

# MERIDIAN SERVICE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT WATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION

FALCON, CO
NOVEMBER 2022

PCD File No. PPR-22-012

### CODE STATEMENT

STATES AT ROLLING HILLS  O. 2
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E METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
MENT PLANT
20 44.7 (44)
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### SIGNATURE BLOCKS

#### ENGINEER OF RECORD:

THESE DETAILED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS WERE PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION. SAID PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE COUNTY FOR DETAILED ROADWAY, DRAINAGE, GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, AND SAID PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE IN CONFORMITY WITH APPLICABLE MASTER DRAINAGE PLANS AND MASTER TRANSPORTATION PLANS. SAID PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS MEET THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE PARTICULAR ROADWAY AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES ARE DESIGNED AND ARE CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY LIABILITY CAUSED BY ANY NEGLIGENT ACTS, ERRORS, OR OMISSIONS ON MY PART IN PREPAREATION OF THESE DETAILED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

RYAN M. MANGINO, PE	#43304	DATE

#### OWNER'S STATEMENT:

I, THE OWNER/DEVELOPER HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN AND ALL OF THE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN THESE DETAILED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

#### 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 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 DIRECTOR'S DISCRETION.

JOSHUA PALME	ER, PE	DATE

#### DISTRICT APPROVALS

THE MERIDIAN SERVICE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RECOGNIZES THE DESIGN ENGINEER AS HAVING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DESIGN. THE MERIDIAN SERVICE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT HAS LIMITED ITS SCOPE OF REVIEW ACCORDINGLY.

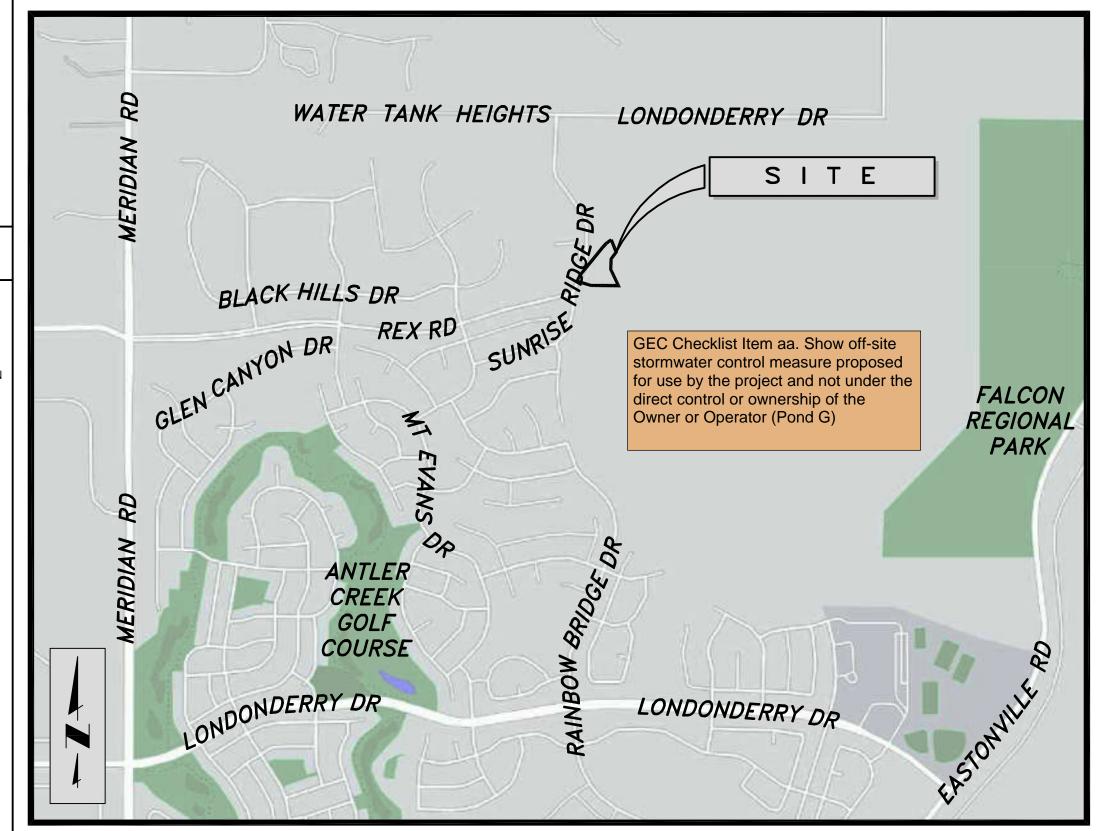
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IN CASE OF ERRORS OR OMISSIONS WITH THE DESIGN AS SHOWN ON THIS DOCUMENT, THE STANDARDS AS DEFINED IN THE "GENERAL NOTES" SHALL GOVERN.

#### ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

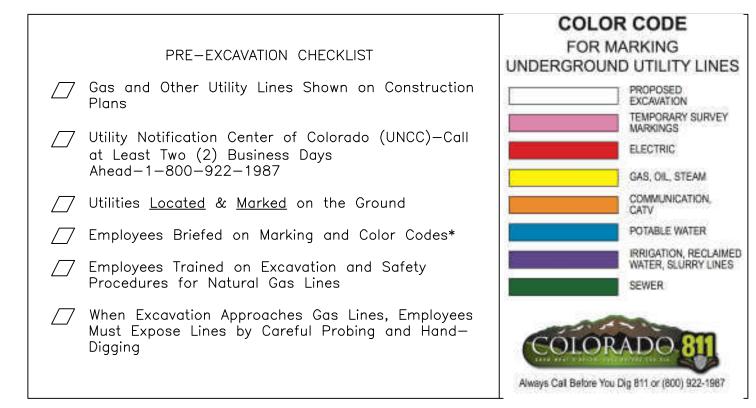
THESE DETAILED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS WERE PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION. SAID DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE APPLICABLE GOVERNING AGENCIES.

# 100% DESIGN



#### VICINITY MAP

N.T.S.





THE PARTIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS PLAN HAVE FAMILIARIZED THEMSELVES WITH ALL CURRENT ACCESSIBILITY CRITERIA AND SPECIFICATION AND THE PROPOSED PLAN REFLECTS ALL SITE ELEMENTS REQUIRED BY THE APPLICABLE ADA DESIGN STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES AS PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN BY THE CITY OF FOUNTAIN DOES NOT ASSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE ADA OR ANY OTHER FEDERAL OR STATE ACCESSIBILITY LAWS OR ANY REGULATIONS OR GUIDELINES ENACTED OR PROMULGATED UNDER OR WITH RESPECT TO SUCH LAWS.

# SHEET INDEX

SHEET NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SHEET NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
GENERAL G1 CIVIL C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	COVER SHEET  GENERAL NOTES  OVERALL EXISTING SITE PLAN SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN UTILITY PLAN MAIN SEWER LINE PLAN & PROFILE RECLAIM OVERFLOW PLAN & PROFILE DOMESTIC SEWER LINE PLAN & PROFILE GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN GRADING & EROSION CONTROL NOTES GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS 1	ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6 A7 A8 A9  MECHANICAL M1  PLUMBING PL1 PL2	
C10 C11 C12 C13 C14 C15 C16 C17 C18 C19 C20 C21 C22	GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS 2 GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS 3 GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS 4 GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS 5 ALTERNATE LANDSCAPE PLAN LANDSCAPE DETAILS 1 LANDSCAPE DETAILS 2 LANDSCAPE DETAILS 3 LIGHTING PLAN FEMA FLOODPLAIN MAP CIVIL DETAILS 1 CIVIL DETAILS 2 CIVIL DETAILS 3	PL3  PROCESS P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P7 P8 P9	PROCESS PIPING PLAN FILTER VESSEL PLAN FILTER VESSEL SECTION 1 FILTER VESSEL SECTION 2 FILTER VESSEL SECTION 3 SOUTH RECLAIM TANK DETAILS NORTH RECLAIM TANK DETAILS RECLAIM TANK DETAILS PROCESS DETAILS
STRUCTURAL S1 S2 S3 S4 S5 S6 S7 S8 S9 S10	STRUCTURAL NOTES STRUCTURAL FOUNDATION PLAN STRUCTURAL FLOOR PLAN STRUCTURAL ROOF FRAMING PLAN STRUCTURAL BUILDING SECTION 1 STRUCTURAL BUILDING SECTION 2 STRUCTURAL DETAILS 1 STRUCTURAL DETAILS 2 STRUCTURAL DETAILS 3 STRUCTURAL DETAILS 4	ELECTRICAL E1 E2 E3 E4 E5 E6 E7 E8	ELECTRICAL ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOL LEGEND, & SCHEDULES ELECTRICAL SITE PLAN DEMOLITION PLAN OVERALL ELECTRICAL PLAN EXISTING PLANT ELECTRICAL PLAN EXPANSION ELECTRICAL PLAN ONE—LINE DIAGRAMS SHORT CIRCUIT CALCULATIONS & ELECTRICAL PANEL SCHEDULES
ARCHITECTURA A1 A2 A3	AL ARCHITECTURAL FLOOR PLAN ARCHITECTURAL ROOF PLAN BUILDING ELEVATIONS 1	FILTER EQUIPM	IENT DRAWINGS

#### **PARTICIPANTS**

OWNER
MERIDIAN SERVICE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
11886 STAPLETON DRIVE
PEYTON, CO 80831
CONTACT: JIM NIKKEL, DISTRICT MANAGER

PHONE: (719) 495-6567

CONSULTING/DESIGN ENGINEER

JDS-HYDRO, A DIVISION OF RESPEC, LLC
5540 TECH CENTER DR, STE 100

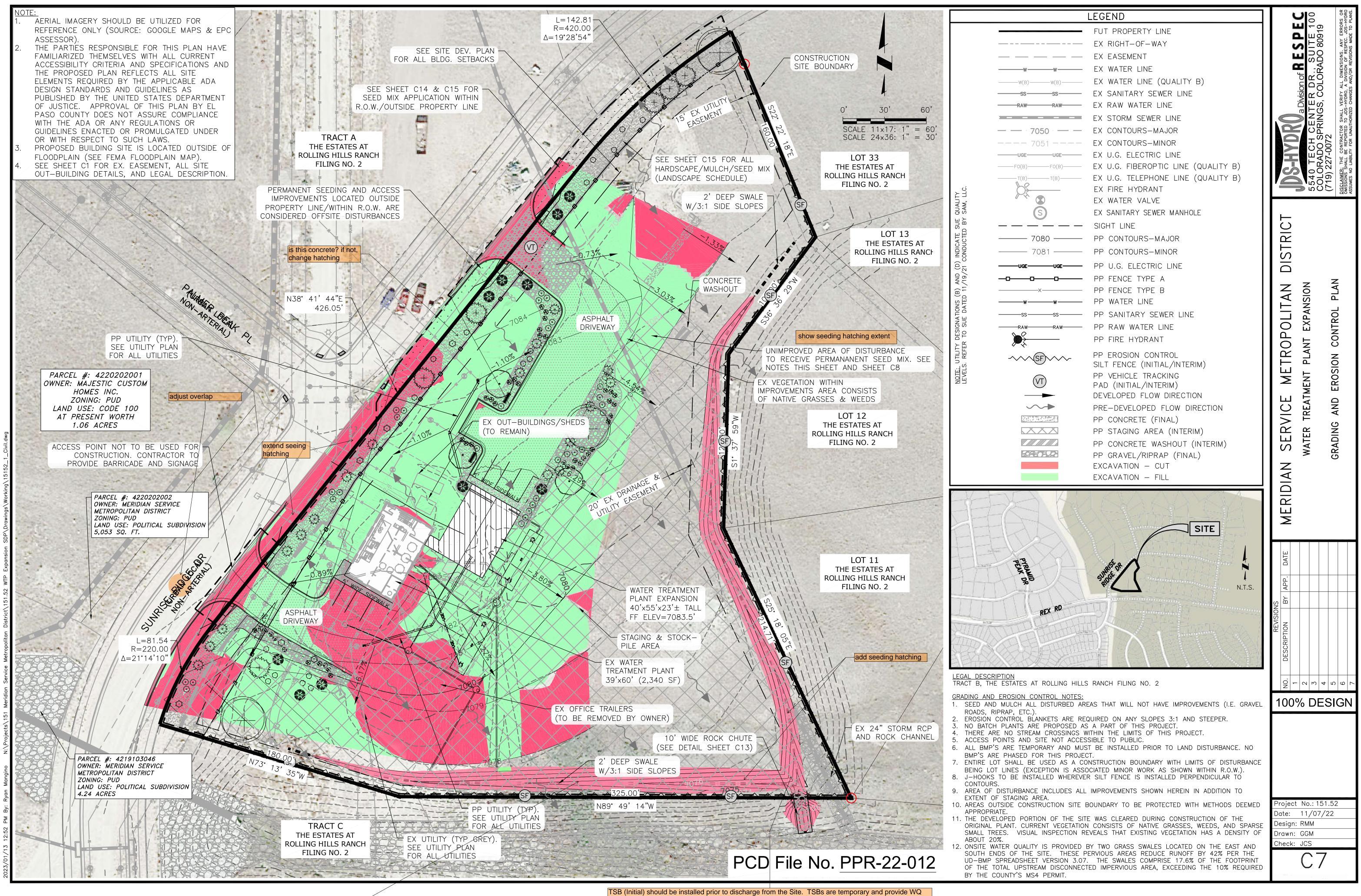
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903

CONTACT: RYAN MANGINO, PE

PHONE: (719) 227-0072

#### SURVEY DATA

UTILITIES SHOWN WITHIN THE SURVEY HAVE BEEN LOCATED FROM FIELD SURVEY INFORMATION, EXISTING DRAWINGS PROVIDED BY THE OWNER, AND/OR UTILITY LOCATE MARKINGS. THE SURVEYOR NOR ENGINEER MAKES NO GUARANTEE THAT THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN COMPRISE ALL SUCH UTILITIES IN THE AREA, EITHER IN SERVICE OR ABANDONED. THE SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER FURTHER DO NOT WARRANT THAT THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ARE IN THE EXACT LOCATION INDICATED ALTHOUGH HE DOES CERTIFY THAT THEY ARE LOCATED AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE FROM THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE.



GEC Checklist Item bb.
call out RPA and put
swales in a drainage

TSB (Initial) should be installed prior to discharge from the Site. TSBs are temporary and provide WQ during construction before the swales and all other disturbance is established and vegetated. They are required for all sites with >1ac disturbance.

Provide details of temporary sediment basin including riser pipe diameter and perforation sizing, number of rows of holes, required volume, location of outlet pipe and spillway, and tributary area to the sediment

basin. And provide contours for sediment basin.

- 1. STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL NOT CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR DEGRADATION OF STATE WATERS. ALL WORK AND EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES POLLUTION OF ANY ON-SITE OR OFF-SITE WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS.
- 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, IN WRITING.
- 3. A SEPARATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) 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 PLACE WITH COUNTY STAFF.
- 5. CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE POLLUTANTS TO STORMWATER. CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL SLOPES, CHANNELS, DITCHES, AND DISTURBED LAND AREAS SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF THE DISTURBANCE.
- 6. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED AND FINAL STABILIZATION IS ESTABLISHED. ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL ASSESS THE ADEQUACY OF CONTROL MEASURES AT THE SITE AND IDENTIFY IF CHANGES TO THOSE CONTROL MEASURES ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTROL MEASURES. ALL CHANGES TO TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INCORPORATED INTO THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.
- 7. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ON DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHERE GROUND-DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS PERMANENTLY CEASED OR TEMPORARILY CEASED FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS.
- FINAL STABILIZATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AT ALL APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SITES. FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED WHEN ALL GROUND—DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ARE COMPLETE AND ALL DISTURBED AREAS EITHER HAVE A UNIFORM VEGETATIVE COVER WITH INDIVIDUAL PLANT DENSITY OF 70 PERCENT OF PRE—DISTURBANCE LEVELS ESTABLISHED OR EQUIVALENT PERMANENT ALTERNATIVE STABILIZATION METHOD IS IMPLEMENTED. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED UPON FINAL STABILIZATION AND BEFORE PERMIT CLOSURE.
- 9. ALL PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DESIGNED IN THE APPROVED PLANS. ANY PROPOSED CHANGES THAT EFFECT THE DESIGN OR FUNCTION OF PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.
- 10. EARTH DISTURBANCES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. ALL DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND COMPLETED SO THAT THE EXPOSED AREA OF ANY DISTURBED LAND SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME. PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF A WATERS OF THE STATE UNLESS SHOWN TO BE INFEASIBLE AND SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED AND APPROVED.
- 11. COMPACTION OF SOIL MUST BE PREVENTED IN AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES OR WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER. AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL ALSO BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. IF COMPACTION PREVENTION IS NOT FEASIBLE DUE TO SITE CONSTRAINTS, ALL AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION AND VEGETATION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE LOOSENED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONTROL MEASURE(S).
- 12. ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FACILITY DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND, THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE A STABILIZED CONVEYANCE DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT OFF SITE.
- 13. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGE 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 SITE DEVELOPMENT.
- 20. THE QUANTITY OF MATERIALS STORED ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE LIMITED, AS MUCH AS PRACTICAL, TO THAT QUANTITY REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE WORK IN AN ORDERLY SEQUENCE. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, AND WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS.
- 21. NO CHEMICAL(S) HAVING THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER ARE TO BE STORED OR USED ON SITE UNLESS PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S) IS GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR. IN GRANTING APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S), SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED.
- 22. BULK STORAGE OF ALLOWED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR OTHER ALLOWED LIQUID CHEMICALS IN EXCESS OF 55 GALLONS SHALL REQUIRE ADEQUATE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PROTECTION TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS ON SITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM, OR OTHER FACILITIES.
- 23. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER OR DITCH EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.
- OWNER/DEVELOPER AND THEIR AGENTS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE "COLORADO WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT" (TITLE 25, ARTICLE 8, CRS) AND THE "CLEAN WATER ACT" (33 USC 1344), IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DCM VOLUME II AND THE ECM APPENDIX I. ALL APPROPRIATE PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (1041, NPDES, FLOODPLAIN, 404, FUGITIVE DUST, ETC.). IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, OR COUNTY AGENCIES, THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY.
- 25. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
- 26. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, THE PERMITTEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
- 27. A WATER SOURCE SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE DURING EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND SHALL BE UTILIZED AS REQUIRED TO MINIMIZE DUST FROM EARTHWORK EQUIPMENT AND WIND.
- 28. THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE WAS PREPARED BY VIVID ENGINEERING (DATED 04/21/2022) AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.
- ONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY RE-EXCAVATION OF SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS THAT COLLECTS IN THE DOWNSTREAM SEDIMENT BASIN DEPRESSION REQUIRED TO ENSURE THAT THE BASIN MEETS THE DESIGN GRADES FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION. THE ROADSIDE DITCHES CONVEYING SITE RUNOFF TO THE BASIN SHALL ALSO BE CLEANED AND FREE OF SEDIMENT ONCE THE SITE BECOMES STABILIZED.
- 30. 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 APPLICATIONS MATERIALS, CONTACT:

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION WQCD — PERMITS 4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH DENVER, CO 80246—1530 ATTN: PERMITS UNIT

TIMING, CONSTRUCTION STAGING, AND SEQUENCING:

EXPECTED START DATE: FALL 2022
INSTALL TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL — 2 DAYS
— PERIMETER SILT FENCING

VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL PAD

ROUGH GRADING — 5 DAYS
INSTALL FINAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS — 10 MONTHS
REMOVE TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL — 5 DAYS

#### MINIMUM BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ELEMENTS:

STEP 1— EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL INSTALL SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICES (PERIMETER CONTROLS) PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.

STEP 2- SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

STEP 3— MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE AREAS SHALL BE SECURE AND CONTAINED TO PREVENT DISCHARGE OF ANY MATERIAL IN RUNOFF. WASTE SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY. MAINTAIN BMP'S DURING BUILDING AND UTILITY CONSTRUCTION.

STEP 4— INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE (SEE EROSION CONTROL NOTES)
STEP 5— INSTALL FINAL STARILIZATION — RASE COLIRSE LANDSCAPING FROSION CONTROL BLANKETS AND SEEDING

STEP 5— INSTALL FINAL STABILIZATION — BASE COURSE, LANDSCAPING, EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, AND SEEDING. STEP 6— REMOVE TEMPORARY CONTROLS — SILT FENCING AFTER PERMANENT FEATURES ARE INSTALLED.

FINAL STABILIZATION AND LONG-TERM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT:

FINAL STABILIZATION MEASURES INCLUDE BASE COURSE, PARTIAL LANDSCAPE, AND REVEGETATION

#### EARTHWORK SUMMARY:

PROPOSED SITE: CUT - 1,873.9 CY FILL - 1,629.5\*(1.15) = 1,873.9 CY

DISTURBED AREA - 148,696 SF, 3.41 AC

#### **EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES:**

SILT FENCE (SF) — 982 LF VEHICLE TRACKING PAD (VT) — 1 ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY EARTHWORK SHALL BE PERMANENTLY REVEGETATED WITH GRASS MIX. SEED MIX FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS (SEE BELOW):

COMMON NAME	RECOMMENDED VARIETY	% OF SEED MIX	PLS RATE PER ACRE, DOUBLE IF BROADCAST
BLUESTEM, BIG NATIVE	KAW, BISON, CHAMP	20.0%	1.08
LITTLE BLUESTEM, NATIVE	SCHIZACHYRIUM SCOPARIUM	10.0%	0.12
GREEN NEEDLEGRASS, NATIVE	LODORM	10.0%	0.48
WHEATGRASS, WESTERN NATIVE	ARRIBA, BARTON	20.0%	1.60
GRAMA, SIDEOATS NATIVE	VAUGHN, BUTTE, EL RENO, NINER	10.0%	0.46
SWITCHGRASS NATIVE	BLACKWELL, GREENVILLE	10.0%	0.20
PRAIRIE SANDREED NATIVE	GOSHEN, PRONGHORN	10.0%	0.32
YELLOW INDIANGRASS NATIVE	CHEYENNE, HOLT, LLANO	10.0%	0.51

5540 TECH CENTER DR., SUITE 100 COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80919 (719) 227-0072

METROPOLITAN DISTRIENT PLANT EXPANSION

IERIDIAN SERVICE METRO WATER TREATMENT PLANT

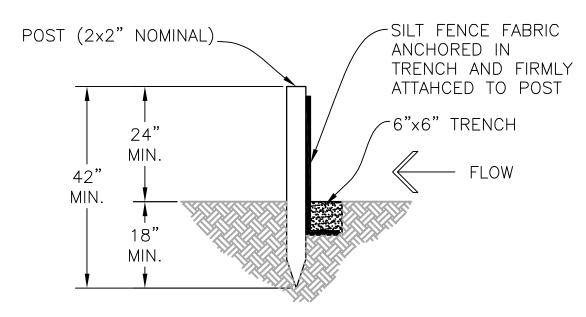
NO. DESCRIPTION BY APP. DATE

2
3
4
6
6

100% DESIGN

Project No.: 151.52
Date: 11/07/22
Design: RMM
Drawn: GGM

Check: JCS



SILT FENCE DETAIL

#### INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS:

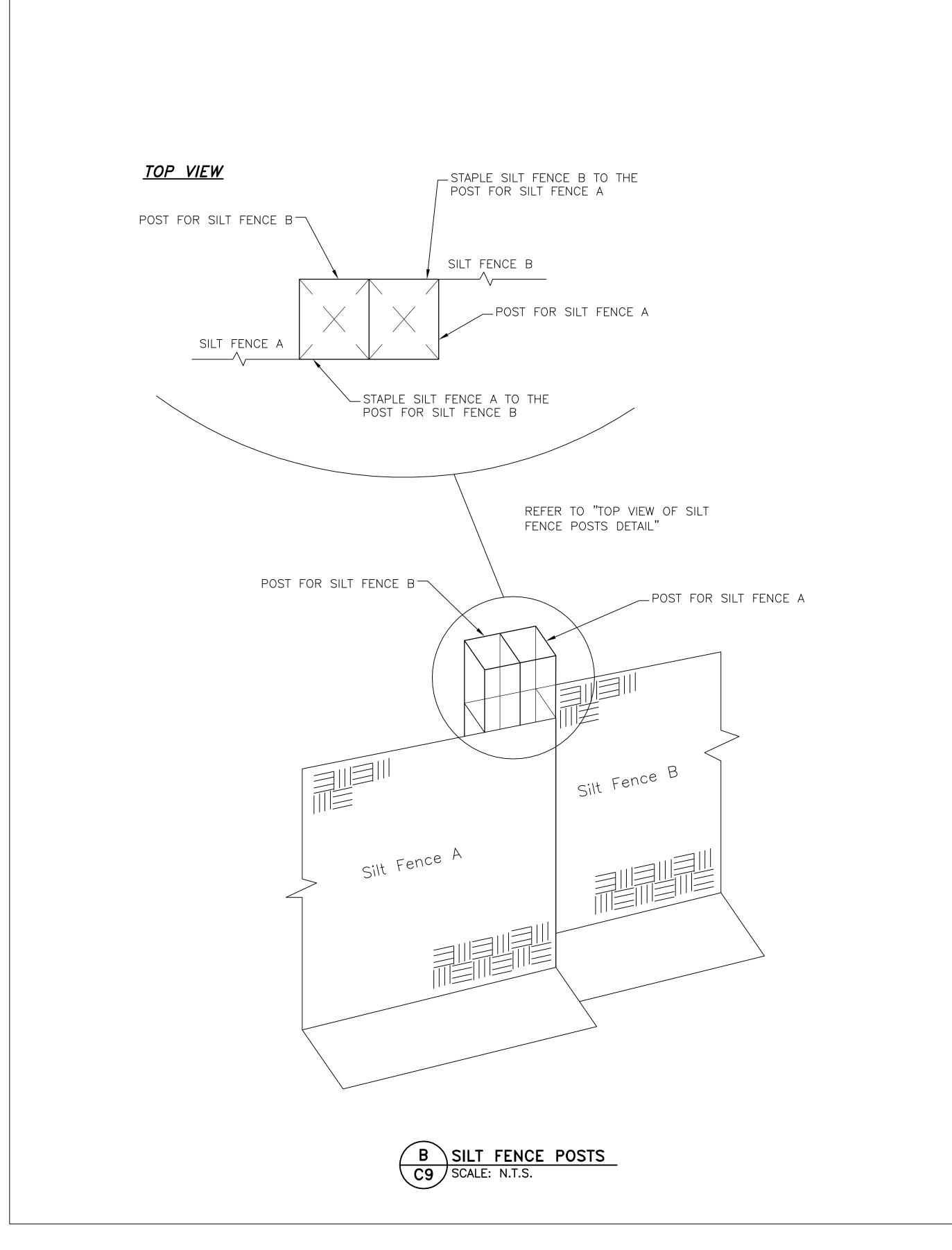
- 1. SILT FENCES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- 2. WHEN JOINTS ARE NECESSARY, SILT FENCE GEOTEXTILE SHALL BE SPLICED TOGETHER ONLY AT SUPPORT POST AND SECURELY SEALED.
- 3. METAL POSTS SHALL BE "STUDDED TEE" OR "U"
  TYPE WITH MINIMUM WEIGHT OF 1.33 POUNDS
  PER LINEAR FOOT. WOOD POSTS SHALL HAVE A
  MINIMUM DIAMETER OR CROSS SECTION
  DIMENSION OF 2 INCHES.
- 4. THE FILTER MATERIAL SHALL BE FASTENED SECURELY TO METAL POSTS USING WIRE TIES, OR TO WOOD POSTS WITH 3/4" LONG #9 HEAVY—DUTY STAPLES. THE SILT FENCE GEOTEXTILE SHALL NOT BE STAPLED TO EXISTING TREES.
- 5. WHILE NOT REQUIRED, WIRE MESH FENCE MAY BE USED TO SUPPORT THE GEOTEXTILE. WIRE FENCE SHALL BE FASTENED SECURELY TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF THE POSTS USING HEAVY—DUTY WIRE STAPLES AT LEAST 3/4" LONG, TIE WIRES OR HOG RINGS. THE WIRE SHALL EXTEND INTO THE TRENCH A MINIMUM OF 6 INCHES AND SHALL NOT EXTEND MORE THAN 3 FEET ABOVE THE ORIGINAL GROUND SURFACE.

- 6. ALONG THE TOE OF FILLS, INSTALL THE SILT FENCE ALONG A LEVEL CONTOUR AND PROVIDE AN AREA BEHIND THE FENCE FOR RUNOFF TO POND AND SEDIMENT TO SETTLE. A MINIMUM DISTANCE OF 5 FEET FROM THE TOE OF THE FILL IS RECOMMENDED.
- 7. THE HEIGHT OF THE SILT FENCE FROM THE GROUND SURFACE SHALL BE MINIMUM OF 24 INCHES AND SHALL NOT EXCEED 36 INCHES. HIGHER FENCES MAY IMPOUND VOLUMES OF WATER SUFFICIENT TO CAUSE FAILURE OF THE STRUCTURE.

#### MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- 1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SILT FENCES IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS OF NO RAINFALL. DAMAGED, COLLAPSED, UNENTRENCHED OR INEFFECTIVE SILT FENCES SHALL BE PROMPTLY REPAIRED OR REPLACED.
- 2. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND SILT FENCE WHEN IT ACCUMULATES TO HALF THE EXPOSED GEOTEXTILE HEIGHT.
- 3. SILT FENCES SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER IS ATTAINED.





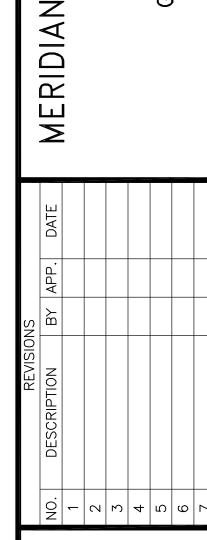
PCD File No. PPR-22-012

SECULIARE: THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS. ANY ERRORS OF SISSIONS SHALL BE REPORTED TO JOS-HYDRO, A DIVISION OF RESPEC. JOS-HYDRO, A DIVISION OF RESPEC. JOS-HYDRO.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ENT PLANT EXPANSION

WATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

SERVICE



100% DESIGN

Project No.: 151.52

Date: 11/07/22
Design: RMM
Drawn: GGM

Check: JCS

#### VEHICLE TRACKING PAD DETAIL

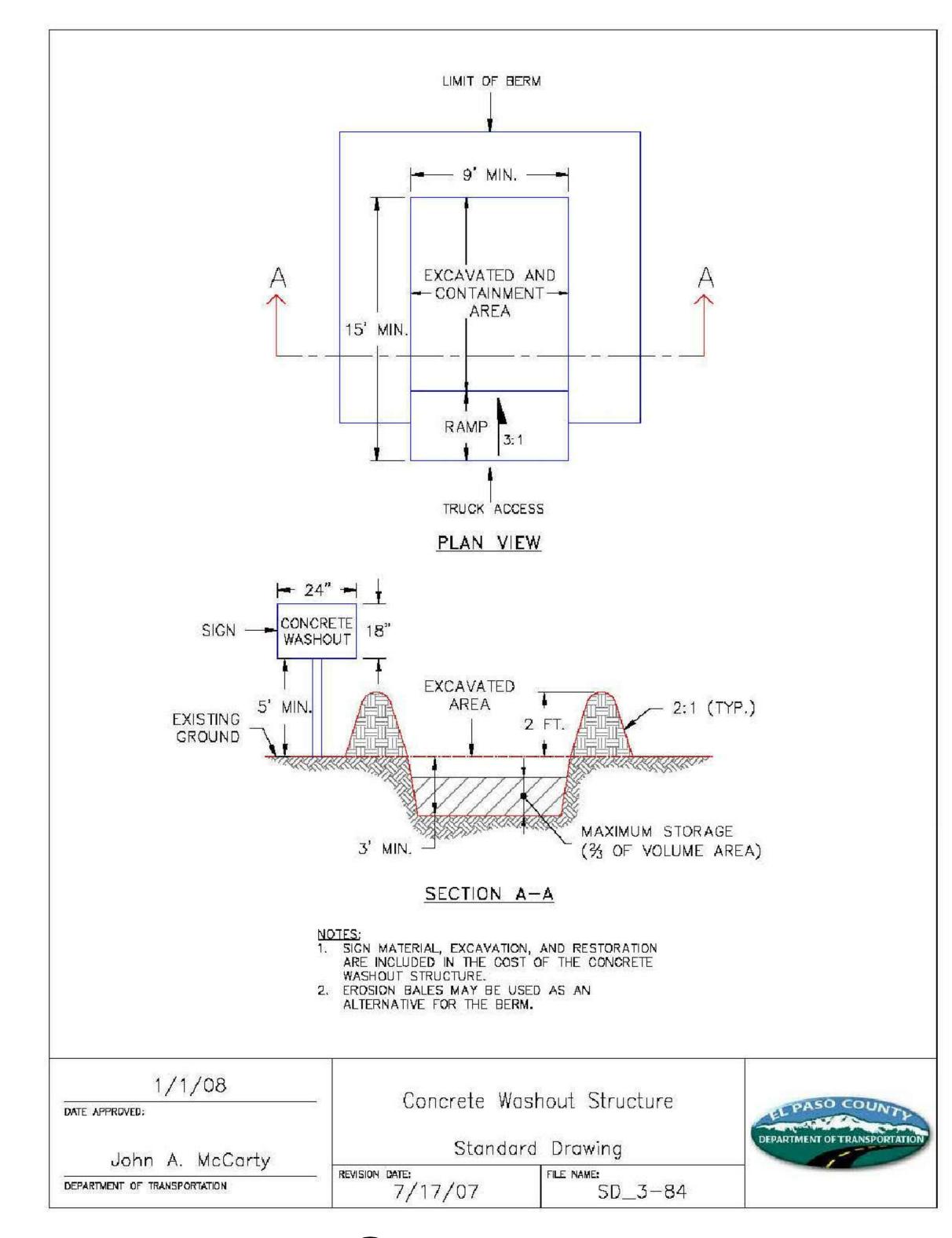
#### INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS:

- 1. ALL ENTRANCES TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ARE TO BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION.
- 2. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE TO BE BUILT WITH AN APRON TO ALLOW FOR TURNING TRAFFIC, BUT SHOULD NOT BE BUILT OVER EXISTING PAVEMENT EXCEPT FOR A SLIGHT OVERLAP.
- 3. AREAS TO BE STABILIZED ARE TO BE PROPERLY GRADED AND COMPACTED.
- 4. CONSTRUCTION ROADS, PARKING AREAS, LOADING/UNLOADING ZONES, STORAGE AREAS, AND STAGING AREAS ARE TO BE STABILIZED.
- 5. CONSTRUCTION ROADS ARE TO BE BUILT TO CONFORM TO SITE GRADES, BUT SHOULD NOT HAVE SIDE SLOPES OR ROAD GRADES THAT ARE EXCESSIVELY STEEP.

#### MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL STABILIZED AREAS, ESPECIALLY AFTER STORM EVENTS.
- 2. STONES ARE TO BE REAPPLIED PERIODICALLY AND WHEN REPAIR IS NECESSARY.
- 3. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED DAILY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT IS NOT TO BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.
- 4. OTHER ASSOCIATED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE INSPECTED TO ENSURE GOOD WORKING CONDITION.
- 5. TO BE REMOVED JUST PRIOR TO FINAL SURFACING AND STABILIZATION.

A VEHICLE TRACKING PAD C10 SCALE: N.T.S.



B CONCRETE WASHOUT STRUCTURE C10 SCALE: N.T.S.

5540 TECH CENTER DR., SUIT COLORADO 80 (719) 227-0072

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MERIDIAN SERVICE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT WATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION

EROSION

GRADING

NO. DESCRIPTION BY APP. DATE

1
2
3
4
5
6

100% DESIGN

Project No.: 151.52

Date: 11/07/22

Design: RMM

Drawn: GGM

Check: JCS

# Description

Temporary seeding can be used to stabilize disturbed areas that will be inactive for an extended period. Permanent seeding should be used to stabilize areas at final grade that will not be otherwise stabilized. Effective seeding includes preparation of a seedbed. selection of an appropriate seed mixture, proper planting techniques, and protection of the seeded area with mulch, geotextiles, or other appropriate measures.

#### Appropriate Uses

When the soil surface is disturbed and will remain mactive for an extended period (typically 30 days or longer),



Photograph TS/PS -1. Equipment used to drill seed. Photo courtesy of

proactive stabilization measures should be implemented. If the inactive period is short-lived (on the order of two weeks), techniques such as surface roughening may be appropriate. For longer periods of inactivity, temporary seeding and mulching can provide effective erosion control. Permanent seeding should be used on finished areas that have not been otherwise stabilized.

Typically, local governments have their own seed mixes and timelines for seeding. Check jurisdictional requirements for seeding and temporary stabilization.

#### Design and Installation

Effective seeding requires proper seedbed preparation, selection of an appropriate seed mixture, use of appropriate seeding equipment to ensure proper coverage and density, and protection with mulch or fabric until plants are established.

The USDCM Volume 2 Revegetation Chapter contains detailed seed mix, soil preparations, and seeding and mulching recommendations that may be referenced to supplement this Fact Sheet.

Drill seeding is the preferred seeding method. Hydroseeding is not recommended except in areas where steep slopes prevent use of drill seeding equipment, and even in these instances it is preferable to hand seed and mulch. Some jurisdictions do not allow hydroseeding or hydromulching.

#### Seedbed Preparation

Prior to seeding, ensure that areas to be revegetated have soil conditions capable of supporting vegetation. Overlot grading can result in loss of topsoil, resulting in poor quality subsoils at the ground surface that have low nutrient value. little organic matter content, few soil microorganisms, rooting restrictions, and conditions less conducive to infiltration of precipitation. As a result, it is typically necessary to provide stockpiled topsoil, compost, or other

Temporary and Permanent Seeding				
Functions				
Erosion Control	Yes			
Sediment Control	No			
Site/Material Management	No			

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soil amendments and rototill them into the soil to a depth of 6 inches or more.

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 (Attiplex 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.

TS/PS-2 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District June 2012 Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

freezes. If the area is irrigated, seeding may occur in summer months, as well. See Table TS/PS-3 for appropriate seeding dates.

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

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

Species <sup>a</sup> (Common name)	Growth Season <sup>b</sup>	Pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS)/acre	Planting Depth (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.

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TS/PS-3

June 2012

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

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

Common <sup>a</sup> Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season <sup>b</sup>	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
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					17.75
Fertile Loamy Soil Seed Mix	- 35				-1:
Ephriam crested wheatgrass	Agropyron cristatum '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 '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					15.5
High Water Table Soil Seed Mix	i i			75	<u> </u>
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 'Lincoln'	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Pathfinder switchgrass	Panicum virgatum  'Pathfinder'	Warm	Sod	389,000	1.0
Alkar tall wheatgrass	Agropyron elongatum 'Alkar'	Cool	Bunch	79,000	5.5
Total					10.75
Transition Turf Seed Mix				00-	(A)
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 'Lincoln'	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Total					7.5

TS/PS-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

A variety of mulches can be used effectively at construction EC-4

sites. Consider the following:

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

Mulching (MU) EC-4

- Clean, weed-free and seed-free cereal grain straw should be applied evenly at a rate of 2 tons per acre and must be tacked or fastened by a method suitable for the condition of the site. Straw mulch must be anchored (and not merely placed) on the surface. This can be accomplished mechanically by crimping or with the aid of tackifiers or nets. Anchoring with a crimping implement is preferred, and is the recommended method for areas flatter than 3:1. Mechanical crimpers must be capable of tucking the long mulch fibers into the soil to a depth of 3 inches without cutting them. An agricultural disk, while not an ideal substitute, may work if the disk blades are dull or blunted and set vertically; however, the frame may have to be weighted to afford proper soil penetration.
- Grass hay may be used in place of straw; however, because hay is comprised of the entire plant including seed, mulching with hay may seed the site with non-native grass species which might in turn out-compete the native seed. Alternatively, native species of grass hay may be purchased, but can be difficult to find and are more expensive than straw. Purchasing and utilizing a certified weed-free straw is an easier and less costly mulching method. When using grass hay, follow the same guidelines as for straw (provided above).
- On small areas sheltered from the wind and heavy runoff, spraying a tackifier on the mulch is satisfactory for holding it in place. For steep slopes and special situations where greater control is needed, erosion control blankets anchored with stakes should be used instead of mulch.
- Hydraulic mulching consists of wood cellulose fibers mixed with water and a tackifying agent and should be applied at a rate of no less than 1,500 pounds per acre (1,425 lbs of fibers mixed with at least 75 lbs of tackifier) with a hydraulic mulcher. For steeper slopes, up to 2000 pounds per acre may be required for effective hydroseeding. Hydromulch typically requires up to 24 hours to dry; therefore, it should not be applied immediately prior to inclement weather. Application to roads, waterways and existing vegetation should be avoided.

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

Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season <sup>b</sup>	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
Sandy Soil Seed Mix					
Blue grama	Bouteloua gracilis	Warm	Sod-forming bunchgrass	825,000	0.5
Camper little bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium '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 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	l Mix				1.2
Ephriam crested wheatgrass <sup>d</sup>	Agropyron cristatum 'Ephriam'	Cool	Sod	175,000	1.5
Oahe Intermediate wheatgrass	Agropyron intermedium 'Oahe'	Cool	Sod	115,000	5.5
Vaughn sideoats grama*	Bouteloua curtipendula 'Vaughn'	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Lincoln smooth brome	Bromus inermis leyss 'Lincoln'	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total	1 1000 1000				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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Mulch	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	Moderate
Site/Material Management	No

Urban Drainage and Flood Control District June 2012 Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

June 2012

Mulch can be applied either using standard mechanical dry application Photograph MU-1. An area that was recently seeded, mulched, methods or using hydromulching equipment that hydraulically applies a slurry of water, wood fiber mulch, and often a tackifier.

Mulching (MU)

Mulching consists of evenly applying

bark or compost to disturbed soils and

reduce erosion by protecting bare soil

Although often applied in conjunction

with temporary or permanent seeding, it

from rainfall impact, increasing

infiltration, and reducing runoff.

can also be used for temporary

stabilization of areas that cannot be

reseeded due to seasonal constraints.

straw, hay, shredded wood mulch, rock,

securing the mulch by crimping, tackifiers,

netting or other measures. Mulching helps

Description

**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

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

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.

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.

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.)

steeper) and waterways. Depending on the product, these may be used alone or in conjunction with grass

- 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.

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

MU-2	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District	June 2012
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**Annual Grasses** Perennial Grasses (Numbers in table reference species in Table TS/PS-1) Warm Seeding Dates Warm Cool Cool January 1-March 15 March 16-April 30 1,2,3 May 1-May 15 May 16-June 30 4,5,6,7 5,6,7 July 1-July 15 July 16-August 31 September 1-September 30 8,9,10,11

#### Mulch

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

TS/PS-6 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District June 2012 Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 Erosion control mats, blankets, or nets are recommended to help stabilize steep slopes (generally 3:1 and

MU-1

Maintenance and Removal

PCD File No. PPR-22-012

## Sediment Basin

#### What it is

A temporary sediment basin detains sediment-laden runoff long enough to allow much of the sediment to settle out. Sediment basins are constructed by excavation and/or by placing an earthen embankment across a low area or drainage swale. Basins can be designed to maintain a permanent pool or to drain completely dry through a controlled outlet structure.



#### When and Where to use it

- Required in disturbed areas draining more than one acre.
- Where there is sufficient space and appropriate topography.
- In areas that allow access for maintenance and sediment removal.
- Positioned so that it captures sediment from the entire upstream disturbed area.
  Where a permanent detention basin is planned for the site.

#### When and Where NOT to use it

Sediment basins are not to be installed in active streams.

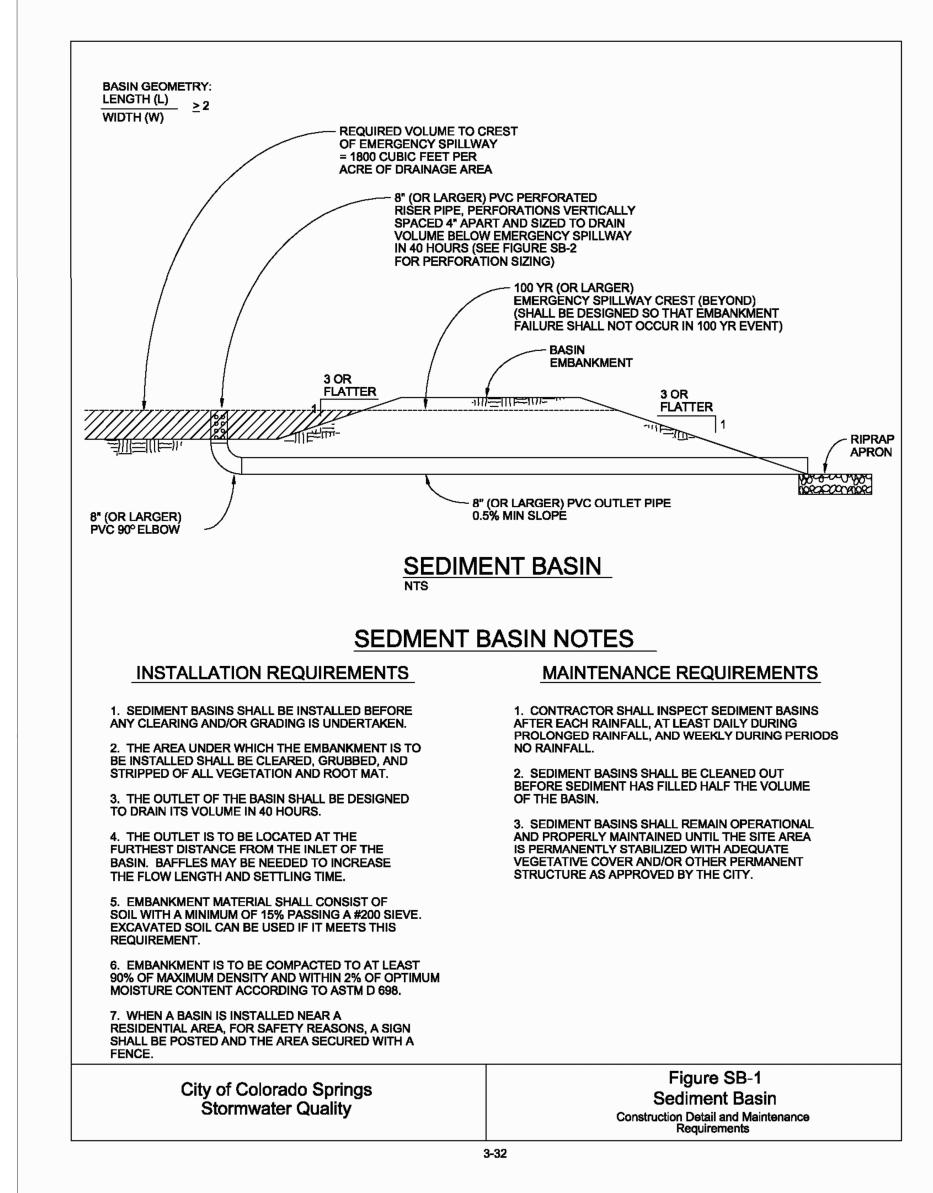


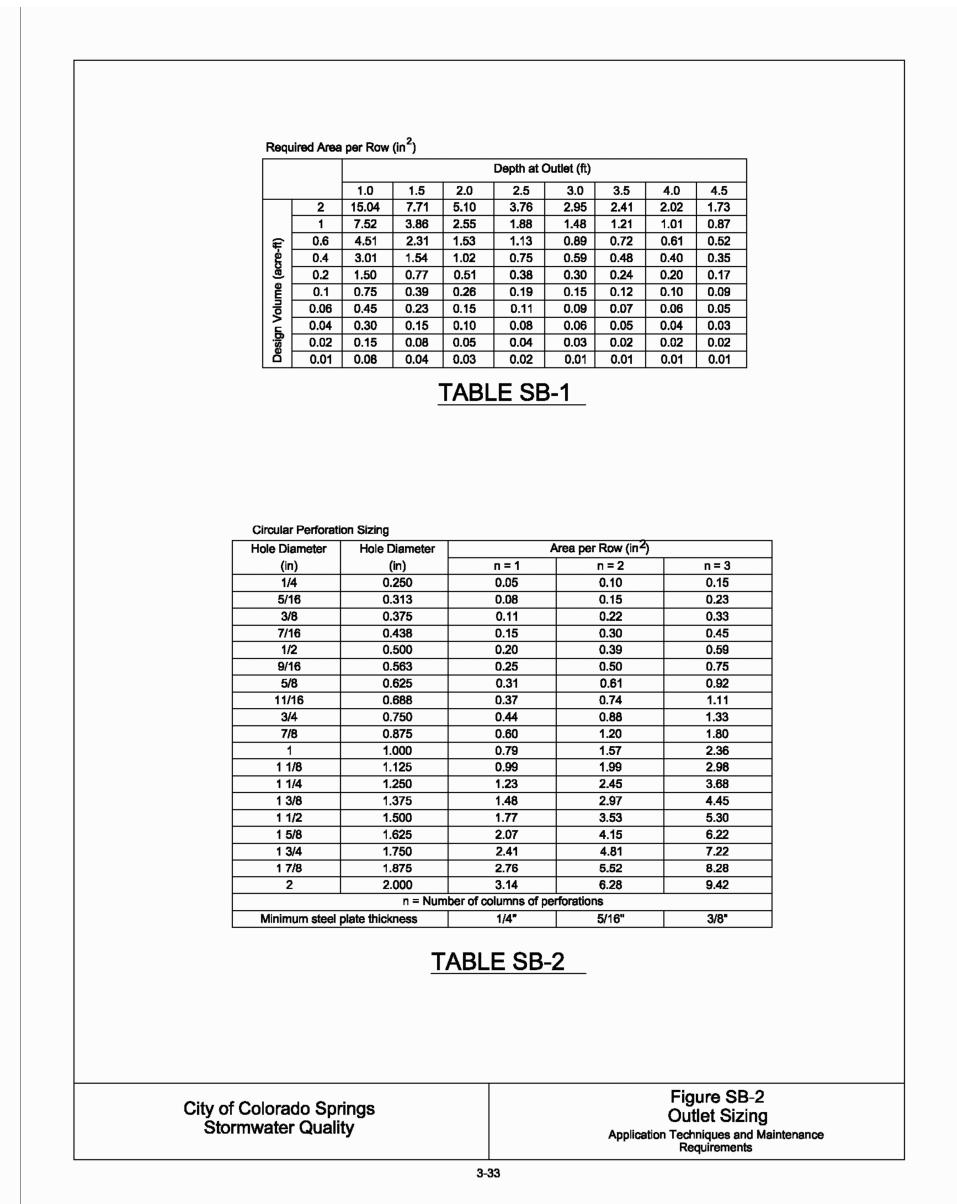
This low area will provide for some removal of sediment; however, it lacks a designed outlet structure.

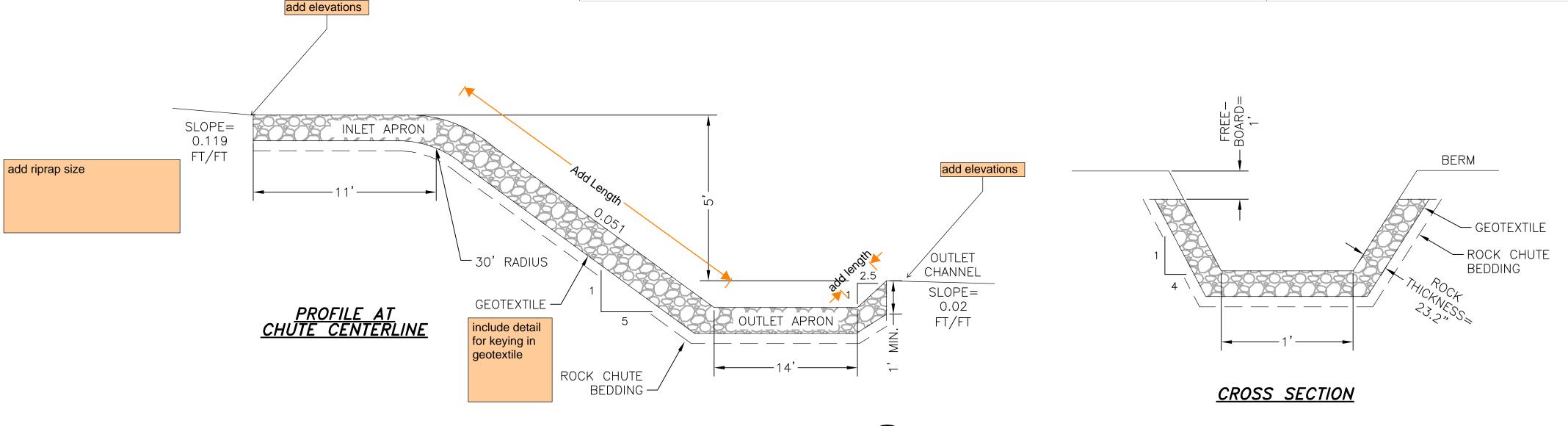
#### Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

Figure SB-1 provides a construction detail and maintenance requirements for a sediment basin.

STORMWATER QUALITY BMP MANUAL 3-31







A ROCK CHUTE
C13 SCALE: N.T.S.

PCD File No. PPR-22-012

5540 TECH CENTER DR., SUITE COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80919 (719) 227-0072

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5

CONTROL

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RADING

SERVICE METROPOLITAN DISTRIC WATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION

MERIDIAN

NO. DESCRIPTION BY APP. DATE

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100% DESIGN

Project No.: 151.52

Date: 11/07/22

Design: RMM

Drawn: GGM

Check: JCS

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47 PM By: Ryan Mangino N:\Projects\151 Meridian Service Metropolitan District\