



Final Drainage Report

Hale Sand Pit Expansion El Paso County, Colorado

Prepared for:
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Project #: 096769000

Prepared: January 25, 2019
Resubmitted: March 25, 2019
Resubmitted: May 7, 2019
Resubmitted: June 26, 2019
Resubmitted: July 17, 2019
Resubmitted: December 19, 2019

PCD File No. AL1829
File No. PPR1914

Kimley»Horn



CERTIFICATION

DESIGN ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

The attached drainage plan and report were prepared under my direction and supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Said drainage report has been prepared according to the criteria established by the County for drainage reports and said report is in conformity with the master plan of the drainage basin. I accept responsibility for any liability caused by any negligent acts, errors or omissions on my part in preparation of this report.



SIGNATURE (Affix Seal):

John Heiberger, P.E.
Colorado P.E. No. 50096

12/19/19
Date

OWNER/DEVELOPER'S STATEMENT

I, the developer, have read and will comply with all of the requirements specified in this Drainage Report and Plan.

SAK NO. 1, LLC
Name of Developer

Joe Kraig
Authorized Signature Date 12/19/19

JOE KRAIG
Printed Name

PARTNER
Title

PO BOX 49681, COLORADO SPRINGS CO 80949
Address:

EL PASO COUNTY STATEMENT

Filed in accordance with the requirements of the Drainage Criteria Manual, Volumes 1 and 2, El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual and Land Development Code as amended.

Jennifer Irvine, P.E.
County Engineer/ECM Administrator

Date

Conditions:

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PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF STUDY

The purpose of this Final Drainage Report (FDR) is to provide the hydrologic and hydraulic calculations and to document and finalize the drainage design methodology in support of the proposed Hale Sand Pit Expansion ("the Project") for S&K NO1, LLC. The Project is located within the jurisdictional limits of El Paso County ("the County"). Thus, the guidelines for the hydrologic and hydraulic design components were based on the criteria for the County and City of Colorado Springs, described below.

GENERAL LOCATON AND DESCRIPTION

LOCATION

The proposed Hale Sand Pit Expansion is located on a 150-acre tract of land approximately seven miles east from the town of Peyton off of McClelland Road. It is located at W2SWR, W2E2SW4, SE4NE4SQ4, E2SE4SW4 SEC 24-12-63 County of El Paso, State of Colorado. It is bound by McClelland road to the west and private property (undeveloped/agricultural) on all other sides. A vicinity map has been provided in this report.

The site is owned and will be mined by S&K NO1, LLC.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The site currently contains a 9.9-acre sand mining area located at the southwest corner of the property. The proposed expansion will permit an additional 52.5 acres of land for sand mining. The proposed expansion will be performed in 10-acre maximum blocks. Each block will be disturbed, mined, and then reclaimed before mining activities begin in the next block. Brackett Creek passes through the site from west to east and is designated as Zone A (subject to flooding during 100-year storm events) per FEMA Floodplain Map Number 08041C0585G (effective date December 7, 2018). Brackett Creek is dry creek bed that flows temporarily during storm events.

From the south portion of the site (where the 40-acre mining area will be) flows generally travel to the north and east at approximately 1.0%. From the north portion of the site (where the 12.5-acre mining area will be) flows generally travel south at approximately 1.0%. The existing site consists of undeveloped grassland.

NRCS soil data is available for this Site and it has been noted that soils onsite are generally USCS Type A and B. Reference the Custom Soil Resource Report from NRCS and 1981 Geologic Report for additional information located in the appendix on specific soil types and other geotechnical information.

When mining activities commence, the topsoil from the site will be used to create an earthen berm and diversion dike along the Brackett Creek Floodplain boundary. The diversion dike will transport runoff to a proposed sediment basin that will allow for desilting, and release at historical rates into Brackett Creek. This will control stormwater sediment transport to the creek. In addition to sediment control, an overflow path was sized for each temporary sediment basin to ensure that the basins release no faster than the 100-year historical rate. A Stormwater

Management Report and Grading and Erosion Control Plans will be in place to identify necessary best management practices.

DRAINAGE BASINS AND SUB-BASINS

MAJOR BASIN DESCRIPTIONS

There are no previous drainage studies, master plans or site constraints for this Site. The drainage basin is located in the Upper Brackett Creek CHBR0600 basin.

A portion of the Project is located within the 100-year floodplain as determined by the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) numbers 08041C0585G, effective date December 7, 2018 (see Appendix).

EXISTING SUB-BASIN DESCRIPTIONS

The entire site historically drains either south (north portion of land) or north (south portion of land) into Brackett Creek. These conditions will not be changed because of the mining activities. When mining is active, flows will be routed to the temporary sediment basins and released at a controlled rate into the creek. Final conditions will closely match existing conditions except for minor changes in the finished grade where mining operations occurred. There will be a minor dip in the finished grade which will be seeded and reclaimed to natural vegetative conditions.

Off-site flows that enter the Project site sheet flow into Brackett Creek to match on-site historical flow patterns. The Project does not propose to change the routing of these off-site flows

The existing site was divided into two sub-basins E1 and E2 which contains the entire site area of 52.5 acres. This sub-basins consist of undeveloped grassland both north (E2) and south (E1) of Brackett Creek. The runoff developed within this existing basin follows historical flows into Brackett Creek. The cumulative runoff for existing conditions is 87.28 cubic feet per second (cfs) for the 100-year event.

An Existing Drainage Conditions Map and hydrologic calculations are included in the Appendix of this report for reference.

DRAINAGE DESIGN CRITERIA

DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA REFERENCE

The proposed storm facilities are designed to be in compliance with the City of Colorado Springs and El Paso County "Drainage Criteria Manual (DCM)" dated November 1991 ("the MANUAL"), the El Paso County "Engineering Criteria Manual" ("the Engineering Manual"). Site drainage is not significantly impacted by such constraints as utilities or existing development.

HYDROLOGIC CRITERIA

The 10-year and 100-year design storm events were used in determining rainfall and runoff for the proposed drainage analysis per the MANUAL. Table 6-2 of the Colorado Springs MANUAL is the source for rainfall data for the 10-year and 100-year design storm events. Design runoff

was calculated using the Rational Method for developed conditions as established in the MANUAL.

The Project provides sediment control for active mining areas (disturbed areas that will not exceed 10 acres) through the use of temporary sediment basins. These basins will be removed once permanent stabilization through revegetation has been achieved.

There are no additional provisions selected or deviations from the criteria in both the MANUAL and Engineering Manual.

HYDRAULIC CRITERIA

No hydraulic analysis is required as there will be no permanent stormwater sewers, channels, or facilities on site.

DRAINAGE FACILITY DESIGN

GENERAL CONCEPT

There are no permanent drainage facilities required for this site. Temporary sediment basins will be provided downstream of disturbed areas to prevent sediment transport into the creek, and release at controlled rates. Flows will be conveyed to the sediment basins via temporary diversion dikes along the boundary of the approved mining area. The maximum disturbed area at any one time will be 10-acres. Stabilization through re-vegetation will occur prior to disturbing the next area. Design information regarding these BMPs can be found in the Grading and Erosion Control Plan and the Storm Water Management Report.

The site was divided into three sub-basins, F1, F2, and I1. Sub-Basins F1 and F2 represent the final conditions of the reclaimed site. I1 represents the 10-acre disturbed mining site that will occur in increments. The total cumulative flow when mining operations are occurring in 10-acre increments is 76.20 cfs for the 100 year event for the disturbed mining area and sub-basin F1. This flow is ultimately conveyed to Brackett Creek and released at the historic runoff rate to Design Point I1 and F1.

SPECIFIC DETAILS

Sub-Basin F1

Sub-Basin F1 is 30.0 acres and consists of the reclaimed area south of Brackett Creek. The runoff developed within this sub-basin will follow historical patterns and sheet flow north to Brackett Creek. The runoff from this sub-basin is 49.84 cfs for the 100-year event.

Sub-Basin F2

Sub-Basin F2 is 12.50 acres and consists of the reclaimed area north of Brackett Creek. The runoff developed within this sub-basin will follow historical patterns and sheet flow south to Brackett Creek. The runoff from this sub-basin is 20.77 cfs for the 100-year event.

Sub-Basin I1

Sub-Basin I1 is 10.0 acres and consists of the intermediate mined area. The runoff developed within this sub-basin will convey to diversion dikes which will route flow to the temporary sediment basins. The runoff from this sub-basin is 25.12 cfs for the 100-year event.

DRAINAGE FACILITY DESIGN

Four-Step Process

The four-step process per the Engineering Manual provides guidance and requirements for the selection of siting of structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) for new development and significant redevelopment.

Step 1: Employ Runoff Reduction Practices

Currently the site is vacant agricultural land. Development of the site will not increase current runoff conditions. Final conditions will closely match existing conditions with respect to imperviousness and grading.

Step 2: Stabilize Drainageways

There is a floodplain (Brackett Creek) passing through the Site. The proposed Project will not disturb any area within the floodplain. Sediment control measures (temporary sediment basins, diversion dikes, silt fences) are proposed to prevent destabilization of the drainageway.

Step 3: Provide Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV)

Water quality capture volume will not be provided on site. WQCV is not provided for this site because no permanent infrastructure is proposed. Mining operations will occur in 10-acre increments and then will be reclaimed with native vegetation prior to moving to the next 10-acre location. Therefore, the imperviousness of the final site, at the conclusion of all mining activities, will not be changed from the existing conditions. The temporary sediment basins provide sediment control and are designed per Urban Drainage Flood Control District Criteria Manual 3.

Step 4: Consider need for Industrial and Commercial BMPs

The Site does not require "Covering of Storage/Handling Areas" or "Spill Containment and Control" (specialized BMPs) in the final constructed condition.

SUMMARY

The proposed drainage design includes diversion dikes and temporary sediment basins to convey runoff and control sediment from mining areas. Per the reclamation plan, the mined area will be revegetated and returned to its historic state and drainage pattern. Runoff from the Site will flow overland to Brackett Creek in the final reclaimed condition, just as it flows overland to Brackett Creek in the existing condition. The drainage design presented within this report conforms to the criteria presented in both the MANUAL and the Engineering Manual. Additionally, the Site runoff will not adversely affect the downstream and surrounding developments.

REFERENCES

1. City of Colorado Springs and El Paso County “Drainage Criteria Manual (DCM)”, dated November 1991
2. El Paso County “Engineering Criteria Manual” Revision 6, dated December 13, 2016
3. Chapter 6 and Section 3.2.1. of Chapter 13-City of Colorado Springs Drainage Criteria Manual, May 2014.
4. Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Drainage Criteria Manual (UDFCDCM), Vol. 1, prepared by Wright-McLaughlin Engineers, June 2001, with latest revisions.
5. Flood Insurance Rate Map, El Paso County, Colorado and Incorporated Areas, Map Number 08041C1058G, Effective Date December 7, 2018, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
6. Hydrologic Response of Solar Farms, prepared by Lauren M. Cook and Richard H. McCuen, University of Maryland, May 2018.

APPENDIX

FEMA FIRM MAP

SOILS MAP



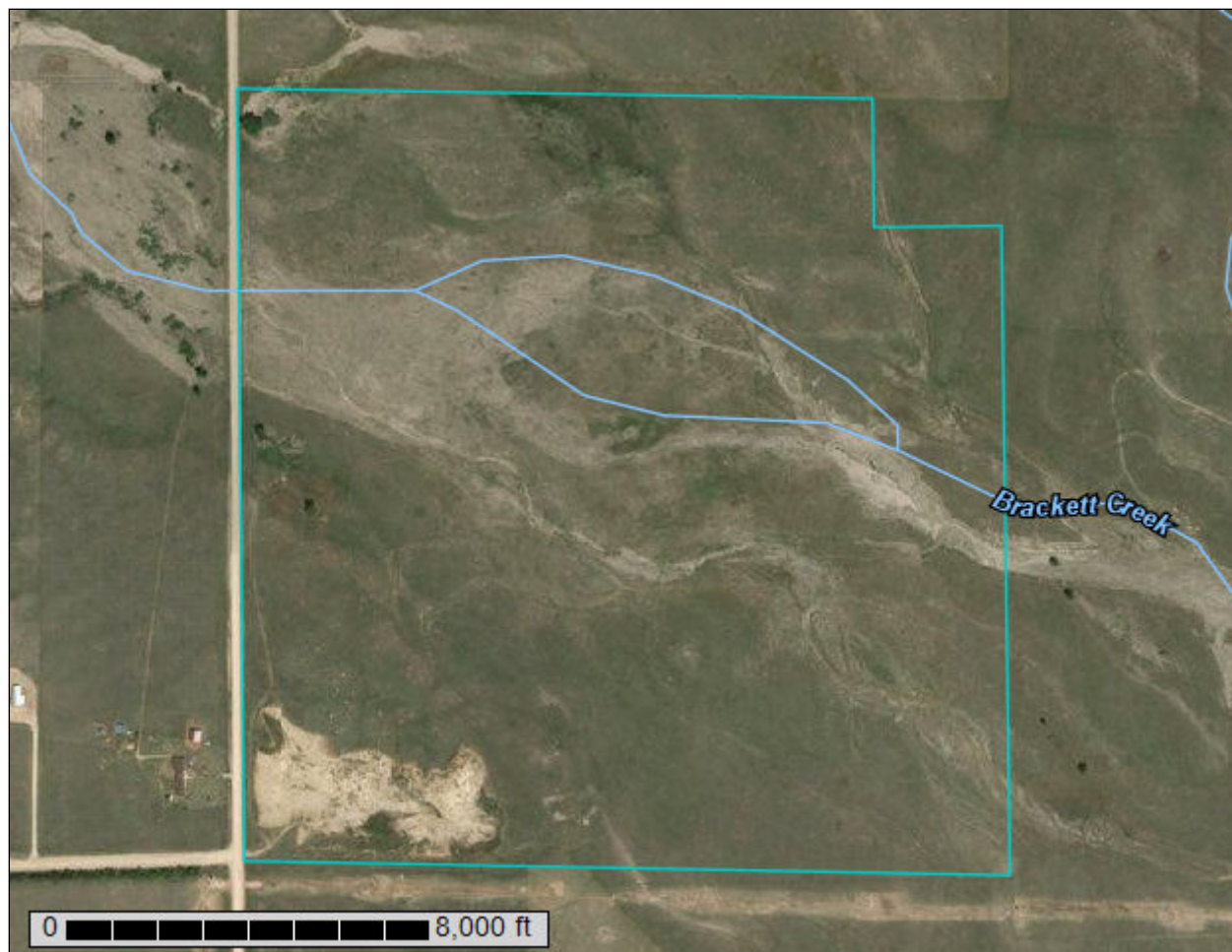
United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **El Paso County Area, Colorado**



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

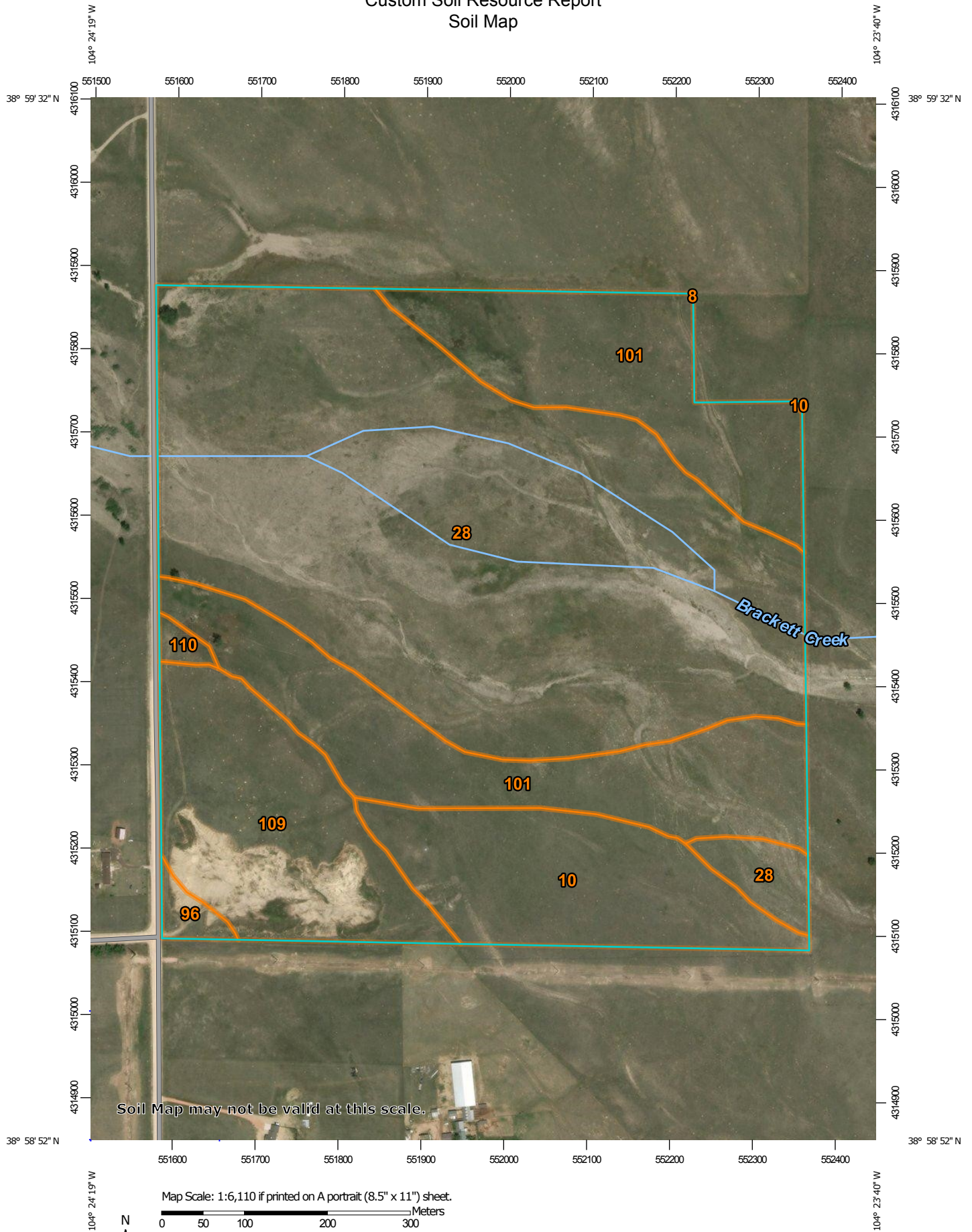
Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot


 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails


 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Oct 10, 2017

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 22, 2016—Mar 9, 2017

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
8	Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
10	Blendon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	15.7	10.6%
28	Ellicott loamy coarse sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	77.0	52.1%
96	Truckton sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1.1	0.7%
101	Ustic Torrifluvents, loamy	35.6	24.1%
109	Yoder gravelly sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes	17.7	12.0%
110	Yoder gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	0.7	0.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		147.7	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

8—Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369v
Elevation: 4,600 to 5,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Blakeland

Setting

Landform: Flats, hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tal
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or eolian deposits
derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: loamy sand
AC - 11 to 27 inches: loamy sand
C - 27 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: 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
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sandy Foothill (R049BY210CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

10—Blendon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3671

Elevation: 6,000 to 6,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blendon and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Blendon

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam

Bw - 10 to 36 inches: sandy loam

C - 36 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 2 percent

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: Sandy Foothill (R049BY210CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

28—Ellicott loamy coarse sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3680

Elevation: 5,500 to 6,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 15 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ellicott and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Ellicott

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, stream terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy coarse sand

C - 4 to 60 inches: stratified coarse sand to sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively 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: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sandy Bottomland LRU's A & B (R069XY031CO)
Other vegetative classification: SANDY BOTTOMLAND (069AY031CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fluvaquentic haplaquoll

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

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

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

96—Truckton sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 36bf
Elevation: 6,000 to 7,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Truckton

Setting

Landform: Flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or arkosic residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam

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Bt - 8 to 24 inches: sandy loam

C - 24 to 60 inches: coarse sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Sandy Foothill (R049BY210CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

101—Ustic Torrfluvents, loamy

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3673

Elevation: 5,500 to 7,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 155 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ustic torrfluvents and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Ustic Torrfluvents

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, stream terraces

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Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy, clayey, stratified loamy

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: variable
C - 6 to 60 inches: stratified loamy sand to clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Saline Overflow LRU's A & B (R069XY037CO)
Other vegetative classification: OVERFLOW (069BY036CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

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

109—Yoder gravelly sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 367c
Elevation: 6,200 to 6,900 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

Yoder and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Yoder

Setting

Landform: Flats, hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tal

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Noncalcareous alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Bt - 6 to 12 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

2C - 12 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Gravelly Foothill (R049BY214CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

110—Yoder gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 367f

Elevation: 6,200 to 6,900 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F

Custom Soil Resource Report

Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Yoder and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Yoder

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Noncalcareous alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Bt - 6 to 12 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

2C - 12 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Gravelly Foothill (R049BY214CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

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SEDIMENT BASIN CALCULATIONS

South Pond Volume Calculations

- Method:** Use the average-end area method to determine volume of storage of the pond and determine the 100-year storm high water level
- Where:**

Volume = (1/2)*(Area of top contour + Area of bottom contour)*depth increment

High Water Elevation feet

High Water Elevation + 1' freeboard feet
- Goal:** Calculated 100-yr storage 144,000 cubic feet (From UDFCD Detail SC-7 3,600 ft³/acre x 40 acres)

Calculations:

	Elevation (feet)	Area (sq. ft.)	Incremental Volume		Total Volume	
			(cubic ft.)	(ac. ft.)	(ac. ft.)	(cubic ft.)
	6460.00	44,464.0				
	6461.00	47,942.0	46,203.0	1.061	1.061	46,203
	6462.00	51,521.0	49,731.5	1.142	2.202	95,935
High Water Elevation	6463.00	55,200.0	53,360.5	1.225	3.427	149,295
High Water Elevation + 1' freeboard	6464.00	58,981.0	57,090.5	1.311	4.738	206,386

North Pond Volume Calculations

- Method:** Use the average-end area method to determine volume of storage of the pond and determine the 100-year storm high water level
- Where:** Volume = $(1/2) \times (\text{Area of top contour} + \text{Area of bottom contour}) \times \text{depth increment}$
 High Water Elevation feet
 High Water Elevation + 1' freeboard feet
- Goal:** Calculated 100-yr storage 45,000 cubic feet (From UDFCD Detail SC-7
 3,600 ft³/acre x 12.5 acres)

Calculations:

	Elevation (feet)	Area (sq. ft.)	Incremental Volume		Total Volume	
			(cubic ft.)	(ac. ft.)	(ac. ft.)	(cubic ft.)
	6470.00	12,390.0				
	6471.00	14,186.0	13,288.0	0.305	0.305	13,288
	6472.00	16,082.0	15,134.0	0.347	0.652	28,422
High Water Elevation	6473.00	18,078.0	17,080.0	0.392	1.045	45,502
High Water Elevation + 1' freeboard	6474.00	20,175.0	19,126.5	0.439	1.484	64,629

Worksheet for South Temp Sediment Basin Emergency Spillway

Project Description

Solve For Crest Length

Input Data

Discharge		66.46	ft ³ /s
Headwater Elevation		4.00	ft
Crest Elevation		3.00	ft
Tailwater Elevation		0.00	ft
Crest Surface Type	Gravel		
Crest Breadth		2.00	ft

Results

Crest Length	21.53	ft
Headwater Height Above Crest	1.00	ft
Tailwater Height Above Crest	-3.00	ft
Weir Coefficient	3.09	US
Submergence Factor	1.00	
Adjusted Weir Coefficient	3.09	US
Flow Area	21.53	ft ²
Velocity	3.09	ft/s
Wetted Perimeter	23.53	ft
Top Width	21.53	ft

Worksheet for North Temp Sediment Basin Emergency Spillway

Project Description	
Solve For	Crest Length
Input Data	
Discharge	20.77 cfs
Headwater Elevation	4.00 ft
Crest Elevation	3.00 ft
Tailwater Elevation	0.00 ft
Crest Surface Type	Gravel
Crest Breadth	2.00 ft
Results	
Crest Length	6.7 ft
Headwater Height Above Crest	1.00 ft
Tailwater Height Above Crest	-3.00 ft
Weir Coefficient	$3.09 \text{ ft}^{(1/2)}/\text{s}$
Submergence Factor	1.000
Adjusted Weir Coefficient	$3.09 \text{ ft}^{(1/2)}/\text{s}$
Flow Area	6.7 ft ²
Velocity	3.09 ft/s
Wetted Perimeter	8.7 ft
Top Width	6.73 ft

Description

A sediment basin is a temporary pond built on a construction site to capture eroded or disturbed soil transported in storm runoff prior to discharge from the site. Sediment basins are designed to capture site runoff and slowly release it to allow time for settling of sediment prior to discharge. Sediment basins are often constructed in locations that will later be modified to serve as post-construction stormwater basins.



Photograph SB-1. Sediment basin at the toe of a slope. Photo courtesy of WWE.

Appropriate Uses

Most large construction sites (typically greater than 2 acres) will require one or more sediment basins for effective management of construction site runoff. On linear construction projects, sediment basins may be impractical; instead, sediment traps or other combinations of BMPs may be more appropriate.

Sediment basins should not be used as stand-alone sediment controls. Erosion and other sediment controls should also be implemented upstream.

When feasible, the sediment basin should be installed in the same location where a permanent post-construction detention pond will be located.

Design and Installation

The design procedure for a sediment basin includes these steps:

- **Basin Storage Volume:** Provide a storage volume of at least 3,600 cubic feet per acre of drainage area. To the extent practical, undisturbed and/or off-site areas should be diverted around sediment basins to prevent “clean” runoff from mixing with runoff from disturbed areas. For undisturbed areas (both on-site and off-site) that cannot be diverted around the sediment basin, provide a minimum of 500 ft³/acre of storage for undeveloped (but stable) off-site areas in addition to the 3,600 ft³/acre for disturbed areas. For stable, developed areas that cannot be diverted around the sediment basin, storage volume requirements are summarized in Table SB-1.
- **Basin Geometry:** Design basin with a minimum length-to-width ratio of 2:1 (L:W). If this cannot be achieved because of site space constraints, baffling may be required to extend the effective distance between the inflow point(s) and the outlet to minimize short-circuiting.
- **Dam Embankment:** It is recommended that embankment slopes be 4:1 (H:V) or flatter and no steeper than 3:1 (H:V) in any location.

Sediment Basins	
Functions	
Erosion Control	No
Sediment Control	Yes
Site/Material Management	No

- **Inflow Structure:** For concentrated flow entering the basin, provide energy dissipation at the point of inflow.

Table SB-1. Additional Volume Requirements for Undisturbed and Developed Tributary Areas Draining through Sediment Basins

Imperviousness (%)	Additional Storage Volume (ft³) Per Acre of Tributary Area
Undeveloped	500
10	800
20	1230
30	1600
40	2030
50	2470
60	2980
70	3560
80	4360
90	5300
100	6460

- **Outlet Works:** The outlet pipe shall extend through the embankment at a minimum slope of 0.5 percent. Outlet works can be designed using one of the following approaches:
 - **Riser Pipe (Simplified Detail):** Detail SB-1 provides a simplified design for basins treating no more than 15 acres.
 - **Orifice Plate or Riser Pipe:** Follow the design criteria for Full Spectrum Detention outlets in the EDB Fact Sheet provided in Chapter 4 of this manual for sizing of outlet perforations with an emptying time of approximately 72 hours. In lieu of the trash rack, pack uniformly sized 1½ - to 2-inch gravel in front of the plate or surrounding the riser pipe. This gravel will need to be cleaned out frequently during the construction period as sediment accumulates within it. The gravel pack will need to be removed and disposed of following construction to reclaim the basin for use as a permanent detention facility. If the basin will be used as a permanent extended detention basin for the site, a trash rack will need to be installed once contributing drainage areas have been stabilized and the gravel pack and accumulated sediment have been removed.
 - **Floating Skimmer:** If a floating skimmer is used, install it using manufacturer's recommendations. Illustration SB-1 provides an illustration of a Faircloth Skimmer Floating Outlet™, one of the more commonly used floating skimmer outlets. A skimmer should be designed to release the design volume in no less than 48 hours. The use of a floating skimmer outlet can increase the sediment capture efficiency of a basin significantly. A floating outlet continually decants cleanest water off the surface of the pond and releases cleaner water than would discharge from a perforated riser pipe or plate.

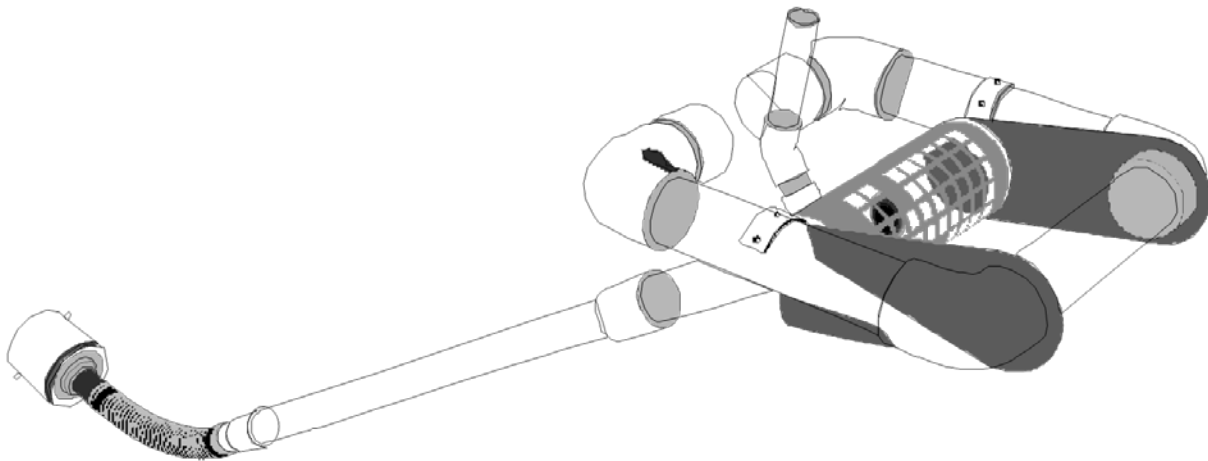


Illustration SB-1. Outlet structure for a temporary sediment basin - Faircloth Skimmer Floating Outlet. Illustration courtesy of J. W. Faircloth & Sons, Inc., FairclothSkimmer.com.

- **Outlet Protection and Spillway:** Consider all flow paths for runoff leaving the basin, including protection at the typical point of discharge as well as overtopping.
 - **Outlet Protection:** Outlet protection should be provided where the velocity of flow will exceed the maximum permissible velocity of the material of the waterway into which discharge occurs. This may require the use of a riprap apron at the outlet location and/or other measures to keep the waterway from eroding.
 - **Emergency Spillway:** Provide a stabilized emergency overflow spillway for rainstorms that exceed the capacity of the sediment basin volume and its outlet. Protect basin embankments from erosion and overtopping. If the sediment basin will be converted to a permanent detention basin, design and construct the emergency spillway(s) as required for the permanent facility. If the sediment basin will not become a permanent detention basin, it may be possible to substitute a heavy polyvinyl membrane or properly bedded rock cover to line the spillway and downstream embankment, depending on the height, slope, and width of the embankments.

Maintenance and Removal

Maintenance activities include the following:

- Dredge sediment from the basin, as needed to maintain BMP effectiveness, typically when the design storage volume is no more than one-third filled with sediment.
- Inspect the sediment basin embankments for stability and seepage.
- Inspect the inlet and outlet of the basin, repair damage, and remove debris. Remove, clean and replace the gravel around the outlet on a regular basis to remove the accumulated sediment within it and keep the outlet functioning.
- Be aware that removal of a sediment basin may require dewatering and associated permit requirements.
- Do not remove a sediment basin until the upstream area has been stabilized with vegetation.

Final disposition of the sediment basin depends on whether the basin will be converted to a permanent post-construction stormwater basin or whether the basin area will be returned to grade. For basins being converted to permanent detention basins, remove accumulated sediment and reconfigure the basin and outlet to meet the requirements of the final design for the detention facility. If the sediment basin is not to be used as a permanent detention facility, fill the excavated area with soil and stabilize with vegetation.

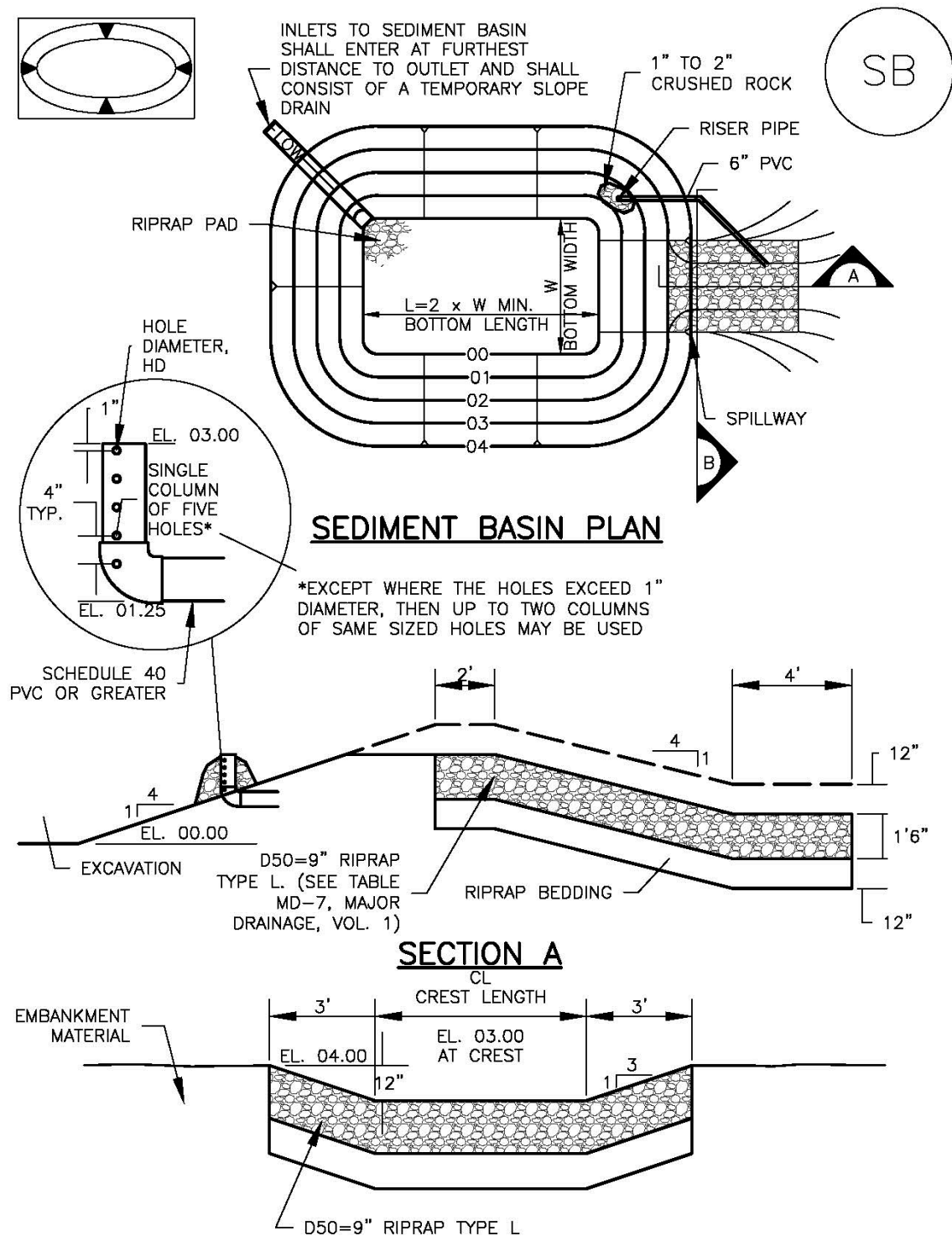


TABLE SB-1. SIZING INFORMATION FOR STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN			
Upstream Drainage Area (rounded to nearest acre), (ac)	Basin Bottom Width (W), (ft)	Spillway Crest Length (CL), (ft)	Hole Diameter (HD), (in)
1	12 1/2	2	9/32
2	21	3	13/16
3	28	5	1/2
4	33 1/2	6	9/16
5	38 1/2	8	2 1/32
6	43	9	2 1/32
7	47 1/4	11	2 5/32
8	51	12	2 7/32
9	55	13	7/8
10	58 1/4	15	1 5/16
11	61	16	3 1/32
12	64	18	1
13	67 1/2	19	1 1/16
14	70 1/2	21	1 1/8
15	73 1/4	22	1 3/16

SEDIMENT BASIN INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF SEDIMENT BASIN.
 - TYPE OF BASIN (STANDARD BASIN OR NONSTANDARD BASIN).
 - FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM WIDTH W, CREST LENGTH CL, AND HOLE DIAMETER, HD.
 - FOR NONSTANDARD BASIN, SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR DESIGN OF BASIN INCLUDING RISER HEIGHT H, NUMBER OF COLUMNS N, HOLE DIAMETER HD AND PIPE DIAMETER D.
- FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM DIMENSION MAY BE MODIFIED AS LONG AS BOTTOM AREA IS NOT REDUCED.
- SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY THAT RELIES ON ON BASINS AS AS A STORMWATER CONTROL.
- EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL FREE OF DEBRIS, ORGANIC MATERIAL, AND ROCKS OR CONCRETE GREATER THAN 3 INCHES AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 15 PERCENT BY WEIGHT PASSING THE NO. 200 SIEVE.
- EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95 PERCENT OF MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D698.
- PIPE SCH 40 OR GREATER SHALL BE USED.
- THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THESE SHEETS PERTAIN TO STANDARD SEDIMENT 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.

SEDIMENT BASIN MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED IN BASIN SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN SEDIMENT DEPTH REACHES ONE FOOT (I.E., TWO FEET BELOW THE SPILLWAY CREST).
5. SEDIMENT BASINS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND GRASS COVER IS ACCEPTED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
6. WHEN SEDIMENT BASINS ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO)

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.

EXISTING DRAINAGE CALCULATIONS AND DRAINAGE MAP

$$I = \frac{28.5 P_1}{(10 + T_D)^{0.786}}$$

Where:

I = rainfall intensity (inches per hour)

P₁ = one-hour rainfall depth (inches) from Table 6-2 One-hour Point Rainfall Depth

City of Colorado Springs Drainage Design

T_c = storm duration (minutes)

$$P_1 = \begin{matrix} \text{2-yr} & \text{5-yr} & \text{10-yr} & \text{100-yr} \\ \text{1.19} & \text{1.50} & \text{1.75} & \text{2.52} \end{matrix}$$

Time Intensity Frequency Tabulation

TIME	2 YR	5 YR	10 YR	100 YR
5	4.04	5.09	5.94	8.55
10	3.22	4.06	4.73	6.82
15	2.70	3.41	3.97	5.72
30	1.87	2.35	2.75	3.95
60	1.20	1.52	1.77	2.55
120	0.74	0.93	1.09	1.57

Weighted Imperviousness Calculations

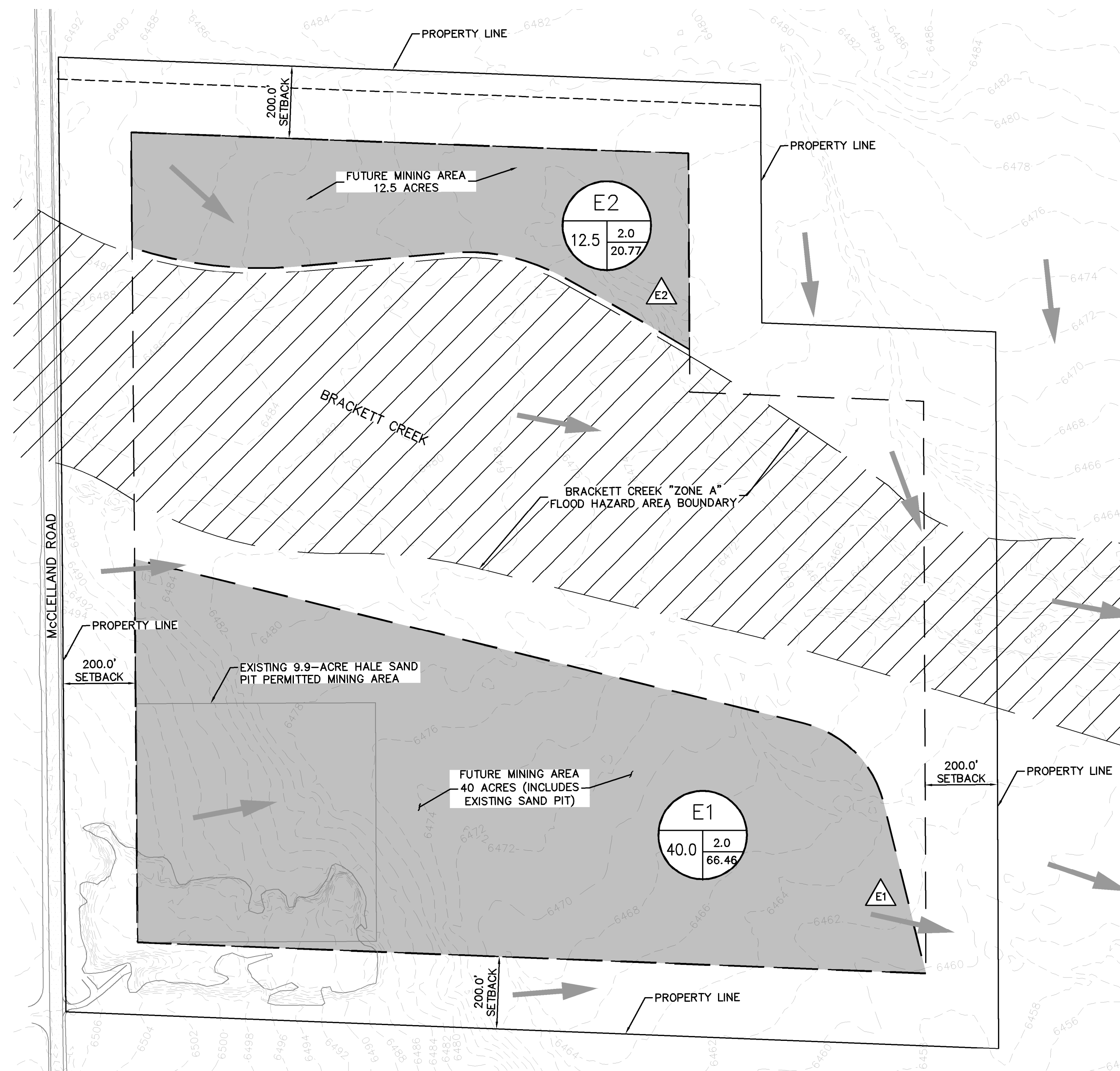
SUB-BASIN	AREA (SF)	AREA (Acres)	GRASSLAND AREA	PASTURE/MEADOW IMPERVIOUSNESS		
					C10	C100
E1	1,742,400	40.00	1,742,400	2%	0.25	0.35
E2	544,500	12.50	544,500	2%	0.25	0.35
TOTAL	544,500	12.50	544,500	2%	0.25	0.35

10675 McClelland Road - Hale Sand Pit Expansion										Watercourse Coefficient						
Existing Runoff Calculations					Forest & Meadow 2.50			Short Grass Pasture & Lawns 7.00			Grassed Waterway 15.00					
Time of Concentration					Fallow or Cultivation 5.00			Nearly Bare Ground 10.00			Paved Area & Shallow Gutter 20.00					
DESIGN POINT	SUB-BASIN DATA				INITIAL / OVERLAND TIME			TRAVEL TIME T(t)				T(c) CHECK (URBANIZED BASINS)			FINAL T(c) min.	
	DRAIN BASIN	AREA sq. ft.	AREA ac.	C(10)	Length ft.	Slope %	T(i) min	Length ft.	Slope %	Coeff.	Velocity fps	T(t) min.	COMP. T(c)	TOTAL LENGTH		L/180+10
E1	E1	1,742,400	40.00	0.02	1000	1.0%	62.6	1100	1.0%	6.00	0.6	30.6	93.2	2100	21.7	21.7
E2	E2	544,500	12.50	0.25	1000	1.0%	49.2	1100	1.0%	7.00	0.7	26.2	75.4	2100	21.7	21.7

10675 McClelland Road - Hale Sand Pit Expansion Existing Runoff Calculations (Rational Method Procedure) Design Storm 100 Year												
BASIN INFORMATION				DIRECT RUNOFF				CUMMULATIVE RUNOFF				NOTES
DESIGN POINT	DRAIN BASIN	AREA ac.	RUNOFF COEFF	T(c) min	C x A	I in/hr	Q cfs	T(c) min	C x A	I in/hr	Q cfs	
E1	E1	40.00	0.35	21.7	14.00	4.75	66.46					
E2	E2	12.50	0.35	21.7	4.38	4.75	20.77					

10675 McClelland Road - Hale Sand Pit Expansion Existing Runoff Calculations (Rational Method Procedure) Design Storm 10 Year												
BASIN INFORMATION				DIRECT RUNOFF				CUMMULATIVE RUNOFF				Notes
DESIGN POINT	DRAIN BASIN	AREA ac.	RUNOFF COEFF	T(c) min	C x A	I in/hr	Q cfs	T(c) min	C x A	I in / hr	Q cfs	
E1	E1	40	0.25	21.7	10	2.24	22.42					
E2	E2	12.5	0.25	21.7	3.125	2.24	7.01					

SUMMARY - EXISTING RUNOFF TABLE				
DESIGN POINT	BASIN DESIGNATION	BASIN AREA (ACRES)	CUMULATIVE 100-YR RUNOFF (CFS)	CUMULATIVE 10-YR RUNOFF (CFS)
E1	E1	40.00	66.46	22.42
E2	E2	12.50	20.77	7.01

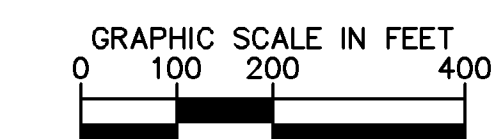
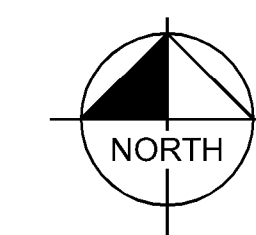


LEGEND

- DRAINAGE BASIN DELINEATION
- PROPERTY LINE
- 200' SETBACK LINE
- EXISTING GRAVEL ROAD
- "ZONE A" SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA PER FEMA MAP NUMBER 08041C0600 G
- PROPOSED MINING AREA
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- HISTORIC FLOW ARROW
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|

 - A = BASIN DESIGNATION
 - B = AREA (ACRES)
 - C = BASIN IMPERVIOUSNESS
 - D = 100YR DESIGN STORM RUNOFF (CFS)
- # = DESIGN POINT

SUMMARY - EXISTING RUNOFF TABLE				
DESIGN POINT	BASIN DESIGNATION	BASIN AREA (ACRES)	CUMULATIVE 100-YR RUNOFF (CFS)	CUMULATIVE 10-YR RUNOFF (CFS)
E1	E1	40.00	66.46	22.42
E2	E2	12.50	20.77	7.01



EXISTING DRAINAGE MAP
07/17/2019

Kimley»Horn

INTERMEDIATE/FINAL DRAINAGE CALCULATIONS AND DRAINAGE MAP

$$I = \frac{28.5 P_1}{(10 + T_D)^{0.786}}$$

Where:

I = rainfall intensity (inches per hour)

P₁ = one-hour rainfall depth (inches) from Table 6-2 One-hour Point Rainfall Depth

City of Colorado Springs Drainage Design

T_c = storm duration (minutes)

$$P_1 = \begin{matrix} \text{2-yr} & \text{5-yr} & \text{10-yr} & \text{100-yr} \\ \text{1.19} & \text{1.50} & \text{1.75} & \text{2.52} \end{matrix}$$

Time Intensity Frequency Tabulation

TIME	2 YR	5 YR	10 YR	100 YR
5	4.04	5.09	5.94	8.55
10	3.22	4.06	4.73	6.82
15	2.70	3.41	3.97	5.72
30	1.87	2.35	2.75	3.95
60	1.20	1.52	1.77	2.55
120	0.74	0.93	1.09	1.57

Weighted Imperviousness Calculations

SUB-BASIN	AREA (SF)	AREA (Acres)	GRASSLAND AREA	MINING AREA	MINING AREA IMPERVIOUSNESS	MINING AREA		PASTURE/MEADOW IMPERVIOUSNESS	PASTURE/MEADOW	
						C10	C100		C10	C100
F1	1,306,800	30.00	1,306,800	0	40%	0.38	0.48	2%	0.25	0.35
F2	544,500	12.50	544,500	0	40%	0.38	0.48	2%	0.25	0.35
I1	435,600	10.00	0	435,600	40%	0.38	0.48	2%	0.25	0.35
TOTAL	2,286,900	52.50	1,851,300	435,600	40%	0.38	0.48	2%	0.25	0.35

[illegible]

10675 McClelland Road - Hale Sand Pit Expansion Intermediate/Final Runoff Calculations (Rational Method Procedure) Design Storm 100 Year												
BASIN INFORMATION				DIRECT RUNOFF				CUMULATIVE RUNOFF				NOTES
DESIGN POINT	DRAIN BASIN	AREA ac.	RUNOFF COEFF	T(c) min	C x A	I in/hr	Q cfs	T(c) min	C x A	I in/hr	Q cfs	
F1	F1	30.00	0.35	21.7	10.50	4.75	49.84					
F2	F2	12.50	0.35	21.7	4.38	4.75	20.77					
I1	I1	10.00	0.48	18.0	4.80	5.23	25.12					
Combined I1 and F1	I1 and F1	40.00	--	--	--	--	--	21.7	15.30	4.98	76.20	Combined flow of Basins F1 and I1 that enter Brackett Creek.

10675 McClelland Road - Hale Sand Pit Expansion Intermediate/Final Runoff Calculations (Rational Method Procedure) Design Storm 10 Year												
BASIN INFORMATION				DIRECT RUNOFF				CUMULATIVE RUNOFF				
DESIGN POINT	DRAIN BASIN	AREA ac.	RUNOFF COEFF	T(c) min	C x A	I in/hr	Q cfs	T(c) min	C x A	I in/hr	Q cfs	
F1	F1	30	0.25	21.7	7.5	2.24	16.81					
F2	F2	12.5	0.25	21.7	3.125	2.24	7.01					
I1	I1	10	0.38	18	3.8	2.47	9.39					
Combined I1 and F1	I1 and F1	40	--	--	--	--	--	21.7	11.30	3.46	39.12	Combined flow of Basins F1 and I1 that enter Brackett Creek.

SUMMARY - INTERMEDIATE/FINAL RUNOFF TABLE				
DESIGN POINT	BASIN DESIGNATION	BASIN AREA (ACRES)	CUMULATIVE 100-YR RUNOFF (CFS)	CUMULATIVE 10-YR RUNOFF (CFS)
F1	F1	30.00	49.84	16.81
F2	F2	12.50	20.77	7.01
I1	I1	10.00	25.12	9.39
Combined I1 and F1	I1 and F1	40.00	76.20	39.12

