



**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN  
FOR  
STERLING RANCH FILING 5**

**PCD Filing No.: SF241**

**Prepared For:**

Classic SRJ Land, LLC  
2138 Flying Horse Club Drive  
Colorado Springs, CO 80921  
719-785-3270

**Contractor Information**

To Be Determined \_\_\_\_\_

**Qualified Stormwater Manager**

To Be Determined \_\_\_

**Prepared By:**

**JR Engineering, LLC**  
5475 Tech Center Drive, Suite 235  
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80919  
(303) 267-6178  
Contact: Ryan Burns

**JR Project No. 25188.16**

**March 2024**

ENGINEER OF RECORD:

The Stormwater Management 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 and State for Stormwater Management Plans.

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Ryan Burns, P.E.

Date

Registered Professional Engineer

State of Colorado No. 0054412

For and on behalf of JR Engineering, LLC.

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**1. Applicant / Contact Information**

**Owner/Developer:** Classic SRJ Land, LLC  
Attn: Loren Moreland  
2138 Flying Horse Club Drive  
Colorado Springs, CO 80921  
(719) 785-3270

**Engineer:** JR Engineering, LLC  
5475 Tech Center Drive, Suite 235  
Colorado Springs, CO 80919  
Attn: Ryan Burns (303) 267-6178  
[rburns@jrengineering.com](mailto:rburns@jrengineering.com)

**SWMP Administrator:** The QSM will be sufficiently qualified for the required duties per the ECM appendix I.5

**Contractor:** To Be Determined

**2. Site Description and Location**

Sterling Ranch Filing Number 5 (hereby referred to as the “site”) is a proposed development within the Sterling Ranch master planned community with a total area of approximately 11.6 acres. The site is currently being designed to accommodate approximately 72 urban lots.

The site is located in a portion of the Southeast Quarter (SE ¼) Of Section 33, Township 12 South, Range 65 West of the 6th Principal Meridian County Of El Paso, State of Colorado. The site is surrounded by Barbarick Subdivision and Branding Iron at Sterling Ranch Filing No. 1 to the north, Sterling Ranch Filing No. 4 to the west, Sterling Ranch Road to the south, and Dines Boulevard to the east.

The property will be primarily single-family residential development (approximately 11.6 acres), open space and drainage tracts. The site is comprised of variable sloping grasslands that generally slope(s) downward to the southwest at 1 to 3% towards Sterling Ranch Road and Hazlett Dr.

Soil characteristics are comprised of Type A and B hydrologic Soil groups. Refer to the soil survey map in Appendix A for additional information.

There are no major drainage ways running through the site, although a tributary to the Sand Creek basin is immediately to the east of the site. Currently, JR Engineering, LLC is performing studies and plans to address Sand Creek stabilization.

There are no known irrigation facilities located on the project site.

Site details:

- a. Estimated area to undergo disturbance: 11.8 acres (Total Area = 11.6 acres)
- b. Per an NRCS web soil survey, the site is made up of Type A and B soils. Group A soils have a high infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. Type B soils have a moderate infiltration when thoroughly wet. A NRCS soil survey map has been presented in Appendix B. BMPs will be installed and maintained to mitigate adverse impacts due to soil erosion. OSHA classifies soils into three main groups: Type A, Type B, and Type C. Type A is the most stable, and Type C is the least stable soil. Type A soil is cohesive and has a high unconfined compressive. Type A soil includes clay, silty clay, sandy clay, and clay loam. Type B soil is cohesive and has often been cracked or disturbed, with pieces that don't stick together as well as Type A soil. Type B soil includes angular gravel, silt, silt loam, and soils that are more susceptible to crack/break near to sources of vibration. Erosion can be mitigated on the site by abiding by the site geotech report and following the BMPs such as silt fence placement, vehicle tracking control, inlet protection, check dams, and seeding. If strong winds are present before stabilization is established, then the erosion control manager may find it necessary to use water to control the dust. The adverse impacts of soil erosion include stream/water pollution associated with increased turbidity.
- c. Existing vegetation: The site used to be approximately 100% vegetated prior to construction activities taking place in the area. The site has been graded since then and is no longer vegetated.
- d. Location and description of potential pollution sources: Potential sources of pollution include:
  - Vehicle, equipment maintenance, and fueling – all designated fueling and maintenance areas shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage course whenever possible. If the fueling area is located on a pervious surface, the area shall be covered with a non-pervious lining so as to prevent soil contamination by way of infiltration. Any spillage shall be cleaned up immediately.
  - All exposed and stored soils – all exposed soils will be seeded and mulched upon completion of construction within the vicinity. Silt fence will be utilized to contain sediment deposited by runoff until seeding can take. Silt fence or a similar barrier should be installed as needed around long-term stockpiles (30 days+). Vehicle Tracking Control should be installed at access points to minimize sediment deposition from vehicles exiting the site.
  - Vehicle tracking of sediments – if sediment is tracked onto the street, a reasonable attempt shall be made to clean up sediment and mud deposits as soon as possible. A street sweeper may be used as necessary. Vehicle Tracking Control shall be installed at all vehicular access points to the site.
  - Management of contaminated soils – appropriate measures will be taken to

clean up the cause of the contaminated soil. All contaminated soils must be disposed of offsite in an appropriate manner.

- Vehicle, equipment maintenance, and fueling – all designated fueling and maintenance areas shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage course whenever possible. If the fueling area is located on a pervious surface, the area shall be covered with a non-pervious lining so as to prevent soil contamination by way of infiltration. Any spillage shall be cleaned up immediately.

- On-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters, etc.) – dumpsters will be utilized as needed to remove trash from the site. Any waste material found on-site or generated by construction activities will be disposed of in a manner that prevents polluting of storm water discharges. In the event that waste is to be stored on-site, it shall be in an area located a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage course whenever possible. Whenever waste is not stored in a non-porous container, it shall be in an area enclosed by a 12-inch high compacted earthen ridge. If the enclosed waste area is located on porous soil, the area shall be covered with a non-porous lining to prevent soil contamination. Whenever precipitation is predicted, the waste shall be covered with a non-porous cover, anchored on all sides to prevent its removal by wind, in order to prevent precipitation from leaching out potential pollutants from the waste.

- Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets – all portable toilets should be kept a minimum of 50 feet from a storm drain inlet and secured to the ground. Portable toilets will be located a minimum of 50 feet from state waters. They shall be adequately staked and cleaned on a weekly basis. They will be inspected daily for spills.

The locations of these sources are shown in the GEC plans in Appendix C or will be determined by the contractor.

- e. Spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants: Not applicable for this site since there will be no dedicated batch plants.
- f. Location and description of anticipated non-stormwater components of discharge: A potential source of non-stormwater discharge could be the irrigation of permanent seeding (PS). Irrigation will be kept at a rate so as to not create runoff. The groundwater discharge on the site is not expected to have an adverse impact to the downstream water quality.
- g. The existing full-spectrum detention pond (W-5) and (W-8) will outfall to Sand Creek via a proposed 84” RCP pipe with a low tail water basin for outlet protection. Sand Creek is located along the eastern edge of the site.

### **3. Proposed Sequence and Phasing of Major Activities**

The project will follow standard construction sequences for construction, ie., grading, utility installation, street paving, and landscaping. The contractor will be responsible for implementing and maintaining the erosion and sediment control measures described in this

document and the accompanying design drawings. The contractor may designate these tasks to certain subcontractors as they see fit, but the ultimate responsibility for implementing these controls and their proposed function at each phase of the project remains with the contractor. The order of major activities (with estimated completion dates) will be as follows:

1. Install VTC and other perimeter soil erosion control measures (Summer 2024).
2. Clear and rough grade for improvements (Fall 2024).
3. Fine grading and placement of gravel drive aisles and paving (Fall 2024).
4. Install landscaping/vegetated surface treatments (Winter 2024).
5. Clean up and final stabilization (Winter 2024).
6. Remove BMPs once final stabilization is achieved (Winter 2024)

#### **4. BMPs for Stormwater Pollution Prevention**

See GEC plans in Appendix C for BMP locations and detail sheets. The total area of disturbance on the site is 57,500 SY. This storm water management report does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity.

##### a. Erosion and Sediment Controls

###### i. Structural BMPs:

1. Temporary sediment basins and permanent detention pond (SBs) to collect runoff before it enters receiving waters
2. Silt fence (SF) along downstream limits of disturbed areas to filter sediment from runoff
3. Construction marker (CM) to identify limits of construction (LOC)
4. Vehicle tracking control (VTC) at site entrance to prevent sediment from leaving the site via vehicle tires
5. Inlet protection (IP) around culvert entrances
6. Site grading around entire stockpile area, all road slope toward detention pond. No developed storm water offsite.
7. Temporary stock pile and permanent stock pile (TSP) to consolidate materials such as topsoil in a controlled area bounded by silt fence
8. Stabilized staging area (SSA) near site entrance to consolidate construction equipment in a stabilized location
9. Concrete washout area (CWA) to allow a controlled area for concrete trucks to be washed

###### ii. Non-structural BMPs:

1. Seeding and Mulching (MU)(TS) to stabilize disturbed areas

##### b. Materials Handling and Spill Prevention

###### i. General Materials Handling Practices:

1. Potential pollutants shall be stored and used in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's instructions in a secure location. To the

extent practical, material storage areas should not be located near storm drain inlets and should be equipped with covers, roofs, or secondary containment as required to prevent storm water from contacting stored materials. Chemicals that are not compatible shall be stored in segregated areas so that spilled materials cannot combine and react.

2. Disposal of materials shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
3. Materials no longer required for construction shall be removed from the site as soon as possible.
4. Adequate garbage, construction waste, and sanitary waste handling and disposal facilities shall be provided as necessary to keep the site clear of obstruction and BMPs clear and functional.

ii. Specific Materials Handling Practices

1. All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, that occur onsite during construction shall be handled in a way that does not contaminate storm water.
2. All chemicals including liquid products, petroleum products, water treatment chemicals, and wastes stored onsite shall be covered and protected from vandalism.
3. Maintenance, fueling, and repair of all equipment and vehicles involving oil changes, hydraulic system drain down, degreasing operations, fuel tank drain down and removal, and other activities which may result in the accidental release of contaminants, shall be conducted under cover during wet weather and on an impervious surface to prevent release of contaminants onto the ground. Materials spilled during maintenance operations shall be cleaned up immediately and properly disposed of. There will be no batch plants onsite.
4. Wheel wash water shall be settled and discharged onsite by infiltration.
5. Application of agricultural chemicals, including fertilizers and pesticides, shall be conducted in a manner and at application rates that will not result in loss of chemical to storm water runoff. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for application rates and procedures.
6. pH-modifying sources shall be managed to prevent contamination of runoff and storm water collected onsite. The most common sources of pH-modifying materials are bulk cement, cement kiln dust (CKD), fly ash, new concrete washing and curing waters, waste streams generated from concrete grinding and sawing, exposed aggregate processes, and concrete pumping and mixer washout waters.

iii. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

1. The primary objective in responding to a spill is to quickly contain the material(s) and prevent or minimize their migration into storm



water runoff and conveyance systems. If the release has impacted onsite storm water, it is critical to contain the released materials onsite and prevent their release into receiving waters.

2. Spill Response Procedures:
  - a. Notify site superintendent immediately when a spill, or the threat of a spill, is observed. The superintendent shall assess the situation and determine the appropriate response.
  - b. If spills represent an imminent threat of escaping onsite facilities and entering the receiving waters, site personnel shall respond immediately to contain the release and notify the superintendent after the situation has stabilized.
  - c. The site superintendent, or his/her designee, shall be responsible for completing a spill reporting form and for reporting the spill to the appropriate agency.
  - d. Spill response equipment shall be inspected and maintained as necessary to replace any materials used in spill response activities.
3. Spill kits shall be on-hand at all fueling sites. Spill kit location(s) shall be reported to the SWMP administrator.
4. Absorbent materials shall be on-hand at all fueling areas for use in containing inadvertent spills. Containers shall be on-hand at all fueling sites for disposal of used absorbents.
5. Recommended components of spill kits include the following:
  - a. Oil absorbent pads (one bale)
  - b. Oil absorbent booms (40 feet)
  - c. 55-gallon drums (2)
  - d. 9-mil plastic bags (10)
  - e. Personal protective equipment including gloves and goggles
6. Concrete wash water: unless confined in a pre-defined, bermed containment area, the cleaning of concrete truck delivery chutes is prohibited at the job site.
7. Notification procedures:
  - a. In the event of an accident or spill, the SWMP administrator shall be notified.
  - b. Depending on the nature of the spill material involved, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (24-hour spill reporting line: 887-518-5608), downstream water users, or other agencies may also need to be notified.
  - c. Any spill of oil which 1) violates water quality standards, 2) produces a “sheen” on a surface water, or 3) causes a sludge or emulsion, or any hazardous substance release, or hazardous waste release which exceeds the reportable quantity, must be reported immediately by telephone to the National Response Center Hotline at (800) 424-8802.

## **5. Final Stabilization and Long-Term Stormwater Management**

- a. Permanent seeding will be provided to achieve long-term stabilization of the site.
- b. Seed Mix: "Foothills" or approved equal.
- c. Seeding Application Rate: Drill seed 0.25" to 0.5" into the soil. In small areas not accessible to a drill, hand broadcast at double the rate and rake 0.25" to 0.5" into the soil. Apply seed at the following rates:
  - i. Dryland: 20-25 lbs/acre
  - ii. Irrigated: 40 lbs/acre
- d. Soil stabilization Practices:
  - i. Mulching Application: Apply 1-1/2 tons of certified weed free hay per acre mechanically crimped into the soil in combination with an organic mulch tackifier. On slopes and ditches requiring a blanket, the blanket shall be placed in lieu of mulch and mulch tackifier.
- e. Soil Conditioning and Fertilization Requirements:
  - i. Soil conditioner, organic amendment shall be applied to all seeded areas at 3 CY / 1000 SF.
  - ii. Fertilizer shall consist of 90% fungal biomass (mycelium) and 10% potassium-magnesia with a grade of 6-1-3 or approved equal. Fertilizer shall be applied as recommended by seed supplier.
- f. Two existing full spectrum extended basin detention ponds will provide long-term stormwater management of the site. These ponds will provide better control of the runoff rates over an extended period of time (up to 72 hours). A trickle channel will be placed within the pond/basin to improve the water quality and aesthetic value. The contractor will be responsible for any re-excavation of sediment and debris that collects in the existing pond required to ensure that the pond meets the design grades following construction. The existing storm lines shall also be cleaned and free of sediment once the site becomes stabilized.
- g. Final stabilization is reached when all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plan density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels, or equivalent permanent, physical erosion reduction methods have been employed.

## **6. Inspection and Maintenance**

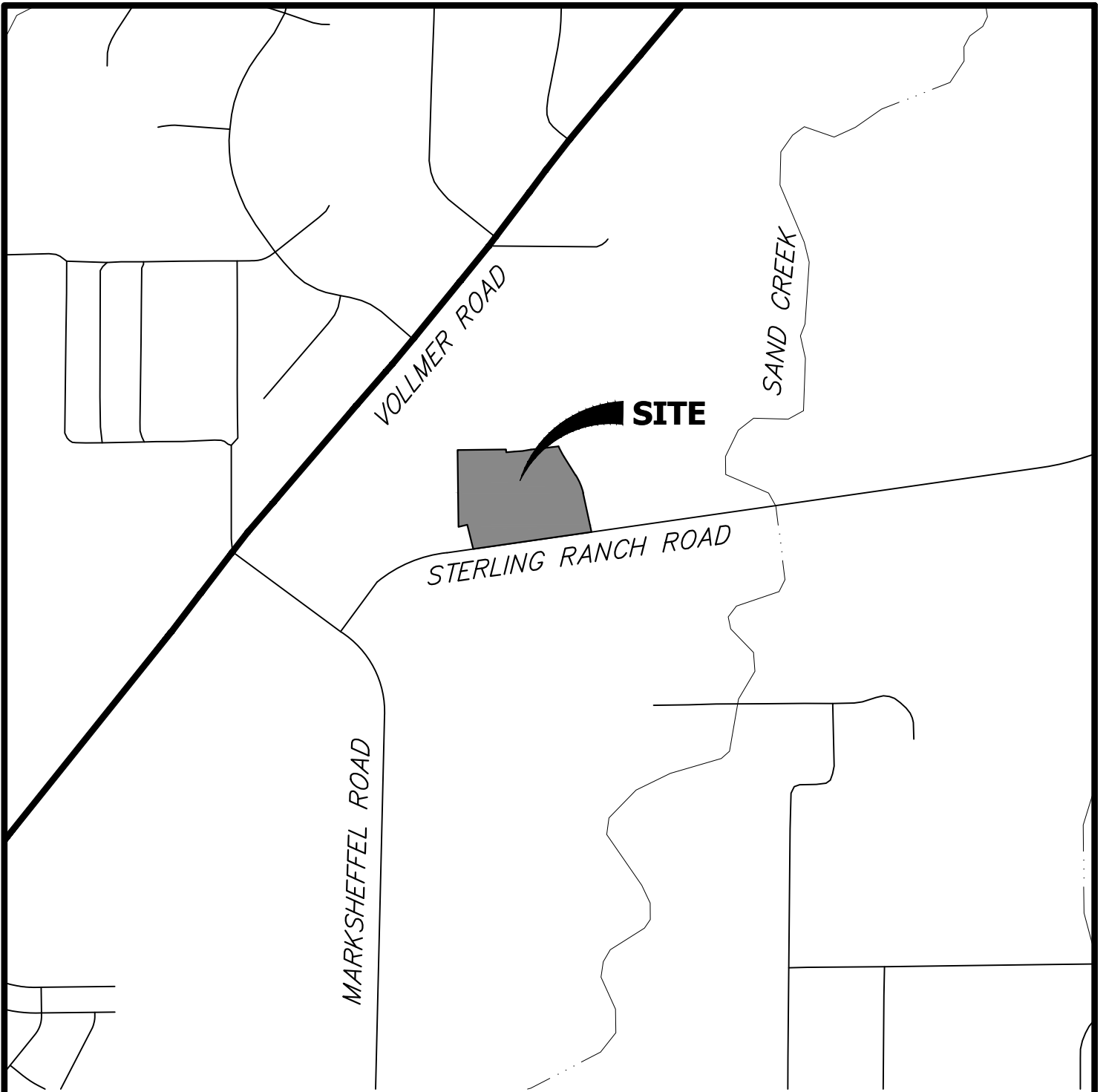
- a. Inspection Schedules:
  - i. The contractor shall inspect BMPs once every 14 days at a minimum, and immediately (within 24 hours) after any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion (i.e. that results in storm water running across the ground), to ensure that BMPs are maintained in effective operating condition.
- b. Inspection Procedures:
  - i. Site Inspection / Observation Items:
    - 1. Construction site perimeter and discharge points
    - 2. All disturbed areas

3. Areas used for material / waste storage that are exposed to precipitation
  4. Other areas having a significant potential for storm water pollution, such as demolition areas or concrete washout areas, or locations where vehicles enter or leave the site
  5. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the SWMP
  6. Any other structural BMPs that may require maintenance, such as secondary containment around fuel tanks, or the conditions of spill response kits.
- ii. Inspection Requirements:
1. Determine if there is any evidence of, or potential for, pollutants entering the receiving waters.
  2. Review BMPs to determine if they still meet design and operational criteria in the SWMP, and if they continue to adequately control pollutants at the site.
  3. Upgrade and/or revise any BMPs not operating in accordance with the SWMP and update the SWMP to reflect any revisions.
- iii. BMP Maintenance / Replacement and Failed BMPs:
1. The contractor shall remove sediment that has been collected by perimeter controls, such as silt fence and inlet protection, on a regular basis to prevent failure of BMPs, and remove potential of sediment from being discharged from the site in the event of BMP failure.
  2. Removed sediment must be moved to an appropriate location where it will not become an additional pollutant source, and should never be placed in ditches or streams.
  3. The contractor shall update the GEC as required with any new BMPs added during the construction period.
  4. The contractor shall address BMPs that have failed or have the potential to fail without maintenance or modifications, as soon as possible, immediately in most cases, to prevent discharge of pollutants.
- iv. Record Keeping and Documenting Inspections:
1. The contractor shall maintain records of all inspection reports, including signed inspection logs, at the project site.
  2. The permittee shall document inspection results and maintain a record of the results for a period of 3 years following expiration or inactivation of permit coverage.
  3. Site inspection records shall include the following:
    - a. Inspection date
    - b. Name and title of personnel making the inspection
    - c. Location of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site
    - d. Location(s) of BMPs in need of maintenance
    - e. Location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location

- f. Location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that were not in place at the time of inspection
  - g. Deviations from the minimum inspection schedule
- c. This SWMP should be viewed as a “living document” that is continuously being reviewed and modified as a part of the overall process of evaluating and managing stormwater quality issues at the site. The Qualified Stormwater Manager shall amend the SWMP when there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance of the site which would require the implementation of new or revised BMPs or if the SWMP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activity or when BMPs are no longer necessary and are removed.

## APPENDIX A – VICINITY MAP

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VICINITY MAP  
STERLING RANCH FILING 5  
2000-5188.16  
2023-12-08



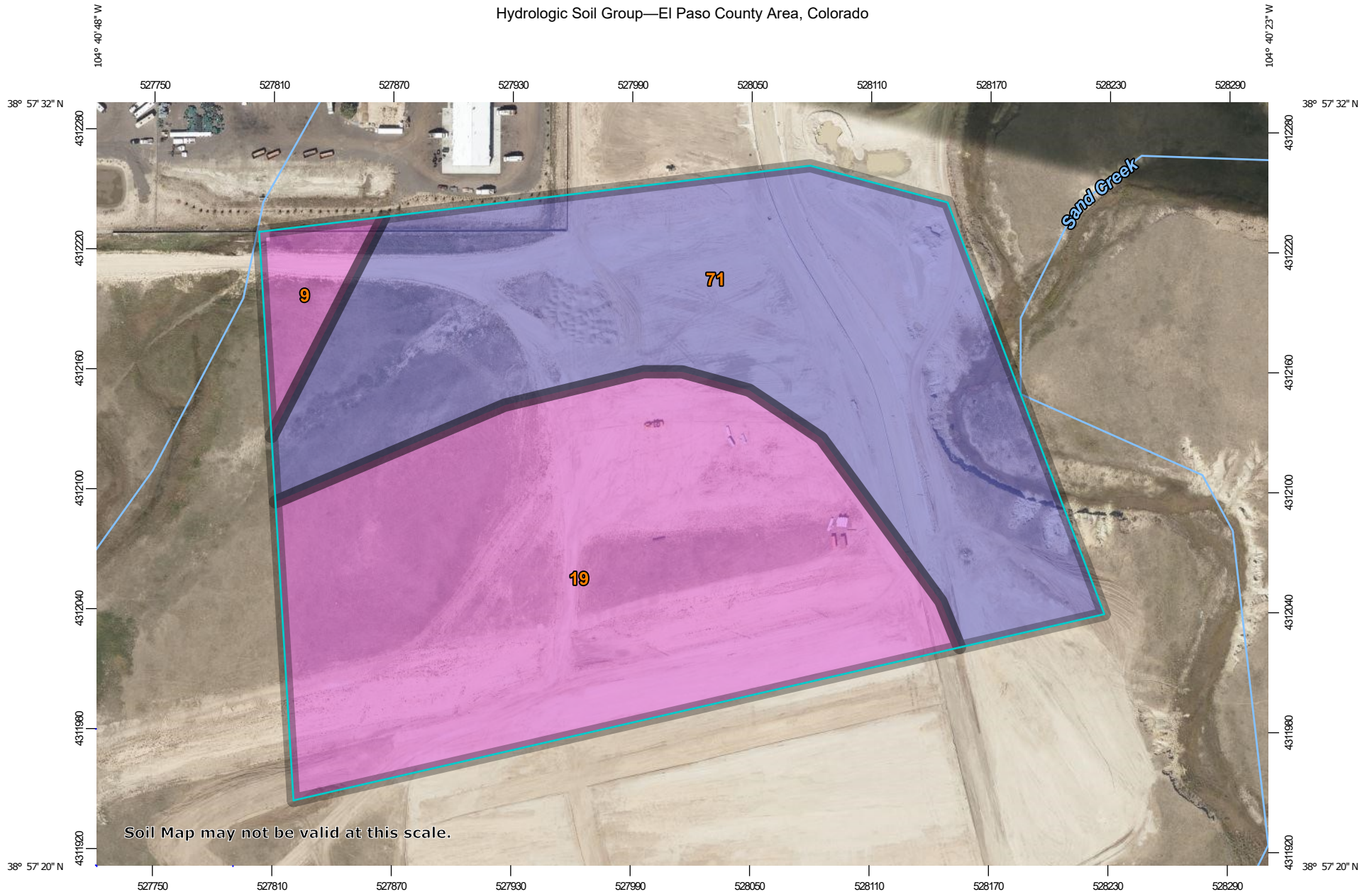
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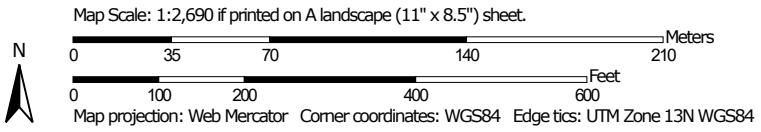
## APPENDIX B – SOILS MAP

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Hydrologic Soil Group—El Paso County Area, Colorado



































Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.





### MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)**
  -  Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils**
  - Soil Rating Polygons**
    -  A
    -  A/D
    -  B
    -  B/D
    -  C
    -  C/D
    -  D
    -  Not rated or not available
  - Soil Rating Lines**
    -  A
    -  A/D
    -  B
    -  B/D
    -  C
    -  C/D
    -  D
    -  Not rated or not available
  - Soil Rating Points**
    -  A
    -  A/D
    -  B
    -  B/D
- Water Features**
  -  Streams and Canals
- Transportation**
  -  Rails
  -  Interstate Highways
  -  US Routes
  -  Major Roads
  -  Local Roads
- Background**
  -  Aerial Photography
- Other**
  -  C
  -  C/D
  -  D
  -  Not rated or not available

### MAP INFORMATION

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

**Warning:** Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.  
 Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado  
 Survey Area Data: Version 19, Aug 31, 2021

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 19, 2018—Oct 20, 2018

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
9	Blakeland-Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls	A	0.8	3.3%
19	Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	A	12.0	49.0%
71	Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	11.7	47.7%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>24.5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

## Rating Options

*Aggregation Method:* Dominant Condition

*Component Percent Cutoff:* None Specified

*Tie-break Rule:* Higher

## APPENDIX C – FIRM

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**NOTES TO USERS**

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The community map repository should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) and/or floodways have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the floodways were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by flood control structures. Refer to section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The projection used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 13. The horizontal datum was NAD83. GRS80 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones across users in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same vertical datum. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/> or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services  
 NOAA, NNGS12  
 National Geodetic Survey  
 SSMC-3, #9222  
 1315 East-West Highway  
 Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for bench marks shown on this map, please contact the information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at (202) 773-3242 or visit its website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/>.

Base Map information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by El Paso County, Colorado Springs Utilities, and Anderson Consulting Engineers, Inc. These data are current as of 2008.

This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date stream channel configurations and floodplain delineations than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map. The profile baselines depicted on this map represent the hydraulic modeling baselines that match the flood profiles and Floodway Data Tables if applicable in the FIS report. As a result, the profile baselines may deviate significantly from the new base map channel representation and may appear outside of the floodplain.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed Map Index for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels, community map repository addresses, and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

Contact FEMA Map Service Center (MSC) via the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX) 1-877-336-2627 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. The MSC may also be reached by Fax at 1-800-358-9620 and its website at <http://www.msc.fema.gov/>.

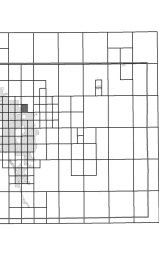
If you have questions about this map or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call 1-877-FEMA MAP (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov/business/inf>.

**El Paso County Vertical Datum Offset Table**

Flooding Source	Vertical Datum Offset (ft)

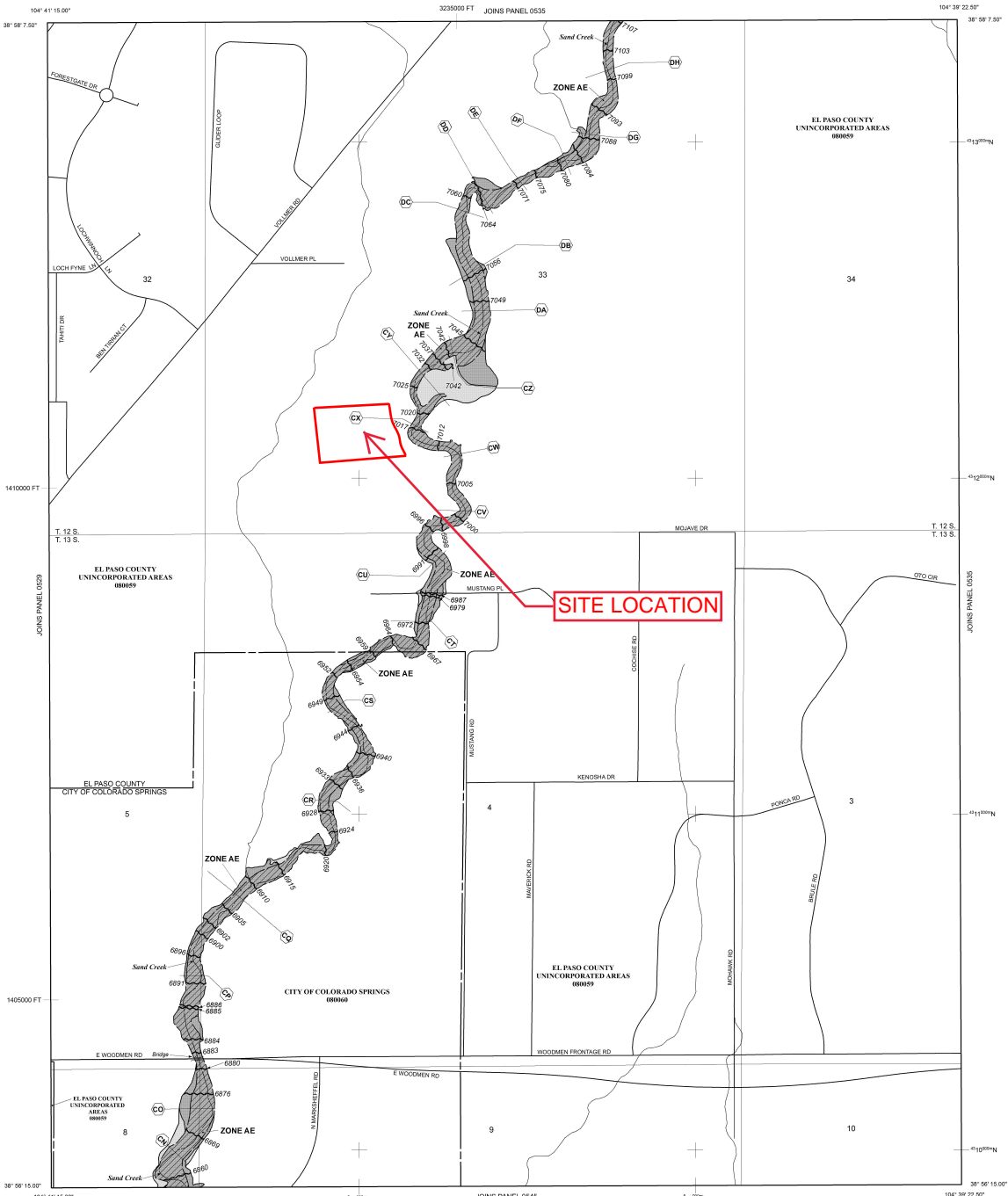
REFER TO SECTION 3.3 OF THE EL PASO COUNTY FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY FOR STREAM/STREAM VERTICAL DATUM CONVERSION INFORMATION.

**Panel Location Map**



This Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) was produced through a Cooperating Technical Plan (CTP) agreement between the State of Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Additional Flood Hazard information and resources are available from local communities and the Colorado Water Conservation Board.



**LEGEND**

**SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAS) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD**

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zone A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The base flood elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

- ZONE A** No Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AE** Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
- ZONE AR** Special Flood Hazard Area Formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was previously determined. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being retained to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
- ZONE A99** Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE V** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

**FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE**  
 The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

- OTHER FLOOD AREAS**
- ZONE X** Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with velocities less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.
- OTHER AREAS**
- ZONE X** Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
- ZONE D** Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.
- COASTAL BARRIER PROTECTED SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS**
- OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPA)**

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

- Floodplain boundary
- Floodway boundary
- Zone D Boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations; flood depths or flood velocities.
- Base Flood Elevation line and value, elevation in feet\* (EL 587)
- Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet\*

\* Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88)

- Cross section line
- Transect line
- Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)
- 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13
- 500-foot grid ticks; Colorado State Plane coordinate system, central zone (SPROJCOE2)
- Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
- Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIS report)
- M1.5 River file

**MAP REPOSITORIES**  
 Refer to Map Repository list on Map Index

**EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP**  
 MARCH 17, 1997

**EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL**  
 DECEMBER 7, 2018 to update corporate limits, to change Base Flood Elevations and Special Flood Hazard Areas, to update map format, to add roads and road names, and to incorporate previously issued Letters of Map Change.

For community map revision history prior to courtswide mapping, refer to the Community Map History Table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.  
 To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.



**NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM**

**PANEL 0533G**

**FIRM**  
**FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP**  
**EL PASO COUNTY,**  
**COLORADO**  
**AND INCORPORATED AREAS**

**PANEL 533 OF 1300**  
 (SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

**CONTAINS:**

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
COLORADO SPRINGS CITY OF	08008	0003	0
EL PASO COUNTY	08008	0003	0

**MAP NUMBER**  
**08041C0533G**

**MAP REVISED**  
**DECEMBER 7, 2018**

**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

NOTE: MAP AREA SHOWN ON THIS PANEL IS LOCATED WITHIN TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST, AND TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST.

## APPENDIX D – GEC PLANS AND DETAILS

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# STERLING RANCH FILING NO. 5

## COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO

# GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN

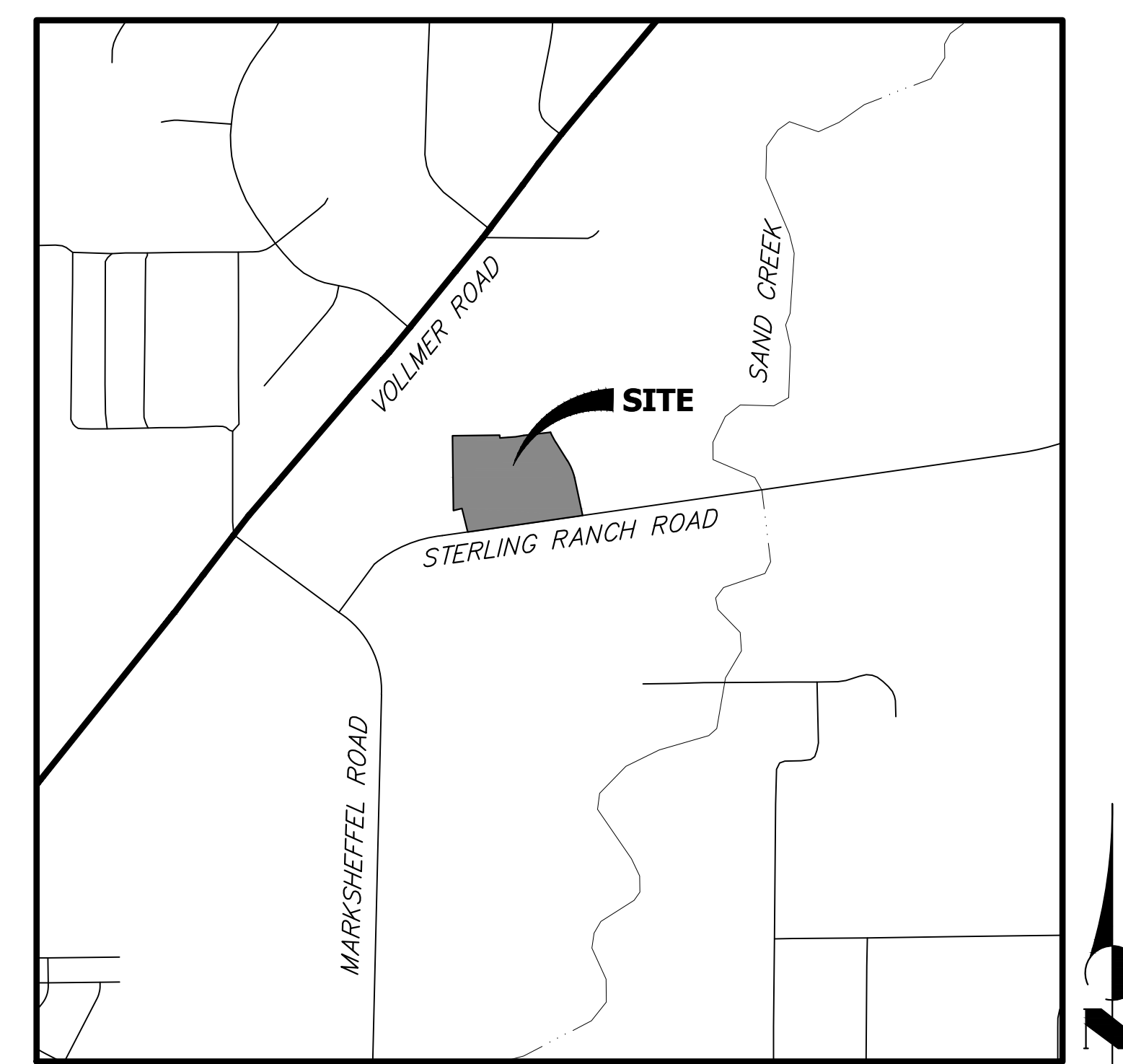
### MARCH 2024



UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR  
**CLASSIC SRJ LAND, LLC**  
 2138 FLYING HORSE CLUB DRIVE  
 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80921  
 ATTN: LOREN MORELAND  
 (719) 785-3270

**J.R. ENGINEERING**  
 A Westman Company  
 Centennial 303-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-583-2583  
 Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com



**VICINITY MAP**  
 SCALE: 1"=1000'

**AGENCIES**

<b>OWNER/DEVELOPER:</b>	CLASSIC SRJ LAND, LLC 2138 FLYING HORSE CLUB DRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80921 LOREN MORELAND (719) 785-3270	<b>FIRE DISTRICT:</b>	BLACK FOREST FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT 11445 TEACHOUT ROAD COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908 CHIEF BRYAN JACK (719) 495-4300
<b>CIVIL ENGINEER:</b>	JR ENGINEERING, LLC 5475 TECH CENTER DRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80919 MIKE BRAMLETT P.E. (303) 267-6240	<b>GAS DEPARTMENT:</b>	COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES 7710 DURANT DR. COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80947 TIM WENDT (719) 668-3556
<b>COUNTY ENGINEERING:</b>	EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 2880 INTERNATIONAL CIRCLE, SUITE 110 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80910 JEFF RICE, P.E. (719) 520-6300	<b>ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT:</b>	MOUNTAIN VIEW ELECTRIC 11140 E. WOODMEN ROAD FALCON, CO 80831 (719) 495-2283
<b>TRAFFIC ENGINEERING:</b>	EL PASO COUNTY DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS 3275 AKERS DRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80922 JOSHUA PALMER, P.E. (719) 520-6460	<b>COMMUNICATIONS:</b>	QWEST COMMUNICATIONS (U.N.C.C. LOCATORS) (800) 922-1987 AT&T (LOCATORS) (719) 635-3674
<b>WATER RESOURCES:</b>	STERLING RANCH METRO DISTRICT ENGINEERS JDS-HYDRO CONSULTANTS 545 E. PIKES PEAK AVE., SUITE 300 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903 JOHN MCGINN (719) 668-8769		

**SHEET INDEX**

1	-	COVER
2	-	LEGEND
3	-	NOTES AND TYPICAL SECTIONS
4	-	GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS
5-8	-	DETAILS
8	-	TOTAL SHEETS

**BASIS OF BEARINGS**

THE SOUTH LINE OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 34, TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M. AS MONUMENTED AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER BY A 2-1/2" ALUMINUM CAP STAMPED "LS 11624" AND AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER BY A 2-1/2" ALUMINUM CAP STAMPED "LS 11624", SAID LINE BEARS N89°14'14"E A DISTANCE OF 2,722.69 FEET.

**BENCHMARKS**

1. THE TOP OF AN ALUMINUM SURVEYORS CAP, STAMPED "9853", AT THE SOUTHEAST BOUNDARY CORNER OF BARBARICK SUBDIVISION  
 NORTHING = 411416.273  
 EASTING = 235167.071  
 ELEVATION = 7023.42
2. THE TOP OF A RED PLASTIC SURVEYORS CAP, ILLEGIBLE, AT THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY CORNER OF PAWNEE RANCHEROS SUBDIVISION  
 NORTHING = 410095.404  
 EASTING = 235052.131  
 ELEVATION = 7000.40
3. THE TOP OF A RED PLASTIC SURVEYORS CAP, STAMPED "38141", AT THE SOUTHWEST BOUNDARY CORNER OF BARBARICK SUBDIVISION  
 NORTHING = 411399.962  
 EASTING = 233849.817  
 ELEVATION = 7030.82

**EL PASO COUNTY STATEMENT**

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. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY ENGINEER/ECM ADMINISTRATOR

**ENGINEER'S STATEMENT**

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

RYAN E. BURNS, P.E.  
 COLORADO P.E. 0054412  
 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

**OWNER/DEVELOPER STATEMENT**

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

LOREN MORELAND, MANAGER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 CLASSIC SRJ LAND, LLC  
 2138 FLYING HORSE CLUB DRIVE  
 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80921

THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING ABOVE GROUND AND UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ARE SHOWN IN AN APPROXIMATE WAY ONLY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES BEFORE COMMENCING WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL DAMAGES WHICH MIGHT BE CAUSED BY HIS FAILURE TO EXACTLY LOCATE AND PRESERVE ANY AND ALL ABOVE GROUND AND UNDERGROUND UTILITIES.

STERLING RANCH FILING NO. 5	COVER SHEET	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	DATE	
		N/A	PAL	PAL	3/12/24	
SHEET 1 OF 8	JOB NO. 25188.16					No. REVISION

**LEGEND**

KEY	SYMBOL
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	(CWA)
INLET PROTECTION	(IP)
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE	(LOD)
FLOW ARROW	
CUT/FILL MARK	
SILT FENCE	(SF)
CONSTRUCTION FENCE	(CF)
TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT	(TRM)
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	(SSA)
TEMPORARY SEEDING & MULCHING	(MU/TS)
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	(VTC)
TEMP. STOCK PILE	(TSP)
TEMP. SEDIMENT BASIN	(TSB)
TEMP. SWALE	(TSW)

**LAYER LINETYPE LEGEND**

	EXISTING	PROPOSED
PHASE LINE		
MATCH LINE		
SECTION LINE		
BOUNDARY LINE		
PROPERTY LINE		
EASEMENT LINE		
RIGHT OF WAY		
R.O.W. A LINE		
CENTERLINE		
CITY LIMITS		
WIRE FENCE		
CHAIN LINK FENCE		
WOOD FENCE		
MASONRY FENCE		
GUARDRAIL		
CONC. BARRIER		
CABLE TV		
ELECTRIC		
FIBER OPTIC		
GAS MAIN		
IRRIGATION MAIN		
OIL/PETRO. MAIN		
OVERHEAD UTILITY		
SANITARY SEWER		
STORM DRAIN		
TELEPHONE		
WATER MAIN		
RAW WATER LINE		
SWALE/WATERWAY FLOWLINE		
DIVERSION DITCH		
DIVERSION CHANNEL		
MAJOR DRAINAGE BASIN		
MINOR DRAINAGE BASIN		
TOP OF SLOPE		
TOE OF SLOPE		
EDGE OF WATER		
INDEX CONTOUR		
INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR		
DEPRESSION CONT. (INDEX)		
DEPRESSION CONT. (INTER)		
TOP OF CUTS		
TOE OF FILLS		
CUT AND FILL LINE		
SILT FENCE		
100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN		
500 YEAR FLOODPLAIN		
FLOODWAY		
BASE FLOOD ELEVATION		
EDGE OF WETLANDS		
STONE WALL		

**UTILITIES LEGEND**

	EXISTING	PROPOSED
<b>STORM SEWER</b>		
MANHOLE		
STORM INLET		
AREA INLET - SQUARE		
AREA INLET - ROUND		
FLARED END SECTION		
RIPRAP		
<b>SANITARY SEWER</b>		
LINE MARKER	Mkr San <sup>o</sup>	
SERVICE MARKER		
CLEAN-OUT		
MANHOLE W/ DIRECTIONAL FLOW ARROW		
<b>WATER LINE</b>		
LINE MARKER	Mkr W <sup>o</sup>	
SERVICE MARKER		
FIRE HYDRANT		
FIRE CONNECTION		
MANHOLE		
BEND		
BLOW-OFF VALVE		
WELL		
METER		
VALVE		
REDUCER		
THRUST BLOCK		
CROSS		
PLUG W/ THRUST BLOCK		
TEE		
REVERSE ANCHOR		
ANODE		
AIR & VACUUM VALVE ASSEMBLY		
TRANSMISSION BLOW-OFF ASSEMBLY		
<b>GAS LINE</b>		
MARKER	Mkr G <sup>o</sup>	
SERVICE MARKER		
METER		
VALVE		
PLUG		
TEE		
<b>DRY UTILITIES</b>		
CABLE TV MARKER	Mkr TV <sup>o</sup>	
CABLE TELEVISION PEDESTAL		
ELECTRIC MARKER	Mkr E <sup>o</sup>	
ELECTRIC SERVICE MARKER		
ELECTRICAL PEDESTAL		
ELECTRICAL METER		
ELECTRICAL MANHOLE		
FIBER-OPTIC MARKER	Mkr FO <sup>o</sup>	
IRRIGATION PEDESTAL		
TELEPHONE MARKER	Mkr T <sup>o</sup>	
TELEPHONE PEDESTAL		
TELEPHONE MANHOLE		
UTILITY POLE		
GUY ANCHOR		
GUY POLE		
<b>MISC. UTILITIES</b>		
VENT PIPE		
TEST HOLE DESIGNATOR		

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE AS DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR  
**CLASSIC SRJ LAND, LLC**  
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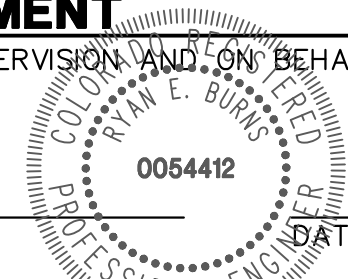
BY	DATE	No.	REVISION								
				H-SCALE	N/A	V-SCALE	N/A	DATE	DESIGNED BY	N/A	DRAWN BY

STERLING RANCH FILING NO.	5
LEGEND	

SHEET	2	OF	8
JOB NO.	25188.16		



**ENGINEER'S STATEMENT**  
 PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING  
 RYAN E. BURNS, P.E.  
 COLORADO P.E. 0054412  
 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING





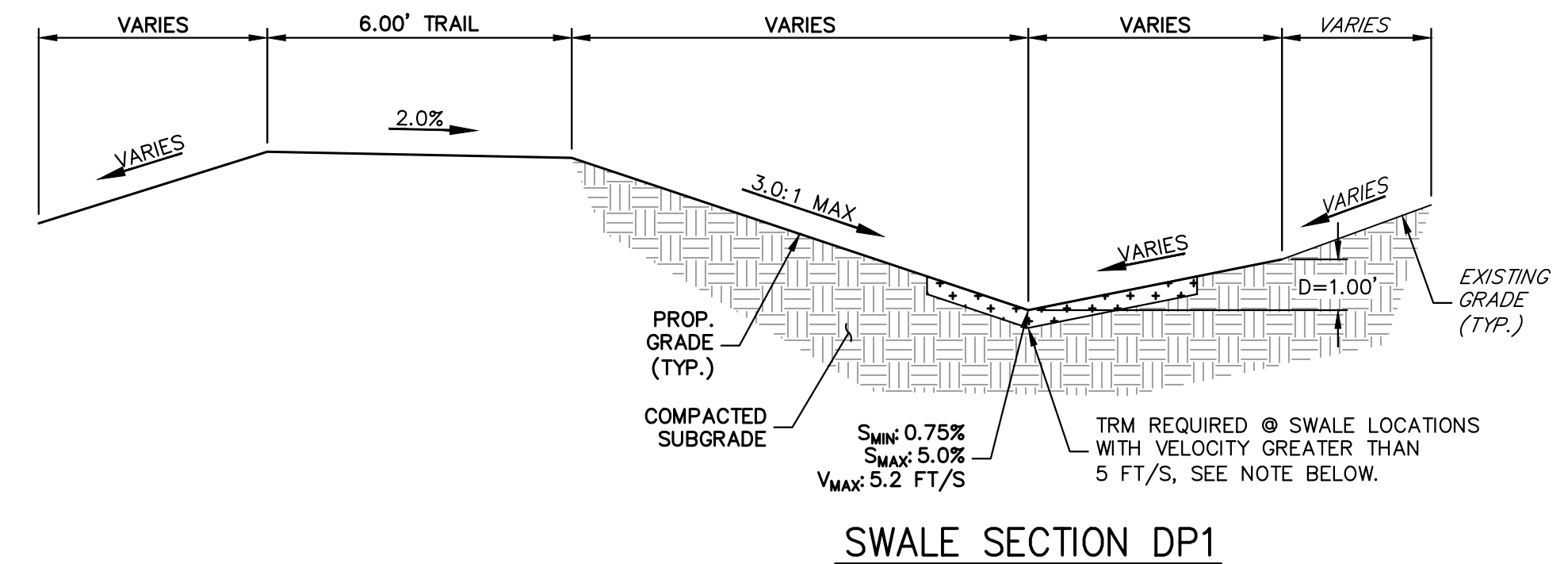
## GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL STANDARD NOTES

- STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL NOT CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR DEGRADATION OF STATE WATERS. ALL WORK AND EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES POLLUTION OF ANY ON-SITE OR OFF-SITE WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS.
- NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, AND THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- ALL PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DESIGNED IN THE APPROVED PLANS. ANY PROPOSED CHANGES THAT AFFECT THE DESIGN OR FUNCTION OF PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.
- 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.
- 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 LOOSENEED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONTROL MEASURE(S).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKETING OR OTHER PROTECTIVE COVERING SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
- 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.
- 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.
- TRACKING OF SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OFF-SITE SHALL BE MINIMIZED. MATERIALS TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.
- 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.
- 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 MANNER. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
- 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 MINIMIZE DUST FROM EARTHWORK EQUIPMENT AND WIND.
- THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY ENTECH ENGINEERING, INC. (DATED 11/22/2022) AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.
- AT LEAST TEN (10) DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB ONE (1) ACRE OR MORE, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL SUBMIT A PERMIT APPLICATION FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE TO THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, WATER QUALITY DIVISION. THE APPLICATION CONTAINS CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), OF WHICH THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN MAY BE A PART. FOR INFORMATION OR APPLICATION MATERIALS CONTACT:

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

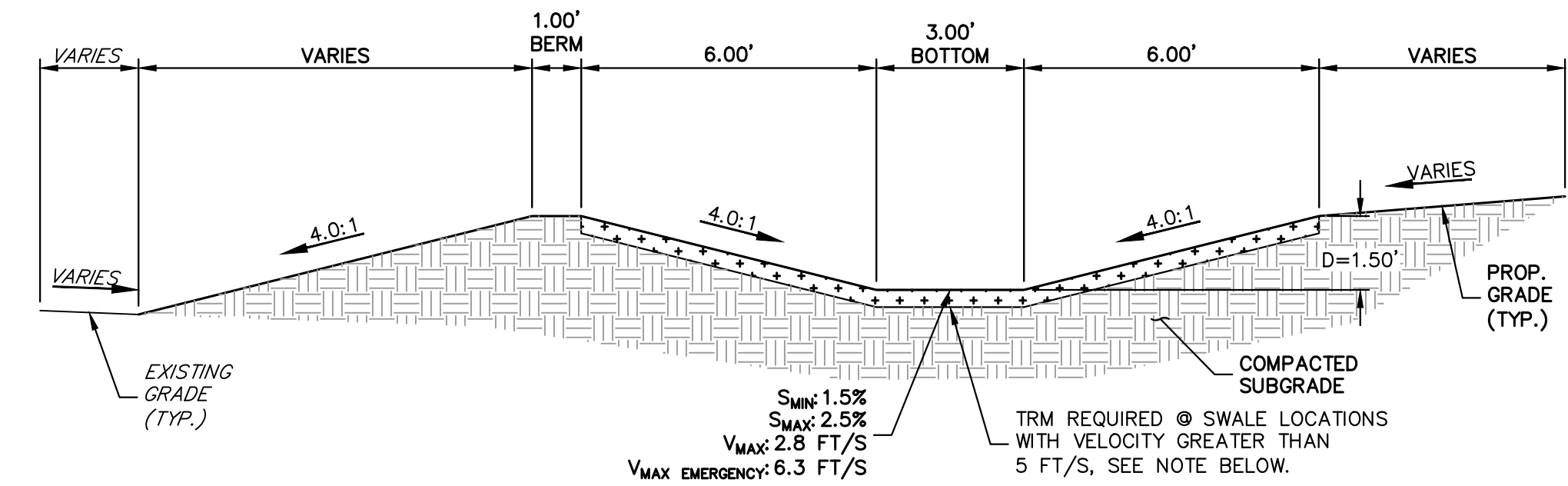
## STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY CONSTRUCTION PLANS

- 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.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NOTIFICATION AND FIELD NOTIFICATION 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 (UNCC).
- CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP A COPY OF THESE APPROVED PLANS, THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN, THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), THE SOIL AND GEOTECHNICAL REPORT, AND THE APPROPRIATE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS AT THE JOB SITE AT ALL TIMES, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:
  - EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL (ECM)
  - CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/ EL PASO COUNTY DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUMES 1 AND 2
  - COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CDOT) STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION
  - CDOT M&S STANDARDS
- 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 VERSIONS 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. ANY MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY TO MEET CRITERIA AFTER-THE-FACT WILL BE ENTIRELY THE DEVELOPER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO RECTIFY.
- IT IS THE DESIGN ENGINEER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ACCURATELY SHOW EXISTING CONDITIONS, BOTH ONSITE AND OFFSITE, ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS. ANY MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY DUE TO CONFLICTS, OMISSIONS, OR CHANGED CONDITIONS WILL BE ENTIRELY THE DEVELOPER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO RECTIFY.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INSPECTIONS, PRIOR TO STARTING CONSTRUCTION.
- IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES TO OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO EL PASO COUNTY EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP), REGIONAL BUILDING FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS-ISSUED 401 AND/OR 404 PERMITS, AND COUNTY AND STATE FUGITIVE DUST PERMITS.
- 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 OR INCONSISTENCIES.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE GEOTECHNICAL TESTING PER ECM STANDARDS. PAVEMENT DESIGN SHALL BE APPROVED BY EL PASO COUNTY PCD PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF CURB AND GUTTER AND PAVEMENT.
- ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
- SIGHT VISIBILITY TRIANGLES ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE PLANS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT ALL INTERSECTIONS. OBSTRUCTIONS GREATER THAN 18 INCHES ABOVE FLOWLINE ARE NOT ALLOWED IN SIGHT TRIANGLES.
- SIGNING AND STRIPING SHALL COMPLY WITH EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND MUTCD CRITERIA.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ANY PERMITS REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, INCLUDING WORK WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND SPECIAL TRANSPORT PERMITS.
- 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 OFF-SITE DISTURBANCE, GRADING, OR CONSTRUCTION.



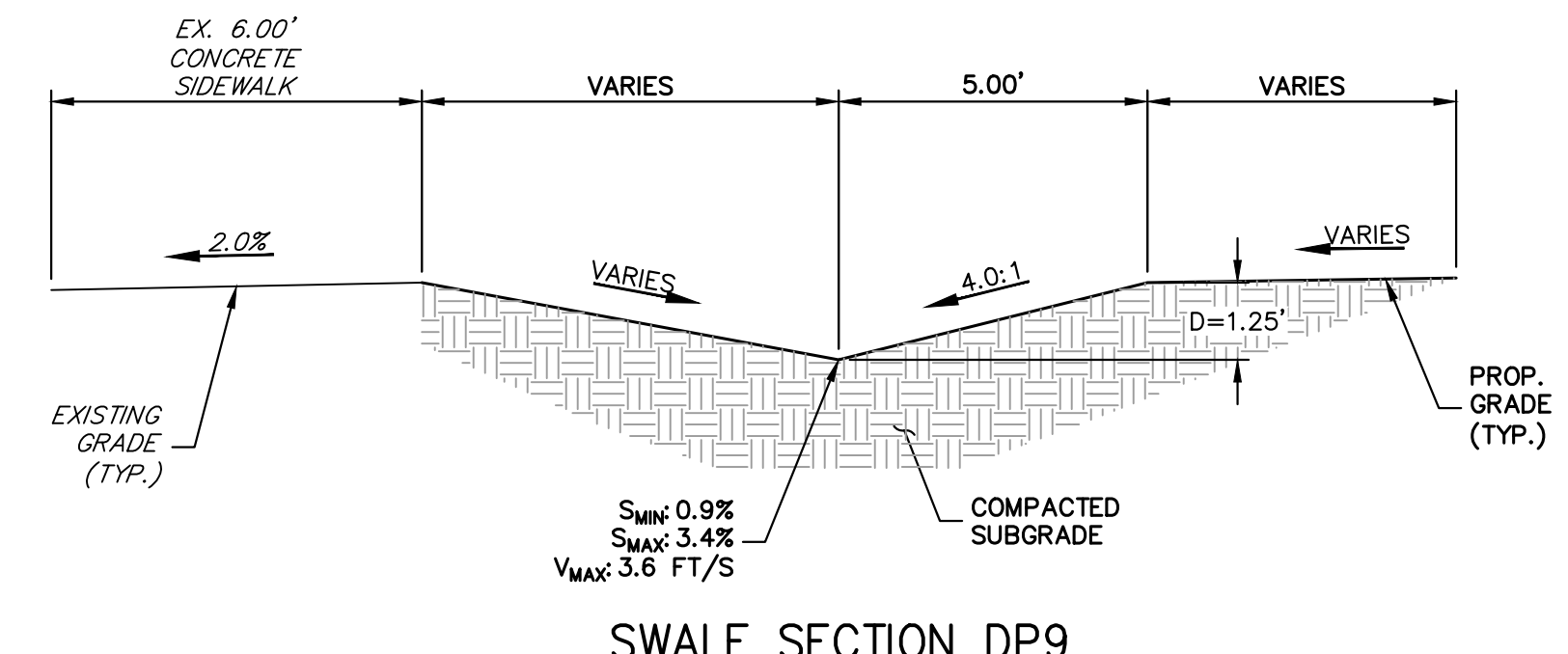
SWALE SECTION DP1  
SCALE: 1"=3'

SC250 VMAX PERMANENT TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT (TRM) IS REQUIRED FOR SWALE SECTION DP1 DUE TO VELOCITY (SEE GEC PLAN FOR LOCATION, TO BE INSTALLED FOR DEFINED SWALE SECTION)

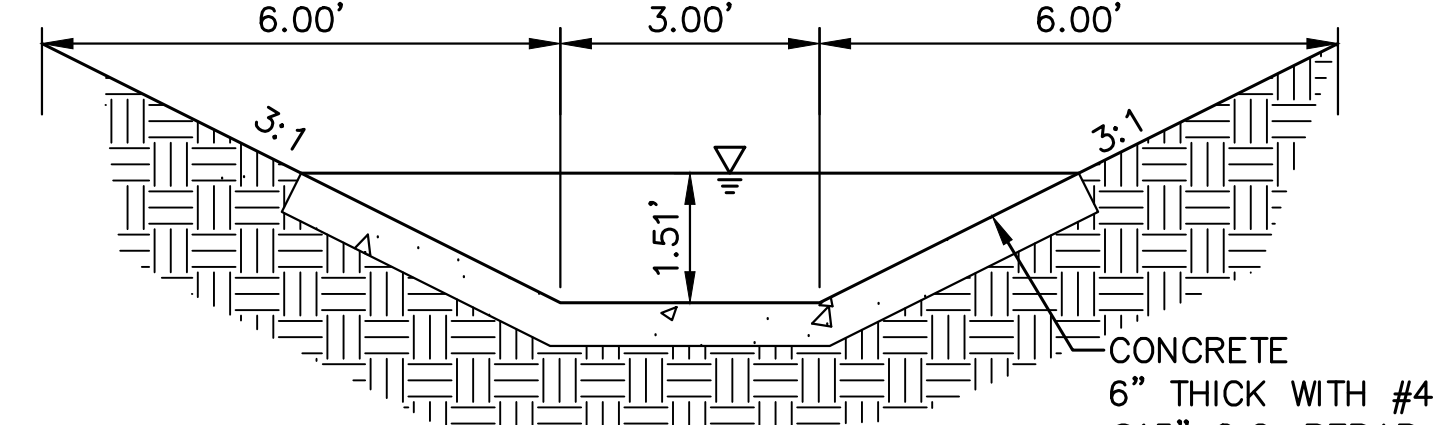


SWALE SECTION DP3  
SCALE: 1"=3'

SC250 VMAX PERMANENT TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT (TRM) IS REQUIRED FOR ALL OF SWALE SECTION DP3 DUE TO EMERGENCY FLOWS AND VELOCITY (SEE GEC PLAN FOR LOCATION, TO BE INSTALLED FOR DEFINED SWALE SECTION)



SWALE SECTION DP9  
SCALE: 1"=3'



EXISTING SECTION DP2- BARBARICK FSD OVERFLOW DITCH CROSS SECTION

OVERFLOW = 85.4 CFS  
FLOW DEPTH = 1.51 FT  
VELOCITY = 7.51 FT/S  
SLOPE = 0.50%  
SHEAR STRESS = 0.549 LB/FT<sup>2</sup>

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, OR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE, THESE DRAWINGS ARE DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR  
CLASSIC SRU LAND, LLC  
2138 FLYING HORSE CLUB DRIVE  
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80921  
ATTN: LOREN MORELAND  
(719) 785-3270

J.R. ENGINEERING  
A Westman Company  
Central 303-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-583-2593  
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

NO.	REVISION	DATE

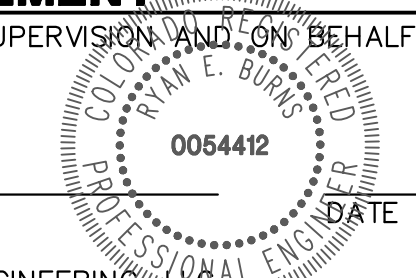
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N/A	N/A	3/12/24	N/A	N/A	N/A

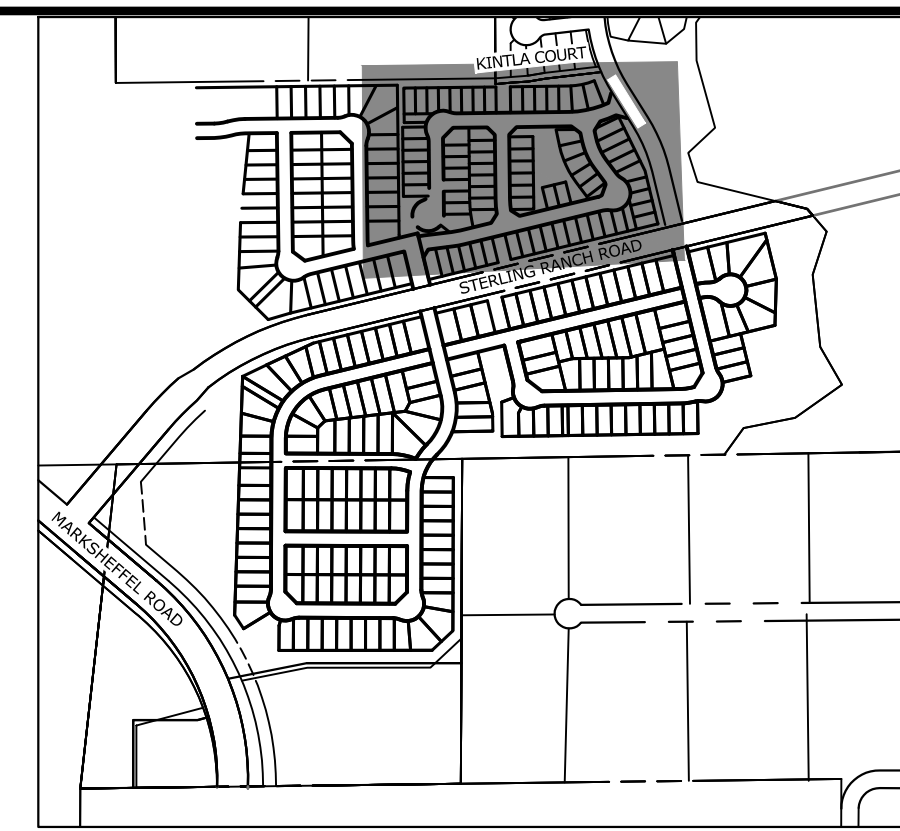
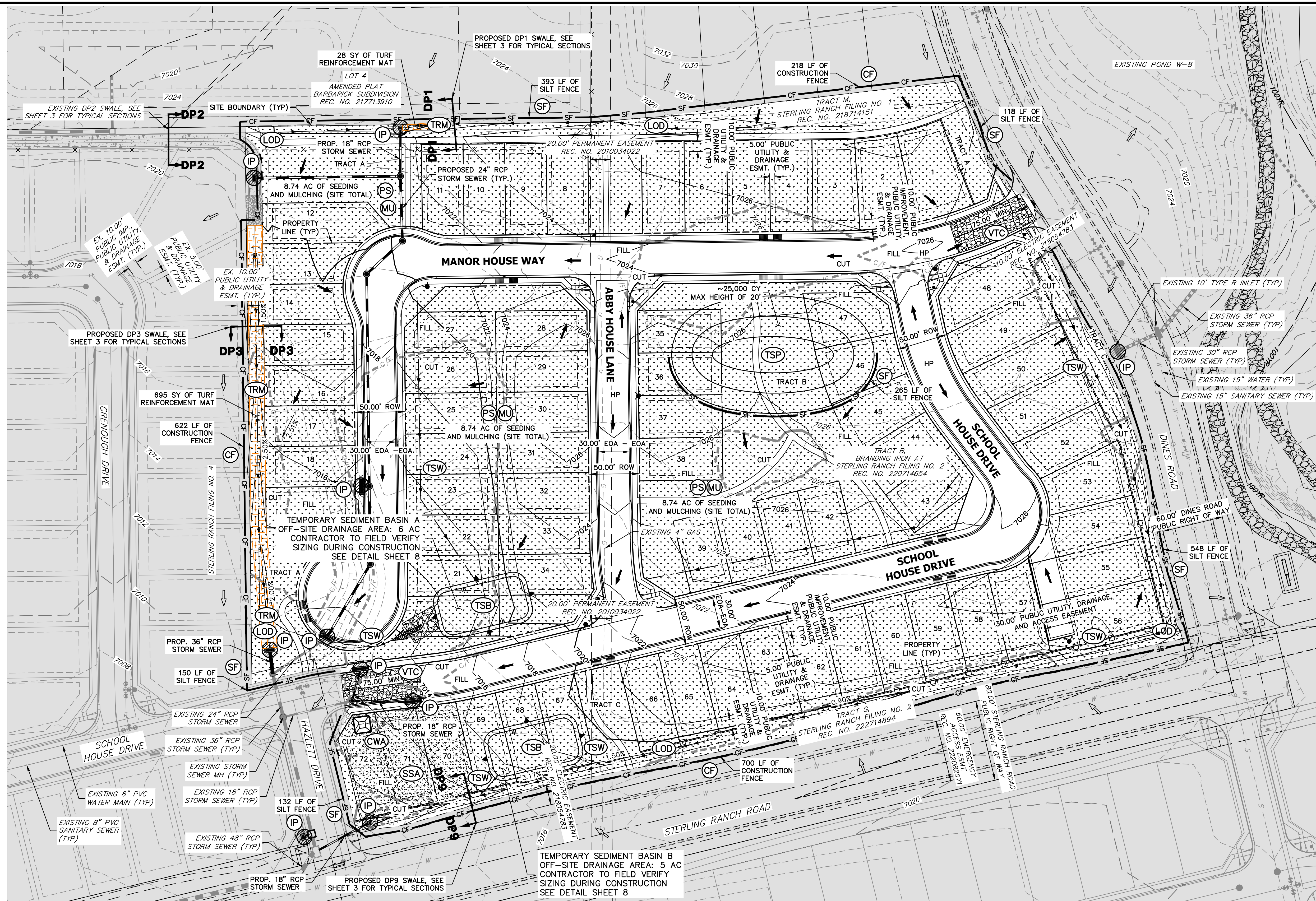
STERLING RANCH FILING NO. 5  
NOTES AND TYPICAL SECTIONS  
SHEET 3 OF 8  
JOB NO. 25188.16



Know what's below.  
Call before you dig.

**ENGINEER'S STATEMENT**  
PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING  
RYAN E. BURNS, P.E.  
COLORADO P.E. 0054412  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, INC.  
DATE





**LEGEND**

KEY	SYMBOL
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	CWA
INLET PROTECTION	IP
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE	LOD
FLOW ARROW	—
CUT/FILL MARK	--- C/F ---
SILT FENCE	SF
CONSTRUCTION FENCE	CF
TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT	TRM
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	SSA
TEMPORARY SEEDING & MULCHING	MU/TS
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	VTC
TEMP. STOCK PILE	TSP
TEMP. SEDIMENT BASIN	TSB
TEMP. SWALE	TSW

**BMP PHASING**

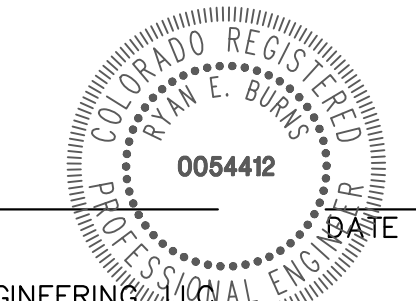
- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <p><b>INITIAL (SUMMER 2024)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. INSTALL VTC</li> <li>2. INSTALL CWA</li> <li>3. ESTABLISH SSA</li> <li>4. INSTALL TEMP. SEDIMENT BASINS</li> <li>5. INSTALL TEMP. SWALES</li> <li>6. INSTALL SILT AND CONSTRUCTION FENCE</li> </ol> | <p><b>INTERIM (FALL 2024)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MAINTAIN ALL BMP'S</li> <li>2. INSTALL INLET PROTECTION</li> </ol> | <p><b>FINAL (WINTER 2024)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. INSTALL MULCH AND TEMPORARY SEEDING IN ALL DISTURBED AREA</li> <li>2. REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY BMP'S AFTER FINAL STABILIZATION</li> </ol> |
|---|--|---|

**NOTE**

1. ALL SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED ON THE DISTURBANCE BOUNDARY.
2. EXISTING VEGETATION ON THE PROJECT SITE CONSISTS OF SPARSE GRASS AND WEEDS.
3. ALL AREAS TO BE VEGETATED WITH SEEDING SHOULD ALSO BE TEMPORARY STABILIZED VIA TRACK ROLLING OR SOME OTHER MEANS OF ACHIEVING TEMPORARY STABILIZATION UNTIL SEEDING IS ESTABLISHED.

**ENGINEER'S STATEMENT**

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



RYAN E. BURNS, P.E.  
 COLORADO P.E. 0054412  
 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, OR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE, THESE DRAWINGS ARE DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

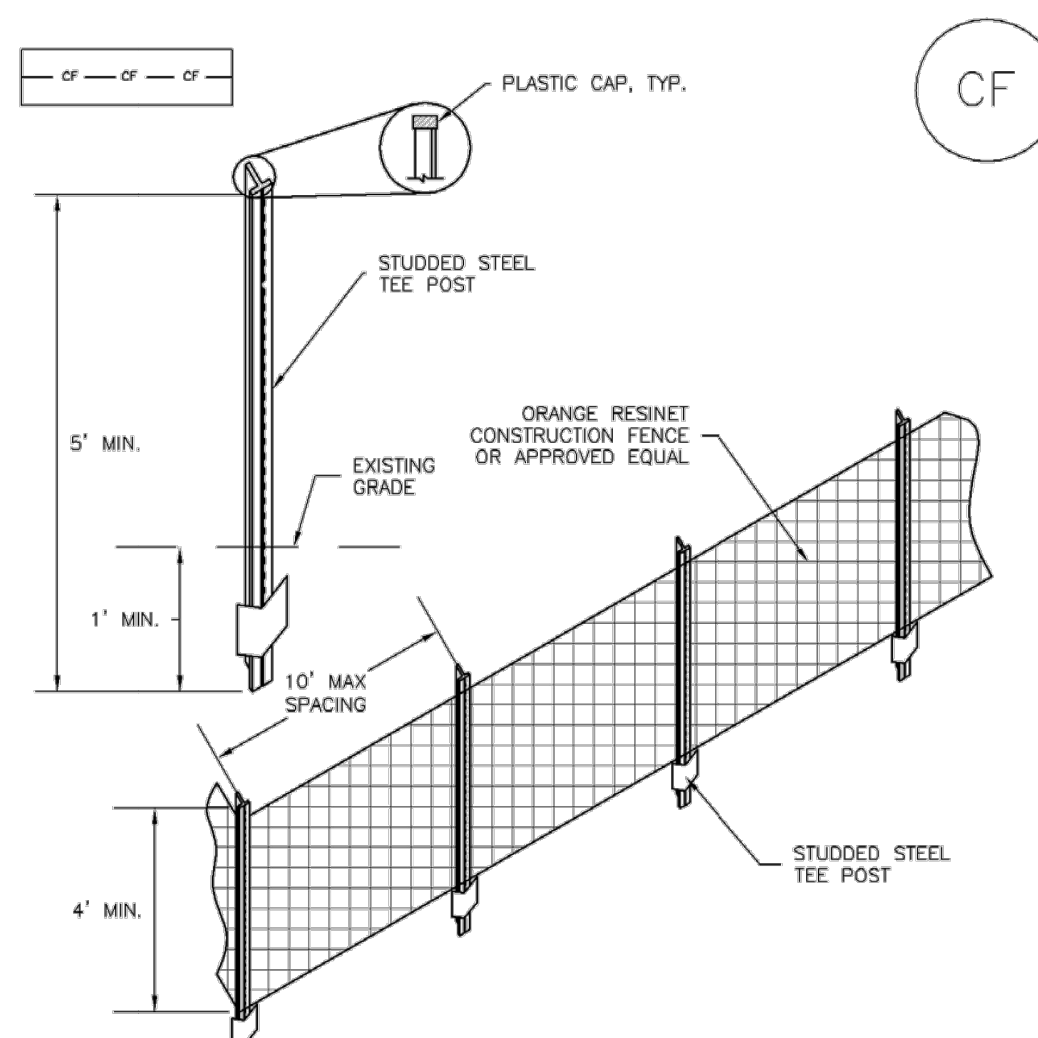
PREPARED FOR  
**CLASSIC SRJ LAND, LLC**  
 2138 FLYING HORSE CLUB DRIVE  
 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80921  
 ATTN: LOREN MORELAND  
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 Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

NO.	REVISION	BY	DATE

STERLING RANCH FILING NO.	5
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS	
SHEET 4 OF 8	
JOB NO.	25188.16

SM-3 Construction Fence (CF)



CF-1. PLASTIC MESH CONSTRUCTION FENCE

- CONSTRUCTION FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES
1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION FENCE.
2. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHOWN SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
3. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE COMPOSED OF ORANGE CONTRACTOR-GRADE MATERIAL THAT IS AT LEAST 4' HIGH. METAL POSTS SHOULD HAVE A PLASTIC CAP FOR SAFETY.
4. STUDDED STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE UTILIZED TO SUPPORT THE CONSTRUCTION FENCE. MAXIMUM SPACING FOR STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE 10'.
5. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE TOP, MIDDLE, AND BOTTOM OF EACH POST.

CF-2 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS) EC-2

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 appropriate seeding dates.

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

Table with 4 columns: Species\* (Common name), Growth Season, Pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS)/acre, Planting Depth (inches). Lists species like Oats, Spring wheat, Spring barley, Annual ryegrass, Millet, Sudangrass, Sorghum, Winter wheat, Winter barley, Winter rye, and Triticale.

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 Brilliant Drill or by hydraulic seeding.

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

Construction Fence (CF) SM-3

CONSTRUCTION FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES

- 1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF DAMAGE SUCH AS RIPS OR SAGS. CONSTRUCTION FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
5. WHEN CONSTRUCTION FENCES ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND/OR REMOVAL OF THE FENCE SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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. (DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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

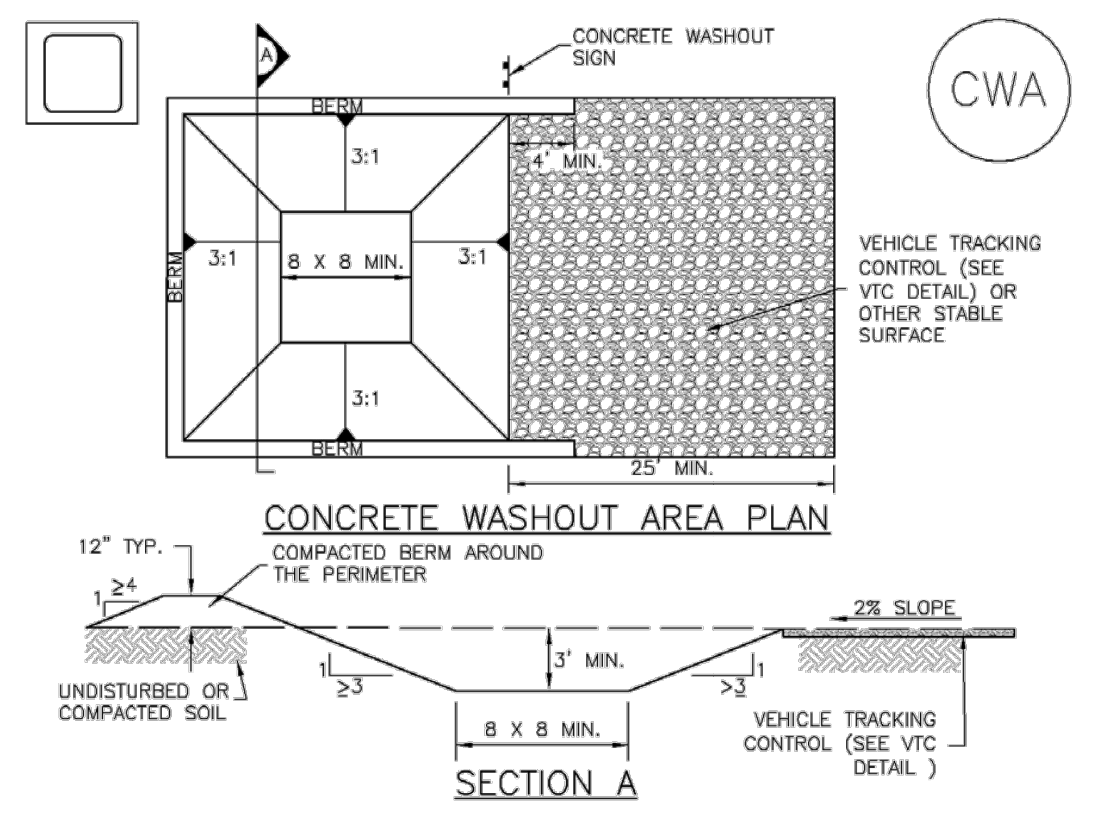
EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

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

Table with 6 columns: Common Name, Botanical Name, Growth Season, Growth Form, Seeds/Pound, Pounds of PLS/acre. Lists species like Alkali sacaton, Basin wildrye, Sodiar streambank wheatgrass, Jose tall wheatgrass, Arriba western wheatgrass, Ephraim crested wheatgrass, Dural hard fescue, Lincoln smooth brome, Sodiar streambank wheatgrass, Arriba western wheatgrass, Meadow foxtail, Redtop, Reed canarygrass, Lincoln smooth brome, Pathfinder switchgrass, Alkar tall wheatgrass, Rubens Canadian bluegrass, Dural hard fescue, Citation perennial ryegrass, Lincoln smooth brome.

TS/PS-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 June 2012

Concrete Washout Area (CWA) MM-1



CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

- 1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
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 LEAST 3' DEEP.
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 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 CWA-3

Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS) EC-2

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

Table with 6 columns: Common Name, Botanical Name, Growth Season, Growth Form, Seeds/Pound, Pounds of PLS/acre. Lists species like Blue grama, Camper little bluestem, Prairie sandreed, Sand dropseed, Vaughn sidecoats grama, Arriba western wheatgrass, Heavy Clay, Rocky Foothill Seed Mix, Ephraim crested wheatgrass, Oahu Intermediate wheatgrass, Vaughn sidecoats grama, Lincoln smooth brome, Lincoln western wheatgrass.

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 Brilliant 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 sidecoats grama.

June 2012 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 TS/PS-5

Concrete Washout Area (CWA) MM-1

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 DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
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.

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. (DETAIL ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO AND THE CITY OF PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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

EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

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

Table with 3 main columns: Seeding Dates, Annual Grasses (Warm, Cool), Perennial Grasses (Warm, Cool). Lists seeding dates from January to October.

Mulch 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 Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 June 2012



ENGINEER'S STATEMENT STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT RYAN E. BURNS, P.E. COLORADO P.E. 0054412 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, OR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE, THESE DRAWINGS ARE DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION. CLASSIC SRU LAND, LLC 2138 FLYING HORSE CLUB DRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80921 ATTN: LOREN MORELAND (719) 785-3270

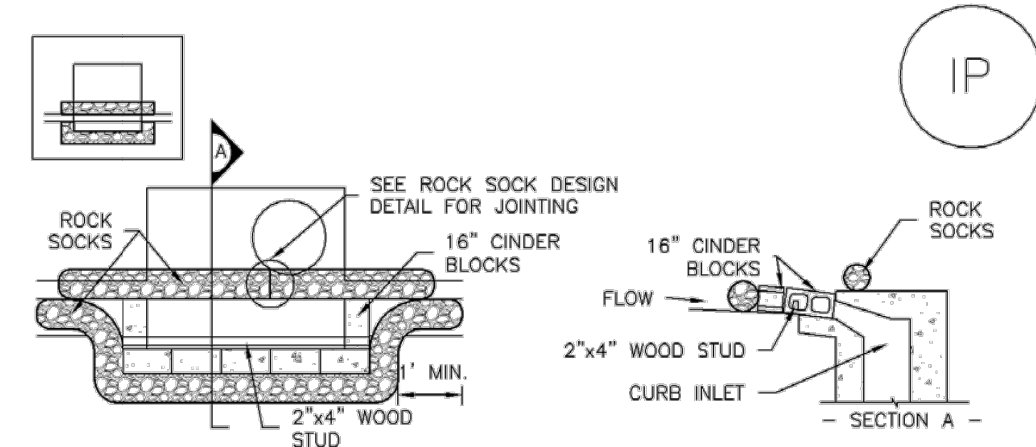
J.R. ENGINEERING A Westchin Company Centennial 303-740-8888 Colorado Springs 719-588-2593 Fort Collins 970-491-8888 www.jrengineering.com

Table with columns: H-SCALE, V-SCALE, DATE, DESIGNED BY, DRAWN BY, CHECKED BY, No., REVISION, BY, DATE.

STERLING RANCH FILING NO. 5 DETAILS SHEET 5 OF 8 JOB NO. 25188.16

SC-6

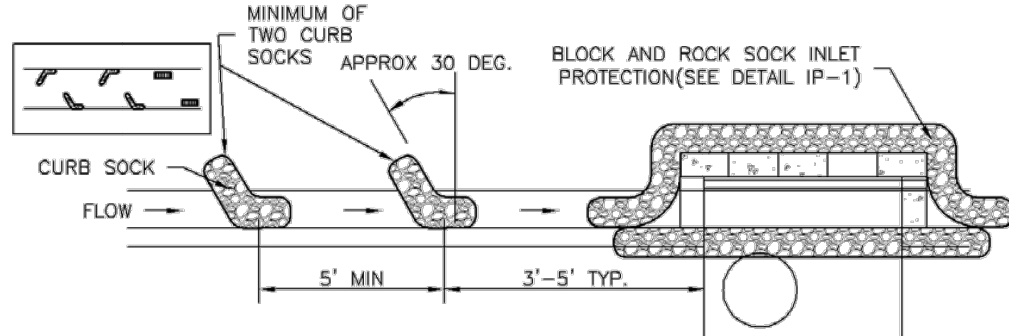
Inlet Protection (IP)



IP-1. BLOCK AND ROCK SOCK SUMP OR ON GRADE INLET PROTECTION

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 JOINED 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-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 August 2013

SC-6

Inlet Protection (IP)

GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

- 1. 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 EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED 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 STRAW BALES.
5. INLET PROTECTION IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, UNLESS THE LOCAL JURISDICTION APPROVES EARLIER REMOVAL OF INLET PROTECTION IN STREETS.
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.

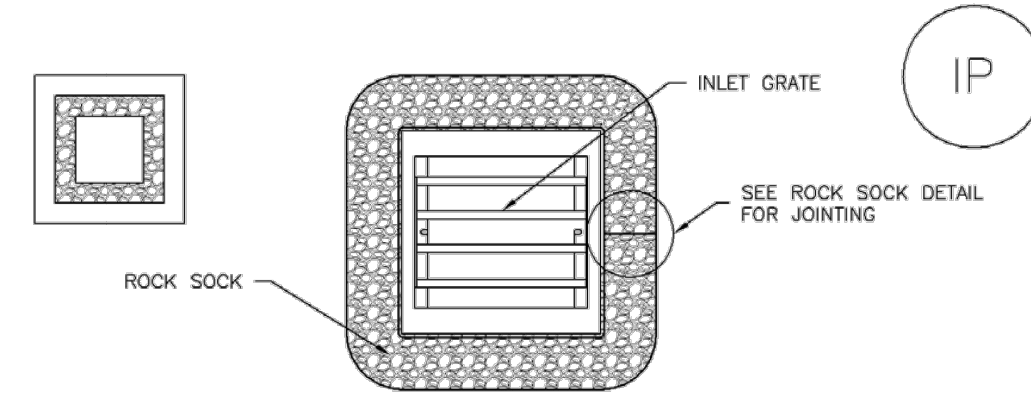
NOTE: THE DETAILS INCLUDED WITH THIS FACT SHEET SHOW COMMONLY USED, CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF INLET PROTECTION IN THE DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA. THERE ARE MANY PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTION METHODS ON THE MARKET. UDFCD NEITHER ENDORSES NOR DISCOURAGES USE OF PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTION; HOWEVER, IN THE 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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Inlet Protection (IP)

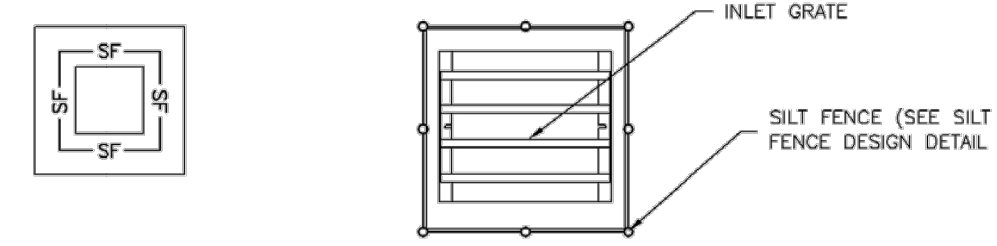
SC-6



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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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.

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.

On small areas sheltered from the wind and heavy runoff, spraying a tackifier on the mulch is satisfactory for holding it in place.

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.

Erosion control mats, blankets, or nets are recommended to help stabilize steep slopes (generally 3:1 and steeper) and waterways.

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.

Rock can also be used as mulch. It provides protection of exposed soils to wind and water erosion and allows infiltration of precipitation.

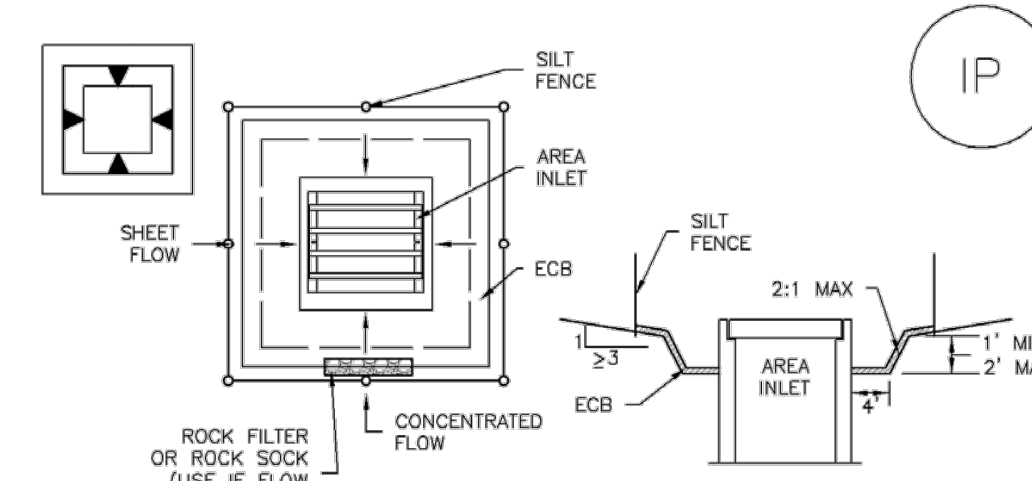
Maintenance and Removal

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

MU-2 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 June 2012

SC-6

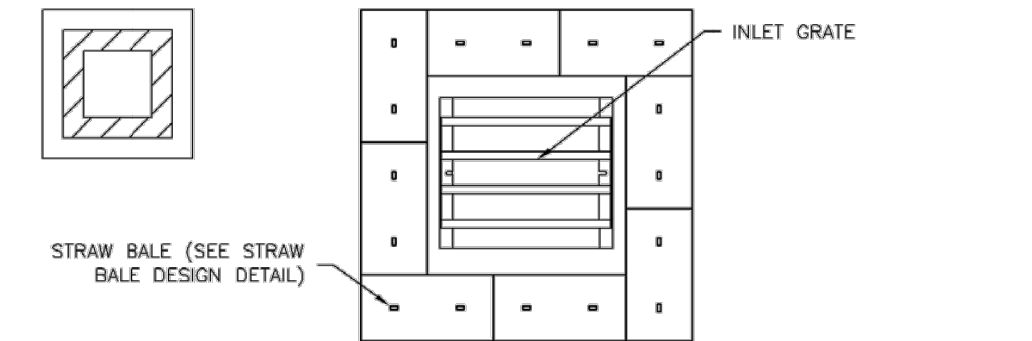
Inlet Protection (IP)



IP-5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION

OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

- 1. THIS FORM OF INLET PROTECTION IS PRIMARILY APPLICABLE FOR SITES THAT HAVE NOT YET REACHED FINAL GRADE AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY FOR INLETS WITH A RELATIVELY SMALL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA.
2. WHEN USING FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS, SHAPE BASIN IN 2:1 RATIO WITH LENGTH ORIENTED TOWARDS DIRECTION OF FLOW.
3. SEDIMENT MUST BE PERIODICALLY REMOVED FROM THE OVEREXCAVATED AREA.



IP-6. STRAW BALE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

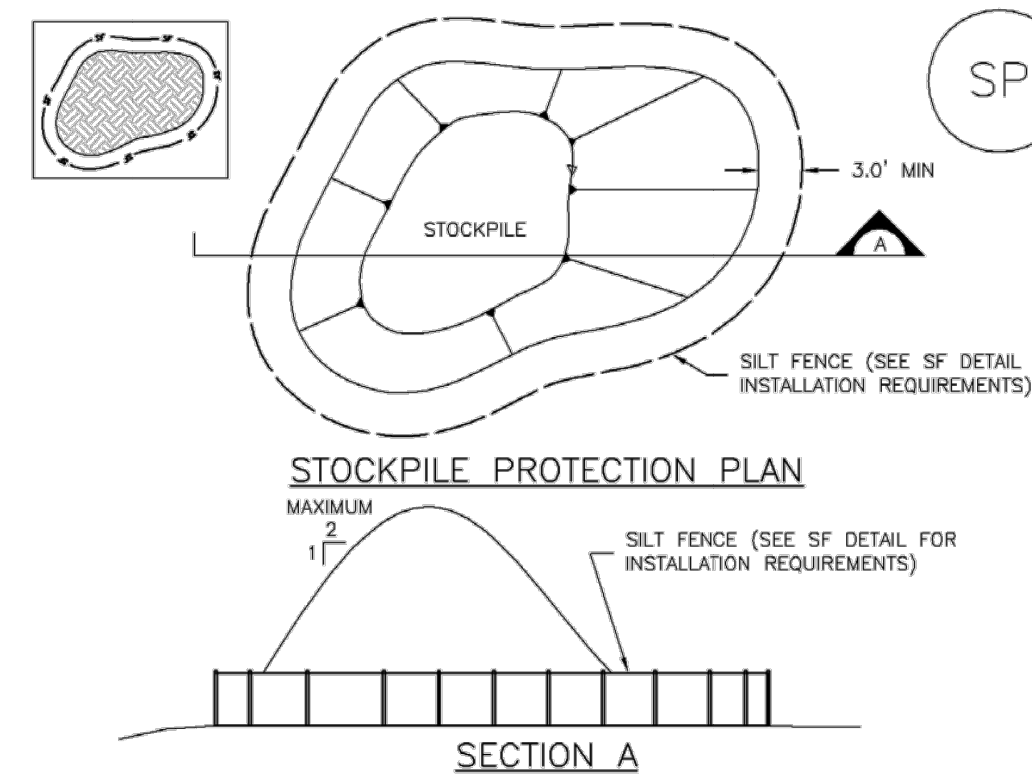
STRAW BALE BARRIER INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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Stockpile Management (SP)

MM-2



SP-1. STOCKPILE PROTECTION

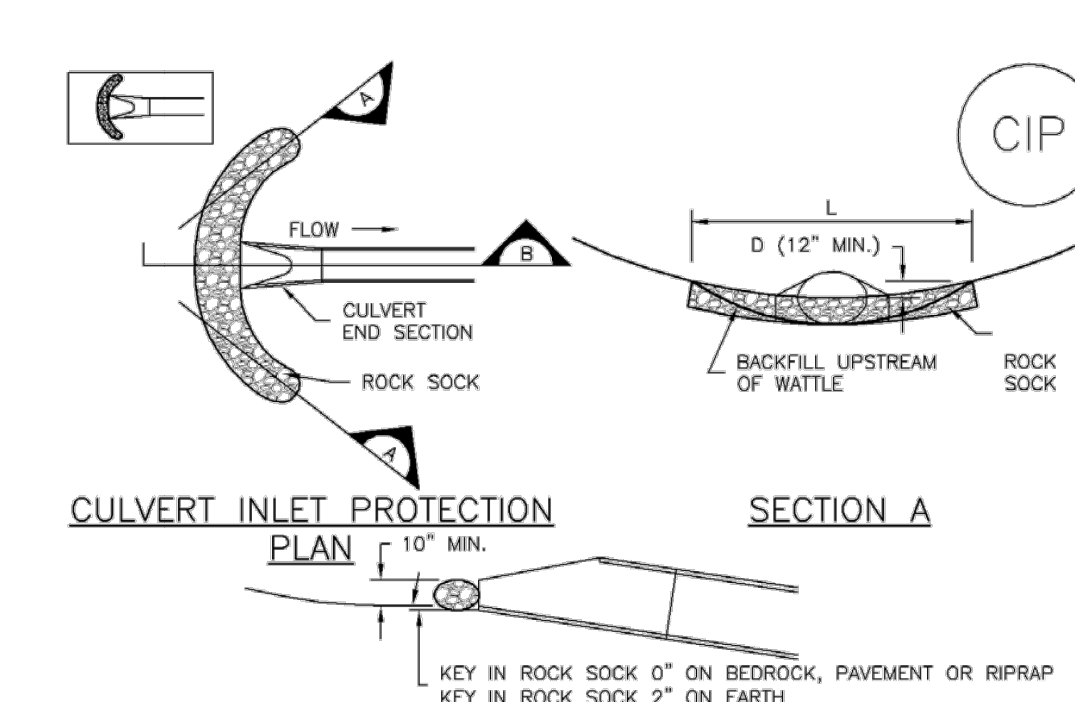
STOCKPILE PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

- 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.

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Inlet Protection (IP)

SC-6



CIP-1. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

- 1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR: -LOCATION OF CULVERT INLET PROTECTION.
2. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR ROCK GRADATION REQUIREMENTS AND JOINING DETAIL.

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

- 3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS 1/2 THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
5. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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

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

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MM-2

Stockpile Management (SM)

STOCKPILE 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 EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

- 4. IF PERIMETER PROTECTION MUST BE MOVED TO ACCESS SOIL STOCKPILE, REPLACE PERIMETER CONTROLS BY THE END OF THE WORKDAY.
5. STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS CAN BE REMOVED ONCE ALL THE MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKPILE HAS BEEN USED.

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

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

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



Know what's below. Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

RYAN E. BURNS, P.E. COLORADO P.E. 0054412 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

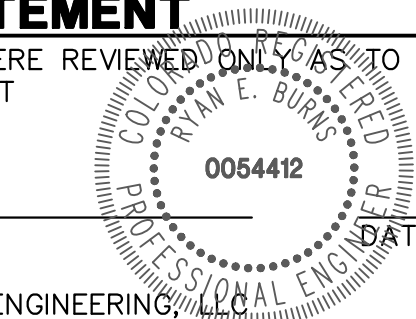
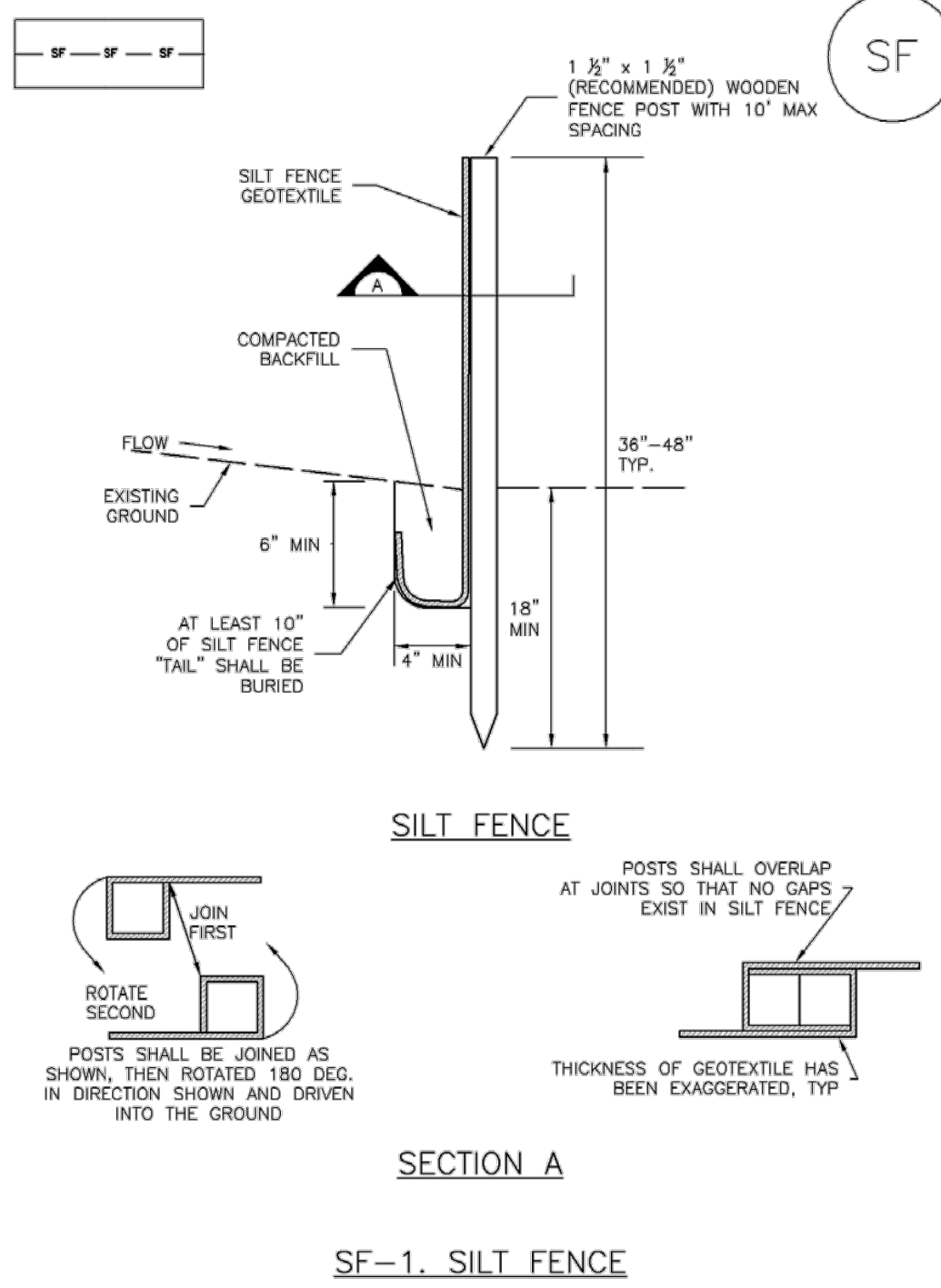


Table with columns: PREPARED FOR, BY, DATE, No., REVISION, H-SCALE, V-SCALE, DATE, DESIGNED BY, DRAWN BY, CHECKED BY, STERLING RANCH FILING NO., SHEET, OF, JOB NO.

Silt Fence (SF)

SC-1



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

SC-1

Silt Fence (SF)

**SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES**

- 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 PONDING AND DEPOSITION.
- 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.
- 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 TRENCH BY HAND.
- 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.
- 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 DOWN THE STAKE.
- 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').
- SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

**SILT FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES**

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 6".
- REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING, TEARING, OR COLLAPSE.
- 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.
- WHEN SILT FENCE IS REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

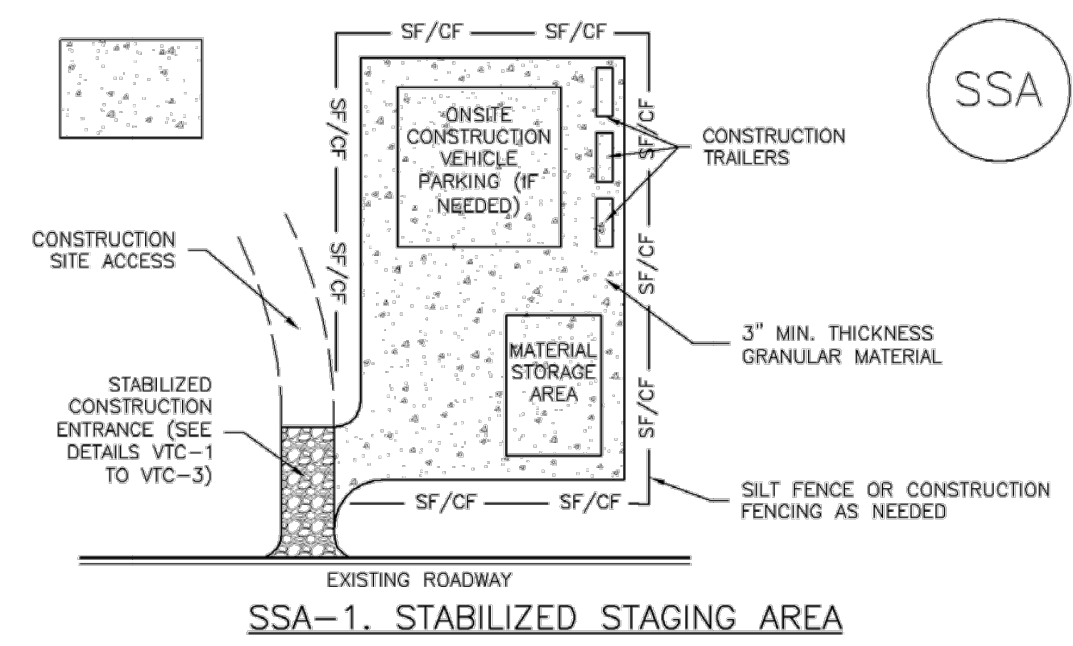
(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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

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Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)

SM-6



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SM-6

Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)

**STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES**

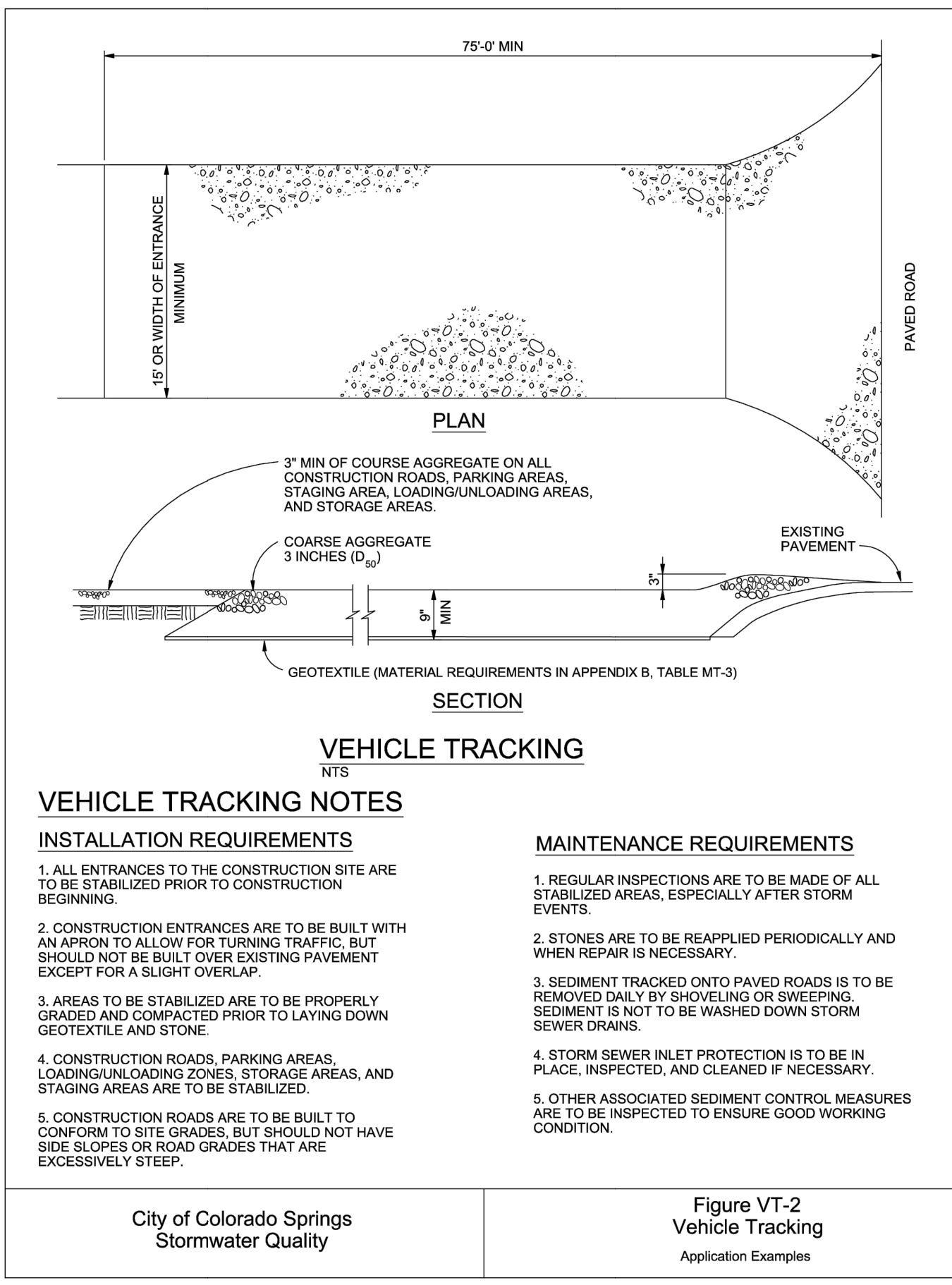
- STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE ENLARGED IF NECESSARY TO CONTAIN PARKING, STORAGE, AND UNLOADING/LOADING OPERATIONS.
- THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. THE GRANULAR MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED OR, IF APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, USED ON SITE, AND THE AREA COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

NOTE: MANY MUNICIPALITIES PROHIBIT THE USE OF RECYCLED CONCRETE AS GRANULAR MATERIAL FOR STABILIZED STAGING AREAS DUE TO DIFFICULTIES WITH RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION IN AREAS WHERE RECYCLED CONCRETE WAS PLACED.

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

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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



TECHNICAL BULLETIN

**VMax® TRMs**

**ROLLMAX®**  
ROLLED EROSION CONTROL

**A Permanent Turf Reinforcement Mat Solution for Every Design**

The VMax system of permanent TRMs are ideal for high-flow channels, streambanks, shorelines, and other areas needing permanent vegetation reinforcement and protection from water and wind. Our VMax TRMs combine a three-dimensional matting and a fiber matrix material for all-out erosion protection, vegetation establishment and reinforcement. The VMax TRMs are available with various performance capabilities and support reinforced vegetative lining development from germination to maturity.

**VMax® Unique Three-Dimensional Design**

North American Green VMax TRMs are each designed to maximize performance through all development phases of a reinforced vegetative lining. The corrugated matting structure lends a true reinforcement zone for vegetation entanglement, especially compared to flat net mats. The unique design of a fiber matrix supplements the 3-D structure by creating a ground cover that blocks soil movement and aids in vegetation establishment.

**Four Vmax Turf Reinforcement Mats Designed for Every Level of Performance**

	S200	SC250	C350	P550
Matrix Fiber	100% Straw	70% Straw / 30% Coconut	100% Coconut	100% Polypropylene
Netting Types	Top and Bottom light-weight UV-stabilized PP, Crimped PP center net	Top and Bottom UV-stabilized PP, Crimped PP center net	Top and Bottom heavy-weight UV-stabilized PP, Crimped PP center net	Top and Bottom ultra heavy-weight UV-stabilized PP, Crimped PP center net
Typical Slope Applications (H:V)	1:1 and greater	1:1 and greater	1:1 and greater	1:1 and greater
Channel Shear Stress Threshold	Unvegetated: 2.3 psf Vegetated: 10.0 psf	Unvegetated: 3.0 psf Vegetated: 10.0 psf	Unvegetated: 3.2 psf Vegetated: 12.0 psf	Unvegetated: 4.0 psf Vegetated: 14.0 psf
Channel Velocity Threshold	Unvegetated: 8.5 fps Vegetated: 18 fps	Unvegetated: 9.5 fps Vegetated: 15 fps	Unvegetated: 10.5 fps Vegetated: 20 fps	Unvegetated: 12.5 fps Vegetated: 25 fps

Selected product that will work for all swales above 5 ft/s. Has maximum of 15 ft/s.

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**VMax® TRMs cont.**

**Selecting the Right VMax TRM**

Choosing the right VMax TRM can be made easy by utilizing our Erosion Control Materials Design Software (www.ecmds.com), which allows users to input project specific parameters for channels, slopes, spillways, and more and ensures proper evaluation, design, and product selection in return. Our four VMax TRMs offer varying performance values, fiber matrix longevity, and price points, to help you meet your project specific goals.

**Twist Pin + VMax TRM - an Ideal Installation**

Utilizing the VMax TRMs in conjunction with Twist Pin fastener technology can result in an installed system that pushes TRM performance with increased factors of safety. The combined system has been shown to have superior pullout strength performance up to 200 lbs when compared to installation with traditional wire staples and pins. This is up to 10x the pullout resistance of wire staples and pins. Additionally, the use of the twist pins provides intimate contact between the TRM and the soil, and have been shown to be effective in a wide range of soil types. With a quick and easy installation using an electric drill and custom chuck, the TRM+Twist Pin system can eliminate time and labor costs from day 1 through project release.

Vmax turf reinforcement mat being installed on a channel application (top right), twist pins installed with TRMs can have increased system performance and pullout resistance (middle right), twist pins are available in 8" and 12" lengths and two coil configurations designed for hard or soft soil types (lower right).

Comparison of common TRM fasteners based on pullout performance and typical application (below).

Fastener	Pullout Resistance (lb)	Comment
6" Round Top Pin	14	Best for hardened soils where other fasteners are damaged during installation.
6" Regular U-staple	42	Standard fastener that develops additional pullout as legs may deflect and add friction during installation.
12" Pin with Washer	35	Standard fastener good for soils where staples can be bent frequently and are too difficult to install.
18" Pin with Washer	27	Standard fastener good for soils where staples are frequently bent and 12" straight pins fail to provide sufficient pullout because surface soil is wet or loose.
Twist Pin	170	Upgraded fastener that provides high pullout and ideal for loose or soft soils.

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PREPARED FOR  
CLASSIC SRU LAND, LLC  
2138 FLYING HORSE CLUB DRIVE  
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80921  
ATTN: LOREN MORELAND  
(719) 785-3270

**J.R. ENGINEERING**  
A Westman Company  
Central 303-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-588-2583  
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

STERLING RANCH FILING NO. 5  
DETAILS

DATE 3/12/24  
DESIGNED BY N/A  
DRAWN BY N/A  
CHECKED BY N/A

SHEET 7 OF 8  
JOB NO. 25188.16



**ENGINEER'S STATEMENT**

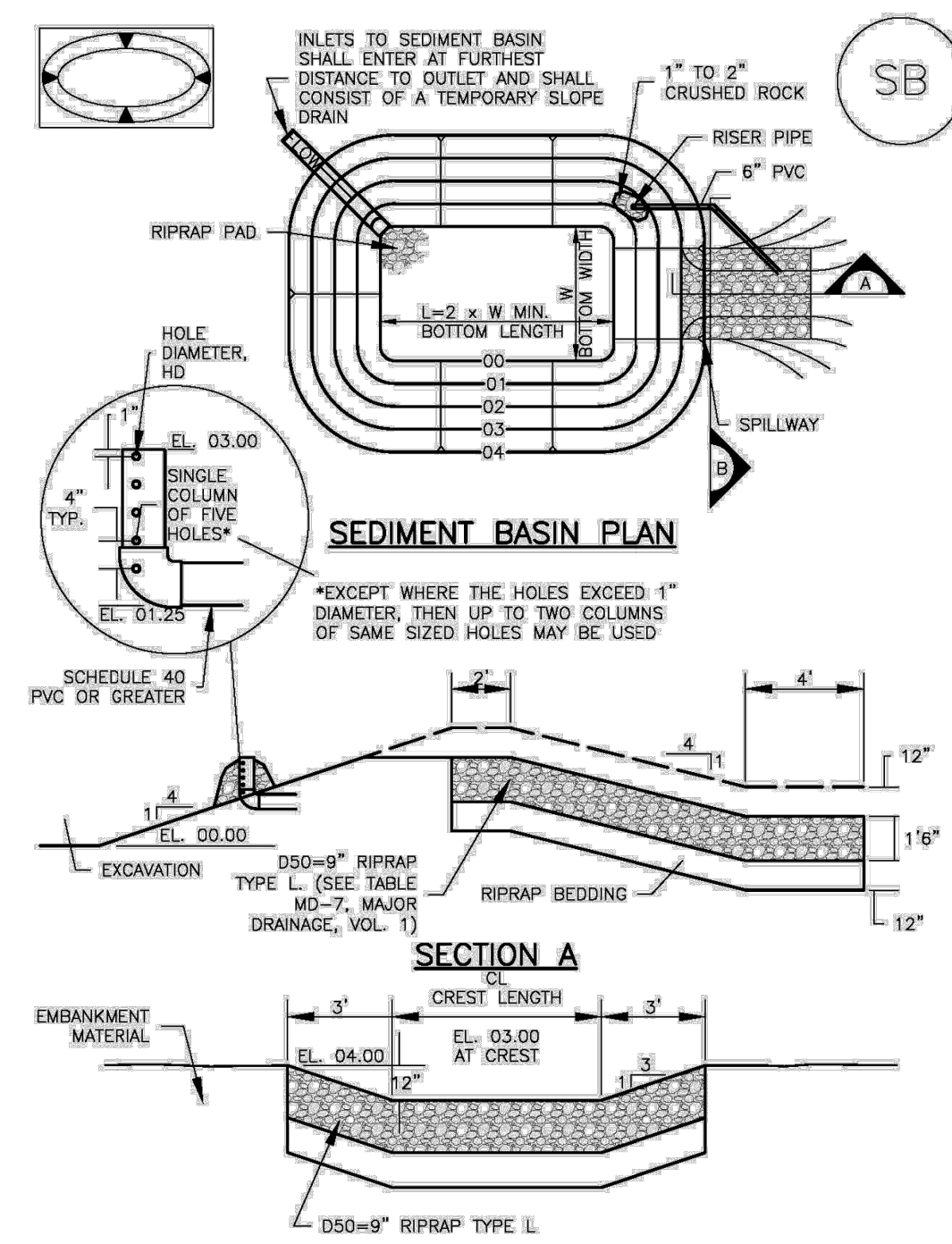
STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

RYAN E. BURNS, P.E.  
COLORADO P.E. 0054412  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

DATE

Sediment Basin (SB)

SC-7



August 2013 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 SB-5

SC-7

Sediment Basin (SB)

TABLE SB-1. SIZING INFORMATION FOR STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN

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

SEDIMENT BASIN INSTALLATION NOTES

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

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Sediment Basin (SB)

SC-7

SEDIMENT BASIN MAINTENANCE NOTES

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
  - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
  - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
  - SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED IN BASIN SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN SEDIMENT DEPTH REACHES ONE FOOT (I.E., TWO FEET BELOW THE SPILLWAY CREST).
  - SEDIMENT BASINS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND GRASS COVER IS ACCEPTED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
  - WHEN SEDIMENT BASINS ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- (DETAILS ADAPTED FROM BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO)
- NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

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UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, OR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE, THESE DRAWINGS ARE DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR  
 CLASSIC SRU LAND, LLC  
 2138 FLYING HORSE CLUB DRIVE  
 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80921  
 ATTN: LOREN MORELAND  
 (719) 785-3270

**J.R. ENGINEERING**  
 A Westman Company  
 Centennial 303-740-8888 • Colorado Springs 719-583-2593  
 Fort Collins 970-491-9988 • www.jrengineering.com

BY	DATE	No.	REVISION

STERLING RANCH FILING NO. 5  
 DETAILS

SHEET 8 OF 8  
 JOB NO. 25188.16



**ENGINEER'S STATEMENT**  
 STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

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## APPENDIX E – SWMP CHECKLIST

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## EL PASO COUNTY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST

EPC Project Number:

Revised: October 2021

		Applicant	EPC
<b>1. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN</b> (in the "Applicant" column specify the page number for each item)			
1	Applicant (owner/designated operator), SWMP Preparer, Qualified Stormwater Manager, and Contractor Information. (On cover/title sheet)		
2	Table of Contents		
3	Site description and location to include: vicinity map with nearest street/crossroads description		
4	Narrative description of construction activities proposed (e.g., may include clearing and grubbing, temporary stabilization, road grading, utility / storm installation, final grading, final stabilization, and removal of temporary control measures)		
5	Phasing plan – may require separate drawings indicating initial, interim, and final site phases for larger projects. Provide "living maps" that can be revised in the field as conditions dictate		
6	Proposed sequence for major activities: Provide a construction schedule of anticipated starting and completion dates for each stage of land-disturbing activity depicting conservation measures anticipated, including the expected date on which the final stabilization will be completed		
7	Estimates of the total site area and area to undergo disturbance; current area of disturbance must be updated on the SWMP as changes occur		
8	Soil erosion potential and impacts on discharge that includes a summary of the data used to determine soil erosion potential		
9	A description of existing vegetation at the site and percent ground cover and method used to determine ground cover		
10	Location and description of all potential pollution sources including but not limited to: disturbed and stored soils; vehicle tracking; management of contaminated soils; loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage of materials; vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling; significant dust generating process; routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc.; on-site waste management; concrete truck/equipment washing; dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations; non-industrial waste such as trash and portable toilets		
11	Material handling to include spill prevention and response plan and procedures		
12	Spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants		
13	Other SW pollutant control measures to include waste disposal and off-site soil tracking		
14	Location and description of any anticipated allowable non-stormwater discharge (ground water, springs, irrigation, discharge covered by CDPHE Low Risk Guidance, etc.)		
15	Name(s) of ultimate receiving waters; size, type and location of stormwater outfall or storm sewer system discharge		
16	Description of all stream crossings located within the project area or statement that no streams cross the project area		





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## EL PASO COUNTY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST

EPC Project Number:

Revised: October 2021

		Applicant	EPC
17	SWMP Map to include:		
17a	construction site boundaries		
17b	flow arrows to depict stormwater flow directions		
17c	all areas of disturbance		
17d	areas of cut and fill		
17e	areas used for storage of building materials, soils (stockpiles) or wastes		
17f	location of any dedicated asphalt / concrete batch plants		
17g	location of all structural control measures		
17h	location of all non-structural control measures		
17i	springs, streams, wetlands and other surface waters, including areas that require maintenance of pre-existing vegetation within 50 feet of a receiving water		
18	Narrative description of all structural control measures to be used. Modifications to EPC standard control measures must meet or exceed County-approved details		
19	Description of all non-structural control measures to be used including seeding, mulching, protection of existing vegetation, site watering, sod placement, etc.		
20	Technical drawing details for all control measure installation and maintenance; custom or other jurisdiction's details used must meet or exceed EPC standards		
21	Procedure describing how the SWMP is to be revised		
22	Description of Final Stabilization and Long-term Stormwater Quality (describe nonstructural and structural measures to control SW pollutants after construction operations have been completed, including detention, water quality control measure etc.)		
23	Specification that final vegetative cover density is to be 70% of pre-disturbed levels		
24	Outline of permit holder inspection procedures to install, maintain, and effectively operate control measures to manage erosion and sediment		
25	Record keeping procedures identified to include signature on inspection logs and location of SWMP records on-site		
26	If this project relies on control measures owned or operated by another entity, a documented agreement must be included in the SWMP that identifies location, installation and design specifications, and maintenance requirements and responsibility of the control measure(s)		
<b>Please note: all items above must be addressed. If not applicable, explain why, simply identifying "not applicable" will not satisfy CDPHE requirement of explanation.</b>			
<b>2. ADDITIONAL REPORTS/PERMITS/DOCUMENTS</b>			
a	Grading and Erosion Control Plan (signed)		
b	Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP) (signed)		



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## EL PASO COUNTY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST

EPC Project Number:

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		Applicant	EPC
<b>3. APPLICANT COMMENTS</b>			
a			
b			
c			
<b>4. CHECKLIST REVIEW CERTIFICATIONS</b>			
a	<p>Applicant:            The Stormwater Management 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 and State for Stormwater Management Plans.</p> <p>_____ Date _____            Engineer of Record and/or            Qualified Stormwater Manager Signature</p>		
b	<p>Review Engineer:            The Stormwater Management Plan was reviewed and found to meet the checklist requirements except where otherwise noted or allowed by an approved deviation request.</p> <p>_____ Date _____            Review Engineer</p>		