# LOT 2 - CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2, FILING NO. 2

COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO

# GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

### STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

- STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL NOT CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR DEGRADATION OF STATE WATERS. ALL WORK AND EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES POLLUTION OF ANY ON-SITE OR OFF-SITE WATERS,
- 2. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, AND THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED,
- 3. A SEPARATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMWP) FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE COMPLETED AND AN EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP) ISSUED PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION. MANAGEMENT OF THE SWMP DURING CONSTRUCTION IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER OR CERTIFIED EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR. THE SWMP SHALL BE LOCATED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL BE KEPT UP TO DATE WITH WORK PROGRESS AND CHANGES IN THE FIELD.
- 4. ONCE THE ESQCP IS APPROVED AND A "NOTICE TO PROCEED" HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE INITIAL STAGE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED GEC. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, ENGINEER, AND EL PASO COUNTY WILL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT TO COORDINATE THE MEETING TIME AND
- 5. CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE POLLUTANTS TO STORMWATER. CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL SLOPES, CHANNELS, DITCHES, AND DISTURBED LAND AREAS SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF THE
- 6. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED AND FINAL STABILIZATION IS ESTABLISHED. ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL ASSESS THE ADEQUACY OF CONTROL MEASURES AT THE SITE AND IDENTIFY IF CHANGES TO THOSE CONTROL MEASURES ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTROL MEASURES. ALL CHANGES TO TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INCORPORATED INTO THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.
- 7. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ON DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHERE GROUND DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS PERMANENTLY CEASED OR TEMPORARILY CEASED FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS.
- 8. FINAL STABILIZATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AT ALL APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SITES. FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED WHEN ALL GROUND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ARE COMPLETE AND ALL DISTURBED AREAS EITHER HAVE A UNIFORM VEGETATIVE COVER WITH INDIVIDUAL PLANT DENSITY OF 70 PERCENT OF PRE-DISTURBANCE LEVELS ESTABLISHED OR EQUIVALENT PERMANENT ALTERNATIVE STABILIZATION METHOD IS IMPLEMENTED. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED UPON FINAL STABILIZATION AND BEFORE PERMIT CLOSURE.
- 9. ALL PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DESIGNED IN THE APPROVED PLANS. ANY PROPOSED CHANGES THAT
- 10. EARTH DISTURBANCES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. ALL DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND COMPLETED SO THAT THE EXPOSED AREA OF ANY DISTURBED LAND SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME. PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF A WATERS OF THE STATE UNLESS SHOWN TO BE INFEASIBLE AND SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED AND APPROVED.
- 11. COMPACTION OF SOIL MUST BE PREVENTED IN AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES OR WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER. AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL ALSO BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. IF COMPACTION PREVENTION IS NOT FEASIBLE DUE TO SITE CONSTRAINTS, ALL AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION AND VEGETATION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE LOOSENED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONTROL MEASURE(S).
- 12. ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FACILITY DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND, THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE A STABILIZED CONVEYANCE DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT OFF SITE.
- 13. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO OR ALLOWED TO ENTER STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR FACILITIES. CONCRETE WASHOUTS SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MAY BE PRESENT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A SURFACE WATER BODY, CREEK OR STREAM.
- 14. DURING DEWATERING OPERATIONS OF UNCONTAMINATED GROUND WATER MAY BE DISCHARGED ON SITE, BUT SHALL NOT LEAVE THE SITE IN THE FORM OF SURFACE RUNOFF UNLESS AN APPROVED STATE DEWATERING PERMIT IS IN PLACE.
- 15. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETING OR OTHER PROTECTIVE COVERING SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
- 16. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL WASTES FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, TREE SLASH, BUILDING MATERIAL WASTES OR UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED, DUMPED, OR DISCHARGED AT THE SITE.
- 17. WASTE MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE TEMPORARILY PLACED OR STORED IN THE STREET, ALLEY, OR OTHER PUBLIC WAY, UNLESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN APPROVED TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN. CONTROL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING IF DEEMED NECESSARY, BASED ON SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES.
- 18. TRACKING OF SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OFF-SITE SHALL BE MINIMIZED. MATERIALS TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.
- 19. THE OWNER/DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DIRT, TRASH, ROCK, SEDIMENT, SOIL, AND SAND THAT MAY ACCUMULATE IN ROADS, STORM DRAINS AND OTHER DRAINAGE CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS AND STORMWATER APPURTENANCES AS A RESULT OF
- 20. THE QUANTITY OF MATERIALS STORED ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE LIMITED, AS MUCH AS PRACTICAL, TO THAT QUANTITY REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE WORK IN AN ORDERLY SEQUENCE. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS.
- 21. NO CHEMICAL(S) HAVING THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER ARE TO BE STORED OR USED ONSITE UNLESS PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S) IS GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR. IN GRANTING APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S), SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED.
- 22. BULK STORAGE OF ALLOWED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR OTHER ALLOWED LIQUID CHEMICALS IN EXCESS OF 55 GALLONS SHALL REQUIRE ADEQUATE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PROTECTION TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS ONSITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR OTHER FACILITIES.
- 23. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER OR DITCH EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL
- 24. OWNER/DEVELOPER AND THEIR AGENTS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE "COLORADO WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT" (TITLE 25, ARTICLE 8, CRS), AND THE "CLEAN WATER ACT" (33 USC 1344), IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DCM VOLUME II AND THE ECM APPENDIX I. ALL APPROPRIATE PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (1041, NPDES, FLOODPLAIN, 404, FUGITIVE DUST, ETC.). IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, OR COUNTY AGENCIES, THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY.
- 25. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
- 26. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITTEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
- , a water-source shall be-available on site-during earthwork operations and shall be utilized as required to winimize dust from Earthwork equipment and wind:
- 28. THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY ENTECH ENGINEERING, INC., TITLED "SOIL, GEOLOGY, AND GEOLOGIC HAZARD STUDY COPPER CHASE AT STERLING RANCH", DATED MARCH 7, 2022, REVISED \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE .

29. AT LEAST TEN (10) DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB ONE (1) ACRE OR MORE, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL SUBMIT A PERMIT APPLICATION FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE TO THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, WATER QUALITY DIVISION. THE APPLICATION CONTAINS CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), OF WHICH THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN MAY BE A PART. FOR INFORMATION OR APPLICATION MATERIALS

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION

4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH DENVER. CO 80246-1530 ATTN: PERMITS UNIT

rrect and update orrect report

## AUGUST 2023

1. ALL DRAINAGE AND ROADWAY CONSTRUCTION SHALL MEET THE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/EL PASO COUNTY DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUMES 1 AND 2, AND THE EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY:

- 2. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NOTIFICATION AND FIELD LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES, WHETHER SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR NOT, BEFORE BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. CALL 811 TO CONTACT THE UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
- 3. CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP A COPY OF THESE APPROVED PLANS, THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN, THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), THE SOILS AND GEOTECHNICAL REPORT AND THE APPROPRIATE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS AT THE JOB SITE AT ALL TIME INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:
- 3.1 EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL (ECM) CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERA MANUAL VOLUMES
- COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CDOT) STANDARDS SPECIFICATION FOR ROAD BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.
- 4. IT IS THE DESIGN ENGINEERS RESPONSIBILITY TO ACCURATELY SHOW EXISTING CONDITION BOTH ONSITE AND OFFSITE ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS. ANY MODIFICATION NECESSARY DUE TO CONFLICT OMISSIONS OR CHANGED CONDITIONS WILL BE ENTIRELY THE DEVELOPERS

CDOT M&S STANDARDS.

- 5. ONCE THE ESQCP HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE INITIAL STAGE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS AS INDICATED ON THE GEC. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, ENGINEER, AND EL PASO COUNTY WILL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT TO COORDINATE THE MEETING TIME AND PLACE WITH COUNTY PCD INSPECTIONS STAFF.
- 6. IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES AND TO OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO EL PASO COUNTY EROSION AND STORM WATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP), US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEER ISSUED 401 AND/OR 404 PERMITS AND COUNTY AND STATE FUGITIVE DUST
- 7. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AT APPROVED
- ANY TEMPORARY SIGNAGE AND STRIPING SHALL COMPLY WITH EL PASO COUNTY DPW AND MUTCD
- 9. CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ANY PERMITS REQUIRE BY EL PASO COUNTY DPW INCLUDING WORK WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND SPECIAL TRANSPORT PERMITS
- 10. THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL REMAIN WITHIN THE PROPERTY LINE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THE OWNER/DEVELOPER SHALL OBTAIN WRITTEN PERMISSION AND EASEMENTS, WHERE REQUIRED, FROM ADJOINING PROPERTY OWNER(S) PRIOR TO ANY OFFSITE DISTURBANCE GRADING,
- 11. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OF GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION. ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS. INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE. THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, AND THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, NY MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY TO MEET CRITERIA AFTER-THE-FACT WILL BE ENTIRELY TO DEVELOPERS RESPONSIBILITY TO RECTIFY.
- 12. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT DEVIATE FROM THE PLANS WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE DESIGN ENGINEER AND PCD. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE DESIGN ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY UPON DISCOVERY OF ANY ERRORS
- 13. ALL STORM DRAIN PIP SHALL BE CLASS III RCP UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED AND APPROVED BY
- 14. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE GEOTECHNICAL TESTING PER ECM STANDARDS. PAVEMENT DESIGN SHLL BE APPROVED BY EL PASO COUNTY PCD PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF CURB AND GUTTER AN
- 15. SIGHT VISIBILITY TRIANGLES AS IDENTIFIED IN THE PLANS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT ALL INTERSECTIONS. OBSTRUCTIONS GREATER THAN 18 INCHES ABOVE FLOWLINE ARE NOT ALLOWED WITHIN SIGHT TRIANGLES.

STAGING AREA TO BE DETERMINED/MODIFIED BY CONTRACTOR IN THE FIELD. THE LOCATIONS SHALL BE DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN BY THE CONTRACTOR.

THE EROSION CONTROL DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE REGULARLY UPDATED BY THE

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP LOCATIONS WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR IN THE

EXISTING SITE TERRAIN GENERALLY SLOPES FROM NORTHEAST TO SOUTHWEST AT GRADE RATES THAT VARY BETWEEN 1% TO 4%.

THERE ARE NO BATCH PLANTS ON SITE.

AREAS LEFT OPEN FOR 30 DAYS OR MORE, OTHER THAN FOR UTILITY AND DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE SEEDED AND/OR MULCHED.

NO PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN A DESIGNATED FEMA FLOODPLAIN IN ACCORDANCE WITH FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAPS (FIRM) 08041C0533G, EFFECTIVE DATE

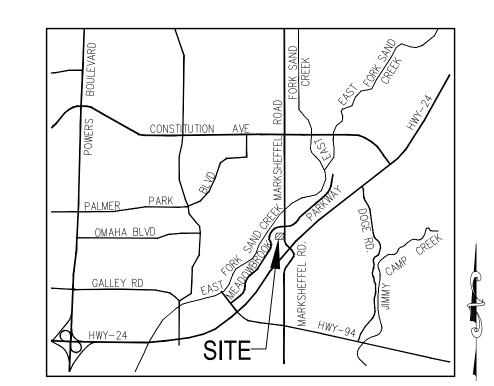
### **EXISTING VEGETATION:**

THE SITE HAS RECENTLY BEEN RESEEDED WITH THE OVERLOT GRADING PERFORMED UNDER EPC PROJECT NO. SF \_\_\_\_\_ BY M&S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC.

FALL 2024

EXPECTED DATE ON WHICH THE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE COMPLETED:

AREAS 1.808 AC
TOTAL AREA OF THE SITE TO BE CLEARED, EXCAVATED OR GRADED: RECEIVING WATERS: SAND CREEK



LOT 5 LOT 7

CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2

FILING NO. 1

### SHEET INDEX

CLAREMONT

BUSINESS PARK 2

- INITIAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN
- SHFFT 3 INTERIM GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHEET 4 FINAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN
  - SHEET 5 DETAILED GRADING PLAN SHEET 6 PEDESTRIAN RAMP AND VALLEY GUTTER DETAILS
- SHEET 7 EROSION CONTROL DETAILS SHEET 8
- EROSION CONTROL DETAILS SHEET 9
- EROSION CONTROL DETAILS SHEET 10 EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

### **BENCHMARKS:**

- 1. BL33 BEING A BERNTSEN TOP SECURITY MONUMENT IN RANGE BOX 5' SOUTH OF SOUTH ROW FENCE OF HWY 24 UNDER CENTERLINE OF TRANSMISSION LINE. ELEVATION = 6372.26' PLATTE AVENUE
- 2. CONTROL POINT 1, SET PK NAIL IN NE CORNER OF ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER PAD ELEVATION = 6372.26

## BASIS OF BEARINGS

THE NORTH LINE OF LOTS 5, 6 AND 7 "CLAREMONT BUSINESS PARK 2 FILING NO. 1" AS RECORDED UNDER RECEPTION NO. 221714714 OF THE RECORDS OF EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO, MONUMENTED AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF LOT 5 WITH A NO. 5 REBAR WITH ORANGE SURVEYOR'S CAP STAMPED "M&S CIVIL PLS 25966", FROM WHICH THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 7, MONUMENTED WITH A NO. 5 REBAR WITH ORANGE SURVEYOR'S CAP STAMPED M&S CIVIL PLS 25966, BEARS S89°44'12"W, A DISTANCE OF 578.27 U.S. SURVEY

## **AGENCIES:**

OWNER/DEVELOPER BRIAN ZUREK, MANAGERING PARTNER 106 S. KYRENE RD. #2

CHANDLER, AZ 85226 (480) 313-2724

M & S CIVIL CONSULTANTS, INC. CIVIL ENGINEER: 212 N. WAHSATCH, SUITE 305 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903

VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ P.E. (719) 955-5485

COUNTY ENGINEERING: EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 2880 INTERNATIONAL CIRCLE, SUITE 110

COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80910 (719) 520-6300

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING: EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 3275 AKERS DRIVE

COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80922 JOSHUA PALMER, P.E. (719) 520-6460

WATER RESOURCES: CHEROKEE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT 6250 PALMER PARK BOULEVARD COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80915-1721

JEFF MUNGER (719) 597-5080 FIRE DISTRICT: CIMARRON HILLS FIRE DEPARTMENT

1835 TUSKEGEE PLACE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80915

(719) 591-0960 GAS DEPARTMENT: COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES

7710 DURANT DR. COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80947 TIM WENDT (719) 668-3556 COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES **ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT:** 

7710 DURANT DR. COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80947 TIM WENDT (719) 668-3556

**COMMUNICATIONS:** QWEST COMMUNICATIONS (U.N.C.C. LOCATORS) (800) 922-1987 AT&T (LOCATORS) (719) 635-3674

### DESIGN ENGINEER'S STATEMENT:

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

VIRGIL A. SANCHEZ, COLORADO P.E. #37160

## OWNER/DEVELOPER'S STATEMENT:

THE OWNER/DEVELOPER HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS IN THESE DETAILED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

BRIAN ZUREK, MANAGING PARTNER

## EL PASO COUNTY:

COUNTY PLAN REVIEW IS PROVIDED ONLY FOR GENERAL CONFORMANCE WITH COUNTY DESIGN CRITERIA. THE COUNTY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY AND ADEQUACY OF THE DESIGN, DIMENSIONS, AND/OR ELEVATIONS WHICH SHALL BE CONFIRMED AT THE JOB SITE. THE COUNTY THROUGH THE APPROVAL OF THIS DOCUMENT ASSUMES NO

RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETENESS AND/OR ACCURACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. FILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EL PASO COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUMES 1 AND 2, AND ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL AS AMENDED.

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

JOSHUA PALMER, P.E. COUNTY ENGINEER / ECM ADMINISTRATOR

EL PASO COUNTY FILE NO

GT GT

PARK

BUSINE

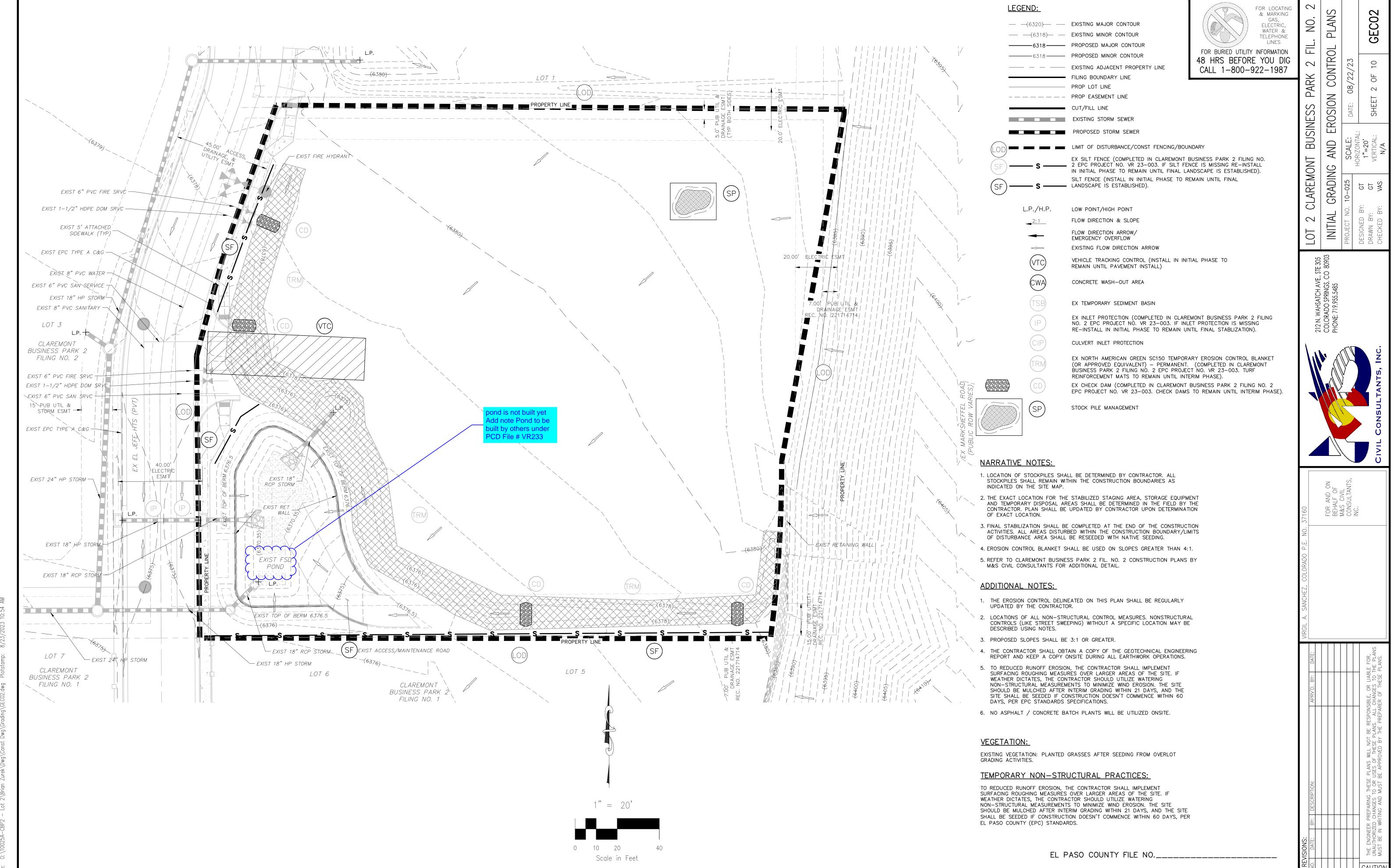
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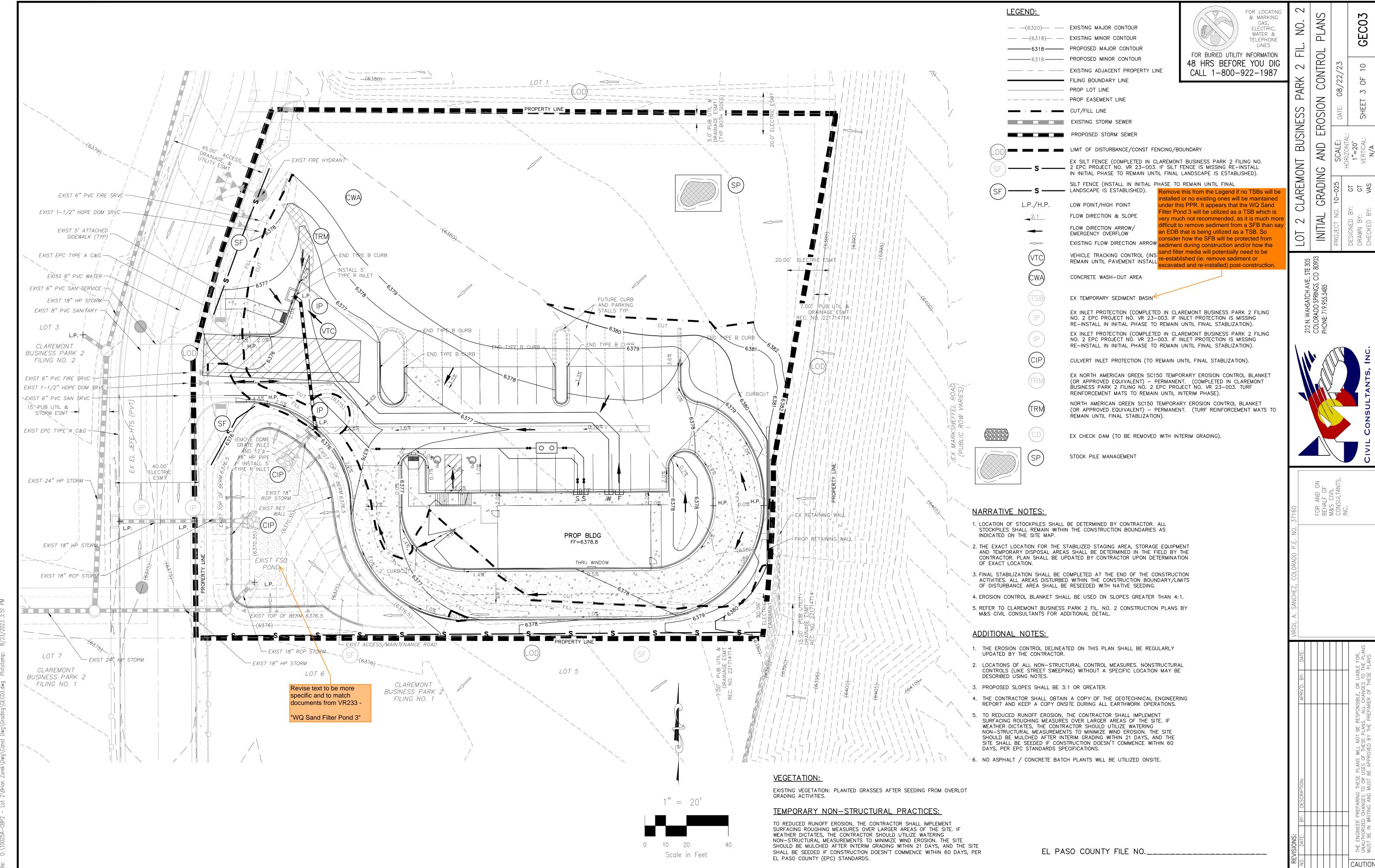
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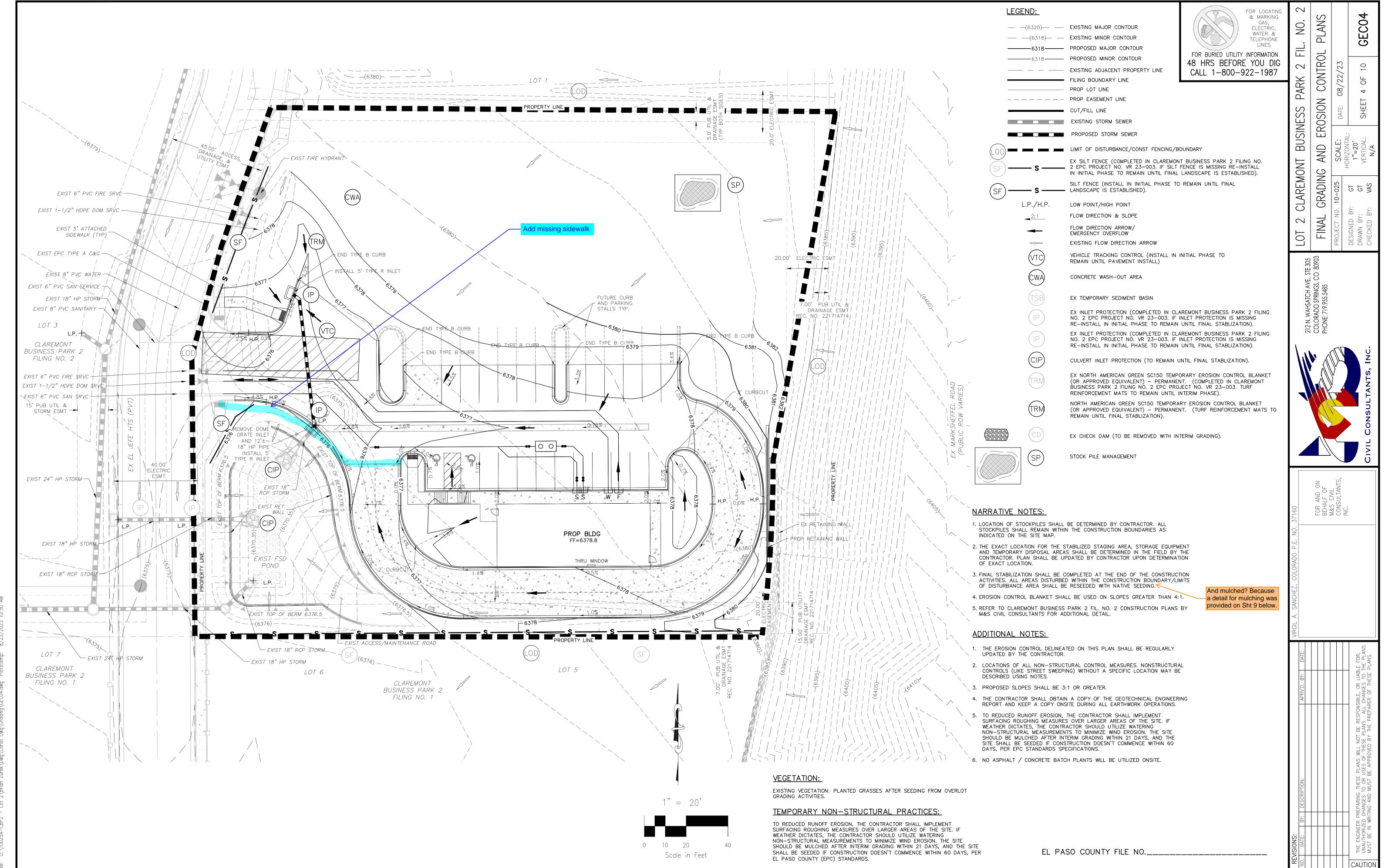
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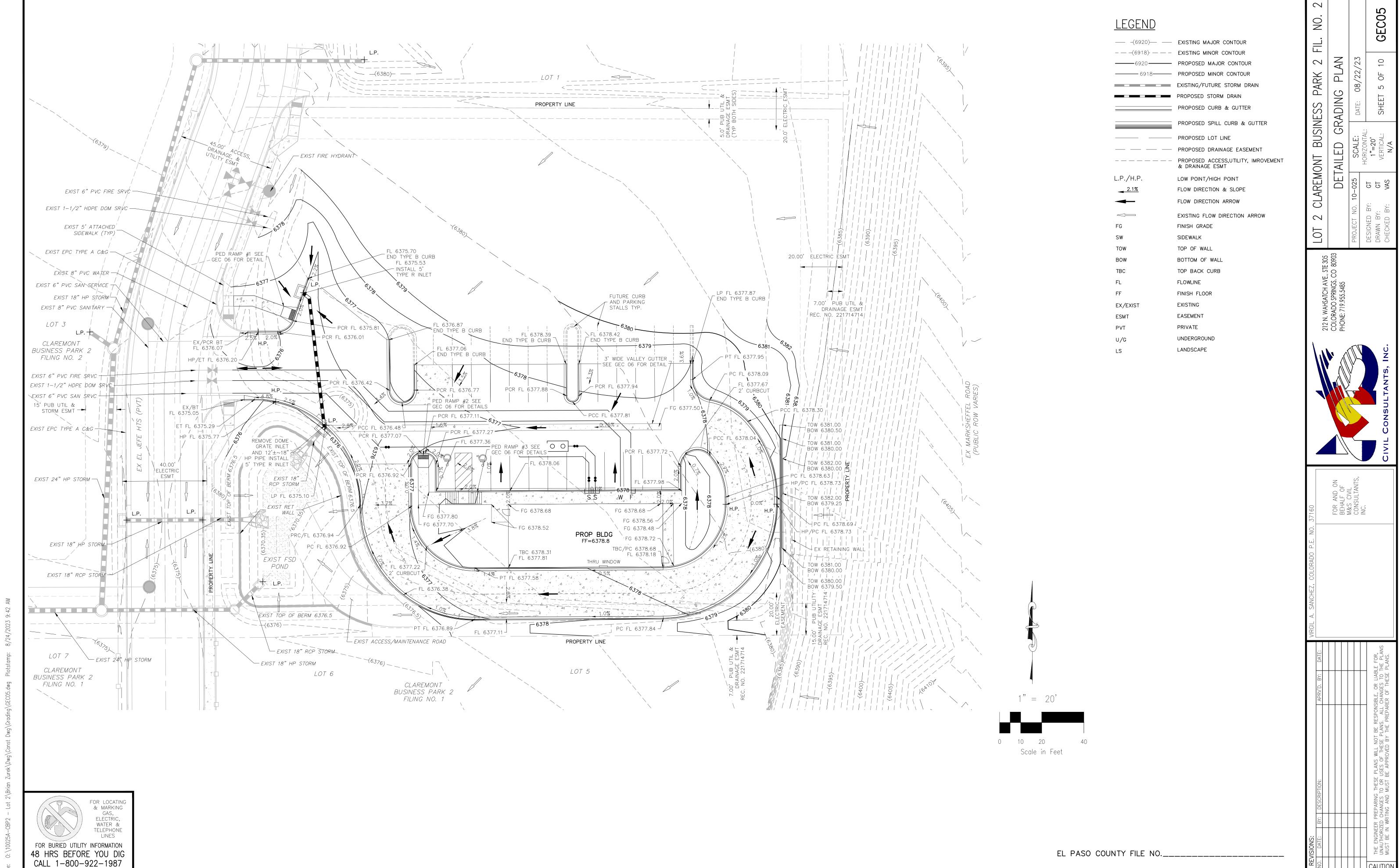






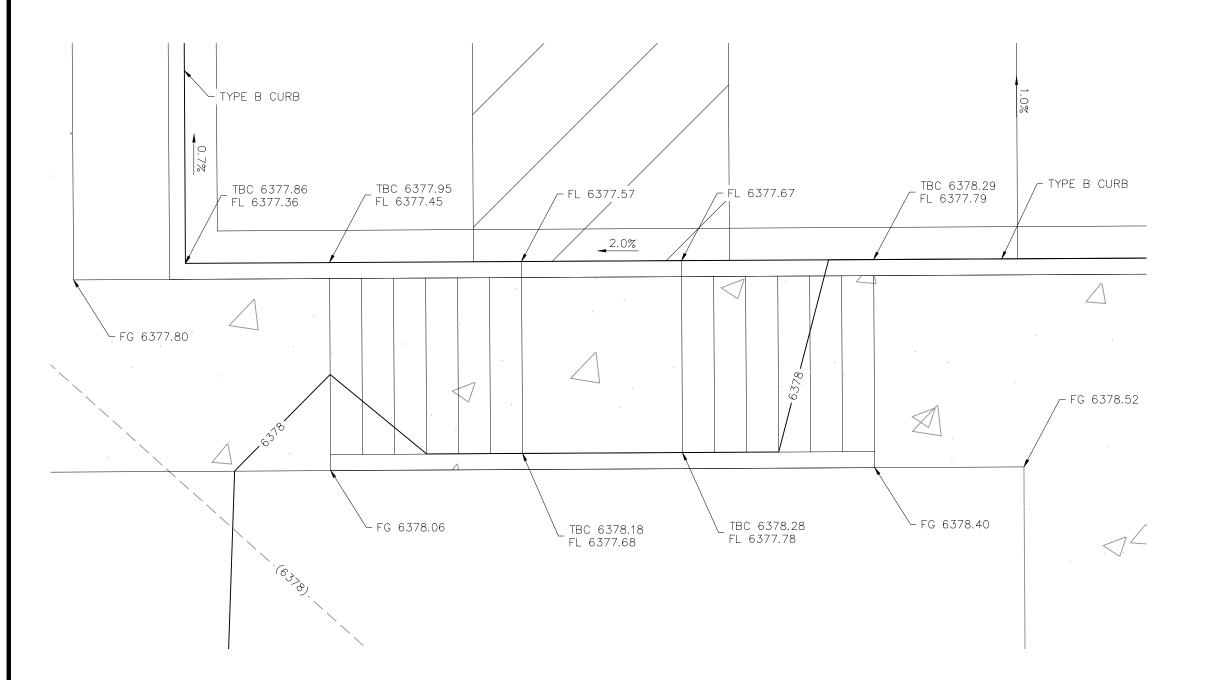
File: 0:\10025A-CBP2 - Lot 2\Brian Zurek\Dwa\Const Dwa\Gradina\GECO3.dwa Plotstamp: 8/23/2023





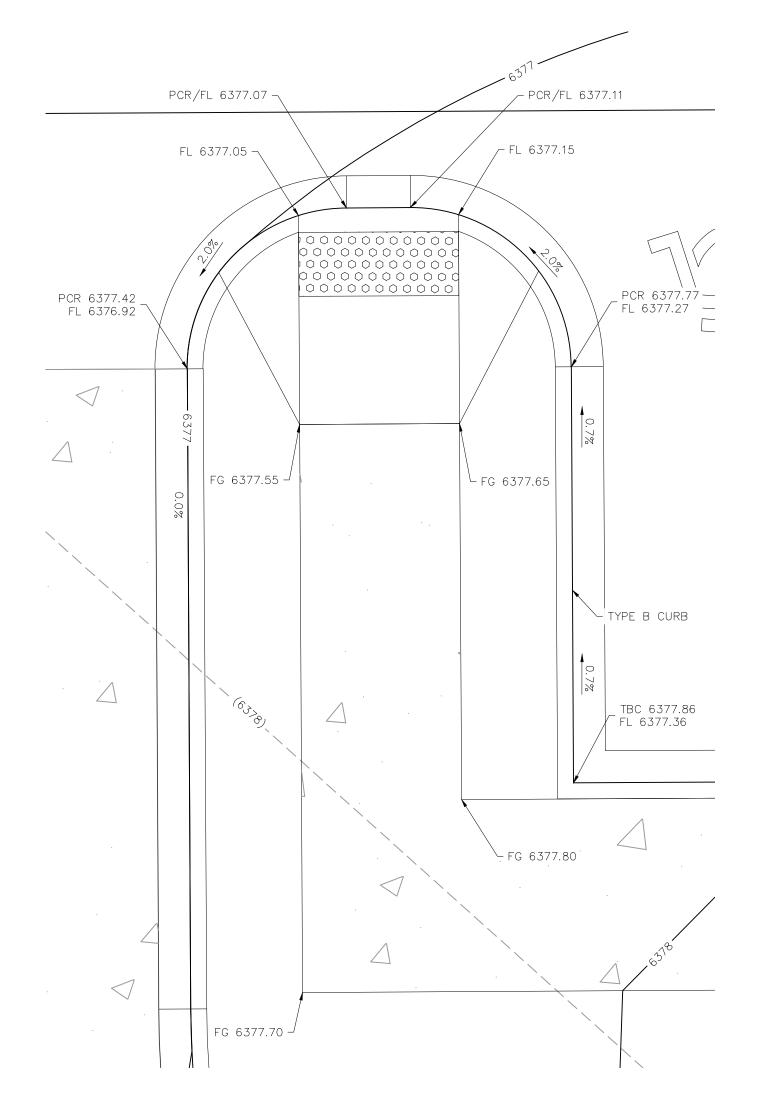
PEDESTRIAN RAMP #1 FROM EL JEFE HEIGHTS

SCALE 1"=3"



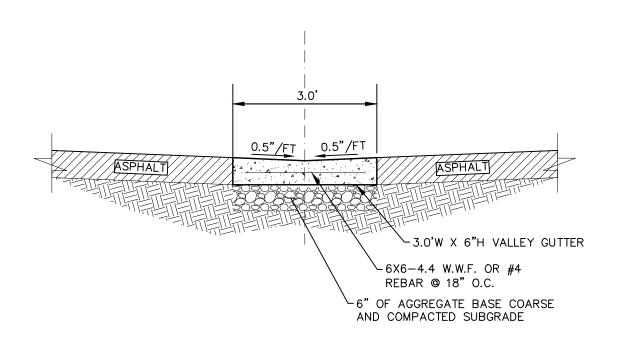
DUAL PEDESTRIAN RAMP #3

SCALE 1"=3"

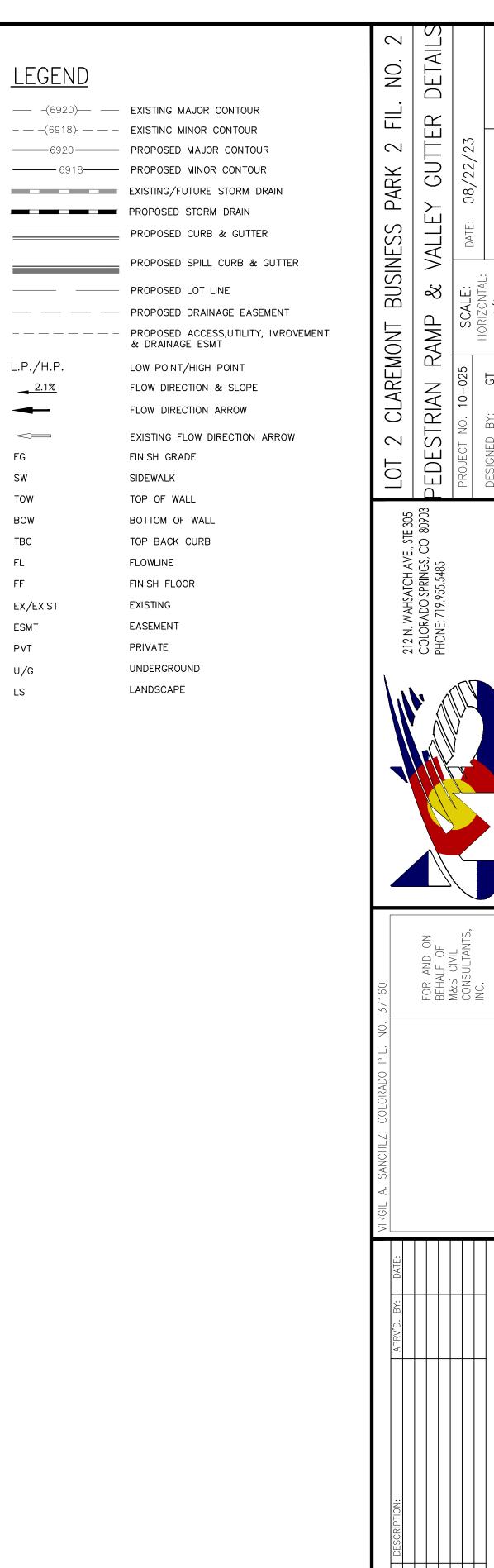


PEDESTRIAN RAMP #2

SCALE 1"=3'



3' WIDE VALLEY GUTTER
SCALE 1"=2'



GEC06

9

FOR LOCATING & MARKING GAS, ELECTRIC, WATER & TELEPHONE LINES

FOR BURIED UTILITY INFORMATION

48 HRS BEFORE YOU DIG CALL 1-800-922-1987

EL PASO COUNTY FILE NO.\_\_\_

IP-5. Over-excavation Inlet Protection

IP-6. Straw Bale Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet

CIP-1. Culvert Inlet Protection

Propriety inlet protection devices should be installed in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

More information is provided below on selecting inlet protection for sump and on-grade locations.

### Inlets Located in a Sump

When applying inlet protection in sump conditions, it is important that the inlet continue to function during larger runoff events. For curb inlets, the maximum height of the protective barrier should be lower than the top of the curb opening to allow overflow into the inlet during larger storms without excessive localized flooding. If the inlet protection height is greater than the curb elevation, particularly if the filter becomes clogged with sediment, runoff will not enter the inlet and may bypass it, possibly causing localized flooding, public safety issues, and downstream erosion and damage from bypassed flows.

Area inlets located in a sump setting can be protected through the use of silt fence, concrete block and rock socks (on paved surfaces), sediment control logs/straw wattles embedded in the adjacent soil and stacked around the area inlet (on pervious surfaces), over-excavation around the inlet, and proprietary products providing equivalent functions.

### Inlets Located on a Slope

For curb and gutter inlets on paved sloping streets, block and rock sock inlet protection is recommended in conjunction with curb socks in the gutter leading to the inlet. For inlets located along unpaved roads, also see the Check Dam Fact Sheet.

### Maintenance and Removal

Inspect inlet protection frequently. Inspection and maintenance guidance includes:

- Inspect for tears that can result in sediment directly entering the inlet, as well as result in the contents of the BMP (e.g., gravel) washing into the inlet.
- Check for improper installation resulting in untreated flows bypassing the BMP and directly entering the inlet or bypassing to an unprotected downstream inlet. For example, silt fence that has not been properly trenched around the inlet can result in flows under the silt fence and directly into the inlet.
- Look for displaced BMPs that are no longer protecting the inlet. Displacement may occur following larger storm events that wash away or reposition the inlet protection. Traffic or equipment may also crush or displace the BMP.

Urban Drainage and Flood Control District

Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

Monitor sediment accumulation upgradient of the inlet protection.

August 2013

SC-6 **Inlet Protection (IP)** 

 Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection, as needed to maintain BMP effectiveness, typically when it reaches no more than half the storage capacity of the inlet protection. For silt fence, remove sediment when it accumulates to a depth of no more than 6 inches. Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection as needed to maintain the functionality of the BMP.

 Propriety inlet protection devices should be inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications. If proprietary inlet insert devices are used, sediment should be removed in a timely manner to prevent devices from breaking and spilling sediment into the storm drain.

Inlet protection must be removed and properly disposed of when the drainage area for the inlet has reached final stabilization.

Urban Drainage and Flood Control District

IP-5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION

. THIS FORM OF INLET PROTECTION IS PRIMARILY APPLICABLE FOR SITES THAT HAVE NOT

YET REACHED FINAL GRADE AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY FOR INLETS WITH A RELATIVELY

2. WHEN USING FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS, SHAPE BASIN IN 2:1 RATIO WITH LENGTH ORIENTED TOWARDS DIRECTION OF FLOW.

IP-6. STRAW BALE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

2. BALES SHALL BE PLACED IN A SINGLE ROW AROUND THE INLET WITH ENDS OF BALES

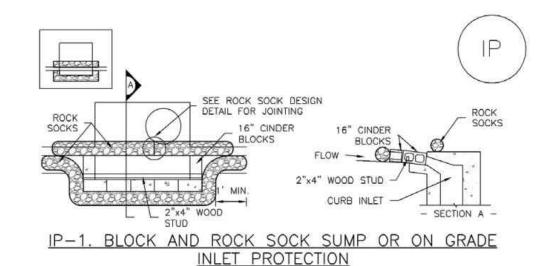
3. SEDIMENT MUST BE PERIODICALLY REMOVED FROM THE OVEREXCAVATED AREA.

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SC-6

SC-6 **Inlet Protection (IP)** 

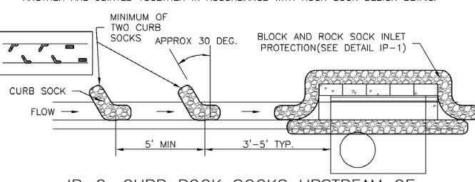


BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

2. CONCRETE "CINDER" BLOCKS SHALL BE LAID ON THEIR SIDES AROUND THE INLET IN A SINGLE ROW, ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER WITH THE OPEN END FACING AWAY FROM THE CURB

3. GRAVEL BAGS SHALL BE PLACED AROUND CONCRETE BLOCKS, CLOSELY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER AND JOINTED TOGETHER IN ACCORDANCE WITH ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL.



IP-2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

- 1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- 2. PLACEMENT OF THE SOCK SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 30 DEGREES FROM PERPENDICULAR IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF FLOW.
- 3. SOCKS ARE TO BE FLUSH WITH THE CURB AND SPACED A MINIMUM OF 5 FEET APART.

4. AT LEAST TWO CURB SOCKS IN SERIES ARE REQUIRED UPSTREAM OF ON-GRADE INLETS.

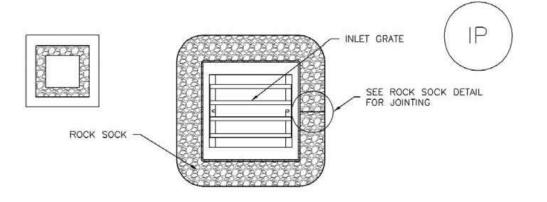
IP-3

**Inlet Protection (IP)** 

IP

Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 August 2013

### **Inlet Protection (IP)**

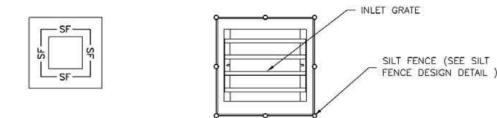


### IP-3. ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION

ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

2. STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF ROCK SOCKS FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS, INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.



### IP-4. SILT FENCE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

- SILT FENCE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES
- 1. SEE SILT FENCE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- 2. POSTS SHALL BE PLACED AT EACH CORNER OF THE INLET AND AROUND THE EDGES AT A MAXIMUM SPACING OF 3 FEET.
- 3. STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF SILT FENCE FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.

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ROCK FILTER

SMALL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA

OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

OR ROCK SOCK

IS CONCENTRATED)

STRAW BALE (SEE STRAW BALE DESIGN DETAIL)

August 2013

**Inlet Protection (IP)** 

CULVERT

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
 -LOCATION OF CULVERT INLET PROTECTION.

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.

SEDIMENT DEPTH IS 1/2 THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

PLAN [

END SECTION

- ROCK SOCK

SC-6

D (12" MIN.) 7

BACKFILL UPSTREAM

SECTION A

KEY IN ROCK SOCK O" ON BEDROCK, PAVEMENT OR RIPRAP

KEY IN ROCK SOCK 2" ON EARTH

SECTION B

CIP-1. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

2. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR ROCK GRADATION REQUIREMENTS AND JOINTING

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

2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE

3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON

4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE

5. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED

MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS.

**Inlet Protection (IP)** 

GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 -LOCATION OF INLET PROTECTION.

-TYPE OF INLET PROTECTION (IP.1, IP.2, IP.3, IP.4, IP.5, IP.6) 2. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED PROMPTLY AFTER INLET CONSTRUCTION OR PAVING IS COMPLETE (TYPICALLY WITHIN 48 HOURS). IF A RAINFALL/RUNOFF EVENT IS FORECAST, INSTALL INLET PROTECTION PRIOR TO ONSET OF EVENT.

3. 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.

INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE

2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN ECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.

3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON

4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN STORAGE VOLUME REACHES 50% OF CAPACITY, A DEPTH OF 6" WHEN SILT FENCE IS USED, OR 1/4 OF THE HEIGHT FOR

5. INLET PROTECTION IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, UNLESS THE LOCAL JURISDICTION APPROVES EARLIER REMOVAL OF

6. WHEN INLET PROTECTION AT AREA INLETS IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, 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.

NOTE: THE DETAILS INCLUDED WITH THIS FACT SHEET SHOW COMMONLY USED, CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF INLET PROTECTION IN THE DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA. THERE ARE MANY PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTION METHODS ON THE MARKET, UDFCD NEITHER ENDORSES NOR DISCOURAGES USE OF PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTION; HOWEVER, IN THE EVENT PROPRIETARY METHODS ARE USED, THE APPROPRIATE DETAIL FROM THE MANUFACTURER MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SWMP AND THE BMP MUST BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED AS SHOWN IN THE MANUFACTURER'S DETAILS.

NOTE: SOME MUNICIPALITIES DISCOURAGE OR PROHIBIT THE USE OF STRAW BALES FOR INLET PROTECTION. CHECK WITH LOCAL JURISDICTION TO DETERMINE IF STRAW BALE INLET PROTECTION IS ACCEPTABLE.

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STRAW BALE BARRIER INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE STRAW BALE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

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AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM ULTION STATEMENT CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

IP-7

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| Product Description  | Slope<br>Applications* |                         | Channel<br>Applications*              | Minimum<br>Tensile<br>Strength <sup>1</sup> | Expected<br>Longevity |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
|  | Maximum<br>Gradient    | C Factor <sup>2,5</sup> | Max. Shear<br>Stress <sup>3,4,6</sup> |   |                       |
| Mulch Control Nets   | 5:1 (H:V)              | ≤0.10 @<br>5:1          | 0.25 lbs/ft²<br>(12 Pa)               | 5 lbs/ft<br>(0.073 kN/m)                    |                       |
| Netless Rolled<br>Erosion Control<br>Blankets                              | 4:1 (H:V)              | ≤0.10 @<br>4:1          | 0.5 lbs/ft <sup>2</sup><br>(24 Pa)    | 5 lbs/ft<br>(0.073 kN/m)                    | Up to 12<br>months    |
| Single-net Erosion<br>Control Blankets &<br>Open Weave Textiles            | 3:1 (H:V)              | ≤0.15 @<br>3:1          | 1.5 lbs/ft <sup>2</sup><br>(72 Pa)    | 50 lbs/ft<br>(0.73 kN/m)                    |                       |
| Double-net Erosion<br>Control Blankets                                     | 2:1 (H:V)              | ≤0.20 @<br>2:1          | 1.75 lbs/ft²<br>(84 Pa)               | 75 lbs/ft<br>(1.09 kN/m)                    |                       |
| Mulch Control Nets   | 5:1 (H:V)              | ≤0.10 @<br>5:1          | 0.25 lbs/ft²<br>(12 Pa)               | 25 lbs/ft<br>(0.36 kN/m)                    | 24 months             |
| Erosion Control<br>Blankets & Open<br>Weave Textiles<br>(slowly degrading) | 1.5:1 (H:V)            | ≤0.25 @<br>1.5:1        | 2.00 lbs/ft <sup>2</sup><br>(96 Pa)   | 100 lbs/ft<br>(1.45 kN/m)                   | 24 months             |
| Erosion Control<br>Blankets & Open<br>Weave Textiles                       | 1:1 (H:V)              | ≤0.25 @<br>1:1          | 2.25 lbs/ft <sup>2</sup><br>(108 Pa)  | 125 lbs/ft<br>(1.82 kN/m)                   | 36 months             |

with pre-applied mulch material. (See Section 5.3 of Chapter 7 Construction BMPs for more information on the C Factor.)

<sup>1</sup> Minimum Average Roll Values, Machine direction using ECTC Mod. ASTM D 5035.

- <sup>2</sup> C Factor calculated as ratio of soil loss from RECP protected slope (tested at specified or greater gradient, H:V) to ratio of soil loss from unprotected (control) plot in large-scale testing.
- <sup>3</sup> Required minimum shear stress RECP (unvegetated) can sustain without physical damage or excess
- erosion (> 12.7 mm (0.5 in) soil loss) during a 30-minute flow event in large-scale testing. <sup>4</sup> The permissible shear stress levels established for each performance category are based on historical
- experience with products characterized by Manning's roughness coefficients in the range of 0.01 0.05. <sup>5</sup> Acceptable large-scale test methods may include ASTM D 6459, or other independent testing deemed acceptable by the engineer.
- <sup>6</sup> Per the engineer's discretion. Recommended acceptable large-scale testing protocol may include ASTM D 6460, or other independent testing deemed acceptable by the engineer.

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Table RECP-2. ECTC Standard Specification for Permanent<sup>1</sup> Rolled Erosion Control Products (Adapted from: Erosion Control Technology Council 2005)

| Product Type   | Slope<br>Applications | Channel Applications                   |   |
|--|-----------------------|--|---|
|  | Maximum<br>Gradient   | Maximum<br>Shear Stress <sup>4,5</sup> | Minimum<br>Tensile<br>Strength <sup>2,3</sup> |
| TRMs with a minimum thickness of 0.25 inches (6.35 mm) per ASTM D        | 0.5:1 (H:V)           | 6.0 lbs/ft <sup>2</sup> (288 Pa)       | 125 lbs/ft (1.82<br>kN/m)                     |
| 6525 and UV stability of 80% per<br>ASTM D 4355 (500 hours<br>exposure). | 0.5:1 (H:V)           | 8.0 lbs/ft² (384 Pa)                   | 150 lbs/ft (2.19<br>kN/m)                     |
|  | 0.5:1 (H:V)           | 10.0 lbs/ft² (480 Pa)                  | 175 lbs/ft (2.55<br>kN/m)                     |

<sup>1</sup> For TRMs containing degradable components, all property values must be obtained on the nondegradable portion of the matting alone.

<sup>2</sup> Minimum Average Roll Values, machine direction only for tensile strength determination using <u>ASTM</u> D 6818 (Supersedes Mod. ASTM D 5035 for RECPs)

<sup>3</sup> Field conditions with high loading and/or high survivability requirements may warrant the use of a TRM with a tensile strength of 44 kN/m (3,000 lb/ft) or greater.

<sup>4</sup>Required minimum shear stress TRM (fully vegetated) can sustain without physical damage or excess erosion (> 12.7 mm (0.5 in.) soil loss) during a 30-minute flow event in large scale testing.

<sup>5</sup> Acceptable large-scale testing protocols may include <u>ASTM D 6460</u>, or other independent testing deemed acceptable by the engineer.

**Design and Installation** 

RECPs should be installed according to manufacturer's specifications and guidelines. Regardless of the type of product used, it is important to ensure no gaps or voids exist under the material and that all corners of the material are secured using stakes and trenching. Continuous contact between the product and the soil is necessary to avoid failure. Never use metal stakes to secure temporary erosion control products. Often wooden stakes are used to anchor RECPs; however, wood stakes may present installation and maintenance challenges and generally take a long time to biodegrade. Some local jurisdictions have had favorable experiences using biodegradable stakes.

This BMP Fact Sheet provides design details for several commonly used ECB applications, including:

ECB-1 Pipe Outlet to Drainageway

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET INSTALLATION NOTES

FOR COCONUT AND EXCELSIOR ECBs.

SHALL BE RESEEDED AND MULCHED.

STRAW\*

COCONUT

COCONUT

EXCELSIOR

30% MIN

100%

DIFFERENT FROM THOSE SHOWN HERE.

-TYPE OF ECB (STRAW, STRAW-COCONUT, COCONUT, OR EXCELSIOR).
-AREA, A, IN SQUARE YARDS OF EACH TYPE OF ECB.

SOME JURISDICTIONS MAY ALLOW OTHER MATERIALS IN SOME APPLICATIONS

2. 100% NATURAL AND BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS ARE PREFERRED FOR RECPs, ALTHOUGH

3. IN AREAS WHERE ECBs ARE SHOWN ON THE PLANS, THE PERMITTEE SHALL PLACE TOPSOIL AND PERFORM FINAL GRADING, SURFACE PREPARATION, AND SEEDING AND MULCHING.

SUBGRADE SHALL BE SMOOTH AND MOIST PRIOR TO ECB INSTALLATION AND THE ECB SHALL BE IN FULL CONTACT WITH SUBGRADE. NO GAPS OR VOIDS SHALL EXIST UNDER THE

4. PERIMETER ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED ALONG THE OUTSIDE PERIMETER OF ALL

(LONGITUDINALLY AND TRANSVERSELY) FOR ALL ECBs EXCEPT STRAW WHICH MAY USE

6. INTERMEDIATE ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED AT SPACING OF ONE-HALF ROLL LENGTH

7. OVERLAPPING JOINT DETAIL SHALL BE USED TO JOIN ROLLS OF ECBs TOGETHER FOR ECBs ON SLOPES.

9. ANY AREAS OF SEEDING AND MULCHING DISTURBED IN THE PROCESS OF INSTALLING ECBS

10. DETAILS ON DESIGN PLANS FOR MAJOR DRAINAGEWAY STABILIZATION WILL GOVERN IF

TABLE ECB-1. ECB MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

70% MAX

COCONUT STRAW EXCELSIOR RECOMMENDED CONTENT CONTENT NETTING\*\*

100%

DOUBLE/

DOUBLE/ NATURAL

DOUBLE/ NATURAL

NATURAL DOUBLE/ NATURAL

5. JOINT ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE USED TO JOIN ROLLS OF ECBs TOGETHER

8. MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS OF ECBs SHALL CONFORM TO TABLE ECB-1.

SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 -LOCATION OF ECB.

ECB-2 Small Ditch or Drainageway

ECB-3 Outside of Drainageway

RECP-4

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Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

**Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)** 

Staking patterns are also provided in the design details according to these factors:

ECB type

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Slope or channel type

For other types of RECPs including TRMs, these design details are intended to serve as general guidelines for design and installation; however, engineers should adhere to manufacturer's installation

EC-6

RECP-5

RECP-9

### Maintenance and Removal

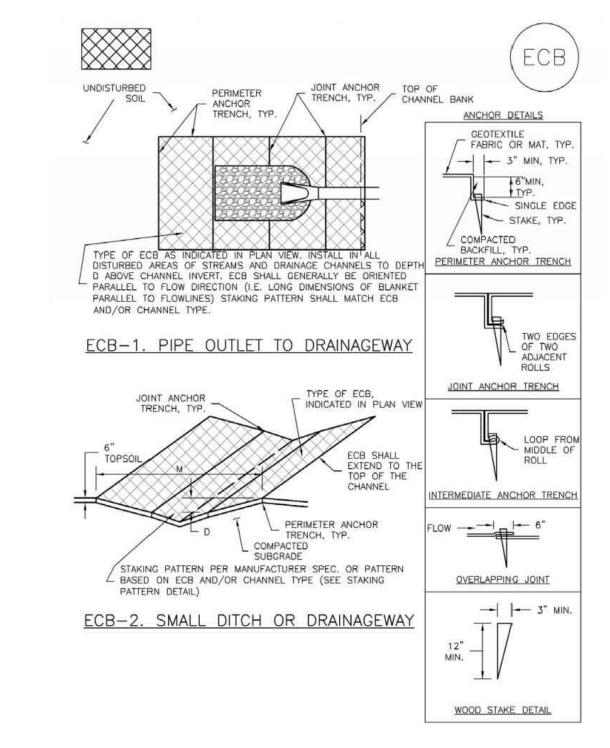
Inspection of erosion control blankets and other RECPs includes:

- Check for general signs of erosion, including voids beneath the mat. If voids are apparent, fill the void with suitable soil and replace the erosion control blanket, following the appropriate staking
- Check for damaged or loose stakes and secure loose portions of the blanket.

Erosion control blankets and other RECPs that are biodegradable typically do not need to be removed after construction. If they must be removed, then an alternate soil stabilization method should be installed promptly following removal.

Turf reinforcement mats, although generally resistant to biodegradation, are typically left in place as a dense vegetated cover grows in through the mat matrix. The turf reinforcement mat provides long-term stability and helps the established vegetation resist erosive forces.

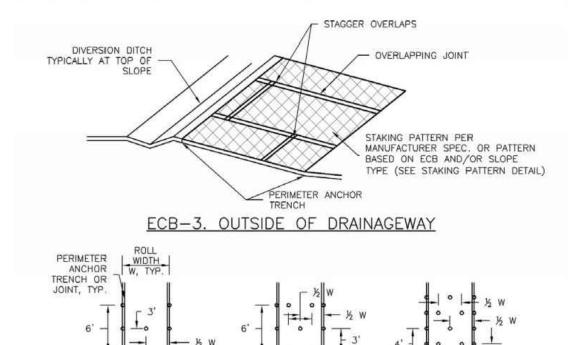
**EC-6** Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)



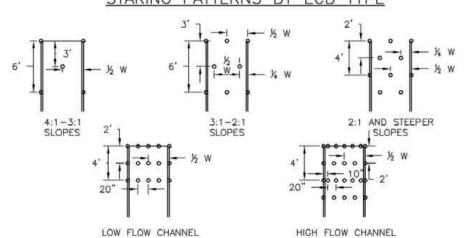
RECP-6

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

### **Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP) EC-6**



## STAKING PATTERNS BY ECB TYPE



STAKING PATTERNS BY SLOPE OR CHANNEL TYPE

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LOW FLOW CHANNEL

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RECP-7

COCONUT OR EXCELSIOR

RECP-8

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

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### Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

Urban Drainage and Flood Control District

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### EROSION CONTROL BLANKET 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

2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE

3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON

REMOVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

5. ANY ECB PULLED OUT, TORN, OR OTHERWISE DAMAGED SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REINSTALLED. ANY SUBGRADE AREAS BELOW THE GEOTEXTILE THAT HAVE ERODED TO CREATED A VOID UNDER THE BLANKET, OR THAT REMAIN DEVOID OF GRASS SHALL BE REPAIRED. RESEEDED AND MULCHED AND THE ECB REINSTALLED.

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EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE

4. ECBs SHALL BE LEFT IN PLACE TO EVENTUALLY BIODEGRADE, UNLESS REQUESTED TO BE

NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS, CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO AND TOWN OF PARKER COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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Topsoil should be salvaged during grading operations for use and spread on areas to be revegetated later. Topsoil should be viewed as an important resource to be utilized for vegetation establishment, due to its water-holding capacity, structure, texture, organic matter content, biological activity, and nutrient content. The rooting depth of most native grasses in the semi-arid Denver metropolitan area is 6 to 18 inches. At a minimum, the upper 6 inches of topsoil should be stripped, stockpiled, and ultimately respread across areas that will be revegetated.

Where topsoil is not available, subsoils should be amended to provide an appropriate plant-growth medium. Organic matter, such as well digested compost, can be added to improve soil characteristics conducive to plant growth. Other treatments can be used to adjust soil pH conditions when needed. Soil testing, which is typically inexpensive, should be completed to determine and optimize the types and amounts of amendments that are required.

If the disturbed ground surface is compacted, rip or rototill the surface prior to placing topsoil. If adding compost to the existing soil surface, rototilling is necessary. Surface roughening will assist in placement of a stable topsoil layer on steeper slopes, and allow infiltration and root penetration to greater depth.

Prior to seeding, the soil surface should be rough and the seedbed should be firm, but neither too loose nor compacted. The upper layer of soil should be in a condition suitable for seeding at the proper depth and conducive to plant growth. Seed-to-soil contact is the key to good germination.

### Seed Mix for Temporary Vegetation

To provide temporary vegetative cover on disturbed areas which will not be paved, built upon, or fully landscaped or worked for an extended period (typically 30 days or more), plant an annual grass appropriate for the time of planting and mulch the planted areas. Annual grasses suitable for the Denver metropolitan area are listed in Table TS/PS-1. These are to be considered only as general recommendations when specific design guidance for a particular site is not available. Local governments typically specify seed mixes appropriate for their jurisdiction.

### Seed Mix for Permanent Revegetation

To provide vegetative cover on disturbed areas that have reached final grade, a perennial grass mix should be established. Permanent seeding should be performed promptly (typically within 14 days) after reaching final grade. Each site will have different characteristics and a landscape professional or the local jurisdiction should be contacted to determine the most suitable seed mix for a specific site. In lieu of a specific recommendation, one of the perennial grass mixes appropriate for site conditions and growth season listed in Table TS/PS-2 can be used. The pure live seed (PLS) rates of application recommended in these tables are considered to be absolute minimum rates for seed applied using proper drill-seeding equipment.

If desired for wildlife habitat or landscape diversity, shrubs such as rubber rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus nauseosus), fourwing saltbush (Atriplex canescens) and skunkbrush sumac (Rhus trilobata) could be added to the upland seedmixes at 0.25, 0.5 and 1 pound PLS/acre, respectively. In riparian zones, planting root stock of such species as American plum (Prunus americana), woods rose (Rosa woodsii), plains cottonwood (Populus sargentii), and willow (Populus spp.) may be considered. On non-topsoiled upland sites, a legume such as Ladak alfalfa at 1 pound PLS/acre can be included as a source of nitrogen for perennial grasses.

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## **Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)**

Seeding dates for the highest success probability of perennial species along the Front Range are generally in the spring from April through early May and in the fall after the first of September until the ground freezes. If the area is irrigated, seeding may occur in summer months, as well. See Table TS/PS-3 for

Table TS/PS-1. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Various Temporary Annual Grasses

|                                       |                               |  | W                             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Species <sup>a</sup><br>(Common name) | Growth<br>Season <sup>b</sup> | Pounds of<br>Pure Live Seed<br>(PLS)/acre <sup>c</sup> | Planting<br>Depth<br>(inches) |
| 1. Oats                               | Cool                          | 35 - 50  | 1 - 2                         |
| 2. Spring wheat                       | Cool                          | 25 - 35  | 1 - 2                         |
| 3. Spring barley                      | Cool                          | 25 - 35  | 1 - 2                         |
| 4. Annual ryegrass                    | Cool                          | 10 - 15  | 1/2                           |
| 5. Millet                             | Warm                          | 3 - 15   | 1/2 - 3/4                     |
| 6. Sudangrass                         | Warm                          | 5-10   | 1/2 - 3/4                     |
| 7. Sorghum                            | Warm                          | 5-10   | 1/2 - 3/4                     |
| 8. Winter wheat                       | Cool                          | 20-35  | 1 - 2                         |
| 9. Winter barley                      | Cool                          | 20-35  | 1 - 2                         |
| 10. Winter rye                        | Cool                          | 20-35  | 1 - 2                         |
| 11. Triticale                         | Cool                          | 25-40  | 1 - 2                         |

Successful seeding of annual grass resulting in adequate plant growth will usually produce enough dead-plant residue to provide protection from wind and water erosion for an additional year. This assumes that the cover is not disturbed or mowed closer than 8 inches.

Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1 or where access limitations exist. When hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be applied as a separate operation, when practical, to prevent the seeds from being encapsulated in the mulch.

See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates. Irrigation, if consistently applied, may extend the use of cool season species during the summer months. Seeding rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast, or increased by 50 percent if done using a Brillion Drill or by hydraulic seeding.

| e 2012 | Urban Drainage and Flood Control District     | TS/PS-3 |
|--------|---|---------|
|        | Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 | #       |

### **Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)**

### Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses

| Common <sup>a</sup><br>Name           | Botanical<br>Name                 | Growth<br>Season <sup>b</sup> | Growth<br>Form | Seeds/<br>Pound | Pounds of PLS/acro |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Alakali Soil Seed Mix                 |                                   |                               |                |                 |                    |
| Alkali sacaton                        | Sporobolus airoides               | Cool                          | Bunch          | 1,750,000       | 0.25               |
| Basin wildrye                         | Elymus cinereus                   | Cool                          | Bunch          | 165,000         | 2.5                |
| Sodar streambank wheatgrass           | Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'        | Cool                          | Sod            | 170,000         | 2.5                |
| Jose tall wheatgrass                  | Agropyron elongatum 'Jose'        | Cool                          | Bunch          | 79,000          | 7.0                |
| Arriba western wheatgrass             | Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'        | Cool                          | Sod            | 110,000         | 5.5                |
| Total                                 | 2                                 |                               |                |                 | 17.75              |
| Fertile Loamy Soil Seed Mix           | *                                 |                               |                | <u> </u>        |                    |
| Ephriam crested wheatgrass            | Agropyron cristatum<br>'Ephriam'  | Cool                          | Sod            | 175,000         | 2.0                |
| Dural hard fescue                     | Festuca ovina 'duriuscula'        | Cool                          | Bunch          | 565,000         | 1.0                |
| Lincoln smooth brome                  | Bromus inermis leyss<br>'Lincoln' | Cool                          | Sod            | 130,000         | 3.0                |
| Sodar streambank wheatgrass           | Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'        | Cool                          | Sod            | 170,000         | 2.5                |
| Arriba western wheatgrass             | Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'        | Cool                          | Sod            | 110,000         | 7.0                |
| Total                                 | 6                                 |                               |                |                 | 15.5               |
| High Water Table Soil Seed Mi         | į (                               |                               |                |                 |                    |
| Meadow foxtail                        | Alopecurus pratensis              | Cool                          | Sod            | 900,000         | 0.5                |
| Redtop                                | Agrostis alba                     | Warm                          | Open sod       | 5,000,000       | 0.25               |
| Reed canarygrass                      | Phalaris arundinacea              | Cool                          | Sod            | 68,000          | 0.5                |
| Lincoln smooth brome                  | Bromus inermis leyss<br>'Lincoln' | Cool                          | Sod            | 130,000         | 3.0                |
| Pathfinder switchgrass                | Panicum virgatum<br>'Pathfinder'  | Warm                          | Sod            | 389,000         | 1.0                |
| Alkar tall wheatgrass                 | Agropyron elongatum<br>'Alkar'    | Cool                          | Bunch          | 79,000          | 5.5                |
| Total                                 | ì                                 |                               |                |                 | 10.75              |
| Transition Turf Seed Mix <sup>c</sup> | A9. (A)                           | 15 - 15<br>W                  | HA.            | V V             |                    |
| Ruebens Canadian bluegrass            | Poa compressa 'Ruebens'           | Cool                          | Sod            | 2,500,000       | 0.5                |
| Dural hard fescue                     | Festuca ovina 'duriuscula'        | Cool                          | Bunch          | 565,000         | 1.0                |
| Citation perennial ryegrass           | Lolium perenne 'Citation'         | Cool                          | Sod            | 247,000         | 3.0                |
| Lincoln smooth brome                  | Bromus inermis leyss<br>'Lincoln' | Cool                          | Sod            | 130,000         | 3.0                |
| Total                                 |                                   |                               |                |                 | 7.5                |

| ΓS/PS-4 | Urban Drainage and Flood Control District     | June 2012 |
|---------|---|-----------|
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## **Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)**

### Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses (cont.)

| Common<br>Name                          | Botanical<br>Name                   | Growth<br>Season <sup>b</sup> | Growth<br>Form            | Seeds/<br>Pound | Pounds of<br>PLS/acre |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Sandy Soil Seed Mix                     |                                     |                               |                           |                 |                       |
| Blue grama                              | Bouteloua gracilis                  | Warm                          | Sod-forming<br>bunchgrass | 825,000         | 0.5                   |
| Camper little bluestem                  | Schizachyrium scoparium<br>'Camper' | Warm                          | Bunch                     | 240,000         | 1.0                   |
| Prairie sandreed                        | Calamovilfa longifolia              | Warm                          | Open sod                  | 274,000         | 1.0                   |
| Sand dropseed                           | Sporobolus cryptandrus              | Cool                          | Bunch                     | 5,298,000       | 0.25                  |
| Vaughn sideoats grama                   | Bouteloua curtipendula<br>'Vaughn'  | Warm                          | Sod                       | 191,000         | 2.0                   |
| Arriba western wheatgrass               | Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'          | Cool                          | Sod                       | 110,000         | 5.5                   |
| Total                                   |                                     |                               |                           |                 | 10.25                 |
| Heavy Clay, Rocky Foothill Seed         | d Mix                               | 2                             | 25                        |                 | 105<br>100            |
| Ephriam crested wheatgrass <sup>d</sup> | Agropyron cristatum<br>'Ephriam'    | Cool                          | Sod                       | 175,000         | 1.5                   |
| Oahe Intermediate wheatgrass            | Agropyron intermedium 'Oahe'        | Cool                          | Sod                       | 115,000         | 5.5                   |
| Vaughn sideoats grama <sup>e</sup>      | Bouteloua curtipendula<br>'Vaughn'  | Warm                          | Sod                       | 191,000         | 2.0                   |
| Lincoln smooth brome                    | Bromus inermis leyss<br>'Lincoln'   | Cool                          | Sod                       | 130,000         | 3.0                   |
| Arriba western wheatgrass               | Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'          | Cool                          | Sod                       | 110,000         | 5.5                   |
| Total                                   |                                     |                               | Î                         |                 | 17.5                  |

All of the above seeding mixes and rates are based on drill seeding followed by crimped straw mulch. These rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast and should be increased by 50 percent if the seeding is done using a Brillion Drill or is applied through hydraulic seeding. Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1. If hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be done as a separate operation.

See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates.

If site is to be irrigated, the transition turf seed rates should be doubled.

Crested wheatgrass should not be used on slopes steeper than 6H to 1V

Can substitute 0.5 lbs PLS of blue grama for the 2.0 lbs PLS of Vaughn sideoats grama.

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## Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

### Table TS/PS-3. Seeding Dates for Annual and Perennial Grasses

|                          | Annual Grasses<br>(Numbers in table reference<br>species in Table TS/PS-1) |           | Perennial Grasses |          |
|--------------------------|--|-----------|-------------------|----------|
| Seeding Dates            | Warm   | Cool      | Warm              | Cool     |
| January 1-March 15       |  |           | <b>✓</b>          | <b>✓</b> |
| March 16-April 30        | 4  | 1,2,3     | ✓                 | <b>~</b> |
| May 1–May 15             | 4  |           | ✓                 |          |
| May 16–June 30           | 4,5,6,7  |           |                   |          |
| July 1–July 15           | 5,6,7  |           |                   |          |
| July 16–August 31        |  |           |                   |          |
| September 1-September 30 |  | 8,9,10,11 |                   |          |
| October 1-December 31    |  |           | ✓                 | ✓        |

Cover seeded areas with mulch or an appropriate rolled erosion control product to promote establishment of vegetation. Anchor mulch by crimping, netting or use of a non-toxic tackifier. See the Mulching BMP Fact Sheet for additional guidance.

## Maintenance and Removal

Monitor and observe seeded areas to identify areas of poor growth or areas that fail to germinate. Reseed and mulch these areas, as needed.

An area that has been permanently seeded should have a good stand of vegetation within one growing season if irrigated and within three growing seasons without irrigation in Colorado. Reseed portions of the site that fail to germinate or remain bare after the first growing season.

Seeded areas may require irrigation, particularly during extended dry periods. Targeted weed control may also be necessary.

Protect seeded areas from construction equipment and vehicle access.

### Mulching (MU)

### 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.

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.



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

### 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       |  |

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EC-4

### Mulching (MU)

- 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
- 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.

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## Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)

SIDEWALK OR OTHER

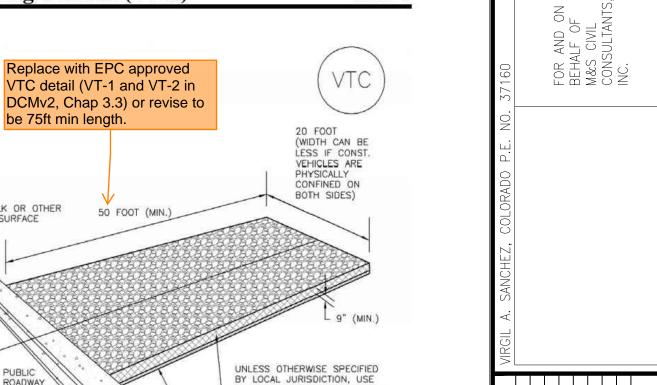
be 75ft min length.

## SM-4

CDOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3

COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6"

NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC



UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, USE COOT SECT. #703, AASHTO INSTALL ROCK FLUSH WITH OR BELOW TOP OF PAVEMENT #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" MINUS ROCK NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE COMPACTED SUBGRADE

VTC-1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

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VTC-3

TS/PS-6 Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

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GRADING POLIFICT NO. 10-

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MM-1

VEHICLE TRACKING

CONTROL (SEE

VEHICLE TRACKING

CONTROL (SEE VTC -

DETAIL )

**MM-1** 

VTC DETAIL) OF SURFACE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA PLAN COMPACTED BERM AROUND THE PERIMETER \_2% SLOPE UNDISTURBED OR A

8 X 8 MIN.

SECTION A

CONCRETE WASHOUT

CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:

2. 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 INFEASIBLE, OR IF HIGHLY PERMEABLE SOILS EXIST ON SITE, THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (16 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.

3. THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.

4. 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

5. BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'. 6. VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.

7. 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.

8. USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

November 2010

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CWA-3

CWA 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

3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE. 4. 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'. 5. 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. 6. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.

7. 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. (DETAIL 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

CWA-4

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

SP STOCKPILE SILT FENCE (SEE SF DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS)

STOCKPILE PROTECTION PLAN MUMIXAM SILT FENCE (SEE SF DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS) SECTION A

SP-1. STOCKPILE PROTECTION STOCKPILE PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

Stockpile Management (SP)

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-LOCATION OF STOCKPILES.
-TYPE OF STOCKPILE PROTECTION.

2. 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.

3. 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).

4. 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 **Stockpile Management (SP)** 

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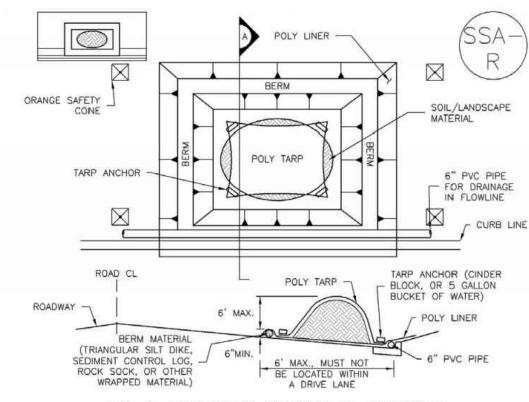
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SP-2. MATERIALS STAGING IN ROADWAY

MATERIALS STAGING IN ROADWAYS INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR -LOCATION OF MATERIAL STAGING AREA(S). -CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

2. FEATURE MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO EXCAVATION, EARTHWORK OR DELIVERY OF

3. MATERIALS MUST BE STATIONED ON THE POLY LINER, ANY INCIDENTAL MATERIALS DEPOSITED ON PAVED SECTION OR ALONG CURB LINE MUST BE CLEANED UP PROMPTLY. 4. POLY LINER AND TARP COVER SHOULD BE OF SIGNIFICANT THICKNESS TO PREVENT DAMAGE OR LOSS OF INTEGRITY.

5. SAND BAGS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED TO ANCHOR THE COVER TARP OR PROVIDE BERMING

6. FEATURE IS NOT INTENDED FOR USE WITH WET MATERIAL THAT WILL BE DRAINING AND/OR SPREADING OUT ON THE POLY LINER OR FOR DEMOLITION MATERIALS.

THIS FEATURE CAN BE USED FOR:
 —UTILITY REPAIRS.

-WHEN OTHER STAGING LOCATIONS AND OPTIONS ARE LIMITED. -OTHER LIMITED APPLICATION AND SHORT DURATION STAGING.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT INSTALLATION NOTES

-LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S).

WHERE THERE WILL BE LIMITED VEHICULAR ACCESS.

-TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXITS(S) (WITH/WITHOUT WHEEL WASH,

2. CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE ONLY TO BE

WHERE VEHICLES ACCESS THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FROM PAVED RIGHT-OF-WAYS.

5. A NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED UNDER THE STABILIZED

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF ROCK.

SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT MAINTENANCE NOTES

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM CITY OF BROOMFIELD, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.

USED ON SHORT DURATION PROJECTS (TYPICALLY RANGING FROM A WEEK TO A MONTH)

4. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND

6. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT

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

. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN

EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.

5. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND

AT THE END OF THE DAY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT MAY NOT BE WASHED

NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN

3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

4. ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY TO THE STABILIZED

3. A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE LOCATED AT ALL ACCESS POINTS

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR

DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

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SM-4

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Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)

SP-5

MM-2

**Stockpile Management (SM)** 

MATERIALS STAGING IN ROADWAY 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.

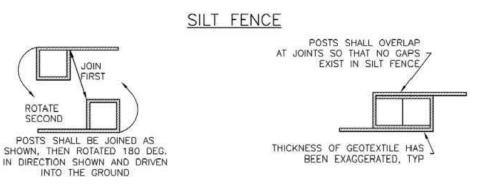
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.

3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON 4. INSPECT PVC PIPE ALONG CURB LINE FOR CLOGGING AND DEBRIS. REMOVE OBSTRUCTIONS

5. CLEAN MATERIAL FROM PAVED SURFACES BY SWEEPING OR VACUUMING. 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 AURORA, COLORADO) Silt Fence (SF)

— SF — SF — SF -1 ½" x 1 ½" (RECOMMENDED) WOODEN FENCE POST WITH 10' MAX SPACING GEOTEXTILE COMPACTED BACKFILL OF SILT FENCE



SECTION A

SF-1. SILT FENCE

November 2010

SC-1

Silt Fence (SF)

SP-3

MM-2

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SILT FENCE MUST BE PLACED AWAY FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW FOR WATER PONDING. SILT FENCE AT THE TOE OF A SLOPE SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN A FLAT LOCATION AT LEAST SEVERAL FEET (2-5 FT) FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW ROOM FOR

2. A UNIFORM 6" X 4" ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED USING TRENCHER OR SILT FENCE INSTALLATION DEVICE. NO ROAD GRADERS, BACKHOES, OR SIMILAR EQUIPMENT SHALL BE USED.

3. COMPACT ANCHOR TRENCH BY HAND WITH A "JUMPING JACK" OR BY WHEEL ROLLING. COMPACTION SHALL BE SUCH THAT SILT FENCE RESISTS BEING PULLED OUT OF ANCHOR

4. SILT FENCE SHALL BE PULLED TIGHT AS IT IS ANCHORED TO THE STAKES. THERE SHOULD BE NO NOTICEABLE SAG BETWEEN STAKES AFTER IT HAS BEEN ANCHORED TO THE STAKES. 5. SILT FENCE FABRIC SHALL BE ANCHORED TO THE STAKES USING 1" HEAVY DUTY STAPLES OR NAILS WITH 1" HEADS. STAPLES AND NAILS SHOULD BE PLACED 3" ALONG THE FABRIC

6. AT THE END OF A RUN OF SILT FENCE ALONG A CONTOUR, THE SILT FENCE SHOULD BE TURNED PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR TO CREATE A "J-HOOK." THE "J-HOOK" EXTENDING PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR SHOULD BE OF SUFFICIENT LENGTH TO KEEP RUNOFF FROM FLOWING AROUND THE END OF THE SILT FENCE (TYPICALLY 10' - 20').

7. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

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 FFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION, INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE

3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON

4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 6".

5. REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING,

6. SILT FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, OR IS REPLACED BY AN EQUIVALENT PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL BMP.

7. WHEN SILT FENCE IS REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, 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

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