

GRADING, EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN

for

OWL MARKETPLACE 11745 Owl Place El Paso County, Colorado

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GRADING, EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN FALCON OWL PLACE

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Owl Marketplace Filing No. 1 Grading, Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Plan i

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 Owl Marketplace Filing No. 1 in El Paso County, CO, a commercial subdivision. The proposed development consists of approximately 4.61 acres in total. The commercial development will consist of 4 lots. The entire project area will be disturbed. The current area of disturbance is required to be updated by the Contractor on the SWMP as changes occur.

The site work will include overlot grading, utility and drainage infrastructure, and roadway construction followed by commercial development construction.

2.2 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The majority of the 4.61-acre site is currently a residential property and is primarily covered by native grass and vegetation, as determined by visual inspection. It is gently sloping from the northeast to the southwest corner of the site. The roadside ditch along Meridian Road currently enters dual 24" culverts at Owl Place, and is discharged onto the property at the northeast corner. A CLOMR to remove this area from the floodplain has been approved by FEMA.

2.3 ADJACENT AREAS

The site is bound on the west by Falcon Ranchettes Lot 14, on the north by Owl Place, on the east by Meridian Road, and on the south by the Falcon Marketplace development. 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 of the Columbine gravelly sandy loam, which is a hydrologic soil group A soil. This soil has an erosion K factor of 0.28, which indicates that it has 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 4.61 acres. Unadjusted overlot earthwork volumes within the construction site are approximately 4,500 CY of cut-fill with the intention of a balanced site.

2.6 CONTROLS AND MEASURES DURING CONSTRUCTION

Stabilization activities are anticipated to begin in the fall/winter of 2023. 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:

- <u>Temporary Erosion Control Measures</u> 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.
- <u>Trash and Debris Removal</u> Existing trash and debris shall be removed from the site and hauled to designated receiving facility.
- 3. <u>Site Clearing</u> 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. <u>Overlot Grading</u> Overlot grading will occur to bring the site to the proposed subgrade 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.

- <u>Utility Installation</u> 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.
- <u>Final Grading</u> 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. <u>Permanent Re-vegetation</u> 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.
- <u>Removal of Temporary BMP's</u> 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. <u>Housekeeping</u> 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 cleanup 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.

- Disturbed and stored soils: Straw waddles/fiber rolls, straw bale check dams and gravel bag check dams.
- 2) Vehicle tracking and sediments: VTC and Street Sweeping
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling: Spill prevention procedures.
- 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.
- 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: watering down of the site to minimize dust, construction staging area, and excess dirt storage during high winds to minimize wind erosion and water utilized in soil compaction efforts.

2.9 RECEIVING WATER

Runoff generated by the proposed project will be passed to the onsite storm sewer system and then an offsite detention pond prior to discharging into the existing storm sewer system that continues to Black Squirrel Creek to the south.

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
- 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).

 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: surface roughening, 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 semiporous filter able to withstand overtopping.
- 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.
- 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.
- k) Full-spectrum Extended Detention Basin: There is an existing EDB on site, in the southeast corner of the site, that is designed to capture the flows produced by a rainfall event, then provide water quality before slowly releasing the flows back into the existing storm sewer system.

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 fall/winter of 2023 and be completed by fall/winter of 2024. 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 existing detention and water quality facility, pond SR4, which is located just offsite to the southwest of the site.

The contractor will be responsible for any re-excavation of sediment and debris that collect in pond SR4, required to ensure that the basin meets the design grades following construction. The storm lines shall also be cleaned and free of sediment once the site becomes stabilized.

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

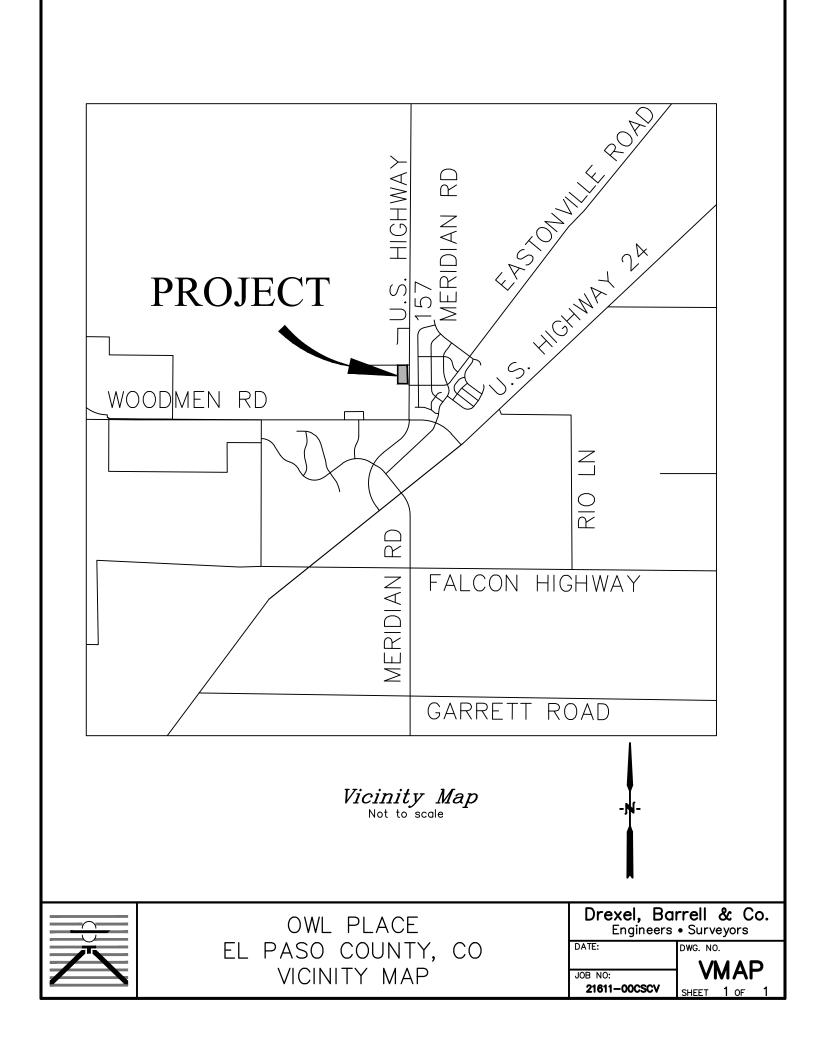
muddy water or measurable quantities of sediment found off the site shall be recorded with a brief explanation as to the measures taken to prevent future releases as well as any measure taken to clean up the sediment that has left the site. All signed inspection record/logs should be kept on site and 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] <u>General Permit Application and Stormwater Management Plan Preparation Guidance</u> <u>for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities</u>. Prepared by the Colorado Department of Health, Water Quality Control Division. Revised 7/2009.
- [2] <u>City of Colorado Springs</u>– 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, <u>www.websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov</u>

APPENDIX





	MAP L	EGEND)	MAP INFORMATION
Area of In	terest (AOI)	8	Spoil Area	The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at
	Area of Interest (AOI)	٥	Stony Spot	1:24,000.
Soils		۵	Very Stony Spot	Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.
	Soil Map Unit Polygons	\$2	Wet Spot	
~	Soil Map Unit Lines	Δ	Other	Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil
	Soil Map Unit Points		Special Line Features	line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of
•	Point Features Blowout	Water Fea	atures	contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.
ອ	Borrow Pit	\sim	Streams and Canals	
×		Transpor	tation	Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map
ж	Clay Spot	+++	Rails	measurements.
<u>ہ</u>	Closed Depression	~	Interstate Highways	Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
X	Gravel Pit	~	US Routes	Web Soil Survey URL:
0 0 0	Gravelly Spot	~	Major Roads	Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)
٥	Landfill	\sim	Local Roads	Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator
A.	Lava Flow	Backgrou	und	projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the
علله	Marsh or swamp	No.	Aerial Photography	Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more
衆	Mine or Quarry			accurate calculations of distance or area are required.
0	Miscellaneous Water			This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as
0	Perennial Water			of the version date(s) listed below.
\sim	Rock Outcrop			Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
+	Saline Spot			Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 2, 2022
0 0 0 0	Sandy Spot			Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales
-	Severely Eroded Spot			1:50,000 or larger.
0	Sinkhole			Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 11, 2018—Oct
\$	Slide or Slip			20, 2018
ø	Sodic Spot			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	5.2	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		5.2	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.

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

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Hydric soil rating: No

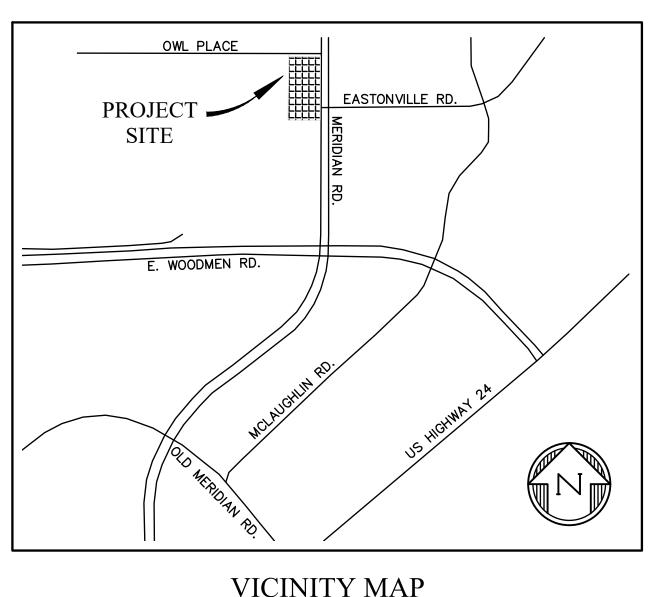
Pleasant

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

STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

- 1. 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, II WRITING.
- 3. A SEPARATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMWP) FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE COMPLETED AND AN EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP) ISSUED PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION. MANAGEMENT OF THE SWMP DURING CONSTRUCTION IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER OR CERTIFIED EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR. THE SWMP SHALL BE LOCATED ON-SITE AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL BE KEPT UP TO DATE WITH WORK PROGRESS AND CHANGES IN THE FIELD. 4. ONCE THE ESQCP IS APPROVED AND A "NOTICE TO PROCEED" HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE
- INITIAL STAGE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL 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 STAFF.
- 5. CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE POLLUTANTS TO STORMWATER. CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL SLOPES, CHANNELS, DITCHES, AND DISTURBED LAND AREAS SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF THE DISTURBANCE.
- 6. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED AND FINAL STABILIZATION IS ESTABLISHED. ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL ASSESS THE ADEQUACY OF CONTROL MEASURES AT THE SITE AND IDENTIFY IF CHANGES TO THOSE CONTROL MEASURES ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTROL MEASURES. ALL CHANGES TO TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INCORPORATED INTO THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.
- 7. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ON DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHERE GROUND DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS PERMANENTLY CEASED OR TEMPORARILY CEASED FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS.
- 8. FINAL STABILIZATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AT ALL APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SITES. FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED WHEN ALL GROUND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ARE COMPLETE AND ALL DISTURBED AREAS EITHER HAVE A UNIFORM VEGETATIVE COVER WITH INDIVIDUAL PLANT DENSITY OF 70 PERCENT OF PRE-DISTURBANCE LEVELS ESTABLISHED OR EQUIVALENT PERMANENT ALTERNATIVE STABILIZATION METHOD IS IMPLEMENTED. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED UPON FINAL STABILIZATION AND BEFORE PERMIT CLOSURE.
- 9. ALL PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DESIGNED IN THE APPROVED PLANS. ANY PROPOSED CHANGES THAT EFFECT THE DESIGN OR FUNCTION OF PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.
- 10. EARTH DISTURBANCES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. ALL DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND COMPLETED SO THAT THE EXPOSED AREA OF ANY DISTURBED LAND SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME. PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF A WATERS OF THE STATE UNLESS SHOWN TO BE INFEASIBLE AND SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED AND APPROVED.
- 11. COMPACTION OF SOIL MUST BE PREVENTED IN AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES OR WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER. AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL ALSO BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. IF COMPACTION PREVENTION IS NOT FEASIBLE DUE TO SITE CONSTRAINTS, ALL AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION AND VEGETATION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE LOOSENED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONTROL MEASURE(S).
- 12. ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FACILITY DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND. THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE A STABILIZED CONVEYANCE DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT OFF-SITE.
- 13. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO OR ALLOWED TO ENTER STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR FACILITIES. CONCRETE WASHOUTS SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MAY BE PRESENT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A SURFACE WATER BODY, CREEK OR STREAM.
- 14. DURING DEWATERING OPERATIONS, 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.
- 15. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETING OR OTHER PROTECTIVE COVERING SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
- 16. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL WASTES FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, TREE SLASH, BUILDING MATERIAL WASTES OR UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED, DUMPED, OR DISCHARGED AT THE SITE.
- 17. WASTE MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE TEMPORARILY PLACED OR STORED IN THE STREET, ALLEY, OR OTHER PUBLIC WAY, UNLESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN APPROVED TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN. CONTROL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING IF DEEMED NECESSARY, BASED ON SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES.
- 18. TRACKING OF SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OFF-SITE SHALL BE MINIMIZED. MATERIALS TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.
- 19. THE OWNER/DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DIRT, TRASH, ROCK, SEDIMENT, SOIL, AND SAND THAT MAY ACCUMULATE IN ROADS, STORM DRAINS AND OTHER DRAINAGE CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS AND STORMWATER APPURTENANCES AS A RESULT OF SITE DEVELOPMENT.
- 20. THE QUANTITY OF MATERIALS STORED ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE LIMITED, AS MUCH AS PRACTICAL, TO THAT QUANTITY REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE WORK IN AN ORDERLY SEQUENCE. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS.

OWL MARKETPLACE 11745 OWL PLACE EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DOCUMENTS



NTS

- 21. 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.
- 22. BULK STORAGE OF ALLOWED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR OTHER ALLOWED LIQUID CHEMICALS IN EXCESS OF 55 GALLONS SHALL REQUIRE ADEQUATE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PROTECTION TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS ON-SITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR OTHER FACILITIES.
- 23. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER OR DITCH EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.
- 24. OWNER/DEVELOPER AND THEIR AGENTS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE "COLORADO WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT" (TITLE 25, ARTICLE 8, CRS), AND THE "CLEAN WATER ACT" (33 USC 1344), IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DCM VOLUME II AND THE ECM APPENDIX I. ALL APPROPRIATE PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (1041, NPDES, FLOODPLAIN, 404, FUGITIVE DUST, ETC.). IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, OR COUNTY AGENCIES, THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY.
- 25. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
- 26. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITTEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
- 27. A WATER SOURCE SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON-SITE DURING EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND SHALL BE UTILIZED AS REQUIRED TO MINIMIZE DUST FROM EARTHWORK EQUIPMENT AND WIND.
- 28. THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY ENTECH ENGINEERING, INC DATED JUNE 22, 2023 AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.
- 29. AT LEAST TEN (10) DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB ONE (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

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LOT 14 AND 15 FALCON RANCHETTES

ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON A 2.5" ALUMINUM CAP SET BY DREXEL, BARRELL & CO. "CONTROL POINT 300". AT THE NORTHWEST CONER OF MERIDIAN ROAD AND EASTONVILLE ROAD, WITH AN ELEVATION OF 6921.03 (NGVD 29)

KATHERINE G. VARNUM, P.E. P.E.# 53459

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

OWNER

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.

JOSHUA PALMER, P.E. COUNTY ENGINEER

CAUTION NOTE TO CONTRACTOR

1. ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN ARE BASED ON MAPS PROVIDED BY THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANY AND FIELD SURFACE EVIDENCE AT THE TIME OF SURVEY AND IS TO BE CONSIDERED AN APPROXIMATE LOCATION ONLY. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, WHETHER SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR NOT, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

COVER SHEET INITIAL GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN INTERIM GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN FINAL GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN EROSION CONTROL DETAILS EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

BENCHMARK

DESIGN ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

DATE

OWNER'S STATEMENT

DATE

FILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EL PASO COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUMES 1 AND 2, AND ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, AS AMENDED.

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

DATE

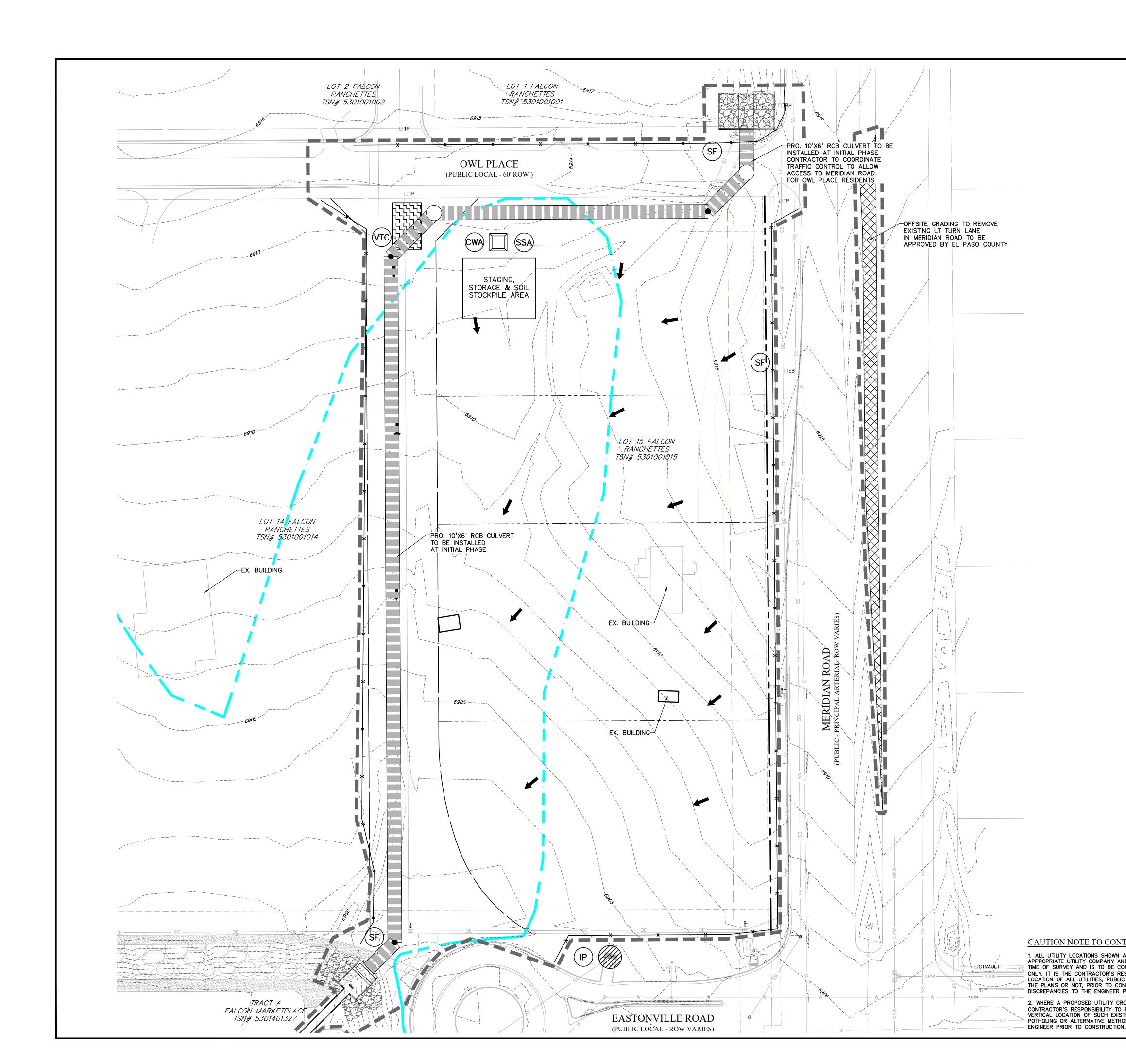
2. WHERE A PROPOSED UTILITY CROSSES AN EXISTING UTILITY, IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION OF SUCH EXISTING UTILITY, EITHER THROUGH POTHOLING OR ALTERNATIVE METHODS. REPORT INFORMATION TO THE



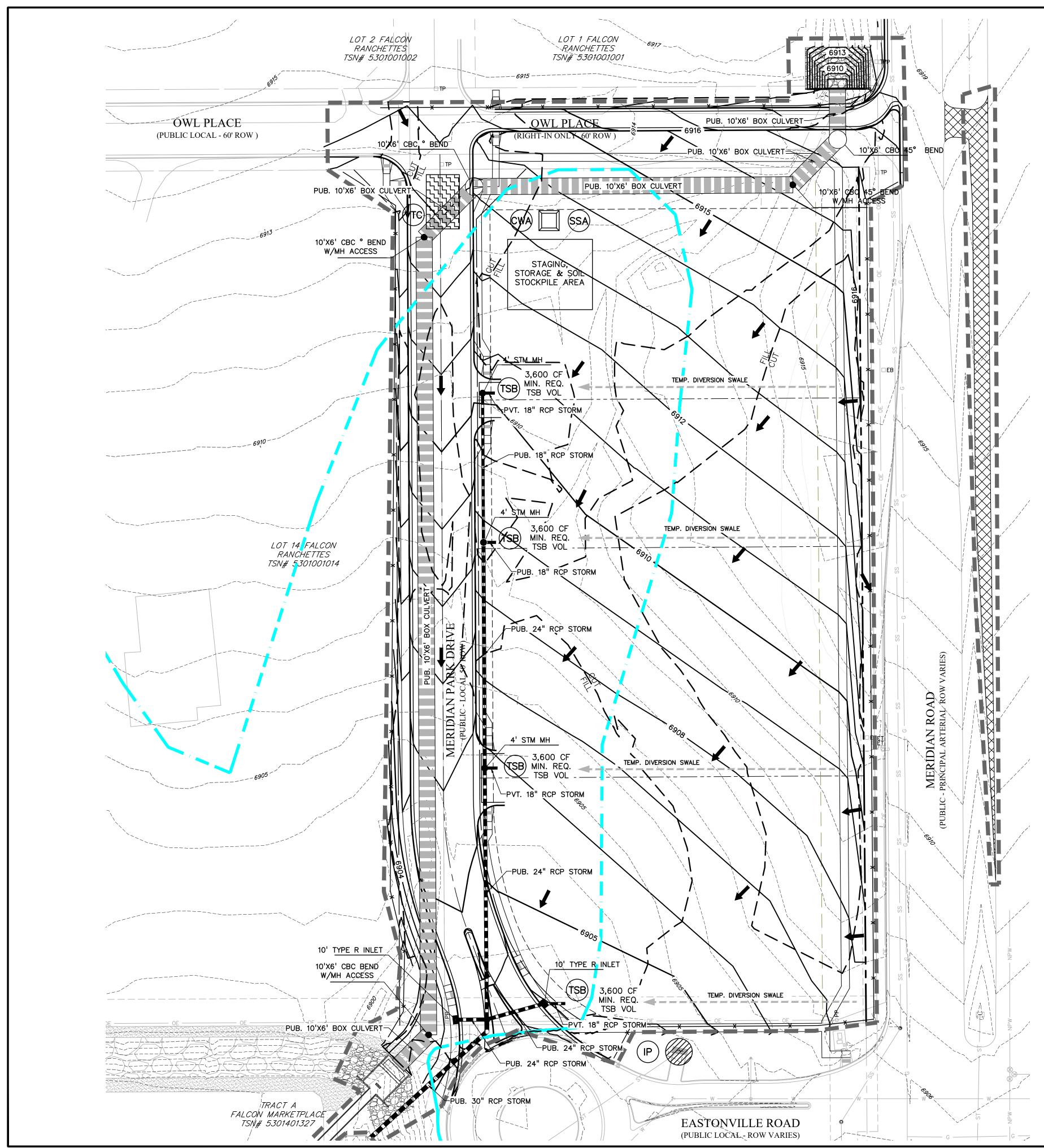
Know what's below. Call before you dig. CALL 2-BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES. PCD FILE: VR2321

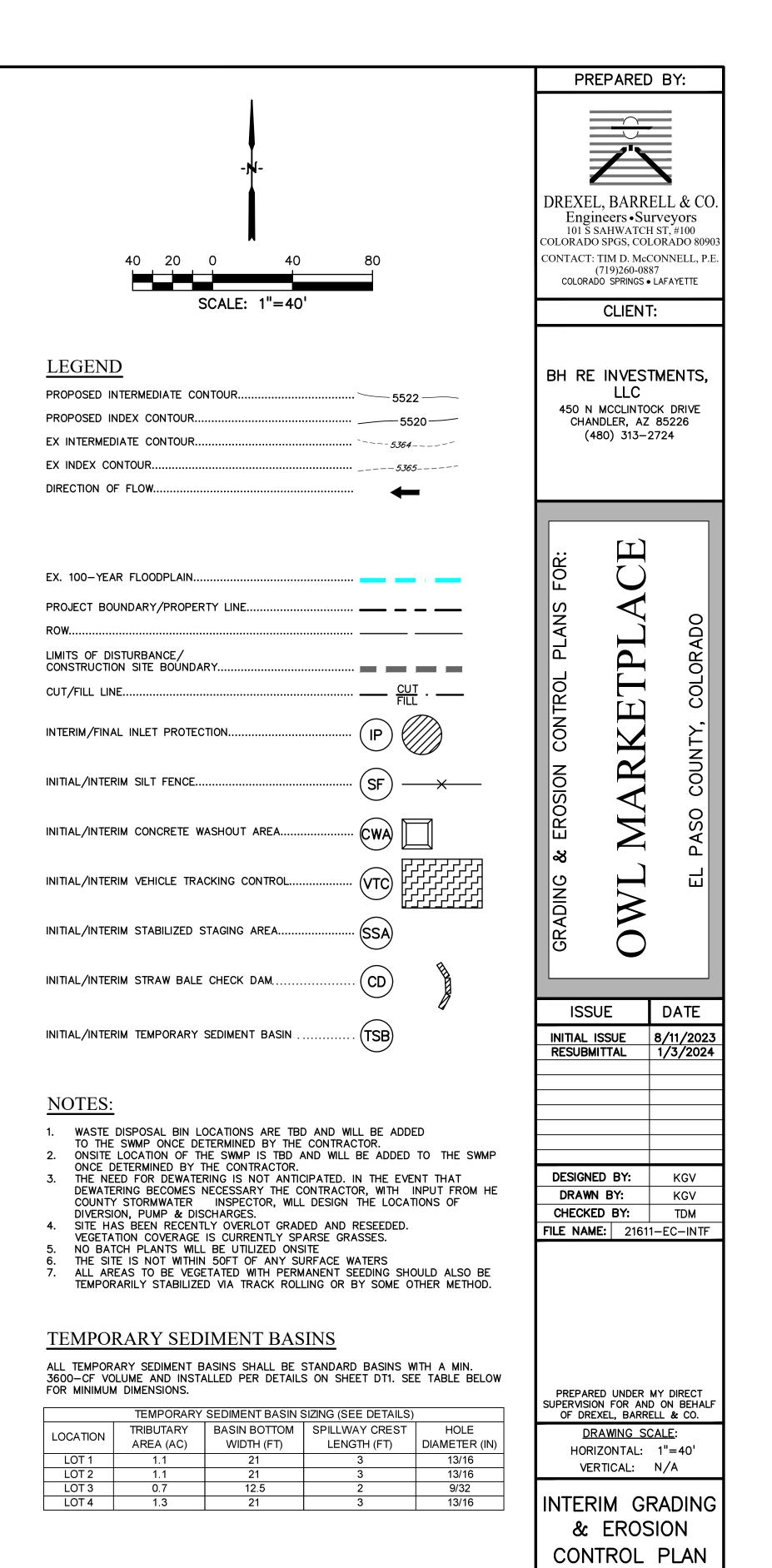
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SHEET: 1 OF 6



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DIRECTION OF FLOW	BESIGNED BY: KGV DRAWN BY: KGV
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CAUTION NOTE TO CONTRACTOR

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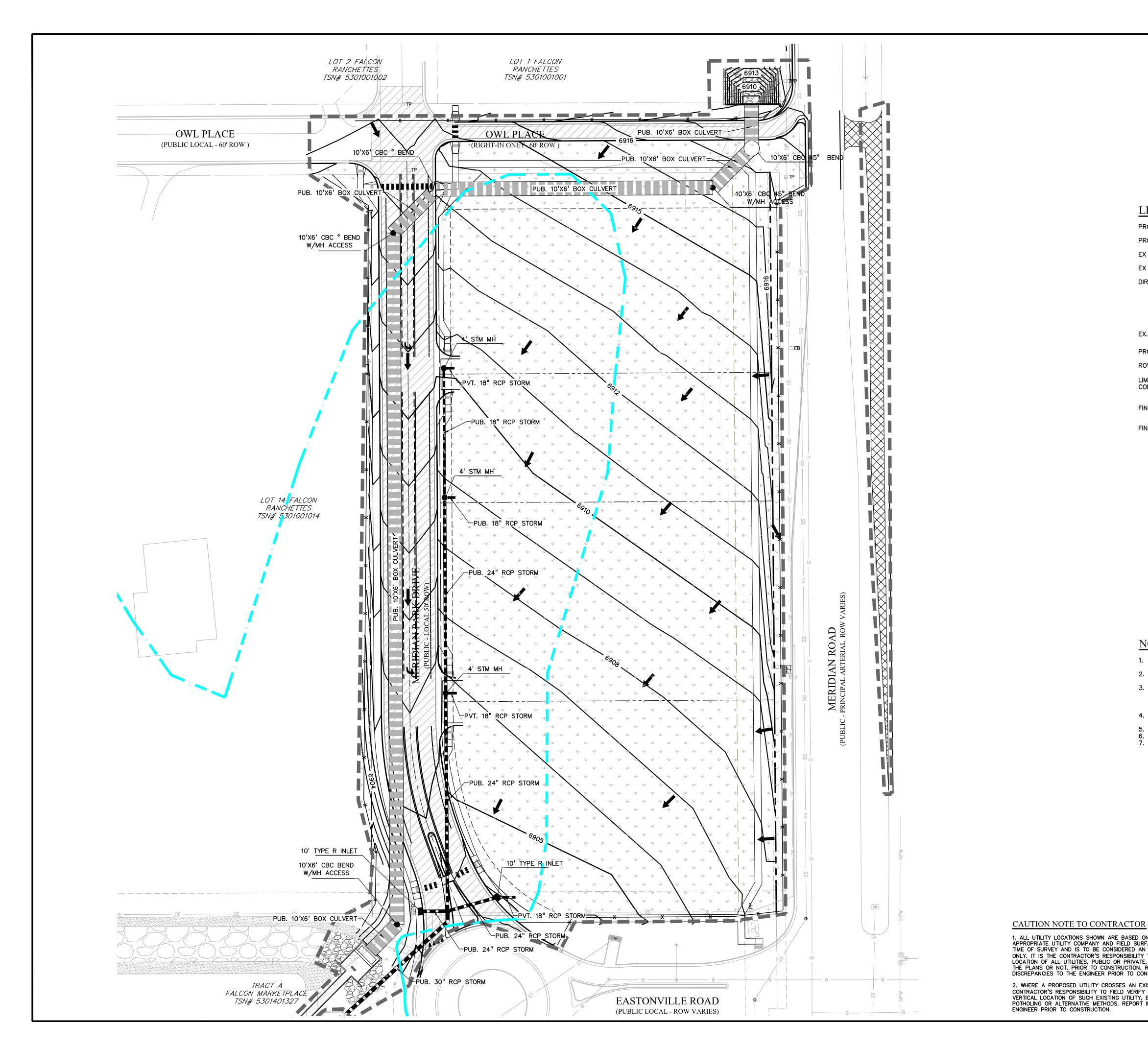
Know what's **below. Call** before you dig. CALL 2-BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES. PCD FILE: VR232

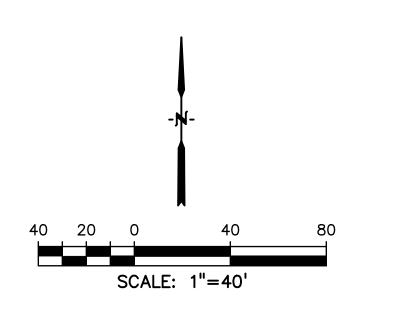
PROJECT NO. 21611-01CSCV

EC2

SHEET: 3 OF 6

DRAWING NO.





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EX. 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN	
PROJECT BOUNDARY/PROPERTY LINE	
ROW	
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE/ CONSTRUCTION SITE BOUNDARY	
FINAL ASPHALT	
FINAL SEEDING & MULCHING	\Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi \Phi

NOTES:

- 1. WASTE DISPOSAL BIN LOCATIONS ARE TBD AND WILL BE ADDED TO THE SWMP ONCE DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- 2. ONSITE LOCATION OF THE SWMP IS TBD AND WILL BE ADDED TO
- THE SWMP ONCE DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR. 3. THE NEED FOR DEWATERING IS NOT ANTICIPATED. IN THE EVENT
- THAT DEWATERING BECOMES NECESSARY THE CONTRACTOR, WITH INPUT FROM THE COUNTY STORMWATER INSPECTOR, WILL DESIGN THE LOCATIONS OF DIVERSION, PUMP & DISCHARGES. 4. SITE HAS BEEN RECENTLY OVERLOT GRADED AND RESEEDED.
- VEGETATION COVERAGE IS CURRENTLY SPARSE GRASSES. NO BATCH PLANTS WILL BE UTILIZED ONSITE 5.
- THE SITE IS NOT WITHIN 50FT OF ANY SURFACE WATERS 6. ALL AREAS TO BE VEGETATED WITH PERMANENT SEEDING SHOULD ALSO BE TEMPORARILY STABILIZED VIA TRACK ROLLING OR BY SOME OTHER METHOD.

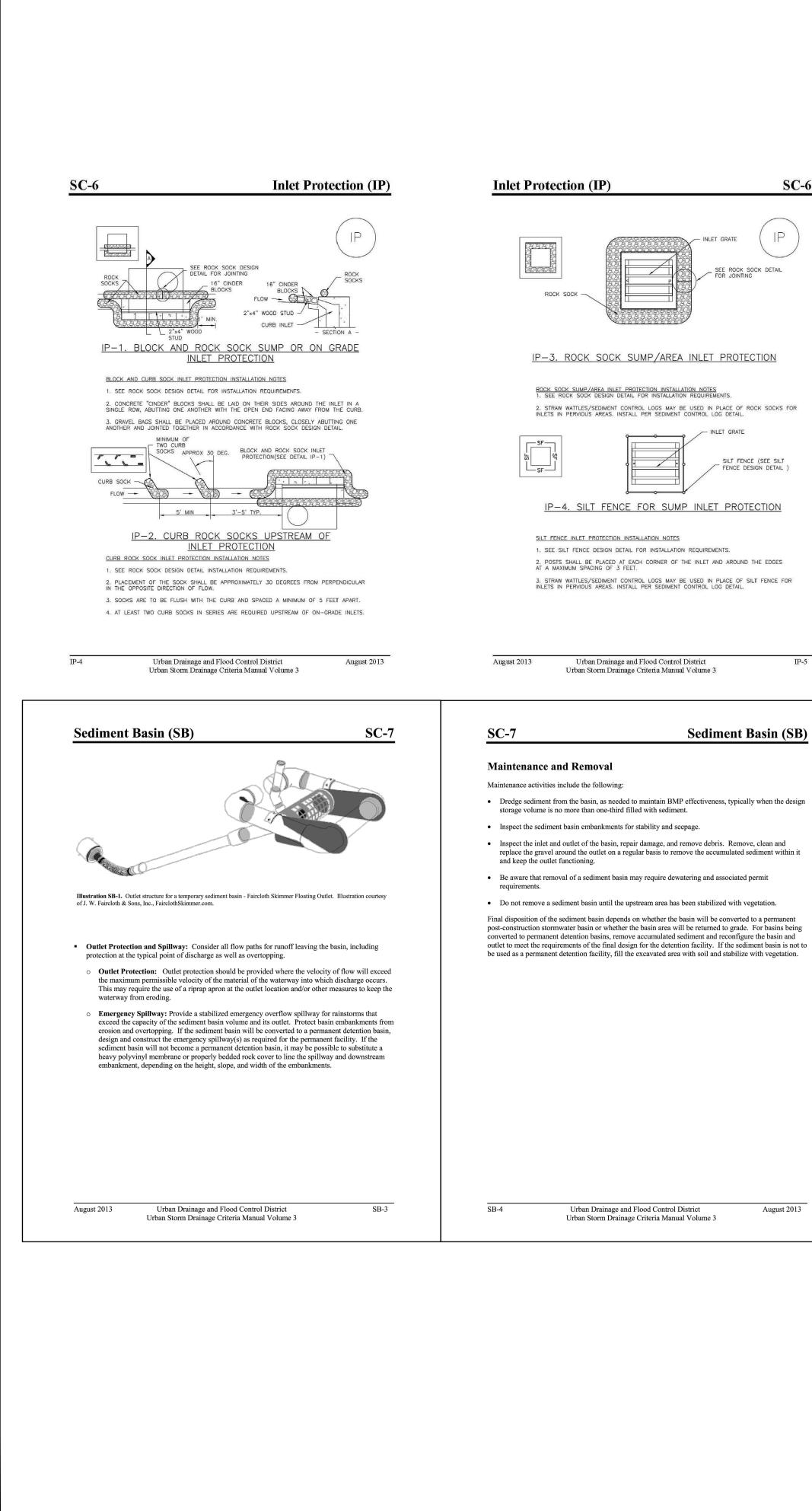
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CHA	I MCCLINTO NDLER, AZ 480) 313–2	85226
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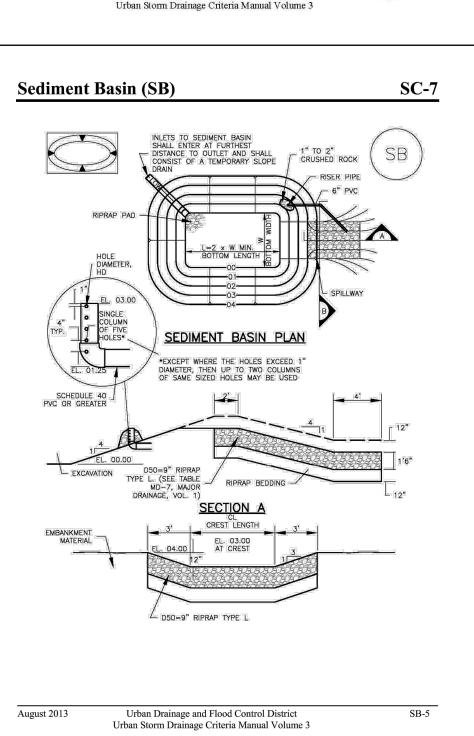
SC-6

SC-6 **Inlet Protection (IP)** IP ROCK FILTER OR ROCK SOCK (USE IF FLOW IS CONCENTRATED) IP-5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES 1. THIS FORM OF INLET PROTECTION IS PRIMARILY APPLICABLE FOR SITES THAT HAVE NOT YET REACHED FINAL GRADE AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY FOR INLETS WITH A RELATIVELY SMALL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA. 2. WHEN USING FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS, SHAPE BASIN IN 2:1 RATIO WITH LENGTH ORIENTED TOWARDS DIRECTION OF FLOW. 3. SEDIMENT MUST BE PERIODICALLY REMOVED FROM THE OVEREXCAVATED AREA. - INLET GRATE 111 STRAW BALE (SEE STRAW BALE DESIGN DETAIL) IP-6. STRAW BALE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

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

August 2013

Urban Drainage and Flood Control District



Inlet Protection (IP) (c) D (12" MIN.) -CULVERT END SECTION SISC 201 _ BACKFILL UPSTREAM OF WATTLE - ROCK SOCK 1 CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SECTION A 10" MIN. PLAN [KEY IN ROCK SOCK O" ON BEDROCK, PAVEMENT OR RIPRAP KEY IN ROCK SOCK 2" ON EARTH SECTION B CIP-1. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES 1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR -LOCATION OF CULVERT INLET PROTECTION. 2. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR ROCK GRADATION REQUIREMENTS AND JOINTING DETAIL. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE. 2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY. 3. WHERE BMP'S HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE. 4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS $\frac{1}{2}$ THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK. 5. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION. (DETAILS ADAPTED FROM AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD) NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED. Urban Drainage and Flood Control District August 2013 Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 Sediment Basin (SB) **SC-7** TABLE SB-1, SIZING INFORMATION FOR STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN Upstream Drainage Area (rounded to (W), (ft) Length (CL), (ft) 12 1/2 47 *X* 58 *1*4

SEDIMENT BASIN INSTALLATION NOTES 1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR: -LOCATION OF SEDIMENT BASIN.

-LUCATION 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.

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

 SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY THAT RELIES ON ON BASINS AS AS A STORMWATER CONTROL. 4. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL FREE OF DEBRIS, ORGANIC MATERIAL, AND ROCKS OR CONCRETE GREATER THAN 3 INCHES AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 15 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.

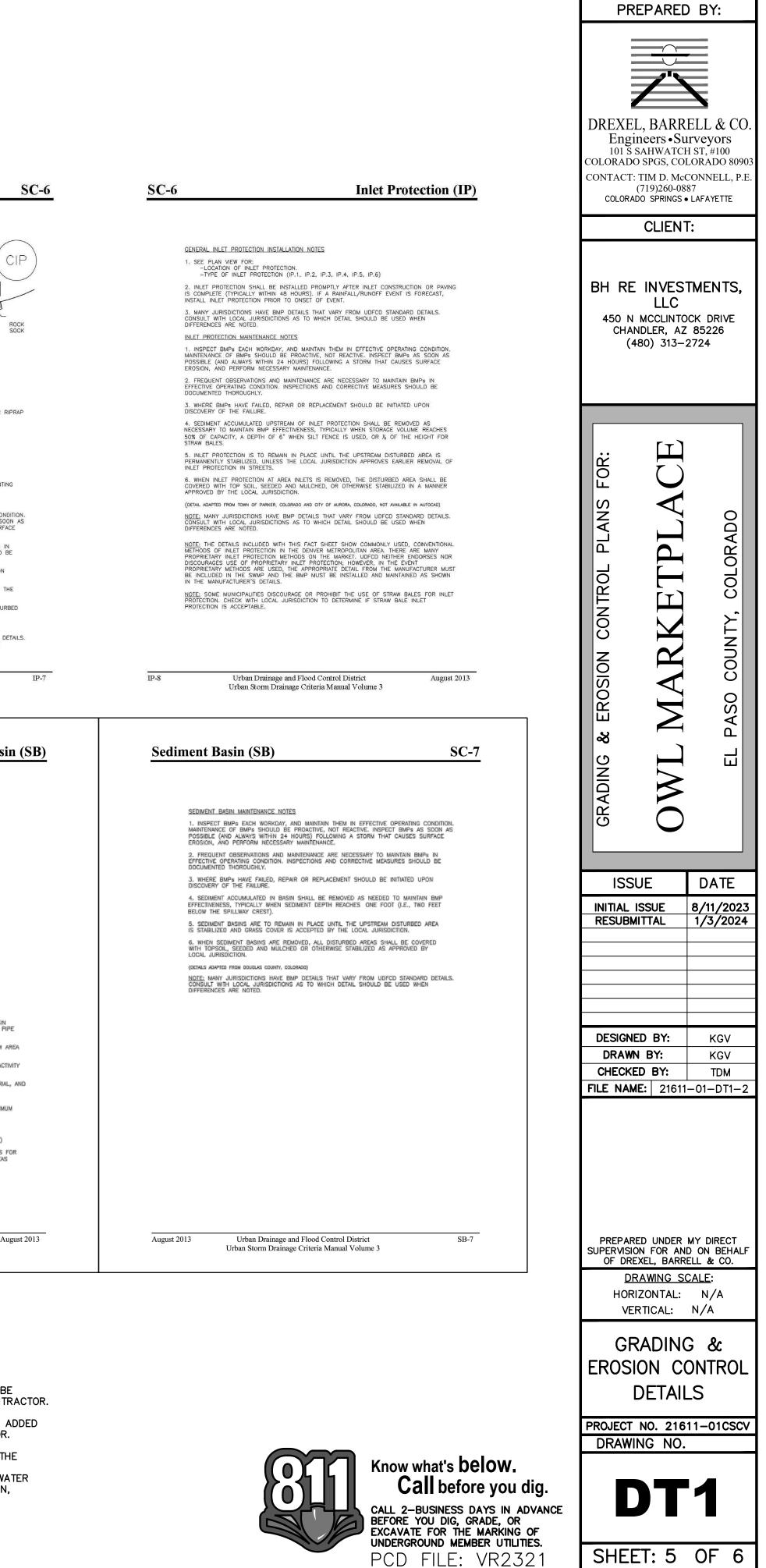
6. PIPE SCH 40 OR GREATER SHALL BE USED. 7. THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THESE SHEETS PERTAIN TO STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN(S) FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LESS THAN 15 ACRES. SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR EMBANKMENT, STORAGE VOLUME, SPILLWAY, OUTLET, AND OUTLET PROTECTION DETAILS FOR ANY SEDIMENT BASIN(S) THAT HAVE BEEN INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LARGER THAN 15 ACRES.

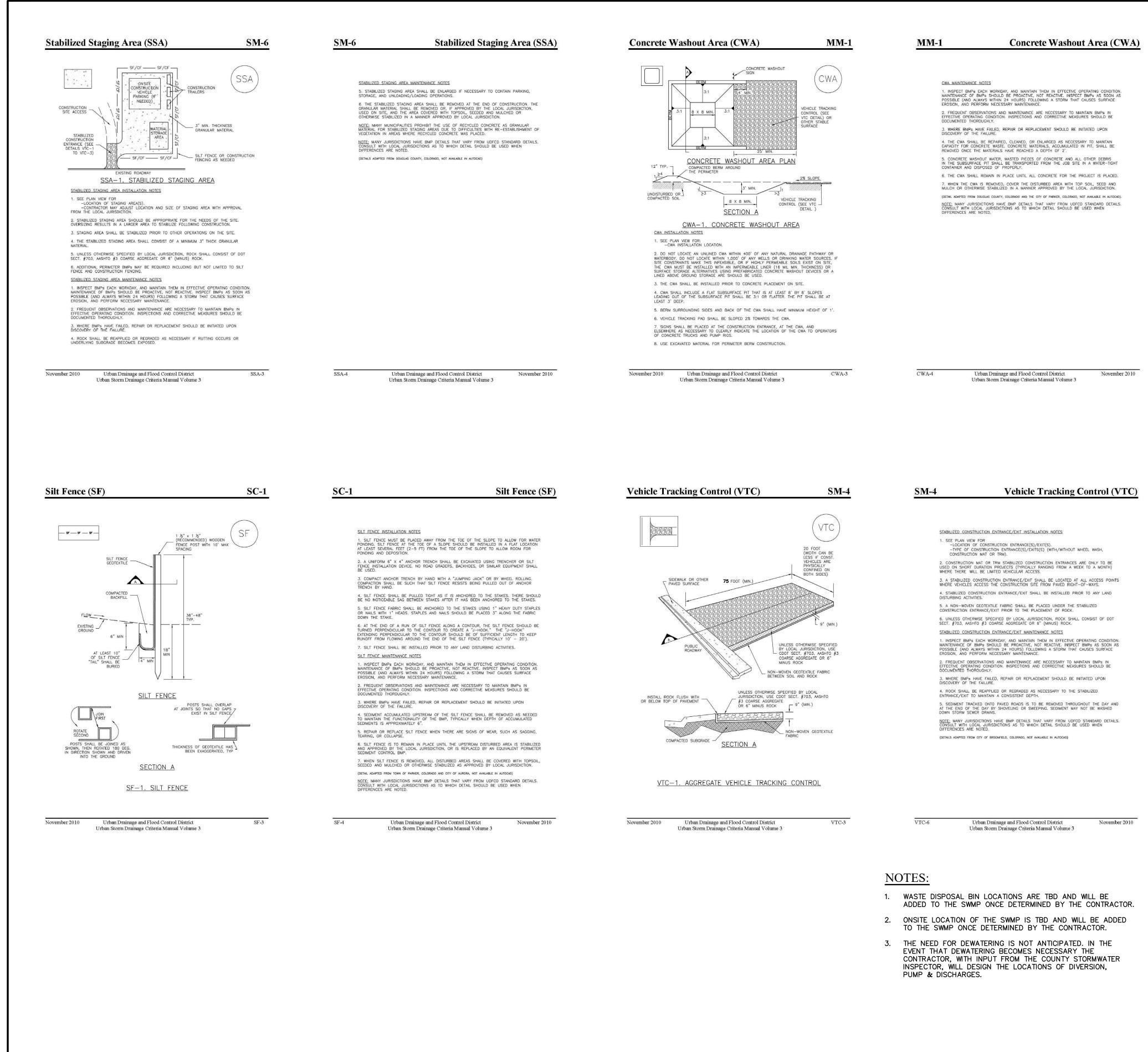
SB-6

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

NOTES:

- 1. WASTE DISPOSAL BIN LOCATIONS ARE TBD AND WILL BE ADDED TO THE SWMP ONCE DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- 2. ONSITE LOCATION OF THE SWMP IS TBD AND WILL BE ADDED TO THE SWMP ONCE DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- 3. THE NEED FOR DEWATERING IS NOT ANTICIPATED. IN THE EVENT THAT DEWATERING BECOMES NECESSARY THE CONTRACTOR, WITH INPUT FROM THE COUNTY STORMWATER INSPECTOR, WILL DESIGN THE LOCATIONS OF DIVERSION, PUMP & DISCHARGES.





TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

NEED TO BE LOOSENED.

SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2:1.

- 1. SOIL IS TO BE CONDITIONED FOR PLANT GROWTH BY APPLYING TOPSOIL, FERTILIZER OR LIME. 2. SOIL IS TO BE TILLED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO APPLYING SEEDS. COMPACT SOILS ESPECIALLY
- 3. SEEDBED DEPTH IS TO BE 4 INCHES FOR SLOPES FLATTER THAN 2:1 AND 1 INCH FOR
- 4. 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.
- 5. THE TABLE BELOW ALSO PROVIDES REQUIREMENTS FOR SEEDING RATES, SEEDING DATES, AND PLANTING DEPTHS FOR THE APPROVED TYPES OF ANNUAL GRASSES.
- 6. SEEDING IS TO BE APPLIED USING MECHANICAL TYPE DRILLS EXCEPT WHERE SLOPES ARE STEEP OR ACCESS IS LIMITED THEN HYDRAULIC SEEDING MAY BE USED.
- 7. ALL SEEDED AREAS ARE TO BE MULCHED.
- 8. IF HYDRAULIC SEEDING IS USED THEN HYDRAULIC MULCHING SHALL BE DONE SEPARATELY TO AVOID SEEDS BECOMING ENCAPSULATED IN THE MULCH.

MULCHING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

- 1. 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.
- 2. 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.
- 3. MULCH IS TO BE APPLIED EVENLY AT A RATE OF 2 TONS PER ACRE.
- 4. 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.
- 5. HYDRAULIC MULCHING AND TACKIFIERS ARE NOT TO BE USED IN THE PRESENCE OF FREE SURFACE WATER.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

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

SEEDING PLAN

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 WESTERN WHEATGRASS V. ARRIBA SIDEOATS GRAMA V. VAUGHN GALLETA V. VIVA (CARYOPSIS) LITTLE BLUESTEM V. PASTURA PRARIE SANDREED V. GASHEN SWITCHGRASS V. NEBR 28 BLANKETFLOWER PRARIE CONEFLOWER BLUE FLAX OATS WINTER WHEAT	ANDROPOGON HALLII PASCOPYRUM SMITHII BOUTELOUA CURTIPENDULA HILARIA JAMESII SCHIZACHYRIUM SCOPARIUM CALAMOVILFA LONGIFOLIA PANICUM VIRGATUM GAILLARDIA ARISTATA RATIBIDA COLUMINIFERA LINUM LEWISII AVENA SATIVA TRITICUM AESTIVUM	2.0 7.0 4.0 1.0 3.0 2.0 1.0 1.0 0.5 1.0 3.0 3.0
TOTAL/POUNDS/ACRE		28.5

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 TOPSOIL IN COMBINATION WITH AN ORGANIC MULCH TACKIFIER.



Know what's below. Call before you dig. CALL 2-BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES. PCD FILE: VR2321

DREXE Eng 101 S COLORAD CONTACT COLORA BH RE 450 N CHA	ineers •Sur SAHWATCH O SPGS, COLO	ELL & CO. veyors st, #100 orado 80903 onnell, p.e. T LAFAYETTE MENTS, K DRIVE 85226
GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLANS FOR:	OWL MARKETPLACE	EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO
_		
	SUE	DATE
ISS INITIAL RESUBI	ISSUE	DATE 8/11/2023 1/3/2024
INITIAL	ISSUE	8/11/2023
INITIAL	ISSUE	8/11/2023
INITIAL RESUBN	ISSUE	8/11/2023
INITIAL RESUBI DESIGN DRAW CHECK	ISSUE MITTAL ED BY: N BY: ED BY:	8/11/2023 1/3/2024 KGV KGV
INITIAL RESUBI	ISSUE MITTAL ED BY: N BY:	8/11/2023 1/3/2024 KGV KGV TDM -01-DT1-2
INITIAL RESUBI	ISSUE MITTAL	8/11/2023 1/3/2024 KGV KGV TDM -01-DT1-2

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