" x 48"	1'-4"	6"	24"
54" x 48"	2'-4"	6"	28"
66" x 72"	2'-4"	6"	32"

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Dewatering Operations (DW) SM-9

DW-1. DEWATERING POND ALREADY FILLED WITH WATER

DW-2. DEWATERING SUMP FOR SUBMERSED PUMP

DW-3. SUMP DISCHARGE SETTLING BASIN

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Dewatering Operations (DW) SM-9

DW-4. DEWATERING FILTER BAG

DEWATERING INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LOCATION OF DEWATERING EQUIPMENT.
- THE OWNER OR CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN A CONSTRUCTION DISCHARGE (DEWATERING) PERMIT FROM THE STATE BEFORE ANY DEWATERING OPERATIONS BEGINNING FROM THE SITE. ALL DEWATERING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PERMIT.
- THE OWNER OR OPERATOR SHALL PROVIDE, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN DEWATERING SYSTEMS OF TOP QUALITY DESIGN AND CAPACITY TO PERFORM EXHAUSTION AND SUBSEQUENT CONSTRUCTION IN DRY CONDITIONS AND TO LOWER AND MAINTAIN THE GROUNDWATER LEVEL A MINIMUM OF 2 FEET BELOW THE LOWEST POINT OF EXCAVATION AND CONTINUOUSLY MAINTAIN EXHAUSTION FREE OF WATER UNTIL BACK-FILLED TO FINAL GRADE.

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Dewatering Operations (DW) SM-9

DEWATERING INSTALLATION 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.
- IF BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- TEMPORARY SETTLING BASINS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN NO LONGER NEEDED FOR DEWATERING OPERATIONS. ANY DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDS AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

- SOIL IS TO BE CONDITIONED FOR PLANT GROWTH BY APPLYING TOPSOIL, FERTILIZER OR LIME.
- SOIL IS TO BE TILLED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO APPLYING SEEDS. COMPACT SOILS ESPECIALLY NEED TO BE LOOSENEED.
- SEEDBED DEPTH IS TO BE 4 INCHES FOR SLOPES FLATTER THAN 2:1 AND 1 INCH FOR SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2:1.
- ANNUAL GRASSES LISTED IN THE TABLE BELOW ARE TO BE USED FOR TEMPORARY SEEDING. SEED MIXES ARE NOT TO CONTAIN ANY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS INCLUDING RUSSIAN OR CANADIAN THISTLE, KNAPWEED, PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE, EUROPEAN BINDWEED, JOHNSON GRASS, AND LEAFY SPURGE.
- THE TABLE BELOW ALSO PROVIDES REQUIREMENTS FOR SEEDING RATES, SEEDING DATES, AND PLANTING DEPTHS FOR THE APPROVED TYPES OF ANNUAL GRASSES.
- SEEDING IS TO BE APPLIED USING MECHANICAL TYPE DRILLS EXCEPT WHERE SLOPES ARE STEEP OR ACCESS IS LIMITED THEN HYDRAULIC SEEDING MAY BE USED.
- ALL SEEDED AREAS ARE TO BE MULCHED.
- IF HYDRAULIC SEEDING IS USED THEN HYDRAULIC MULCHING SHALL BE DONE SEPARATELY TO AVOID SEEDS BECOMING ENCAPSULATED IN THE MULCH.

MULCHING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

- MATERIAL USED FOR MULCH CAN BE CERTIFIED CLEAN, WEED-AND SEED-FREE LONG STEMMED FIELD OR MARSH HAY, OR STRAW OF OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT, RYE, OR TRITICALE CERTIFIED BY THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WEED FREE FORAGE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM.
- HYDRAULIC MULCHING MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF VIRGIN WOOD FIBER MANUFACTURED FROM CLEAN WHOLE WOOD CHIPS. WOOD CHIPS CANNOT CONTAIN ANY GROWTH OR GERMINATION INHIBITORS OR BE PRODUCED FROM RECYCLED MATERIAL.
- MULCH IS TO BE APPLIED EVENLY AT A RATE OF 2 TONS PER ACRE.
- MULCH IS TO BE ANCHORED EITHER BY CRIMPING (TUCKING MULCH FIBERS 4 INCHES INTO THE SOIL), USING NETTING (USED ON SMALL AREAS WITH STEEP SLOPES) OR WITH A TACKIFIER.
- HYDRAULIC MULCHING AND TACKIFIERS ARE NOT TO BE USED IN THE PRESENCE OF FREE SURFACE WATER.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL MULCHED AREAS.
- MULCH IS TO BE REPLACED IMMEDIATELY IN THOSE AREAS IT HAS BEEN REMOVED, AND IF NECESSARY THE AREA SHOULD BE RESEDED.

SEEDING PLAN

NATIVE SEEDING MIX

SOIL PREPARATION, FERTILIZER, SEEDING, MULCHING AND MULCH TACKIFIER WILL BE REQUIRED FOR DISTURBED AREAS EXCLUDING THE RIGHT-OF-WAYS.

THE FOLLOWING TYPES AND RATES SHALL BE USED:

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LBS PLS/ACRE
SAND BLUESTEM V. ELIDA	ANDROPOGON HALLII	2.0
WESTERN WHEATGRASS V. ARRIBA	PASCOPYRUM SMITHII	7.0
SIDE-OATS GRAMA V. VAUGHN	BOUTELOUA CURTIPENDULA	4.0
GALLETTA V. VIVA (CARYOPSIS)	HILARIA JAMESII	1.0
LITTLE BLUESTEM V. PASTURA	SCHIZACHYRIUM SCOPARIUM	3.0
PRARIE SANDREED V. GASHEN	CALAMOVILFA LONGIFOLIA	2.0
SWITCHGRASS V. NEBR 28	PANICUM VIRGATUM	1.0
BLANKETFLOWER	GALLIARDIA ARISTATA	1.0
PRARIE CONEFLOWER	RATIBIDA COLUMNIFERA	0.5
BLUE FLAX	LINUM LEWISII	1.0
OATS	AVENA SATIVA	3.0
WINTER WHEAT	TRITICUM AESTIVUM	3.0
TOTAL/POUNDS/ACRE		28.5

FERTILIZER	RATE PER ACRE
NITROGEN	27
PHOSPHORUS (P205)	69

SEEDING APPLICATION: DRILL SEED 0.25"-0.5" INTO TOPSOIL. AREA NOT ACCESSIBLE TO A DRILL SEEDER AND SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2:1 SHALL BE HAND BROADCAST AT DOUBLE THE ABOVE SEED RATE AND RAKED AT 1/4 TO 1/2 INTO THE TOPSOIL.

MULCHING APPLICATION: 1 1/2 TONS CERTIFIED WEED FREE NATIVE HAY PER ACRE MECHANICALLY CRIMED IN COMBINATION WITH AN ORGANIC MULCH TACKIFIER.

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

COUNTY FILE NO.: SF255

PROJECT NO. 21604-00CSCV
DRAWING NO. **DT-2**
SHEET: 7 OF 7