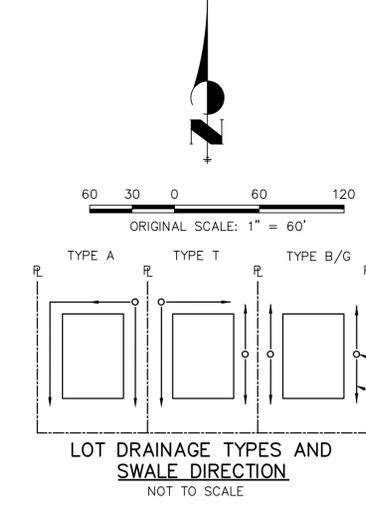
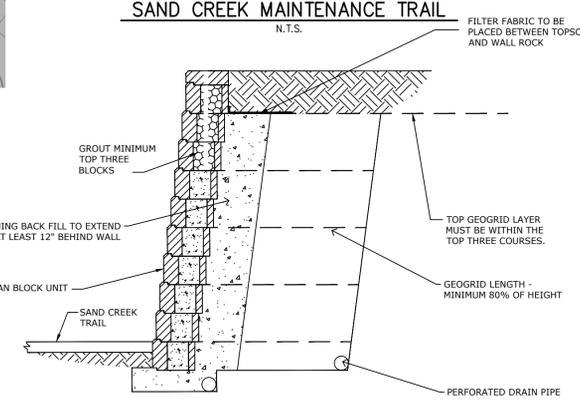


CONSTRUCTION NOTES:
 NO WETLANDS ARE TO BE PERMANENTLY DISTURBED PER THIS GRADING PLAN.
 NO GRADING IS TO OCCUR WITHIN THE 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:
 EXISTING VEGETATION: AN AERIAL SURVEY WAS USED TO DETERMINE A 50% COVER OF NATIVE GRASSES.
 STAGING AREA & STOCKPILE LOCATION TO BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR IN THE FIELD. THE LOCATIONS SHALL BE DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN BY THE CONTRACTOR.
 THE EROSION CONTROL DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE REGULARLY UPDATED BY THE CONTRACTOR.



LEGEND	
EXISTING STORM SEWER	INLET
STORM SEWER PROPOSED	LOW POINT/HIGH POINT
PROPOSED R.O.W.	FLOW DIRECTION & SLOPE
PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE	FLOW DIRECTION ARROW
PROPOSED SIDEWALK	EXISTING FLOW DIRECTION ARROW
EXISTING PROPERTY LINE	EMERGENCY OVERFLOW DIRECTION
ROW EXISTING	CWA CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
FL EXISTING	IP INLET PROTECTION
SIDEWALK EXISTING	SB TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN
DRAINAGE ACCESS & MAINTENANCE EASEMENT	SF SILT FENCE
SILT FENCE	VTC VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE	SSA STAGE STABILIZED AREA
EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY	TS TEMPORARY SEEDING
EXISTING 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN	ECB EROSION CONTROL BLANKET
CUT/ FILL	
TEMPORARY DITCH	
EXISTING	PROPOSED
CHECK DAM	



This drawing is for reference only to communicate design intent. Final project designs, including all construction details, shall be prepared by a licensed professional engineer using the actual conditions of the proposed site.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT
 PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING
 MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E.
 COLORADO P.E. 32314
 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, INC.

PREPARED FOR	SR LAND, LLC 20 BOULDER CRESCENT SUITE 201 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903 JAMES F. MORLEY (719) 471-1742
BY	DATE
No.	REVISION
H-SCALE	1"=60'
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	9/9/2022
DESIGNED BY	BAJ
DRAWN BY	ARJ
CHECKED BY	
HOMESTEAD NORTH AT STERLING RANCH FILING NO. 1 GRADING & EROSION CONTROL PLAN	
SHEET	2 OF 6
JOB NO.	25188.00

Mulching (MU)

EC-4

Description

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



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

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

Appropriate Uses

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

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

Do not apply mulch during windy conditions.

Design and Installation

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

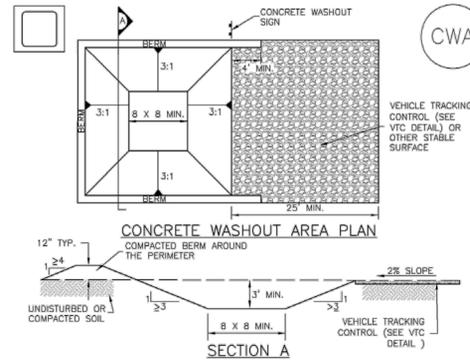
A variety of mulches can be used effectively at construction sites. Consider the following:

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

June 2012 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 MU-1

Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

MM-3



CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

- CWA INSTALLATION NOTES
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR: -CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
 - DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1,000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF SITE CONSTRAINTS MAKE THIS INFESIBLE, 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.
 - THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
 - CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8' SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE 3:1 OR FLATTER. THE PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 3' DEEP.
 - BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
 - VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
 - SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.
 - USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

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

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

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

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

Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)

EC-2

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

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

^a 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 Britton 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.

^b See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates.

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

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

^e 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

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

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

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

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

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.

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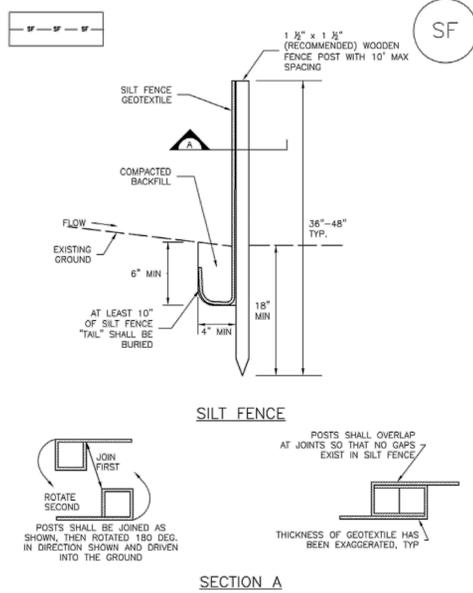
BY	DATE	No.	REVISION

H-SCALE	N/A
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	9/9/2022
DESIGNED BY	RAB
DRAWN BY	RAB
CHECKED BY	

HOMESTEAD NORTH AT
STERLING RANCH FILING NO. 1
DETAIL

Silt Fence (SF)

SC-1



SF-1. SILT FENCE

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. COMPACTATION 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 NOTICABLE GAPS 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 "U-HOOK." THE "U-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 SHOULD 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.
- (DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)
- NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

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

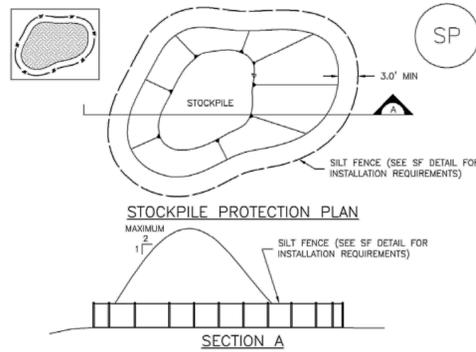
SM-4 Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)

- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S).
 - TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S) (WITH/WITHOUT WHEEL WASH, CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM).
 - CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE ONLY TO BE USED ON SHORT DURATION PROJECTS (TYPICALLY RANGING FROM A WEEK TO A MONTH) WHERE THERE WILL BE LIMITED VEHICULAR ACCESS.
 - A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE LOCATED AT ALL ACCESS POINTS WHERE VEHICLES ACCESS THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FROM PAVED RIGHT-OF-WAYS.
 - STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
 - A NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED UNDER THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF ROCK.
 - UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.

- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT MAINTENANCE NOTES**
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
 - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
 - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
 - ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY TO THE STABILIZED ENTRANCE/EXIT TO MAINTAIN A CONSISTENT DEPTH.
 - SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND AT THE END OF THE DAY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT MAY NOT BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.
- 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 CITY OF BROOMFIELD, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

VTC-6 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

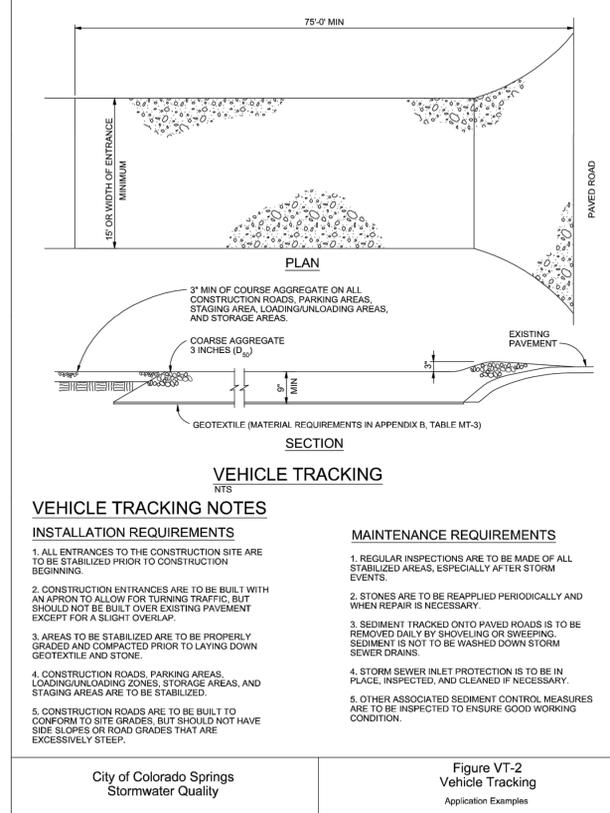
MM-2 Stockpile Management (SP)



SP-1. STOCKPILE PROTECTION

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

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VT-2. VEHICLE TRACKING

- INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS**
- ALL ENTRANCES TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ARE TO BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION BEGINNING.
 - CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE TO BE BUILT WITH AN APRON TO ALLOW FOR TURNING TRAFFIC, BUT SHOULD NOT BE BUILT OVER EXISTING PAVEMENT EXCEPT FOR A SLIGHT OVERLAP.
 - AREAS TO BE STABILIZED ARE TO BE PROPERLY GRADED AND COMPACTED PRIOR TO LAYING DOWN GEOTEXTILE AND STONE.
 - CONSTRUCTION ROADS, PARKING AREAS, LOADING/UNLOADING ZONES, STORAGE AREAS, AND STAGING AREAS ARE TO BE STABILIZED.
 - CONSTRUCTION ROADS ARE TO BE BUILT TO CONFORM TO SITE GRADES, BUT SHOULD NOT HAVE SIDE SLOPES OR ROAD GRADES THAT ARE EXCESSIVELY STEEP.
- MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**
- REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL STABILIZED AREAS, ESPECIALLY AFTER STORM EVENTS.
 - STONES ARE TO BE REAPPLIED PERIODICALLY AND WHEN REPAIR IS NECESSARY.
 - SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED DAILY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT IS NOT TO BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.
 - STORM SEWER INLET PROTECTION IS TO BE IN PLACE, INSPECTED, AND CLEANED IF NECESSARY.
 - OTHER ASSOCIATED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE INSPECTED TO ENSURE GOOD WORKING CONDITION.

City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality Figure VT-2 Vehicle Tracking Application Examples 3-54

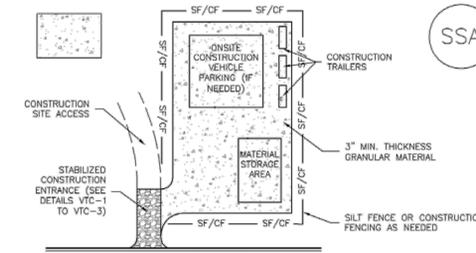
MM-2 Stockpile Management (SM)

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

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Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)

SM-6



SSA-1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

- STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF STAGING AREA(S).
 - CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
 - STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE SITE. OVERSIZING RESULTS IN A LARGER AREA TO STABILIZE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.
 - STAGING AREA SHALL BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SITE.
 - THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL CONSIST OF A MINIMUM 3" THICK GRANULAR MATERIAL.
 - UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.
 - ADDITIONAL PERIMETER BMPs MAY BE REQUIRED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION FENCING.
- STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES**
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
 - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
 - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
 - ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

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- 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)

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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.

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SHEET 5 OF 6 JOB NO. 25188.00									

