

**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN  
FOR  
14160 STONE EAGLE PLACE  
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO**

December 2021

**EPC PROJECT #:**

**CDR2119**

Prepared For:

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Jayden Homes  
Chris Palmer (719) 535-9030

**SWMP is to be maintained on site in the construction trailer whenever work is occurring. If construction trailer is not available, another alternative must be provided.**

## **COLORADO DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM (CDPS)**

TO: Site Inspector Responsible For All CDPS Requirements

The following storm water pollution management plan (SWMP) is a detailed account of the requirements for the CDPS permit. The main objective of this plan is to prevent any contamination of the storm water while construction activity is taking place.

This document must be kept at the construction site at all times and be made available to the public and any representative of the Colorado Department of Health – Water Quality Control Division, if requested.

Enclosed are temporary erosion control details for the construction site and storm sewer outfall points (Detail A). The operation and maintenance inspection record should be used as a guideline for the inspection of permanent and temporary control devices. Items to be inspected are not limited to those listed. The inspections should be made at regular intervals and before and after storm events. The inspection records must be signed and kept in this binder for no less than three (3) years.

**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR  
14160 STONE EAGLE PLACE**

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**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN  
FOR  
14160 STONE EAGLE PLACE**

**SITE DESCRIPTION & EXISTING CONDITIONS**

This Storm Water Management Plan for 14160 Stone Eagle Place is an analysis of an approximately 24,291 SF lot which is designated for the construction of a new house along with associated driveway and grading. The site was previously platted at Lot 7 Gleneagle Golf Course Residential Infill Development Filing No 2. The site currently consists of previously graded land with no existing vegetation.

The site is located within the northwest quarter of Section 6 in Township 12 South, Range 66 West of the 6<sup>th</sup> Principal Meridian currently within El Paso, Colorado. This site is within the Black Forest drainage basin. The site drains from the east towards the west, mainly by sheet flow. Drainage is routed towards Monument Creek and, eventually, the Arkansas River.

If site was previously graded or land use was such that there is no or minimal vegetation, the % cover required for final stabilization should then be based on neighboring properties to show natural native vegetative cover (ie: an adequate reference site).

The soils on this site are noted as 100% pring course sandy loam (71). The soils are in hydrologic soil group B. Therefore, the site has moderate runoff potential. The study area consists of previously graded land with no vegetative cover based on aerial photos. The existing topographic slopes for these soils group range from 3% to 8%.

Item 16. State that there are no stream crossings on site

**CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND STORAGE**

No known toxic materials have been treated, stored, disposed, spilled or leaked onto the construction site. Practices to minimize contact of construction materials, equipment and vehicles within the storm water include installation of sediment control log and sub-contractor cleaning and hauling of excess debris and material upon completion of work. Construction material loading and unloading, and access to such areas occur from gravel staging areas as shown or noted on the plans. Potential pollutants such as adhesives, sediment, porta potty runoff, and oil spills will also be dealt with as required. Soils are not to be tracked offsite and any soils tracked offsite should be swept up.

There will be no on-site mobile fueling. Contractor shall have the Hazardous Material emergency response number posted on the site. No concrete or asphalt batch plants are planned for the construction site. The site will be considered stabilized when all lines have been installed and site vegetation is at 70% established.

There will be approximately 0.48 acres of disturbed soil area. No non-stormwater discharges are anticipated at the site. No portion of this construction site is within a designated 100-year floodplain.

### **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND OTHER CONTROLS**

Erosion control measures shall be implemented in a manner that will protect properties and public facilities from the adverse effects of erosion and sedimentation as a result of construction and earthwork activities.

Construction will begin in Winter of 2021 with completion of the work anticipated to be in Spring of 2022. The 70% established vegetation is estimated to be in Spring of 2022.

Before clearing and grubbing may begin the first level of BMP'S are to be installed. These measures include sediment control log (SCL). The Staging Area (SSA) is also to be setup with appropriate measures to protect downstream (i.e., sediment control log).

The Second and Third level of BMP'S are to check all installed BMP's for conformance and adjust appropriately.

Fourth level of BMP'S shall be installed once the previous BMP'S and construction are completed. This level includes any disturbed areas and stockpiles which are not at final grade, but will remain dormant for longer than 30 days to be mulched within 21 days after interim grading. Any area that is going to remain in an interim state for more than 60 days shall also be seeded. All temporary soil erosion control measures and BMP'S shall be maintained until permanent soil erosion control measures are implemented and vegetation has been established to 70% on areas not to be covered with gravel. These temporary BMPS's are to be removed once the 70% of pre-disturbed levels of vegetation has been established.

### **POTENTIAL SOURCES OF POLLUTION**

The potential sources of pollution associated with this development are:

- Disturbed and stored soils

- Vehicle tracking of sediments
- Management of contaminated soils (if exist)
- Loading and unloading operations
- Significant dust or particulate generating processes
- Onsite waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters)
- Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets
- Vehicle/equipment fueling and maintenance

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROL MEASURES**

BMP design specifications and implementation information can be found in the UDFCD BMP Description Sheets included in the Appendix. This project does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity.

### **MATERIALS HANDLING**

All construction materials shall be handled in a manner to minimize the chance of stormwater contamination. Additional info is included in the Spill Prevention and Control Plan section.

### **WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL**

All waste and debris created by construction activities at the site shall be disposed of in compliance with all laws, regulations, and ordinances of the federal, state and local agencies. Waste disposal bins should be checked weekly for leaks and overflowing capacity and should be emptied when they reach 75% of capacity.

### **SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL PLAN**

The Site Superintendent will act as the point of contact for any spill that occurs at this jobsite. The Construction Manager will be responsible for implementation of prevention practices, spill containment / cleanup, worker training, reporting and complete documentation in the event of a spill. The Site Superintendent shall immediately notify the Owner, /Construction Manager, State and the Local Fire

Department in addition to the legally required Federal, State, and Local reporting channels (including the National Response Center, 800.424.8802) if a reportable quantity is released to the environment.

## **SPILL PREVENTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

This section describes spill prevention methods Best Management Practices (BMP) that will be practiced to eliminate spills before they happen.

### Equipment Staging and Maintenance

- Store and maintain equipment in a designated area.
- Keep spill kits readily accessible.
- Check incoming vehicles for leaking oil and fluids.
- Inspect equipment routinely for leaks and spills.
- Repair equipment immediately, if necessary, implement a preventative maintenance schedule for equipment and vehicles.

### Fueling Area

- Perform fueling in designated fueling area minimum 50' away from federal waters.
- Use secondary containment (drain pan) to catch spills.
- Use proper equipment (pumps, funnels) to transfer fluids.
- Keep spill kits readily accessible.
- Inspect fueling areas routinely for leaks and spills.
- Hazardous Material Storage Areas: Reduce the amount of hazardous materials by substituting non-hazardous or less hazardous materials.

### Hazardous Material Storage Areas

- Minimize the quantity of hazardous materials brought onsite.
- Store hazardous materials in a designated area away from drainage points.



### Unexpected Contaminated Soil and Water

- Investigate historical site use.
- Perform all excavation activities carefully and only after the Owner/Construction.
- Manager directs any activities.

### Toilets

- Portable toilets will be located a minimum of 10 feet from stormwater inlets and 50 feet from state waters They shall be adequately staked and cleaned on a weekly basis. They will be inspected daily for spills.

## **SPILL CONTAINMENT METHODS**

The following discussion identifies the types of secondary containment that will be used in the event of a spill. Table 1 summarizes the containment methods for each potential source.

- **Equipment Staging and Maintenance Area:** An equipment leak from a fuel tank, equipment seal, or hydraulic line will be contained within a spill containment cell placed beneath all stationary potential leak sources. An undetected leak from parked equipment will be cleaned up using hand shovels and containerized in a 55-gallon steel drum for offsite disposal.
- **Fueling Area:** A small spill during fueling operations will be contained using fuel absorbent pads at the nozzle. The transfer of fuel into portable equipment will be performed using a funnel and/or hand pump and a spill pad used to absorb any incidental spills/drips. Any leaking tanks or drums will have fluids removed and transferred to another tank, drum, or container for the fluids. A spill response kit will be located near the fueling area or on the fuel truck for easy access. The spill response kit will include plastic sheeting, tarps, over pack drums, absorbent litter, and shovels.
- **Hazardous Material Storage Area:** A spill from containers or cans in a hazardous material storage area will be contained within the storage cabinet these materials are kept in.
- **Unexpected Contaminated Soil:** If contaminated soil is encountered during the project, the

Owner/Construction Manager will be notified immediately. Small quantities of suspected contaminated soil will be placed on a 6-mil plastic liner and covered with 6-mil plastic. A soil berm or silt fence will be used to contain the stockpile and prevent migration of contaminated liquids in the soil.

**Table 1: Spill Prevention and Containment Methods**

Potential Spill Source	Containment Method(s)
Equipment staging and maintenance area	Spill containment pad, spill kit, pumps, funnels
Fueling area (site equipment only)	Spill containment pad, spill kit, pumps, funnels
Hazardous material staging area	Spill containment pad, spill kit, pumps, funnels
Unexpected contaminated soil	Plastic liner, plastic cover, soil berm, hay bales, lined super sacks

**SPILL COUNTERMEASURES**

Every preventative measure shall be taken to keep contaminated or hazardous materials contained. If a release occurs, the following actions shall be taken:

1. **Stop the Spill:** The severity of a spill at the site is anticipated to be minimal as large containers/quantities of Hazardous Materials are not anticipated. The type of spill would occur while dispensing material at the hazardous materials storage facility and would likely be contained in secondary containment. Thus, the use spill kits or other available absorbent materials should stop the spill.

2. **Warn Others:** Notify co-workers and supervisory personnel of the release. Notify emergency responders if appropriate. For site personnel, an alarm system will consist of three one second blasts on an air horn

sounded by the person discovering a spill or fire. In the event of any spill, the Superintendent and Project Manager shall be notified if the spill is 5 gallons or more the STATE will be contacted along with the Fire Department.

**3. Isolate the Area:** Prevent public access to the area and continue to minimize the spread of the material. Minimize personal exposure throughout emergency response actions.

**4. Containment:** A spill shall only be contained by trained personnel and if it is safe to do so. **DO NOT PLACE YOURSELF IN DANGER.** Attempt to extinguish a fire only if it is in the incipient stage; trash can size or smaller. For larger spills, wait for the arrival of emergency response personnel and provide directions to the location of the emergency.

**5. Complete a Spill and Incident Report:** For each spill of a Hazardous Material a spill and incident report shall be completed and submitted to the Owner/Construction Manager and if applicable to the Engineer and the State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

## **MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION AND REPAIR**

The owner or his representative shall inspect and monitor all drainage facilities using the enclosed “Monitoring and Maintenance Inspection Record” checklist in the appendix. In order to ensure that all graded surfaces, structures, vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures and other protective devices identified in the erosion control plan are maintained in good and effective condition, an Operation and Maintenance Inspection Monitoring Program will be implemented by the permit holder during the construction phase. A systematic inspection of all the above-mentioned protective devices will be performed by a qualified stormwater manager (who is sufficiently qualified for the required duties per the ECM Appendix 1.5) using the operation and maintenance inspection record form in the appendix every 14 days. Also, post-storm event inspections must be conducted within 24 hours after the end of any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion. Provided the timing is appropriate, the post-storm inspections may be used to fulfill the 14-day routine inspection requirement. A more frequent

inspection schedule than the minimum inspections described may be necessary to ensure that BMPs continue to operate as needed to comply with the plan. All monitoring records are to be kept with the SWMP for a period of no less than three (3) years. The inspection logs shall be signed by the stormwater inspector. All maintenance of temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control facilities shall be per the details included in this report.

This lot will be considered stabilized when all construction activities have been completed and vegetation has been established to 70% of pre-disturbed levels. Erosion control measures such as sedimentation control log must be removed after final stabilization.

Any major revisions or modification to this Storm Water Management Plan will require a report addendum and erosion control map revision. Minor revisions may be made by the Stormwater Manager by redlining the Storm Water Management Plan or inserting additional pages. The SWMP should be viewed as a “living document” that is continuously being reviewed and modified as a part of the overall process of evaluating and managing 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 the SWMP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activity or when BMPs are no longer necessary and are removed.

The onsite SWMP will be located at: \_\_\_\_\_ On Site Information Board

#### **FINAL STABILIZATION AND LONGTERM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

Permanent stabilization measures include seeding, and mulching. These temporary BMPS's are to be removed once the 70% of pre-disturbed levels vegetation has been established.

Discuss downstream WQ/detention facility.

#### **STATE REQUIREMENTS THAT ARE NOT APPLICABLE**

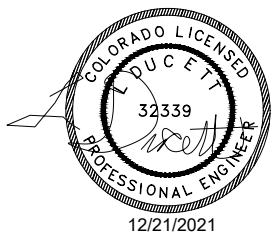
The requirement for a phasing plan is not applicable as only one construction phase is proposed.

The requirement for spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants is not applicable as no

batch plants are proposed.

The requirement to show the location of any dedicated asphalt / concrete batch plants is no applicable as no batch plants are proposed.

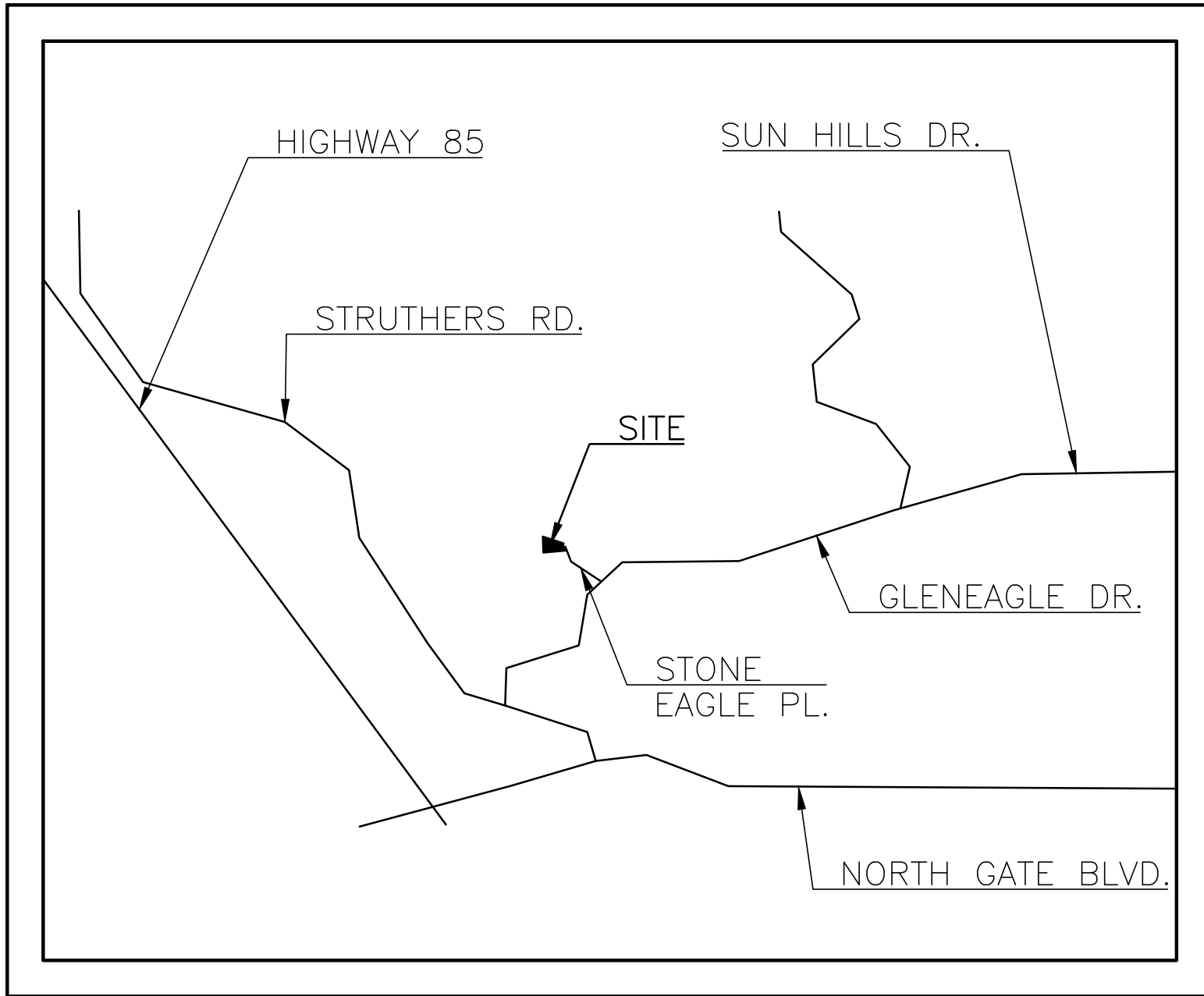
PREPARED BY:



**Terra Nova Engineering, Inc.**  
L Ducett, P.E.  
Project Manager  
Jobs/219917/Word/219917 SWMP-RPT.doc

## **APPENDIX**

## **GENERAL LOCATION MAP**



VICINITY MAP  
N.T.S.



**TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL DETAILS**  
**(See Sheets 3 & 4 of Grading & Erosion Control Plan)**

## **CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE AND SEQUENCE**

Erosion control measures shall be implemented in a manner that will protect properties and public facilities from the adverse effects of erosion and sedimentation as a result of construction and earthwork activities.

Construction will begin in Winter of 2021 with completion of the work anticipated to be in Spring of 2022. The 70% established vegetation is estimated to be in Spring of 2022.

Before clearing and grubbing may begin the first level of BMP'S are to be installed. These measures include sediment control log (SCL). The Staging Area (SSA) is also to be setup with appropriate measures to protect downstream (i.e., sediment control log). Stone Eagle Place will be used for access to the project. It will be cleared/swept as necessary to remove any significant sediment accumulation and prevent migration of uneven dirt clods/mud.

The Second & Third level of BMP'S are to check all installed BMP's for conformance and adjust appropriately.

Fourth level of BMP'S shall be installed once the previous BMP'S and construction are completed.

This level includes any disturbed areas and stockpiles which are not at final grade, but will remain dormant for longer than 30 days to be mulched within 21 days after interim grading. Any area that is going to remain in an interim state for more than 60 days shall also be seeded. All temporary soil erosion control measures and BMP'S shall be maintained until permanent soil erosion control measures are implemented and vegetation has been established to 70% on areas not to be covered with gravel. These temporary BMPS's are to be removed once the 70% vegetation or permanent landscaping has been established.

**GENERAL PERMIT APPLICATION**

## **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INSPECTION RECORD**

**The following inspection records are to be used at each bi-monthly stormwater management system inspection and after any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface runoff. As a result of these inspections, the SWMP may need to be revised. The inspection records and revised SWMP shall be made available to the division upon request. If the construction activity lasts more than 12 months, a copy of the inspection records and revised SWMP shall be sent to the division by May 1 of each year covering April 1 to March 31.**

## **EROSION CONTROL PLAN**

**(see back pocket)**

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INSPECTION RECORD**

# CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER SITE INSPECTION REPORT

Facility Name		Permittee					
Date of Inspection		Weather Conditions					
Permit Certification #		Disturbed Acreage					
Phase of Construction		Inspector Title					
Inspector Name							
Is the above inspector a qualified stormwater manager? (permittee is responsible for ensuring that the inspector is a qualified stormwater manager)			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
YES	NO						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						

INSPECTION FREQUENCY					
Check the box that describes the minimum inspection frequency utilized when conducting each inspection					
At least one inspection every 7 calendar days	<input type="checkbox"/>				
At least one inspection every 14 calendar days, with post-storm event inspections conducted within 24 hours after the end of any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosions	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is this a post-storm event inspection. Event Date: _____</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Reduced inspection frequency - Include site conditions that warrant reduced inspection frequency	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-storm inspections at temporarily idle sites</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspections at completed sites/area</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Winter conditions exclusion</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Have there been any deviations from the minimum inspection schedule? If yes, describe below.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
YES	NO				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS*
i. Visually verify all implemented control measures are in effective operational condition and are working as designed in the specifications
ii. Determine if there are new potential sources of pollutants
iii. Assess the adequacy of control measures at the site to identify areas requiring new or modified control measures to minimize pollutant discharges
iv. Identify all areas of non-compliance with the permit requirements, and if necessary, implement corrective action
*Use the attached <b>Control Measures Requiring Routine Maintenance</b> and <b>Inadequate Control Measures Requiring Corrective Action</b> forms to document results of this assessment that trigger either maintenance or corrective actions

AREAS TO BE INSPECTED			
Is there evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants leaving the construction site boundaries, entering the stormwater drainage system or discharging to state waters at the following locations?			
	NO	YES	If "YES" describe discharge or potential for discharge below. Document related maintenance, inadequate control measures and corrective actions <b>Inadequate Control Measures Requiring Corrective Action</b> form
Construction site perimeter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
All disturbed areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Designated haul routes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Material and waste storage areas exposed to precipitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Locations where stormwater has the potential to discharge offsite	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Locations where vehicles exit the site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	







## REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall report the following circumstances orally within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and shall mail to the division a written report containing the information requested within five (5) working days after becoming aware of the following circumstances. The division may waive the written report required if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

<b>All Noncompliance Requiring 24-Hour Notification per Part II.L.6 of the Permit</b>		
<b>a. Endangerment to Health or the Environment</b> Circumstances leading to any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment regardless of the cause of the incident (See Part II.L.6.a of the Permit) <i>This category would primarily result from the discharge of pollutants in violation of the permit</i>		
<b>b. Numeric Effluent Limit Violations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Circumstances leading to any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitations (See Part II.L.6.b of the Permit)</li> <li>o Circumstances leading to any upset which causes an exceedance of any effluent limitation (See Part II.L.6.c of the Permit)</li> <li>o Daily maximum violations (See Part II.L.6.d of the Permit)</li> </ul> <i>Numeric effluent limits are very uncommon in certifications under the COR400000 general permit. This category of noncompliance only applies if numeric effluent limits are included in a permit certification.</i>		

Has there been an incident of noncompliance requiring 24-hour notification?	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If "YES" document below

Date and Time of Incident	Location	Description of Noncompliance	Description of Corrective Action	Date and Time of 24 Hour Oral Notification	Date of 5 Day Written Notification *

\*Attach copy of 5 day written notification to report. Indicate if written notification was waived, including the name of the division personnel who granted waiver.

After adequate corrective action(s) and maintenance have been taken, or where a report does not identify any incidents requiring corrective action or maintenance, the individual(s) designated as the Qualified Stormwater Manager, shall sign and certify the below statement:

"I verify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, all corrective action and maintenance items identified during the inspection are complete, and the site is currently in compliance with the permit."

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Qualified Stormwater Manager

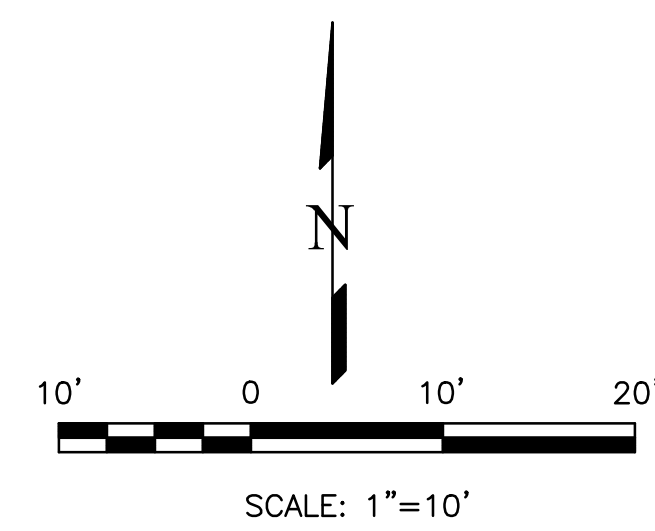
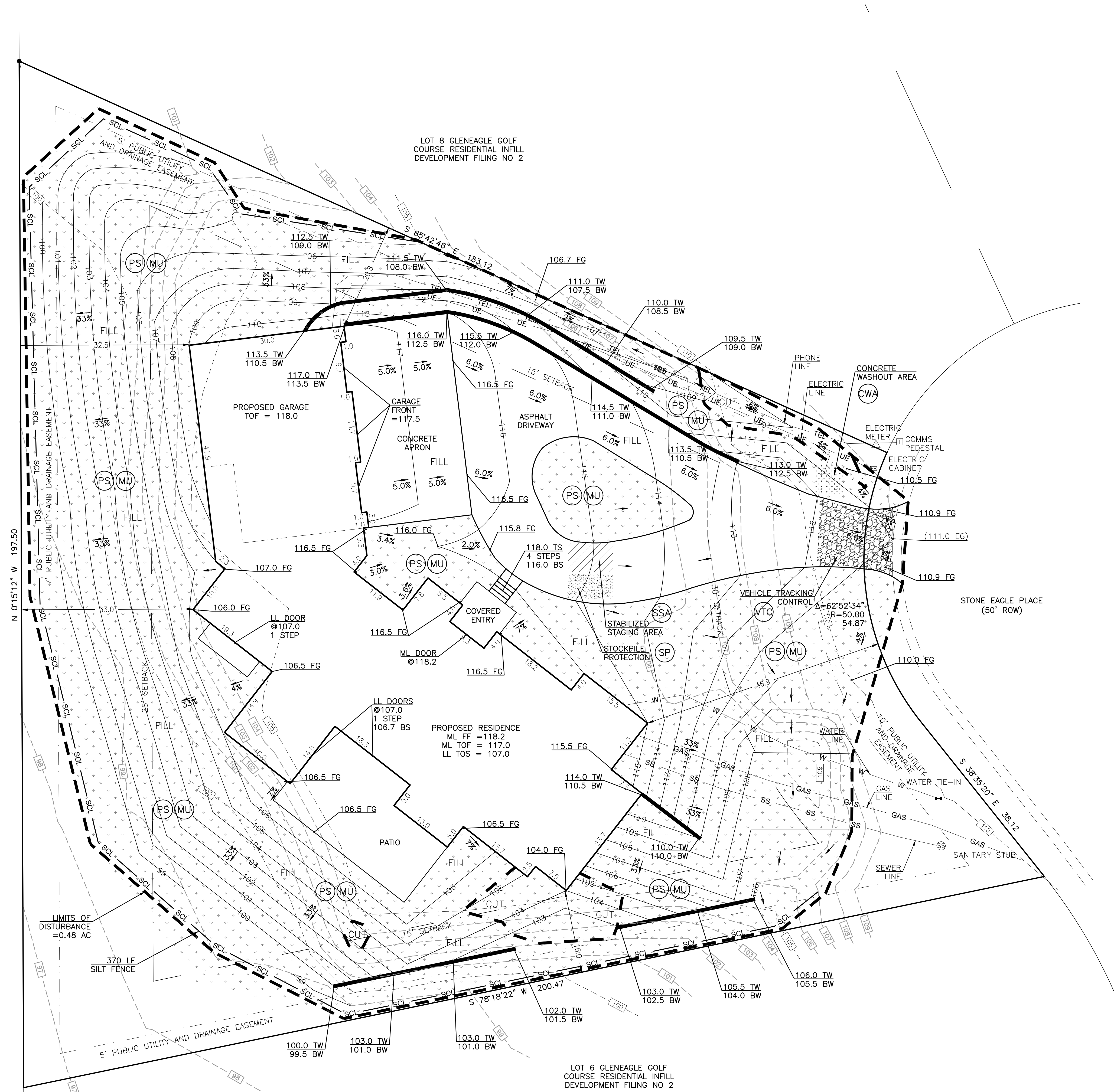
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title of Qualified Stormwater Manager

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Qualified Stormwater Manager

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Notes/Comments





### EROSION CONTROL LEGEND

KEY	TITLE	SYMBOL	
(SCL)	SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG	— SCL —	INITIAL & INTERIM
(SSA)	STABILIZED STAGING AREA		INTERIM
(SP)	STOCKPILE PROTECTION		INTERIM
(CWA)	CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA		INTERIM
(PS) (MU)	SEEDING AND MULCHING		FINAL
(VTC)	VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL		INTERIM

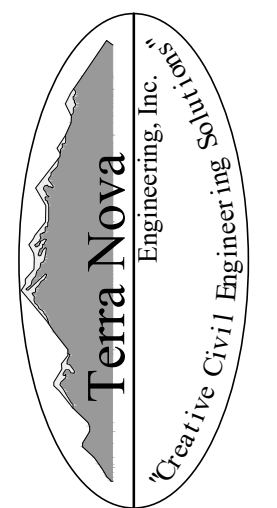
### GRADING LEGEND

	EXISTING CONTOURS - MINOR
	EXISTING CONTOURS - MAJOR
	PROP CONTOURS - MINOR
	PROP CONTOURS - MAJOR
	PROPERTY LINE
	PROP FLOW
	EXISTING EASEMENT
	PROP FINISHED GRADE
	EXISTING FLOW
	LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
	ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
	PROP ROCK BOULDER RETAINING WALL
	EXISTING SETBACK
	EXISTING (BUILDING) GRADE
	FINISHED GRADE AT BOTTOM OF WALL
	TOP OF WALL GRADE
	CUT/FILL

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, THE USER OF THESE DRAWINGS IS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS APPROVED FOR ANY PURPOSES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR:  
**JAYDEN HOMES**  
ATTN:  
(719) 535-9030

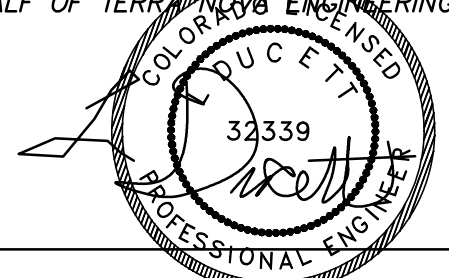


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<b>14160 STONE EAGLE PLACE</b>	GRADING, EROSION, & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
	EROSION CONTROL PLAN

DESIGNED BY LD
DRAWN BY JF
CHECKED BY LD
H-SCALE AS SHOWN
V-SCALE NA
JOB NO. 2199.17
DATE ISSUED 12/5/21
SHEET NO. 2 OF 4

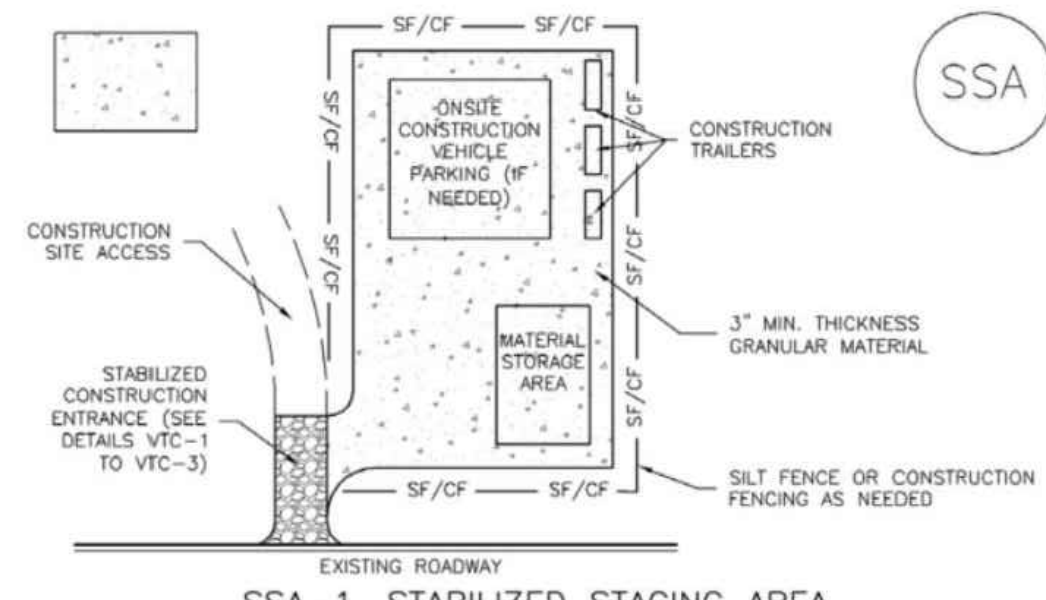
THIS DESIGN WAS PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION FOR AND ON BEHALF OF TERRA NOVA ENGINEERING, INC.



L. DUCETT, P.E.  
COLORADO P.E. NO. 32339 12/5/2021

Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)

SM-6



SSA-1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

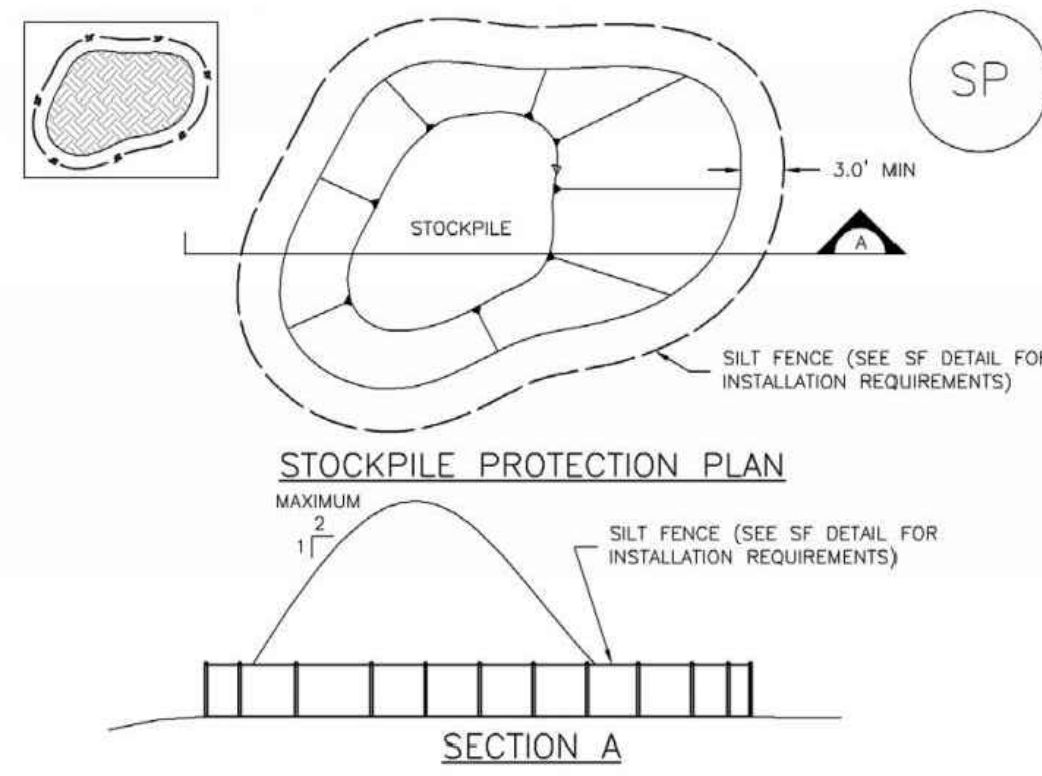
STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
    - LOCATION OF STAGING AREA(S).
    - 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 SECT. #703, ASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR #1 (MUNUS) 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.
  - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
  - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
  - ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

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Stockpile Management (SP)

MM-2



SP-1. STOCKPILE PROTECTION

STOCKPILE PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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

Stockpile Management (SM)

- STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
  - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
  - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES
- IF PERIMETER PROTECTION MUST BE MOVED TO ACCESS SOIL STOCKPILE, REPLACE PERIMETER CONTROLS BY THE END OF THE WORKDAY.
  - STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS CAN BE REMOVED ONCE ALL THE MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKPILE HAS BEEN USED.
- (DETAILS ADAPTED FROM PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)
- NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

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

Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

- 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.
  - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
  - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
  - THE CWA SHALL BE REPAIRED, CLEANED, OR ENLARGED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR CONCRETE WASTE. CONCRETE MATERIALS ACCUMULATED IN PIT SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE THE MATERIALS HAVE REACHED A DEPTH OF 2'.
  - CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER, WASTED PIECES OF CONCRETE AND ALL OTHER DEBRIS IN THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE JOB SITE IN A WATER-TIGHT CONTAINER AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
  - 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.
- (DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO AND THE CITY OF PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)
- NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

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

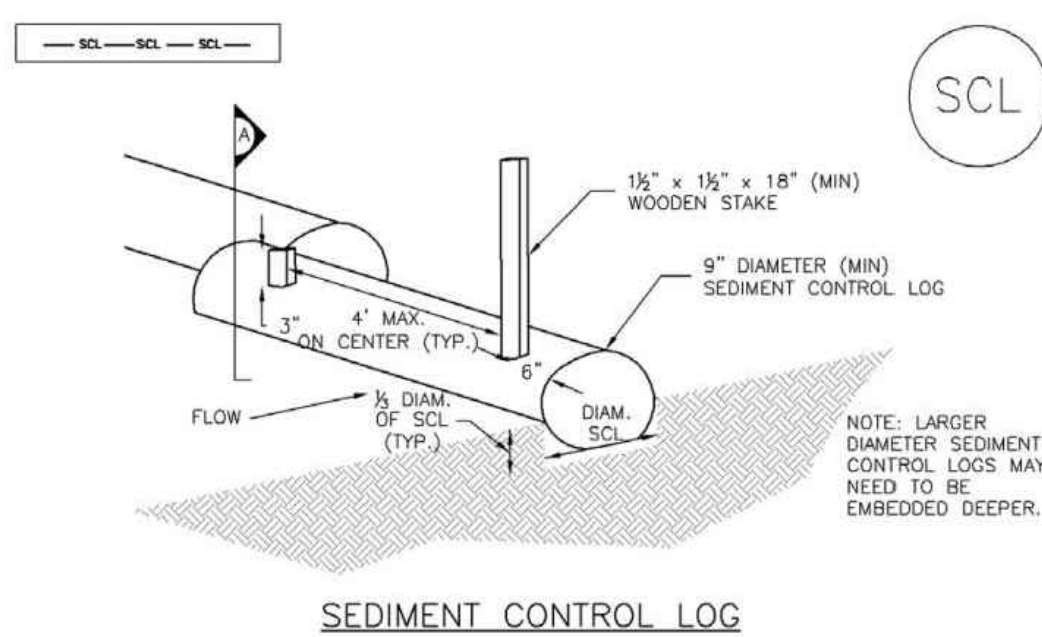
Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)

- STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES
- STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE ENLARGED IF NECESSARY TO CONTAIN PARKING, STORAGE, AND UNLOADING/LOADING OPERATIONS.
  - THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. THE GRANULAR MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED OR, IF APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, USED ON SITE, AND THE AREA COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- NOTE: MANY MUNICIPALITIES PROHIBIT THE USE OF RECYCLED CONCRETE AS GRANULAR MATERIAL FOR STABILIZED STAGING AREAS DUE TO DIFFICULTIES WITH RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION IN AREAS WHERE RECYCLED CONCRETE WAS PLACED.
- NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.
- (DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

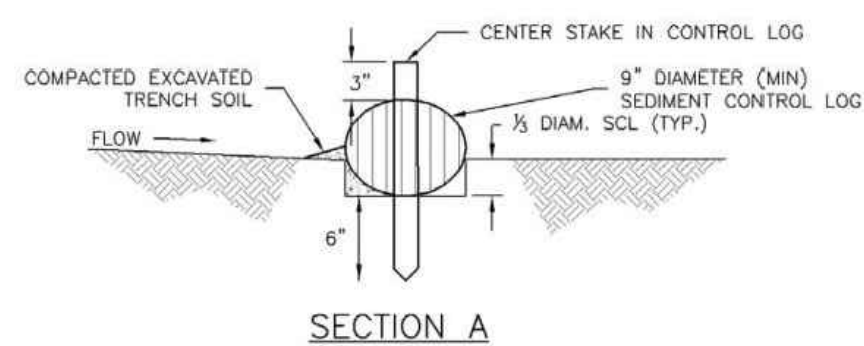
SSA-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

Sediment Control Log (SCL)

SC-2



SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG



SECTION A

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG JOINTS

SCL-1. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

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Sediment Control Log (SCL)

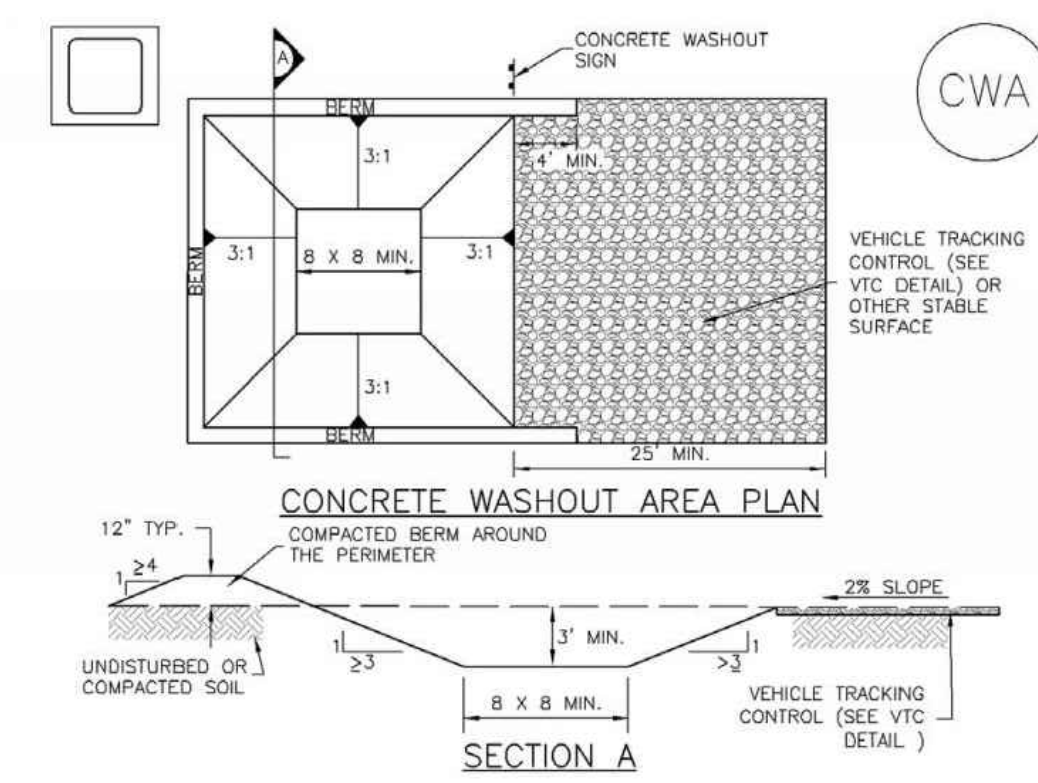
SC-2

- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG INSTALLATION NOTES
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LOCATION AND LENGTH OF SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS.
  - SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS THAT ACT AS A PERIMETER CONTROL SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY UPGRADIENT LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
  - SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS SHALL CONSIST OF STRAW, COMPOST, EXCLESOR OR COCONUT FIBER, AND SHALL BE FREE OF ANY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS OR DEFECTS INCLUDING RIPS, HOLES AND OBVIOUS WEAR.
  - SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED AS SMALL CHECK DAMS IN DITCHES AND SWALES. HOWEVER, THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PERENNIAL STREAMS OR HIGH VELOCITY DRAINAGE WAYS.
  - IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND TO A DEPTH OF APPROXIMATELY 1/3 OF THE DIAMETER OF THE LOG. IF TRENCHING TO THIS DEPTH IS NOT FEASIBLE AND/OR DESIRABLE (SHORT TERM INSTALLATION WITH DESIRE NOT TO DAMAGE LANDSCAPE) A LESSER TRENCHING DEPTH MAY BE ACCEPTABLE WITH MORE ROBUST STAKING.
  - THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH SOIL THAT IS FREE OF ROCKS AND DEBRIS. THE SOIL SHALL BE TIGHTLY COMPACTED INTO THE SHAPE OF A RIGHT TRIANGLE USING A SHOVEL OR WEIGHTED LAWN ROLLER.
  - FOLLOW MANUFACTURERS' GUIDANCE FOR STAKING. IF MANUFACTURERS' INSTRUCTIONS DO NOT SPECIFY SPACING, STAKES SHALL BE PLACED ON 4' CENTERS AND EMBEDDED A MINIMUM OF 6" INTO THE GROUND. 3" OF THE STAKE SHALL PROTRUDE FROM THE TOP OF THE LOG. STAKES THAT ARE BROKEN PRIOR TO INSTALLATION SHALL BE REPLACED.
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG MAINTENANCE NOTES
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
  - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
  - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
  - SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 1/3 OF THE HEIGHT OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG.
  - SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION, IF DISTURBED AREAS EXIST AFTER MINIMUM, THEY SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- (DETAILS ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO, JEFFERSON COUNTY, COLORADO, DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO, AND CITY OF AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)
- NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

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Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

MM-1

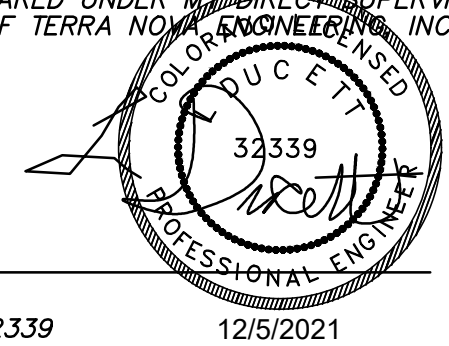


CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

- CWA INSTALLATION NOTES
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
    - CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
  - DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1,000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF SITE CONSTRAINTS MAKE THIS IMPASSIBLE, OR IF HIGHLY PERMEABLE SOILS EXIST ON SITE, THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (18 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.
  - THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
  - CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8" BY 8" SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE 3:1 OR FLATTER. THE PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 3' DEEP.
  - BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
  - VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
  - SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.
  - USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

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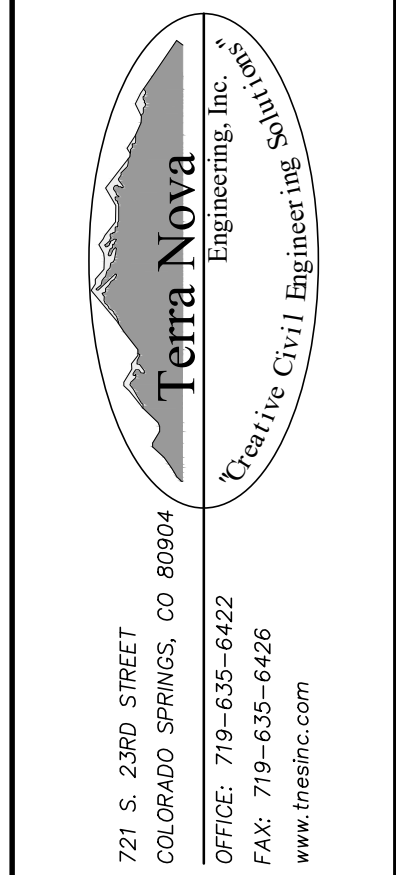


L. DUCETT, P.E.  
COLORADO P.E. NO. 32339  
12/5/2021

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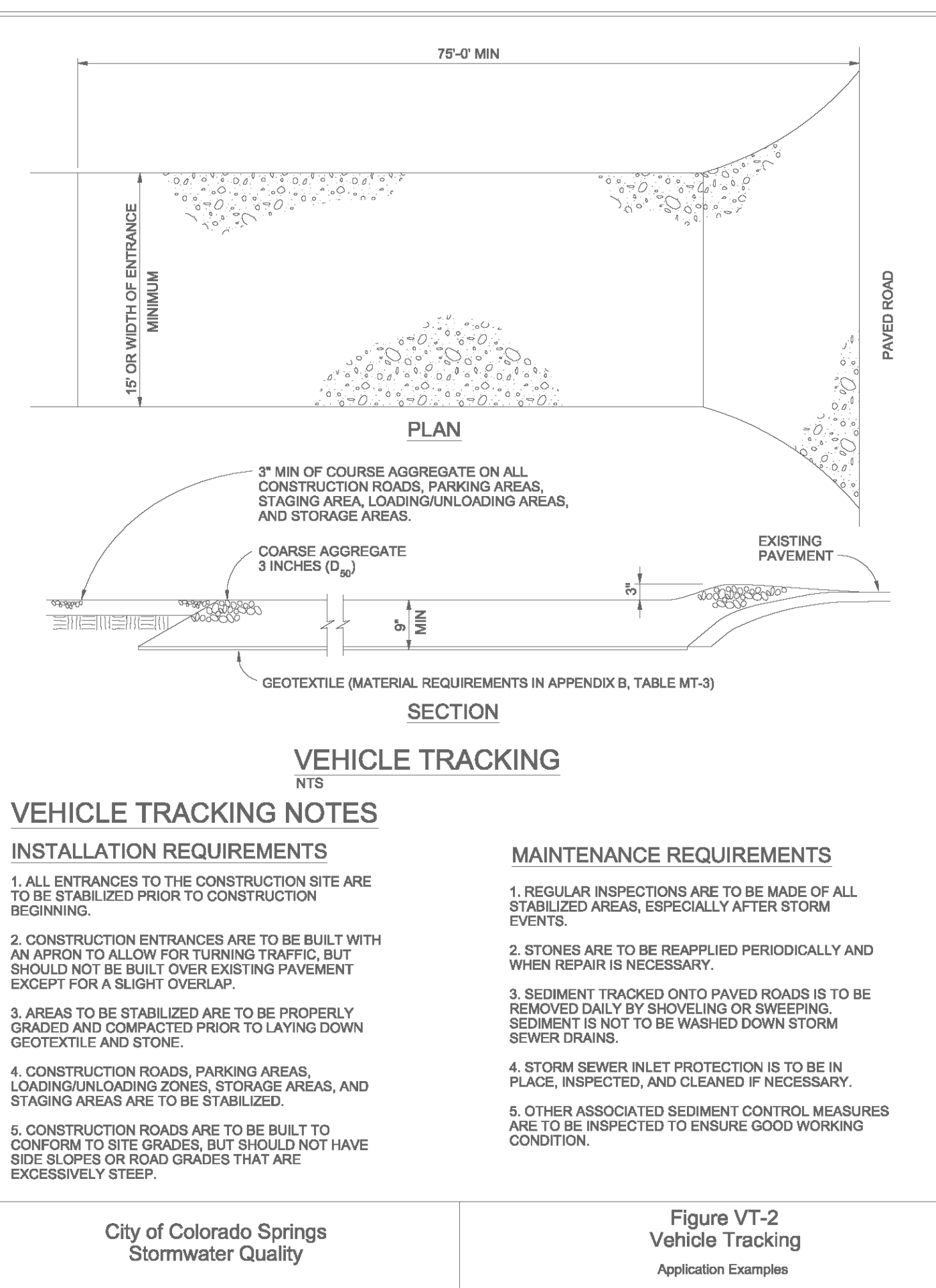
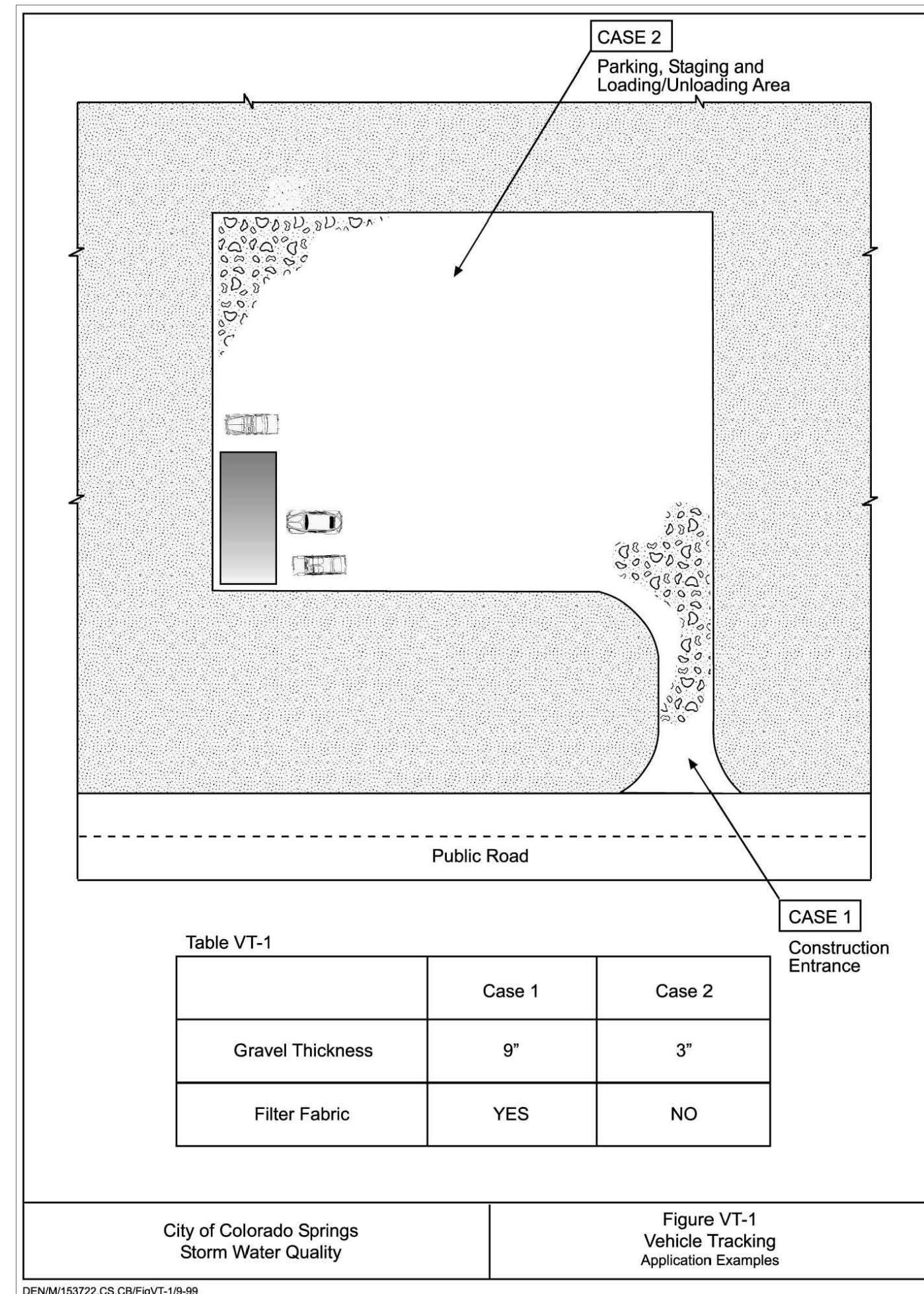
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PREPARED FOR:  
**JAYDEN HOMES**  
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**14160 STONE EAGLE PLACE**  
GRADING, EROSION, & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN  
EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

DESIGNED BY	LD
DRAWN BY	JF
CHECKED BY	LD
H-SCALE	AS SHOWN
V-SCALE	NA
JOB NO.	2199.17
DATE ISSUED	12/5/21
SHEET NO.	3 OF 4



or irrigation to wet and settle the seed bed. Firming of the seedbed following seeding will improve results during dry or warm seeding times.

Table 14-9. Recommended Seed Mix for High Water Table Conditions<sup>1</sup>

Common Name (Variety)	Scientific Name	Growth Season	Growth Form	Seeds/Lb	Lbs PLS/Acre Drilled	Lbs PLS/Acre Broadcast or Hydroseeded
Redtop <sup>2</sup>	<i>Agrostis alba</i>	Warm	Sod	5,000,000	0.1	0.2
Switchgrass (Pathfinder)	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Warm	Sod/Bunch	389,000	2.2	4.4
Western wheatgrass (Arriba)	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	7.9	15.8
Indian saltgrass	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	Warm	Sod	520,000	1.0	2.0
Woolly sedge	<i>Carex lamagnose</i>	Cool	Sod	400,000	0.1	0.2
Baltic rush	<i>Juncus balticus</i>	Cool	Sod	109,300,000	0.1	0.2
Prairie cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	1.0	2.0
Annual rye	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Cool	Cover crop	227,000	10.0	20.0
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>44.8</b>
<b>Wildflowers</b>						
Nuttall's sunflower	<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i>	---	---	250,000	0.10	0.20
Wild bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	---	---	1,450,000	0.12	0.24
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	---	---	2,770,000	0.06	0.12
Blue vervain	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	---	---		0.12	0.24
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.80</b>

<sup>1</sup>For portions of facilities located near or on the bottom or where wet soil conditions occur. Planting of potted nursery stock wetland plants 2-foot on-center is recommended for sites with wetland hydrology.  
<sup>2</sup>Non-native.

Mulching (MU) EC-4

Description

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



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

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

Appropriate Uses

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

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

Do not apply mulch during windy conditions.

Design and Installation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mulching (MU) EC-4

- Clean, weed-free and seed-free cereal grain straw should be applied evenly at a rate of 2 tons per acre and must be tacked or fastened by a method suitable for the condition of the site. Straw mulch must be anchored (and not merely placed) on the surface. This can be accomplished mechanically by crimping or with the aid of tackifiers or nets. Anchoring with a crimping implement is preferred, and is the recommended method for areas flatter than 3:1. Mechanical crimpers must be capable of tucking the long mulch fibers into the soil to a depth of 3 inches without cutting them. An agricultural disk, while not an ideal substitute, may work if the disk blades are dull or blunted and set vertically; however, the frame may have to be weighted to afford proper soil penetration.
- Grass hay may be used in place of straw; however, because hay is comprised of the entire plant including seed, mulching with hay may seed the site with non-native grass species which might in turn out-compete the native seed. Alternatively, native species of grass hay may be purchased, but can be difficult to find and are more expensive than straw. Purchasing and utilizing a certified weed-free straw is an easier and less costly mulching method. When using grass hay, follow the same guidelines as for straw (provided above).
- On small areas sheltered from the wind and heavy runoff, spraying a tackifier on the mulch is satisfactory for holding it in place. For steep slopes and special situations where greater control is needed, erosion control blankets anchored with stakes should be used instead of mulch.
- Hydraulic mulching consists of wood cellulose fibers mixed with water and a tackifying agent and should be applied at a rate of no less than 1,500 pounds per acre (1,425 lbs of fibers mixed with at least 75 lbs of tackifier) with a hydraulic mulcher. For steeper slopes, up to 2000 pounds per acre may be required for effective hydroseeding. Hydromulch typically requires up to 24 hours to dry; therefore, it should not be applied immediately prior to inclement weather. Application to roads, waterways and existing vegetation should be avoided.
- Erosion control mats, blankets, or nets are recommended to help stabilize steep slopes (generally 3:1 and steeper) and waterways. Depending on the product, these may be used alone or in conjunction with grass or straw mulch. Normally, use of these products will be restricted to relatively small areas. Biodegradable mats made of straw and jute, straw-coconut, coconut fiber, or excelsior can be used instead of mulch. (See the ECM/TRM BMP for more information.)
- Some tackifiers or binders may be used to anchor mulch. Check with the local jurisdiction for allowed tackifiers. Manufacturer's recommendations should be followed at all times. (See the Soil Binder BMP for more information on general types of tackifiers.)
- Rock can also be used as mulch. It provides protection of exposed soils to wind and water erosion and allows infiltration of precipitation. An aggregate base course can be spread on disturbed areas for temporary or permanent stabilization. The rock mulch layer should be thick enough to provide full coverage of exposed soil on the area it is applied.

Maintenance and Removal

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

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

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14160 STONE EAGLE PLACE

GRADING, EROSION, & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN  
 EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

THIS DESIGN WAS PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION FOR AND ON BEHALF OF TERRA NOVA ENGINEERING, INC.

DESIGNED BY LD  
 DRAWN BY JF  
 CHECKED BY LD

H-SCALE AS SHOWN  
 V-SCALE NA

JOB NO. 2112.00  
 DATE ISSUED 12/5/21  
 SHEET NO. 4 OF 4

L DUCETT, P.E.  
 COLORADO P.E. NO. 32339  
 12/5/2021