

**FINAL DRAINAGE REPORT
FOR
HONOR CHARTER SCHOOL
LOCATED AT
8250 BENT GRASS MEADOWS DRIVE
PEYTON, EL PASO COUNTY, CO 80831
PCD FILE NO. PPR2615**

Prepared for:

**Highmark School Development
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April 2026

DEVELOPER'S STATEMENT

I, the developer have read and will comply with all of the requirements specified in this drainage report and plan.

Business Name

By: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

Brian Campbell, P.E. #40196

Date

EL PASO COUNTY

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

Joshua J. Palmer, P.E.
County Engineer / ECM Administrator

Date

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1. GENERAL SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

A. LOCATION

The Site is located 8250 Bent Grass Meadows Drive located near Falcon in El Paso County, Colorado. The Site is bounded to the north by Woodmen Hills Filing No. 3, to the east by residential, to the south by Bent Grass Meadows Drive, and to the west by Falcon Meadows at Bent Grass Residential Filing No. 2.

B. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Site consists of approximately 8.98 acres of existing, undeveloped land that is currently housing a local sediment pond for drainage from surrounding developments. To the north, the ground surface is covered with native grass and weeds, with some small trees in the vicinity. The existing topography is generally sloping to the southeast across the Site although there is a roughly defined swale along the west side of the site that captures existing off-site flows from the north and west and conveys them to the existing on-site sediment pond. The existing sediment pond is allowing 63.5 cfs to discharge in the 100-year event. The flows through this site outfall over the curb to Bent Grass Meadows Drive and are generally then conveyed to the east to the roadside drainage swale along the west side of Meridian Road. A portion of flows are assumed to be bypassing through the neighborhood to the south via curb and gutter and ultimately discharging through Bent Grass Pond 1. Per descriptions in the MDDP, the existing conditions currently allow 33.2 cfs of the 100-yr storm flow to be conveyed in the Bent Grass Meadows Roadway. The remainder of flows (30.3 cfs) are assumed to outfall through Bent Grass Residential Filing No.1 through Bent Grass Pond 1. These flows were not described in the Bent Grass Residential Filing No. 1 drainage report but were documented in the Bent Grass MDDP & DBPS

Unresolved:
Please indicate the
specific MDDP you
are referencing.

Regarding the stormwater pond and high groundwater:

Since groundwater was not found within ~10 ft of the bottom of the proposed pond I agree that no changes to the design are required to address this. However, since shallow groundwater was observed elsewhere on the site and seasonal monitoring was not done I do believe there is some risk that the pond is impacted. If groundwater is observed in the pond during construction we may request something like a pond liner is installed. To get ahead of this and prevent delays during construction it may be worthwhile to provide a pond liner detail in this design. This is just a suggestion and is not required. If you would like me to send you some example designs for a pond liner please reach out to myself.

floodplain and it is in FEMA

n Service (NRCS) Web Soil
Columbine gravelly sandy loam,
which is a Type A soil from 0 to 14

prepared by Vivid Engineering
water was found to range
areas of the site and depressed
ations along the south side of the
ter or it was encountered around
in adding 2-5 feet of fill within
water as encountered. There was

no groundwater encountered in Bore B-8 located in northern part of the pond and there is up to 5 feet of excavation in the north end of the pond. The northern side of the site has generally less than 2 feet of cut. We do not anticipate the finished grades to expose ground water tables and generally would have 5 feet or more of

separation from the encountered groundwater depths. Please refer to Geotechnical Evaluation Report in Appendix G.

Please refer to the NRCS soils information in Appendix G.

Existing drainage facilities downstream of the site include existing culverts at the intersection of Bent Grass Meadows Drive and Meridian road to the east of the site.

2. DRAINAGE BASINS AND SUB-BASINS

A. MAJOR BASIN DESCRIPTION

The subject site is located within the Falcon Drainage Basin Planning Study, Please refer to the Appendix F for excerpts from the Falcon Drainage Basin Planning Study. The historic 100-year runoff for the subject site is 12.67 cfs of on-site flow. Additionally, there is 72.5 cfs and 1.6 cfs of off-site flows from the north and the west respectively that flow through the site. The runoff from the site will be discharged to the north side of the intersection of Meridian and Bent Grass Meadows into roadside drainage swale on the west side of Meridian.

The drainage basin has been divided into sub-basins and analyzed for individual sub-basin characteristics such as runoff coefficients and peak runoff flows. For existing conditions, the on-site area has been divided into 3 onsite sub-basins EX1, EX2, and EX3. For post-development conditions, the basin has been divided into 7 onsite sub-basins: A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, and A7. The runoff from these sub-basins is captured by proposed storm drain systems and conveyed to the detention pond located in the southeast corner of the site.

Drainage will generally be conveyed via sheet flow, grass swales, and curb and gutters to strategically placed inlets and will be routed southeast to the onsite detention pond in Basin A3. The discharge rates from the detention pond will not be allowed to exceed historical flow rate of 12.67 cfs as shown in the MHFD Detention Spreadsheet in Appendix E.

Hydrologic and hydraulic calculations have been provided with this drainage report. See Appendix D and E for calculation spreadsheets.

EXISTING SUB-BASIN DESCRIPTION

Off-site Basin OS-25

Basin OS-25 has been derived from the Bent Grass Meadows MDDP and is shown for reference only. Per the Bent Grass Meadows MDDP, a total of 72.5 cfs is being routed through Basin OS-25 onto site during the 100-year storm event. This flow has been mitigated via routing the 72.5 cfs through a proposed drainage swale to an outlet structure and pipe, which then in combination with the flow

overtopping to Bent Grass Meadows Roadway conveys the runoff to the Roadside drainage swale along Meridian Road. Refer to Appendix F for the Bent Grass Meadows excerpt and Appendix E for the proposed drainage swale calculations.

Off-site Basin F-1

Basin F-1 has been derived from the Bent Grass Meadows MDDP is shown for reference only. Per the Bent Grass Meadows MDDP, Basin F-1 outlets approximately 0.6 cfs and 1.6 cfs onto site during the 5-year and 100-year storm event. This flow is captured with in Basin A4, and is conveyed to the Pond 1. This additional cfs has been accounted for within pipe sizing, but has not been included in the on-site pond storage. The proposed off-site storm pipe is sized to convey this is 0.6 cfs and 1.6 cfs in the 5-year and 100-year storm.

Basin EX1

Basin EX1 consists of the western half of the site area. This basin consists of 4.96 acres of native grasses and weeds and has been analyzed with an impervious of 20%. Runoff surface flows to the southern portion of the basin where it collects in an existing sediment pond. Overflow from the sediment pond overtops a riprap overflow (Design Point E1) into Basin EX3 and then continues south into existing ROW and Bent Grass Meadows Drive. The final outfall for the storm runoff is a swale along Meridian Road via Bent Grass Meadows Drive. Storm runoff for the 5-yr and 100-yr storm are 1.66 cfs and 6.70 cfs respectively.

Basin EX2

Basin EX2 consists of the Northeast portion of the site. This basin consists of 2.05 acres of native grasses and weeds and has been analyzed with an impervious of 20%. Runoff surface flows to the southern portion of the basin where it collects in an existing depression. When flows overtop the depression (Design Point E2), they flow to the southeast into Basin EX3. Final outfall is a swale along Meridian Road via Bent Grass Meadows Drive and Basin EX3. Storm runoff for the 5-yr and 100-yr storm are 0.67 cfs and 2.73 cfs respectively.

Basin EX3

Basin EX3 consists of the southeastern portion of the site. This basin consists of 1.97 acres of native grasses and weeds and has been analyzed with an imperviousness of 20%. Runoff flows to the southeast offsite into existing ROW of Bent Grass Meadows Drive (Design Point E3). The final outfall for the storm runoff is a swale along Meridian Road via Bent Grass Meadows Drive. Storm runoff for the 5-yr and 100-yr storm are 0.80 cfs and 3.24 cfs respectively.

PROPOSED SUB-BASIN DESCRIPTION

Basin A1

Basin A1 (0.94 acres) is located to the northwest of the building including a portion of the building roof. It consists of proposed drive aisles, landscaping, sidewalk, and roof and has an impervious percentage of 49.2%. Runoff will generally overland flow southeast via landscape and gutters into a 5' Type R inlet (S1) and through a 24" HDPE private storm pipe (P1) which ultimately discharges to Pond 1. Final outfall from Pond 1 is a swale alongside the west side of Meridian Road. The 5-yr and 100-yr flow produced from this basin are 1.29 cfs and 3.08 cfs respectively.

Basin A2

Basin A2 (2.28 acres) is located to the northeast of the building including a portion of the building roof. It consists of proposed drive aisles, landscaping, sidewalk, and roof and has an impervious percentage of 45.4%. Runoff will generally flow southeast via landscape swales and gutters into a 5' Type R inlet (S2) and through a private 24" HDPE storm pipe (P2) which ultimately discharges to Pond 1. Final outfall for Pond 1 is a swale alongside the west side of Meridian Road. The 5-yr and 100-yr flow produced from this basin are 2.58 cfs and 6.39 cfs respectively.

Basin A3.1

Basin A3.1 (1.62 acres) is located to the northeast of the building. It entirely consists of landscaping and has an imperviousness percentage of 20%. Runoff is conveyed south via landscape swale to an area inlet (I3) and outlets to Pond 1. Final outfall for Pond 1 is a swale alongside the west side of Meridian Road. The 5-yr and 100-yr flow from this basin are 0.25 cfs and 1.02 cfs respectively.

Basin A3.2

Basin A3.2 (1.45 acres) is located to the southeast of the building including a portion of the building roof. It consists of proposed drive aisles, landscaping, sidewalk, detention pond, playground area, and roof and has an impervious percentage of 35.0%. Runoff will generally flow south via both curb conveyance and overland flow from the north into Pond 1. Flow from curb conveyance will outlet via curb cut and riprap swale into a designed forebay located in Pond 1. Pond 1 outlets into structure (S3) and then into a private 18" RCP storm pipe (P3). Flow will then ultimately discharge to the off-site storm system flowing east along Bent Grass Meadows drive. The 5-yr and 100-yr flow produced from this basin are 1.14 cfs and 3.26 cfs respectively.

Basin A4

Basin A4 (1.52 acres) is located to the southwest of the building, including a portion of the building roof and the western side of the proposed parking lot. It consists of proposed drive aisles, parking, landscaping, sidewalk, trash enclosure, and roof and has an impervious percentage of 65.3%. Runoff will generally flow southwest into two 5' Type R curb inlets (S4 and S7) and discharge to the east via a private 24" HDPE storm pipe (P4). P4 ultimately discharges to Pond 1. The 5-yr and 100-yr flow produced from this basin are 3.27 cfs and 6.79 cfs respectively.

In addition, 1.6 cfs is being conveyed from Basin F-2 into Basin A4, an offsite basin referenced above. Pipe P4 has been sized to carry this flow, refer to Appendix E for calculations.

Basin A5

Basin A5 (0.62 acres) is the eastern portion of the proposed parking lot and includes a portion of the building roof. It consists of proposed drive aisles, parking, landscaping, sidewalk, and roof and has an impervious percent of 85.3%. Runoff will generally flow southeast into two 5' Type R curb inlets (S5 and S8) and discharge to the east via a private 24" HDPE storm pipe (P5). P5 ultimately discharges to Pond 1. Final outfall for Pond 1 is a swale alongside the west side of Meridian Road. The 5-yr and 100-yr flow produced from this basin are 2.22 cfs and 4.10 cfs respectively.

Basin A6

Basin A6 (1.28 acres) is located along the north and eastern property lines of the site. It consists of native vegetation and has an impervious percent of 20.3%. Runoff will generally be conveyed via Grass channel to the east and then to the south, where it is collected and conveyed into a private 30" RCP storm pipe (P6) and headwall. This flow combines with flow from Pond 1 and P3 into a public off-site 30" RCP storm pipe which ultimately discharges into the regional channel along west side of Meridian Road. Refer to Appendix E for the offsite public pipe sizing calculations. The 5-yr and 100-yr flow produced from this basin are 0.48 cfs and 1.93 cfs respectively. In addition to basin runoff, bypass flows from Basin OS-25 will be routed through the basin.

As Basin A6 acts as a bypass for offsite flow from Basin OS-25, flow will fill up the proposed pipe and headwall until it overtops the inlet structure and flows into Bent Grass Meadows Drive. This will only happen during the maximum 100-year storm event. The overtopping flow and affect on Bent Grass Meadows Drive have been calculated in Appendix E.

Separate pervious area?

The proposed grass lined channel is a self-treating separate, ensuring that all runoff from Basin A6 is treated for water quality. Refer to Appendix E for swale hydraulic calculations.

Basin A7

Basin A7 (0.26 acres) is located along the south property line of the site. It consists of proposed entrances, parking, landscaping, and sidewalk and has an impervious percent of 45.9%. Runoff will generally sheetflow to the south off the property, where it is collected in the ROW curb and gutter along the north side of Bent Grass Meadows Drive. The 5-yr and 100-yr flow produced from this basin are 0.42 cfs and 1.04 cfs respectively.

Runoff from Basin A7 will go directly into ROW, but the flow of 1.04 cfs in the 100-yr rainfall event is negligible to the total flow within Bent Grass Meadows Drive. Per ECM Appendix I.6.3.A.1.a, flows from A7 have been excluded from WQCV requirements, as the total flow does not exceed 1 acre and it is not practicable to create a separate PCM for treatment of flows. area?

While Basins A6 and A7 are considered on-site basins, they will not be routed to Pond 1 and have not been included within Pond 1 sizing volume. Runoff in Basin A6 is treated for WQCV standards within the basin.

Refer to Appendix D for and E for all hydrologic and hydraulic calculations.

3. DRAINAGE DESIGN CRITERIA

A. REGULATIONS

This report has been prepared in general accordance with the Mile High Flood District/Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual (USDCM), City of Colorado Springs/El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual, as revised in November 1991 and October 1994 with County adopted Chapter 6 and Section 3.2.1 of Chapter 13 of the City of Colorado Springs/El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual as revised in May 2014.

B. HYDROLOGIC CRITERIA

The subject site consists of approximately 8.98 acres. The site is currently undeveloped and the proposed project will consist of a proposed school building, parking lots, drive lanes, landscape areas, and detention Pond 1.

The subject site is located within the Falcon Drainage Basin Planning Study, as shown in the Bent Grass Development MDDP and DBPS Amendment, January 2021, prepared by Galloway. All onsite and offsite flow is directed east via curb and gutter and 30" public off-site storm drain pipe to the roadside drainage swale along the west side of Meridian road, which is in compliance with the Bent Grass Development MDDP. The Bent Grass Development MDDP and DBPS states the pipe should be 42". Per discussions with EPC, a 30" public storm drain is all that is required to maintain current runoff conditions during the major 100-year storm. All minor storm events will be conveyed through the 30" pipe to the existing swale alongside Meridian Road. For the 100-year storm, all flows will be directed through the pipe with exception of up to 33.2 cfs which overtops the headwall and is conveyed via swale over the sidewalk into the Bent Grass Meadows Roadway. At a overflow rater of 33.2 cfs, the north curb would retain 22.63 cfs and the remaining 10.57 cfs will overtop the crest of the road to the south curb line. Refer to Appendix E for flow/headwater calculations and exhibits of the overflow and spread onto Bent Grass Meadows Drive.

Runoff from impervious and pervious surfaces because of the proposed development will be routed through Pond 1. The controlled discharge from the detention pond will be released from the southeast corner of the subject site to a

proposed 30" pipe to carry it to the roadside drainage swale along the west side of Meridian road.

Existing Site Runoff

Design Point E1 shows the existing runoff location. For the point of this analysis, runoff from Basins E1, E2, and E3 have been combined within Design Point E1, though portions of runoff will sheet flow into the ROW further west of E1. E1 has a total historical 100-year flow rate of 12.66 cfs running off from the existing site.

Proposed Site Runoff

Pond 1 outlet structure S3 has been designed to release at a 100-year flow rate of 4.2 cfs during the 100-year storm. Basin A6 is unable to be captured since it houses the off-site stormwater channel and discharges an on-site 100-year flow rate of 1.93 cfs. Basin A7 is unable to be captured since it is composed of landscape areas and drive entrances on the downhill side of ridges and curbs to contain water on-site. This basin discharges an on-site 100-year flow rate of 1.04 cfs. Combined, the proposed 100-year flow rate from the site is 7.17 cfs and is less than the existing historical on-site flow rate (12.66 cfs).

Existing Off-site Run-on Discharge

Per the MDDP, the existing conditions allow for 63.5 cfs to be discharged out of the existing sediment pond to Bent Grass Meadows drive. Of that 33.2 cfs is conveyed in Bent Grass Meadows roadway. The remaining 30.3 cfs is discharged to the south through Bent Grass Filing No. 1.

Existing Off-site Run-on Discharge

For the post-construction condition, the proposed stormwater channels will convey the off-site run-on flows through a proposed 30" pipe with only the 33.2 cfs of the off-site flow being discharged to the Bent Grass Meadows roadway matching the current existing historical conditions. The remaining flows will be piped via the proposed 30" pipe to the roadside drainage swale along Meridian Road. Refer to Appendix E for calculations and exhibits of the over flow and spread onto Bent Grass Meadows Drive.

C. HYDRAULIC CRITERIA

This report has been prepared in general accordance with the Mile High Flood District/Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual (USDCM), City of Colorado Springs/El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual, as revised in November 1991 and October 1994 with County adopted Chapter 6 and Section 3.2.1 of Chapter 13 of the City of Colorado Springs/El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual as revised in May 2014.

The design storms for this project are the 5-year and the 100-year recurrence intervals. Runoff is calculated using the Rational Method since the total project and all basins are smaller than 160 acres. The Rational calculations are estimates

based on site areas and assumed uses
Appendix E for Hydraulic computation

Include a cost estimate for each PCM with line items for all components (ex: riprap, road base, forebay, trickle channel, outlet structure, outlet pipe, spillway, etc). Input the total value into the FAE form under "Permanent Pond/BMP (provide engineer's estimate)" in Section 1. The total should not include grading, which is a separate line item in Section 1: "Earthwork." The cost estimate should include labor costs (as a separate line item or added into the cost of each component).

4. DRAINAGE FACILITY DESIGN

A. GENERAL CONCEPT AND DESIGN

On-site Conveyance and Storage

The overall development has been analyzed for water quality treatment and the impacts of the 10-year minor storm event and the 100-year major storm event as well as adherence to the Bent Grass Development MDDP and DBPS Amendment. The contributing areas to be controlled by Pond 1 outlet structure is 7.44 acres. The additional 1.54 acres are either exempt from treatment or treated within self-treating pervious areas. Refer to Basin descriptions above for details. The contributing area will be conveyed to the proposed detention Pond 1 via underground storm drain system and overland flow for detention and treatment. The water quality treatment volume and storage for the 100-year event will be provided by the full spectrum extended detention which includes forebays within the pond and a micro pond at the outlet structure for sediment removal. An outlet at the southeast corner of the detention pond will allow discharge at a 100-year peak flow rate of 4.2 cfs into the proposed 30" public offsite drainage system being developed with this project.

Off-site Run-on Conveyance

For conveying the 100-year off-site runoff through the site, the full 72.5 cfs from the north will be captured in a drainage channel along the north and flow to the northeast corner and then south to the proposed off-site pipe system. For the 100-year condition, approximately 33.2 cfs will overtop the curb and be conveyed via the Bent Grass Meadows roadway following existing conditions. The remainder of the 72.5 cfs that is being bypassed will be captured and conveyed in the proposed 30" public storm pipe that will run along the north side of Bent Grass Meadows drive. The 1.6 cfs from Basin F-1 (See sections of the MDDP) to the west will be captured via vegetated swales and conveyed through the on-site storm infrastructure to be conveyed through the pond. The proposed off-site storm drain will flow approximately 2000 ft to the east and outlet to the north of the intersection of Bent Grass Meadows Drive and Meridian Road to the Roadside Drainage Swale. Refer to Appendix E for calculations and exhibits of the over flow and spread onto Bent Grass Meadows Drive.

The drainage improvements designed for this proposed development will provide detention and water quality treatment for the project site 100-year event for on-site flows and conveyance of the 100-year storm event for off-site flows.

Riprap Design

Riprap has been designed to meet the minimum requirements for Forebay riprap sizing. Refer to Appendix E for forebay sizing calculations and riprap requirements. Per forebay riprap sizing, $D_{50} = 12"$ minimum. This aligns with EPC ECM Type M riprap. The forebays will carry the most flow of all

stormwater outlets on site, thus the Type M riprap has been found to be the most conservative size of riprap. All onsite riprap will be Type M with a minimum depth of 24" per ECM standards.

Based on the FHWA HEC-14 outlet protection equation using an outlet velocity of 8.20 ft/s, flow of 47.03 cfs (flow is derived from the 36" elliptical pipe releasing into meridian way), channel slope of 0.50%, rock specific gravity of 2.65, and a stability coefficient of 0.86, the required median riprap stone size is calculated as $D_{50} = 1.47$ ft (17.6 in.). Since El Paso County specifies standard riprap gradations, the calculated D_{50} corresponds to Type H Riprap, which has a nominal D_{50} of 18 inches, making Type H Riprap the appropriate selection for this outlet protection. The flow is derived from the 36" elliptical pipe outleting into meridian way.

B. DETENTION

The proposed drainage patterns will follow existing drainage patterns, with all of the site ultimately discharging to the southeast through proposed storm drain system, including an off-site 30" public storm drain system which runs approximately 2000 ft to the east and outlet to the north of the intersection of Bent Grass Meadows Drive and Meridian Road to the Roadside Drainage Swale.

The onsite detention Pond 1 shall be a private, full spectrum pond, which includes water quality (WQ), excess urban runoff volume (EURV) and 100-year volume. Stage 1 will be WQ; Stage 2 will be EURV and Stage 3 will be the 100-year volume. Honor Charter will be responsible for maintenance of the pond and outlet structure.

The required WQ volume is 0.128 ac-ft and the provided volume is 0.131 ac-ft with a release rate of 0.1 cfs. The WQ surface elevation is 6954.88 ft. The required EURV volume is 0.299 ac-ft (including WQ) and the provided volume is 0.430 ac-ft at a release rate of 0.5 cfs. The EURV water surface elevation is 6955.75 ft. The required 100-year volume is 0.679 ac-ft and the provided volume is 0.680 ac-ft at a release rate of 4.2 cfs. The 100-year water surface elevation is 6956.33 ft.

The pond will have an emergency overflow spillway for a plugged outlet condition or for a storm event greater than the 100-year event overtopping only in the case the water surface elevation exceeds 6956.35. The emergency overflow will overtop the eastern pond edge and flow into the proposed grass channel within Basin A6. The emergency overflow spillway has been designed to be 20' long and have a water depth of +/-5.5 inches. The runoff through the spillway was calculated by assuming a plugged outlet and summing post development peak flows that discharge through the pond including off-site basin F-1 for the most extreme case. The spillway crest elevation is 6956.35 and the freeboard elevation will be 6957.35 feet.

The detention pond will release via a private 18" RCP storm drain into a proposed 96" storm manhole as part of the off-site system within Bent Grass Meadows. Runoff is then conveyed in the proposed public 30" RCP along Bent Grass Meadows ultimately discharging on the north side of Bent Grass Meadows into the roadside drainage swale along the west side of Meridian Road.

The 100-year overflow spillway for the off-site flows overtops the headwall at 0.54 feet of depth into an overflow path and drains to Bent Grass Meadows drive and spills over the proposed sidewalk. The overflow path is graded to convey the 33.2 cfs to the roadway at 0.5 feet of depth. As flows overtop the sidewalk, flows will spread out and decrease in depth with a maximum flow rate of 33.2 cfs. Rip rap has been placed to reinforce the overflow path from the headwall to the sidewalk. The north curb line of Bent Grass Meadows Drive can accept a portion of this flow (22.63 cfs) per DCM Table 6-1. A portion of the runoff will overtop the centerline and flow (10.57 cfs) to the south curb line of Bent Grass Meadows Drive. Refer to Appendix E for overflow volume and location. An emergency drive aisle of 20' is still open during this time.

C. STORMWATER QUALITY

Water quality for the subject development will be provided with the proposed extended detention pond and self-treating landscape areas. The outlet structure for the pond contains an orifice plate to limit the release and provide water quality for the development site.

The required water quality capture volume is 0.12 ac-ft and the water quality capture volume provided is 0.12 ac-ft at an elevation of 6955.08 ft. The water quality volume drains within 42 hours. The 100-year event volume drains within 60 hours.

The detention pond and outlet structure shall be regularly inspected and maintained by the property owner (at least 1 time every six months and 2 times per year). The inspections should include a log for the date, items inspected, maintenance actions and any updates to the drainage system. Maintenance access is an all-weather path on the south side of the structure. Maintenance shall follow Chapter 6: BMP Maintenance of the MHFD, Volume III.

Stormwater quality and erosion control measures will be addressed by applying Best Management Practices in general accordance with Urban Drainage Volume 3. A SWMP will be prepared for the site and will provide more detail on BMPs during construction and post-construction BMPs.

5. Four Step Process

- A. Runoff Reduction Proposed: Storm runoff sheet flows over pervious areas wherever possible to slow runoff and increase time of concentration to storm water system. Runoff is collected in a pervious detention basin to

allow infiltration and slow water impact on County stormwater infrastructure.

- B. Stabilization of drainage ways: All drainage ways are stabilized with pervious landscaping where possible.
- C. Proposed Stormwater Quality Capture Volume (WQCV) proposed: Proposed on-site runoff is collected and diverted to Pond 1, which releases at a pre-determined rate to ensure WQCV standards are met.

Portions of the site that do not drain to Pond 1 are either exempt from this condition per ECM Appendix I.6.3.A.1.a, or are treated as a self-treating separate pervious area excluded per ECM Appendix I.6.1.B.6. Refer to Basin descriptions for details.

- D. Identify Best Management Practices (BMP's) to be used to control industrial and commercial pollutants: Refer to prepared SWMP and GEC plans for proposed BMP's as well as maintenance and care thereof.

6. SEDIMENT/EROSION CONTROL

The following practices/methods shall be implemented as a part of the overall sediment/erosion control for the proposed site:

- Silt Fence
- Inlet Protection
- Materials Handling and Spill Prevention (Concrete Washout Area)
- Stabilized Staging Area for Material/Equipment Storage
- Vehicle Tracking Control Pad
- Sanitary Facilities
- Curb Socks
- Seeding & Mulching
- Riprap

7. CONCLUSION

A. COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

This project is in general compliance with the City of Colorado Springs/El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual and the Mile High Flood District for storm water design. *Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manuals Volume I and III* have been utilized in the placement of best management practices and design of the stormwater system regarding imperviousness and runoff coefficients. Adequate storm water treatment has been provided, and the peak flows have been reduced to below pre-development conditions for 10-year and 100-year rates.

B. DRAINAGE COMPLIANCE

The purpose of this report is to define and analyze existing and developed runoff quantities and conveyance methods for the Honor Charter School development. The design of the site was based on the 10-year and 100-year storm events. The streets and drainage conveyance facilities were designed to meet these events. The design of the release points from the site shows reduction in peak flows. No foreseeable negative impacts on the surrounding properties and drainage infrastructure are anticipated. The drainage is in accordance with requirements and criteria established by El Paso County and the Bent Grass Development MDDP and DBPS Amendment.

8. REFERENCES

Drainage Criteria Manual, Volumes 1-3. Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual. Updated March 2024.

City of Colorado Springs/El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual

Bent Grass Development MDDP and DBPS Amendment

9. APPENDICES

- A. VICINITY MAP
- B. STORMWATER PLANS
- C. FEMA FIRM MAP
- D. HYDROLOGIC COMPUTATIONS
- E. HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS
- F. SECTIONS FROM BENT GRASS MDDP/DBPS AMENDMENT & FALCON DRAINAGE BASIN STUDY
- G. SOILS REPORT
- H. GRADING AND STORM DRAINAGE PLANS
- I. GEOTECH REPORT
- J. EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT MAPS

APPENDIX A
VICINITY MAP



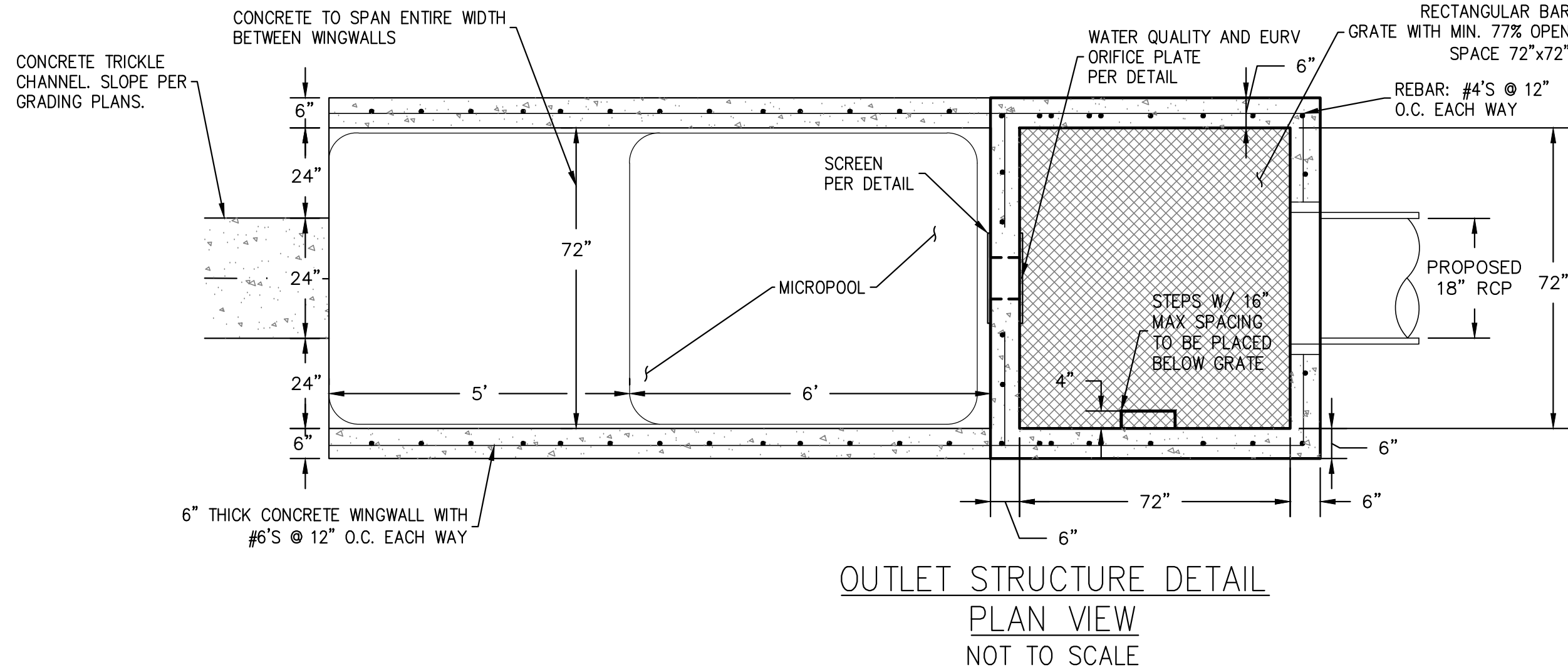
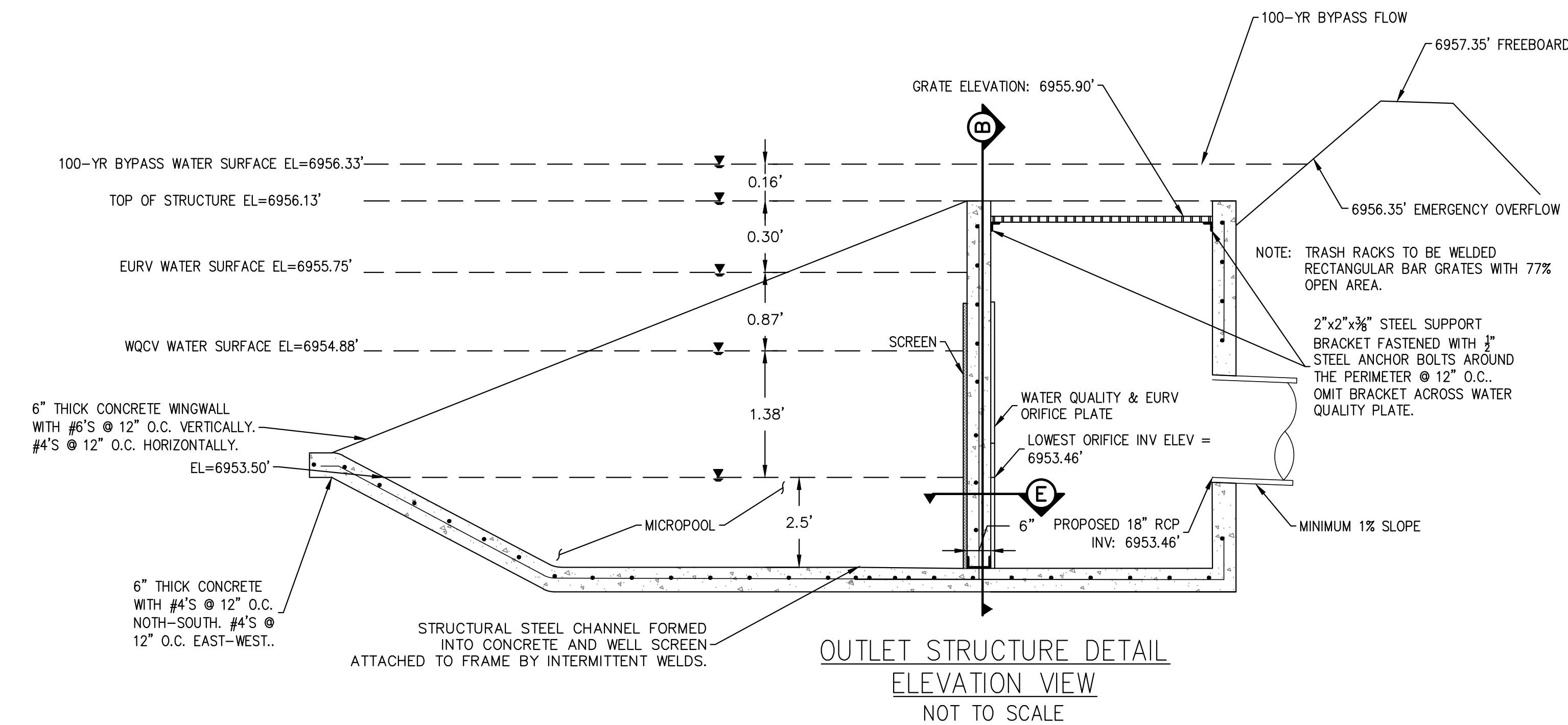
VICINITY MAP

(NOT TO SCALE)

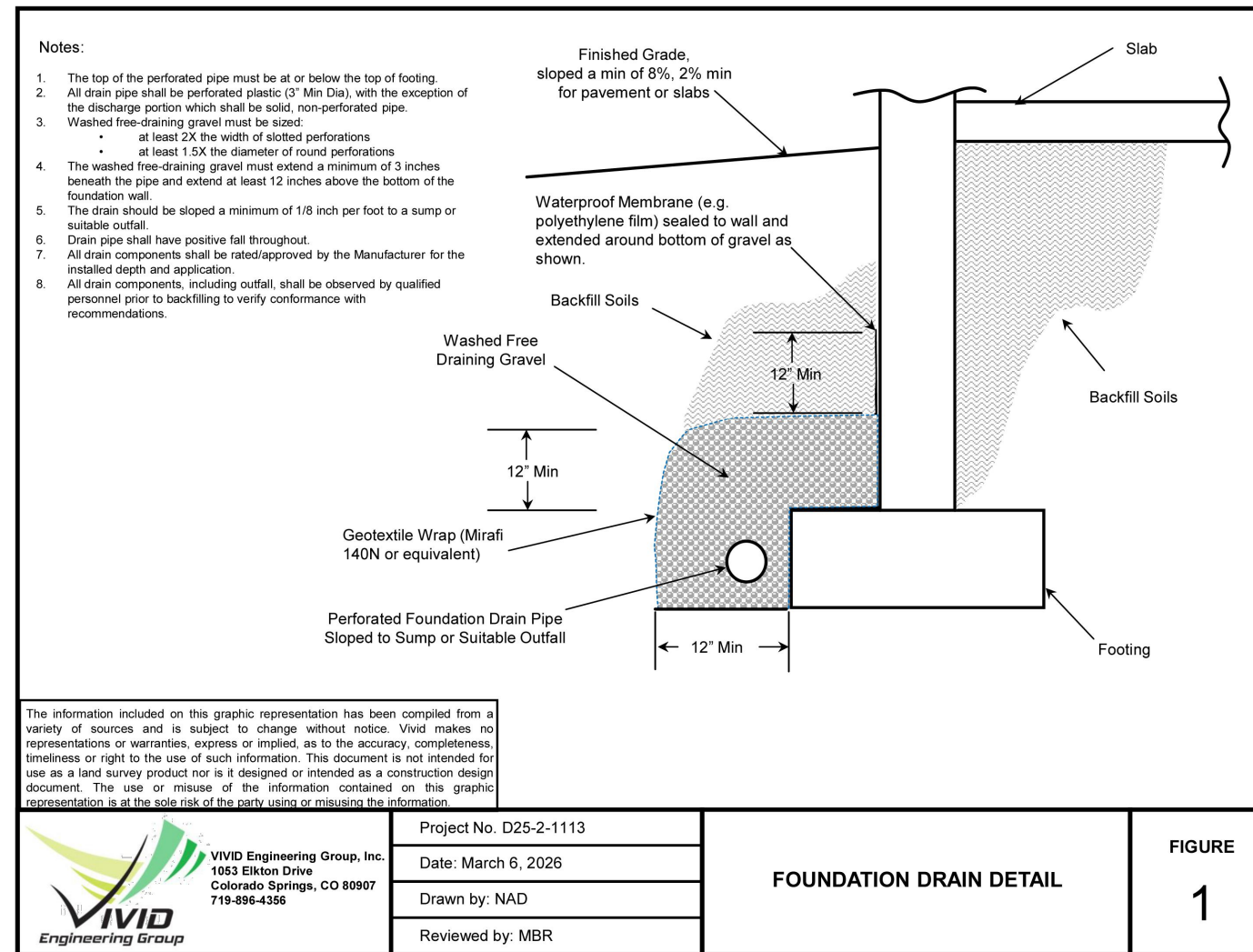
APPENDIX B

STORMWATER PLANS

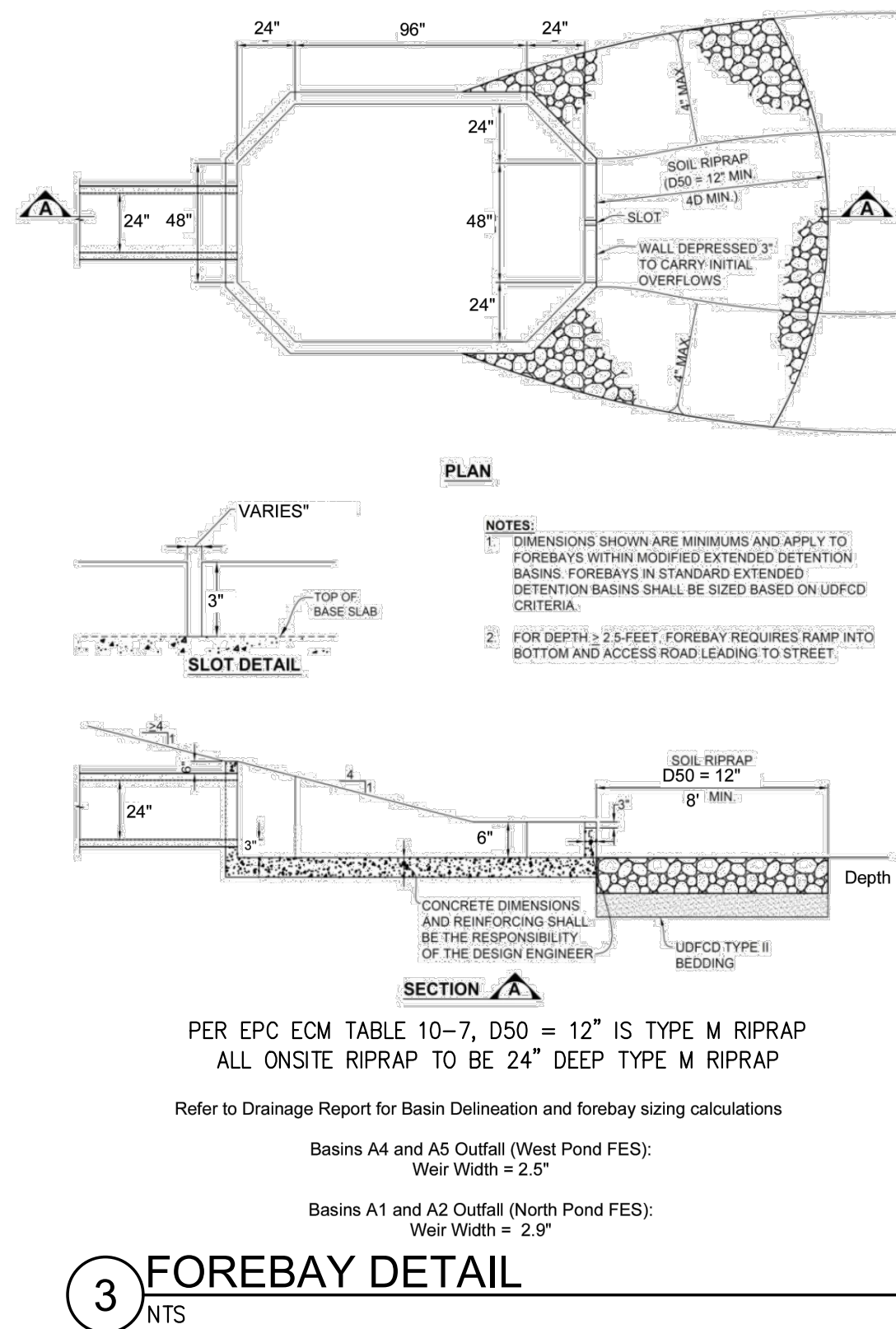
Jun 26, 2026 - 10:30am by tschneider X:\ENGINEERING\CO\CO15170 - Honor Charter School - Payton, CO\ENR\Construction Drawings\CO1517-DT-UTL.dwg



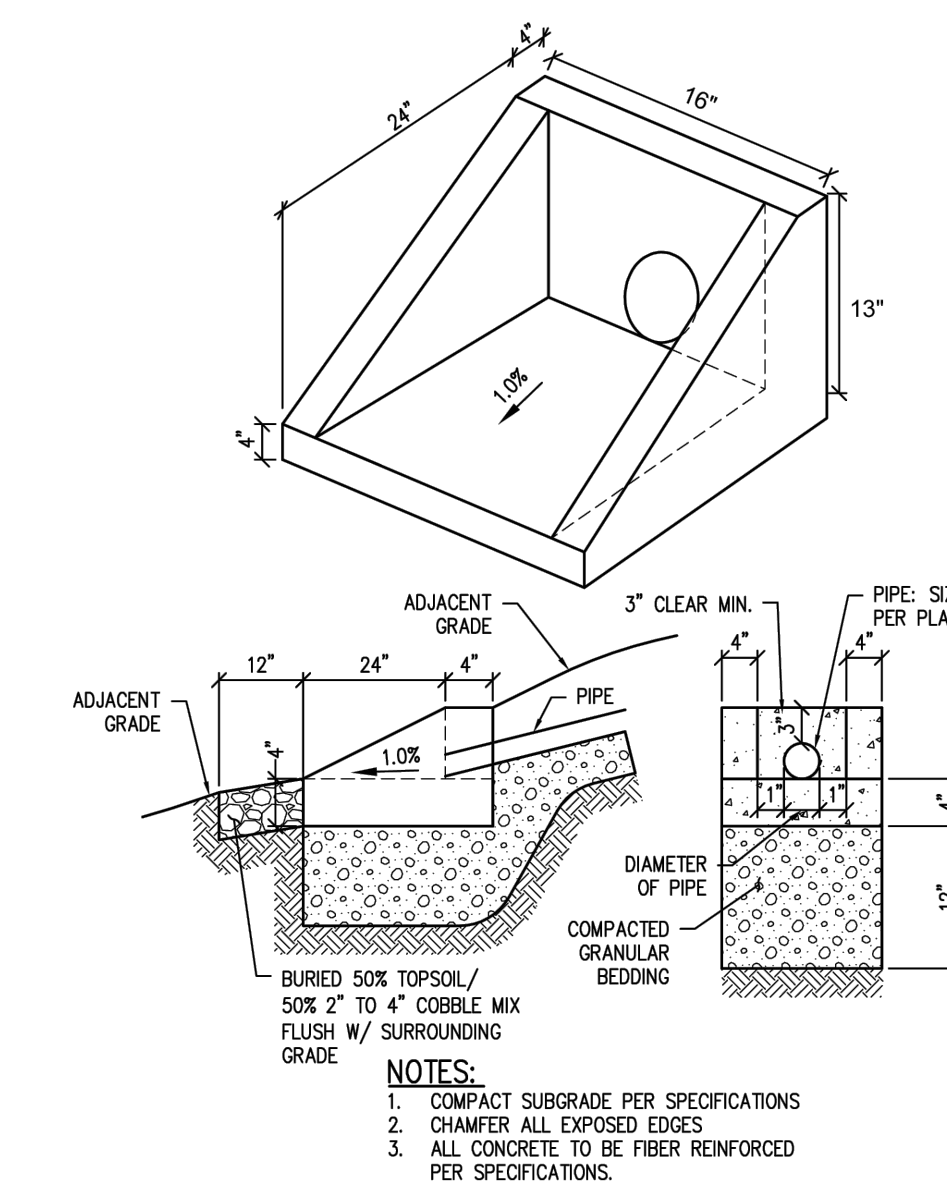
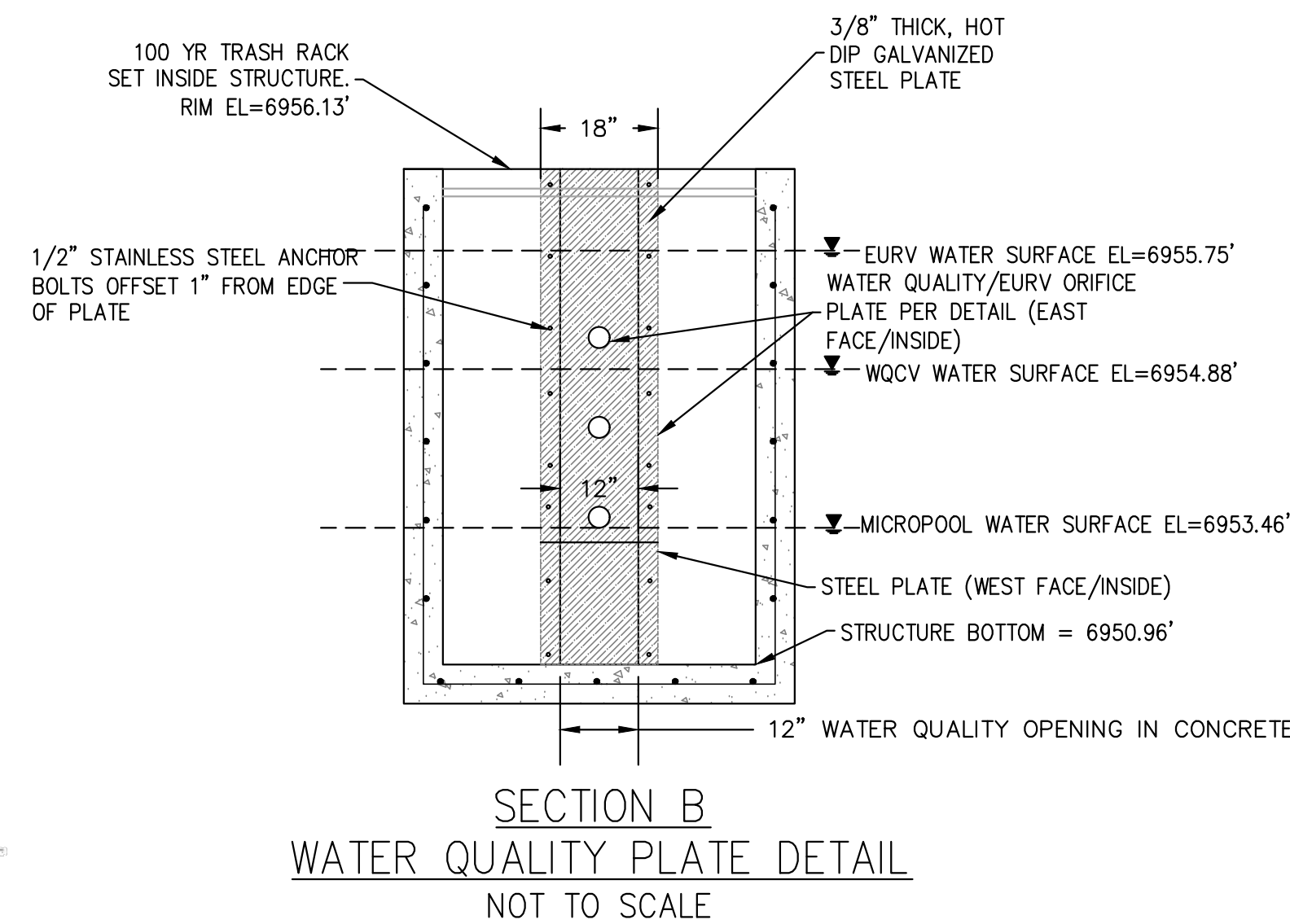
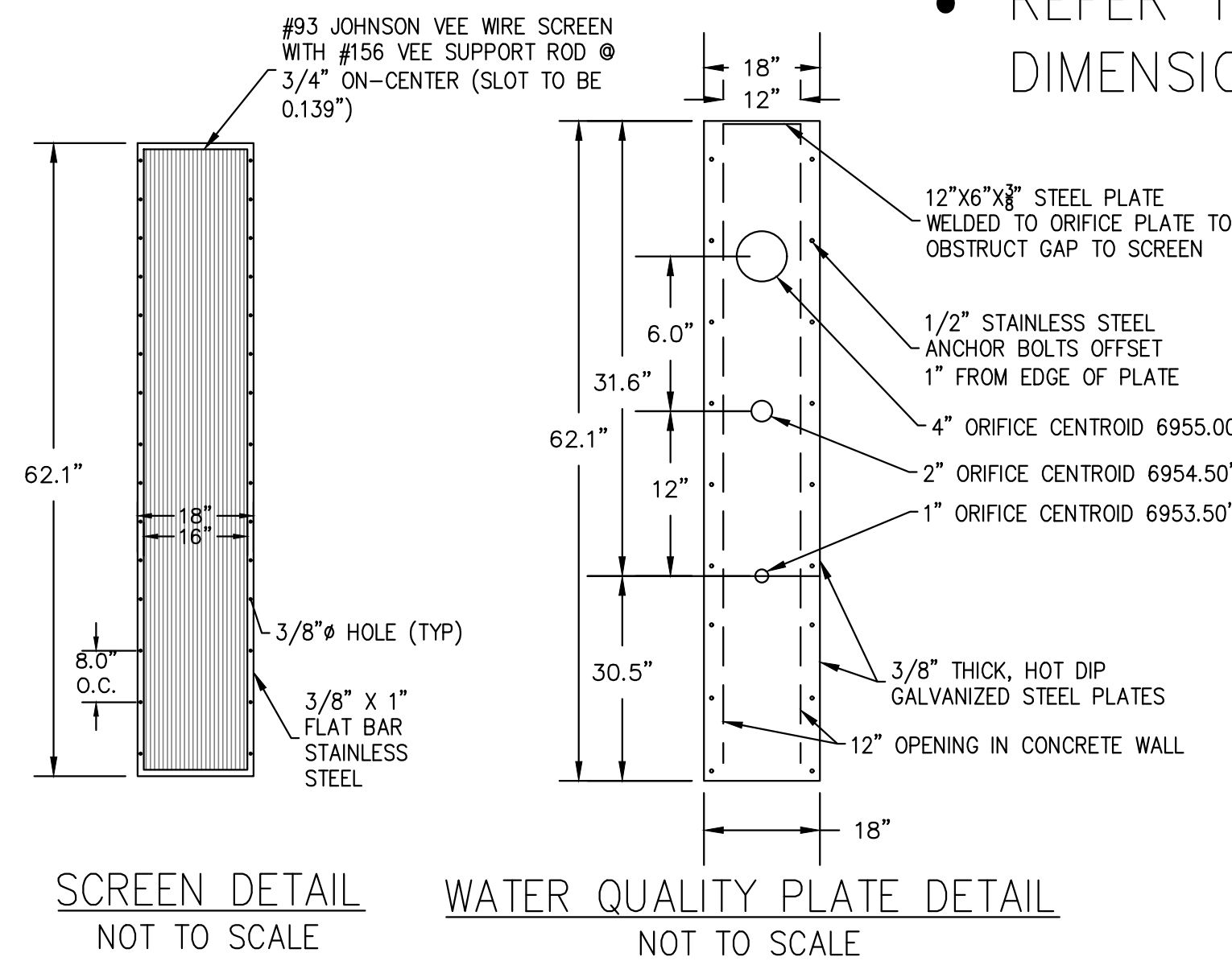
1 OUTLET STRUCTURE DETAIL



2 FOUNDATION DRAIN DETAIL



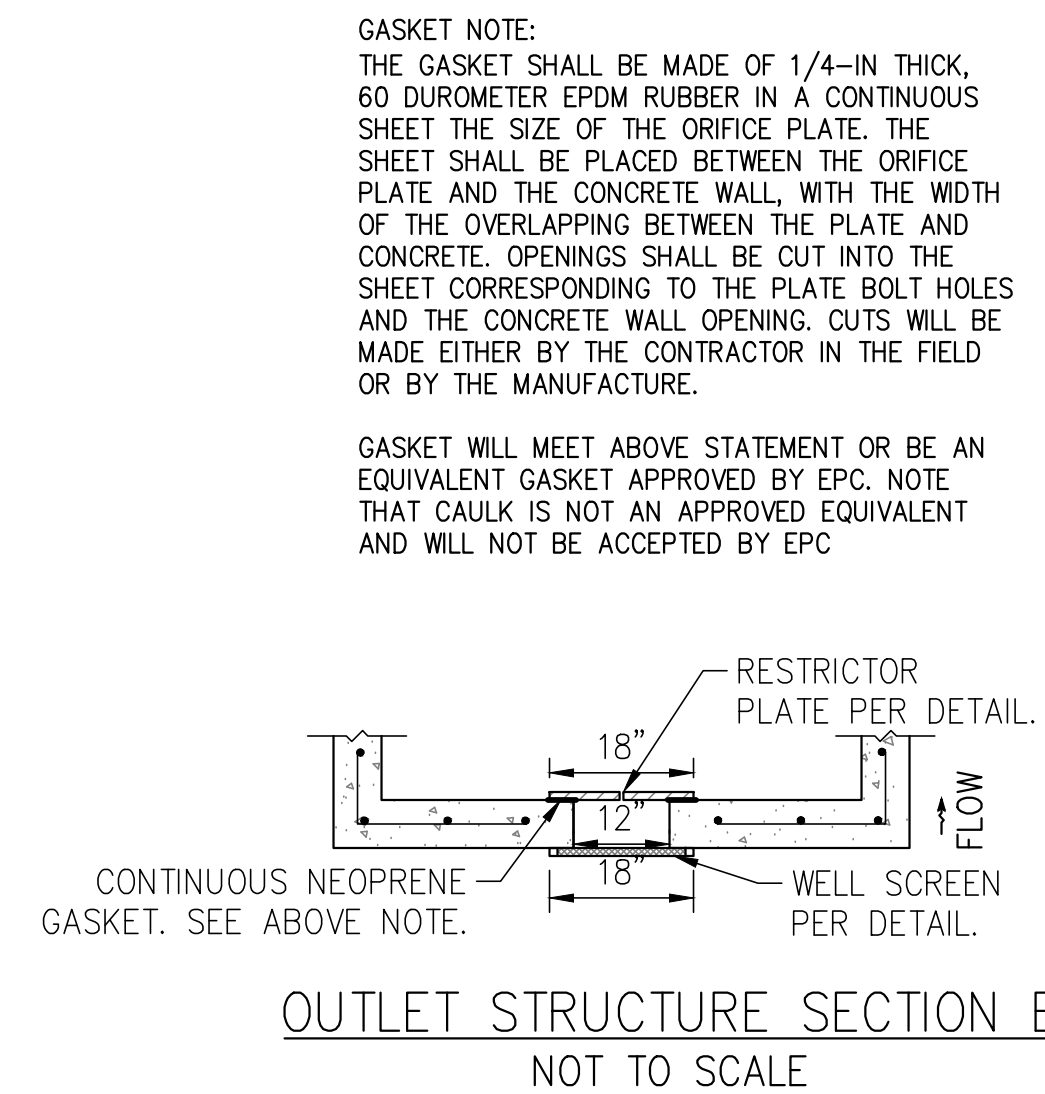
3 FOREBAY DETAIL



4 SMALL PIPE HEADWALL DETAIL

NOTE:

- MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH = 4,000 PSI
- REFER TO GRADING DETAILS SHEETS FOR POND GRADING
- REFER TO STORMWATER PLAN FOR DIMENSIONS ON POND/POND COMPONENTS



FOR REVIEW ONLY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

PCD FILE NO. PPR2615
PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
TAIT & ASSOCIATES, INC.

BRIAN CAMPBELL
COLORADO P.E. #40196

STORM DETAILS 2

HONOR CHARTER SCHOOL
HIGHMARK SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT
8250 BENT GRASS MEADOWS DR.

DRAWN BY: CW
DATE: 11/11/2024
CHECKED: [blank]
DATE: [blank]
REVISION #: [blank]
DATE: [blank]
JOB NO. CO1517

20
OF
48

2/6/2024 Internal Review #1

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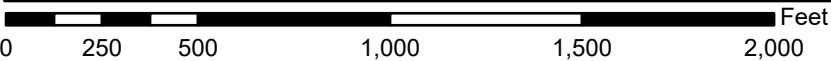
APPENDIX C

FEMA FIRM MAP

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



104°37'14"W 38°57'20"N



1:6,000

104°36'37"W 38°56'52"N

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
OTHER FEATURES		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
OTHER FEATURES		17.5 Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
OTHER FEATURES		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
OTHER FEATURES		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
OTHER FEATURES		Hydrographic Feature
		Digital Data Available
MAP PANELS		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped



The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on **12/12/2025 at 4:34 PM** and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

APPENDIX D

HYDROLOGIC COMPUTATIONS

Calculation of Peak Runoff using Rational Method

Designer: NR
 Company: TAIT & Associates, Inc.
 Date: 8/26/2028
 Project: Honor Charter School
 Location: El Paso County

Version 2.00 released May 2017

$t_c = \frac{0.395(1.1 - C_p)\sqrt{L_1}}{S^{0.33}}$
 $t_c = \frac{L_1}{60K\sqrt{S_1}} = \frac{L_1}{60V}$

Computed $t_c = t_1 + t_2$
 Regional $t_c = (26 - 17i) + \frac{L_1}{60(14i + 9)\sqrt{S_1}}$

$t_{\text{minimum}} = 5$ (urban)
 $t_{\text{minimum}} = 10$ (non-urban)
 Selected $t_c = \max(t_{\text{minimum}}, \min(\text{Computed } t_c, \text{Regional } t_c))$

Select UDPCD location for NOAA Atlas 14 Rainfall Depths from the pull-down list OR enter your own depths obtained from the NOAA website (click the link)
 1-hour rainfall depth, P1 (in) =

2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr
1.19	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.52	3.58

Rainfall Intensity Equation Coefficients =

a	b	c
28.50	10.00	0.786

 $I(in/hr) = \frac{a + \frac{b}{t_c}}{(b + t_c)^c}$

$Q(cfs) = CIA$

Subcatchment Name	Area (ac)	NRCS Hydrologic Soil Group	Percent Imperviousness	Runoff Coefficient, C							Overland (Initial) Flow Time				Channelized (Travel) Flow Time				Time of Concentration				Rainfall Intensity, I (in/hr)							Peak Flow, Q (cfs)									
				2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr	Overland Flow Length L _o (ft)	U/S Elevation (ft) (Optional)	D/S Elevation (ft) (Optional)	Overland Flow Slope S _o (ft/ft)	Overland Flow Time t _o (min)	Channelized Flow Length L _c (ft)	U/S Elevation (ft) (Optional)	D/S Elevation (ft) (Optional)	Channelized Flow Slope S _c (ft/ft)	NRCS Conveyance Factor K	Channelized Flow Velocity V _c (ft/sec)	Channelized Flow Time t _c (min)	Computed t _c (min)	Regional t _c (min)	Selected t _c (min)	2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr	2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr
A1	0.94	A	49.2	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.40	0.45	0.49	0.57	100.00			0.030	9.44	139.00			0.015	15	1.84	1.26	10.71	18.83	10.71	3.13	3.95	4.61	5.27	5.92	6.63	9.69	0.98	1.29	1.58	1.97	2.48	3.08	5.20
A2	2.28	A	45.4	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.36	0.41	0.46	0.55	100.00			0.020	11.28	347.00			0.020	20	2.83	2.04	13.33	20.95	13.33	2.85	3.60	4.19	4.79	5.39	6.04	8.82	1.95	2.58	3.16	3.98	5.08	6.39	11.00
A3.1	0.62	A	20.0	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.27	0.38	65.00			0.020	11.46	178.00			0.020	20	2.83	1.05	12.51	24.38	12.51	2.93	3.70	4.31	4.93	5.55	6.21	9.07	0.19	0.25	0.32	0.44	0.67	1.02	2.15
A3.2	1.45	A	35.9	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.38	0.48	100.00			0.020	12.56	241.00			0.015	20	2.45	1.64	14.20	22.41	14.20	2.77	3.49	4.08	4.66	5.24	5.87	8.57	0.86	1.14	1.42	1.83	2.46	3.26	5.96
A4	1.52	A	65.3	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.62	0.68	20.00			0.020	3.86	695.00			0.015	20	2.45	4.73	8.58	20.11	8.58	3.41	4.30	5.02	5.73	6.45	7.22	10.55	2.50	3.27	3.94	4.77	5.71	6.79	10.82
A5	0.62	A	85.3	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.80	18.00			0.010	3.04	133.00			0.020	20	2.83	0.78	3.83	12.25	5.00	4.04	5.09	5.94	6.78	7.63	8.55	12.48	1.71	2.22	2.64	3.11	3.57	4.10	6.22
A6	1.28	A	20.3	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.20	0.27	0.38	30.00			0.020	7.77	1139.00			0.015	20	2.45	7.75	15.52	35.64	15.52	2.66	3.35	3.91	4.47	5.03	5.63	8.22	0.36	0.48	0.61	0.84	1.28	1.93	4.05
A7	0.26	A	45.9	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.37	0.42	0.47	0.55	20.00			0.020	5.02	5.00			0.015	20	2.45	0.03	5.05	18.24	5.05	4.03	5.07	5.92	6.77	7.61	8.52	12.45	0.32	0.42	0.51	0.65	0.83	1.04	1.78
Existing Conditions																																							
EX1	4.96	A	20.0	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.27	0.38	130.00			0.020	16.21	445.00			0.030	15	2.60	2.85	19.06	26.23	19.06	2.40	3.03	3.53	4.03	4.54	5.08	7.42	1.23	1.66	2.10	2.90	4.41	6.70	14.10
EX2	2.05	A	20.0	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.27	0.38	191.00			0.020	19.64	1.00			0.020	15	2.12	0.01	19.65	22.61	19.65	2.36	2.98	3.47	3.97	4.47	5.00	7.31	0.50	0.67	0.86	1.18	1.79	2.73	5.74
EX3	1.97	A	20.0	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.27	0.38	300.00			0.200	11.51	146.00			0.020	15	2.12	1.15	12.66	24.06	12.66	2.92	3.68	4.29	4.90	5.52	6.18	9.02	0.59	0.80	1.02	1.40	2.13	3.24	6.81

See comment on MHFD Detention calcs

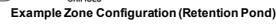
APPENDIX E

HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

Unresolved: Provide all riprap sizing calculations anywhere riprap is called for (could not locate if added)

MHFD-Detention, Version 4.07 (June 2025)

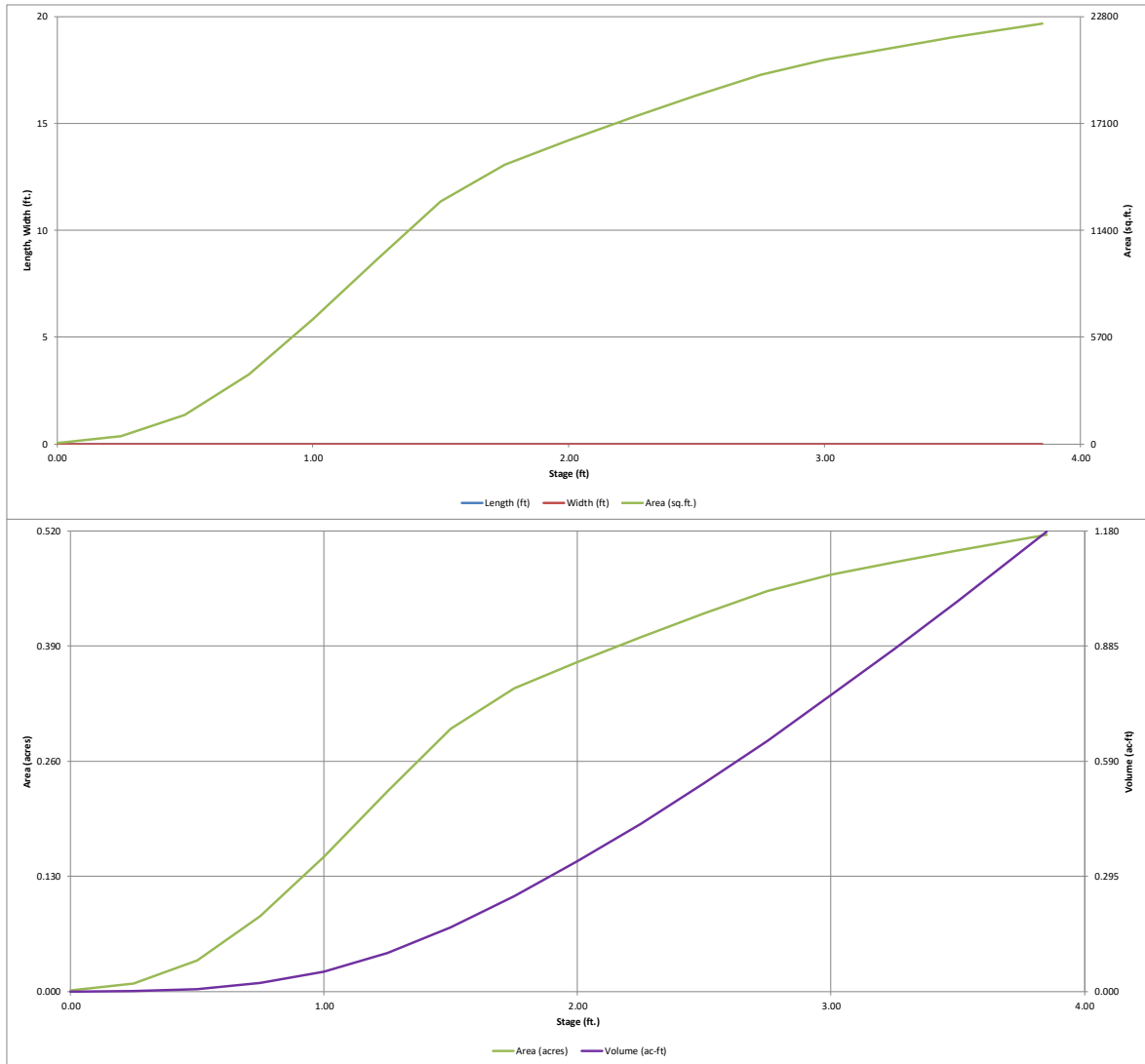
Basin ID: School Pond



X = calcs do not match details in plans

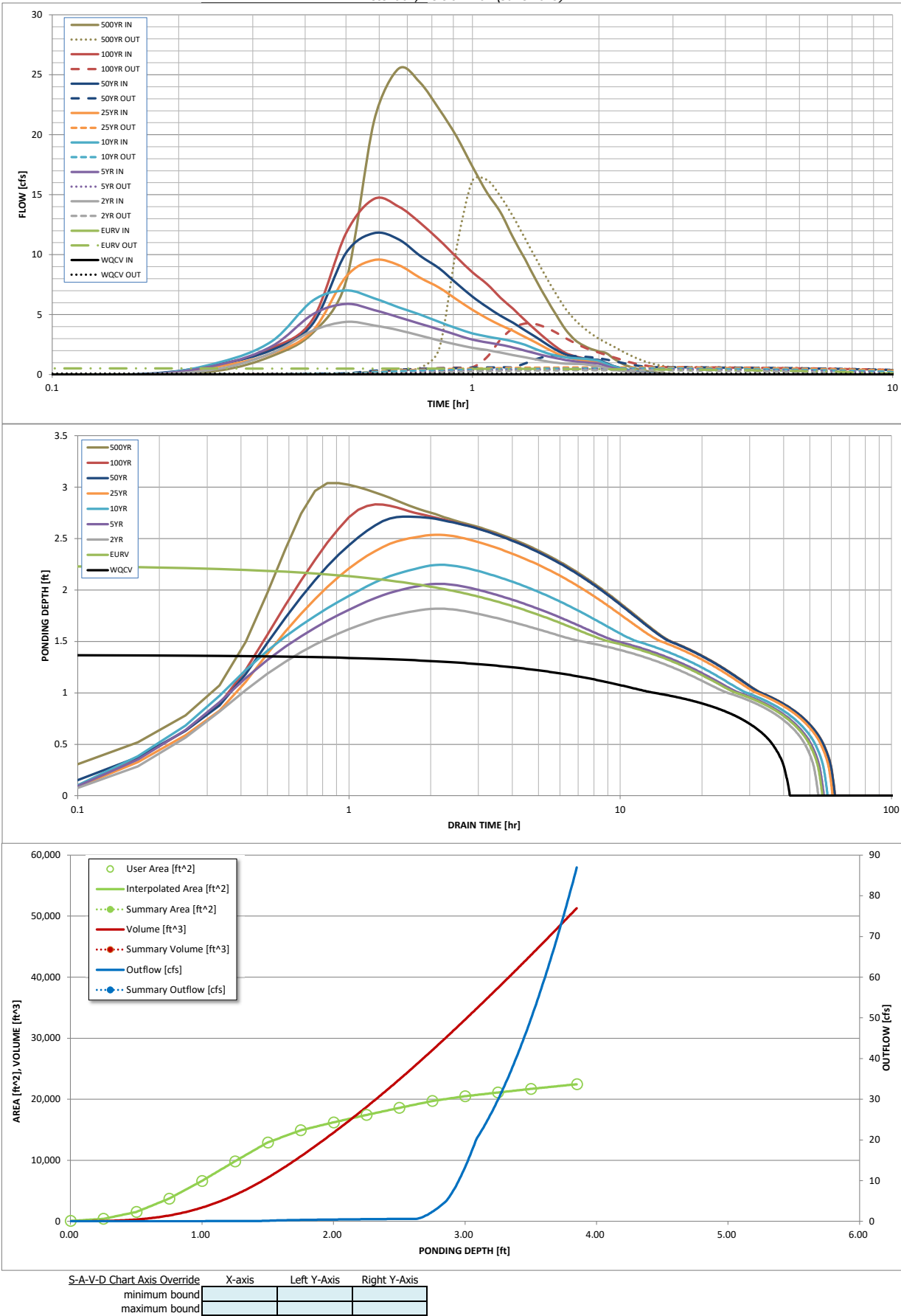
DETENTION BASIN STAGE-STORAGE TABLE BUILDER

MHFD-Detention, Version 4.07 (June 2025)



DETENTION BASIN OUTLET STRUCTURE DESIGN

MHFD-*Detention*, Version 4.07 (June 2025)



DETENTION BASIN OUTLET STRUCTURE DESIGN

Outflow Hydrograph Workbook Filename: _____

Inflow Hydrographs

The user can override the calculated inflow hydrographs from this workbook with inflow hydrographs developed in a separate program.

Time Interval	SOURCE	CUHP	CUHP	CUHP	CUHP	CUHP	CUHP	CUHP	CUHP	CUHP
	TIME	WQCV [cfs]	EURV [cfs]	2 Year [cfs]	5 Year [cfs]	10 Year [cfs]	25 Year [cfs]	50 Year [cfs]	100 Year [cfs]	500 Year [cfs]
5.00 min	0:00:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0:05:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0:10:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.35
	0:15:00	0	0.00	0.51	0.83	1.03	0.69	0.87	0.85	1.54
	0:20:00	0	0.00	1.80	2.36	2.79	1.76	2.06	2.21	3.48
	0:25:00	0	0.00	3.66	5.03	6.17	3.65	4.24	4.61	7.76
	0:30:00	0	0.00	4.39	5.88	7.01	8.15	10.15	11.78	21.14
	0:35:00	0	0.00	4.10	5.39	6.36	9.55	11.79	14.65	25.49
	0:40:00	0	0.00	3.72	4.79	5.62	9.14	11.28	14.03	24.35
	0:45:00	0	0.00	3.25	4.24	5.00	8.08	9.91	12.67	22.13
	0:50:00	0	0.00	2.85	3.78	4.39	7.26	8.86	11.23	19.85
	0:55:00	0	0.00	2.50	3.30	3.86	6.27	7.61	9.79	17.34
	1:00:00	0	0.00	2.23	2.92	3.44	5.40	6.50	8.54	15.16
	1:05:00	0	0.00	2.05	2.68	3.18	4.70	5.63	7.54	13.52
	1:10:00	0	0.00	1.83	2.49	2.97	4.11	4.90	6.40	11.40
	1:15:00	0	0.00	1.63	2.26	2.77	3.64	4.31	5.47	9.63
	1:20:00	0	0.00	1.44	2.00	2.48	3.14	3.70	4.53	7.87
	1:25:00	0	0.00	1.26	1.75	2.12	2.67	3.13	3.69	6.32
	1:30:00	0	0.00	1.10	1.54	1.81	2.20	2.55	2.94	4.95
	1:35:00	0	0.00	0.98	1.37	1.57	1.79	2.05	2.29	3.75
	1:40:00	0	0.00	0.92	1.22	1.45	1.48	1.67	1.81	2.92
	1:45:00	0	0.00	0.89	1.11	1.37	1.30	1.47	1.53	2.44
	1:50:00	0	0.00	0.87	1.03	1.32	1.20	1.35	1.37	2.14
	1:55:00	0	0.00	0.78	0.97	1.25	1.13	1.27	1.26	1.93
	2:00:00	0	0.00	0.69	0.90	1.15	1.08	1.21	1.19	1.78
	2:05:00	0	0.00	0.54	0.71	0.90	0.85	0.95	0.91	1.35
	2:10:00	0	0.00	0.42	0.54	0.69	0.64	0.72	0.68	0.99
	2:15:00	0	0.00	0.32	0.42	0.53	0.49	0.55	0.51	0.74
	2:20:00	0	0.00	0.24	0.32	0.40	0.37	0.42	0.39	0.56
	2:25:00	0	0.00	0.18	0.24	0.30	0.28	0.31	0.29	0.42
	2:30:00	0	0.00	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.31
	2:35:00	0	0.00	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.23
	2:40:00	0	0.00	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.17
	2:45:00	0	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.12
	2:50:00	0	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.07
	2:55:00	0	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
	3:00:00	0	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
	3:05:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3:10:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3:15:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3:20:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3:25:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3:30:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3:35:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3:40:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3:45:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3:50:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3:55:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4:00:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4:05:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4:10:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4:15:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4:20:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4:25:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4:30:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4:35:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4:40:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4:45:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4:50:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4:55:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5:00:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5:05:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5:10:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5:15:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5:20:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5:25:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5:30:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5:35:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5:40:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5:45:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5:50:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5:55:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	6:00:00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

DETENTION BASIN OUTLET STRUCTURE DESIGN

MHFD-Detention, Version 4.07 (June 2025)

Summary Stage-Area-Volume-Discharge Relationships

The user can create a summary S-A-V-D by entering the desired stage increments and the remainder of the table will populate automatically.

The user should graphically compare the summary S-A-V-D table to the full S-A-V-D table in the chart to confirm it captures all key transition points.

[illegible]

INLET MANAGEMENT

Project: Honor Charter School
Minor: 10-year
Major: 100-year
Worksheet Protected

INLET NAME	Inlet S1	Inlet S2	Inlet S4	Inlet S5	Inlet S7	Inlet S8
Inlet Application (Street or Area)	STREET	STREET	STREET	STREET	STREET	STREET
Hydraulic Condition	In Sump	In Sump	In Sump	In Sump	In Sump	In Sump
Inlet Type	CDOT Type R Curb Opening	CDOT Type R Curb Opening	CDOT Type R Curb Opening	CDOT Type R Curb Opening	CDOT Type R Curb Opening	CDOT Type R Curb Opening
Number of Inlet Units	1	1	1	1	1	1

USER-DEFINED INPUT

User-Defined Peak Flows						
Minor Peak Flow, Q (cfs)	1.29	2.58	0.99	2.02	1.01	0.99
Major Peak Flow, Q (cfs)	3.08	6.39	1.46	3.07	1.54	1.50
Bypass (Carry-Over) Flow from Upstream Inlets must be organized from upstream (left) to downstream (right) in order for bypass flows to be linked.						
Receive Bypass Flow from:						
Bypass Flow Description (Optional):						
Minor Bypass Flow Received, Q _b (cfs)						
Major Bypass Flow Received, Q _b (cfs)						

CALCULATED OUTPUT

Minor Total Design Peak Flow, Q (cfs)	1.29	2.58	0.99	2.02	1.01	0.99
Major Total Design Peak Flow, Q (cfs)	3.08	6.39	1.46	3.07	1.54	1.50
Minor Inlet Interception Capacity, Q _a (cfs)	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38
Major Inlet Interception Capacity, Q _a (cfs)	5.38	7.51	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38
Minor Flow Bypassed Downstream, Q _b (cfs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Major Flow Bypassed Downstream, Q _b (cfs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minor Flow Capture Percentage, C%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Major Flow Capture Percentage, C%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Jun 26, 2026 - 11:59am by rommeltier X:\ENGINEERING\2026\0615170 - Honor Charter School - Payson, CO\ENG\Hydrology\061517_HYDR.dwg



UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES & USES

THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR, OR LIABLE FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES OF THESE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARER OF THESE PLANS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR AGREES THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERALLY ACCEPTED CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES, CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO ASSUME SOLE AND COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR JOB SITE CONDITIONS DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT, INCLUDING SAFETY OF ALL PERSONS AND PROPERTY, THAT THIS REQUIREMENT SHALL BE MADE TO APPLY CONTINUOUSLY AND NOT BE LIMITED TO NORMAL WORKING HOURS, AND CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR FURTHER AGREES TO DEFEND, INDEMNIFY AND HOLD DESIGN PROFESSIONAL HARMLESS FROM ANY AND ALL LIABILITY, REAL OR ALLEGED, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF WORK ON THIS PROJECT, EXCEPTING LIABILITY ARISING FROM THE SOLE NEGLIGENCE OF DESIGN PROFESSIONAL.

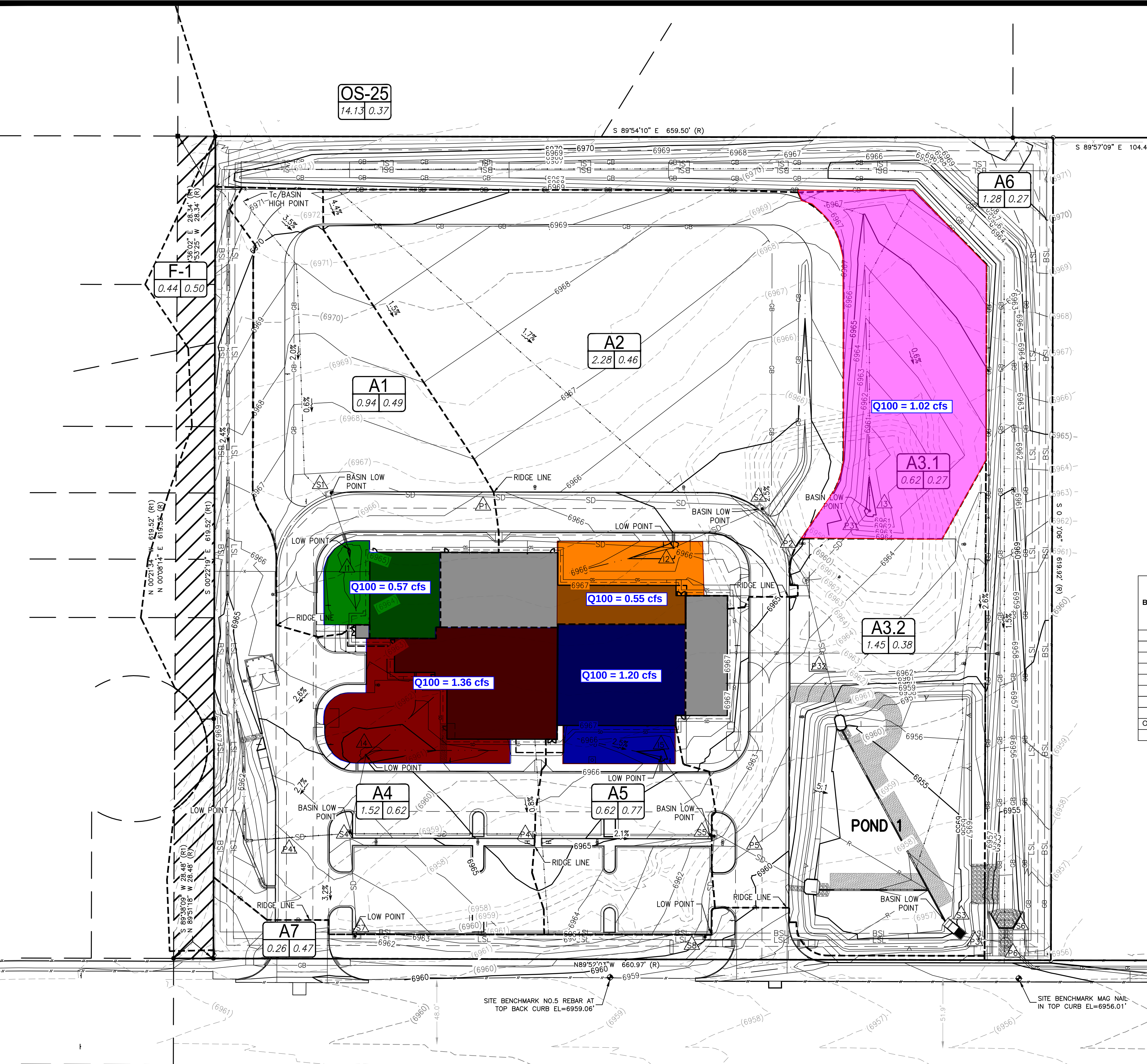
NOTE TO CONTRACTOR

THE EXISTENCE AND LOCATION OF ANY UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, PIPES, AND/OR STRUCTURES SHOWN ON THESE PLANS WERE OBTAINED BY A SEARCH OF AVAILABLE RECORDS. THERE MAY BE EXISTING UTILITIES NOT SHOWN ON THESE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ASCERTAIN THE TRUE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL LOCATION OF THOSE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES TO BE USED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGE TO ANY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE UTILITIES, SHOWN OR NOT SHOWN HEREON.

BASIS OF BEARINGS:
BEARINGS ARE BASED ON THE WESTERLY BOUNDARY OF THE SUBJECT PARCEL COINCIDENT WITH THE EASTERLY BOUNDARY OF THE BENT GRASS RESIDENTIAL FILING NO.2, MONUMENTED ON THE NORTH END WITH A NO.5 REBAR & 1-3/8" RED PLASTIC CAP MARKED "ALC PLS 38087", FOUND FLUSH WITH GRADE, AND ON THE SOUTH END WITH A NO.4 REBAR & 1" ORANGE PLASTIC CAP MARKED "PLS 38141", RECOVERED 0.6 BELOW GRADE, AND IS ASSUMED TO BEAR N 00°08'14" E A MEASURED DISTANCE OF 619.52 FEET.

BENCHMARK:
ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE PROJECT BENCHMARK IDENTIFIED AS JK0239 ELEVATION=6902.3'(NAVD88), PER DATA PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY.

PROPOSED DRAINAGE MAP



DRAINAGE LEGEND:

- DESIGN POINT
PROPOSED SLOPE
EXISTING SLOPE
BASIN LIMITS
LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
Tc FLOW PATH
- A = BASIN DESIGNATION
B = AREA IN ACRES
C = 100-YR RUNOFF COEFFICIENT

SYMBOLS LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
ADJACENT PROPERTY/ ROW LINE
BUILDING SETBACK LINE
PROPOSED EASEMENT
LIMIT OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE
EXISTING WATER LINE
EXISTING SEWER LINE
PROPOSED TELEPHONE SERVICE LINE
PROPOSED ELECTRIC SERVICE LINE
PROPOSED WATER SERVICE LINE
PROPOSED SS SERVICE LINE
PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
PROPOSED RIDGELINE
PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
PROPOSED CURB
PROPOSED TOP OF POND
PROPOSED BOTTOM OF POND
GRADING DETAIL BOUNDARY
PROPOSED SS CLEANOUT
PROPOSED BACKFLOW PREVENTOR
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
PROPOSED STREET LIGHT
EXISTING ELEVATION
PROPOSED ELEVATION
EXISTING CONTOUR
PROPOSED CONTOUR
EXISTING SLOPE
PROPOSED SLOPE
EXISTING INLET
PROPOSED INLET
PROPOSED STORM INFRASTRUCTURE
PROPOSED STORM MANHOLE
PROPOSED TEE / THRUST BLOCK
PROPOSED FLARED-END SECTION
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
LONGEST FLOW PATH

BASIN ID	TOTAL AREA (AC)	TOTAL DISTURBED AREA (AC)	AREA TRIBUT TO POND 1 (AC)	DISTURBED AREA EXCLUDED MAECM APPENDIX 1.6.3.A.1.A (<20% OF SITE & UNTREATABLE)	DISTURBED AREA EXCLUDED MAECM APPENDIX 1.6.1.B.6 (SELF-TREATING LANDSCAPE AREAS)	DISTURBED AREA EXCLUDED MAECM APPENDIX 1.6.1.B.3 (EXISTING ROADWAY AREAS)	DISTURBED AREA EXCLUDED MAECM APPENDIX 1.6.1.B.4 (UNDERGROUND UTILITIES/STORM)
A1	0.94	0.94	0.94				
A2	2.28	2.28	2.28				
A3.1	0.62	0.62	0.62				
A3.2	1.45	1.45	1.45				
A4	1.52	1.52	1.52				
A5	0.62	0.62	0.62				
A6	1.28	1.28	0.62		1.28		
A7	0.26	0.26		0.26			
OFF-SITE	0.87					0.30	0.57
TOTAL	9.84	8.97	7.43	0.26	1.28	0.30	0.57

PCD FILE NO. PPR2615

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
TAIT & ASSOCIATES, INC.

PROPOSED DRAINAGE MAP
HONOR CHARTER SCHOOL
HIGHMARK SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT
8250 BENT GRASS MEADOWS DR.

DRAWING C.W.
DATE 06/25/2026
CHECKED:
DATE
REVISION #:
DATE
JOB NO. C01517

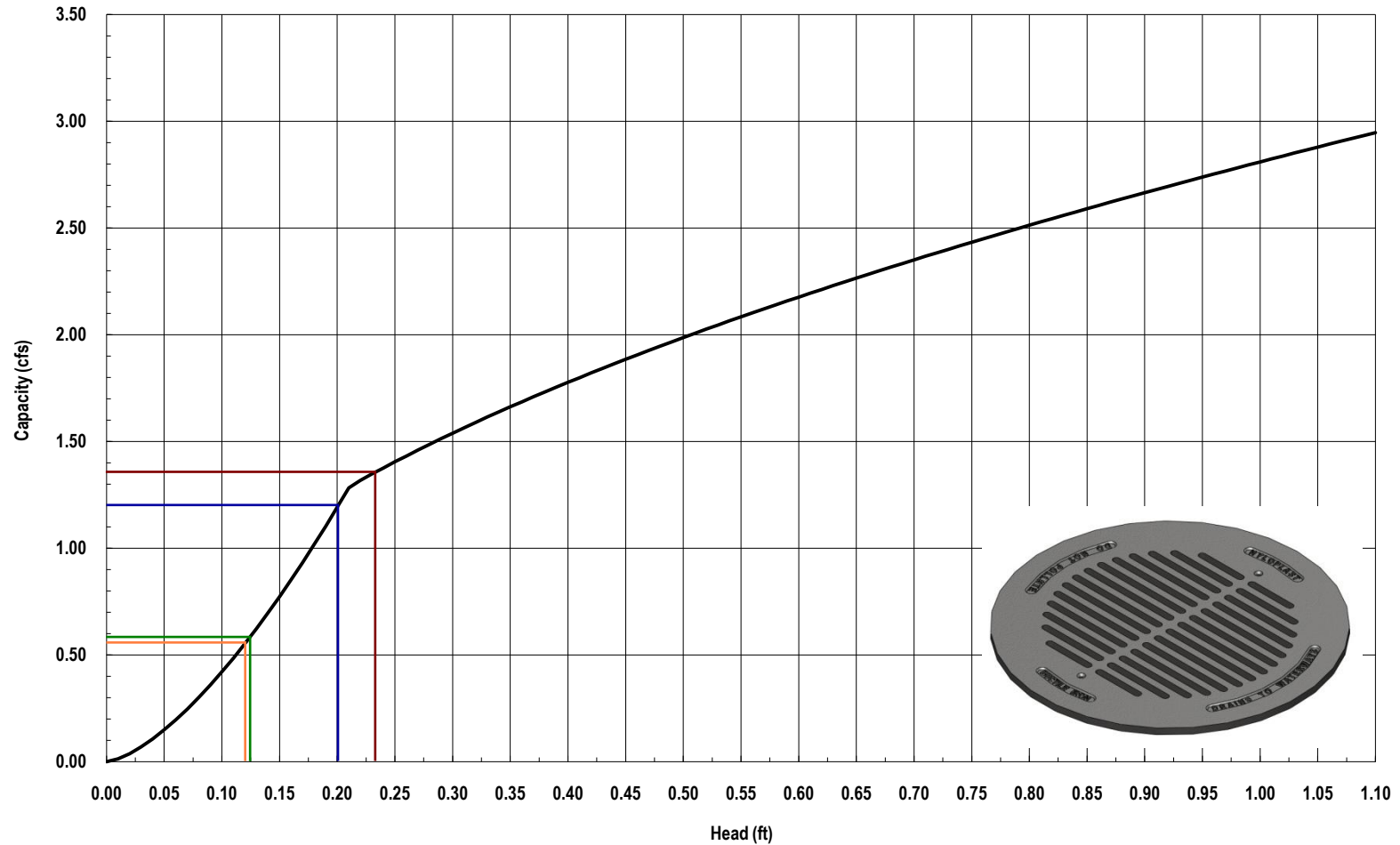
DR2

BRIAN CAMPBELL
COLORADO P.E. #40196

320 North Lincoln Avenue
Loveland, CO 80537
p: 970.613.1447
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TAIT & ASSOCIATES

Nyloplast 18" Drop In Grate Inlet Capacity Chart



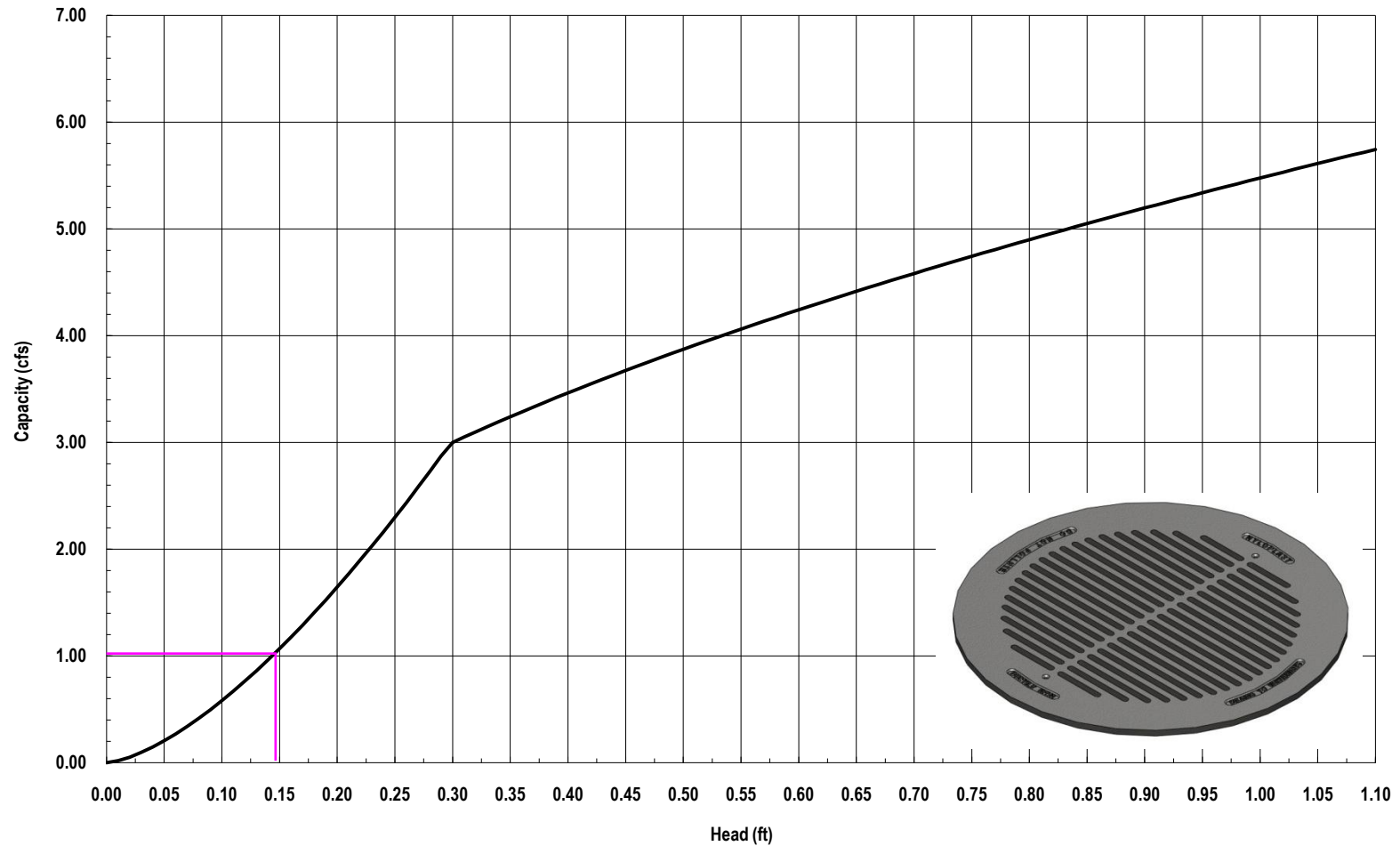
NW INLET (I1)
 Qreq = 0.57 CFS --> 0.123 FT
 NE INLET (I2)
 Qreq = 0.55 CFS --> 0.125 FT



3130 Verona Avenue • Buford, GA 30518
 (866) 888-8479 / (770) 932-2443 • Fax: (770) 932-2490
 © Nyloplast Inlet Capacity Charts June 2012

SW INLET (I4)
 Qreq = 1.36 CFS --> 0.23 FT
 SE INLET (I5)
 Qreq = 1.20 CFS --> 0.20 FT

Nyloplast 24" Drop In Grate Inlet Capacity Chart



INLET (I3)
Qreq = 1.02 CFS --> 0.14 FT



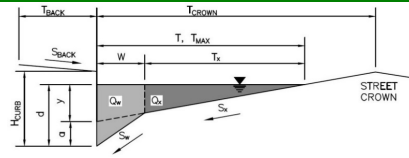
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(866) 888-8479 / (770) 932-2443 • Fax: (770) 932-2490
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ALLOWABLE CAPACITY FOR ONE-HALF OF STREET (Minor & Major Storm)

(Based on Regulated Criteria for Maximum Allowable Flow Depth and Spread)

Project: Honor Charter School

Inlet ID: Inlet S1

**Gutter Geometry:**

Maximum Allowable Width for Spread Behind Curb

Side Slope Behind Curb (leave blank for no conveyance credit behind curb)

Manning's Roughness Behind Curb (typically between 0.012 and 0.020)

Height of Curb at Gutter Flow Line

Distance from Curb Face to Street Crown

Gutter Width

Street Transverse Slope

Gutter Cross Slope (typically 2 inches over 24 inches or 0.083 ft/ft)

Street Longitudinal Slope - Enter 0 for sump condition

Manning's Roughness for Street Section (typically between 0.012 and 0.020)

$T_{BACK} =$	5.0	ft
$S_{BACK} =$		ft/ft
$n_{BACK} =$	0.016	

$H_{CURB} =$	6.00	inches
$T_{CROWN} =$	30.0	ft
$W =$	2.00	ft
$S_x =$	0.046	ft/ft
$S_y =$	0.083	ft/ft
$S_0 =$	0.000	ft/ft
$n_{STREET} =$	0.016	

Max. Allowable Spread for Minor & Major Storm

Max. Allowable Depth at Gutter Flowline for Minor & Major Storm

Check boxes are not applicable in SUMP conditions

	Minor Storm	Major Storm	
$T_{MAX} =$	30.0	30.0	ft
$d_{MAX} =$	6.0	6.0	inches

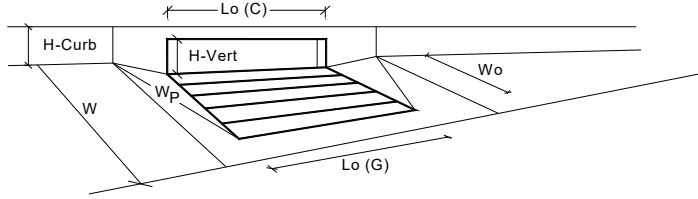
MINOR STORM Allowable Capacity is not applicable to Sump Condition

MAJOR STORM Allowable Capacity is not applicable to Sump Condition

	Minor Storm	Major Storm	
$Q_{allow} =$	SUMP	SUMP	cfs

INLET IN A SUMP OR SAG LOCATION

MHFD-Inlet, Version 6.00 (August 2025)



Design Information (Input)

Type of Inlet CDOT Type R Curb Opening ▼
 Local Depression (additional to continuous gutter depression 'a' from above)
 Number of Unit Inlets (Grate or Curb Opening)
 Water Depth at Flowline (outside of local depression)

Grate Information

Length of a Unit Grate
 Width of a Unit Grate
 Open Area Ratio for a Grate (typical values 0.15-0.90)
 Clogging Factor for a Single Grate (typical value 0.50 - 0.70)
 Grate Weir Coefficient (typical value 2.15 - 3.60)
 Grate Orifice Coefficient (typical value 0.60 - 0.80)

Curb Opening Information

Length of a Unit Curb Opening
 Height of Vertical Curb Opening in Inches
 Height of Curb Orifice Throat in Inches
 Angle of Throat
 Side Width for Depression Pan (typically the gutter width of 2 feet)
 Clogging Factor for a Single Curb Opening (typical value 0.10)
 Curb Opening Weir Coefficient (typical value 2.3-3.7)
 Curb Opening Orifice Coefficient (typical value 0.60 - 0.70)

Low Head Performance Reduction (Calculated)

Depth for Grate Midwidth
 Depth for Curb Opening Weir Equation
 Grated Inlet Performance Reduction Factor for Long Inlets
 Curb Opening Performance Reduction Factor for Long Inlets
 Combination Inlet Performance Reduction Factor for Long Inlets

Total Inlet Interception Capacity (assumes clogged condition)

Inlet Capacity IS GOOD for Minor and Major Storms (>Q Peak)

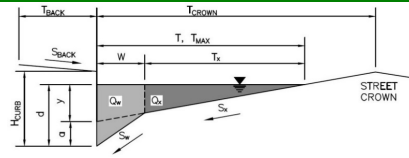
	MINOR	MAJOR	
Type =	CDOT Type R Curb Opening		
a _{local} =	3.00	3.00	inches
No =	1	1	
Ponding Depth =	6.0	6.0	inches
	MINOR	MAJOR	☐ Override Depths
L _o (G) =	N/A	N/A	feet
W _o =	N/A	N/A	feet
A _{ratio} =	N/A	N/A	
C _f (G) =	N/A	N/A	
C _w (G) =	N/A	N/A	
C _o (G) =	N/A	N/A	
	MINOR	MAJOR	
L _o (C) =	5.00	5.00	feet
H _{vert} =	6.00	6.00	inches
H _{throat} =	6.00	6.00	inches
Theta =	63.40	63.40	degrees
W _p =	2.00	2.00	feet
C _f (C) =	0.10	0.10	
C _w (C) =	3.60	3.60	
C _o (C) =	0.67	0.67	
	MINOR	MAJOR	
d _{Grate} =	N/A	N/A	ft
d _{Curb} =	0.33	0.33	ft
RF _{Grate} =	N/A	N/A	
RF _{Curb} =	1.00	1.00	
RF _{Combination} =	N/A	N/A	
	MINOR	MAJOR	
Q _s =	5.4	5.4	cfs
Q _{PEAK REQUIRED} =	1.29	3.08	cfs

ALLOWABLE CAPACITY FOR ONE-HALF OF STREET (Minor & Major Storm)

(Based on Regulated Criteria for Maximum Allowable Flow Depth and Spread)

Project: Honor Charter School

Inlet ID: Inlet S2

**Gutter Geometry:**

Maximum Allowable Width for Spread Behind Curb

Side Slope Behind Curb (leave blank for no conveyance credit behind curb)

Manning's Roughness Behind Curb (typically between 0.012 and 0.020)

Height of Curb at Gutter Flow Line

Distance from Curb Face to Street Crown

Gutter Width

Street Transverse Slope

Gutter Cross Slope (typically 2 inches over 24 inches or 0.083 ft/ft)

Street Longitudinal Slope - Enter 0 for sump condition

Manning's Roughness for Street Section (typically between 0.012 and 0.020)

$T_{BACK} =$	5.0	ft
$S_{BACK} =$	0.025	ft/ft
$n_{BACK} =$	0.012	

$H_{CURB} =$	6.00	inches
$T_{CROWN} =$	30.0	ft
$W =$	2.00	ft
$S_x =$	0.041	ft/ft
$S_w =$	0.083	ft/ft
$S_0 =$	0.000	ft/ft
$n_{STREET} =$	0.016	

Max. Allowable Spread for Minor & Major Storm

Max. Allowable Depth at Gutter Flowline for Minor & Major Storm

Check boxes are not applicable in SUMP conditions

	Minor Storm	Major Storm	
$T_{MAX} =$	30.0	30.0	ft
$d_{MAX} =$	6.0	6.0	inches

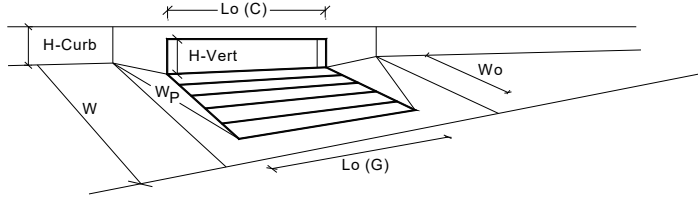
MINOR STORM Allowable Capacity is not applicable to Sump Condition

MAJOR STORM Allowable Capacity is not applicable to Sump Condition

	Minor Storm	Major Storm	
$Q_{allow} =$	SUMP	SUMP	cfs

INLET IN A SUMP OR SAG LOCATION

MHFD-Inlet, Version 6.00 (August 2025)



Design Information (Input)

Type of Inlet CDOT Type R Curb Opening ▼
 Local Depression (additional to continuous gutter depression 'a' from above)
 Number of Unit Inlets (Grate or Curb Opening)
 Water Depth at Flowline (outside of local depression)

Grate Information

Length of a Unit Grate
 Width of a Unit Grate
 Open Area Ratio for a Grate (typical values 0.15-0.90)
 Clogging Factor for a Single Grate (typical value 0.50 - 0.70)
 Grate Weir Coefficient (typical value 2.15 - 3.60)
 Grate Orifice Coefficient (typical value 0.60 - 0.80)

Curb Opening Information

Length of a Unit Curb Opening
 Height of Vertical Curb Opening in Inches
 Height of Curb Orifice Throat in Inches
 Angle of Throat
 Side Width for Depression Pan (typically the gutter width of 2 feet)
 Clogging Factor for a Single Curb Opening (typical value 0.10)
 Curb Opening Weir Coefficient (typical value 2.3-3.7)
 Curb Opening Orifice Coefficient (typical value 0.60 - 0.70)

Low Head Performance Reduction (Calculated)

Depth for Grate Midwidth
 Depth for Curb Opening Weir Equation
 Grated Inlet Performance Reduction Factor for Long Inlets
 Curb Opening Performance Reduction Factor for Long Inlets
 Combination Inlet Performance Reduction Factor for Long Inlets

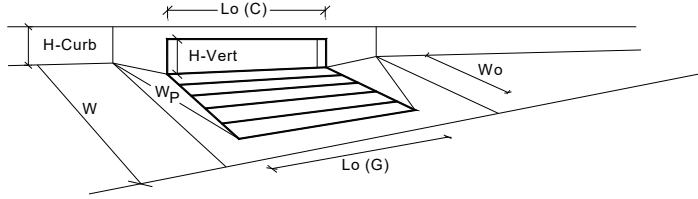
Total Inlet Interception Capacity (assumes clogged condition)

Inlet Capacity IS GOOD for Minor and Major Storms (>Q Peak)

	MINOR	MAJOR	
Type =	CDOT Type R Curb Opening		
a _{local} =	3.00	3.00	inches
No =	1	1	
Ponding Depth =	6.0	7.0	inches
	MINOR	MAJOR	☐ Override Depths
L _o (G) =	N/A	N/A	feet
W _o =	N/A	N/A	feet
A _{ratio} =	N/A	N/A	
C _f (G) =	N/A	N/A	
C _w (G) =	N/A	N/A	
C _o (G) =	N/A	N/A	
	MINOR	MAJOR	
L _o (C) =	5.00	5.00	feet
H _{vert} =	6.00	6.00	inches
H _{throat} =	6.00	6.00	inches
Theta =	63.40	63.40	degrees
W _p =	2.00	2.00	feet
C _f (C) =	0.10	0.10	
C _w (C) =	3.60	3.60	
C _o (C) =	0.67	0.67	
	MINOR	MAJOR	
d _{Grate} =	N/A	N/A	ft
d _{Curb} =	0.33	0.42	ft
RF _{Grate} =	N/A	N/A	
RF _{Curb} =	1.00	1.00	
RF _{Combination} =	N/A	N/A	
	MINOR	MAJOR	
Q _s =	5.4	7.5	cfs
Q _{PEAK REQUIRED} =	2.6	6.4	cfs

INLET IN A SUMP OR SAG LOCATION

MHFD-Inlet, Version 6.00 (August 2025)



Design Information (Input)

Type of Inlet CDOT Type R Curb Opening ▼
 Local Depression (additional to continuous gutter depression 'a' from above)
 Number of Unit Inlets (Grate or Curb Opening)
 Water Depth at Flowline (outside of local depression)

Grate Information

Length of a Unit Grate
 Width of a Unit Grate
 Open Area Ratio for a Grate (typical values 0.15-0.90)
 Clogging Factor for a Single Grate (typical value 0.50 - 0.70)
 Grate Weir Coefficient (typical value 2.15 - 3.60)
 Grate Orifice Coefficient (typical value 0.60 - 0.80)

Curb Opening Information

Length of a Unit Curb Opening
 Height of Vertical Curb Opening in Inches
 Height of Curb Orifice Throat in Inches
 Angle of Throat
 Side Width for Depression Pan (typically the gutter width of 2 feet)
 Clogging Factor for a Single Curb Opening (typical value 0.10)
 Curb Opening Weir Coefficient (typical value 2.3-3.7)
 Curb Opening Orifice Coefficient (typical value 0.60 - 0.70)

Low Head Performance Reduction (Calculated)

Depth for Grate Midwidth
 Depth for Curb Opening Weir Equation
 Grated Inlet Performance Reduction Factor for Long Inlets
 Curb Opening Performance Reduction Factor for Long Inlets
 Combination Inlet Performance Reduction Factor for Long Inlets

Total Inlet Interception Capacity (assumes clogged condition)

Inlet Capacity IS GOOD for Minor and Major Storms (>Q Peak)

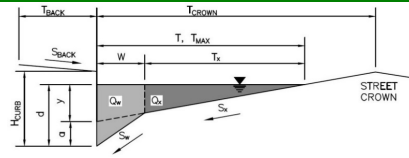
	MINOR	MAJOR	
Type =	CDOT Type R Curb Opening		
a _{local} =	3.00	3.00	inches
No =	1	1	
Ponding Depth =	6.0	6.0	inches
	MINOR	MAJOR	☐ Override Depths
L _o (G) =	N/A	N/A	feet
W _o =	N/A	N/A	feet
A _{ratio} =	N/A	N/A	
C _f (G) =	N/A	N/A	
C _w (G) =	N/A	N/A	
C _o (G) =	N/A	N/A	
	MINOR	MAJOR	
L _o (C) =	5.00	5.00	feet
H _{vert} =	6.00	6.00	inches
H _{throat} =	6.00	6.00	inches
Theta =	63.40	63.40	degrees
W _p =	2.00	2.00	feet
C _f (C) =	0.10	0.10	
C _w (C) =	3.60	3.60	
C _o (C) =	0.67	0.67	
	MINOR	MAJOR	
d _{Grate} =	N/A	N/A	ft
d _{Curb} =	0.33	0.33	ft
RF _{Grate} =	N/A	N/A	
RF _{Curb} =	1.00	1.00	
RF _{Combination} =	N/A	N/A	
	MINOR	MAJOR	
Q _s =	5.4	5.4	cfs
Q _{PEAK REQUIRED} =	1.1	1.6	cfs

ALLOWABLE CAPACITY FOR ONE-HALF OF STREET (Minor & Major Storm)

(Based on Regulated Criteria for Maximum Allowable Flow Depth and Spread)

Project: Honor Charter School

Inlet ID: Inlet S5

**Gutter Geometry:**

Maximum Allowable Width for Spread Behind Curb

Side Slope Behind Curb (leave blank for no conveyance credit behind curb)

Manning's Roughness Behind Curb (typically between 0.012 and 0.020)

Height of Curb at Gutter Flow Line

Distance from Curb Face to Street Crown

Gutter Width

Street Transverse Slope

Gutter Cross Slope (typically 2 inches over 24 inches or 0.083 ft/ft)

Street Longitudinal Slope - Enter 0 for sump condition

Manning's Roughness for Street Section (typically between 0.012 and 0.020)

T_{BACK}	=	5.0	ft
S_{BACK}	=		ft/ft
n_{BACK}	=	0.012	

H_{CURB}	=	6.00	inches
T_{CROWN}	=	30.0	ft
W	=	2.00	ft
S_X	=	0.036	ft/ft
S_W	=	0.083	ft/ft
S_0	=	0.000	ft/ft
n_{STREET}	=	0.016	

Max. Allowable Spread for Minor & Major Storm

Max. Allowable Depth at Gutter Flowline for Minor & Major Storm

Check boxes are not applicable in SUMP conditions

	Minor Storm	Major Storm	
T_{MAX}	30.0	30.0	ft
d_{MAX}	6.0	6.0	inches

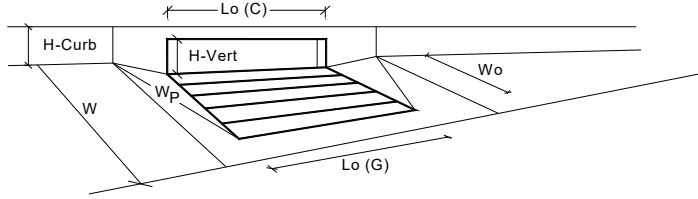
MINOR STORM Allowable Capacity is not applicable to Sump Condition

MAJOR STORM Allowable Capacity is not applicable to Sump Condition

	Minor Storm	Major Storm	
Q_{allow}	SUMP	SUMP	cfs

INLET IN A SUMP OR SAG LOCATION

MHFD-Inlet, Version 6.00 (August 2025)



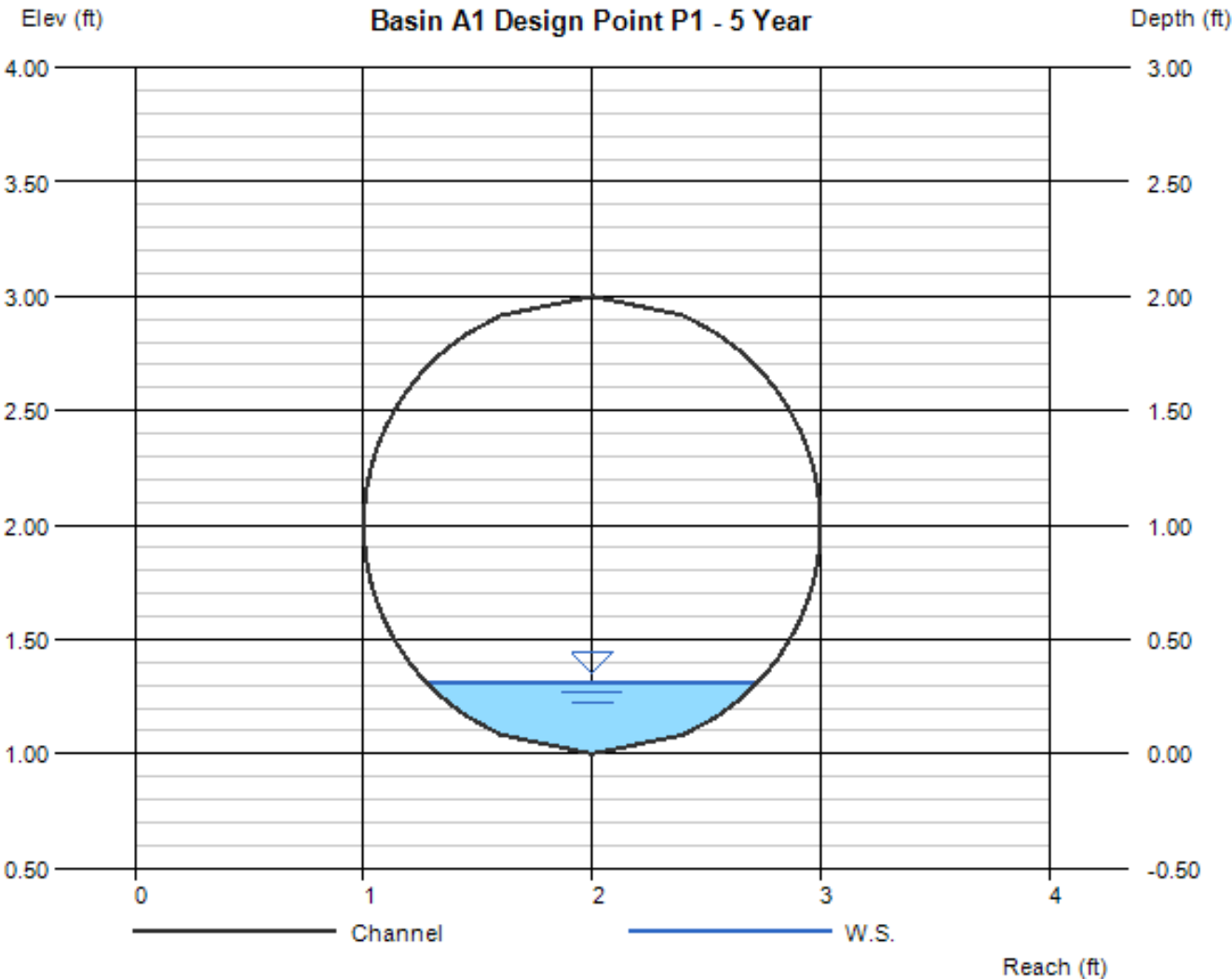
Design Information (Input)		MINOR		MAJOR	
Type of Inlet	CDOT Type R Curb Opening	Type =	CDOT Type R Curb Opening		
Local Depression (additional to continuous gutter depression 'a' from above)		a _{local} =	3.00	3.00	inches
Number of Unit Inlets (Grate or Curb Opening)		No =	1	1	
Water Depth at Flowline (outside of local depression)		Ponding Depth =	6.0	6.0	inches
Grate Information		MINOR		MAJOR	
Length of a Unit Grate		L _o (G) =	N/A	N/A	feet
Width of a Unit Grate		W _o =	N/A	N/A	feet
Open Area Ratio for a Grate (typical values 0.15-0.90)		A _{ratio} =	N/A	N/A	
Clogging Factor for a Single Grate (typical value 0.50 - 0.70)		C _f (G) =	N/A	N/A	
Grate Weir Coefficient (typical value 2.15 - 3.60)		C _w (G) =	N/A	N/A	
Grate Orifice Coefficient (typical value 0.60 - 0.80)		C _o (G) =	N/A	N/A	
Curb Opening Information		MINOR		MAJOR	
Length of a Unit Curb Opening		L _o (C) =	5.00	5.00	feet
Height of Vertical Curb Opening in Inches		H _{vert} =	6.00	6.00	inches
Height of Curb Orifice Throat in Inches		H _{throat} =	6.00	6.00	inches
Angle of Throat		Theta =	63.40	63.40	degrees
Side Width for Depression Pan (typically the gutter width of 2 feet)		W _p =	2.00	2.00	feet
Clogging Factor for a Single Curb Opening (typical value 0.10)		C _f (C) =	0.10	0.10	
Curb Opening Weir Coefficient (typical value 2.3-3.7)		C _w (C) =	3.60	3.60	
Curb Opening Orifice Coefficient (typical value 0.60 - 0.70)		C _o (C) =	0.67	0.67	
Low Head Performance Reduction (Calculated)		MINOR		MAJOR	
Depth for Grate Midwidth		d _{Grate} =	N/A	N/A	ft
Depth for Curb Opening Weir Equation		d _{Curb} =	0.33	0.33	ft
Grated Inlet Performance Reduction Factor for Long Inlets		RF _{Grate} =	N/A	N/A	
Curb Opening Performance Reduction Factor for Long Inlets		RF _{Curb} =	1.00	1.00	
Combination Inlet Performance Reduction Factor for Long Inlets		RF _{Combination} =	N/A	N/A	
Total Inlet Interception Capacity (assumes clogged condition)		MINOR		MAJOR	
		Q _s =	5.4	5.4	cfs
Inlet Capacity IS GOOD for Minor and Major Storms (>Q Peak)		Q _{PEAK REQUIRED} =	2.0	3.1	cfs

Basin A5 has two Type R Inlets. This calculation was computed by sizing one Type R to capture the flow of the entire basin. Since one Type R inlet can capture the entire basin's flow, both inlets are assumed to have enough capacity for their portion of the basins flow.

Channel Report

Basin A1 Design Point P1 - 5 Year

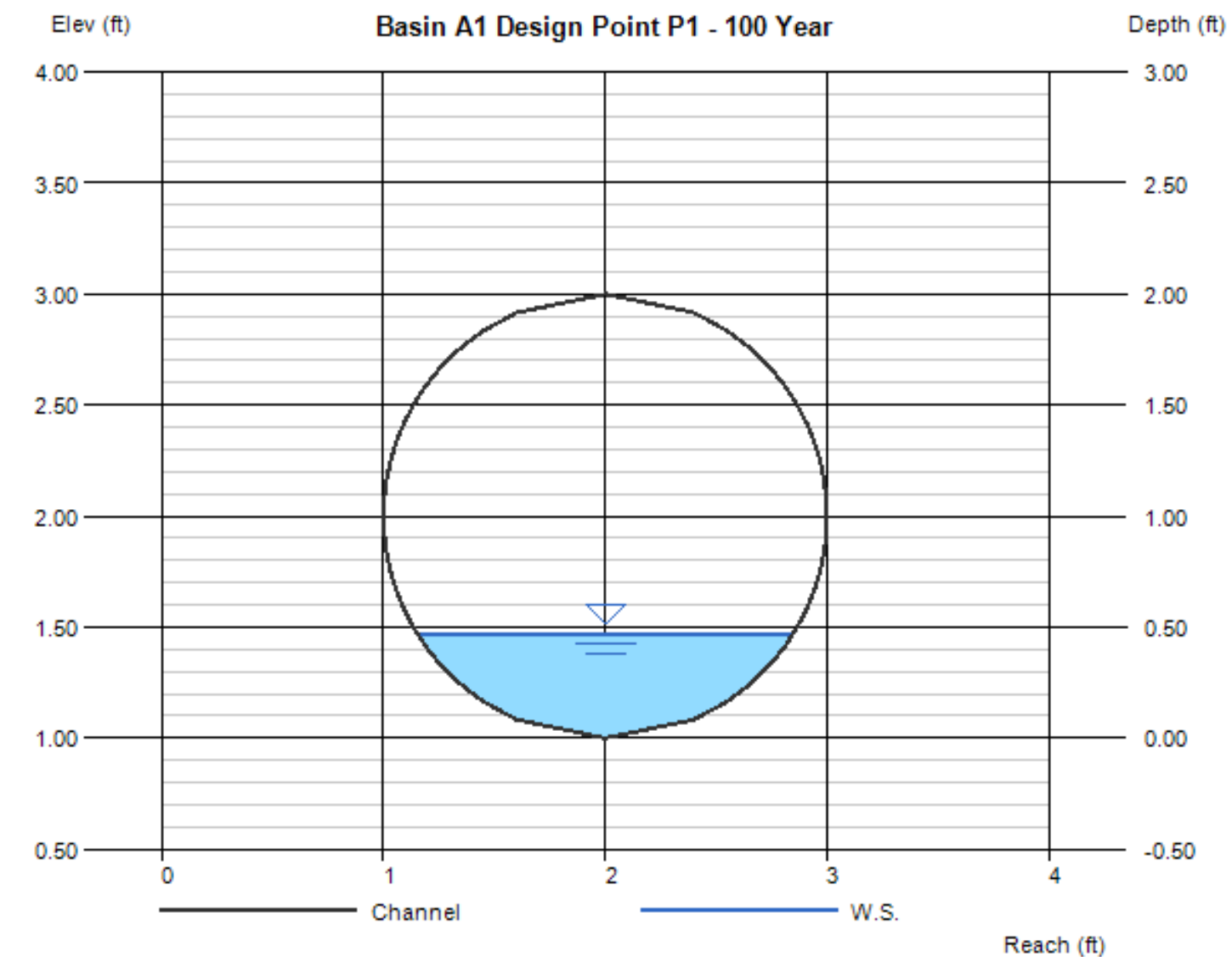
Circular		Highlighted	
Diameter (ft)	= 2.00	Depth (ft)	= 0.31
		Q (cfs)	= 1.290
		Area (sqft)	= 0.31
Invert Elev (ft)	= 1.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 4.15
Slope (%)	= 1.10	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 1.62
N-Value	= 0.012	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 0.40
		Top Width (ft)	= 1.45
		EGL (ft)	= 0.58
Calculations			
Compute by:	Known Q		
Known Q (cfs)	= 1.29		



Channel Report

Basin A1 Design Point P1 - 100 Year

Circular		Highlighted	
Diameter (ft)	= 2.00	Depth (ft)	= 0.47
		Q (cfs)	= 3.080
		Area (sqft)	= 0.57
Invert Elev (ft)	= 1.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 5.43
Slope (%)	= 1.10	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 2.03
N-Value	= 0.012	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 0.61
		Top Width (ft)	= 1.70
		EGL (ft)	= 0.93
Calculations			
Compute by:	Known Q		
Known Q (cfs)	= 3.08		



Channel Report

Basin A2 Design Point P2 - 5 Year

Circular

Diameter (ft) = 2.00

Invert Elev (ft) = 1.00

Slope (%) = 1.10

N-Value = 0.012

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.53

Q (cfs) = 3.870

Area (sqft) = 0.67

Velocity (ft/s) = 5.76

Wetted Perim (ft) = 2.17

Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.69

Top Width (ft) = 1.77

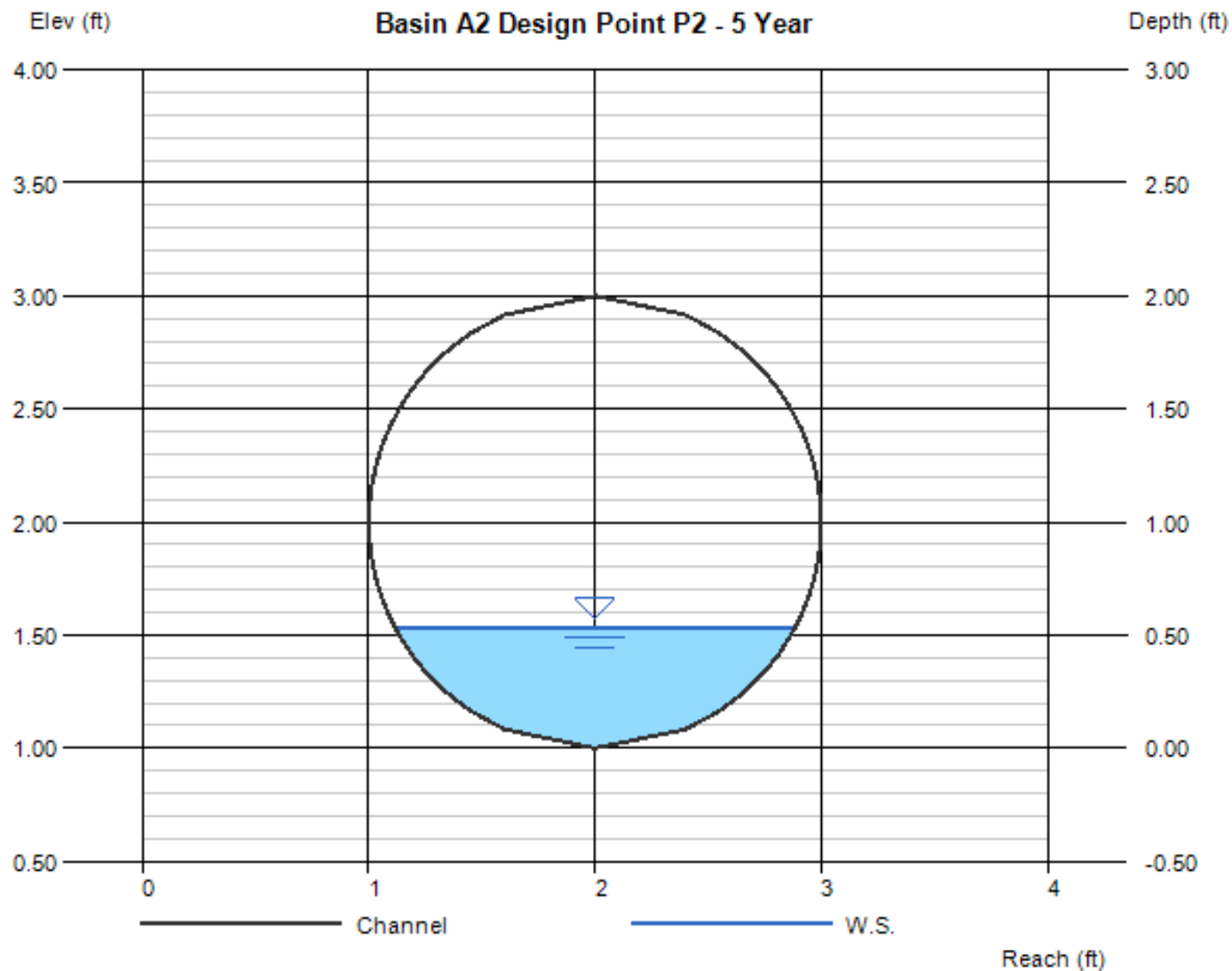
EGL (ft) = 1.05

Calculations

Compute by: Known Q

Known Q (cfs) = 3.87

+1.29 cfs (Basin A1)
+2.58 cfs (Basin A2)
= 3.87 cfs

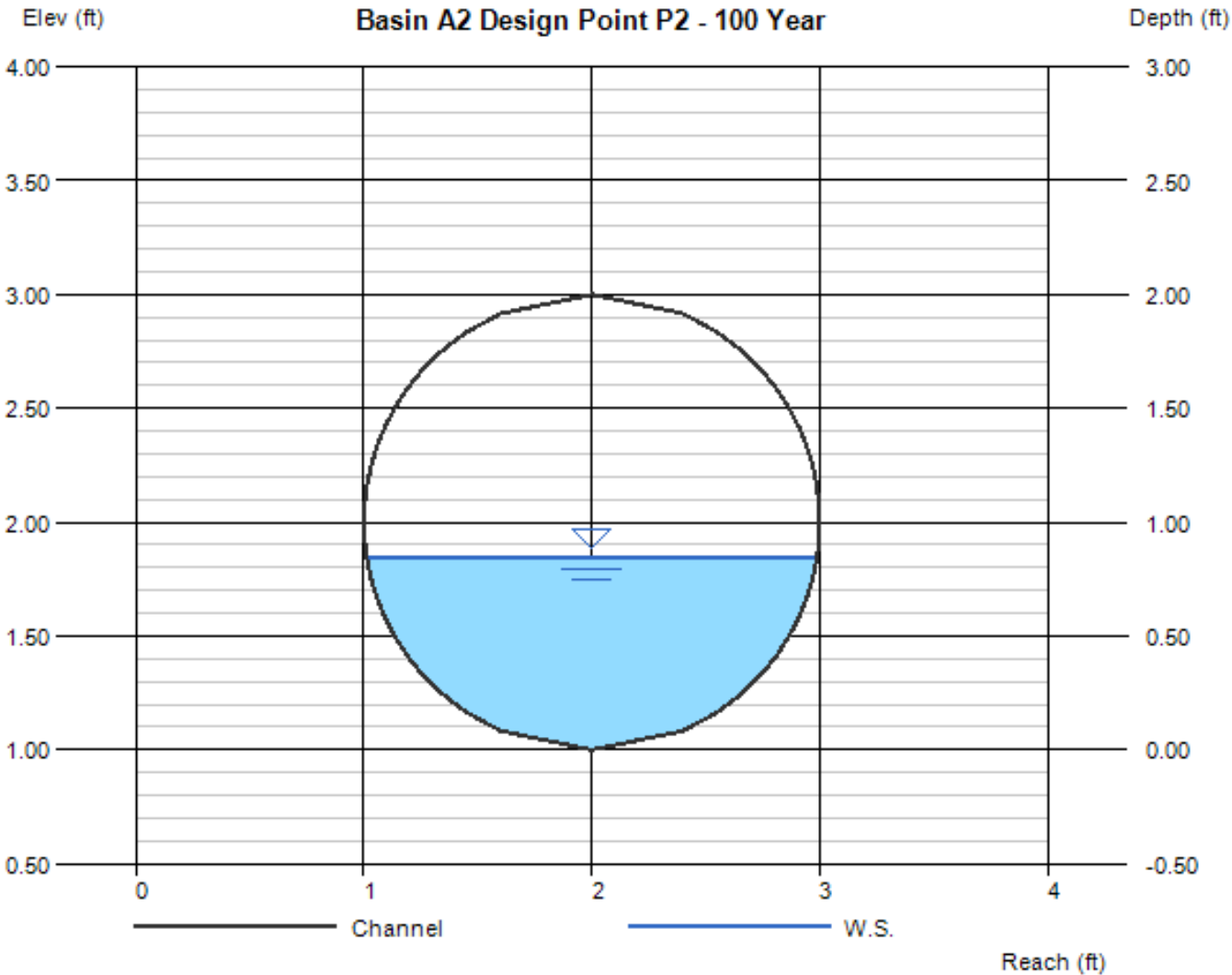


Channel Report

Basin A2 Design Point P2 - 100 Year

Circular		Highlighted	
Diameter (ft)	= 2.00	Depth (ft)	= 0.84
		Q (cfs)	= 9.460
		Area (sqft)	= 1.26
Invert Elev (ft)	= 1.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 7.50
Slope (%)	= 1.10	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 2.83
N-Value	= 0.012	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 1.10
		Top Width (ft)	= 1.98
		EGL (ft)	= 1.71
Calculations			
Compute by:		Known Q	
Known Q (cfs)		= 9.46	

+3.08 cfs (Basin A1)
+6.39 cfs (Basin A2)
= 9.47 cfs



Channel Report

Basin A3 Design Point P31 - 5 Year

Circular

Diameter (ft) = 1.00

Invert Elev (ft) = 1.00

Slope (%) = 1.00

N-Value = 0.012

Calculations

Compute by: Known Q

Known Q (cfs) = 0.25

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.18

Q (cfs) = 0.250

Area (sqft) = 0.10

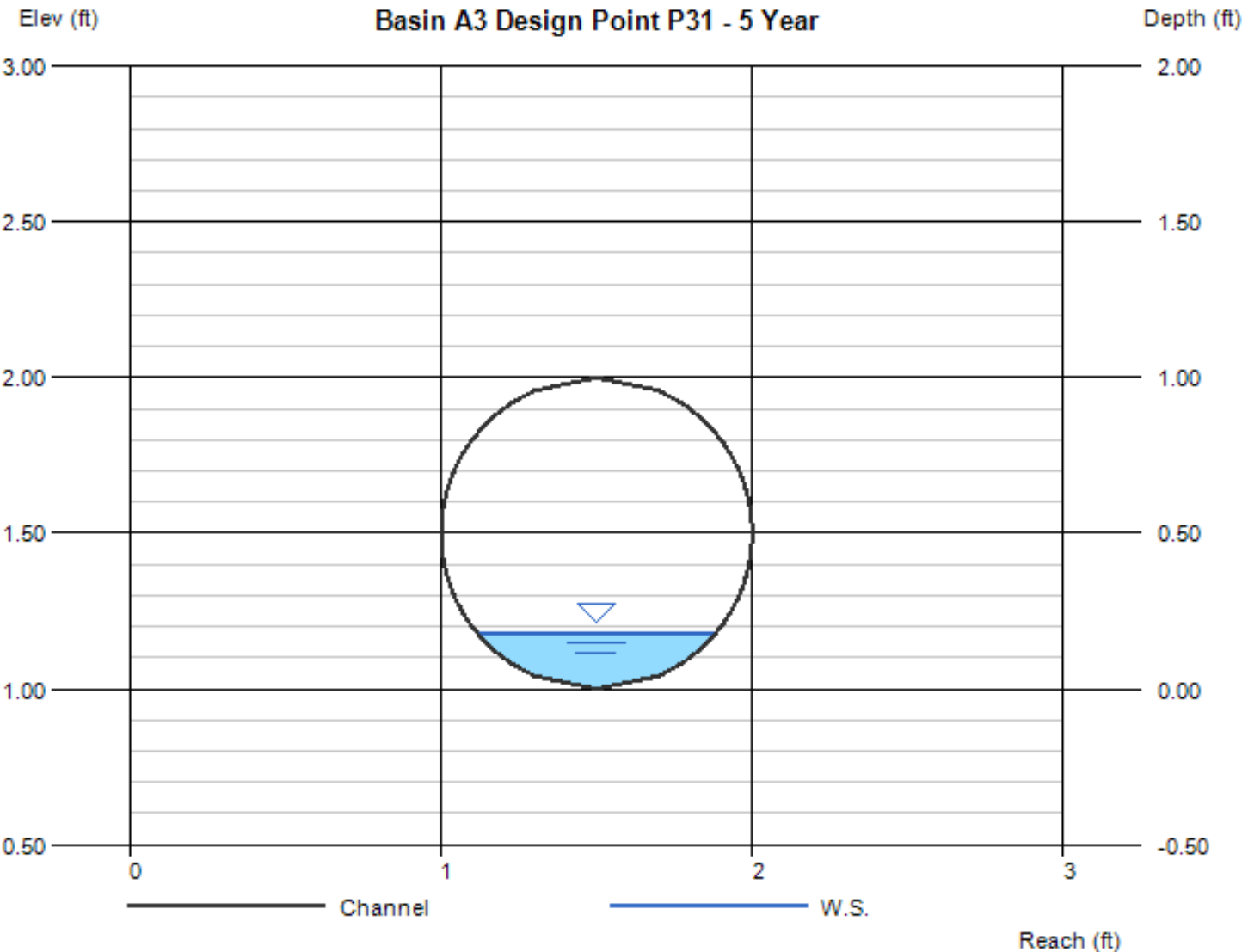
Velocity (ft/s) = 2.57

Wetted Perim (ft) = 0.88

Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.21

Top Width (ft) = 0.77

EGL (ft) = 0.28



Channel Report

Basin A3 Design Point P31 - 100 Year

Circular

Diameter (ft) = 1.00

Invert Elev (ft) = 1.00

Slope (%) = 1.00

N-Value = 0.012

Calculations

Compute by: Known Q

Known Q (cfs) = 1.02

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.35

Q (cfs) = 1.020

Area (sqft) = 0.25

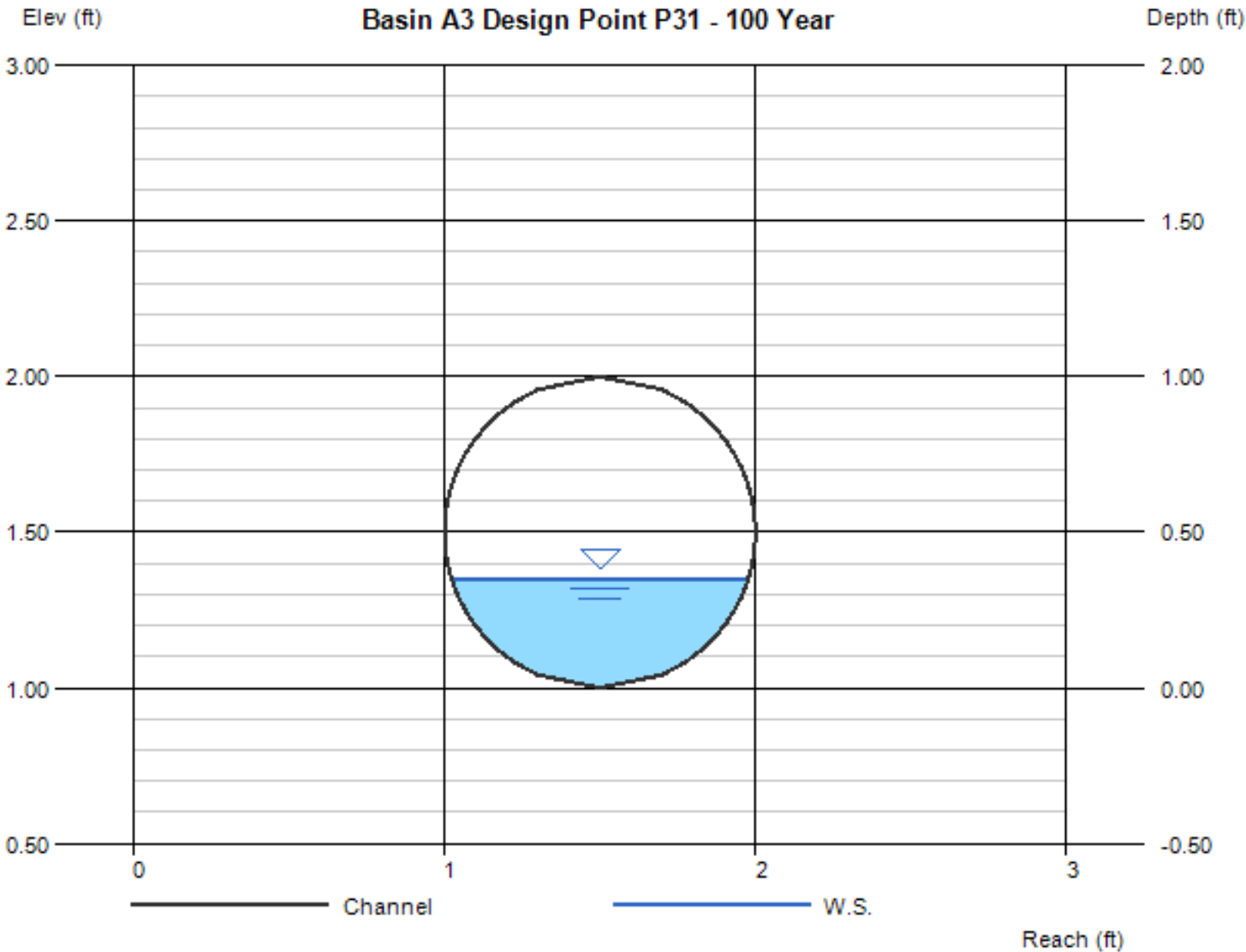
Velocity (ft/s) = 4.13

Wetted Perim (ft) = 1.27

Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.43

Top Width (ft) = 0.96

EGL (ft) = 0.62



Channel Report

Basin A3.2 Design Point P32 - 5 Year

Circular

Diameter (ft) = 2.00

Invert Elev (ft) = 1.00

Slope (%) = 1.00

N-Value = 0.012

Calculations

Compute by: Known Q

Known Q (cfs) = 4.12

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.56

Q (cfs) = 4.120

Area (sqft) = 0.73

Velocity (ft/s) = 5.66

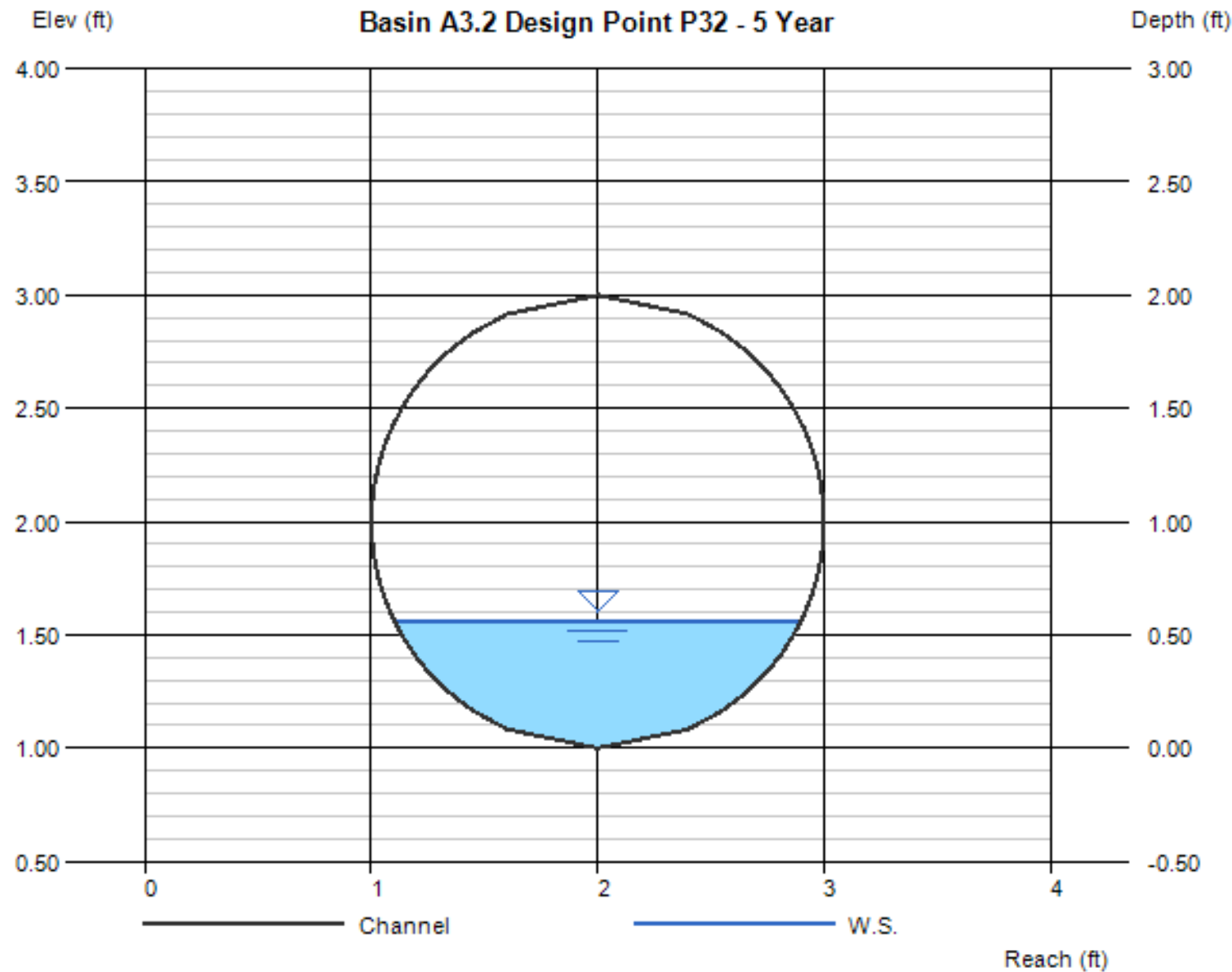
Wetted Perim (ft) = 2.24

Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.71

Top Width (ft) = 1.80

EGL (ft) = 1.06

+1.29 cfs (Basin A1)
+2.58 cfs (Basin A2)
+0.25 cfs (Basin A3.1)
= 4.12 cfs



Channel Report

Basin A3.2 Design Point P32 - 100 Year

Circular

Diameter (ft) = 2.00

Invert Elev (ft) = 1.00

Slope (%) = 1.00

N-Value = 0.012

Calculations

Compute by: Known Q

Known Q (cfs) = 10.49

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.91

Q (cfs) = 10.49

Area (sqft) = 1.40

Velocity (ft/s) = 7.49

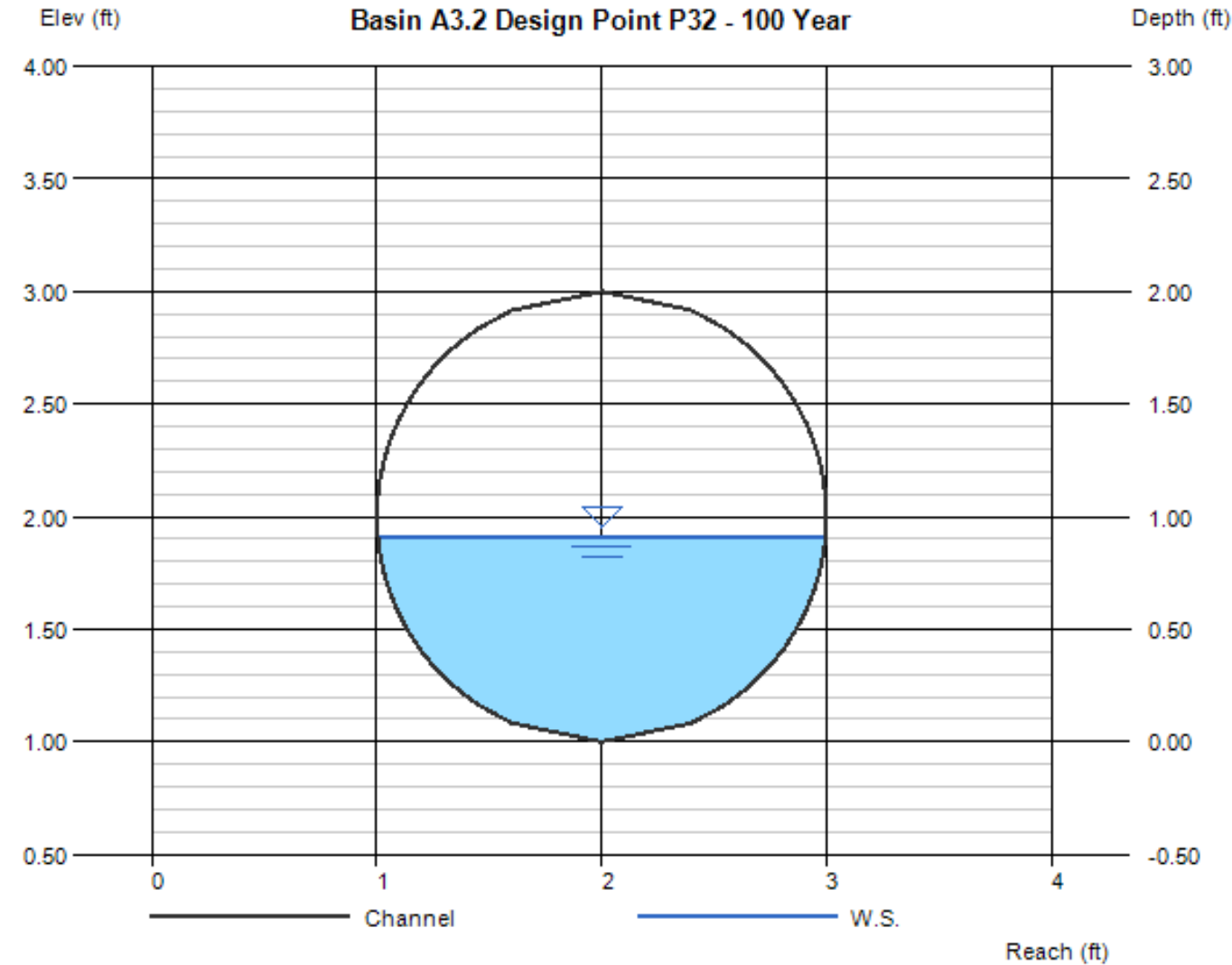
Wetted Perim (ft) = 2.97

Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 1.16

Top Width (ft) = 1.99

EGL (ft) = 1.78

+3.08 cfs (Basin A1)
+6.39 cfs (Basin A2)
+1.02 cfs (Basin A3.1)
= 10.49 cfs



Channel Report

Basin A4 Design Point P4 - 5 Year

Circular

Diameter (ft) = 2.00

Invert Elev (ft) = 1.00

Slope (%) = 1.00

N-Value = 0.012

Calculations

Compute by: Known Q

Known Q (cfs) = 3.87

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.54

Q (cfs) = 3.870

Area (sqft) = 0.69

Velocity (ft/s) = 5.63

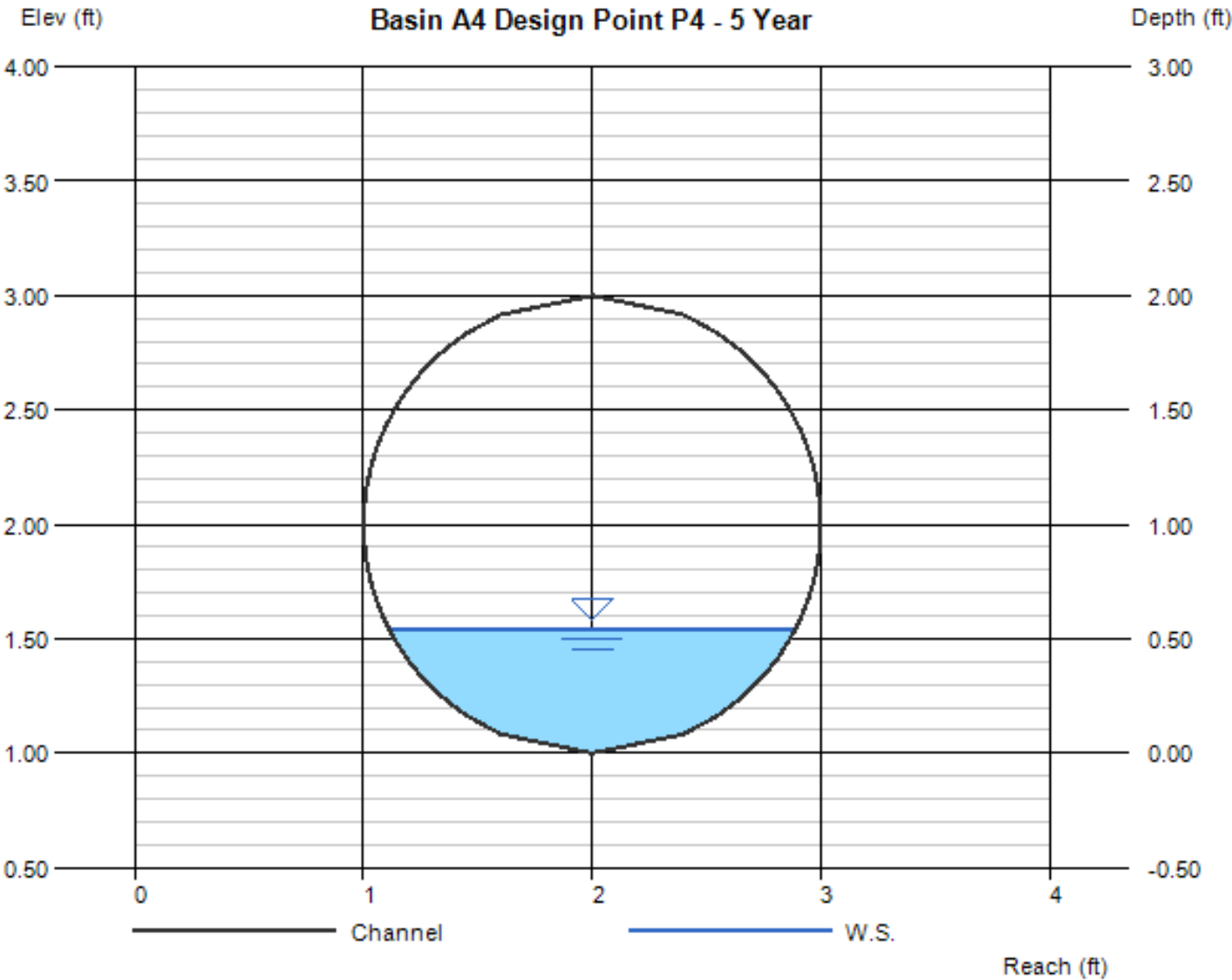
Wetted Perim (ft) = 2.19

Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.69

Top Width (ft) = 1.78

EGL (ft) = 1.03

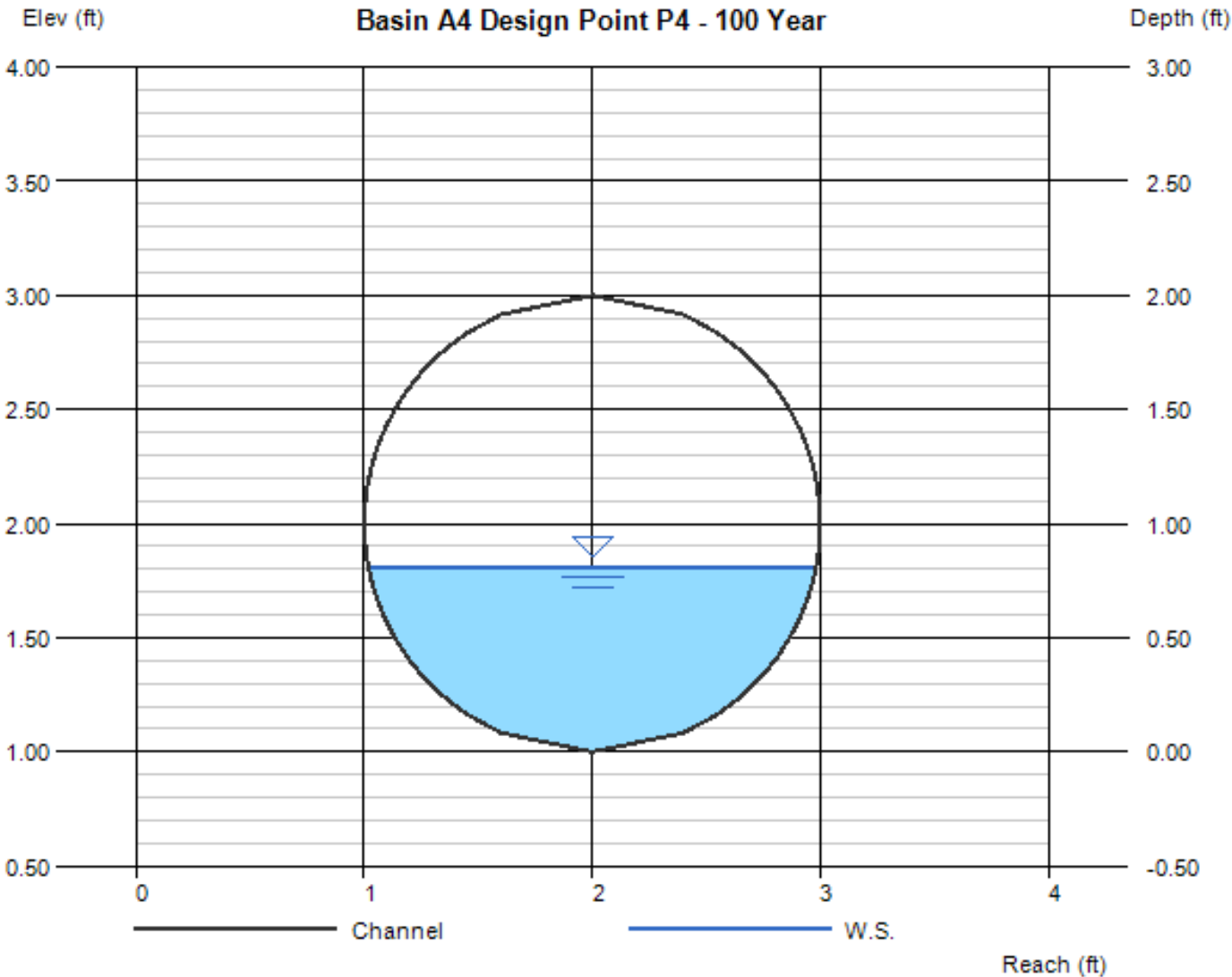
+3.27 cfs (Basin A4)
+0.6 cfs (Off-site Basin F-1)
= 3.87 cfs



Channel Report

Basin A4 Design Point P4 - 100 Year

Circular		Highlighted	
Diameter (ft)	= 2.00	Depth (ft)	= 0.81
		Q (cfs)	= 8.390
		Area (sqft)	= 1.19
Invert Elev (ft)	= 1.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 7.03
Slope (%)	= 1.00	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 2.76
N-Value	= 0.012	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 1.03
		Top Width (ft)	= 1.96
		EGL (ft)	= 1.58
Calculations			
Compute by:		Known Q	
Known Q (cfs)		= 8.39	
		+6.79 cfs (Basin A4) +1.6 cfs (Off-site Basin F-1) = 8.39 cfs	



Channel Report

Basin A Design Point P41 - 5 Year

Pipe under the West drive
aisle along parking

Circular

Diameter (ft) = 1.25

Invert Elev (ft) = 1.00

Slope (%) = 0.60

N-Value = 0.012

Calculations

Compute by: Known Q

Known Q (cfs) = 1.82

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.50

Q (cfs) = 1.820

Area (sqft) = 0.46

Velocity (ft/s) = 3.97

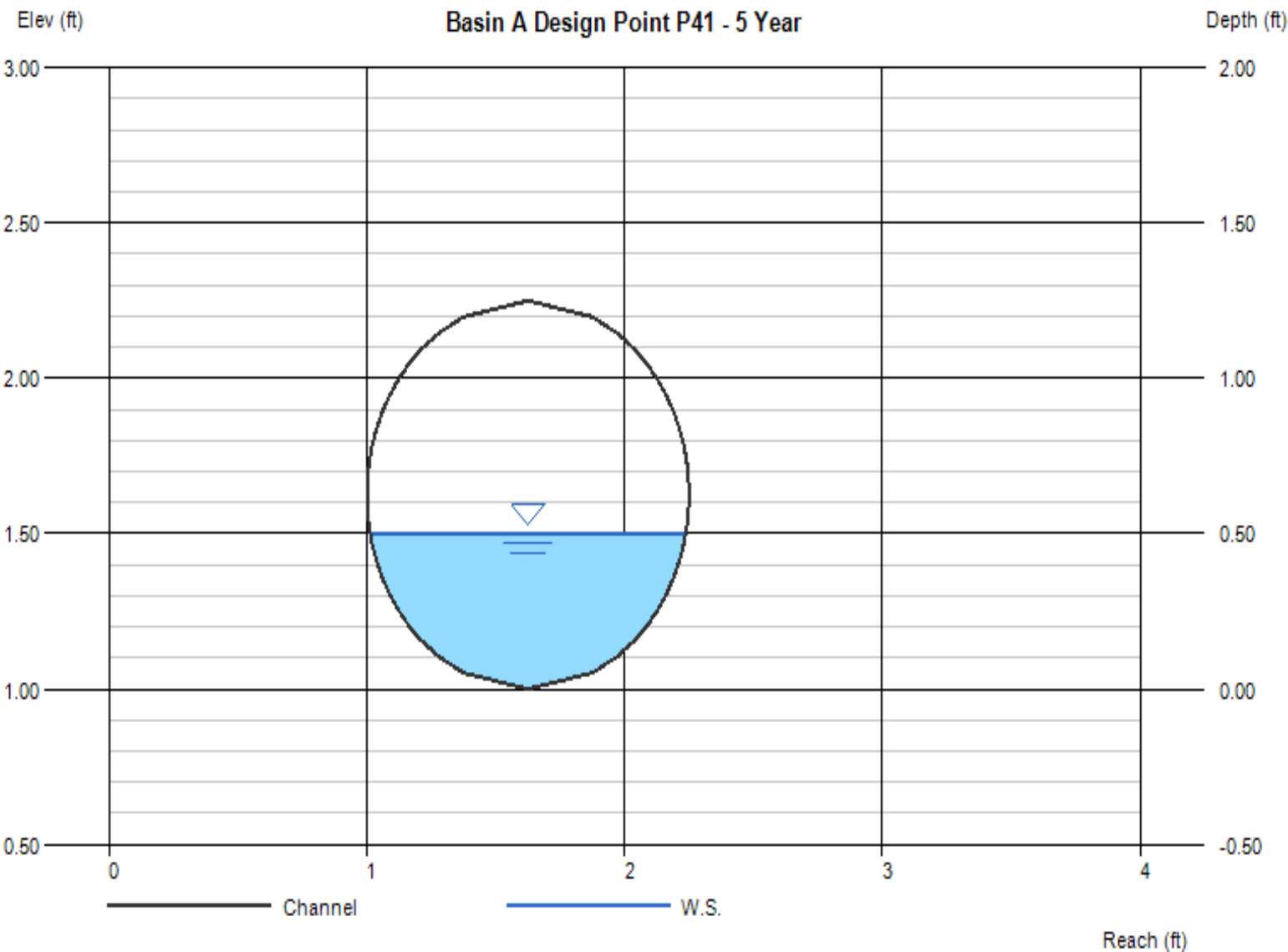
Wetted Perim (ft) = 1.71

Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.54

Top Width (ft) = 1.22

EGL (ft) = 0.74

Basin composes the
landscape and drive aisle
along the west as well as
off-site basin F-1



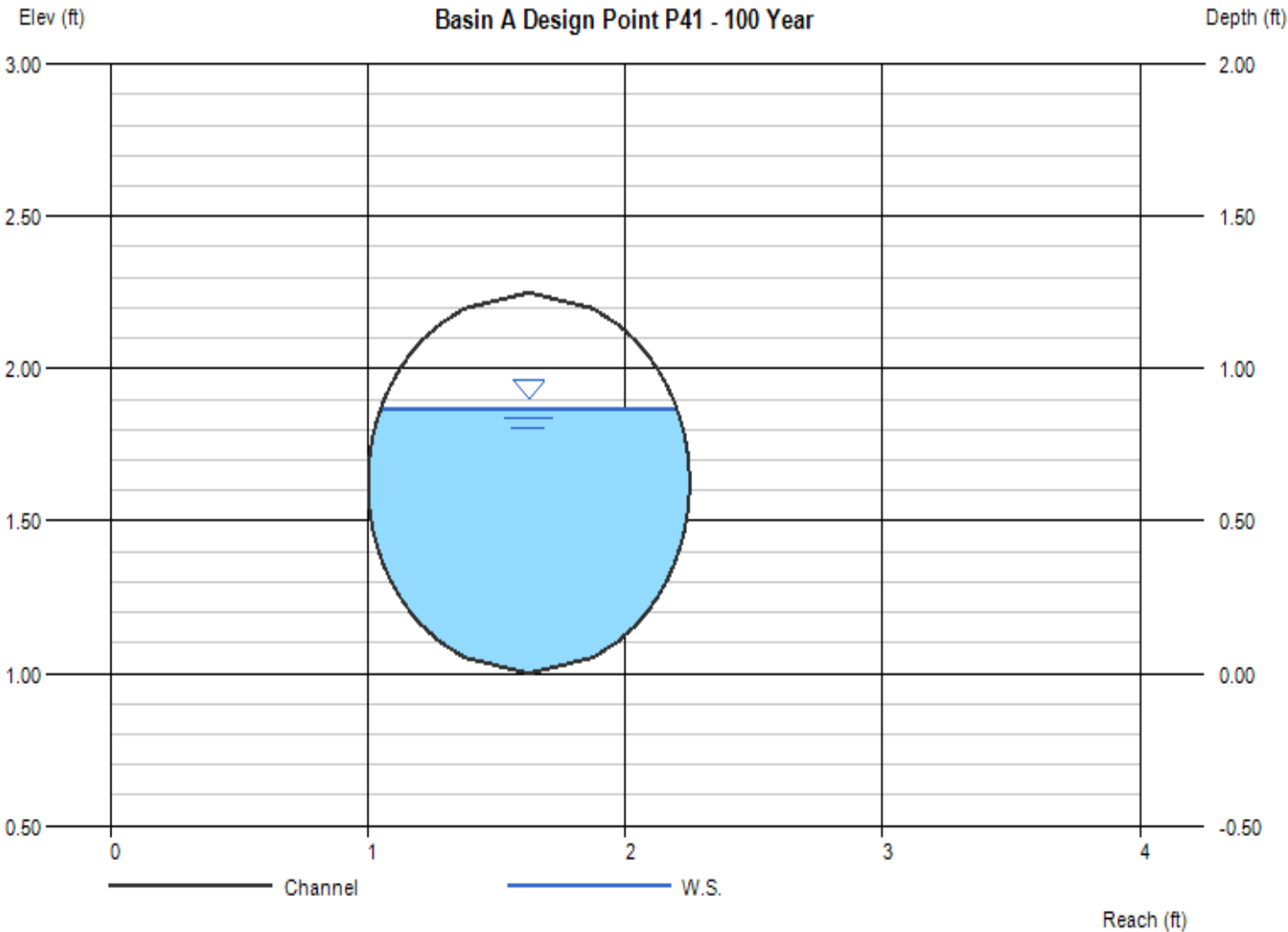
Channel Report

Basin A Design Point P41 - 100 Year

Pipe under the West drive aisle along parking

Circular		Highlighted	
Diameter (ft)	= 1.25	Depth (ft)	= 0.87
		Q (cfs)	= 4.470
		Area (sqft)	= 0.91
Invert Elev (ft)	= 1.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 4.90
Slope (%)	= 0.60	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 2.47
N-Value	= 0.012	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 0.86
		Top Width (ft)	= 1.15
		EGL (ft)	= 1.24
Calculations			
Compute by:	Known Q		
Known Q (cfs)	= 4.47		

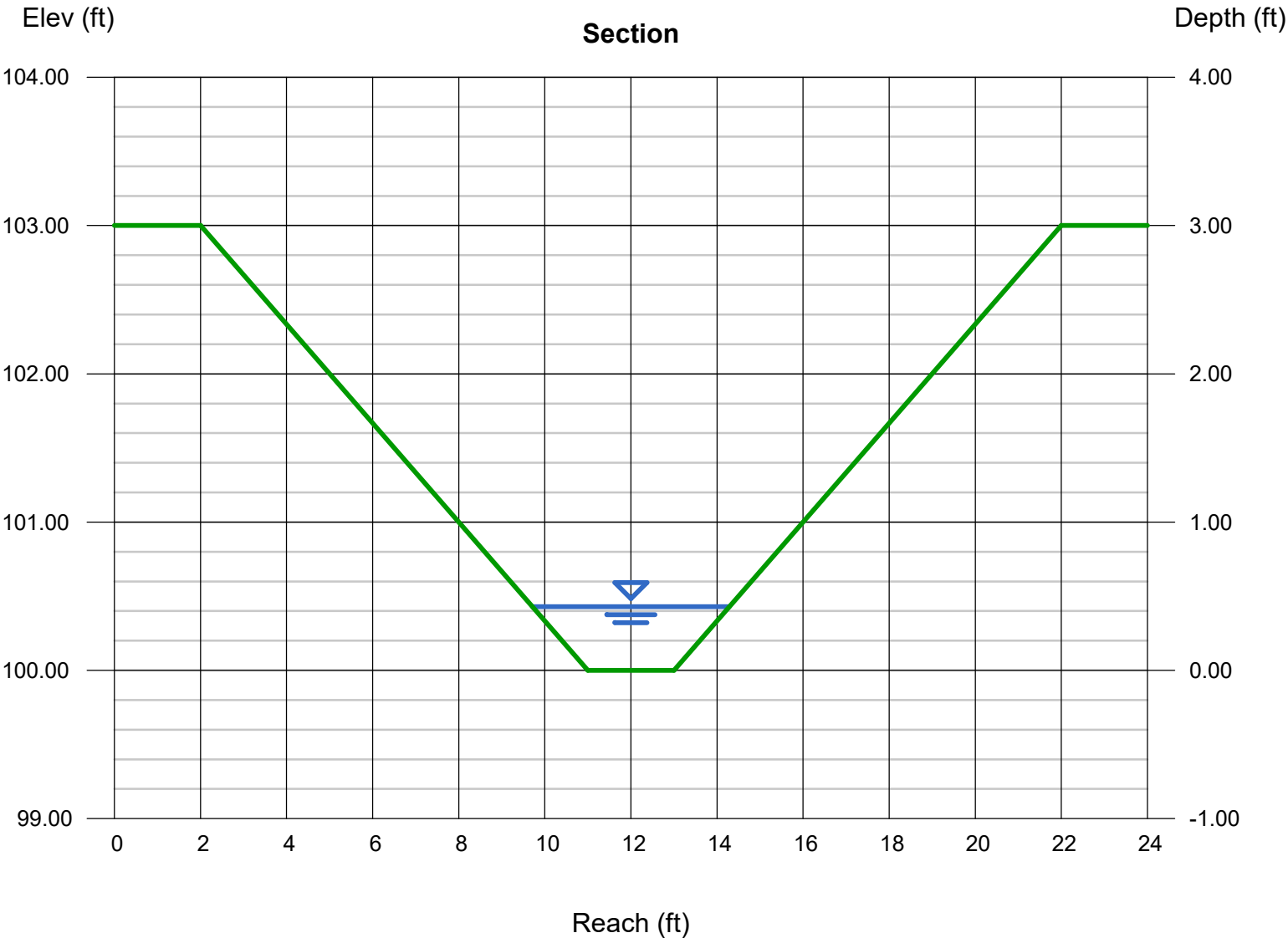
Basin composes the landscape and drive aisle along the west as well as off-site basin F-1



Channel Report

West Channel 5 Year Flow

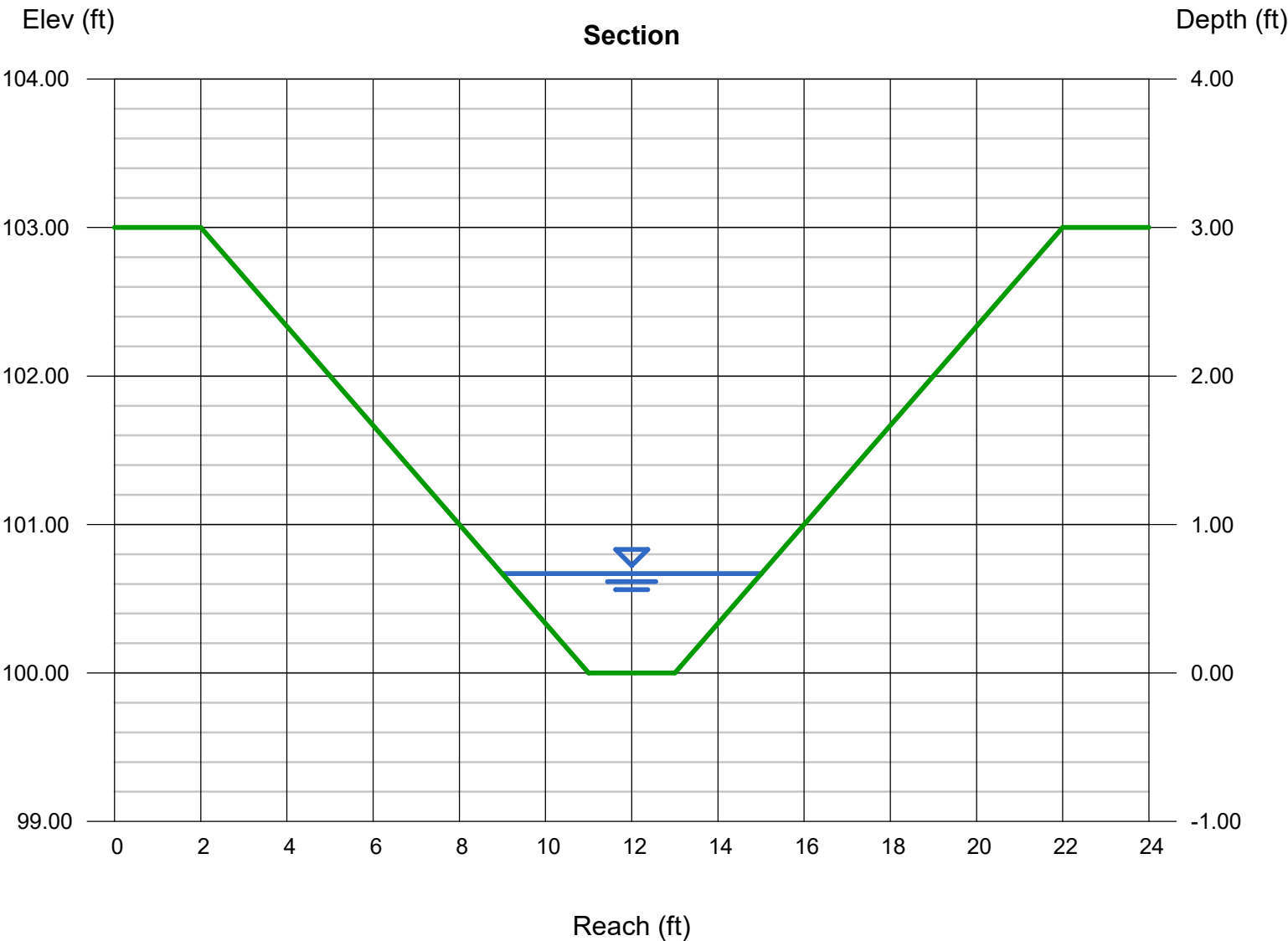
Trapezoidal		Highlighted	
Bottom Width (ft)	= 2.00	Depth (ft)	= 0.43
Side Slopes (z:1)	= 3.00, 3.00	Q (cfs)	= 1.820
Total Depth (ft)	= 3.00	Area (sqft)	= 1.41
Invert Elev (ft)	= 100.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 1.29
Slope (%)	= 2.50	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 4.72
N-Value	= 0.080	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 0.26
Calculations		Top Width (ft)	= 4.58
Compute by:	Known Q	EGL (ft)	= 0.46
Known Q (cfs)	= 1.82		



Channel Report

West Channel 100 Year Flow

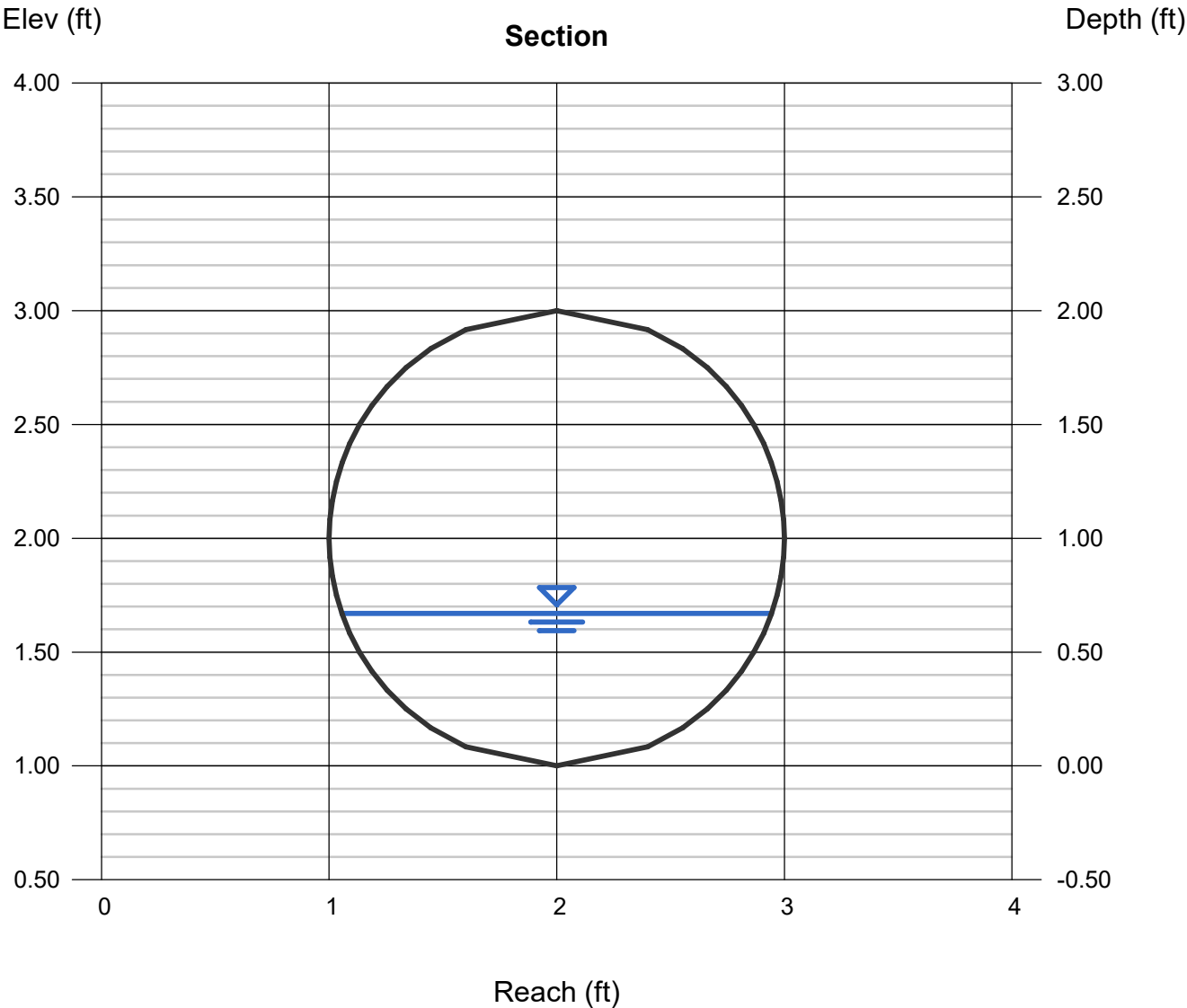
Trapezoidal		Highlighted	
Bottom Width (ft)	= 2.00	Depth (ft)	= 0.67
Side Slopes (z:1)	= 3.00, 3.00	Q (cfs)	= 4.470
Total Depth (ft)	= 3.00	Area (sqft)	= 2.69
Invert Elev (ft)	= 100.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 1.66
Slope (%)	= 2.50	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 6.24
N-Value	= 0.080	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 0.44
Calculations		Top Width (ft)	= 6.02
Compute by:		EGL (ft)	= 0.71
Known Q (cfs)	= 4.47		



Channel Report

Basin A5 Design Point P5 - 5 Year

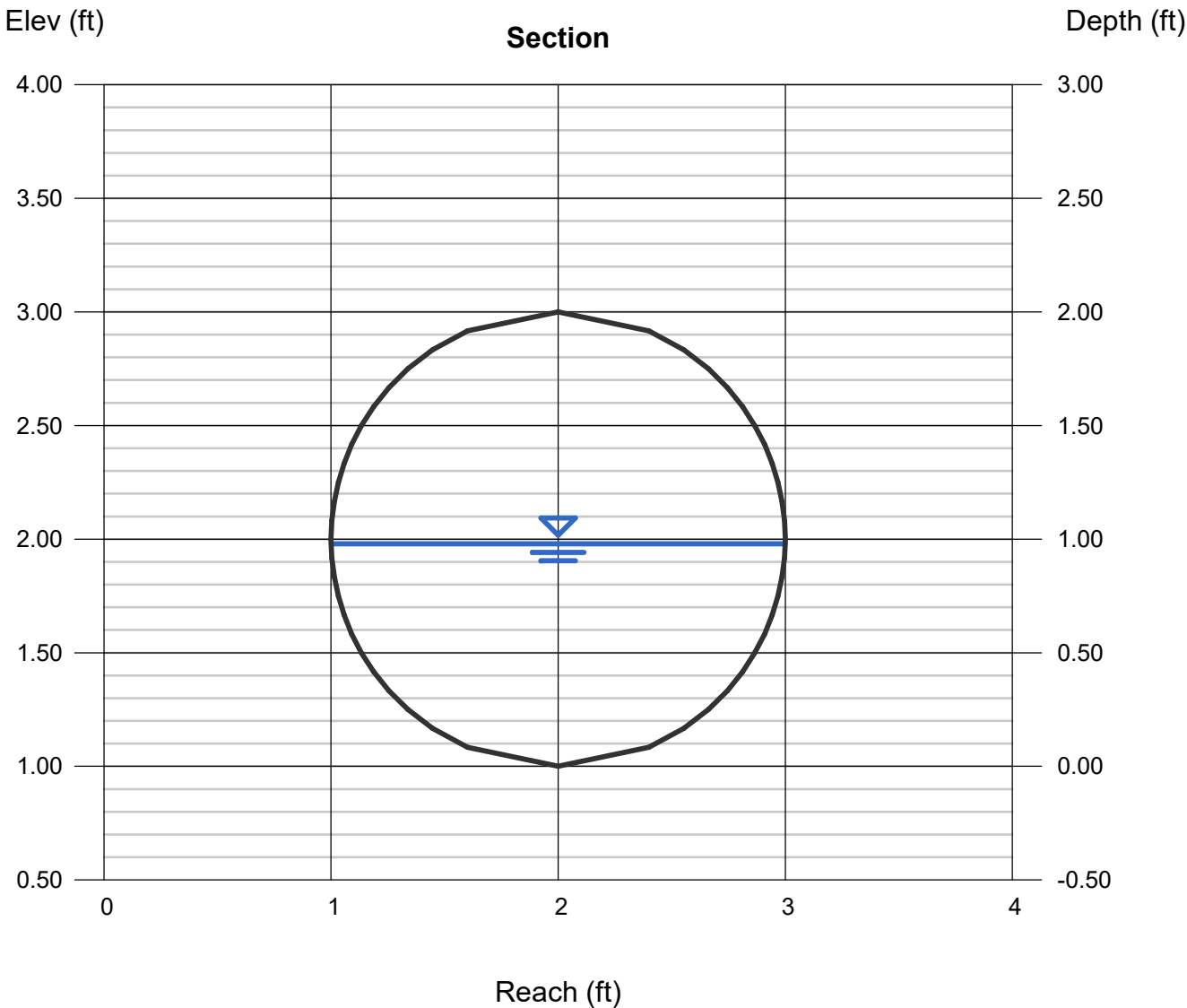
Circular		Highlighted	
Diameter (ft)	= 2.00	Depth (ft)	= 0.67
		Q (cfs)	= 6.090
		Area (sqft)	= 0.92
Invert Elev (ft)	= 1.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 6.59
Slope (%)	= 1.10	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 2.47
N-Value	= 0.012	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 0.87
		Top Width (ft)	= 1.89
		EGL (ft)	= 1.35
Calculations			
Compute by:			
Known Q (cfs)	Known Q		
	= 6.09		
		+3.27 cfs (Basin A4) +0.6 cfs (Off-site Basin F-1) +2.22 cfs (Basin A5) = 6.09 cfs	



Channel Report

Basin A5 Design Point P5 - 100 Year

Circular		Highlighted	
Diameter (ft)	= 2.00	Depth (ft)	= 0.98
		Q (cfs)	= 12.49
		Area (sqft)	= 1.54
Invert Elev (ft)	= 1.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 8.11
Slope (%)	= 1.10	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 3.11
N-Value	= 0.012	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 1.28
		Top Width (ft)	= 2.00
		EGL (ft)	= 2.00
Calculations			
Compute by:			
Known Q (cfs)	Known Q		
	= 12.49		
		+6.79 cfs (Basin A4) +1.6 cfs (Off-site Basin F-1) +4.10 cfs (Basin A5) = 12.49 cfs	



Channel Report

Basin A3.2 Design Point P3 - 5 Year

Circular

Diameter (ft) = 1.50

Invert Elev (ft) = 6953.90

Slope (%) = 1.00

N-Value = 0.012

Calculations

Compute by: Known Q

Known Q (cfs) = 0.50

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.22

Q (cfs) = 0.500

Area (sqft) = 0.16

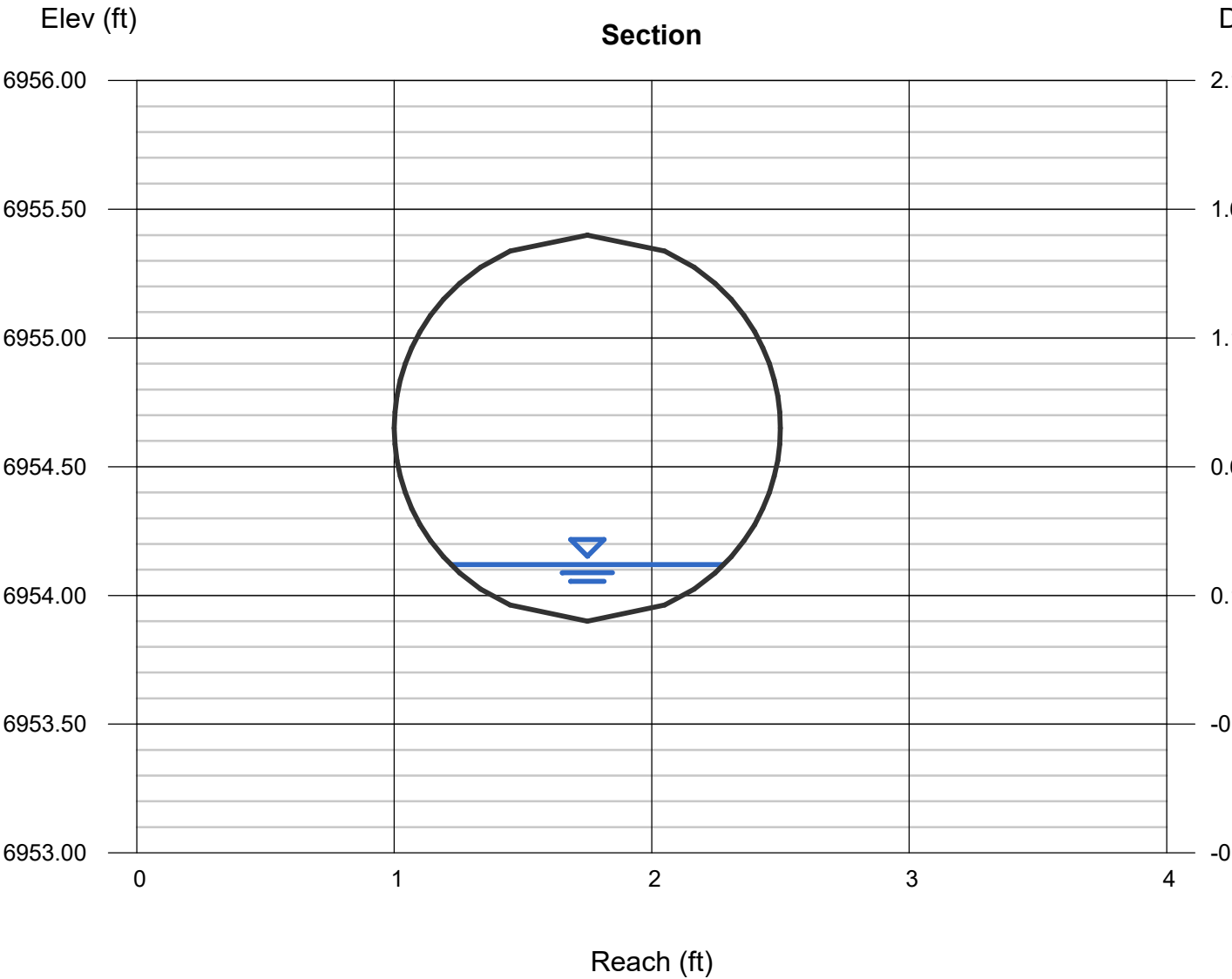
Velocity (ft/s) = 3.06

Wetted Perim (ft) = 1.18

Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.27

Top Width (ft) = 1.07

EGL (ft) = 0.37



Channel Report

Basin A3.2 Design Point P3 - 100 Year

Circular

Diameter (ft) = 1.50

Invert Elev (ft) = 6953.90

Slope (%) = 1.00

N-Value = 0.012

Calculations

Compute by: Known Q

Known Q (cfs) = 4.20

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.63

Q (cfs) = 4.200

Area (sqft) = 0.71

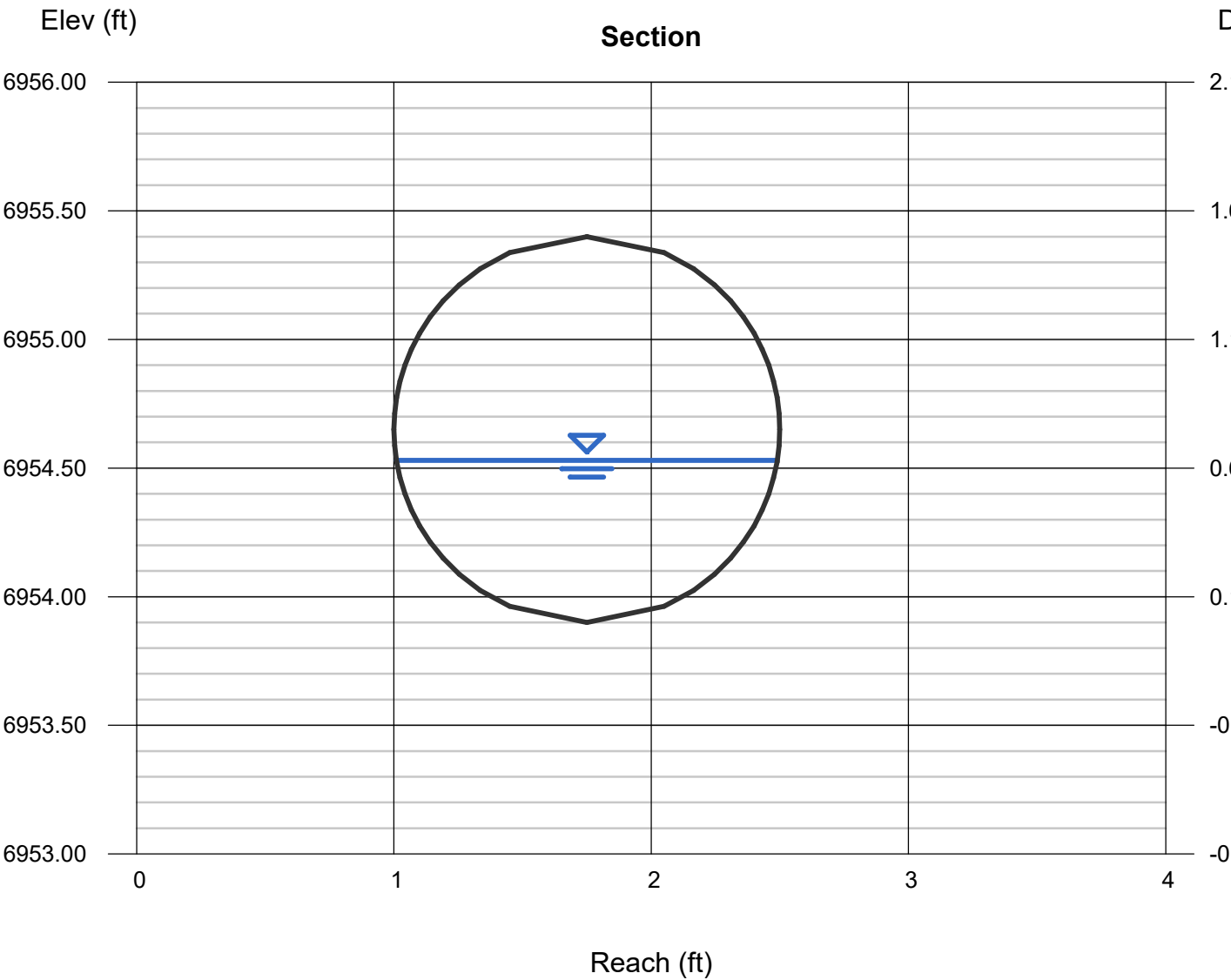
Velocity (ft/s) = 5.92

Wetted Perim (ft) = 2.12

Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.79

Top Width (ft) = 1.48

EGL (ft) = 1.17



Weir Report

100-year Emergency Overflow Detention Pond

Trapezoidal Weir

Crest = Sharp
Bottom Length (ft) = 20.00
Total Depth (ft) = 1.00
Side Slope (z:1) = 4.00

Calculations

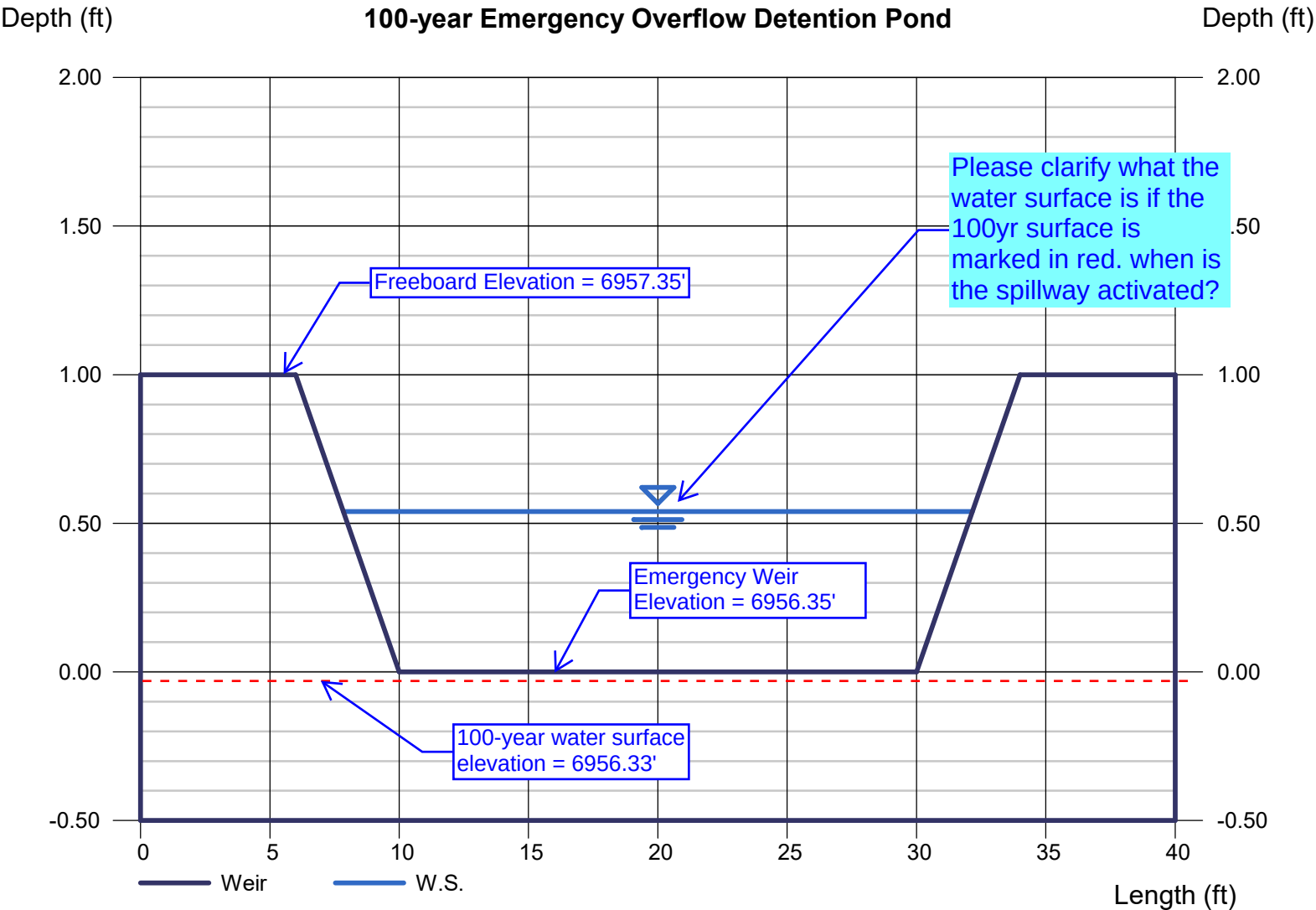
Weir Coeff. Cw = 3.10
Compute by:
Known Q (cfs) = 26.24

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.54
Q (cfs) = 26.24
Area (sqft) = 11.97
Velocity (ft/s) = 2.19
Top Width (ft) = 24.32

5.0 in MHFD calcs.
Please confirm.

SUM OF ALL APPLICABLE
ON-SITE BASIN PEAK FLOWS
WITH OFF-SITE BASIN F-1



Culvert Report

Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc.

Thursday, Jun 25 2026

Headwater at Off-site Culvert

Invert Elev Dn (ft) = 6931.80
Pipe Length (ft) = 1946.00
Slope (%) = 0.99
Invert Elev Up (ft) = 6951.03
Rise (in) = 30.0
Shape = Circular
Span (in) = 30.0
No. Barrels = 1
n-Value = 0.011
Culvert Type = Circular Concrete
Culvert Entrance = Square edge w/headwall (C)
Coeff. K,M,c,Y,k = 0.0098, 2, 0.0398, 0.67, 0.5

Embankment

Top Elevation (ft) = 6955.92
Top Width (ft) = 30.00
Crest Width (ft) = 30.00

Calculations

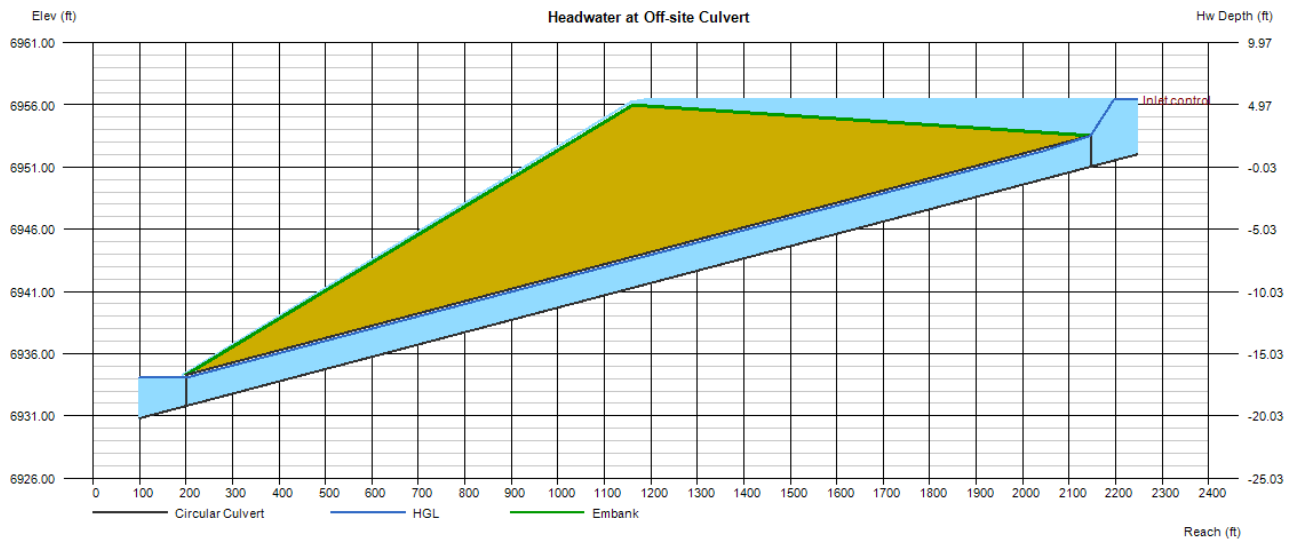
Qmin (cfs) = 10.23
Qmax (cfs) = 80.23
Tailwater Elev (ft) = 5.15

Highlighted

Qtotal (cfs) = 80.23
Qpipe (cfs) = 47.55
Qovertop (cfs) = 32.68
Veloc Dn (ft/s) = 10.17
Veloc Up (ft/s) = 10.17
HGL Dn (ft) = 6934.06
HGL Up (ft) = 6953.29
Hw Elev (ft) = 6956.43
Hw/D (ft) = 2.16
Flow Regime = Inlet Control

+72.5 cfs (Off-site basin OS-25 to the North)
+1.6 cfs (Off-site basin F-1 to the West)
+4.2 cfs (On-site pond Discharge)
+1.93 cfs (On-site Basin A6)
= 80.23 cfs Total flowing to the off-site pipe

Less than the 33.2 cfs to be
Discharged Off-site to Bent
Grass Meadows Drive Roadway



Channel Report

Off-site 30 inch Pipes 5-year at 1 percent

Circular

Diameter (ft) = 2.50

Invert Elev (ft) = 100.00
Slope (%) = 1.00
N-Value = 0.012

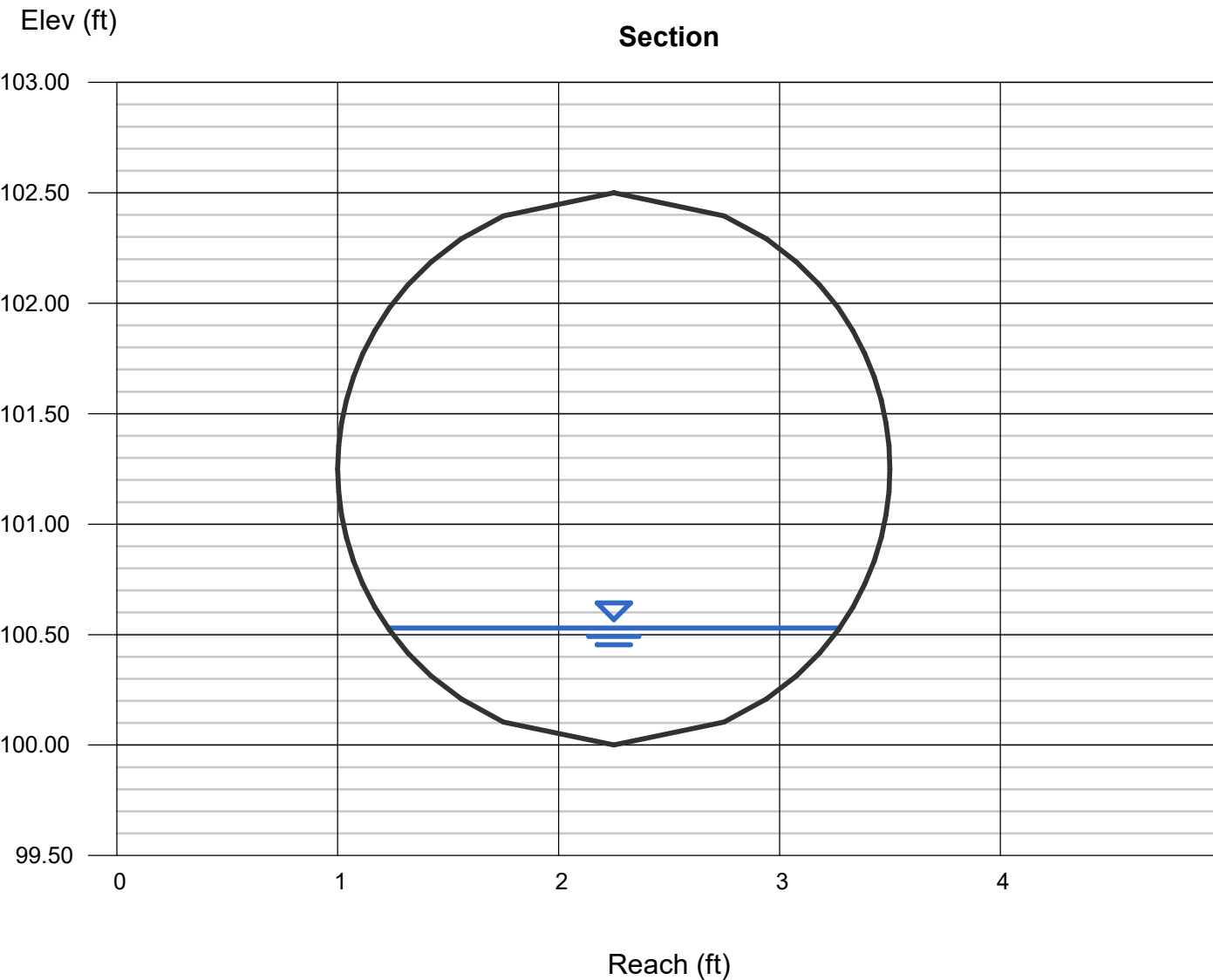
Calculations

Compute by: Known Q
Known Q (cfs) = 4.28

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.53
Q (cfs) = 4.280
Area (sqft) = 0.77
Velocity (ft/s) = 5.59
Wetted Perim (ft) = 2.40
Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.68
Top Width (ft) = 2.05
EGL (ft) = 1.02

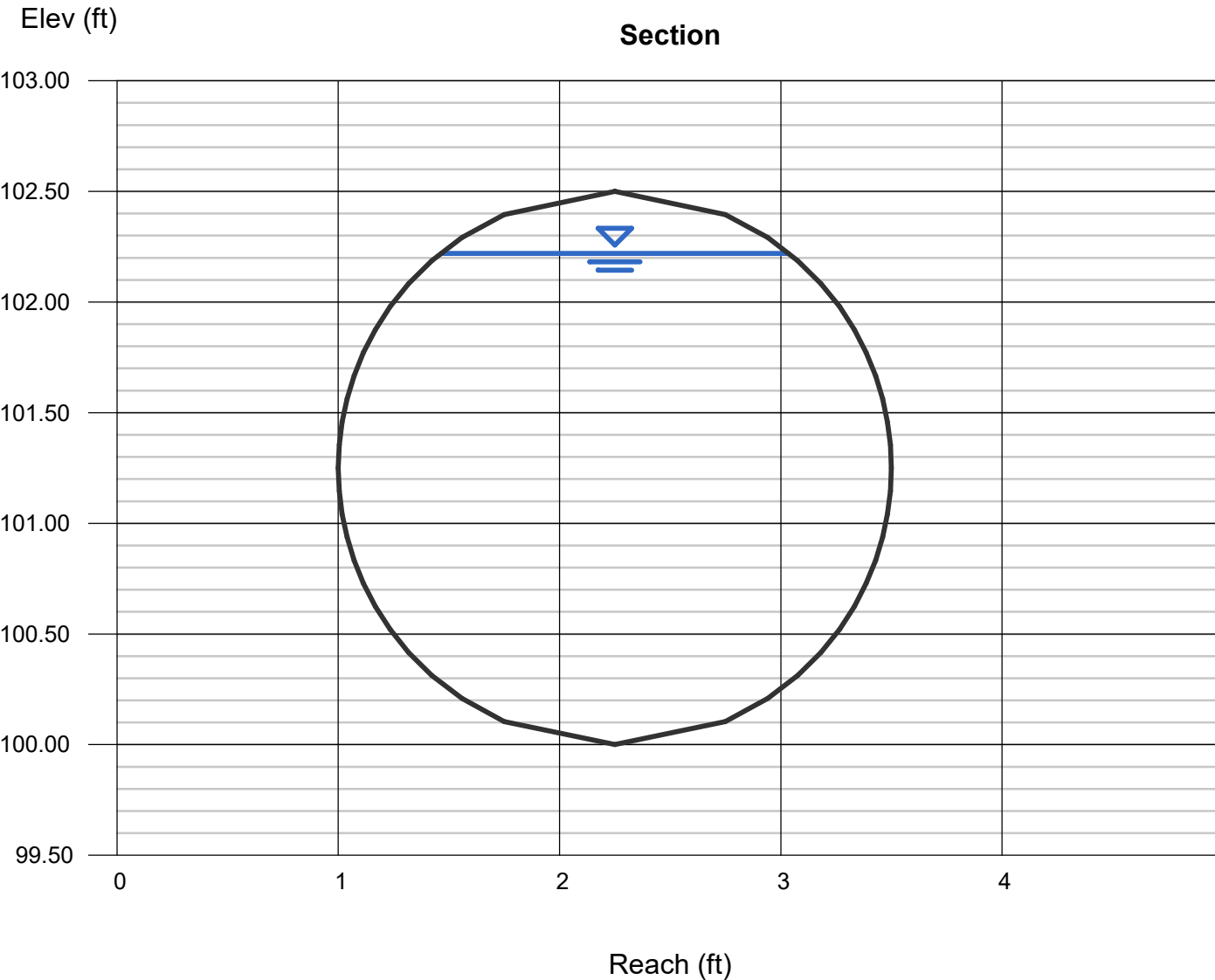
+2.7 cfs (Off-site North)
+0.6 cfs (Off-site West)
+0.48 cfs (On-site Basin A6)
+0.50 cfs (On-site Pond Discharge)
= 4.28 cfs (Discharge through Proposed Storm Pipe)



Channel Report

Off-site 30 inch Pipes 100-year at 1 percent

Circular		Highlighted	
Diameter (ft)	= 2.50	Depth (ft)	= 2.22
		Q (cfs)	= 47.03
		Area (sqft)	= 4.61
Invert Elev (ft)	= 100.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 10.21
Slope (%)	= 1.00	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 6.15
N-Value	= 0.012	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 2.26
		Top Width (ft)	= 1.58
		EGL (ft)	= 3.84
Calculations			
Compute by:			
Known Q (cfs)	Known Q		
	= 47.03		
		+72.5 cfs (Off-site North) +1.6 cfs (Off-site West) +1.93 cfs (On-site Basin A6) +4.2 cfs (On-site Pond Discharge) -33.2 cfs (Off-site Discharge to Bent Grass Meadows Roadway) = 47.03 cfs (Discharge through Proposed Storm Pipe.)	



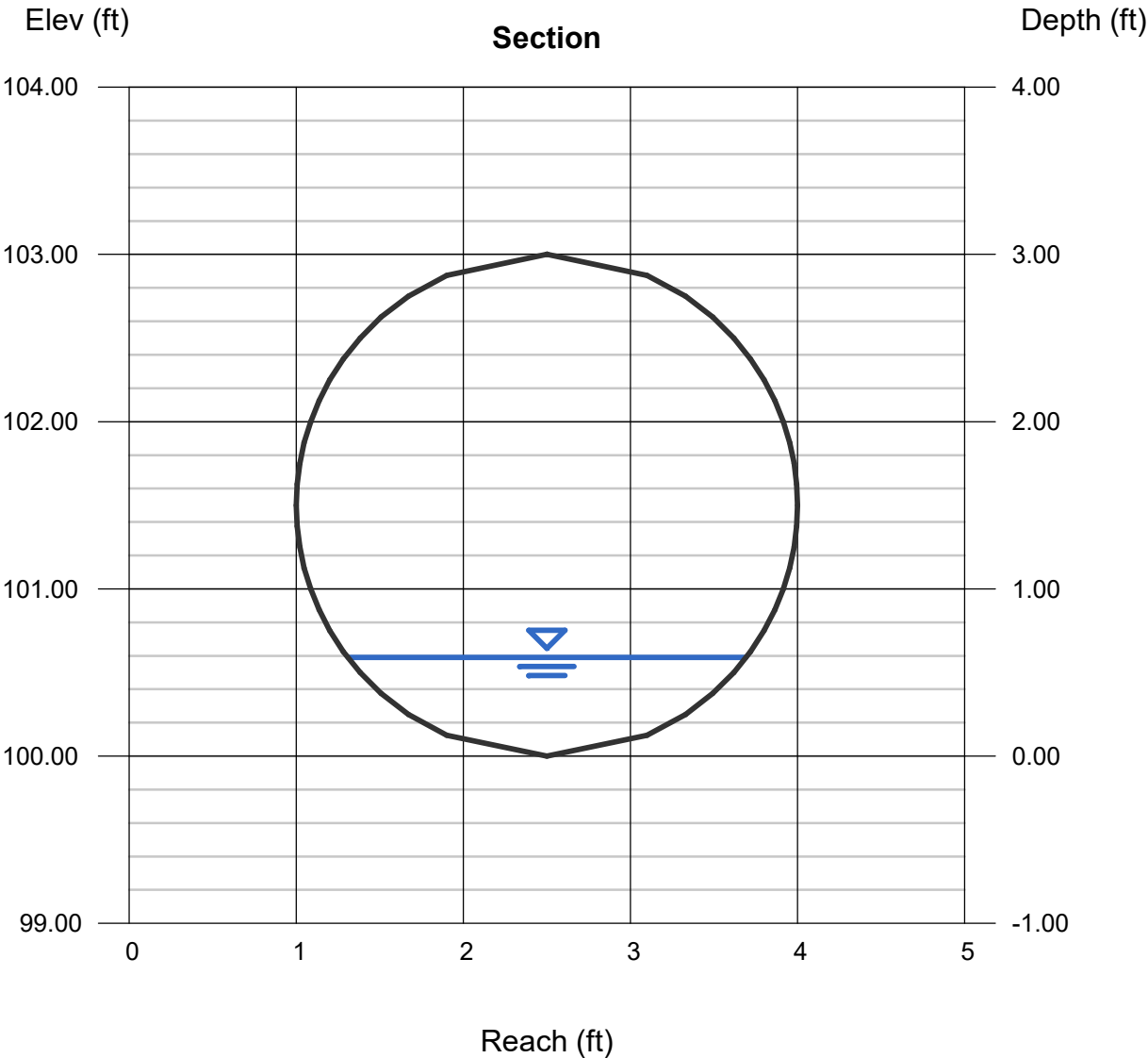
Channel Report

Off-site 36 Inch Elliptical Eq Pipes 5-year at 0.5 percent

Circular		Highlighted	
Diameter (ft)	= 3.00	Depth (ft)	= 0.59
		Q (cfs)	= 4.280
		Area (sqft)	= 0.99
Invert Elev (ft)	= 100.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 4.34
Slope (%)	= 0.50	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 2.76
N-Value	= 0.012	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 0.65
		Top Width (ft)	= 2.39
		EGL (ft)	= 0.88
Calculations			
Compute by:	Known Q		
Known Q (cfs)	= 4.28		

Note this is a 36" elliptical Equivalent pipe and should have maximum (full) capacity at 0.5% of around 51 cfs and should be hydraulically equivalent to a 36" circular pipe.

+2.7 cfs (Off-site North)
+0.6 cfs (Off-site West)
+0.48 cfs (On-site Basin A6)
+0.50 cfs (On-site Pond Discharge)
= 4.28 cfs (Discharge through Proposed Storm Pipe)



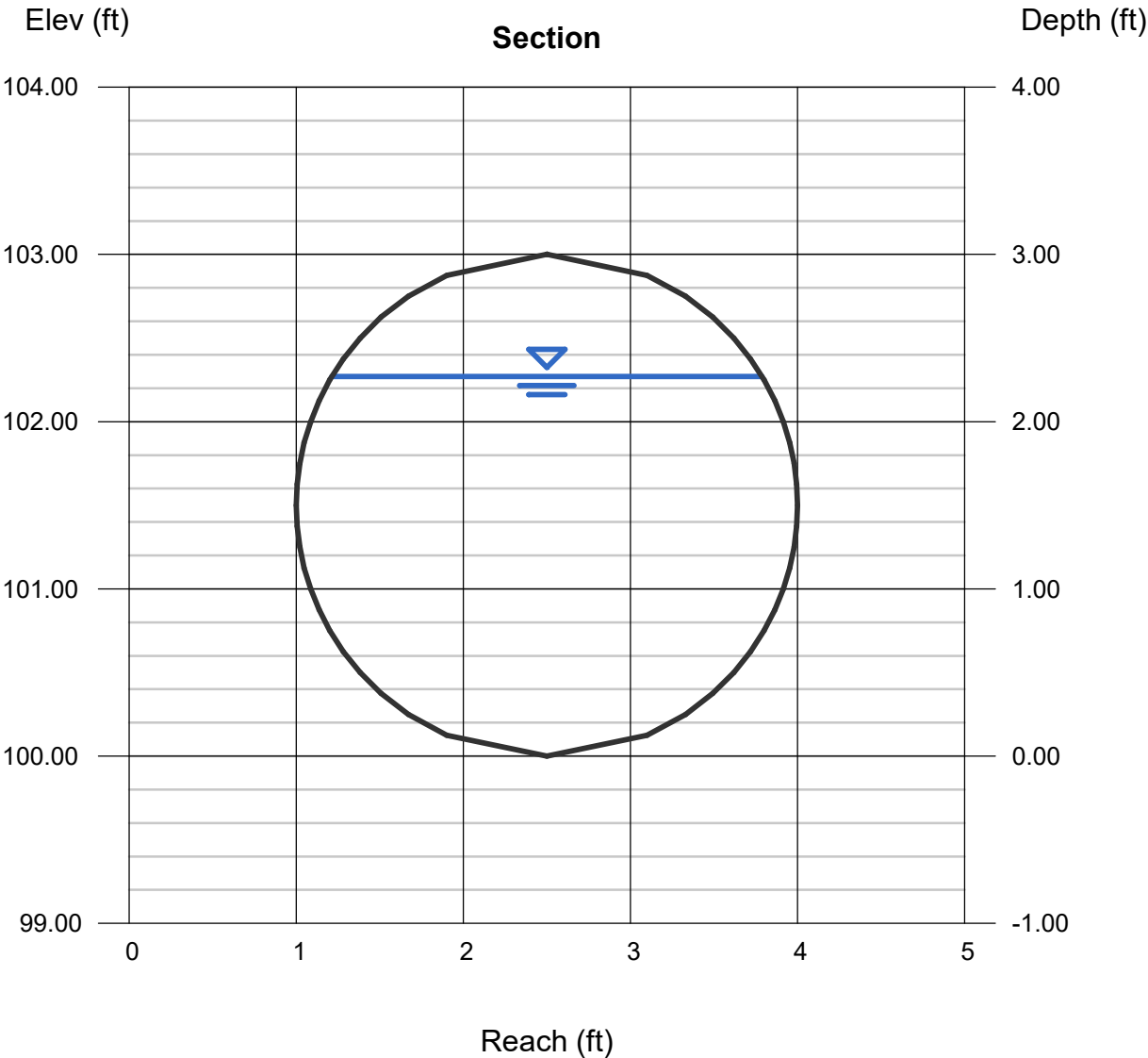
Channel Report

Off-site 36 Inch Elliptical Eq Pipes 100-year at 0.5 percent

Circular		Highlighted	
Diameter (ft)	= 3.00	Depth (ft)	= 2.27
		Q (cfs)	= 47.03
		Area (sqft)	= 5.74
Invert Elev (ft)	= 100.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 8.20
Slope (%)	= 0.50	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 6.33
N-Value	= 0.012	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 2.24
		Top Width (ft)	= 2.57
		EGL (ft)	= 3.31
Calculations			
Compute by:	Known Q		
Known Q (cfs)	= 47.03		

Note this is a 36" elliptical Equivalent pipe and should have maximum (full) capacity at 0.5% of around 51 cfs and should be hydraulically equivalent to a 36" circular pipe.

- +72.5 cfs (Off-site North)
- +1.6 cfs (Off-site West)
- +1.93 cfs (On-site Basin A6)
- +4.2 cfs (On-site Pond Discharge)
- 33.2 cfs (Off-site Discharge to Bent Grass Meadows Roadway)
- = 47.03 cfs (Discharge through Proposed Storm Pipe.



Weir Report

100-year Off-site Emergency Overtop Headwall

Trapezoidal Weir

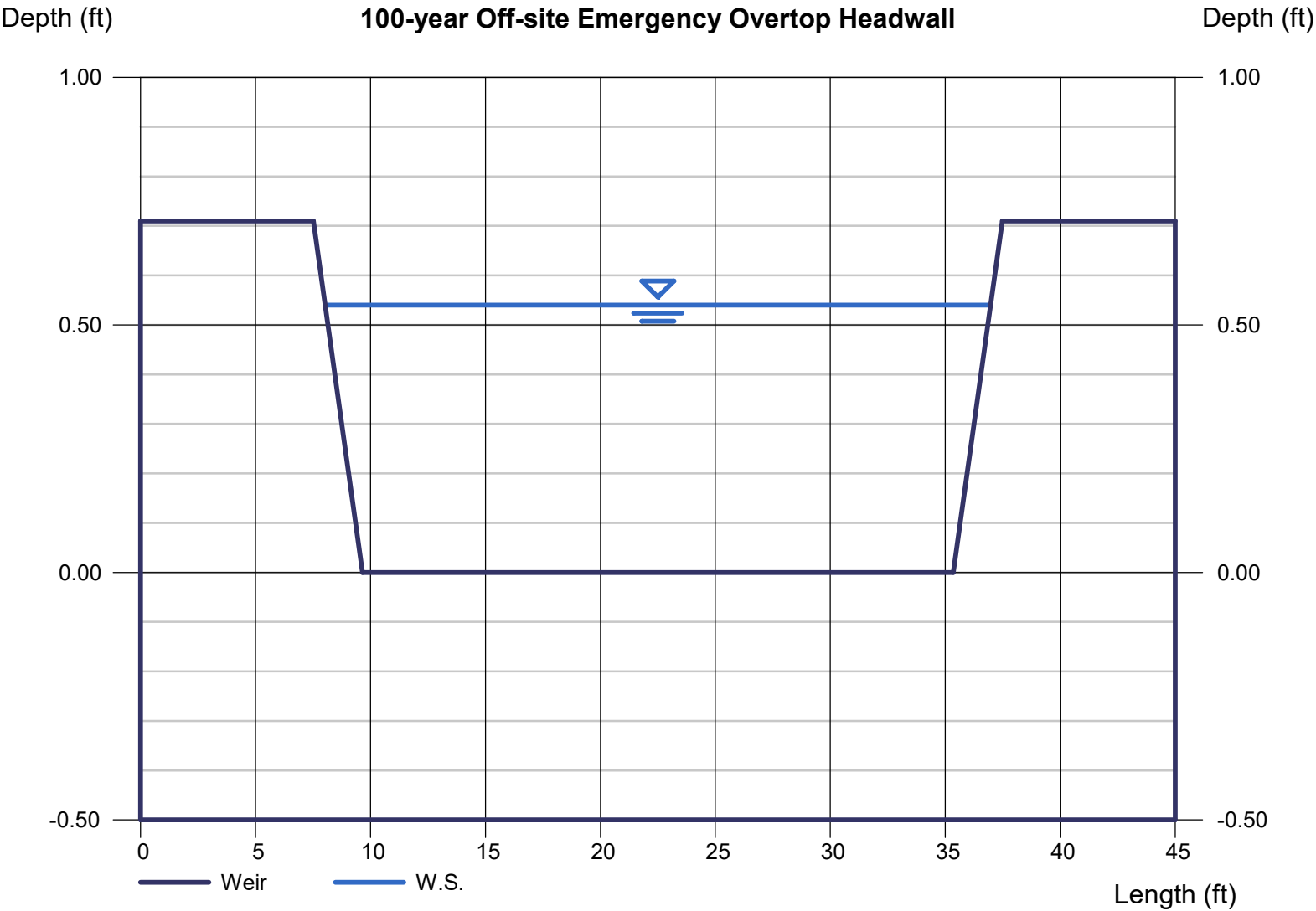
Crest = Sharp
Bottom Length (ft) = 25.70
Total Depth (ft) = 0.71
Side Slope (z:1) = 3.00

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.54
Q (cfs) = 33.20
Area (sqft) = 14.75
Velocity (ft/s) = 2.25
Top Width (ft) = 28.94

Calculations

Weir Coeff. Cw = 3.10
Compute by: Known Q
Known Q (cfs) = 33.20



Channel Report

100 Year Offsite Emergency Overflow Path

User-defined

Invert Elev (ft) = 55.69
Slope (%) = 0.70
N-Value = 0.030

Calculations

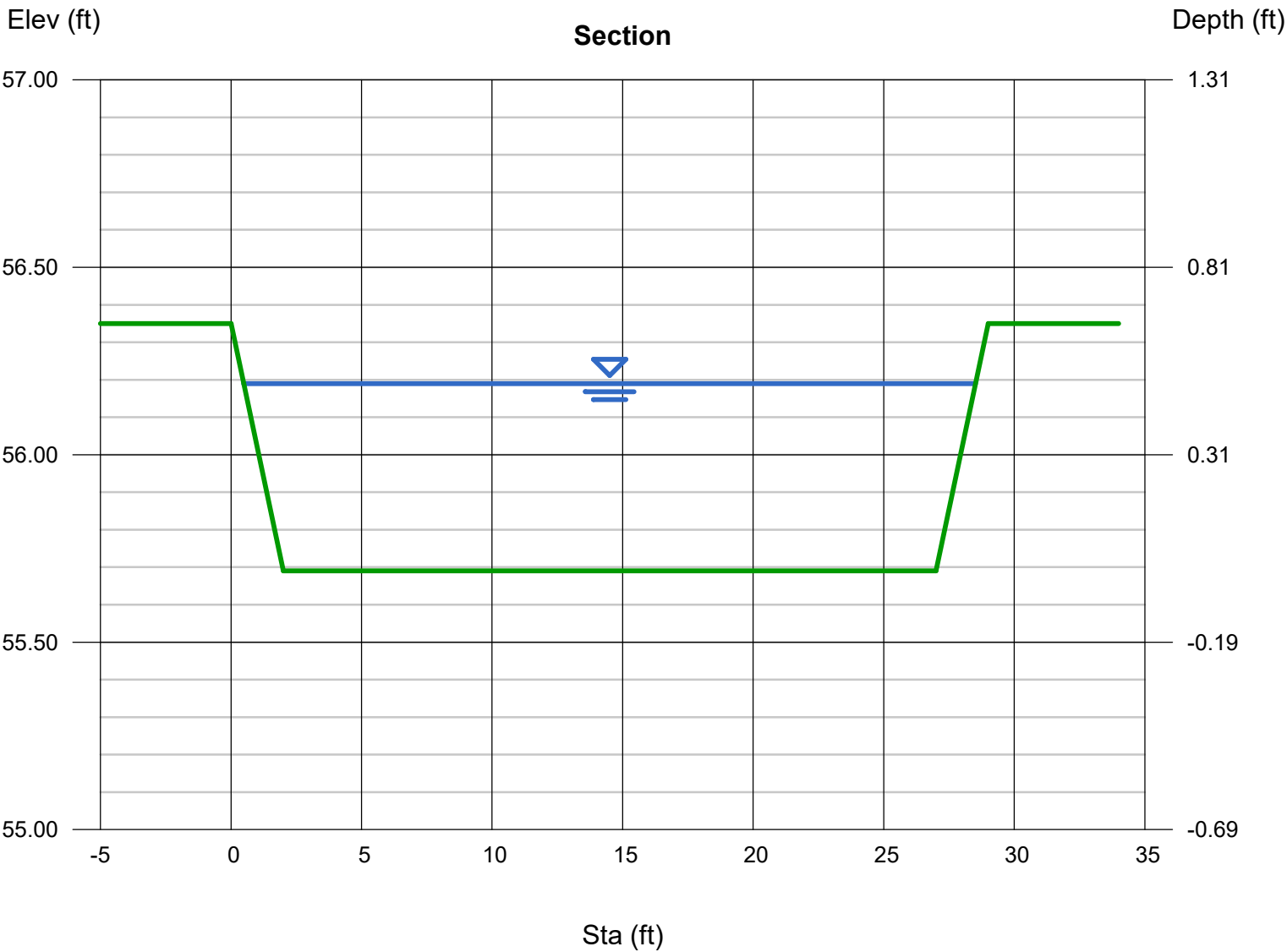
Compute by: Known Q
Known Q (cfs) = 33.20

Highlighted

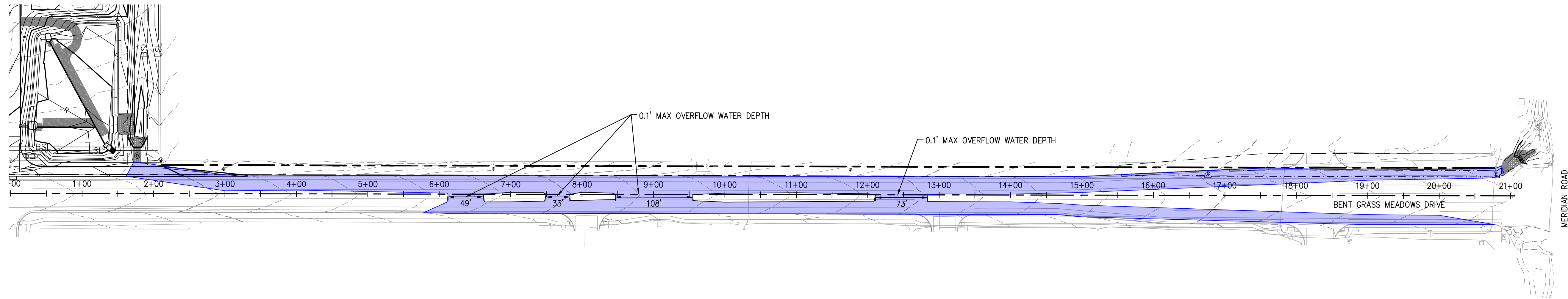
Depth (ft) = 0.50
Q (cfs) = 33.20
Area (sqft) = 13.26
Velocity (ft/s) = 2.50
Wetted Perim (ft) = 28.19
Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.38
Top Width (ft) = 28.03
EGL (ft) = 0.60

(Sta, El, n)-(Sta, El, n)...

(0.00, 56.35)-(2.00, 55.69, 0.030)-(27.00, 55.69, 0.030)-(29.00, 56.35, 0.030)



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LEGEND

- 100-YR WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
- EXISTING SURFACE
- PROPOSED SURFACE
- ROW LINE
- ALIGNMENT
- RIP RAP
- STORM MANHOLE
- FLARED END SECTION
- PROPOSED CURB
- EXISTING CURB
- EXISTING IMPROVEMENT



100 YEAR STORM OVERFLOW EXHIBIT

THIS EXHIBIT WAS PREPARED TO SHOW THE PROJECTED 33.2 CFS TO BE CONVEYED VIA THE NORTH AND SOUTH GUTTER OF BENT GRASS MEADOWS DRIVE. AT 33.2 CFS OVERTOPPING THE CURB, THE NORTH GUTTER HAS A MAXIMUM CAPACITY OF 22.63 CFS, LEAVING 10.57 CFS TO OVERTOP INTO THE SOUTHERN CURB AND GUTTER.

100 YEAR STORM OVERFLOW EXHIBIT

HONOR CHARTER
HIGHMARK SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT
BENT GRASS MEADOWS DR. 80831

1
OF
4

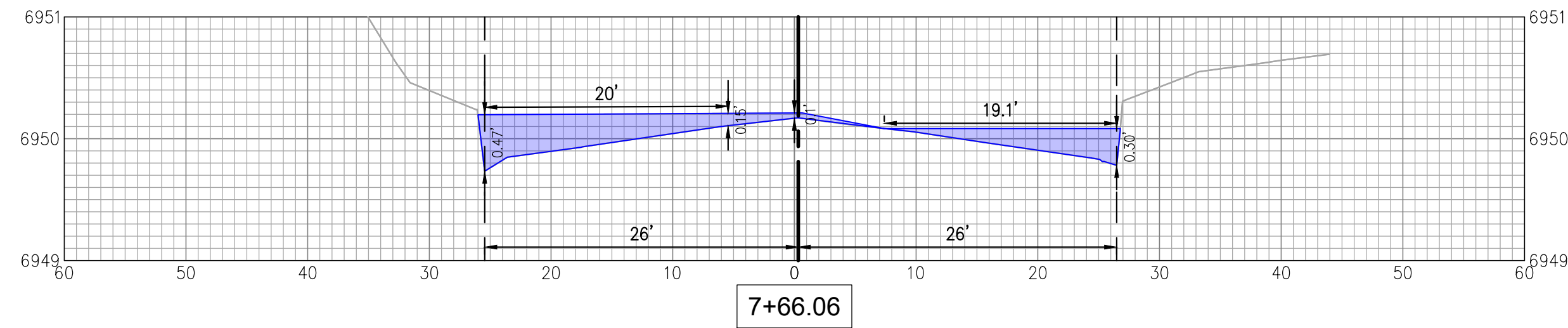
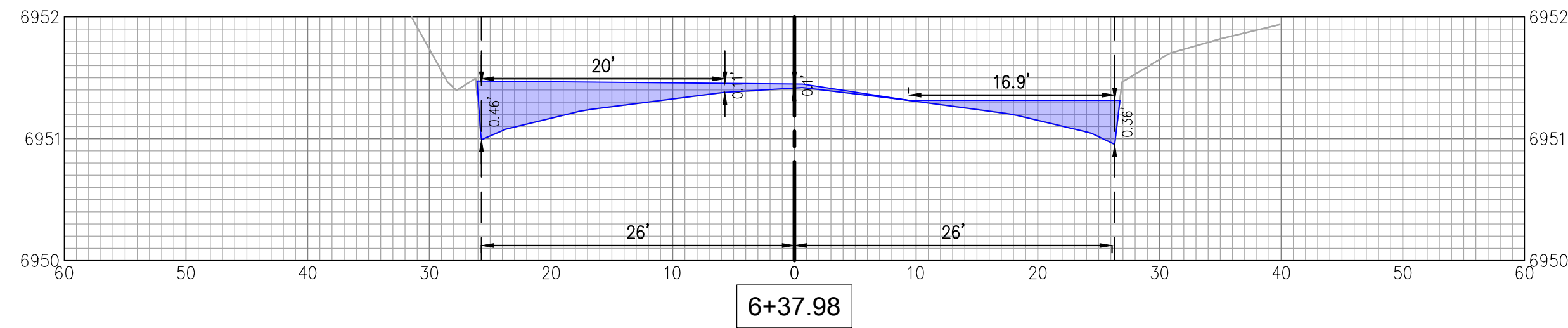
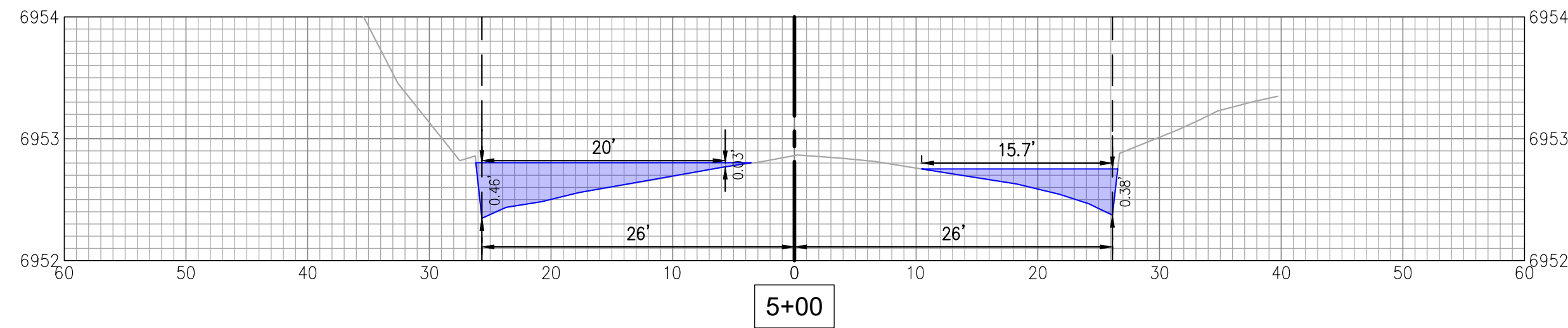
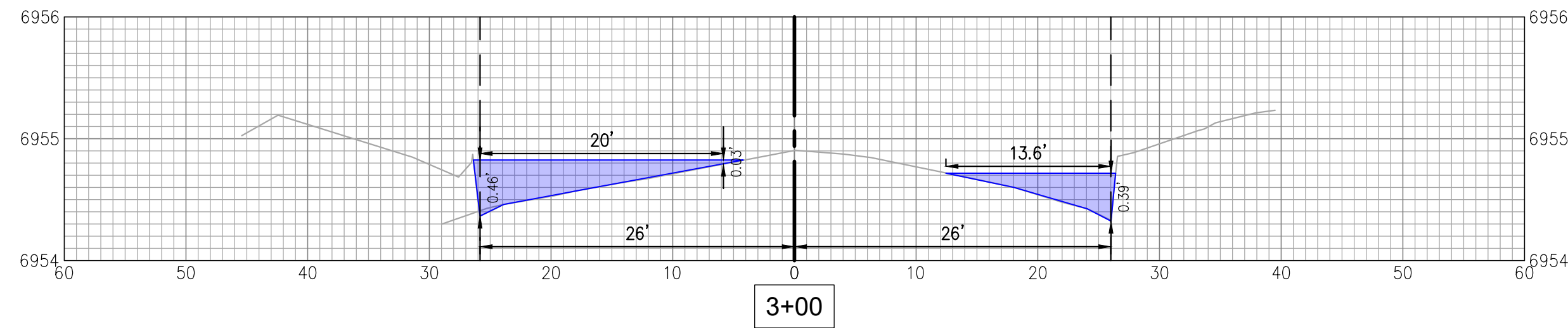
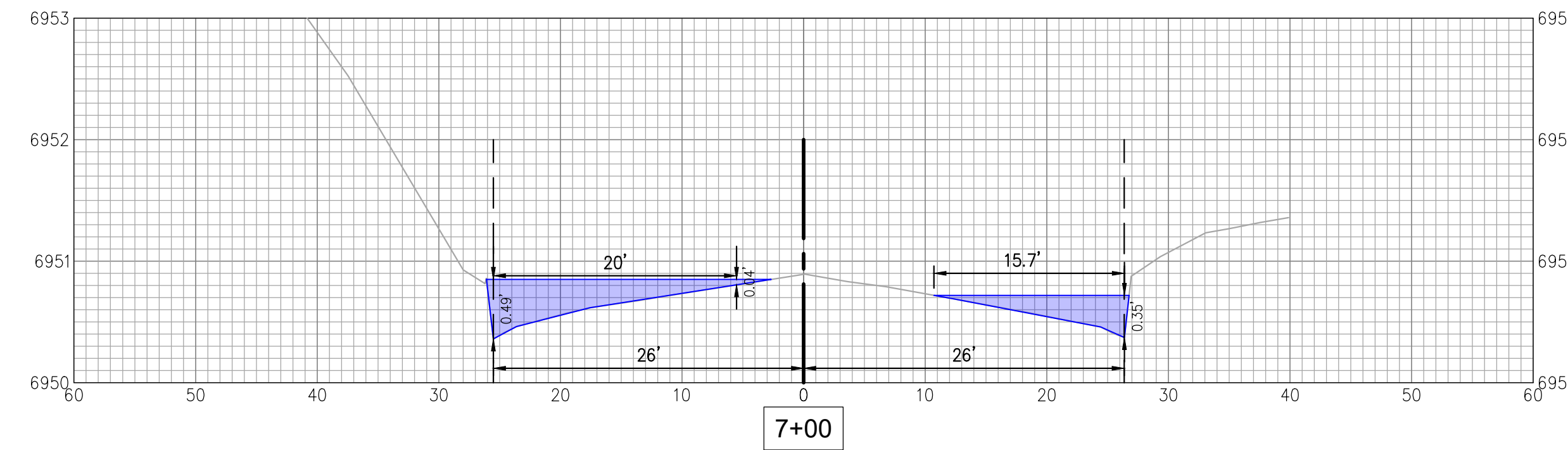
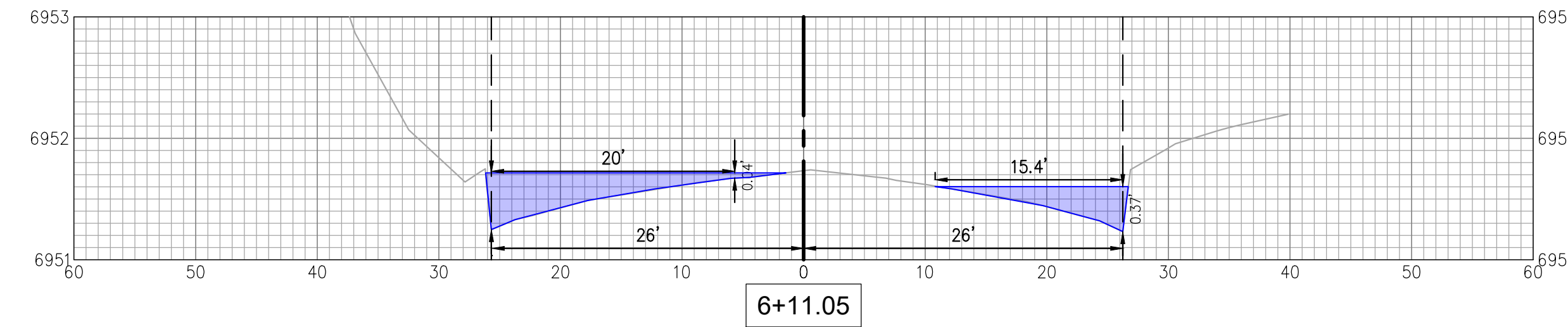
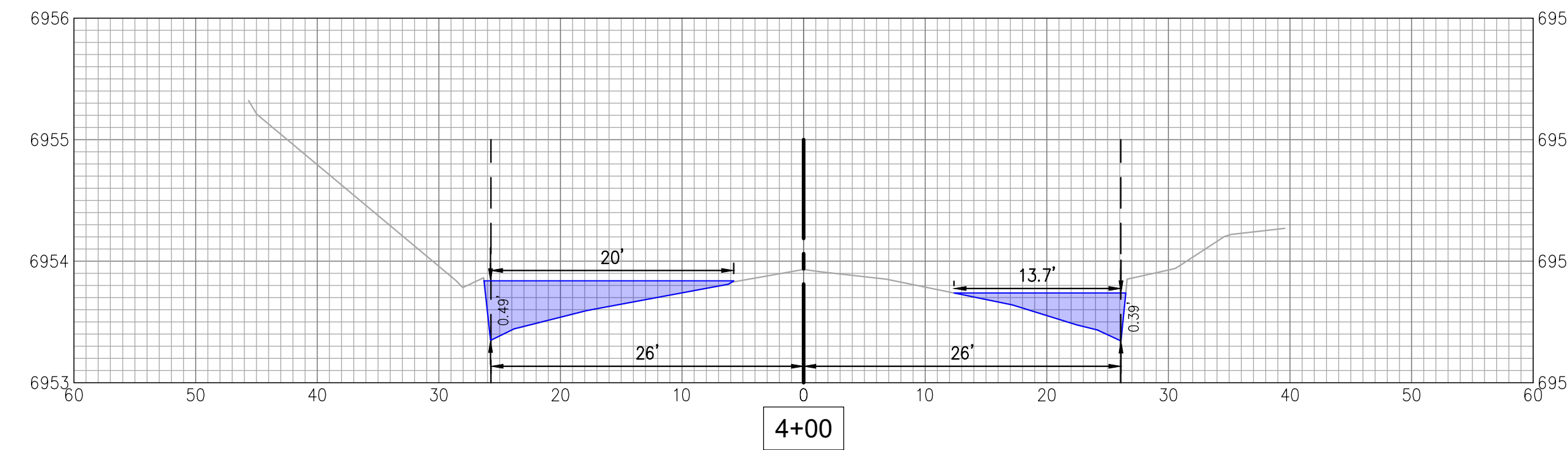
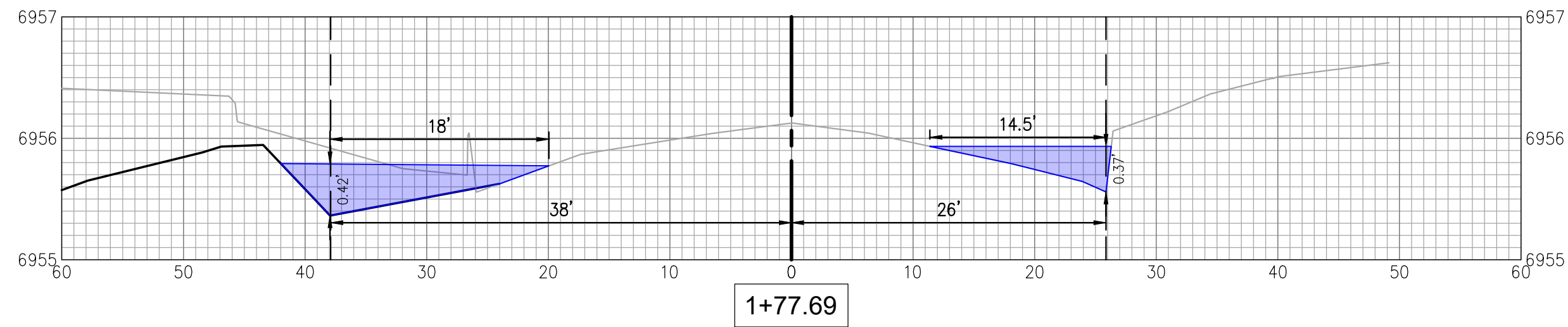
06/22/2026 EXHIBIT xx



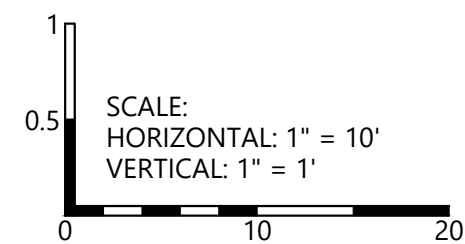
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Loveland, CO 80537

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DATE: 06/22/2026
JOB NO. CO1517

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- LEGEND**
- 100-YR WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
 - EXISTING SURFACE
 - PROPOSED SURFACE
 - CENTERLINE
 - FLOWLINE



100 YEAR OFFSITE STORM DRAIN EXHIBIT

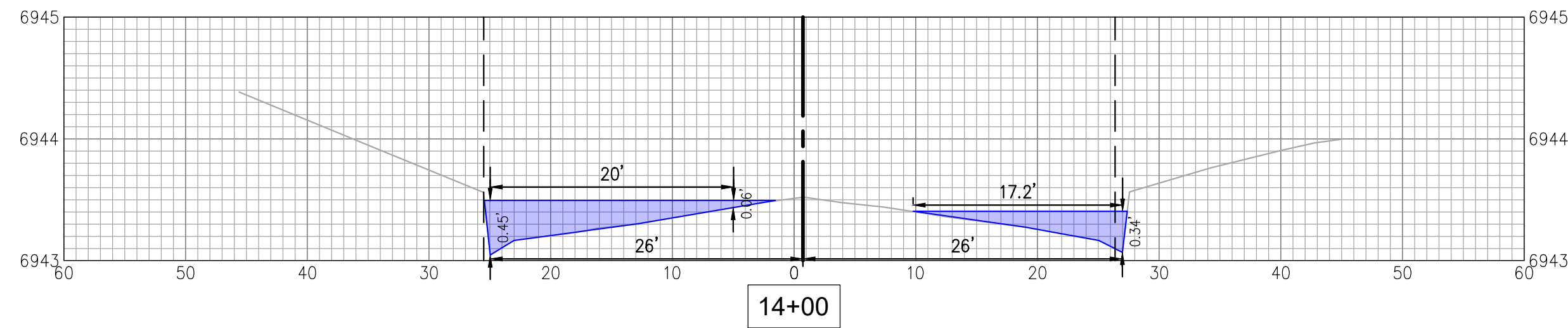
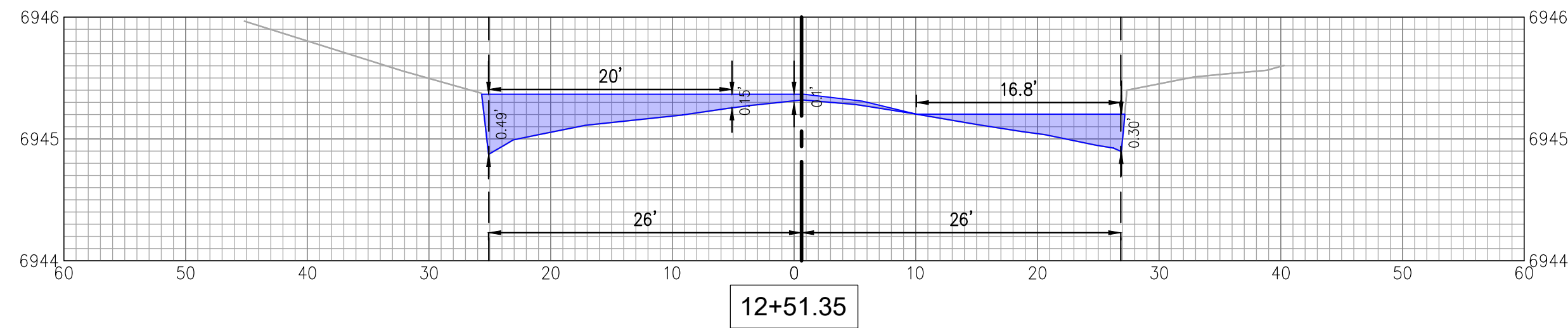
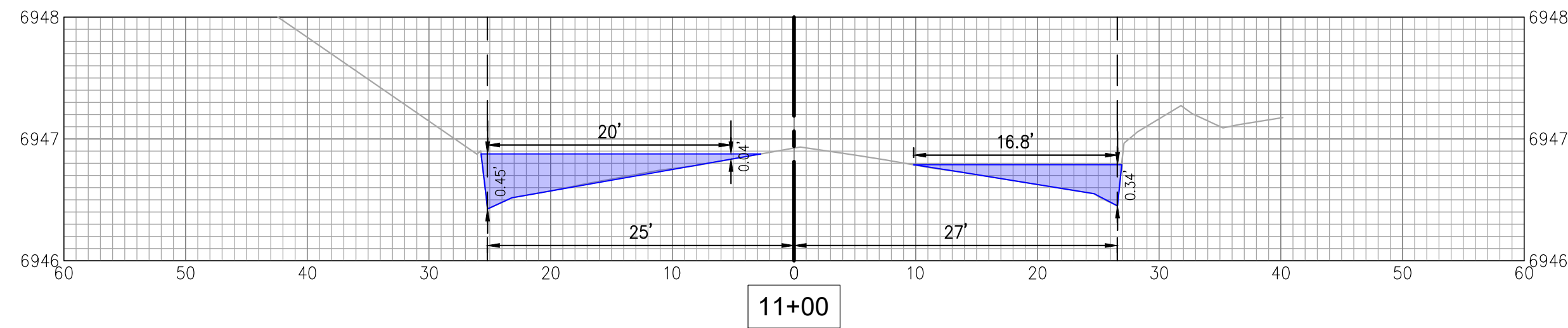
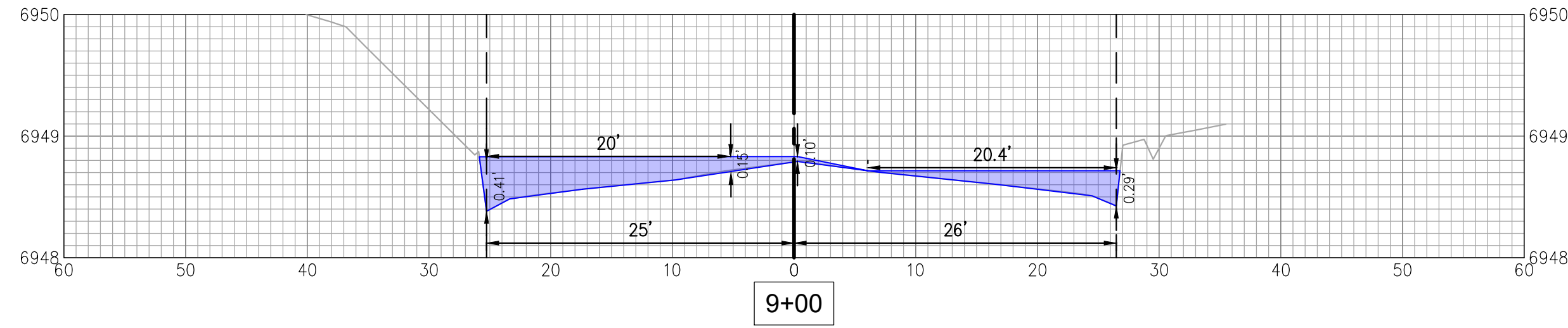
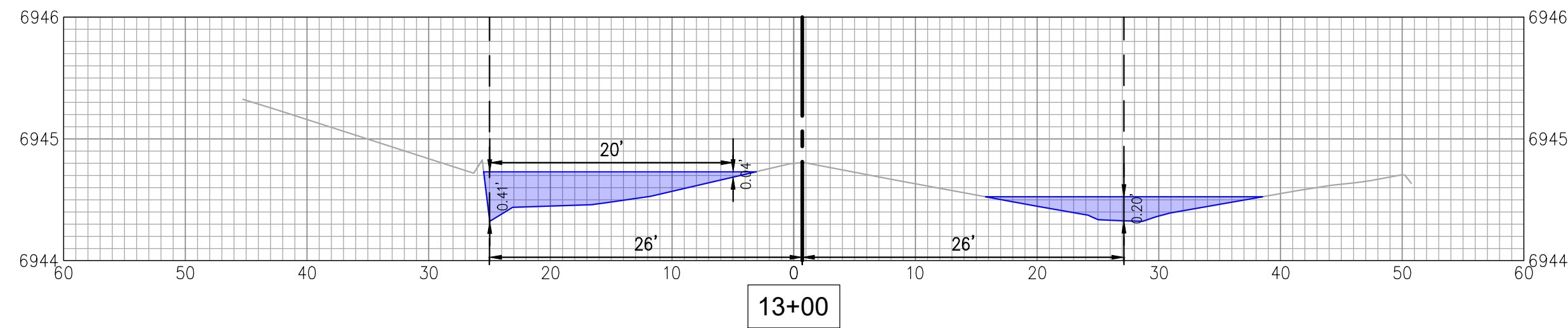
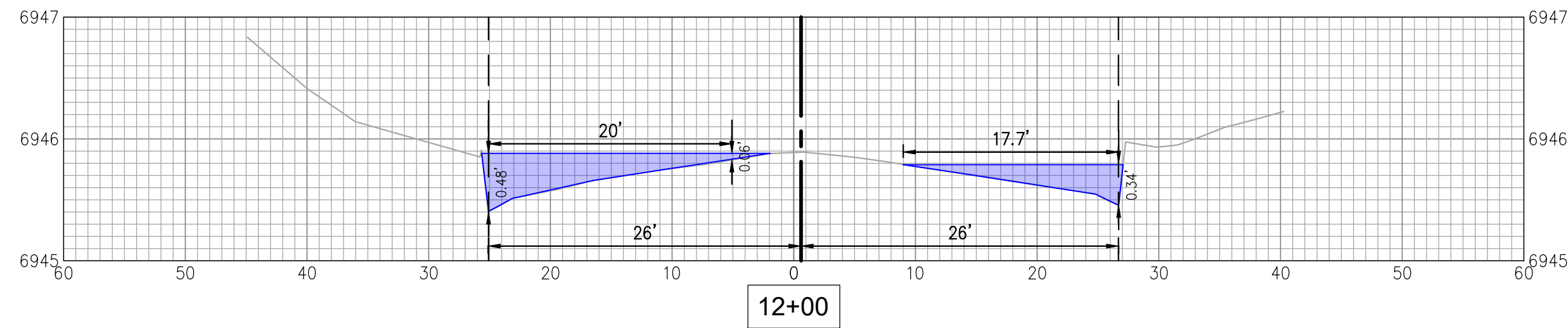
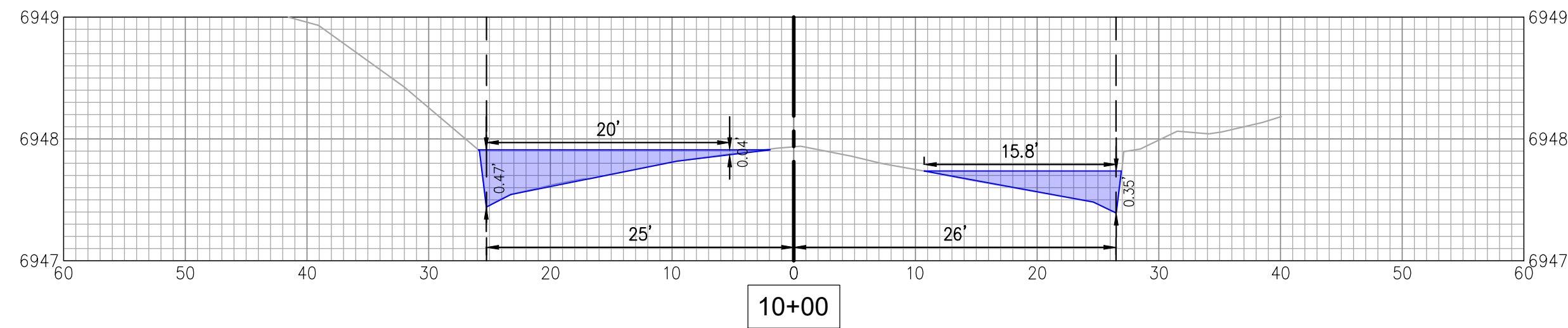
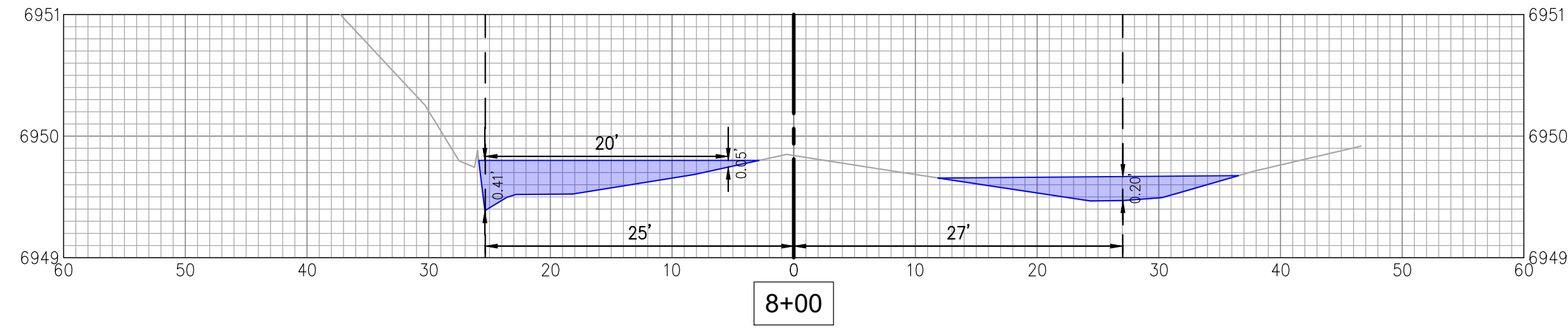
HONOR CHARTER
HIGHMARK SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT
BENT GRASS MEADOWS DR. 80831



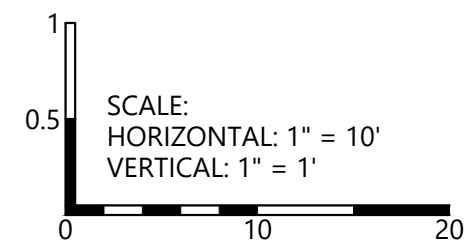
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- LEGEND**
- 100-YR WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
 - EXISTING SURFACE
 - PROPOSED SURFACE
 - CENTERLINE
 - FLOWLINE



100 YEAR OFFSITE STORM DRAIN EXHIBIT

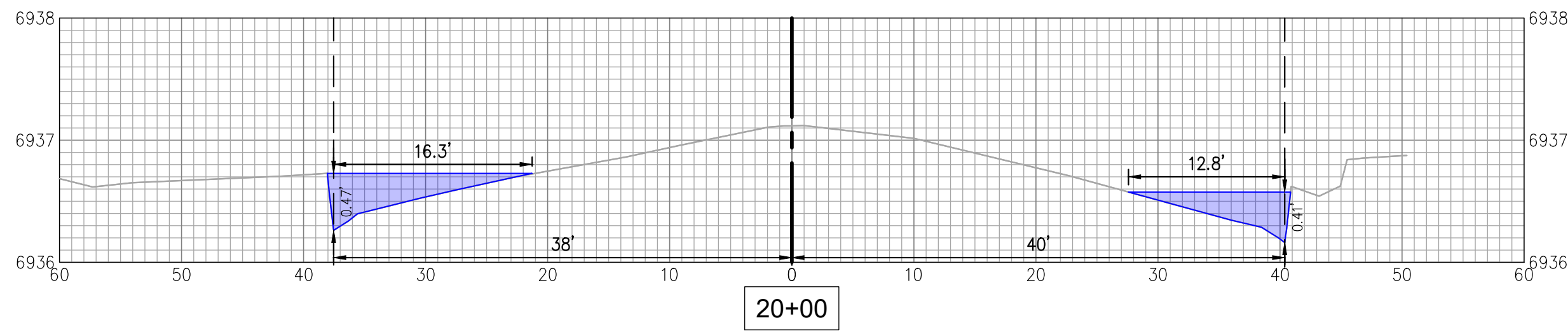
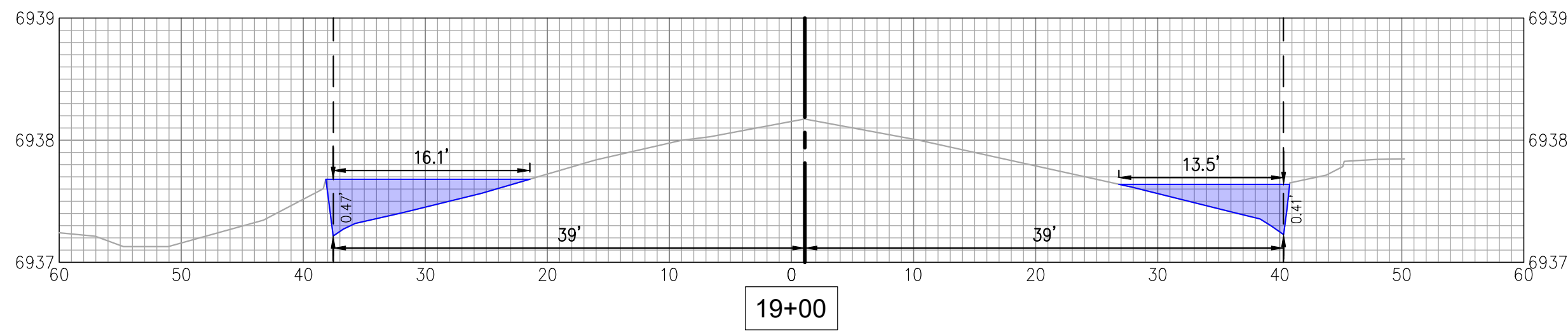
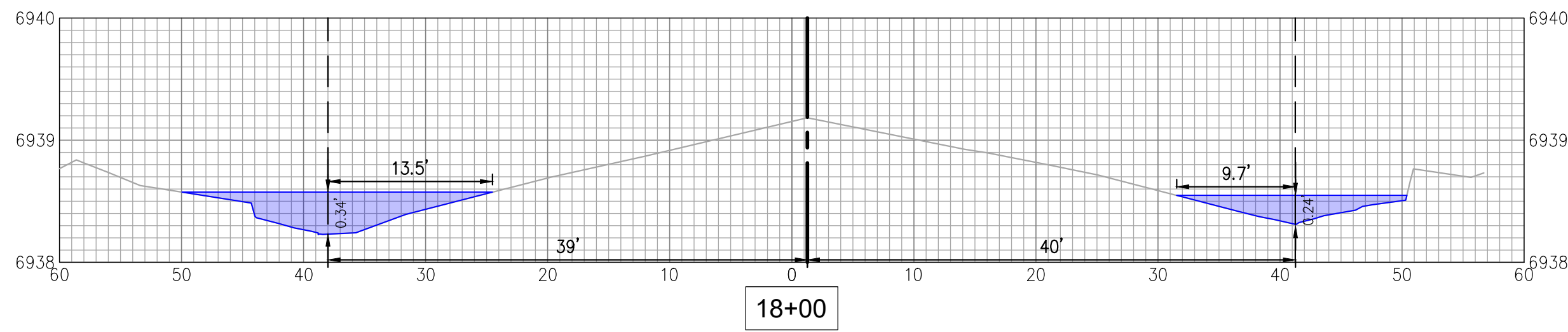
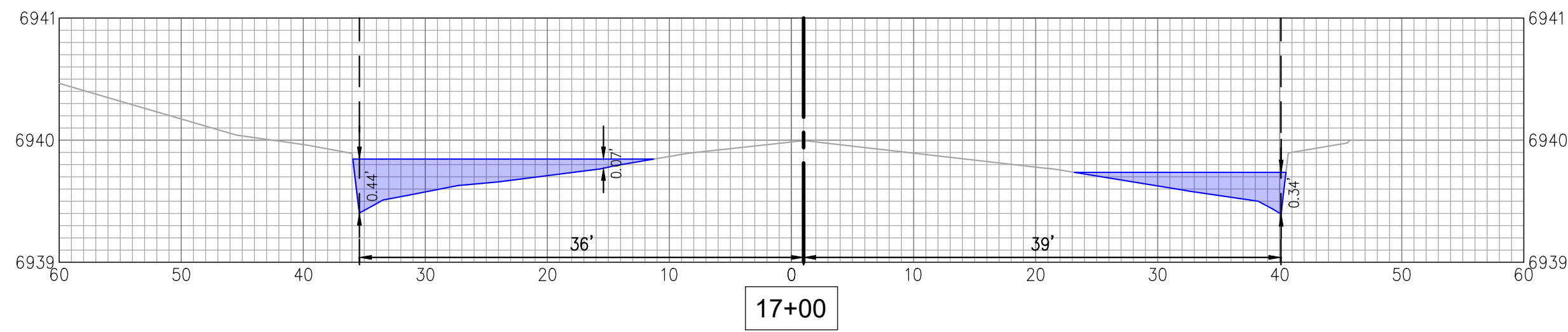
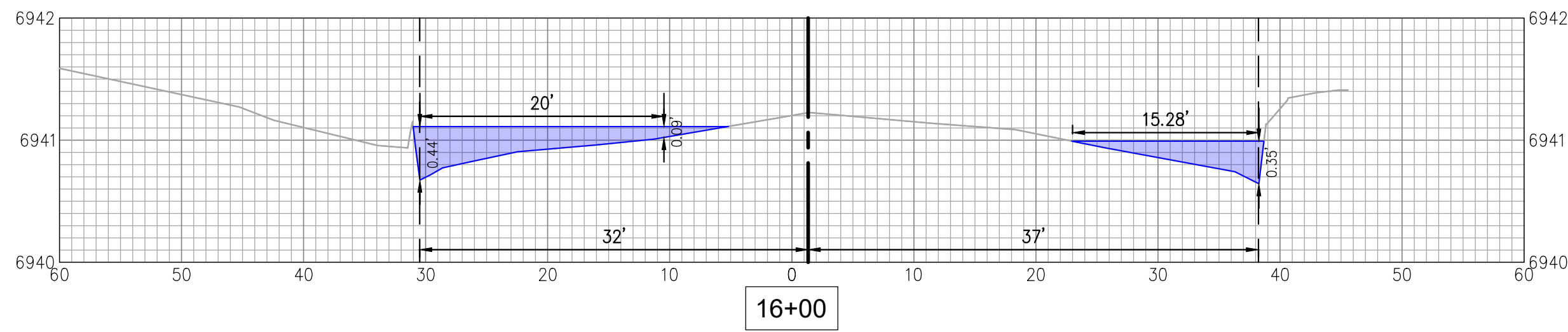
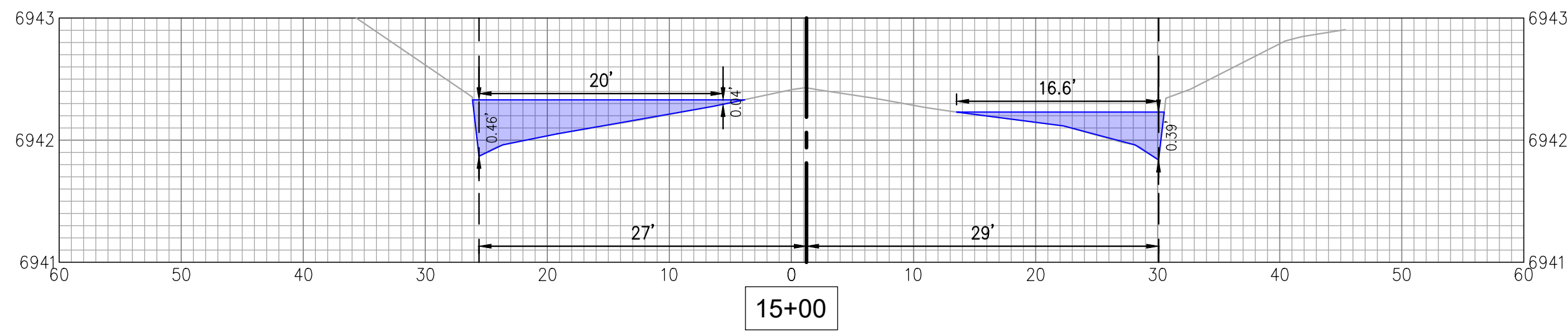
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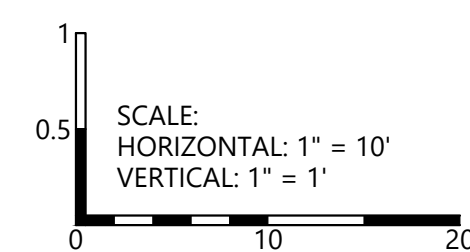
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LEGEND

- 100-YR WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
- EXISTING SURFACE
- PROPOSED SURFACE
- CENTERLINE
- FLOWLINE



100 YEAR OFFSITE STORM DRAIN EXHIBIT

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Dolores River

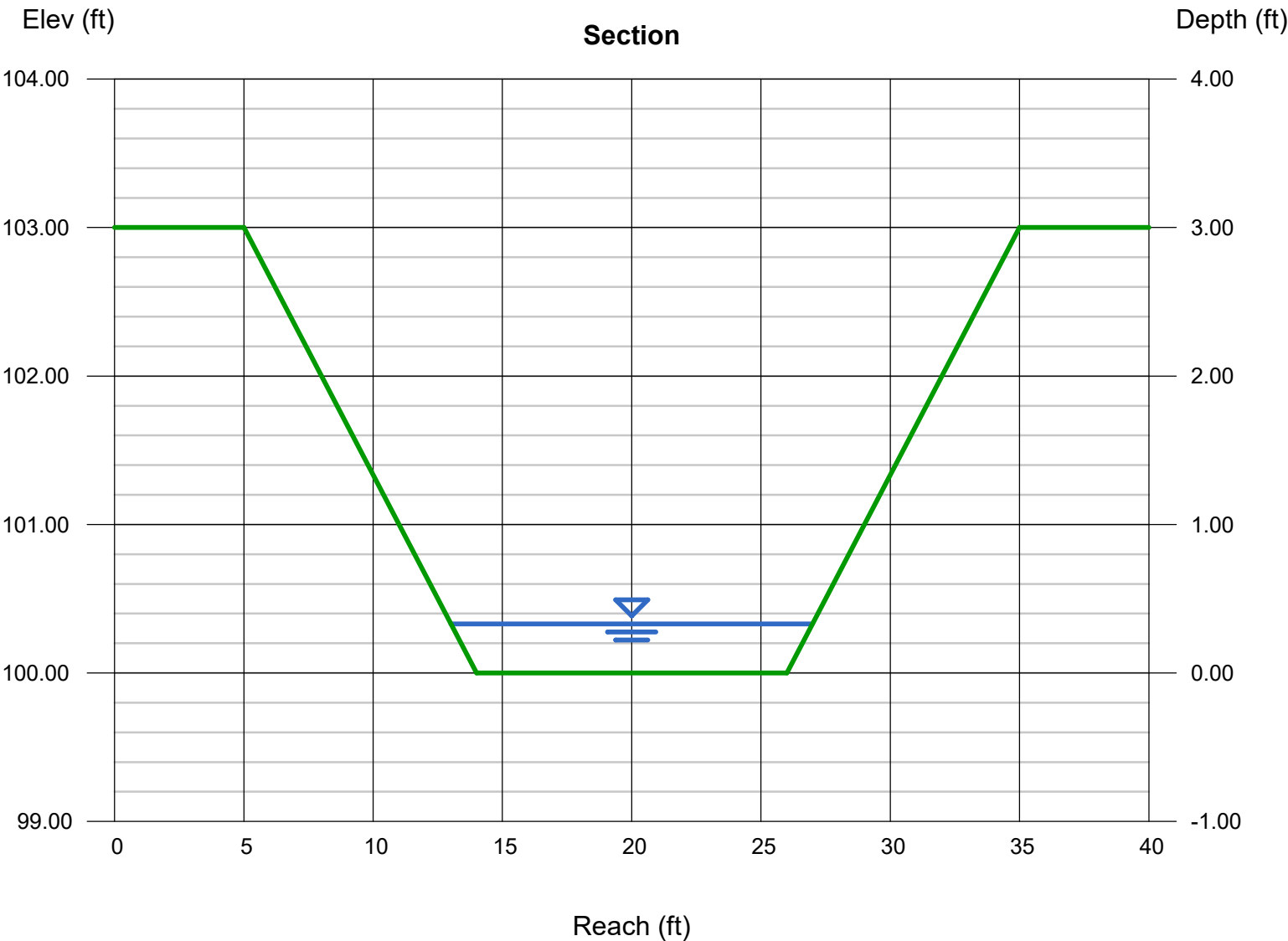
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DATE: 06/22/2026
CHECKED: BC
DATE: 06/22/2026
JOB NO. CO1517

Channel Report

North Channel 5 Year Flow

Trapezoidal		Highlighted	
Bottom Width (ft)	= 12.00	Depth (ft)	= 0.33
Side Slopes (z:1)	= 3.00, 3.00	Q (cfs)	= 3.180
Total Depth (ft)	= 3.00	Area (sqft)	= 4.29
Invert Elev (ft)	= 100.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 0.74
Slope (%)	= 0.80	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 14.09
N-Value	= 0.080	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 0.13
Calculations		Top Width (ft)	= 13.98
Compute by:	Known Q	EGL (ft)	= 0.34
Known Q (cfs)	= 3.18	FROUDE NUMBER = 0.24	

Basin OS-25 (2.7) +
Basin A6 (0.48)

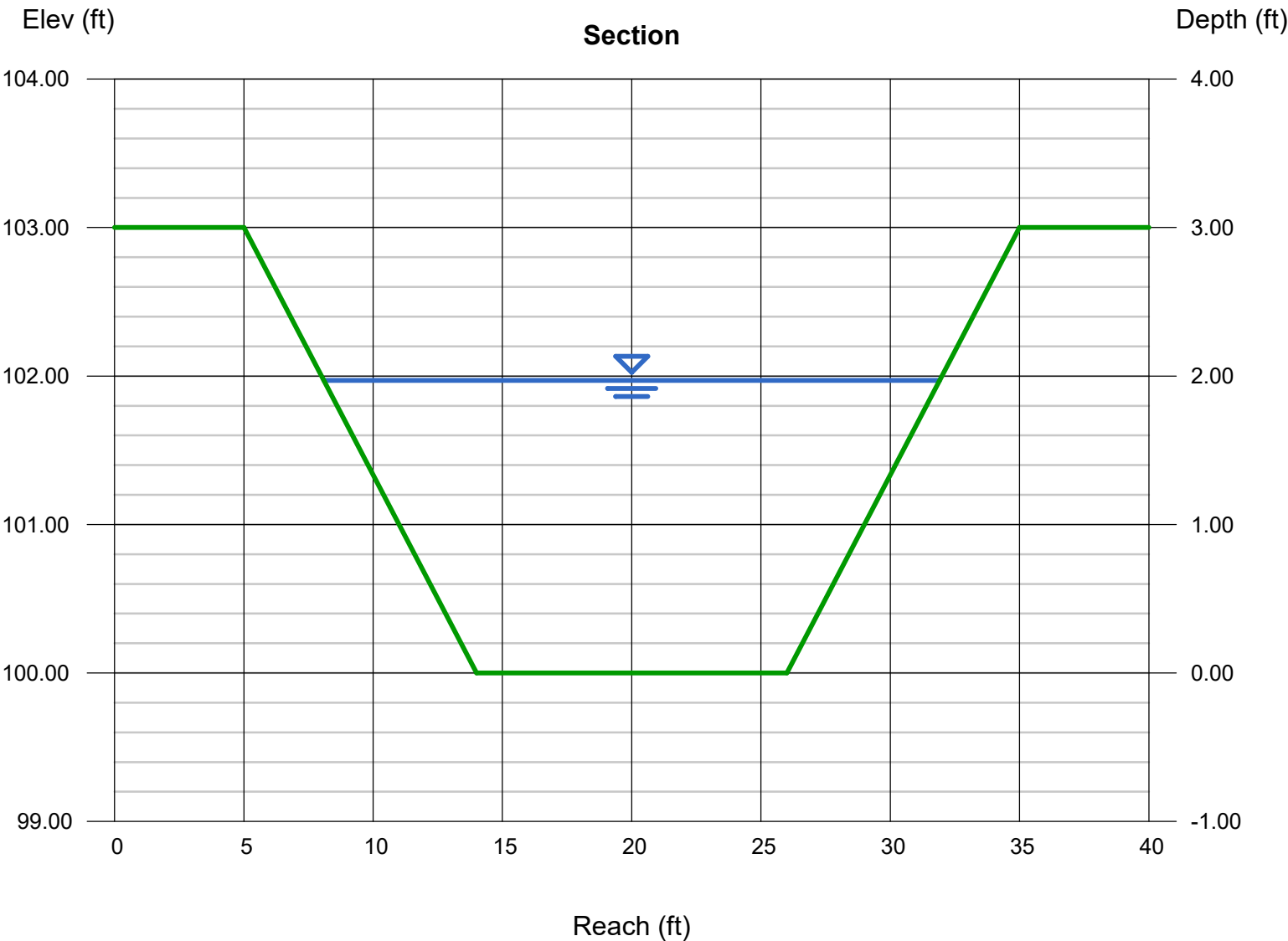


Channel Report

North Channel 100 Year Flow

Trapezoidal		Highlighted	
Bottom Width (ft)	= 12.00	Depth (ft)	= 1.97
Side Slopes (z:1)	= 3.00, 3.00	Q (cfs)	= 74.43
Total Depth (ft)	= 3.00	Area (sqft)	= 35.28
Invert Elev (ft)	= 100.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 2.11
Slope (%)	= 0.80	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 24.46
N-Value	= 0.080	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 0.98
Calculations		Top Width (ft)	= 23.82
Compute by:	Known Q	EGL (ft)	= 2.04
Known Q (cfs)	= 74.43	FROUDE NUMBER = 0.31	

Basin OS-25 (72.5) +
Basin A6 (1.93)



Channel Report

East Channel 5 Year Flow

Trapezoidal

Bottom Width (ft) = 10.00
Side Slopes (z:1) = 3.00, 3.00
Total Depth (ft) = 3.00
Invert Elev (ft) = 100.00
Slope (%) = 2.10
N-Value = 0.080

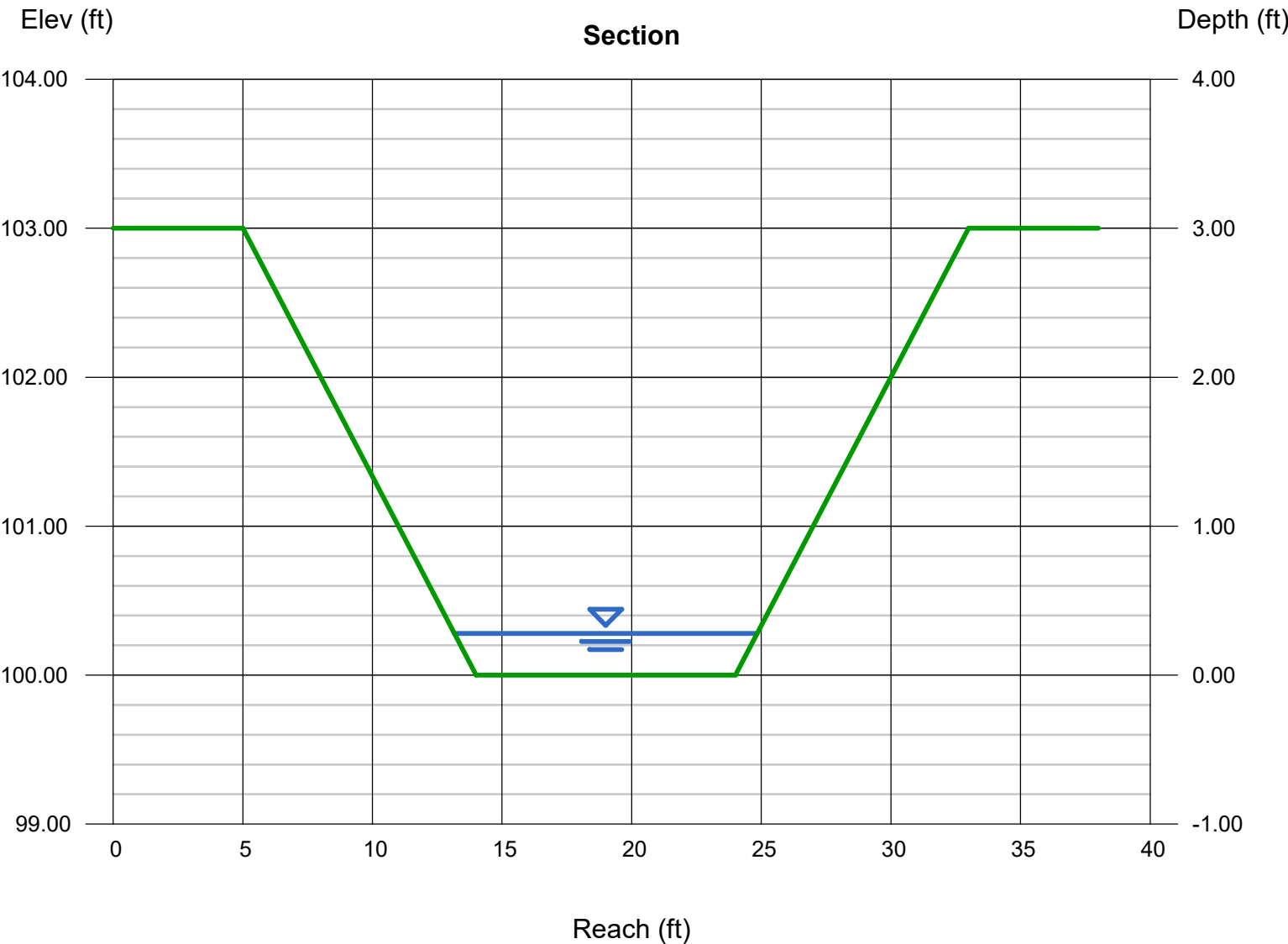
Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.28
Q (cfs) = 3.180
Area (sqft) = 3.04
Velocity (ft/s) = 1.05
Wetted Perim (ft) = 11.77
Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.15
Top Width (ft) = 11.68
EGL (ft) = 0.30
FROUDE NUMBER = 0.36

Calculations

Compute by: Known Q
Known Q (cfs) = 3.18

Basin OS-25 (2.7) +
Basin A6 (0.48)

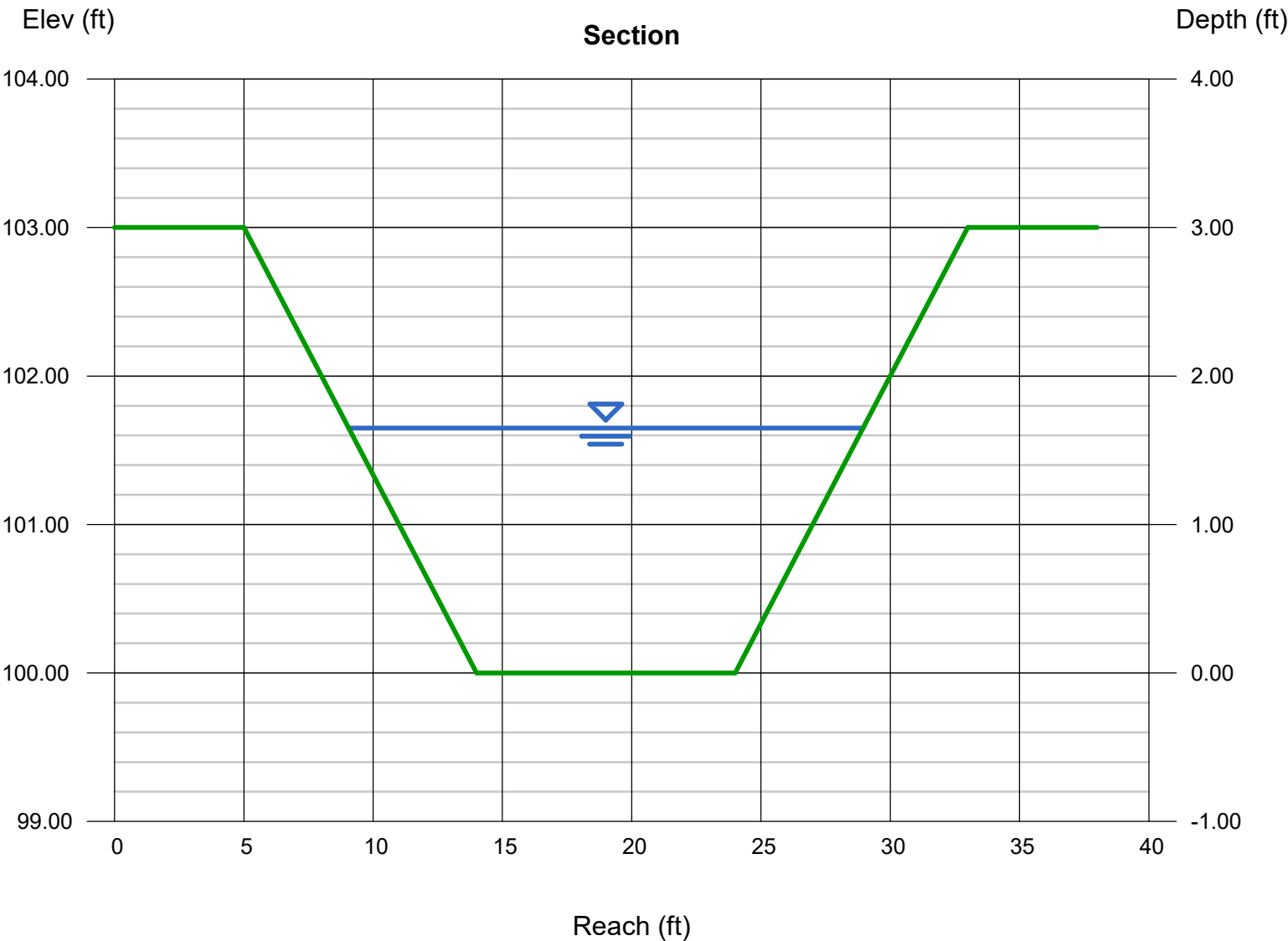


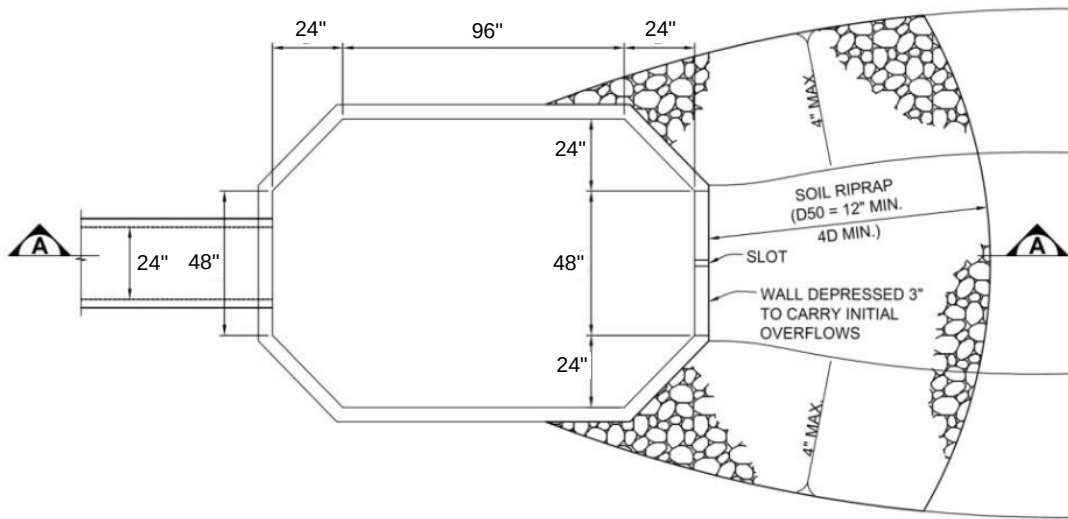
Channel Report

East Channel 100 Year Flow

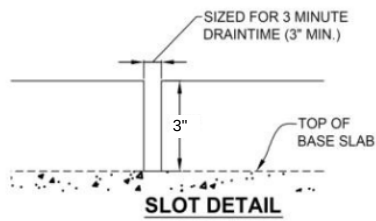
Trapezoidal		Highlighted	
Bottom Width (ft)	= 10.00	Depth (ft)	= 1.65
Side Slopes (z:1)	= 3.00, 3.00	Q (cfs)	= 74.43
Total Depth (ft)	= 3.00	Area (sqft)	= 24.67
Invert Elev (ft)	= 100.00	Velocity (ft/s)	= 3.02
Slope (%)	= 2.10	Wetted Perim (ft)	= 20.44
N-Value	= 0.080	Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 1.08
Calculations		Top Width (ft)	= 19.90
Compute by:	Known Q	EGL (ft)	= 1.79
Known Q (cfs)	= 74.43	FROUDE NUMBER = 0.48	

Basin OS-25 (72.5) +
Basin A6 (1.93)



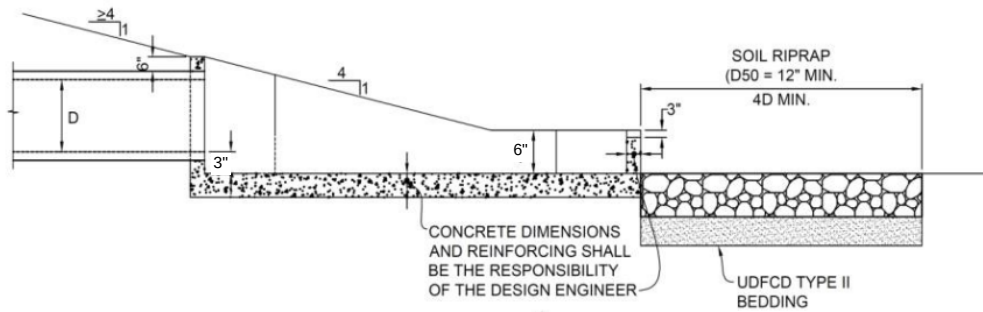


PLAN



NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE MINIMUMS AND APPLY TO FOREBAYS WITHIN MODIFIED EXTENDED DETENTION BASINS. FOREBAYS IN STANDARD EXTENDED DETENTION BASINS SHALL BE SIZED BASED ON UDFCD CRITERIA.
2. FOR DEPTH ≥ 2.5 -FEET, FOREBAY REQUIRES RAMP INTO BOTTOM AND ACCESS ROAD LEADING TO STREET.



SECTION A

Basin A1 and A2 Forebay sizing

5. Forebay

- A) Minimum Forebay Volume
($V_{FMIN} = \underline{\quad 1\% \quad}$ of the WQCV)
- B) Actual Forebay Volume
- C) Forebay Depth
($D_F = \underline{\quad 12 \quad}$ inch maximum)
- D) Forebay Discharge
- i) Undetained 100-year Peak Discharge
- ii) Forebay Discharge Design Flow
($Q_F = 0.02 * Q_{100}$)
- E) Forebay Discharge Design
- F) Discharge Pipe Size (minimum 8-inches)
- G) Rectangular Notch Width

$V_{FMIN} = \underline{\quad 0.00 \quad}$ ac-ft

$V_F = \underline{\quad 0.0010 \quad}$ ac-ft

$D_F = \underline{\quad 6.0 \quad}$ in

$Q_{100} = \underline{\quad 6.62 \quad}$ cfs

$Q_F = \underline{\quad 0.13 \quad}$ cfs

Choose One

☐ Berm With Pipe

☒ Wall with Rect. Notch

☐ Wall with V-Notch Weir

Flow too small for berm w/ pipe

Calculated $D_P = \underline{\quad \quad}$ in

Calculated $W_N = \underline{\quad 2.5 \quad}$ in

Basin A4 and A5 Forebay sizing

5. Forebay

- A) Minimum Forebay Volume
($V_{FMIN} = \underline{\quad 1\% \quad}$ of the WQCV)
- B) Actual Forebay Volume
- C) Forebay Depth
($D_F = \underline{\quad 12 \quad}$ inch maximum)
- D) Forebay Discharge
- i) Undetained 100-year Peak Discharge
- ii) Forebay Discharge Design Flow
($Q_F = 0.02 * Q_{100}$)
- E) Forebay Discharge Design
- F) Discharge Pipe Size (minimum 8-inches)
- G) Rectangular Notch Width

$V_{FMIN} = \underline{\quad 0.00 \quad}$ ac-ft

$V_F = \underline{\quad 0.0010 \quad}$ ac-ft

$D_F = \underline{\quad 6.0 \quad}$ in

$Q_{100} = \underline{\quad 8.23 \quad}$ cfs

$Q_F = \underline{\quad 0.16 \quad}$ cfs

Choose One

☐ Berm With Pipe

☒ Wall with Rect. Notch

☐ Wall with V-Notch Weir

Flow too small for berm w/ pipe

Calculated $D_P = \underline{\quad \quad}$ in

Calculated $W_N = \underline{\quad 2.9 \quad}$ in

Forebay notch sizes are reversed from what plans specify. Please confirm sizes and revise if necessary.

Channel Report

2 year Trickle Channel Max Conveyance

User-defined

Invert Elev (ft) = 99.58
Slope (%) = 0.60
N-Value = 0.030

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.38
Q (cfs) = 8.190
Area (sqft) = 6.85
Velocity (ft/s) = 1.20
Wetted Perim (ft) = 37.01
Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.29
Top Width (ft) = 37.00
EGL (ft) = 0.40

Calculations

Compute by: Known Q
Known Q (cfs) = 8.19

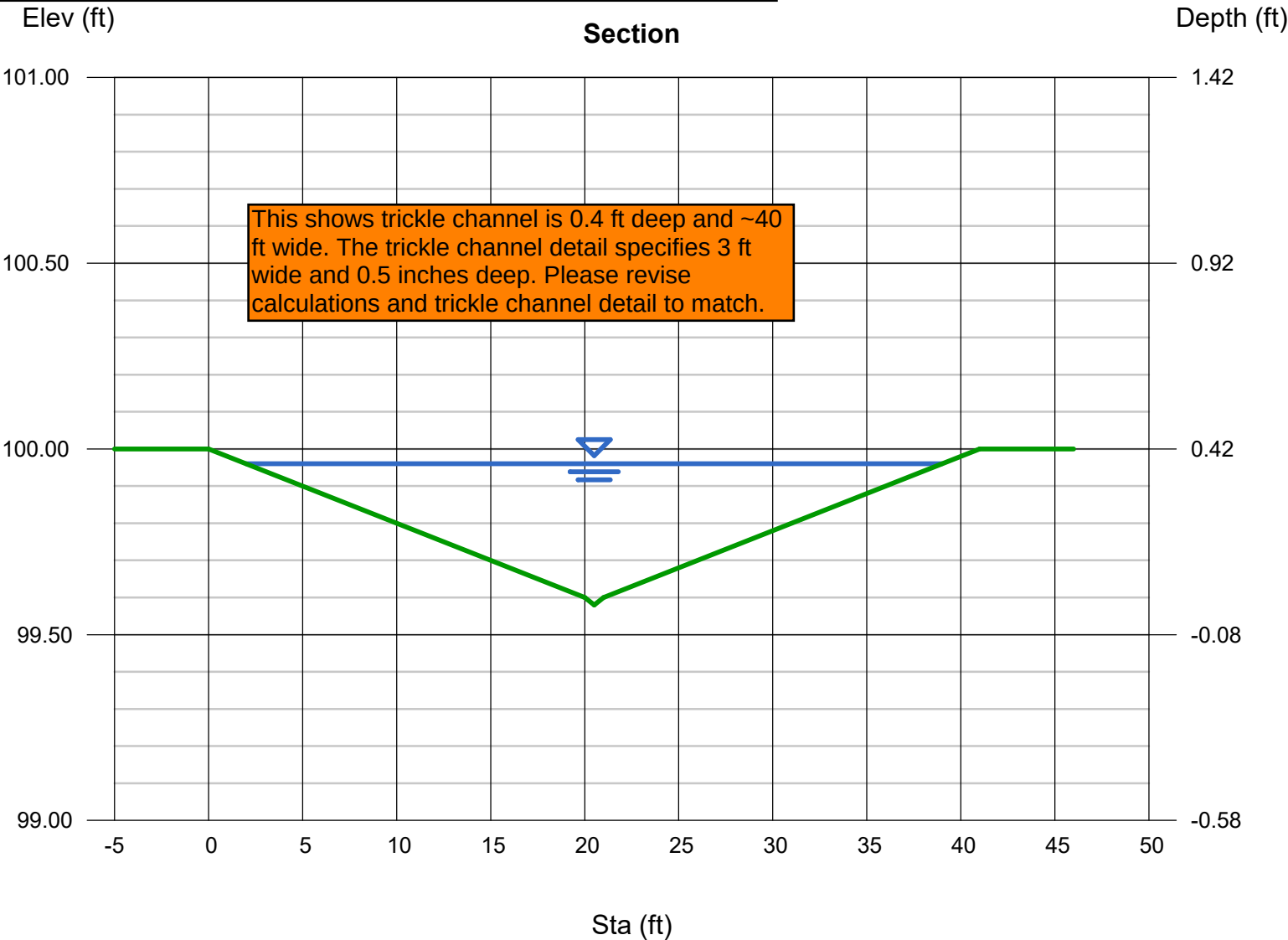
(Sta, El, n)-(Sta, El, n)...

(0.00, 100.00)-(20.00, 99.60, 0.030)-(20.50, 99.58, 0.012)-(21.00, 99.60, 0.012)-(41.00, 100.00, 0.030)

Sum of On-site basins draining
to pond 2-year storm

Note: Per DCMv2 – Chap 4.2, trickle channel should at a minimum provide capacity equal to twice the release capacity at the upstream forebay outlet(s).

8.19 cfs satisfies this requirement, just wanted to clarify what was needed.



APPENDIX F

SECTIONS FROM BENT GRASS MDDP/DBPS AMENDMENT & THE FALCON DRAINAGE BASIN STUDY



MDDP & DBPS AMENDMENT

BENT GRASS DEVELOPMENT

El Paso County, Colorado

PREPARED FOR:
Challenger Communities, LLC
8605 Explorer Dr., Suite 250
Colorado Springs, CO 80920

PREPARED BY:
Galloway & Company, Inc.
1155 Kelly Johnson Blvd., Suite 305
Colorado Springs, CO 80920

DATE:
January 2021
Revised: March 2021
Revised: April 2021
Revised: June 2021
Revised: August 2021
Revised: September 2021

PUDSP-20-005



A Current Conditions drainage basin map has also been provided. This scenario includes the development of Bent Grass residential Filing No. 2. Hydrology Calculations for this scenario have been provided in Appendix B. This was also provided as the existing conditions map and calculations in the Bent Grass West PDR.

Individual basin descriptions have not been included here, as they have been addressed in previously stated reports. General overall descriptions of the drainage patterns have been provided.

The Bent Grass development will impact the West Tributary and the Middle Tributary of the Falcon Basin. All development from the west of side of Bent Grass Residential Filing No. 1 and west will be contained within the West Tributary. Everything east of that property line, including the Bent Grass Meadows/Meridian Road intersection, will impact the Middle Tributary.

MIDDLE TRIBUTARY

The Middle Tributary drainage begins at Design Point 30.

Design Point 30 (225.0 AC, $Q_5 = 2.1$ cfs, $Q_{100} = 63.5$ cfs): is the release rate of the existing Meadows Pond #3, located in Meadows Filing No. 3, just north of Woodmen Hills Drive. The flows are based on the revised HEC-HMS (Current and Future Models), which is located in Appendix B. Flows will cross under Woodmen Hills Drive via an existing culvert, then sheet flow to the southeast, passing through Basin OS-25 to DP 31. The DBPS by Matrix had 160 cfs at this location under the "Do Nothing Analysis" and 99 cfs under the "Regional" and "Sub-Regional" design alternatives. Minor flows were not provided in the report. The flows are lower in the current HEC-HMS report, as more accurate design data and as-built information for the existing Meadows Pond 2 was utilized in the pond stage/storage and storage/discharge tables.

Design Point 30 will combine with offsite basins OS-25 & OS-26, until they reach an existing sedimentation pond at DP-32, located north of Bent Grass Meadows Drive, on what's referred to as the "school" site. The current configuration of the pond has release rates of 2.1 and 63.5 cfs for the 5 and 100-year storm events, under the Current HEC HMS model. These flows will continue south to Bent Grass Meadows Drive. Curb and gutter in the roadway is able to handle 7.4 and 33.2 cfs in the minor and major storms. It is assumed that the max gutter flow will continue to the east and any remaining flow, of 30.3 cfs, will be directed to the south through the Bent Grass Filing No. 1 development. Flow will travel through curb and gutter and existing storm systems within Bent Grass Filing No. 1, ultimately out falling to Bent Grass Pond 1. Based on the local street section and slopes, flows were routed through the development based on overtopping and flows splitting at intersections. The routing of the storm flow can be found in Appendix B, under Surface Routing.

The existing detention pond, Pond 1 Bent Grass Filing No. 1, was analyzed with the additional flow and contributing area. From the FDR for Bent Grass Residential, Pond 1 had a 5-year release rate of 0.4 cfs and a 100-year release rate of 6.8 cfs. The 100-year water surface elevation was 6937.61. With the additional flow being re-routed to Pond 1, the current release rates for Pond 1 are 0.5 cfs for the 5-year event and 22.0 cfs for the 100-year event. The pond will have a 100-year water surface elevation of 6938.08. The spillway elevation for the pond is 6939.61.

Flows in Bent Grass Meadows will continue east, on the north side of the roadway, where they will combine with offsite flows from BG 50 (5-year flow is 280 cfs, 100-year flow=850 cfs), which is the flow obtained from the Falcon DBPS. There are 3 existing 45" x 29" elliptical rcp's. For the current condition, the approved FDR for Meridian Road is allowing 2 additional elliptical rcp's, which will handle the flow

from Bent Grass Meadows at Design Point 15n (5-year flow = 13.4 cfs, 100-year flow=62.2 cfs). Design Point 20 (5-year flow=304.8, 100-year flow=961.8 cfs) combines the roadside flow from offsite with the flow from Bent Grass Meadows Drive. Flows will then continue south in a roadside ditch along Meridian Road, on the west side. The Meridian Road ditch also captures flows from the Bent Grass East Commercial developments. Existing water quality facilities intercept the runoff and treat it, prior to being released into the ditch. Flows will eventually be intercepted by a set of existing twin 36" cmp's at Owl Place, at Design Point BG 25 (Q100=837.4, Q5=256.3 cfs). From the Meridian Road/Bent Grass Meadows FDR, it is shown that the existing culverts at Bent Grass Meadows Drive and Owl Place and the channel connecting the culverts are undersized and will need to be improved in the future to properly convey the flows outlined in the DBPS. Flow will continue through an existing channel and release into Pond SR-4.

The "school site" and areas north of it (Rational Basins OS-25 & OS-26), are now referred to as Basin MT060a in the HEC HMS model. MT060a is 19.8 acres and generates 8.3 cfs for the 5-year event and 28.3 cfs for the 100-year event. These flows are directed to an existing "sediment pond" which is referred to as the "School Pond". This area is a localized low area which holds flows and releases them through an existing spillway. This "pond" has been included in the "Current HEC_HMS model". Basin MT060-N is the area east of MT060a and north of Bent Grass Meadows Drive. MT060-N is 28.2 acres and flows towards the east to Meridian Road. MT060-N generates 17.6 cfs for the 5-year storm and 59.6 cfs for the 100-year storm. MT060-S is 70.9 acres and is south of Bent Grass Meadows Drive, It encompasses the remainder of the original DBPS MT060 basin and flows through an existing channel to the south. MT060-S generates 37.8 cfs for the 5-year storm and 125.7 cfs for the 100-year storm. These flows are released directly into Pond SR-4.

WEST TRIBUTARY

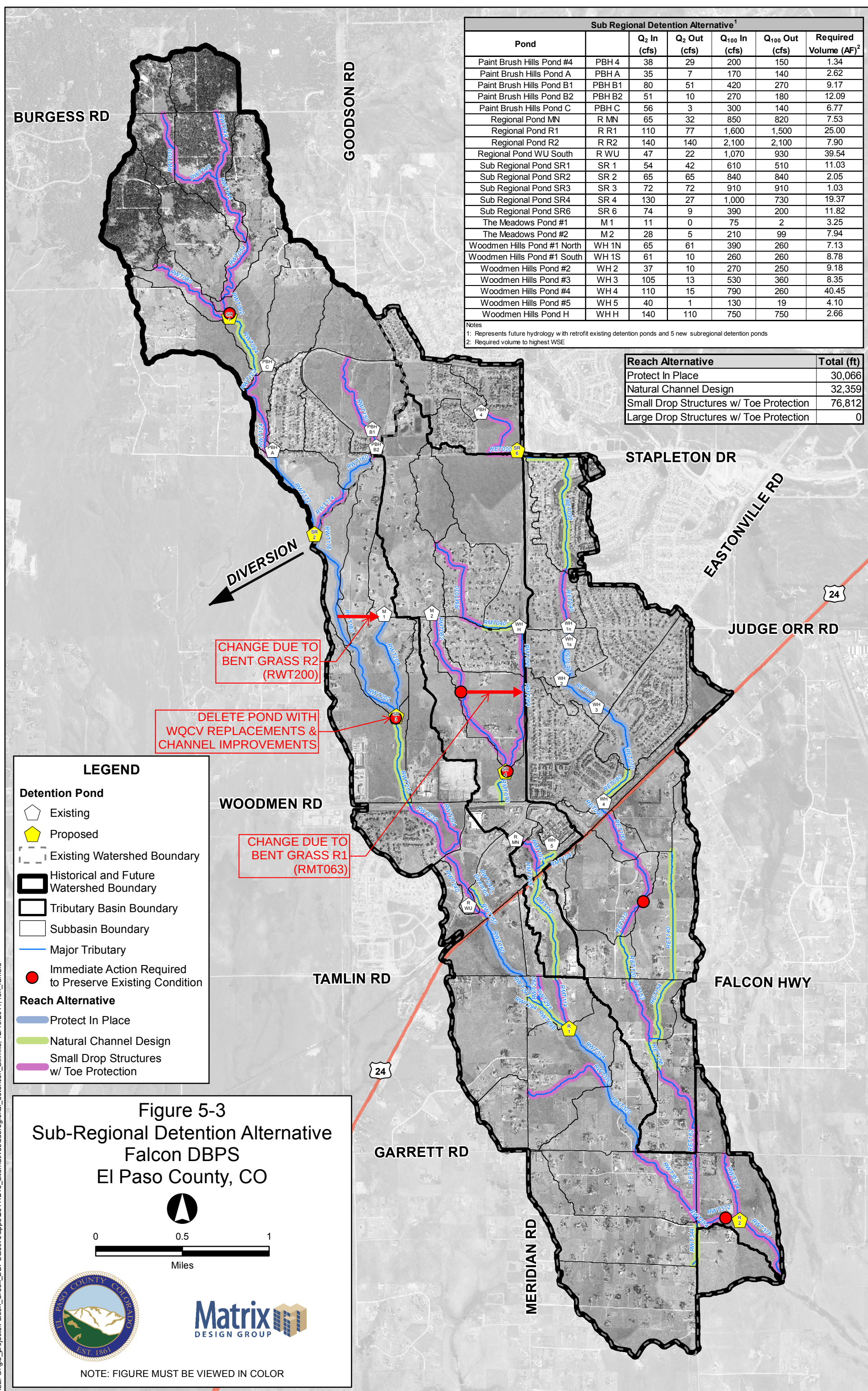
For the West Tributary of Falcon Basin, the hydrology analysis has the Bent Grass Residential Filing No. 2 as being constructed, as it is currently under construction. The basins for this development are part of the hydrology calculations which are provided in Appendix B, but a complete description of each of these basins has not been provided, as they can be referenced in the approved FDR for Bent Grass Residential Filing No. 2. With this development, there were 2 water quality ponds built, which release into the West Tributary channel. The offsite basins have also been discussed in the Bent Grass Filing No. 2 FDR.

The currently undeveloped portion of the Bent Grass site, referred to as Bent Grass West, is comprised of 8 undeveloped basins. Below is a brief description of them.

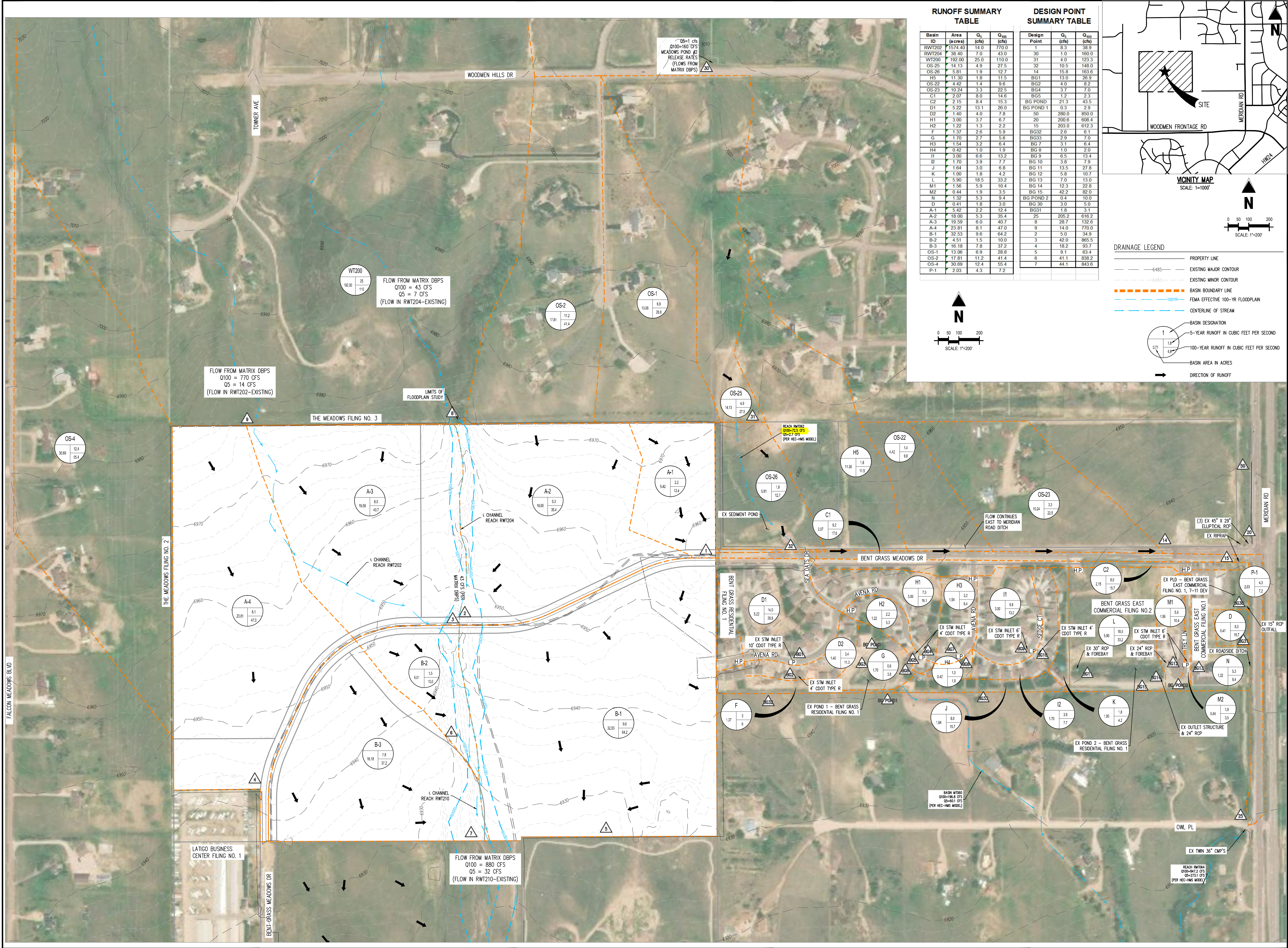
Basin EX-1 (1.19 AC, $Q_5 = 0.4$ cfs, $Q_{100} = 2.5$ cfs): is associated with the northeastern portion of the Bent Grass West site east of the existing channel. The basin is currently undeveloped. Runoff from the basin generally flows to the southwest, into Basin EX-2 at **DP 10**.

Basin EX-2 (1.56 AC, $Q_5 = 0.5$ cfs, $Q_{100} = 3.7$ cfs): is along the eastern boundary portion of the proposed site and is south of Basin EX-1, east of the existing channel. The basin is currently undeveloped and receives flows from Basins OS-4 & OS-5. Runoff from the basin generally flows to the southeast into Basin EX-3 at **DP 14** combined with flows from **DP 11 & 12**.

Basin EX-3 (0.62 AC, $Q_5 = 0.2$ cfs, $Q_{100} = 1.5$ cfs): is along the eastern boundary of the proposed site south of Basin EX-2 and east of the existing channel. The basin currently contains an existing WQCV pond created as part of Bent Grass Residential Filing No. 2. This basin receives flows from **DP 14** and **DP 8**.



Challenge Homes LLC, 11111 E. Falcon Blvd., Suite 100, Colorado Springs, CO 80902. Project: BENT GRASS MEADOWS DRIVE & MERIDIAN ROAD. Date: 10/20/2019.

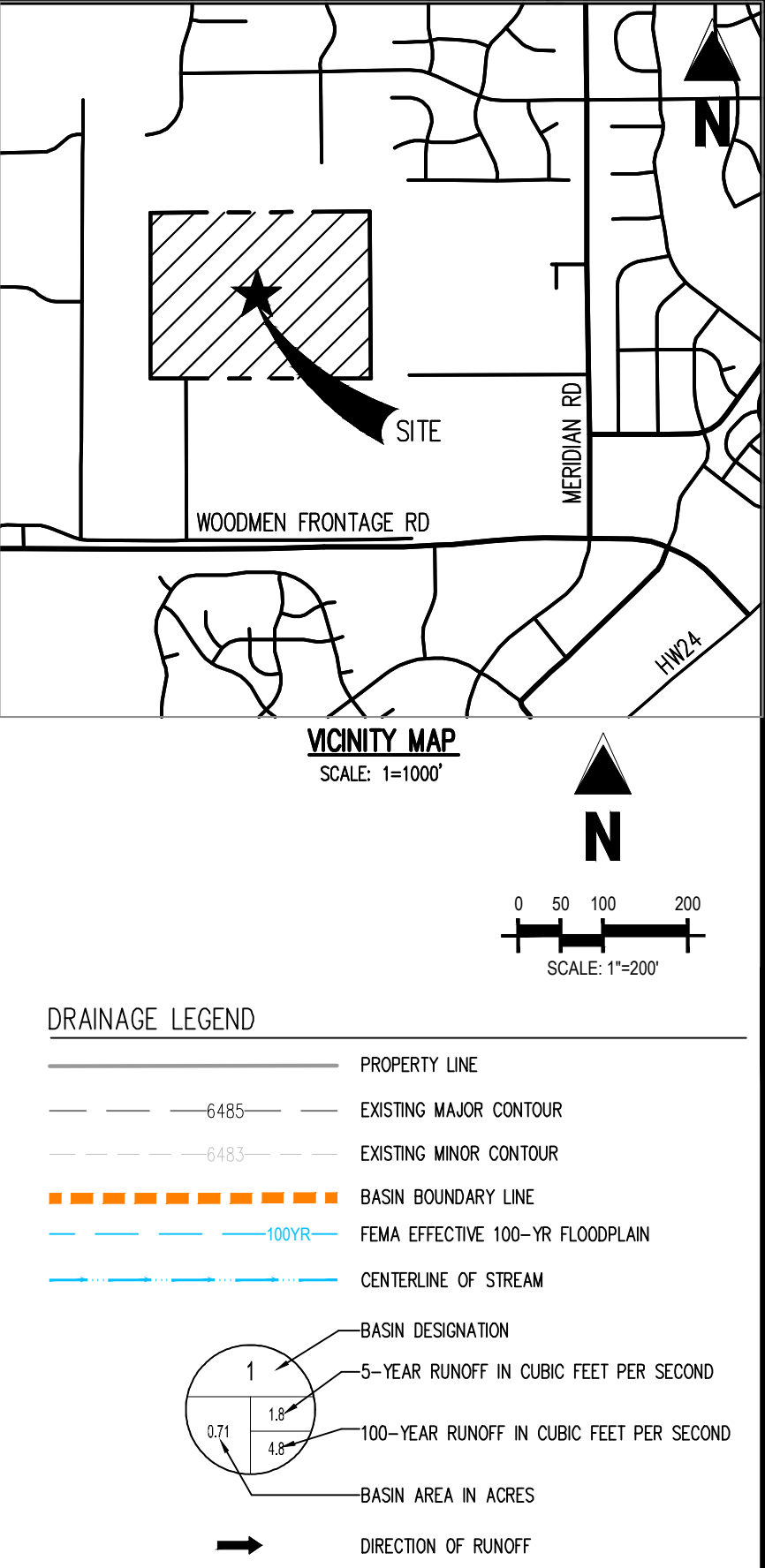


RUNOFF SUMMARY TABLE

Basin ID	Area (acres)	Q ₂ (cfs)	Q ₁₀₀ (cfs)
RWT202	1574.40	14.0	770.0
RWT204	38.40	7.0	43.0
WT200	192.00	25.0	123.3
OS-25	14.13	4.9	27.5
OS-26	5.81	1.9	12.7
H5	11.30	1.8	11.5
OS-22	4.42	1.4	9.6
OS-23	10.24	3.3	22.5
C1	2.07	8.0	14.6
C2	2.15	8.4	15.3
D1	5.22	13.1	26.0
D2	1.40	4.0	7.8
H1	3.00	3.7	6.7
H2	1.22	1.3	2.2
F	1.37	2.6	5.9
G	1.70	2.7	5.6
H3	1.54	3.2	6.4
H4	0.42	1.0	1.9
I1	3.00	6.6	13.2
I2	1.70	3.9	7.7
J	1.64	3.0	6.8
K	1.00	1.8	4.2
L	5.90	18.5	33.2
M1	1.56	5.9	10.4
M2	0.44	1.9	3.5
N	0.32	5.3	9.4
D	0.41	1.8	3.0
A-1	5.42	2.2	12.4
A-2	18.00	5.3	35.4
A-3	19.59	6.0	40.7
A-4	23.81	8.1	47.0
B-1	32.53	9.6	64.2
B-2	4.51	1.5	10.0
B-3	16.18	7.8	37.2
OS-1	13.06	6.9	28.8
OS-2	17.81	11.2	41.4
OS-4	30.69	12.4	55.4
P-1	2.03	4.3	7.2

DESIGN POINT SUMMARY TABLE

Design Point	Q ₂ (cfs)	Q ₁₀₀ (cfs)
1	8.3	38.9
30	1.0	160.0
31	4.0	123.3
32	10.5	148.0
14	15.6	163.6
BG1	13.0	26.9
BG2	4.0	8.2
BG4	3.7	7.0
BG5	1.2	2.3
BG POND	21.3	43.5
BG POND 1	0.3	2.9
50	280.0	850.0
20	200.6	608.4
15	203.0	612.3
BG32	2.6	6.1
BG33	2.9	7.0
BG 7	3.1	6.4
BG 8	1.0	2.0
BG 9	6.5	13.4
BG 10	3.8	7.9
BG 11	13.5	27.8
BG 12	5.8	10.7
BG 13	7.0	13.0
BG 14	12.3	22.8
BG 15	42.2	69.0
BG POND 2	0.4	10.0
BG 30	3.0	5.0
BG31	1.8	3.1
25	205.2	616.2
8	28.7	132.6
9	14.0	77.0
2	5.0	34.9
3	42.0	865.5
4	16.2	93.7
5	9.1	63.4
6	41.1	838.2
7	44.1	843.6



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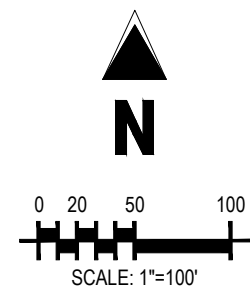
CHALLENGER HOMES

DRAINAGE PLAN
BENT GRASS RESIDENTIAL
FOR
CHALLENGER COMMUNITIES, LLC
BENT GRASS MEADOWS DRIVE & MERIDIAN ROAD
FALCON, CO - EL PASO COUNTY

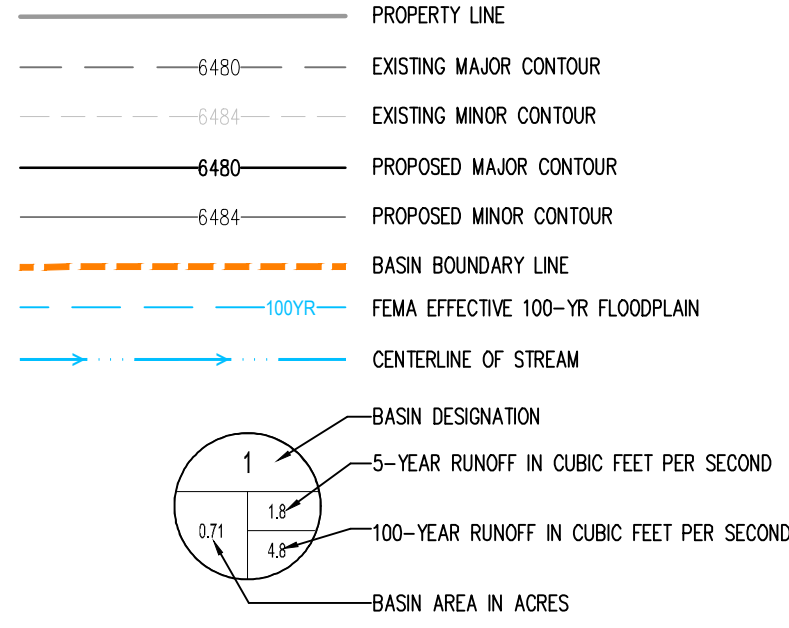
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Project No: CLH000014.20
Drawn By: CMWJ
Checked By: SMB
Date: OCTOBER 2019

ED-1
Sheet 1 of 1



DRAINAGE LEGEND



RUNOFF SUMMARY TABLE

DESIGN POINT SUMMARY TABLE

					REV HMS FLOW			
Basin	Area	Q ₀	Q ₁₀₀	Design	Q ₀	Q ₁₀₀	Q ₀	Q ₁₀₀
ID	(acres)	(cfs)	(cfs)	Point	(cfs)	(cfs)	(cfs)	(cfs)
RWT202	137.40	22.0	107.9	1	40	277.8	122.0	67.6
RWT204	38.40	7.0	43.0	1	3.1		8.9	107.4
WT200	192.00	52.0	190.0	2	4.3	11.9		
OS-2	20.08	9.0	43.4	3	5.9	15.9		
OS-3	10.62	4.7	22.7	4	8.3	22.3		
OS-26	14.13	5.1	29.0	5	1.5	10.5		
OS-6	5.81	1.9	12.6	6	3.5	10.5		
H5	11.30	2.1	13.1	7	2.9	5.5		
OS-22	4.42	1.5	9.7	8	11.2	32.7		
OS-23	10.24	3.3	25.5	9	0.7	5.0		
C1a	0.48	1.8	3.4	10	1.0	3.9		
C1b	0.88	3.3	6.2	11	5.3	13.9		
C1c	1.09	4.1	7.8	12	1.9	4.4		
D1a	0.56	1.6	3.5	13	7.1	17.9		
D1b	0.68	2.0	4.2	14	8.1	14.0		
D1c	1.20	3.2	6.6	15	18.3	54.1		
D1d	2.79	6.7	13.6	15A	12.2	30.7		
G2a	1.26	2.9	6.0	AA	268.8	1181.4		
G2b	0.99	3.3	6.0	BB	268.3	1176.5		
D2a	1.00	1.8	4.8	16	16.6	30.4		
D2b	0.41	1.0	2.3	17	10.6	26.8		
H1a	0.40	1.0	2.3	18	13.5	39.2		
H1b	2.52	4.3	9.9	19	9.5	29.7		
H1c	0.10	0.4	1.3	20	1.3	4.0		
H2a	1.09	1.7	4.2	20A	18.4	57.1		
H2b	0.15	0.3	0.7	20B	21.3	66.0		
F	1.37	2.6	5.9	28	8.6	42.8		
G	1.70	2.7	5.6	29	12.2	60.9		
H3	1.54	3.2	6.4	21	2.7	7.1		
H4	0.42	1.0	1.9	22	2.5	29.6		
I1	3.00	6.6	13.2	23	11.5	57.6		
I2	1.70	3.9	7.7	24	3.2	18.0		
J	1.64	3.0	6.8	25	3.3	10.7		
K	0.60	1.8	4.2	26	15.1	73.2		
L	5.90	18.5	33.2	27A	6.3	43.7		
M1	1.56	5.9	10.4	27B	0.2	1.3		
M2	0.44	1.9	3.5	CC	278.3	1224.7	186.2	1044.0
N	3.32	5.3	9.4	30	2.7	83.4		
D	0.41	1.8	3.0	31	5.1	60.9		
OS-1	32.28	15.1	65.1	32	6.5	65.0		
OS-4	4.46	5.6	14.0	32N	6.5	33.2		
OS-5	0.46	1.1	2.3	32S	0.6	33.2		
A-1	2.70	3.3	8.6	BG 1a-0s	0.0	0.0		
A-2	1.19	1.5	4.2	BG 1a-0se	0.0	0.0		
A-3	1.57	2.1	5.0	BG 4a	0.4	0.9		
A-4	2.24	2.9	7.5	BG 7b	0.6	1.8		
C-1	1.35	2.6	5.9	BG 1c	2.1	4.4		
C-2	6.80	7.1	18.5	BG 1	5.2	11.0		
C-3	2.38	3.3	7.8	BG 2e	1.8	5.0		
C-4	3.61	5.3	12.9	BG 2w	1.0	2.4		
C-5	5.90	18.5	33.2	BG 2	2.8	2.8		
C-6	5.54	7.0	16.0	BG 4e	0.4	0.9		
C-7	0.89	0.3	2.1	BG 4w	2.4	5.7		
C-8	0.42	0.2	1.0	BG 4	2.6	6.1		
E-1	1.71	3.6	7.8	BG 5e	0.3	0.7		
E-2	2.68	2.4	4.8	BG 5b	1.7	4.2		
E-3	0.78	0.29	5.3	BG 5	1.9	4.7		
E-4	0.91	3.0	5.7	BG 3	7.6	16.6		
E-5	0.89	3.3	6.1	BG 8	3.5	8.4		
F-1	0.44	0.6	1.3	BG 6 POND1	0.5	22.0		
D-2	0.55	1.5	3.1	BG 14n	13.0	63.8		
G-1	1.47	1.3	4.5	BG 15n	12.6	62.2		
H-1	0.52	0.2	1.4	BG 50	280.0	850.0		
I-1	0.31	1.0	2.1	BG 20	303.7	961.8		
EX-1	1.19	0.4	2.5	BG 14e	1.5	36.4		
EX-2	1.56	0.5	3.7	BG 15s	3.0	38.5		
EX-3	0.62	0.2	1.5	BG 21	306.3	1007.0		
EX-4	12.49	3.7	25.1	BG 32	2.6	6.1		
EX-5	5.15	1.6	10.6	BG 33	2.9	7.0		
EX-6	0.53	2.7	7.1	BG 7	3.1	6.2		
EX-7	9.16	2.8	18.9	BG 8	1.0	2.0		
EX-8	21.30	6.6	43.9	BG 9	6.5	13.4		
P-1	2.03	4.2	8.7	BG 10	3.8	7.9		
				BG 11	13.5	21.8		
				BG 12	5.8	10.7		
				BG 13	7.0	13.0		
				BG 14	12.3	23.8		
				BG 15	42.2	82.0		
				BG 16	0.4	10.0		
				BG 30	3.0	5.0		
				BG 31	1.8	3.1		
				BG 25	255.5	837.4		

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CHALLENGER HOMES

MASTER DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FALCON MEADOWS AT BENT GRASS
FOR
CHALLENGER COMMUNITIES, LLC

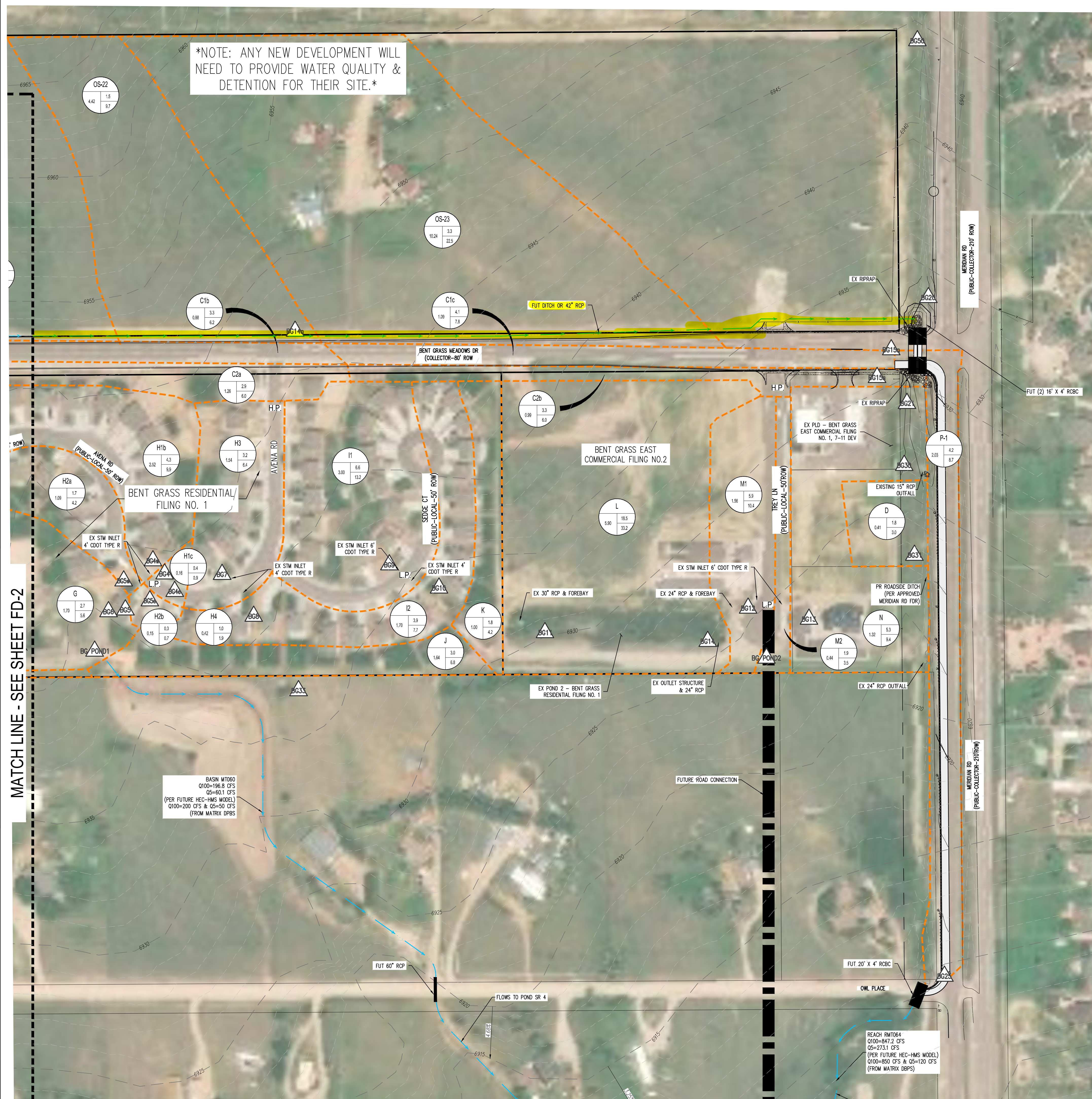
BENT GRASS MEADOWS DRIVE & MERDIAN ROAD
FALCON, CO 80831 - EL PASO COUNTY

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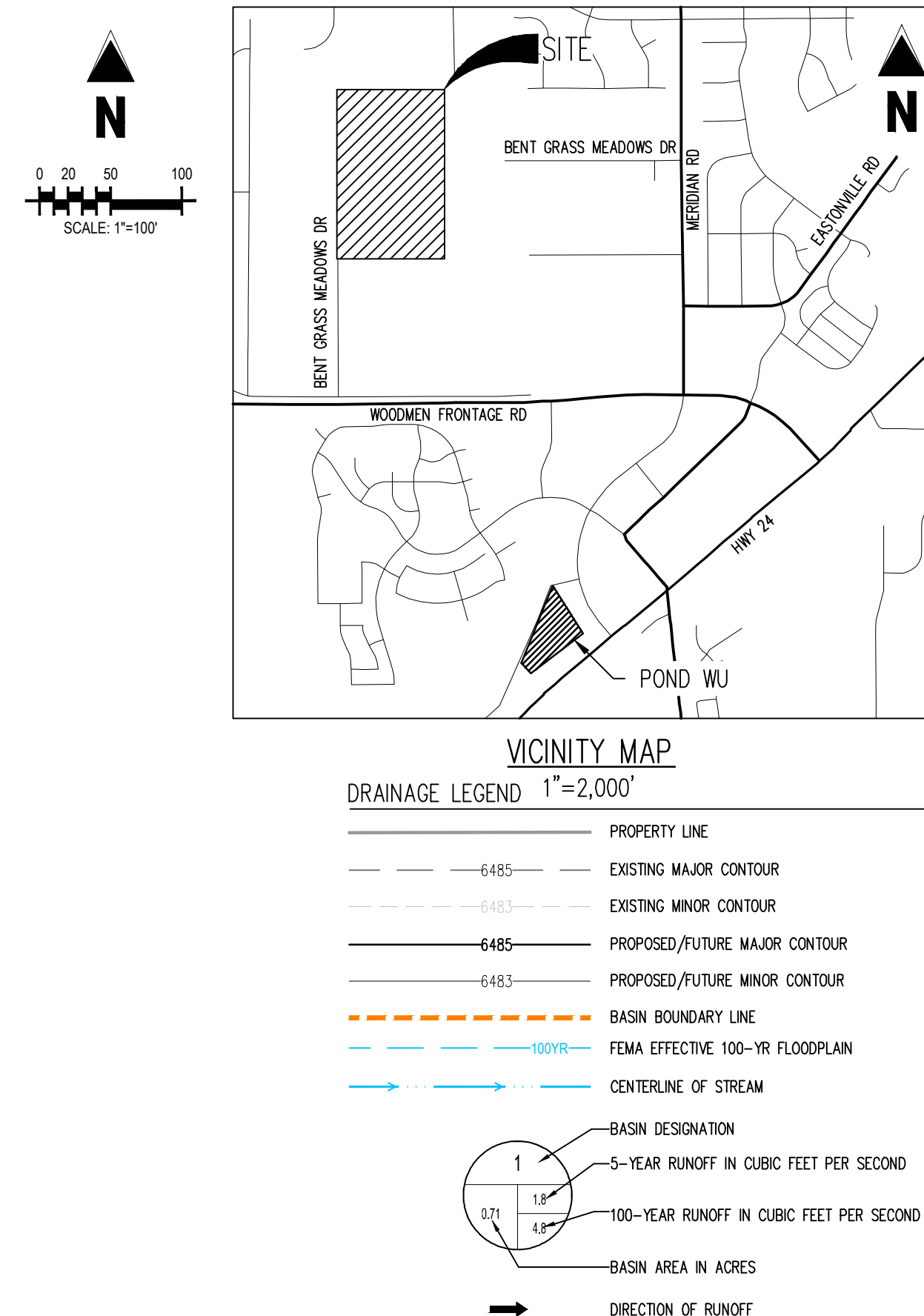
CURRENT CONDITIONS DRAINAGE MAP

CD-2

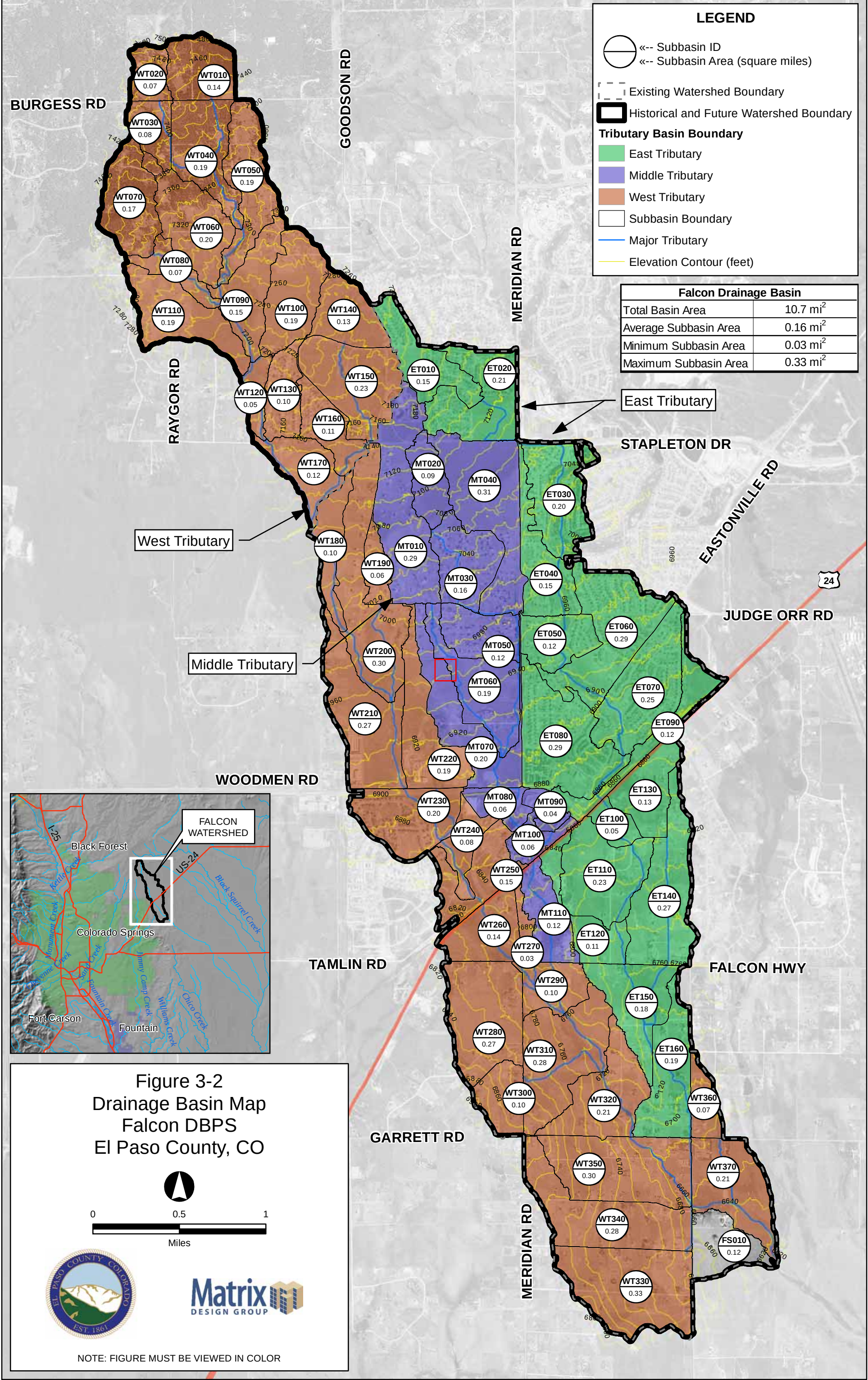
~~Sheet 2 of 5~~

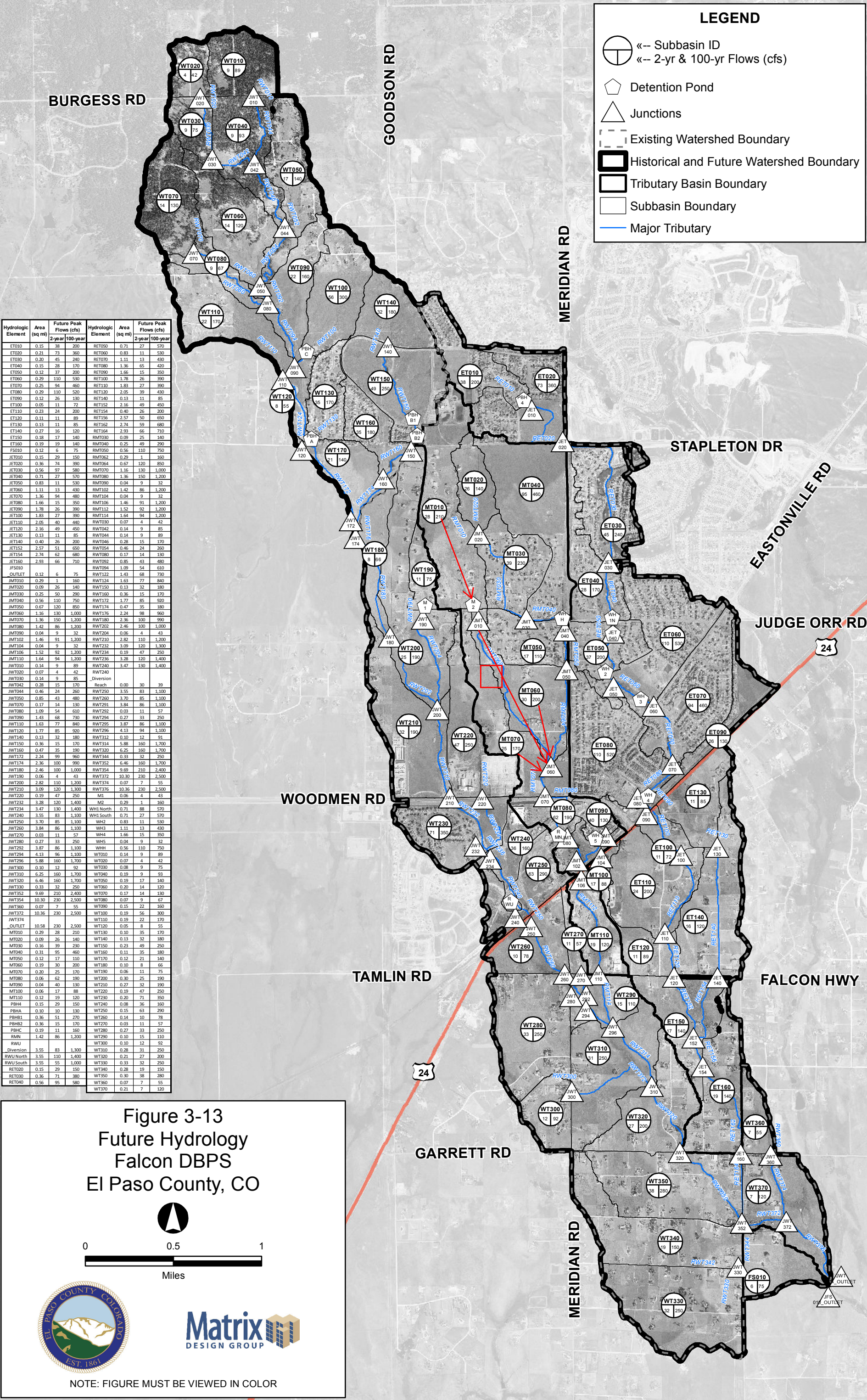


*NOTE: ANY NEW DEVELOPMENT WILL
NEED TO PROVIDE WATER QUALITY &
DETENTION FOR THEIR SITE.*



RUNOFF SUMMARY				DESIGN SUMMARY				REV HMS FLOWS	
TABLE				SUMMARY TABLE					
Basin ID	Area (acres)	Q ₁ (cfs)	Q ₁₀₀ (cfs)	Design Point	Q ₁ (cfs)	Q ₁₀₀ (cfs)	Q ₁ (cfs)	Q ₁₀₀ (cfs)	
RWT202	1574.40	220.0	1000.0	40	278.1	1227.8	181.4	1029.1	
RWT1	38.40	7.0	33.0	1	1	3.1	4.5		
W1200	192.00	52.0	190.0	2	4.3	11.9			
OS-2	20.08	9.0	43.4	3	5.9	15.9			
OS-3	10.02	4.7	22.7	4	8.3	22.3			
OS-25	18.74	6.3	36.0	5	1.1	2.1			
OS-26	5.81	1.9	12.6	11	6.0	15.5			
H5	6.37	3.2	15.1	13	7.6	19.0			
OS-22	4.42	1.5	9.7	5	10.9	27.1			
OS-23	10.24	3.3	22.5	6	4.1	9.4			
C1a	0.48	1.8	3.4	7	2.9	5.5			
C1b	0.88	3.3	6.2	8	20.0	50.5			
C1c	1.09	4.1	7.8	12	4.6	10.2			
D1a	0.56	1.8	3.3	15	20.9	45.4			
D1b	0.68	2.0	4.2	10	23.9	52.7			
D1c	1.20	3.2	6.6	10A	6.0	21.9			
D1d	2.79	6.7	13.6	14	33.0	81.1			
C2a	1.28	2.3	6.0	14A	12.2	27.0			
C2b	0.99	3.3	6.0	AA	270.3	1188.7			
D2a	1.00	1.8	4.8	BB	269.5	1186.4			
D2b	0.41	1.0	2.3	16	16.6	39.4			
D1e	0.40	1.0	2.3	17	10.6	26.0			
H2b	2.52	4.3	9.9	18	18.3	39.2			
H1c	0.16	0.4	0.9	19	9.5	29.7			
H2a	1.09	1.7	4.2	20	1.3	4.6			
H2b	1.35	0.3	0.7	20A	18.4	57.1			
G	1.37	2.4	5.9	20B	21.1	66.0			
G	1.70	2.7	5.6	28	8.6	42.8			
H3	1.54	3.2	6.4	29	12.2	60.9			
H4	0.42	1.0	1.9	21	15.0	32.5			
I	3.00	6.6	13.2	22	10.5	26.0			
I2	1.70	3.9	7.7	23	12.2	59.7			
J	1.64	3.0	6.8	24	2.1	15.9			
K	1.00	1.8	4.2	25	3.3	10.7			
L	5.90	18.5	33.2	26	8.0	41.7			
M1	1.56	5.9	10.4	42	7.5	16.5			
M2	0.44	1.9	3.5	43	10.0	21.8			
N	1.32	5.3	9.4	44	1.2	4.5			
D	0.41	1.8	2.1	45	53.9	173.9			
OS-1	33.07	15.5	66.7	45A	1.1	45.8			
OS-4	4.46	5.6	14.0	CC	268.2	1183.4	191.9	1075.3	
OS-5	0.46	1.1	2.3	30	2.1	63.5			
OS-6	1.17	2.0	4.3	31	5.8	67.4			
A-1	2.70	3.3	8.6	32	6.5	64.8			
A-2	1.19	1.5	4.2	32A	4.9	34.5			
A-3	1.57	2.1	5.0	32AN	4.9	33.2			
A-4	2.24	2.9	7.5	32AS	12.5	3.6			
C-1	1.35	2.6	5.9	BG 1a-OS	0.0	0.0			
C-2	6.80	7.1	18.5	BG 1a-Ose	0.0	0.0			
C-3	2.38	3.3	7.8	BG 1a-OSw	0.0	0.0			
C-4	3.61	5.3	12.0	BG 4a	0.6	0.5			
C-5	7.86	10.9	24.9	BG 1b-1b	1.3	2.8			
C-6	5.54	7.0	16.9	BG 1c	3.3	7.1			
E-7	0.89	0.3	2.1	BG 1	8.3	17.6			
E-1	1.71	3.6	7.7	BG 2e	1.8	5.0			
F-1	0.68	2.4	4.6	BG 2b	1	2.1			
C-3	0.78	2.9	5.3	BG 2	2.8	7.3			
E-4	0.91	3.0	5.7	BG 4e	0.4	0.9			
E-5	0.89	3.3	6.1	BG 4w	3.8	9.0			
F-1	0.44	0.6	1.6	BG 4	4.0	9.4			
F-2	0.55	1.5	3.1	BG 5e	0.3	0.7			
G-1	1.47	1.3	4.5	BG 5w	1.7	4.2			
H-1	0.52	0.2	1.4	BG 5	1.9	4.7			
L-1	0.31	1.0	2.1	BG 5	16.2	58.7			
AA-1	2.57	4.2	9.9	BG 6	5.4	13.2			
AA-2	2.28	4.2	9.3	BG POND1	0.3	2.9			
B-1	5.25	23	10.7	BG 14N	9.2	42.7			
B-2	4.16	1.4	9.1	BG 15a	8	40.9			
CC-1	9.97	16.9	36.0	BG 50	280.0	850.0			
CC-2	1.53	4.6	9.8	BG 20	292.5	909.3			
CC-3	1.88	6.4	12.1	BG 14s	15.0	7.8			
CC-4	3.64	6.2	10.0	BG 15s	16.3	12.4			
CC-5	0.45	0.2	1.4	BG 21	304.6	915.3			
D-1	9.07	11.2	26.6	BG 32	2.6	6.1			
D-2	7.42	15.5	32.2	BG 33	2.9	7.0			
D-3	2.03	0.8	2.3	BG 7	3.1	6.4			
D-4	4.38	7.8	16.6	BG 8	1.0	2.0			
D-5	1.08	2.2	4.6	BG 9	6.5	13.4			
D-6	4.01	8.2	17.2	BG 10	3.8	7.9			
D-7	6.39	3.2	14.8	BG 11	13.5	27.8			
D-8	1.09	1.3	4.5	BG 12	5.8	10.7			
P-1	2.03	4.2	8.7	BG 13	7.0	13.0			
				BG 14	12.3	22.8			
				BG 15	42.2	62.0			
				BG POND2	0.4	10.0			
				BG 30	3.0	5.0			
				BG 31	1.8	3.1			
				BG 25	252.0	751.4			





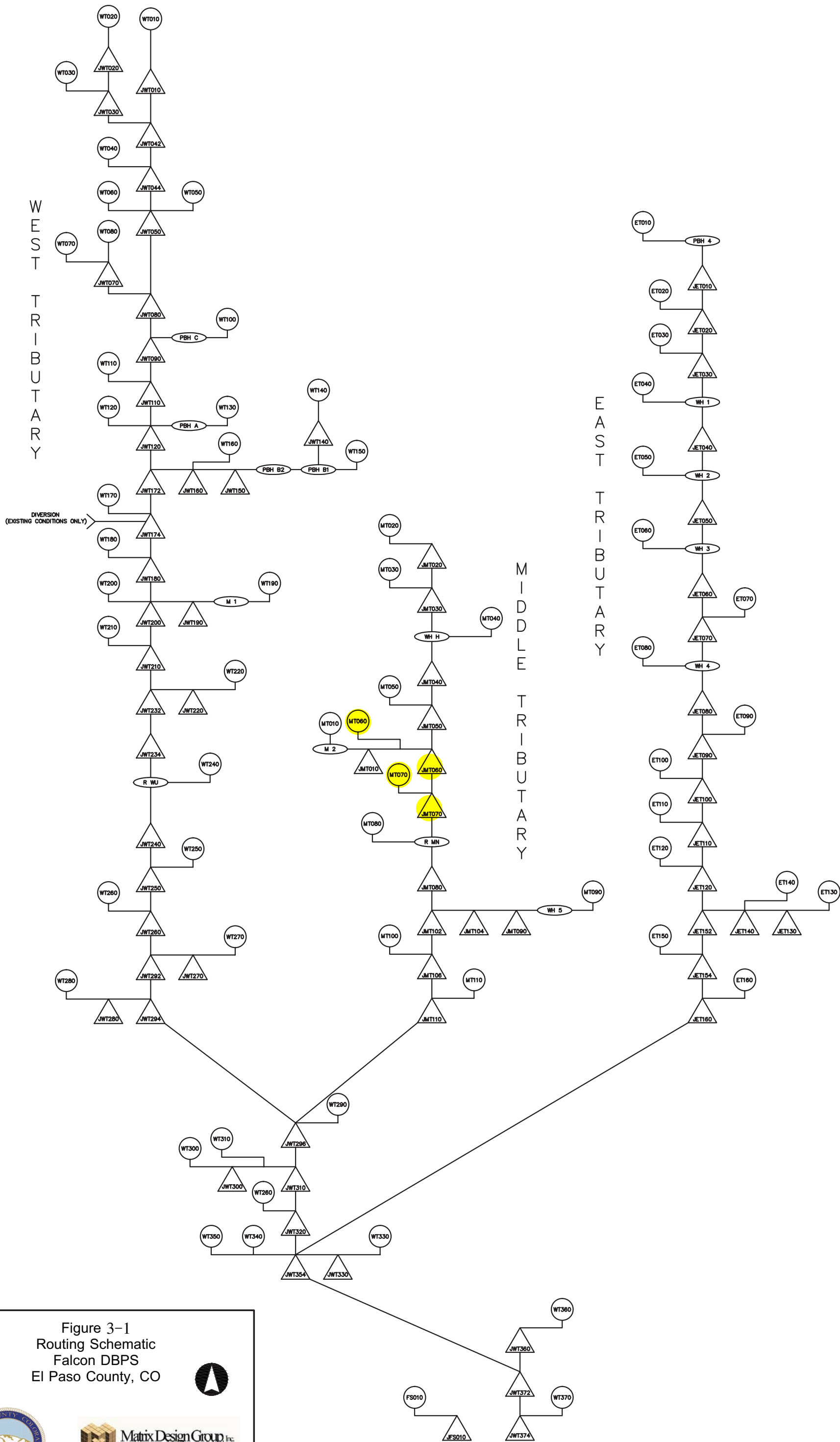


Figure 3-1
Routing Schematic
Falcon DBPS
El Paso County, CO



DRAWING NOT TO SCALE

APPENDIX G

SOILS REPORT

Soil Map—El Paso County Area, Colorado



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

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

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado

Survey Area Data: Version 23, Aug 29, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 23, 2024—Aug 4, 2024

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
8	Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	0.0	0.1%
19	Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	9.1	99.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		9.1	100.0%

El Paso County Area, Colorado

19—Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 367p

Elevation: 6,500 to 7,300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Columbine and similar soils: 97 percent

Minor components: 3 percent

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

Description of Columbine

Setting

Landform: Fans, Fan terraces, Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: gravelly sandy loam

C - 14 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: R049XY214CO - Gravelly Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fluvaquentic haplaquolls

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Swales
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 23, Aug 29, 2025

APPENDIX H

GRADING AND STORM DRAINAGE PLANS

Jun 26, 2024 - 10:28am by tschneider X:\ENGINEERING\CD\0015170 - Honor Charter School - Payton, CO\ENG\Construction Drawings\CD1517_02.dwg



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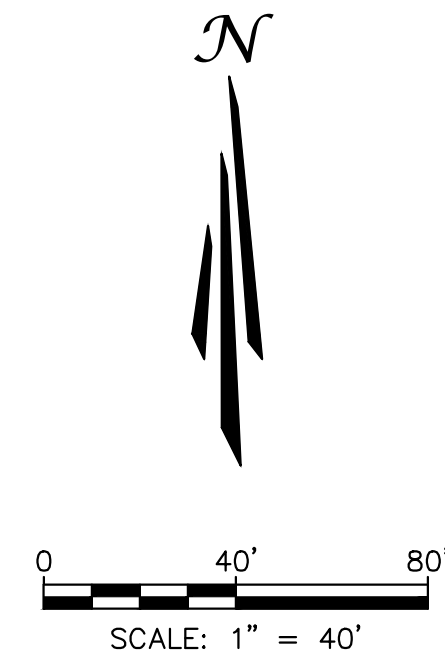
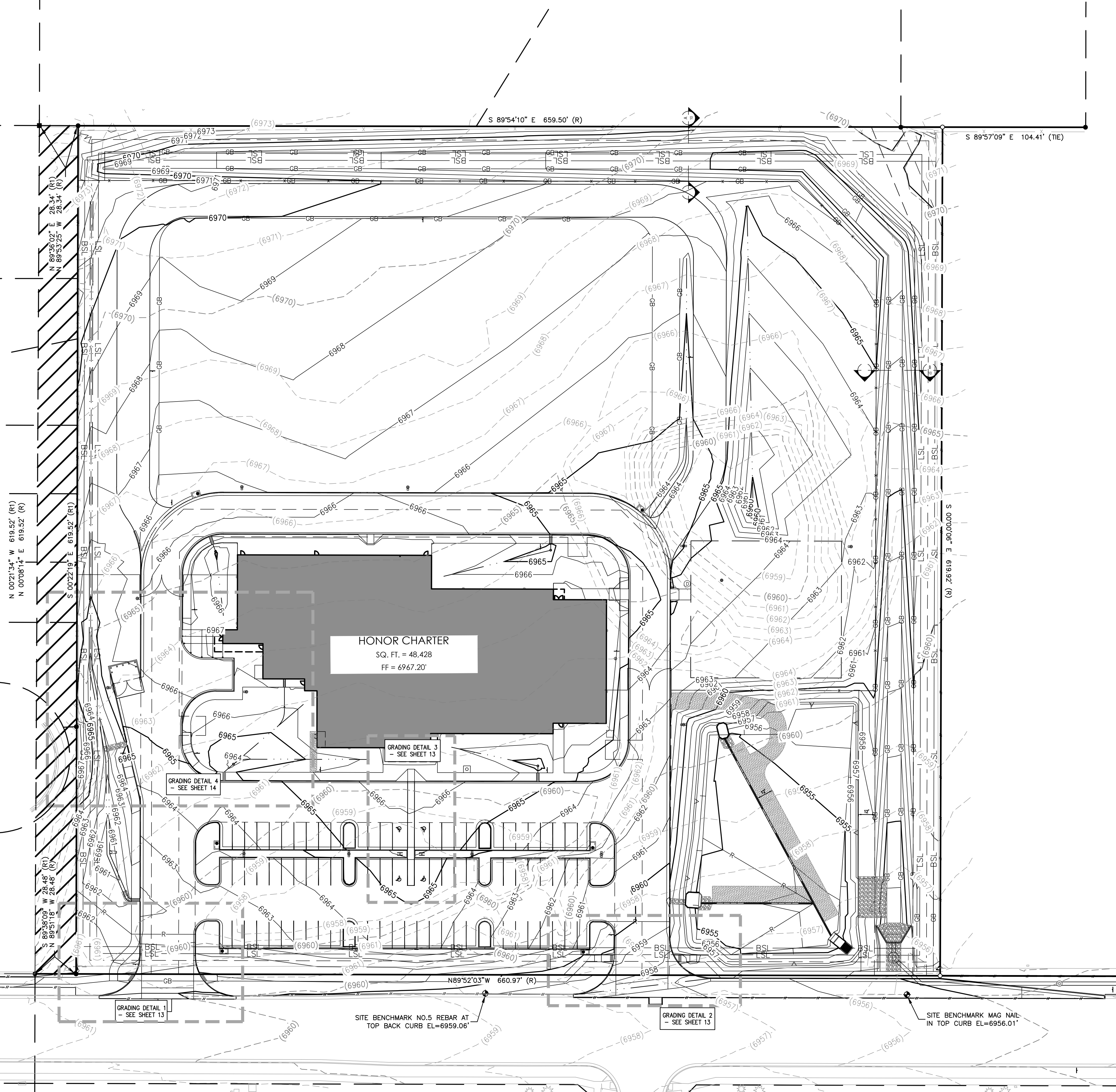
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BENCHMARK:
ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE PROJECT BENCHMARK IDENTIFIED AS JK0239 ELEVATION=6902.3'(NAVD88), PER DATA PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY.

GRADING PLAN



SYMBOLS LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- ADJACENT PROPERTY/ ROW LINE
- BUILDING SETBACK LINE
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
- LIMIT OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE
- EXISTING WATER LINE (W)
- EXISTING SEWER LINE (SS)
- PROPOSED TELEPHONE SERVICE LINE (T)
- PROPOSED ELECTRIC SERVICE LINE (E)
- PROPOSED WATER SERVICE LINE (W)
- PROPOSED SS SERVICE LINE (SS)
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN (SD)
- PROPOSED RIDGELINE (R)
- PROPOSED GRADE BREAK (GB)
- PROPOSED CURB
- PROPOSED TOP OF POND
- PROPOSED BOTTOM OF POND
- GRADING DETAIL BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED SS CLEANOUT
- PROPOSED BACKFLOW PREVENTOR
- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED STREET LIGHT
- EXISTING ELEVATION (40.00)ES
- PROPOSED ELEVATION 40.00FS
- EXISTING CONTOUR (2940)
- PROPOSED CONTOUR 2940
- EXISTING SLOPE (5.2%)
- PROPOSED SLOPE 5.4%
- EXISTING INLET
- PROPOSED INLET
- PROPOSED STORM INFRASTRUCTURE
- PROPOSED STORM MANHOLE
- PROPOSED TEE / THRUST BLOCK
- PROPOSED FLARED-END SECTION
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE

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BRIAN CAMPBELL
COLORADO P.E. #40196

GRADING PLAN

HONOR CHARTER SCHOOL
HIGHMARK SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT
8250 BENT GRASS MEADOWS DR.

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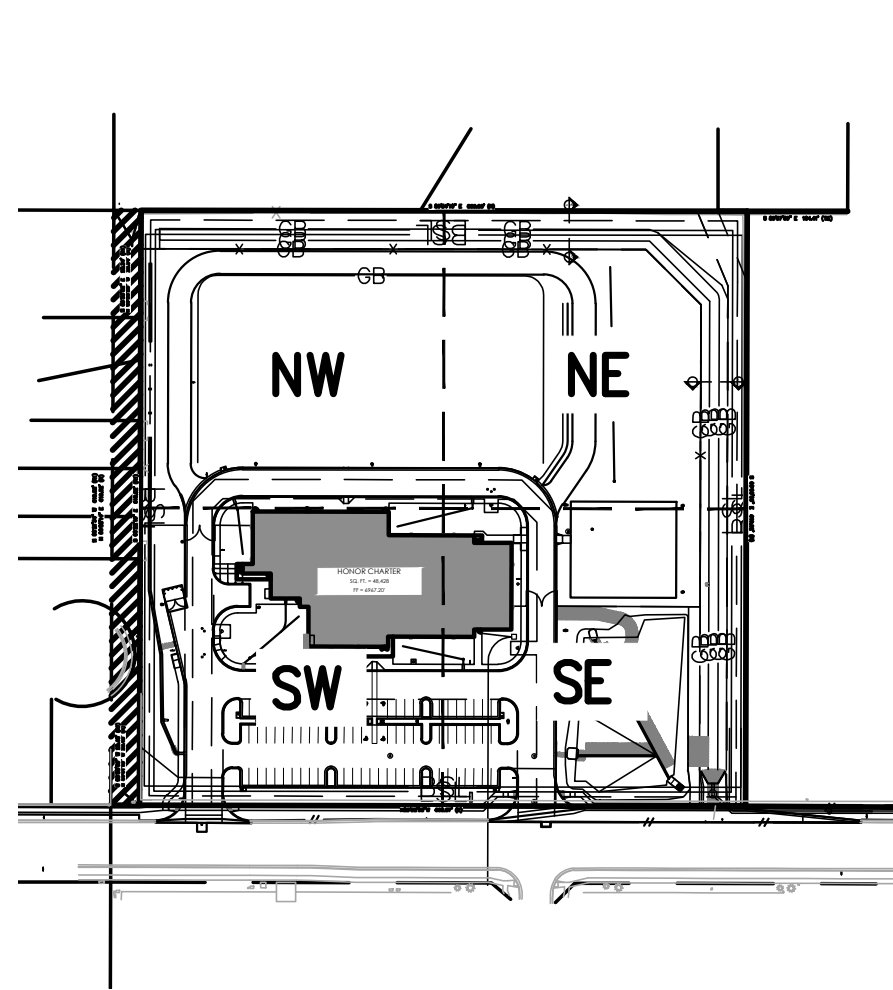
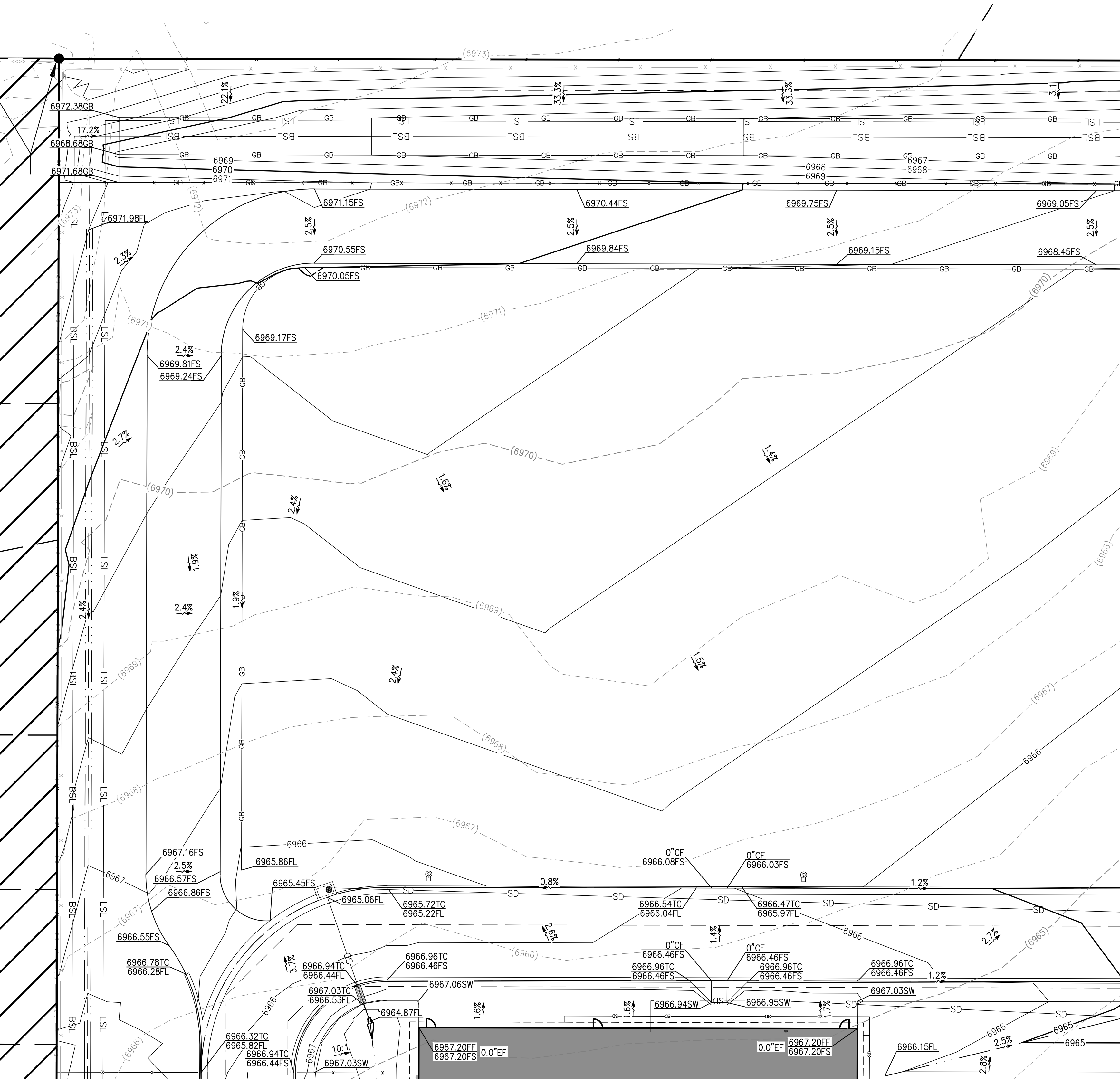
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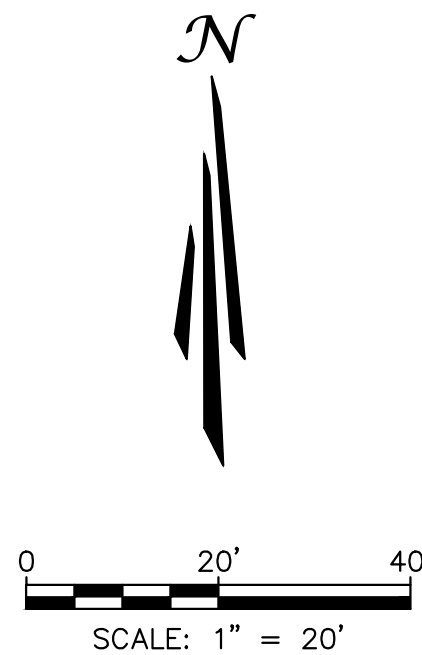
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KEY MAP

SYMBOLS LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- ADJACENT PROPERTY/ ROW LINE
- BUILDING SETBACK LINE
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
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- EXISTING WATER LINE
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- PROPOSED ELEVATION
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- PROPOSED TEE / THRUST BLOCK
- PROPOSED FLARED-END SECTION
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE



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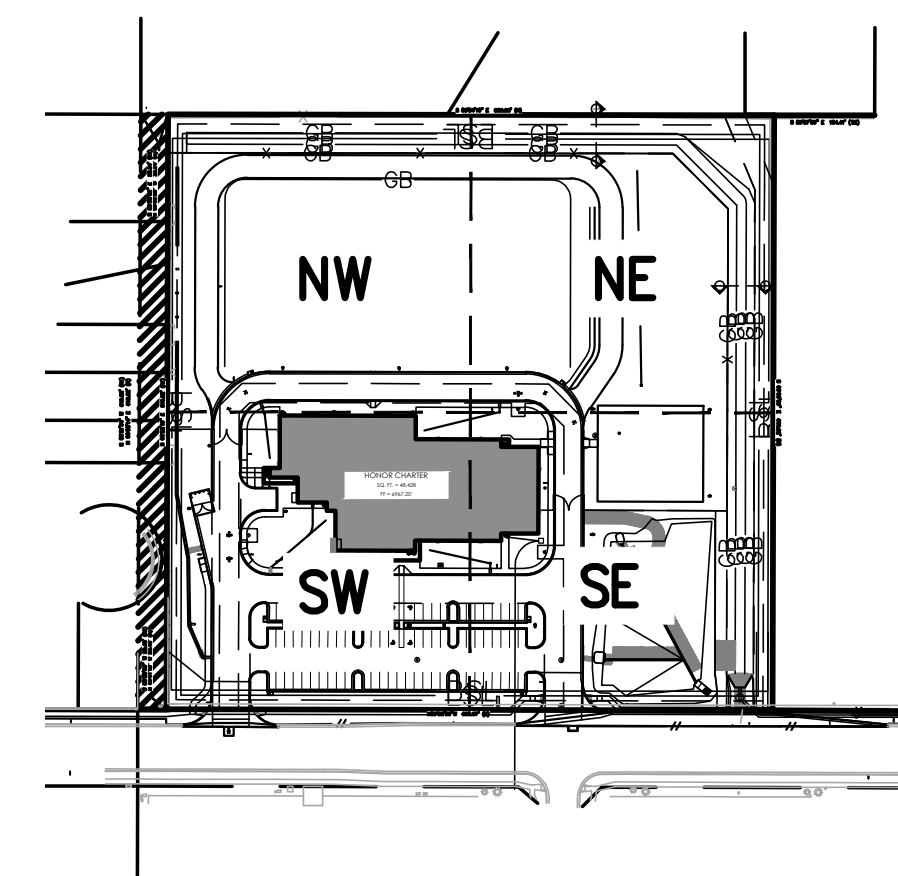


Figure 1 is a cross-section diagram of a trench. The vertical axis represents elevation, with labels at 6964, 6966, 6968, 6970, and 6972. The horizontal axis represents distance from the centerline, with labels at 0, 10, and 20 feet on both sides. The diagram shows the 'EX GRADE' (existing ground) and 'PR GRADE' (proposed ground) lines. The '100-YR WTR ELEVATION' (100-year water elevation) is shown as a dashed line, and the '5-YR WTR ELEVATION' (5-year water elevation) is shown as a solid line. The trench is defined by the 5-year water elevation. The slopes of the trench walls are indicated as 2.5H:1V and 1.5H:1V. A scale bar indicates that 1 inch equals 20 feet horizontally and 4 feet vertically.

Figure 1 is a cross-section diagram of a road profile. The vertical axis represents elevation, with labels 6960, 6962, 6964, 6966, and 6968. The horizontal axis represents distance, with labels 0, 10, and 20. The profile shows four lines: EX GRADE (top), PR GRADE, 100-YR WTR ELEVATION, and 5-YR WTR ELEVATION (bottom). The 5-YR WTR ELEVATION line has a 13% slope down to a 10' wide base, followed by a 23.34% slope up to a peak, and then a slight decline. A scale is provided: SCALE: HORIZONTAL: 1" = 20', VERTICAL: 1" = 4'.

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	PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
	PROPOSED STREET LIGHT
	EXISTING ELEVATION
	PROPOSED ELEVATION
	EXISTING CONTOUR
	PROPOSED CONTOUR
	EXISTING SLOPE
	PROPOSED SLOPE
	EXISTING MANHOLE
	PROPOSED INLET
	PROPOSED INLET
	PROPOSED STORM INFRASTRUCTURE
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ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE PROJECT BENCHMARK IDENTIFIED AS JK0239 ELEVATION=6902.3'(NAVD88). PER DATA PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY.

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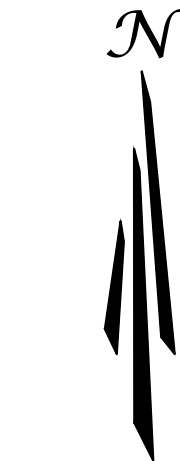
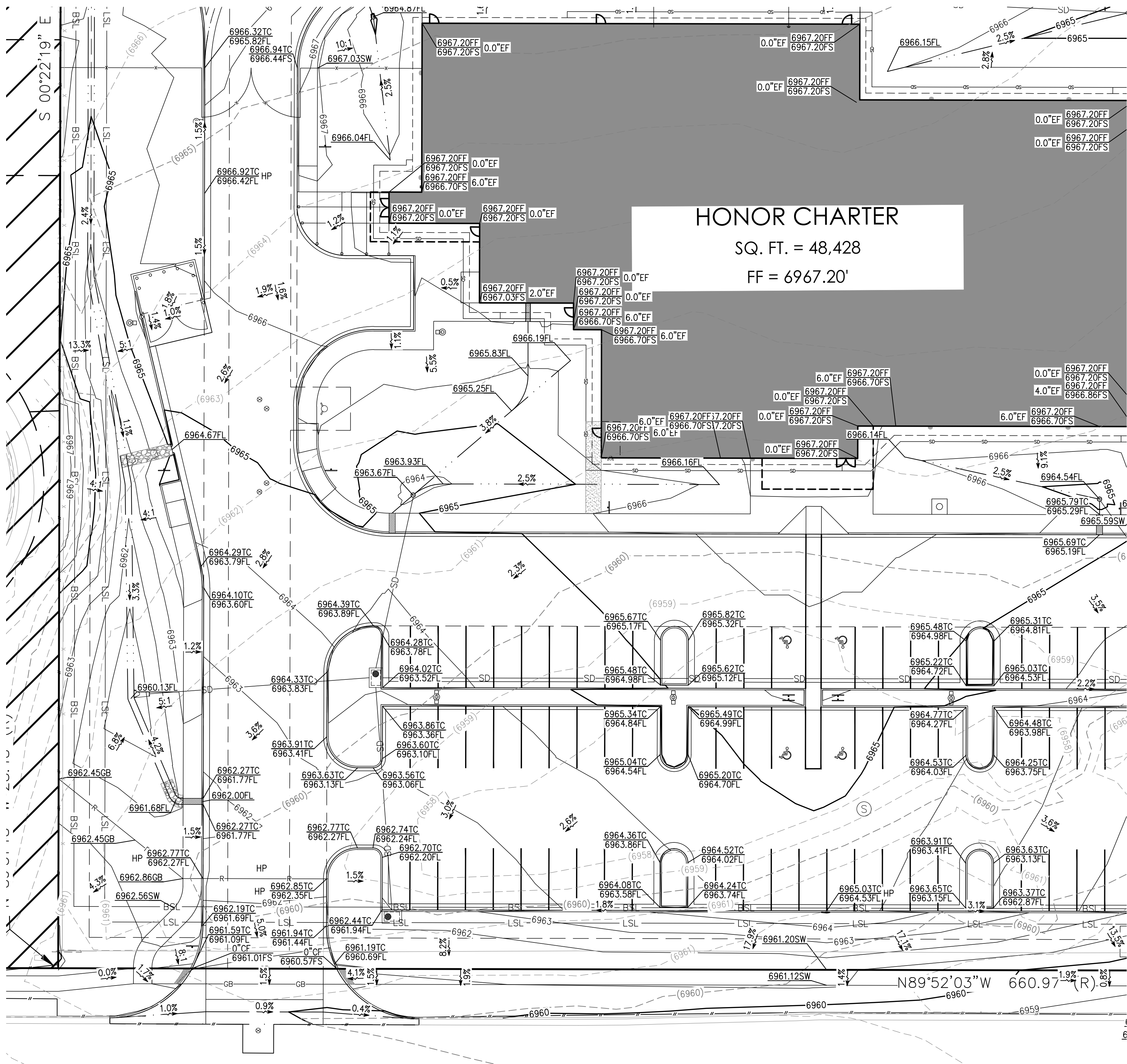
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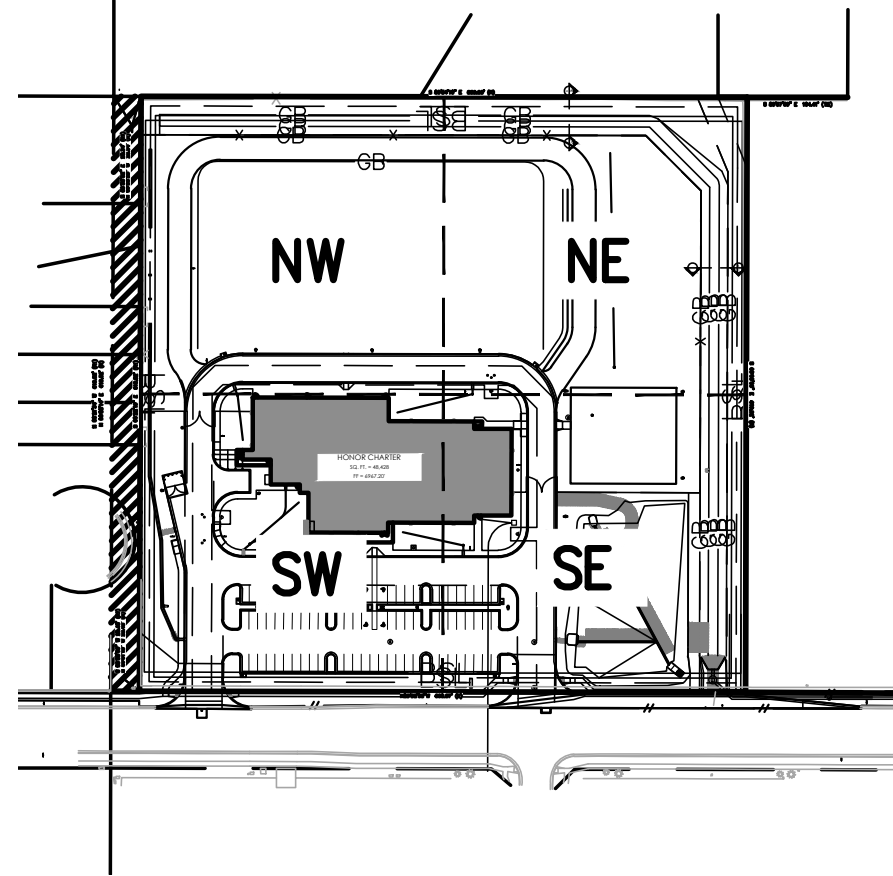
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SOUTHWEST GRADING PLAN



0 20' 40'
SCALE: 1" = 20'



KEY MAP

SYMBOLS LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- ADJACENT PROPERTY/ ROW LINE
- BUILDING SETBACK LINE
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
- LIMIT OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE
- EXISTING WATER LINE
- EXISTING SEWER LINE
- PROPOSED TELEPHONE SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED ELECTRIC SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED WATER SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED SS SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
- PROPOSED RIDGELINE
- PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
- PROPOSED CURB
- PROPOSED TOP OF POND
- PROPOSED BOTTOM OF POND
- GRADING DETAIL BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED SS CLEANOUT
- PROPOSED BACKFLOW PREVENTOR
- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED STREET LIGHT
- EXISTING ELEVATION
- PROPOSED ELEVATION
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- PROPOSED CONTOUR
- EXISTING SLOPE
- PROPOSED SLOPE
- EXISTING INLET
- PROPOSED INLET
- PROPOSED STORM INFRASTRUCTURE
- PROPOSED STORM MANHOLE
- PROPOSED TEE / THRUST BLOCK
- PROPOSED FLARED-END SECTION
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE

SOUTHWEST GRADING PLAN

HONOR CHARTER SCHOOL
HIGHMARK SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT
8250 BENT GRASS MEADOWS DR.

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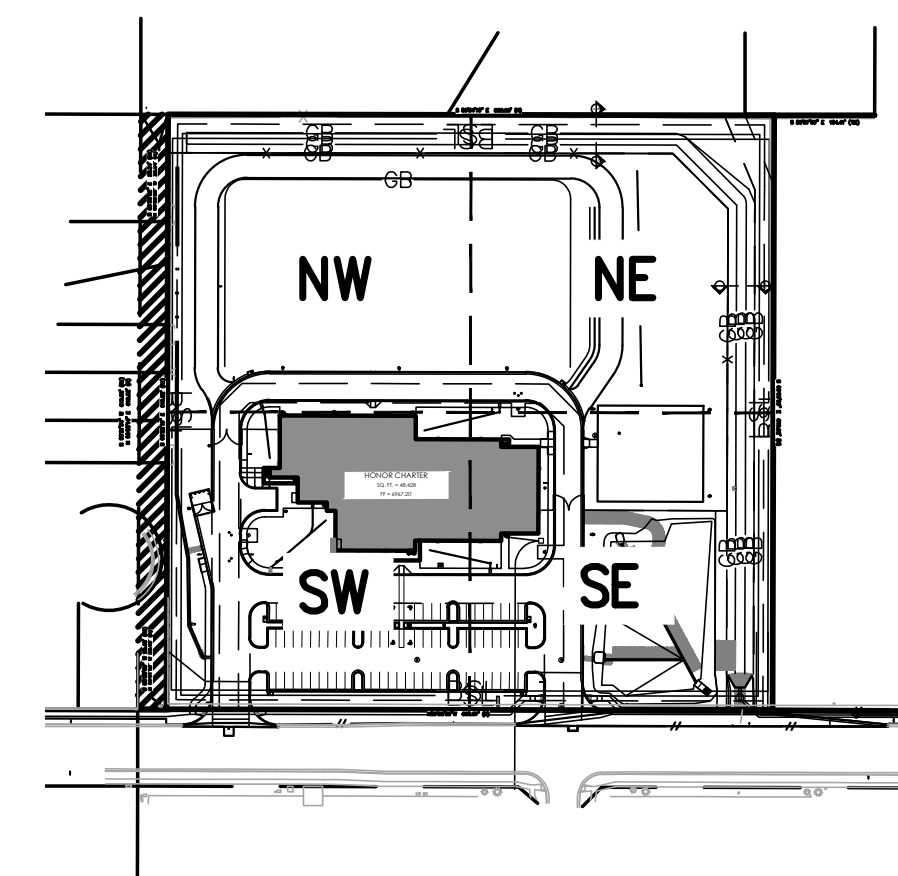
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A map of the Natchez Trace Parkway, a 44-mile-long road in Mississippi. The map shows the route of the parkway, which is marked with a dashed line. The route starts in Natchez and goes north to the Natchez National Historical Park. A scale bar at the bottom indicates a distance of 40 miles, with a scale of 1 inch = 20 miles. A north arrow is located in the upper right corner of the map.

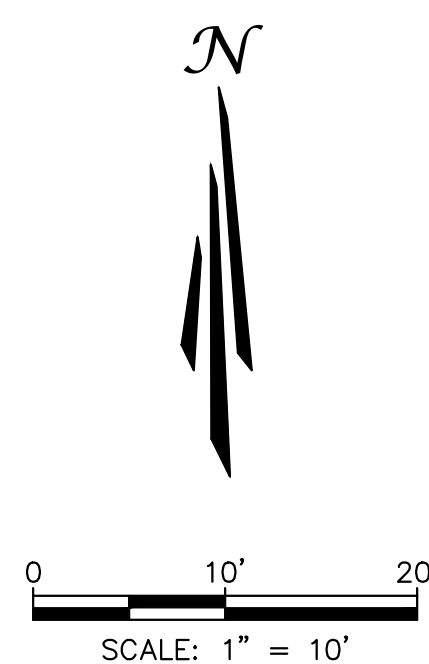
- ABBREVIATIONS:**
CURB FACE
EXPOSED FOUNDATION
EXISTING GROUND
EXISTING SURFACE
FINISHED FLOOR
FLOW LINE
FINISHED SURFACE
INVERT
SIDEWALK
TOP OF CURB



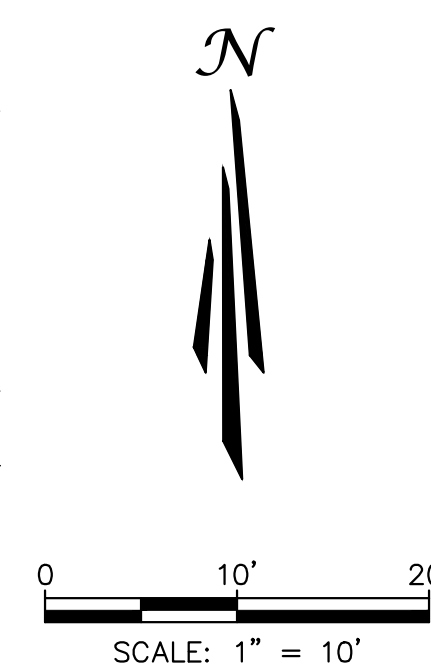
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2/6/2024 Internal Review #1

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Technical site plan showing proposed road layout, easements, and existing structures. The plan includes various stationing points, elevations, and grades. Key features include a 40-foot wide right-of-way, a 10-foot wide easement, and a 10-foot wide utility easement. The plan also shows existing structures, including a building and a shed, and a proposed parking area. The plan is oriented with North at the top. The road is labeled '100' wide' and '40' wide'. The plan includes a north arrow and a scale bar. The plan is dated 10/1/2010 and is prepared by J. L. Smith, P.E.



SYMBOLS LEGEND

	PROPERTY LINE
	ADJACENT PROPERTY/ ROW LINE
	BUILDING SETBACK LINE
	PROPOSED EASEMENT
	LIMIT OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE
	EXISTING WATER LINE
	EXISTING SEWER LINE
	PROPOSED TELEPHONE SERVICE LINE
	PROPOSED ELECTRIC SERVICE LINE
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	PROPOSED BACKFLOW PREVENTOR
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	PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
	PROPOSED STREET LIGHT
	EXISTING ELEVATION
	PROPOSED ELEVATION
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	PROPOSED STORM MANHOLE
	PROPOSED TEE / THRUST BLOCK
	PROPOSED FLARED-END SECTION
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE

ABBREVIATIONS:

CURB FACE	CF
EXPOSED FOUNDATION	EF
EXISTING GROUND	EG
EXISTING SURFACE	ES
FINISHED FLOOR	FF
FLOW LINE	FL
FINISHED SURFACE	FS
INVERT	INV
SIDEWALK	SW
TOP OF CURB	TC

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GRADING DETAILS

HONOR CHARTER SCHOOL
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8250 BENT GRASS MEADOWS DR

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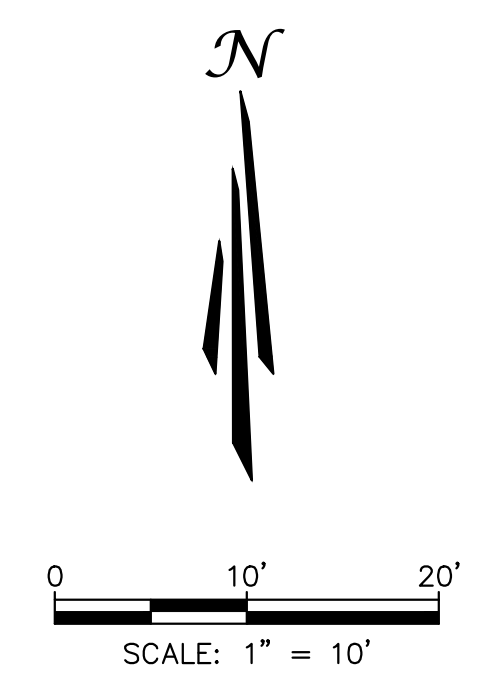
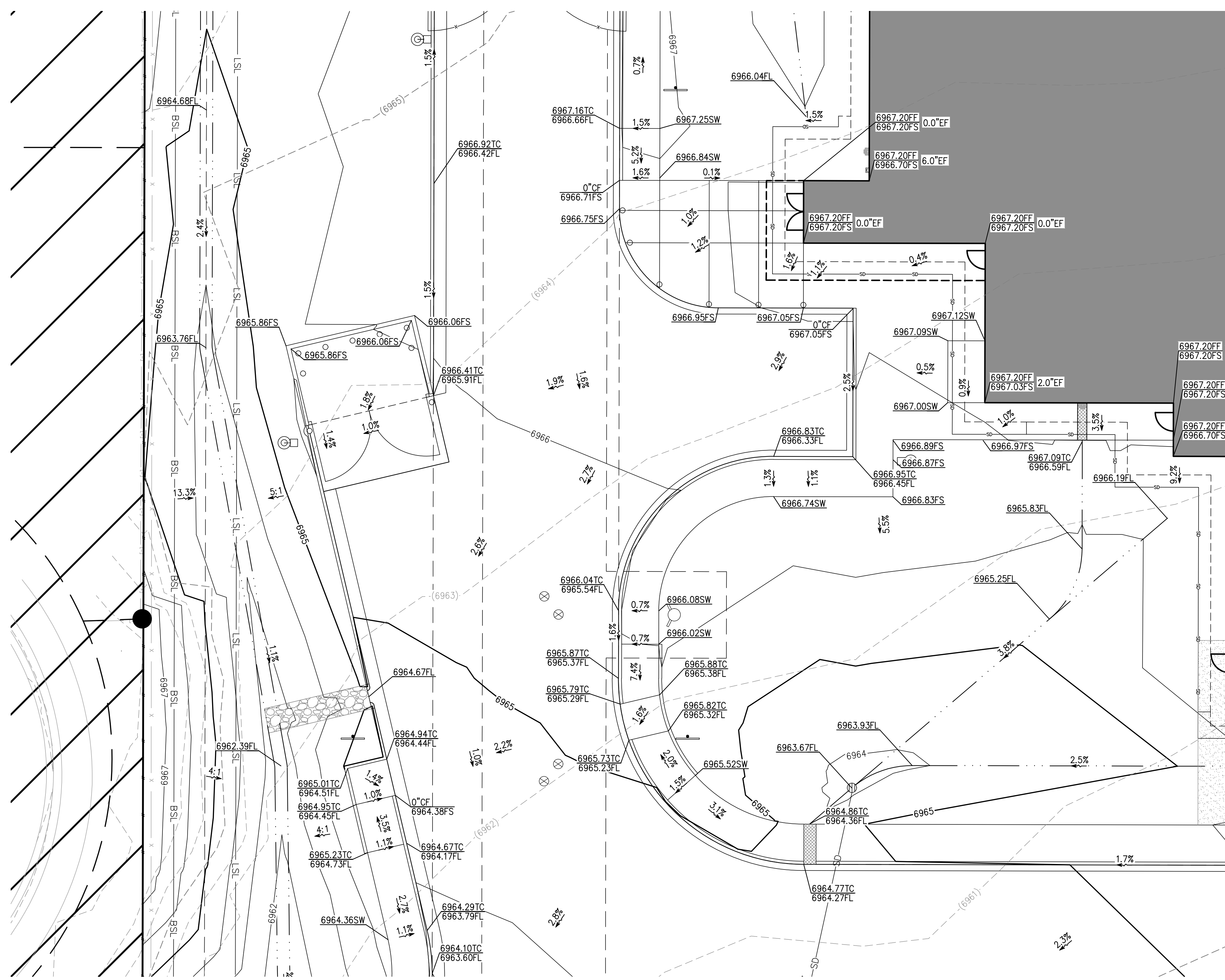
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SYMBOLS LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- ADJACENT PROPERTY/ ROW LINE
- BUILDING SETBACK LINE
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
- LIMIT OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE
- EXISTING WATER LINE
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- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE

ABBREVIATIONS:
CURB FACE CF
EXPOSED FOUNDATION EF
EXISTING GROUND EG
EXISTING SURFACE ES
FINISHED FLOOR FF
FLOW LINE FL
FINISHED SURFACE FS
INVERT INV
SIDEWALK SW
TOP OF CURB TC

GRADING DETAILS (2)

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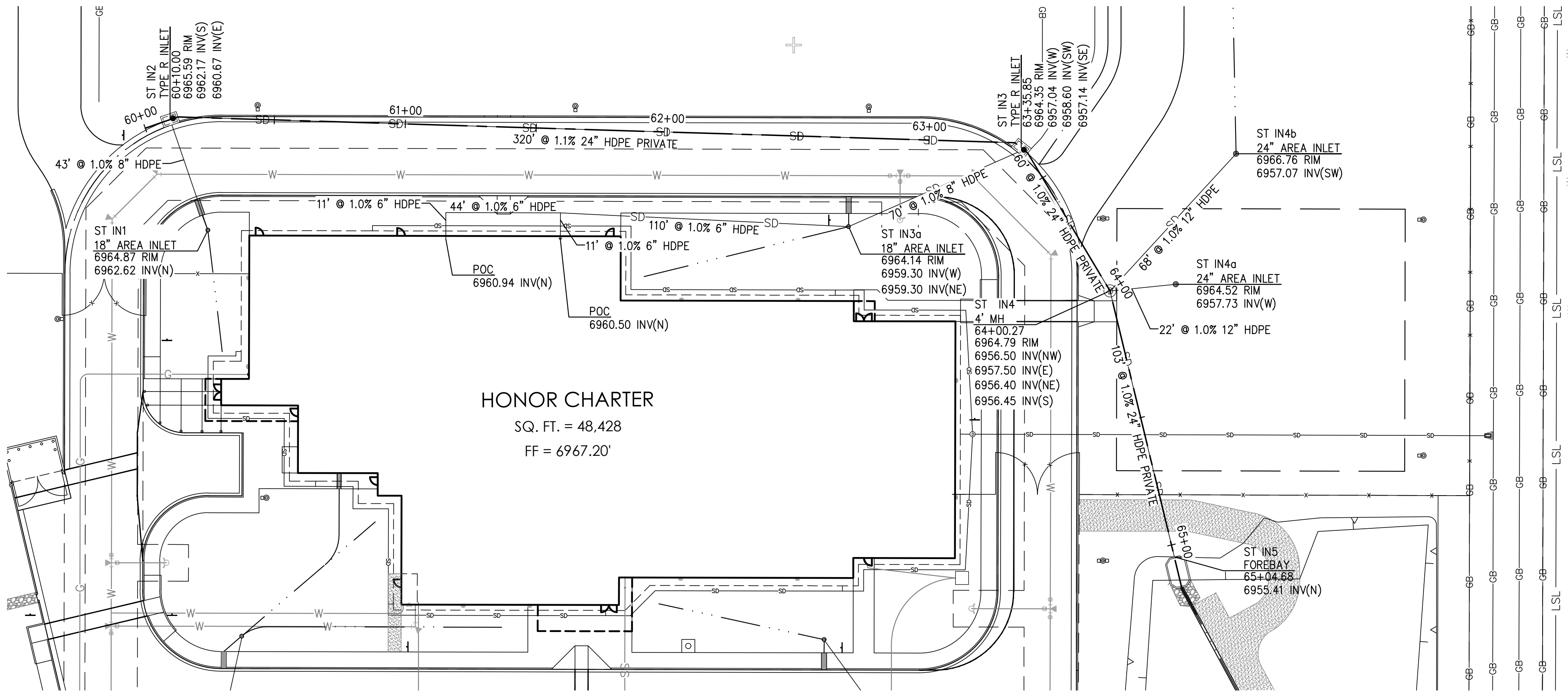
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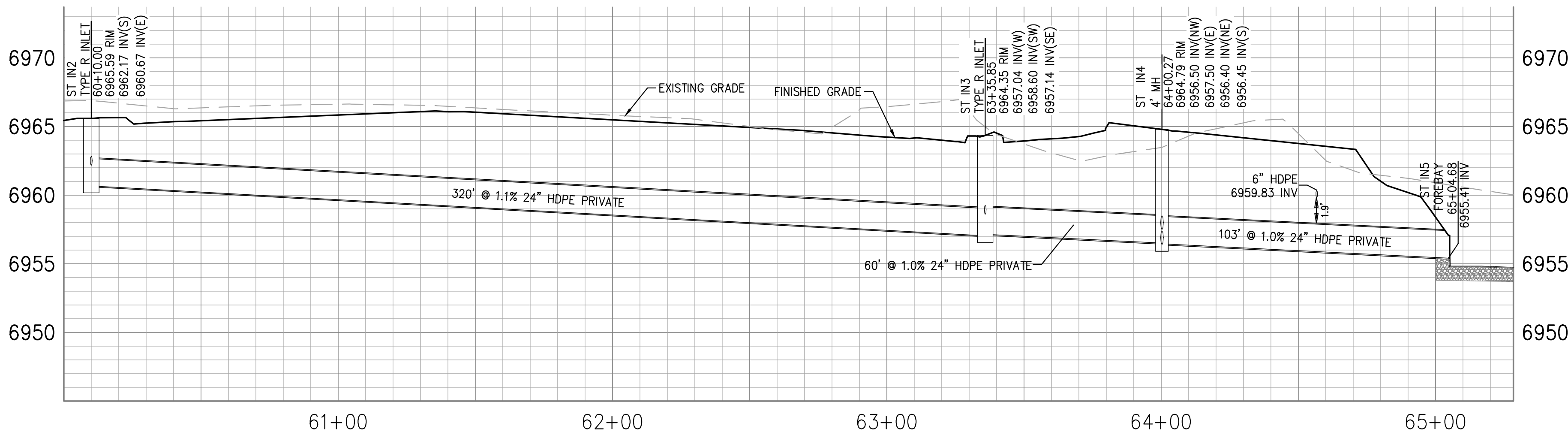
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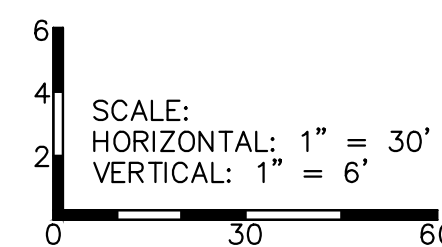
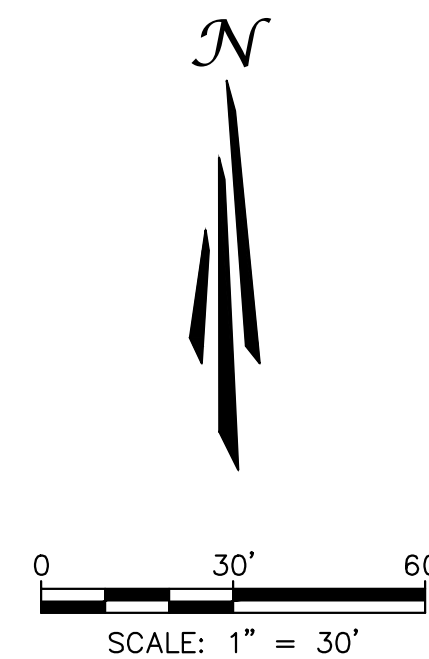
STORMWATER PLAN 1



STORMWATER PROFILE 1

SYMBOLS LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
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BENCHMARK:

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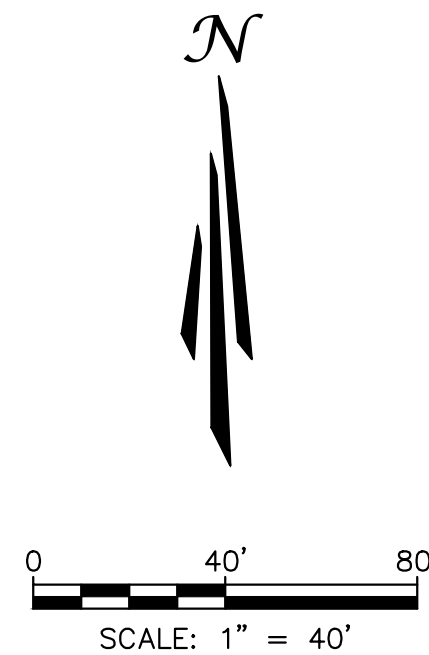
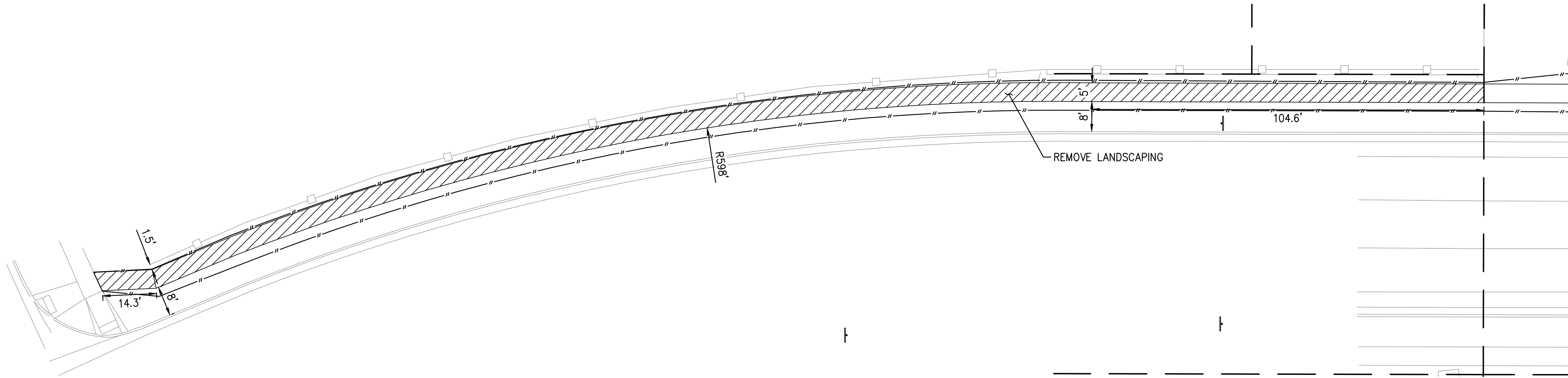
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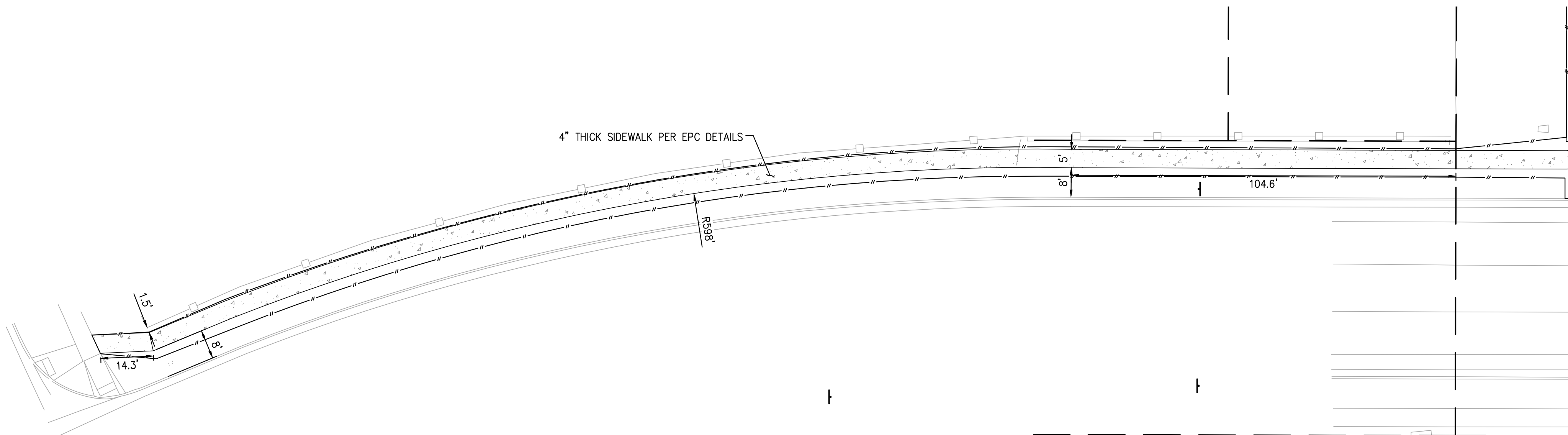
OFFSITE PED DEMO PLAN



SYMBOLS LEGEND

	PROPERTY LINE
	ADJACENT PROPERTY/ ROW LINE
	BUILDING SETBACK LINE
	PROPOSED EASEMENT
	LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
	PROPOSED FENCE
	PROPOSED RIDGELINE
	PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
	PROPOSED TOP OF POND
	PROPOSED BOTTOM OF POND
	PROPOSED SWALE
	PROPOSED FLAGPOLE
	PROPOSED SIGN
	PROPOSED SS CLEANOUT
	PROPOSED BACKFLOW PREVENTOR
	EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
	PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
	PROPOSED STREET LIGHT
	EXISTING INLET
	PROPOSED INLET
	PROPOSED STORM INFRASTRUCTURE
	PROPOSED STORM MANHOLE
	PROPOSED TEE / THRUST BLOCK
	PROPOSED FLARED-END SECTION
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
	PROPOSED LIGHT DUTY ASPHALT
	PROPOSED HEAVY DUTY ASPHALT
	PROPOSED LIGHT DUTY CONCRETE
	PROPOSED HEAVY DUTY CONCRETE

OFFSITE PED HORIZONTAL CONTROL PLAN



OFFSITE PED HORIZONTAL CONTROL PLAN

HONOR CHARTER SCHOOL
HIGHMARK SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT
8250 BENT GRASS MEADOWS DR.

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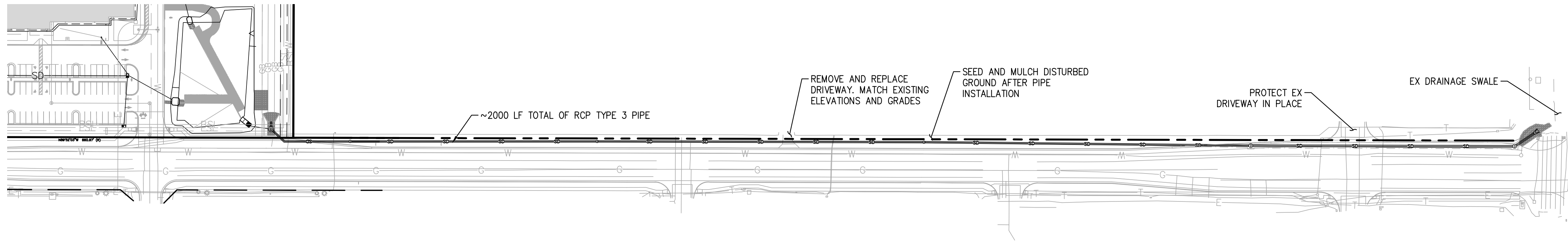
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OFFSITE OVERALL STORM PLAN

0 100' 200'
SCALE: 1" = 100'



SYMBOLS LEGEND

	PROPERTY LINE
	ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
	ROW LINE
	BUILDING SETBACK LINE
	PROPOSED EASEMENT
	LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
	EXISTING WATER LINE
	EXISTING SEWER LINE
	PROPOSED TELEPHONE SERVICE LINE
	PROPOSED ELECTRIC SERVICE LINE
	PROPOSED WATER SERVICE LINE
	PROPOSED SS SERVICE LINE
	PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
	PROPOSED RIDGELINE
	PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
	PROPOSED TOP OF POND
	PROPOSED BOTTOM OF POND
	PROPOSED SIGN
	PROPOSED SS CLEANOUT
	PROPOSED BACKFLOW PREVENTOR
	EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
	PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
	PROPOSED STREET LIGHT
	EXISTING INLET
	PROPOSED INLET
	PROPOSED STORM INFRASTRUCTURE
	PROPOSED STORM MANHOLE
	PROPOSED TEE / THRUST BLOCK
	PROPOSED FLARED-END SECTION
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE

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OFFSITE OVERALL STORM PLAN

HONOR CHARTER SCHOOL
HIGHMARK SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT
8250 BENT GRASS MEADOWS DR.

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HONOR CHARTER SCHOOL
HIGHMARK SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT
8250 BENT GRASS MEADOWS DR.



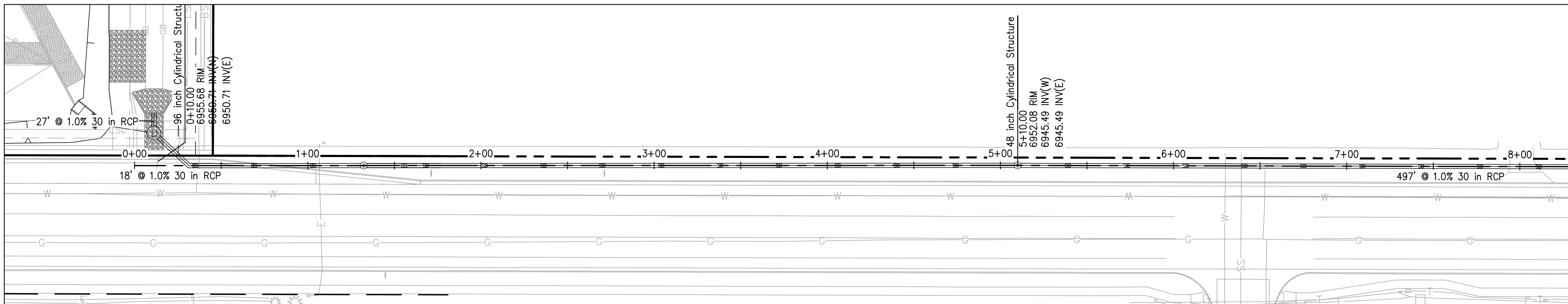
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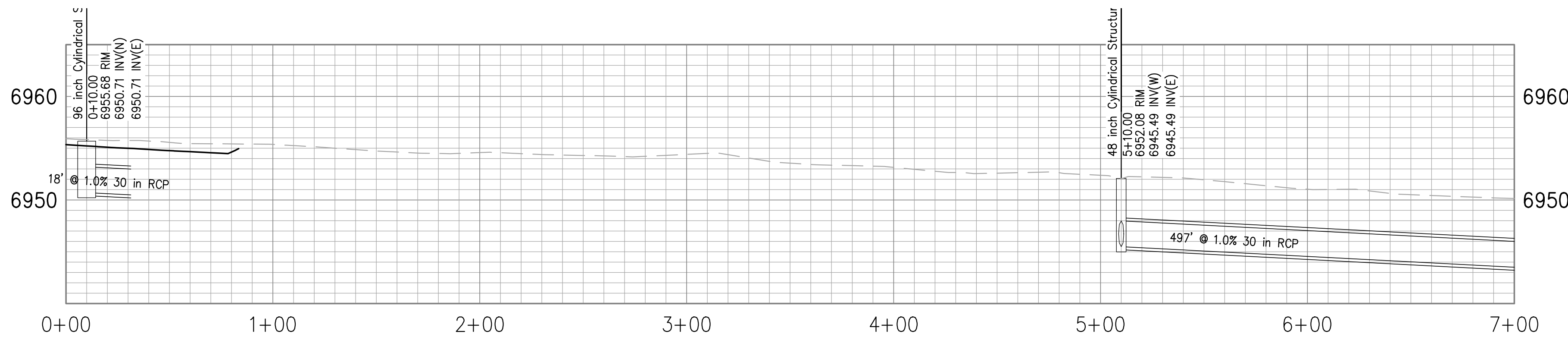
OFFSITE STORM PLAN 1

0 30' 60'
SCALE: 1" = 30'



SYMBOLS LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
- ROW LINE
- BUILDING SETBACK LINE
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
- LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
- EXISTING WATER LINE
- EXISTING SEWER LINE
- PROPOSED TELEPHONE SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED ELECTRIC SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED WATER SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED SS SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
- PROPOSED RIDGE LINE
- PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
- PROPOSED TOP OF POND
- PROPOSED BOTTOM OF POND
- PROPOSED SIGN
- PROPOSED SS CLEANOUT
- PROPOSED BACKFLOW PREVENTOR
- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED STREET LIGHT
- EXISTING INLET
- PROPOSED INLET
- PROPOSED STORM INFRASTRUCTURE
- PROPOSED STORM MANHOLE
- PROPOSED TEE / THRUST BLOCK
- PROPOSED FLARED-END SECTION
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE



OFFSITE STORM PROFILE 1

SCALE:
HORIZONTAL: 1" = 30'
VERTICAL: 1" = 6'

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OFFSITE STORM P&P 2

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HIGHMARK SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT
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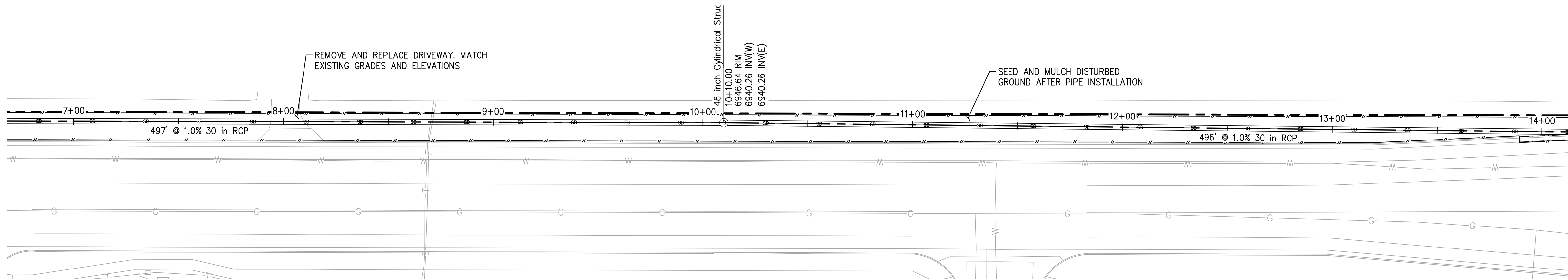
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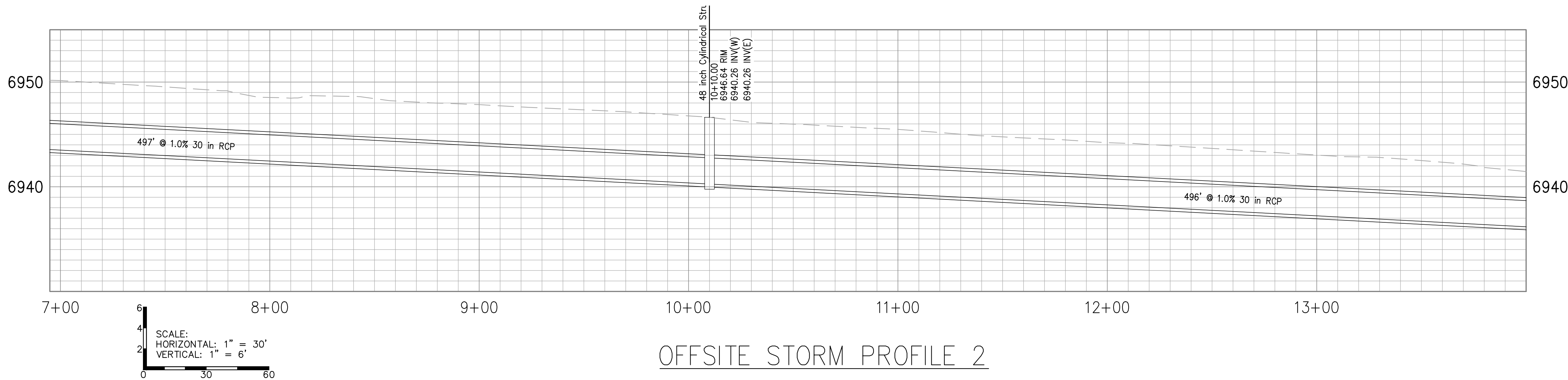
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SYMBOLS LEGEND

—	PROPERTY LINE
—	ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
—	ROW LINE
—	BUILDING SETBACK LINE
---	PROPOSED EASEMENT
—	LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
—W	EXISTING WATER LINE
—SS	EXISTING SEWER LINE
—T	PROPOSED TELEPHONE SERVICE LINE
—E	PROPOSED ELECTRIC SERVICE LINE
—W	PROPOSED WATER SERVICE LINE
—SS	PROPOSED SS SERVICE LINE
—SD	PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
—R	PROPOSED RIDGELINE
—GB	PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
—	PROPOSED TOP OF POND
—	PROPOSED BOTTOM OF POND
—	PROPOSED SIGN
—	PROPOSED SS CLEANOUT
—	PROPOSED BACKFLOW PREVENTOR
—	EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
—	PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
—	PROPOSED STREET LIGHT
—	EXISTING INLET
—	PROPOSED INLET
—	PROPOSED STORM INFRASTRUCTURE
—	PROPOSED STORM MANHOLE
—	PROPOSED TEE / THRUST BLOCK
—	PROPOSED FLARED-END SECTION
—	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE



OFFSITE STORM PLAN 2



OFFSITE STORM PROFILE 2

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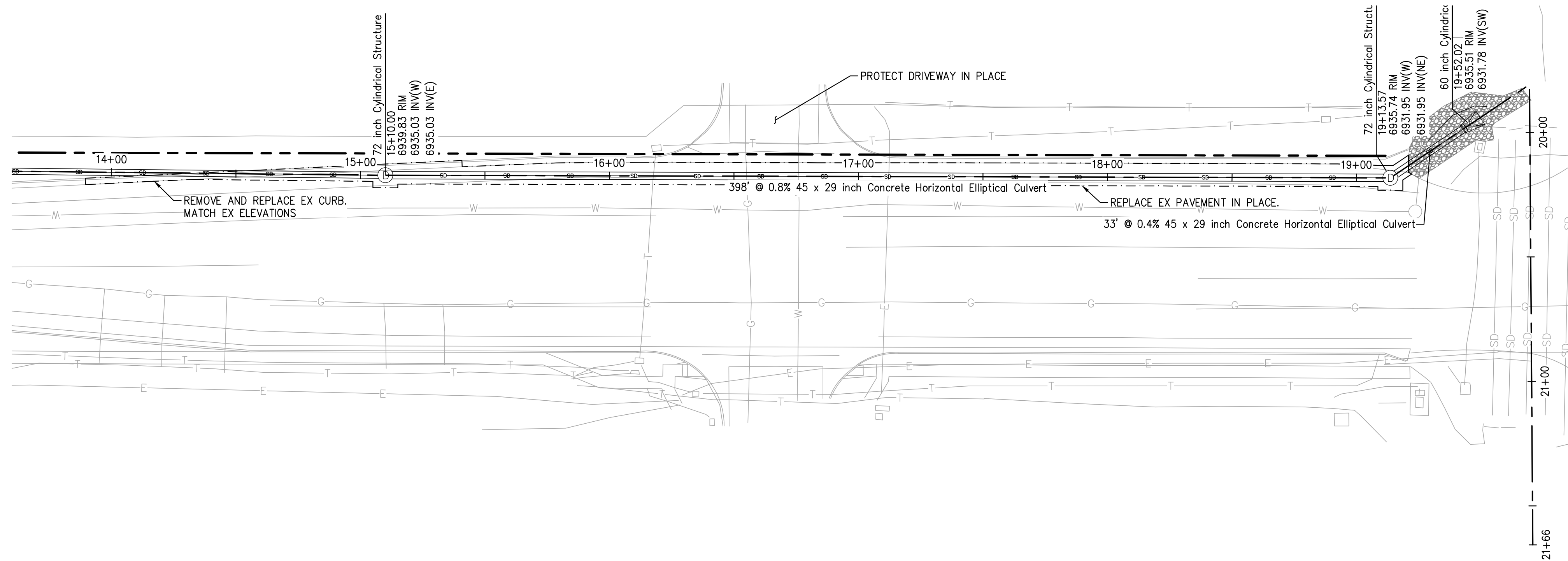
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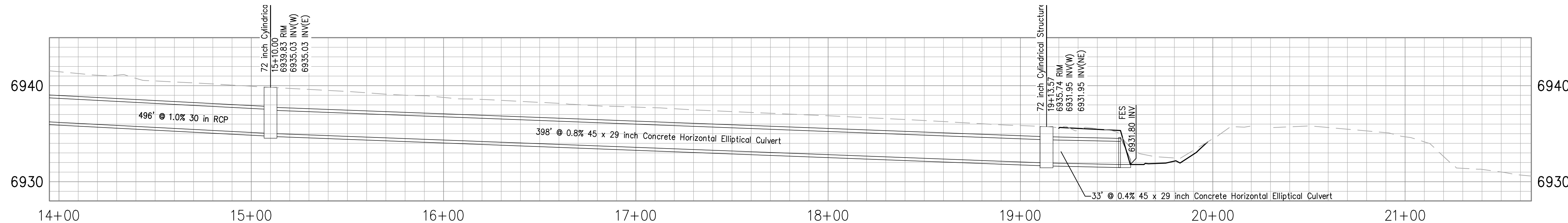
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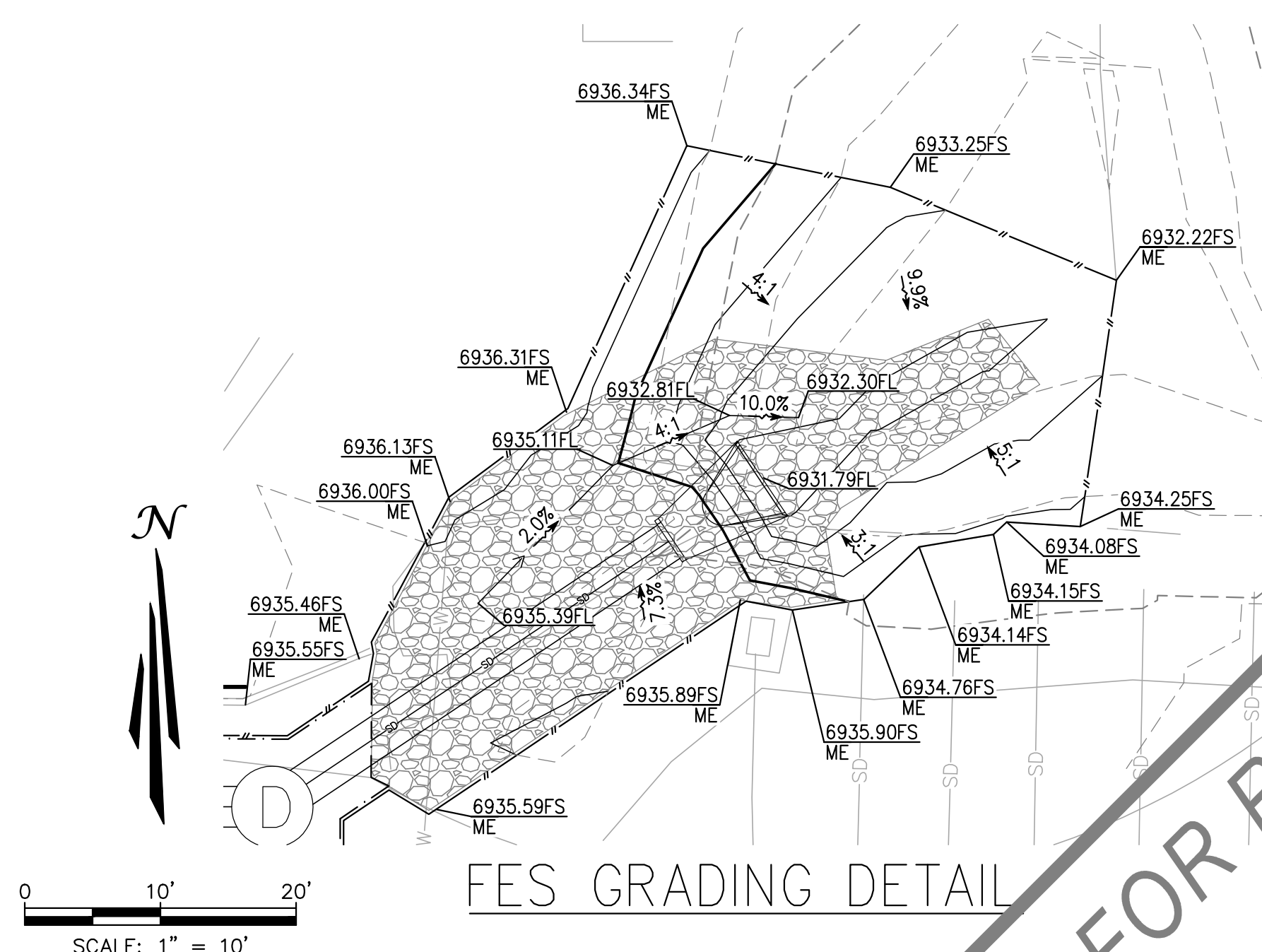
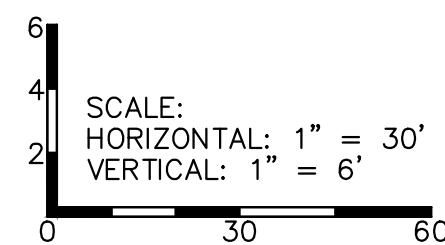
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OFFSITE STORM PLAN 3



OFFSITE STORM PROFILE 3



FES GRADING DETAIL

SYMBOLS LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
- ROW LINE
- BUILDING SETBACK LINE
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
- LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
- EXISTING WATER LINE
- EXISTING SEWER LINE
- PROPOSED TELEPHONE SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED ELECTRIC SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED WATER SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED SS SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
- PROPOSED RIDGELINE
- PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
- PROPOSED TOP OF POND
- PROPOSED BOTTOM OF POND
- PROPOSED SIGN
- PROPOSED SS CLEANOUT
- PROPOSED BACKFLOW PREVENTOR
- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED STREET LIGHT
- EXISTING INLET
- PROPOSED INLET
- PROPOSED STORM INFRASTRUCTURE
- PROPOSED STORM MANHOLE
- PROPOSED TEE / THRUST BLOCK
- PROPOSED FLARED-END SECTION
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE

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OFFSITE STORM P&P 3

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HIGHMARK SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT
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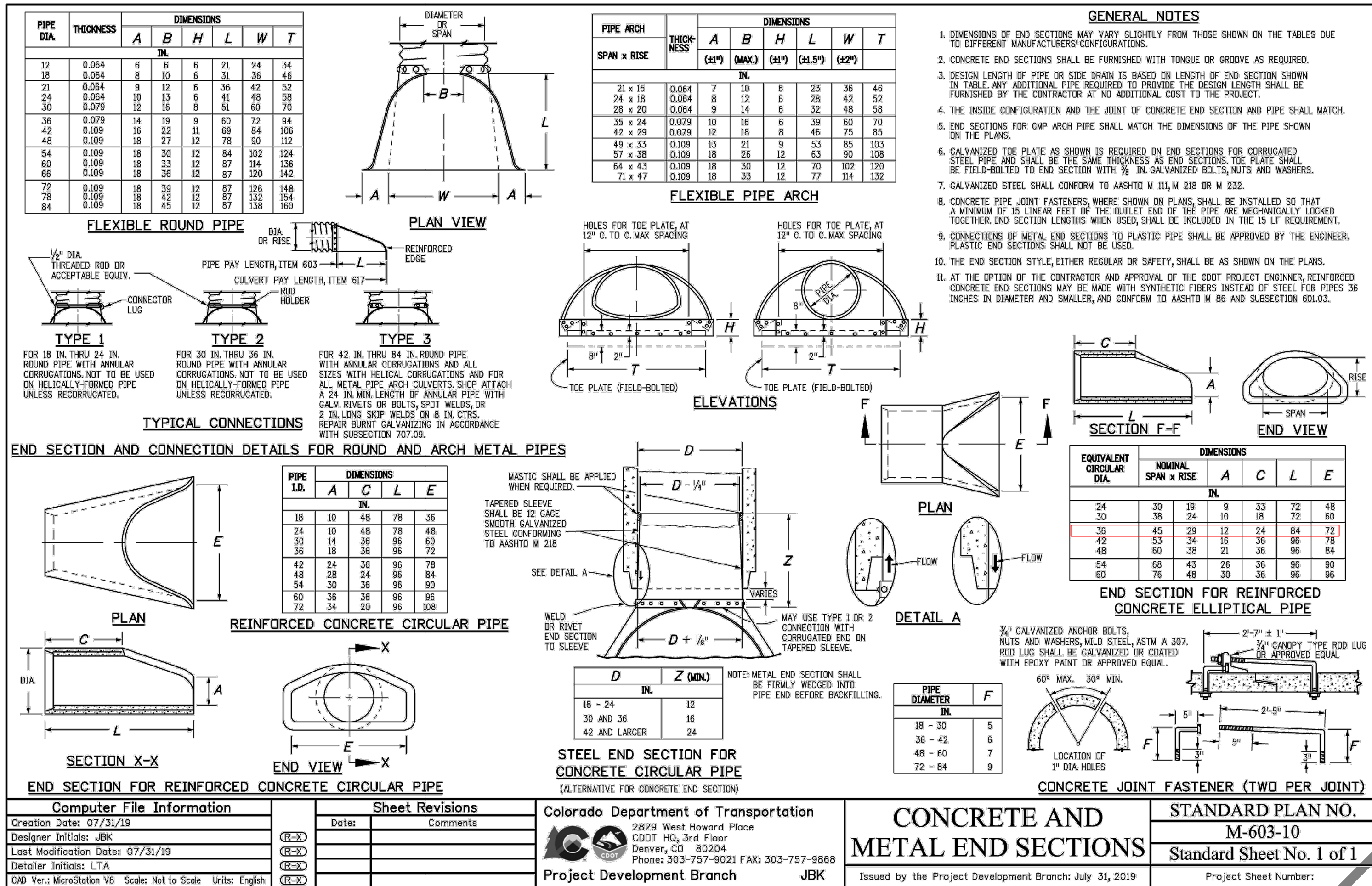
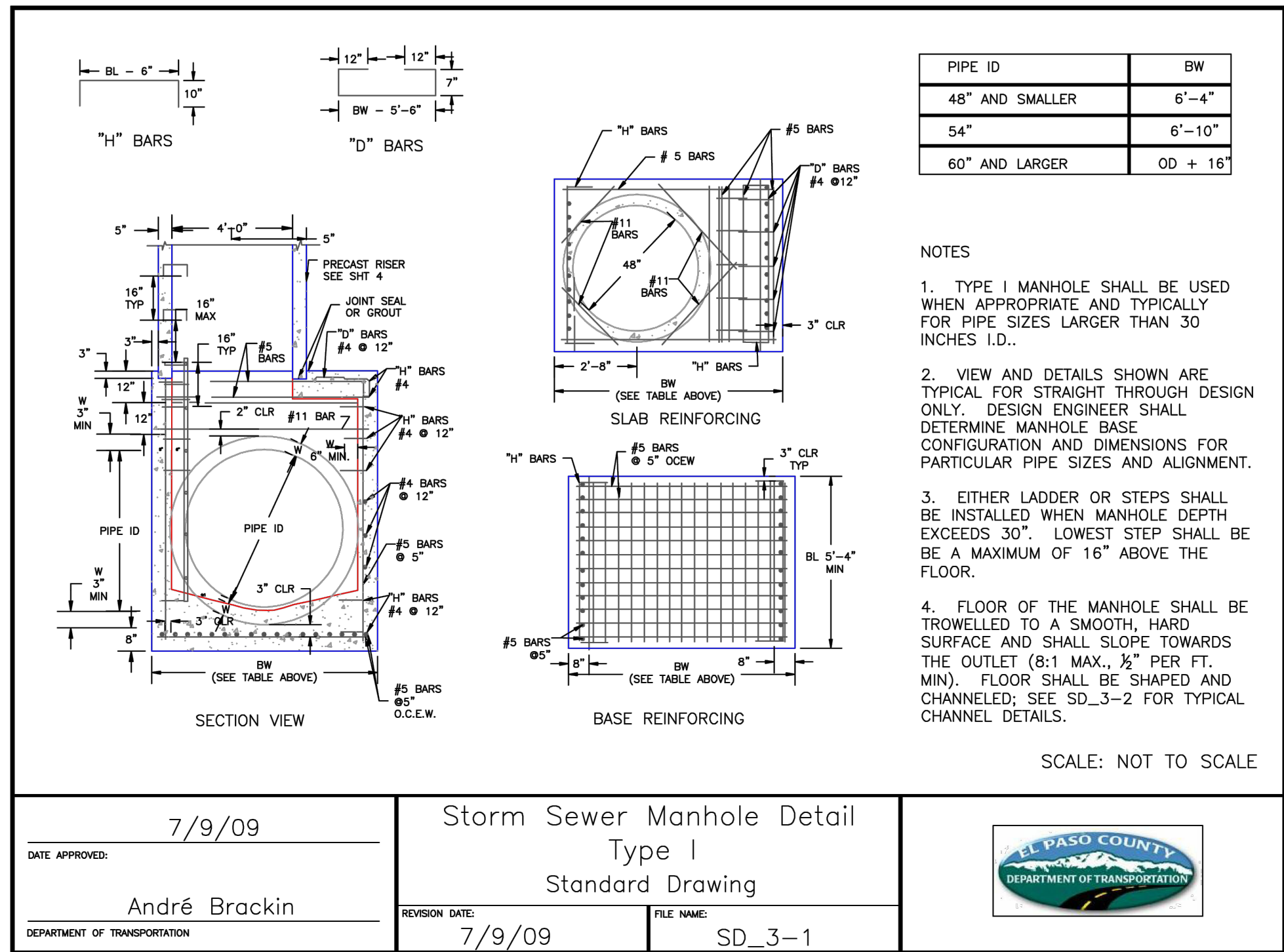
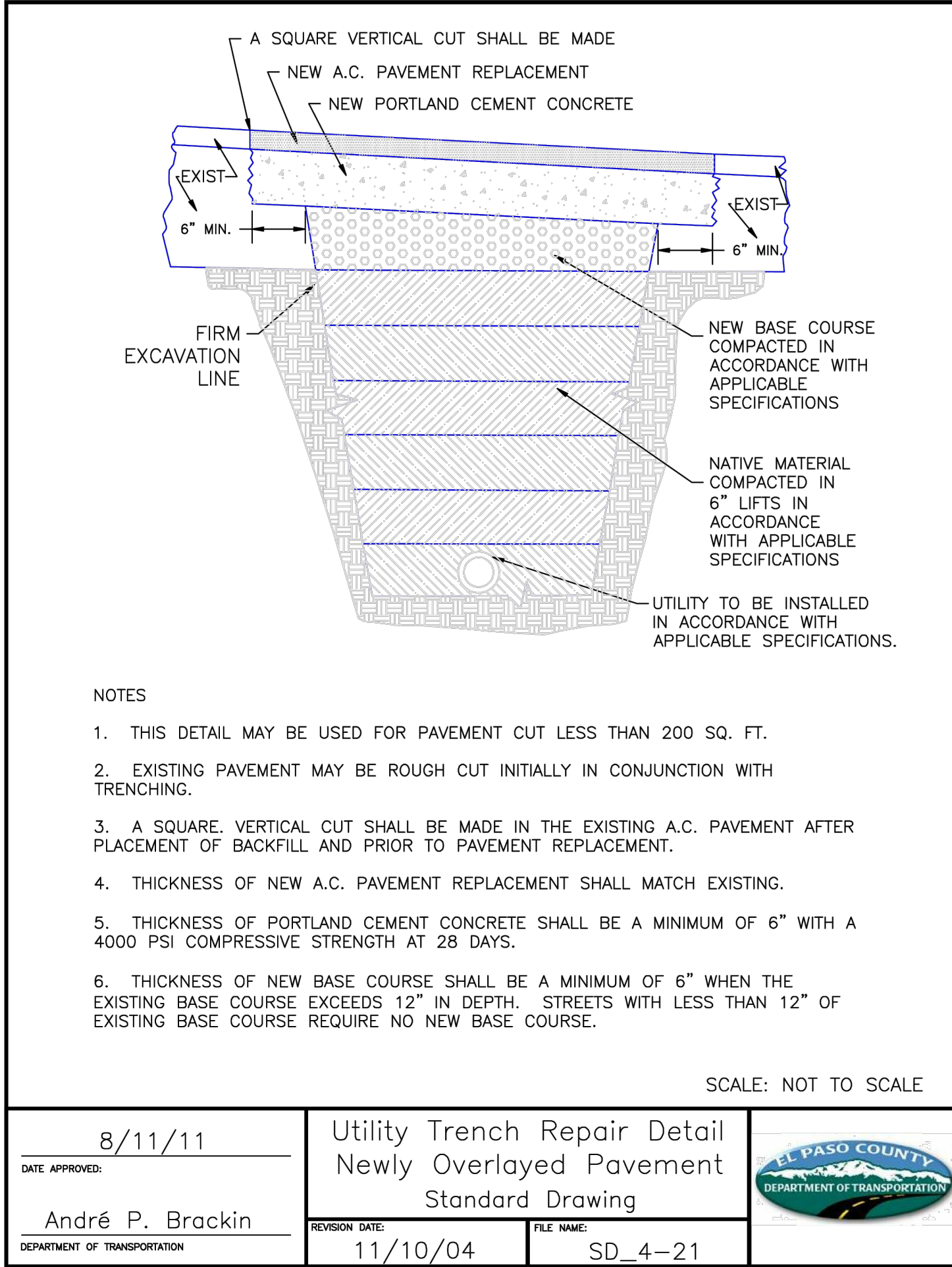
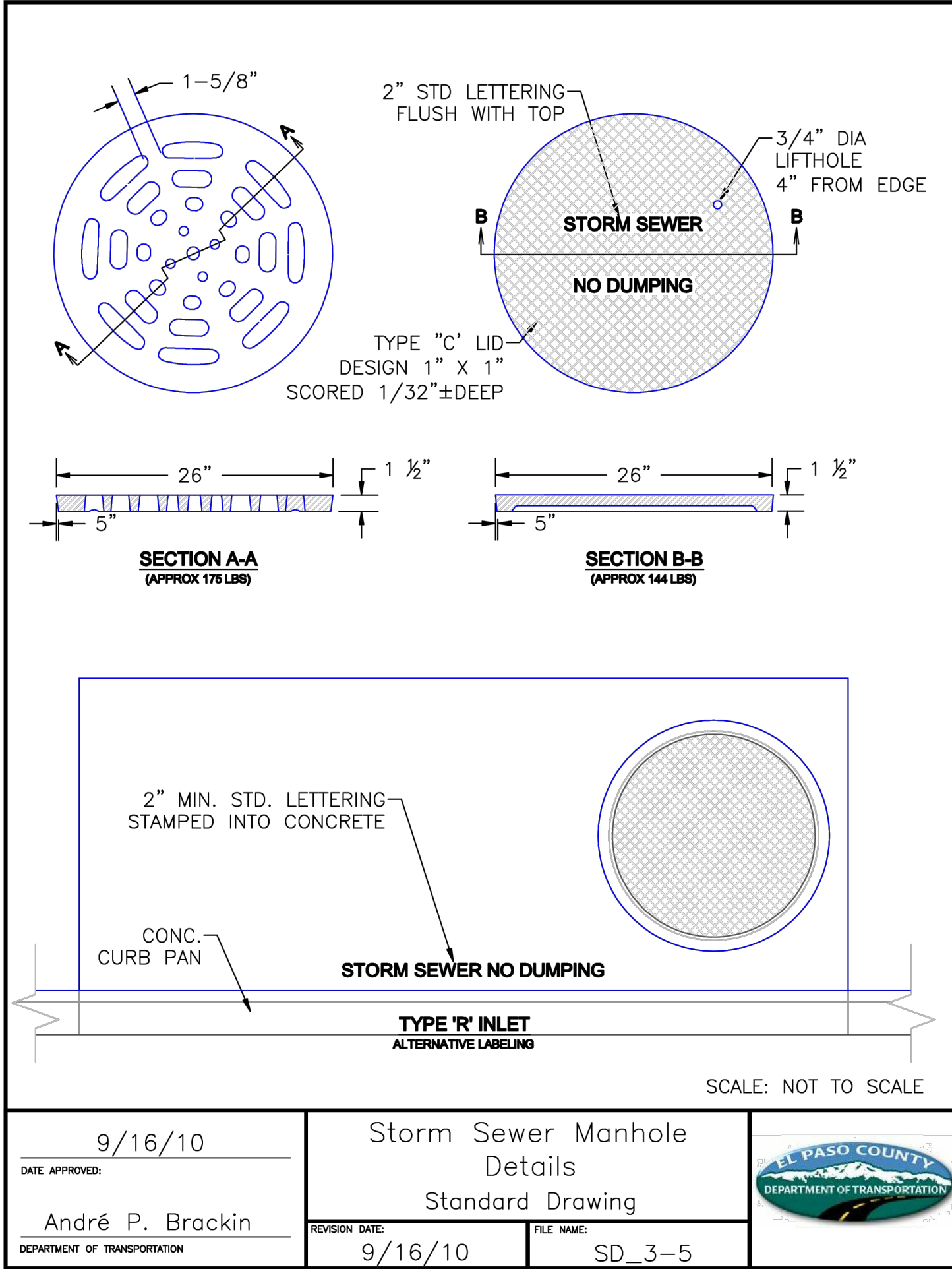
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APPENDIX I

GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

3/30/2026

Geotechnical Evaluation Report (Rev. 1)

Proposed Honor Charter School Development

Bent Grass Meadows Drive

Peyton, Colorado

VIVID Project No.: D25-2-1113



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March 30, 2026

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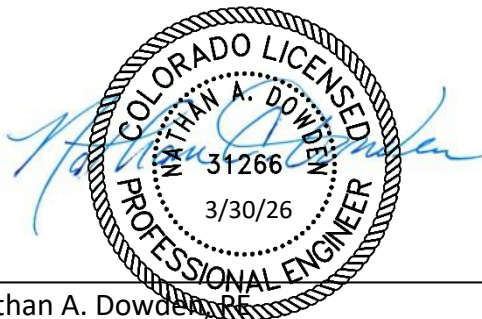
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GEOTECHNICAL EVALUATION REPORT (REV. 1)
Proposed Honor Charter School Development
Bent Grass Meadows Drive
Peyton, Colorado
VIVID Project No.: D25-2-1113

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Appendix B: Geotechnical Laboratory Test Results

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

This report presents the results of a geotechnical investigation performed for the proposed Honor Charter School Development located on Bent Grass Meadows Drive in Peyton, Colorado. An attached Vicinity Map (Figure 1) shows the general location of the project. Our investigation was performed for Waltz Construction and was authorized by Mr. Dominic Chapman.

This Revision 1 includes:

- Clarification of shallow foundation recommendations for precast, tilt-up construction;
- Typical Foundation Drain Detail; and
- Revised pavement recommendations for proposed Fire Access Lanes.

This report includes our recommendations relating to the geotechnical aspects of project design and construction. The conclusions and recommendations stated in this report are based upon the subsurface conditions found at the locations of our exploratory borings at the time our exploration was performed. They are also subject to the provisions stated in the report section titled **Additional Services & Limitations**. Our findings, conclusions, and recommendations should not be extrapolated to other areas or used for other projects without our prior review. Furthermore, they should not be used if the site has been altered, or if a prolonged period has elapsed since the date of the report, without VIVID's prior review to determine if they remain valid.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Based on the information provided, we understand that the project consists of the future development of a 2-story, approximately 40,000 square foot school building and associated paved parking areas, drive aisles, and playground/outdoor areas on a vacant 8.98-acre parcel (#53010000038) located along Bent Grass Meadows Drive in Peyton, Colorado. Other site activities are anticipated to include site grading and utility installation. We understand that no below-grade construction or retaining walls are planned for this site.

We have not been provided with the proposed grading plan at the time of preparation of this report. We anticipate, in general, planned additional overlot grading cuts and fills to achieve finish site grades will be minimal (i.e. approximately 1 to 3 feet or less). This does not include deeper excavations that will be required for foundations, utilities, etc., that will likely range from approximately 3 to 10 feet in depth unless deep foundation elements (i.e. drilled piers) are required.

No structural loads were provided at the time this report was written. We assume lateral loads on the building structure foundations will not be significant, and the building will not be subject to large live loads or dynamic loads. **If the type of construction, planned grading, finished floor elevations, building locations or actual building loads vary significantly from those assumed above, VIVID should be notified to revise our recommendations, if required.**

1.3 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of our investigation was to explore and evaluate subsurface conditions within or near the new building footprint, based upon the conditions found, develop recommendations relating to the geotechnical aspects of project design and construction. Our conclusions and recommendations in this report are based upon analysis of the data from our field exploration, laboratory tests, and our experience with similar soil and geologic conditions in the area.

VIVID's scope of services included:

- A visual reconnaissance to observe surface and geologic conditions at the project site and locating the exploratory borings;
- Notification of the Colorado 811 one-call center and a private locator to identify underground utility lines at the boring locations prior to our drilling;
- The drilling of 10 exploratory borings across the site including 3 within or near the building footprint and 2 within the proposed parking area and drive lanes. Boring locations were selected based upon the proposed site layout and utilities;
- Laboratory testing of selected samples obtained during the field exploration to evaluate relevant physical and engineering properties of the soil and bedrock;
- Evaluation and engineering analysis of the field and laboratory data collected to develop our geotechnical conclusions and recommendations; and
- Preparation of this report, which includes a description of the proposed project, a description of the surface and subsurface site conditions found during our investigation, our conclusions and recommendations as to foundation and floor slab design and construction, pavement design, other related geotechnical issues, and appendices which summarize our field and laboratory investigations.

2.0 FIELD EXPLORATION AND LABORATORY TESTING

2.1 FIELD EXPLORATION

A field exploration performed on February 6, 2026, included drilling 10 exploratory borings at the approximate locations indicated on the attached Field Exploration Plans (Figures 2 and 3). The borings were drilled across the site, including 3 borings within or near the proposed building and 2 borings within the proposed parking area and access lanes. Borings were advanced to depths between approximately 14.4 and 34.6 feet below the existing ground surface.

The borings were advanced using a truck-mounted Diedrich D-90 drill rig equipped with 6-inch diameter, continuous-flight, solid-stem auger. Samples were taken with a California-type sampler (2.0-inch I.D./2.5-inch O.D.), a standard penetration (SPT) sampler and by bulk methods. Penetration tests were obtained at the various sample depths.

Appendix A to this report includes logs describing the subsurface conditions. The lines defining boundaries between soil and rock types on the logs are based upon drill behavior and interpolation between samples and are therefore approximate. Transition between soil and rock types may be abrupt or may be gradual.

2.2 GEOTECHNICAL LABORATORY TESTING

Laboratory tests were performed on selected soil and bedrock samples to estimate their relative engineering properties. Tests were performed in general accordance with the following methods of ASTM or other recognized standards-setting bodies, and local practice:

- Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure)
- Moisture Content and Unit Weight of Soils
- Sieve Analysis
- Atterberg Limits
- Swell/Settlement Test
- R-Value
- Unconfined Compression Test

Results of the geotechnical laboratory tests are presented in the report text, where applicable, and included in Appendix B of this report. Selected test results are also shown on the boring logs in Appendix A.

2.3 ANALYTICAL LABORATORY TESTING

Analytical testing for soil corrosivity was performed on selected samples and included the following tests:

- pH
- Resistivity
- Redox Potential
- Water-soluble Sulfates
- Water-soluble Chlorides

- Sulfides

Results of the analytical laboratory tests are presented in the report text, where applicable, and included in Appendix C of this report.

3.0 SITE CONDITIONS

3.1 SURFACE

The new school is planned to be located on a vacant parcel north of the intersection of Bent Grass Meadows Drive and Sea Oats Drive in Peyton, Colorado. The site is surrounded by residential properties to the north and west, Bent Grass Meadows Drive to the south, and vacant land to the east. At time of our exploration, the ground surface was covered with grasses and weeds, with some small trees in the vicinity. Topographically, the site generally slopes to the southeast, with an approximate difference in elevation of 15 feet across the site. Drainage structures were also present on the south side of the site, and a seasonal pond on the east side of the site, both of which were dry during the time of our investigation. Representative photographs of the site, obtained at the time of our field exploration, are presented in Appendix D to this report. The school is planned to be located in the southwest portion of the parcel.

3.2 GEOLOGY

Prior to drilling, the site geology was evaluated by reviewing available geologic information including the Colorado Geologic Survey (CGS) Falcon Quadrangle Geologic Map, El Paso County, Colorado (Morgan, M.L. and White, J.L., 2012). Mapping indicates the surficial soils in the general area of the project site comprise predominantly alluvium consisting of silt, sand and gravel underlain by sandstone and claystone bedrock of the Dawson Formation. The mapping is generally consistent with what was encountered in our exploratory borings.

3.3 SEISMICITY

Based upon the geologic setting, subsurface soil and bedrock conditions, and low seismic activity in this region, liquefaction is not expected to be a hazard at the site. Based on correlation of blow count data (N-values) from the borings advanced during this evaluation, the subsurface soil and bedrock profiles correspond with Site Class D of the 2015 International Building Code (IBC). The intermediate design acceleration values from IBC are presented below.

Table 1
Design Acceleration for Short Periods

S_s	F_a
0.169	1.6

S_s = The mapped spectral accelerations for short periods (seismicmaps.org, 2025)

F_a = Site coefficient from seismicmaps.org

Table 2
Design Acceleration for 1-Second Period

S₁	F_v
0.058	2.4

S₁ = The mapped spectral accelerations for 1-second period (seismicmaps.org, 2025)

F_v = Site coefficient from seismicmaps.org

3.4 SUBSURFACE

VIVID explored the subsurface conditions by drilling, logging and sampling 3 exploratory borings within or near the proposed building footprint, 2 within the proposed pavement area, and 5 at widely spaced locations within the surrounding site as shown approximately on Figure 2 and Figure 3. The building borings were drilled to depths of approximately 34 to 35 feet and the site and pavement borings were drilled to depths of approximately 14 to 15 feet below the existing ground surface. The general profile encountered in our borings consisted of the following:

Sand

The overburden soils encountered at this site predominately consisted of clayey to silty sand and poorly to well graded sand soils, extending from the ground surface to depths ranging from approximately 7 to 14 feet below the existing ground surface in every boring. The sand soils were generally light to medium brown or light gray in color, slightly moist to wet, and field penetration testing (blow counts) indicated the soils are very loose to medium dense. Swell/consolidation testing performed on samples of the poorly graded sand and silty sand materials exhibited no movement when wetted under loads ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 psf.

Clay

Sandy lean clay was encountered below the sand layer in one boring, P-4, from a depth of 7 to 12 feet below the existing ground surface. The clay soils were dark grayish brown, moist, and very stiff based on field penetration testing.

Bedrock

Weathered to relatively unweathered sandstone and claystone bedrock of the Dawson Formation was encountered in every boring at depths of approximately 7 to 14 feet below the ground surface and extended to the maximum depths explored. The bedrock materials were bluish gray, light grey and brown to tan in color, moist, and field penetration resistance testing (blow counts) indicated the relative density of the bedrock materials ranged from moderately hard to very hard. Swell/consolidation testing performed on samples of the sandstone and claystone materials exhibited swells of between 0.4 and 2.7 percent when wetted under loads of 1,000 or 2,000 psf. One clayey sandstone sample exhibited 0.5 percent compression when wetted under a 1,000 psf load.

The boring logs in Appendix A should be reviewed for more detailed descriptions of the subsurface conditions at each of the boring locations explored.

3.4.1 Groundwater

Groundwater was encountered in six of the borings at depths of 5.5 to 9 feet below the existing ground surface during the time of drilling or after drilling. **Groundwater will be a construction consideration for this project.** Soil and bedrock moisture levels and groundwater levels commonly vary over time and space depending on seasonal precipitation, irrigation practices, land use, and runoff conditions. These conditions and the variations that they create often are not apparent at the time of field investigation. Accordingly, the soil and bedrock moisture and groundwater data in this report pertain only to the locations and times at which exploration was performed. They can be extrapolated to other locations and times only with caution. It should also be noted that VIVID has not performed a hydrologic study to verify the seasonal high-water level.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 GEOTECHNICAL FEASIBILITY OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

Based on the information obtained during our exploration, it is VIVID's opinion that construction of the proposed building and new pavement, as planned, is feasible, provided the recommendations in this report are incorporated into the design and construction of the project. We did not identify geotechnical conditions we believe will preclude construction of the retail buildings as planned.

The main geotechnical issue is the presence of shallow groundwater at the site. The presence of shallow groundwater will likely impact utility trench installation and possibly excavation for building foundations. Additionally, consideration of use of moisture vapor barrier beneath slabs on grade should be evaluated where adhesive-bonding flooring materials are utilized. The contractor should be prepared for dewatering as described in Section 4.2.3 of this report.

Our geotechnical design and construction recommendations for site preparation, foundations, floor systems, and other related construction topics are provided in the following sections.

4.2 CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

4.2.1 General

All site preparation and earthwork operations should be performed in accordance with applicable codes, safety regulations and other local, State or Federal guidelines.

4.2.2 Site Preparation and Grading

Initial site work should consist of removing debris, organic material, and other deleterious materials from areas to be filled and areas to be cut. This type of material should be removed for offsite disposal in accordance with local laws and regulations or, if appropriate, stockpiled in proposed landscaped areas for future use. Excavations to remove existing site features must be backfilled and properly compacted. Any loose soil shall be processed, recompact, and tested. Areas to receive fill should be evaluated by the geotechnical engineer prior to the placement of any fill materials.

After performing the required excavations and prior to the placement of any compacted fill and/or structural elements, processing of the subgrade should be performed. This should include scarifying the subgrade to a depth of at least 8 inches and compacting as recommended in Section 4.2.6 of this report. All fill materials should be placed on a horizontal plane and placed in loose lifts not to exceed 8 inches in thickness, unless otherwise accepted by the geotechnical engineer.

4.2.3 Excavation Characteristics

Proposed site grading plans were not provided to us prior to compilation of this report. However, we anticipate localized cuts and fills for general grading will be on the order of about 1 to 3 feet. We anticipate that excavation of the on-site overburden soils can be performed with conventional heavy-duty earthmoving equipment. Excavations penetrating bedrock are not anticipated.

We anticipate that temporary (construction) dewatering techniques will need to be implemented due to the shallow groundwater conditions. Temporary techniques could involve the use of trenches, drains and sumps, as determined by the contractor.

All excavations must comply with applicable local, State and Federal safety regulations, and particularly with the excavation standards of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Construction site safety, including excavation safety, is the sole responsibility of the Contractor as part of its overall responsibility for the means, methods and sequencing of construction operations. VIVID's recommendations for excavation support are intended for the Client's use in planning the project, and in no way relieve the Contractor of its responsibility to construct, support and maintain safe slopes. Under no circumstances should the following recommendations be interpreted to mean that VIVID is assuming responsibility for either construction site safety or the Contractor's activities.

We believe the soils on this site will classify as Type C materials using OSHA criteria. OSHA requires that unsupported cuts in Type C materials be laid back to ratios no steeper than 1½:1 (horizontal to vertical). In general, we believe that these slope ratios will be temporarily stable under unsaturated conditions. If groundwater seepage were to occur, flatter slopes will be required. Please note that the actual determination of soil type and allowable sloping must be made in the field by an OSHA-qualified "competent person."

4.2.4 Structural Fill

Based upon our subsurface investigation and laboratory testing, the on-site sand soils may be reused as structural fill. Due to the relatively clean and cohesionless nature of the on-site soils, compaction machinery with small footprints like jumping jacks and use of vibration on final upper lifts may prove problematic for compaction. In these cases, large plate compactors and smooth drum rollers without vibration for final lifts may be more efficient.

If imported structural fill is required at this site, it should consist of a non-expansive, non-plastic granular material with a maximum particle size of 2 inches, and between about 5 and 20 percent passing the No. 200 sieve. A sample of any imported fill material should be submitted to our office for approval and testing at least 1 week prior to stockpiling at the site. Specific recommendations in regard to depth of structural fill are presented in the following sections of this report for foundations, floor slabs, etc.

Structural fill should be compacted according to the recommendations in Section 4.2.6 of this report. We recommend that a qualified representative of VIVID visit the site during excavation and during placement of the structural fill to verify the soils exposed in the excavations are consistent with those encountered during our subsurface exploration and that proper foundation subgrade preparation and placement is performed.

4.2.5 Utility Trench Backfill

Backfill material should comprise of on-site soils or imported structural fill and be essentially free of plant matter, organic soil, debris, trash, other deleterious matter, and rock particles larger than 3 inches. However, backfill material in the "pipe zone" (from the trench floor to 1 foot above the top of pipe) should not contain rock particles larger than 1 inch. Strictly observe any requirements specified by the utility

agency for bedding and pipe-zone fill. In general, backfill above the pipe zone in utility trenches should be placed in lifts of 6 to 8 inches, and compacted using power equipment designed for trench work. Backfill in the pipe zone should be placed in lifts of 8-inches or less and compacted with hand-held equipment. Compact trench backfill as recommended in Section 4.2.6 of this report.

Shallow groundwater was encountered during our investigation. The utility installation contractor should be prepared to use trench dewatering techniques during excavation and installation.

4.2.6 Compaction Requirements

Fill materials should be placed in horizontal lifts compatible with the type of compaction equipment being used, moisture conditioned, and compacted in accordance with the following criteria:

**Table 3
Compaction Specifications**

FILL LOCATION ²	MATERIAL TYPE	PERCENT COMPACTION ¹	MOISTURE CONTENT
Subgrade Preparation	On-site Sand Soil (8 inches Scarified, Moisture Treated, Re-compacted)	95 minimum of ASTM D 1557	± 2 % of optimum
Structural Fill	On-site Sand Soils or Imported Structure Backfill (see Section 4.2.4)	95 minimum of ASTM D 1557	± 2 % of optimum
Pavement Section Aggregate Base Course	Imported CDOT Class 5 or Class 6 ABC	95 minimum of ASTM D 1557	± 2 % of optimum
Exterior Flatwork Subgrade	On-site Sand Soils or Imported CDOT Class I Structure Backfill	95 minimum of ASTM D 1557	± 2 % of optimum
General Site Grading Fill	On-site Sand Soils	95 minimum of ASTM D 1557	± 2 % of optimum
Utility Trenches	(see Section 4.2.5)	95 minimum of ASTM D1557 or D698 ³	± 2 % of optimum

1) In non-structural or landscaped areas, the compaction specification may be reduced to 90 percent.

2) Where two or more "Fill Locations" coincide, the more stringent specification should be used.

3) Proctor type will be dependent on soils type.

Fill should be placed in level lifts not exceeding 8 inches in loose thickness and compacted to the specified percent compaction to produce a firm and unyielding surface. If field density tests indicate the required moisture content or percent compaction has not been obtained, the fill material should be reconditioned as necessary and re-compacted to the required percent compaction before placing any additional material.

4.2.7 Construction in Wet or Cold Weather

During construction, grade the site such that surface water can drain readily away from the building and pavement areas. Promptly pump out or otherwise remove any water that may accumulate in excavations

or on subgrade surfaces and allow these areas to dry before resuming construction. The use of berms, ditches and similar means may be used to prevent stormwater from entering the work area and to convey any water off site efficiently.

If earthwork is performed during the winter months when freezing is a factor, no grading fill, structural fill or other fill should be placed on frosted or frozen ground, nor should frozen material be placed as fill. Frozen ground should be allowed to thaw or be completely removed prior to placement of fill. A good practice is to cover the compacted fill with a “blanket” of loose fill to help prevent the compacted fill from freezing.

If the buildings or other site features are erected during cold weather, foundations, concrete slabs-on-grade, or other concrete elements should not be constructed on frozen soil. Frozen soil should be completely removed from beneath the concrete elements, or thawed, scarified and recompact. The amount of time passing between excavation or subgrade preparation and placing concrete should be minimized during freezing conditions to prevent the prepared soils from freezing. The use of blankets, soil cover or heating as required may be utilized to prevent the subgrade from freezing.

4.2.8 Construction Testing and Observation

Testing and construction observation should take place under the direction of VIVID to support that engineer’s professional opinion as to whether the earthwork does or does not substantially conform to the recommendations in this report. Furthermore, the opinions and conclusions of a geotechnical report are based upon the interpretation of a limited amount of information obtained from the field exploration. It is therefore not uncommon to find that actual site conditions differ somewhat from those indicated in the report. The geotechnical engineer should remain involved throughout the project to evaluate such differing conditions as they appear, and to modify or add to the geotechnical recommendations, as necessary.

4.2.9 Surface Drainage and Landscaping

Positive drainage away from the structures is essential to the performance of foundations and flatwork and should be provided during the life of the structures. Landscape areas within 10 feet of the structures should slope away at a minimum of 8 percent. Areas where pavements or slabs are constructed adjacent to the structures should slope away at a minimum grade of 2 percent. All downspouts from roof drains should be tight-lined to the on-site stormwater system or, at a minimum, cross all backfilled areas such that they discharge all water away from the backfill zone and the structures. Drainage should be created such that water is diverted off the site and away from backfill areas of adjacent buildings. **Landscaping improvements requiring supplemental watering are not recommended adjacent to improved areas including foundations or slabs.**

4.2.10 Permanent Cut and Fill Slopes

If required, permanent cut and fill slopes exposing the materials encountered in our borings are anticipated to be stable at slope ratios as steep as 3:1 (horizontal to vertical) under dry conditions. We believe that slope ratios of 4:1 or flatter are more reliable if subjected to wetting, and present less of a maintenance problem. New slopes should be revegetated as soon as possible after completion to reduce erosion problems.

4.3 SHALLOW FOUNDATIONS

Provided the following recommendations are complied with, the proposed building may be supported on shallow footing foundations. Our subsurface investigation indicates excavation for construction of shallow foundations for the proposed structures will likely expose sand materials comprised predominantly of silty and clayey sand and well to poorly graded sand with silt. Although not encountered in our borings, if existing fill is encountered at bottom of foundation elevation, it must be removed to a depth at which native sand soils are exposed. Structural fill, as described in Section 4.2.4 of this report, should be used as over-excavation backfill, if required. If native sand soils are encountered at bottom of foundation elevation, it should be scarified to a minimum depth of 8 inches, moisture conditioned and compacted as specified in Section 4.2.6 of this report. Anticipated bottom of footing elevations are presented on the boring logs for B-5 through B-7. If bottom of footing elevations vary significantly from what is presented, Vivid should be notified to re-evaluate foundation recommendations.

We recommend conventional spread foundations with the following criteria:

- Foundations bearing upon properly prepared subgrade should be designed for a maximum allowable soil bearing capacity of 2,800 psf. A one-third increase in bearing capacity is allowable for transient loads (e.g. wind loads). All foundations should be proportioned as much as practicable to minimize differential settlement.
- Foundation sizes should be determined by a structural engineer. However, as a minimum, we recommend isolated columns be supported on square pads of at least 24 inches by 24 inches in dimension. Continuous wall footings should be at least 18 inches in width.
- Where precast concrete, tilt-up construction techniques are implemented, precast panels can bear directly upon foundation footings designed by the structural engineer.
- To resist lateral loading, a sliding coefficient of 0.4 may be used between the bottom of the footing and underlying sand soil. In addition, for compacted sand soil adjacent to footings, a passive earth pressure of 375 pounds per cubic foot may be utilized. As a significant amount of movement is required to fully mobilize passive earth pressures, we recommend a minimum factor of safety of 2 be applied.
- Exterior foundations must be protected from frost action. We recommend footings be protected with at least 30 inches of soil cover or that which is required by local building codes, whichever is greater. Foundation components must not be placed on frozen soils.
- If unstable conditions exist below foundation elements, stabilization options can only be determined when the conditions are observed but may include deeper Aggregate base course sections in combination with additional geo-grid placement, structural fill, rock stabilization, or similar options.
- A representative of VIVID should observe all foundation excavations prior to placement of fill and/or concrete. Additionally, the placement and compaction of structural fill should be observed and tested by a representative of our firm.

4.4 FLOOR SLABS

Similar to the recommendations provided for construction of foundations, we recommend slabs bear on at least 8 inches of properly prepared subgrade or structural fill material of the type recommended in

Section 4.2.4 of this report and compacted as recommended in Section 4.2.6. If existing fill is encountered at bottom of floor slab elevation, it should be removed and replaced with properly prepared structural fill. Subgrade preparation as described above for the interior slab shall be applied to exterior flatwork that is constructed adjacent the building structure as well.

The criteria presented below should be observed for design and construction of floor slabs on this site. The construction details should be considered when preparing the project documents.

- For concrete slab-on-grade design purposes, a modulus of subgrade reaction of 200 pounds per cubic inch (pci) can be used for slabs bearing on at least 8 inches of properly prepared subgrade or structural fill. Additional reinforcement can also be used to help resist damage due to differential movement of slabs.
- Floor slabs should be separated from all bearing walls and columns with expansion joints that allow unrestrained vertical movement. At door thresholds only, both interior and exterior slabs can be dowelled into the foundation stem wall to resist movement that can create a trip hazard or impede proper door operation.
- Floor slab control joints should be used to reduce damage due to shrinkage cracking. Control joint spacing is a function of slab thickness, aggregate size, slump and curing conditions. The requirements for concrete slab thickness, joint spacing and reinforcement should be established by the designer based on experience, recognized design guidelines and the intended slab use. Placement and curing conditions will have a strong impact on the final concrete slab integrity.

4.4.1 Capillary Break or Moisture Barrier

A capillary break or moisture barrier should be constructed below slabs at this site. Follow the floor manufacturers requirements for construction and slab moisture testing, as required. If no requirements exist, the following paragraphs provide general guidelines for the construction of such systems.

Construct slabs on grade over a **capillary break** at least 6 inches thick, consisting of gravel or crushed rock meeting the following criteria.

- The largest particle size should not exceed 1 inch,
- No more than 20 percent by weight should pass the No. 4 sieve,
- No more than 5 percent by weight, as placed, should pass the No. 200 sieve, and
- The material should be non-plastic.
- If material meeting these criteria cannot be obtained, please contact VIVID for a revised recommendation.

As an alternative, a **moisture barrier** may be utilized that consists of an impermeable membrane (e.g. 10-mil thick polyethylene) placed over the subgrade materials to reduce migration of moisture vapor through the concrete slabs. Take great care to prevent damage to the barrier during construction. The sheeting used for the barrier should be lapped and properly taped or joined at all seams and all penetrations by walls, pipes, or other objects. To avoid problems with concrete curing in the floor slab, spread a layer of fine sand at least 3 inches thick on the barrier before placing concrete.

4.4.2 Perimeter Drain System

Due to the presence of shallow groundwater, we recommend installation of a foundation perimeter drain connected to a gravity outlet or sump. A typical drain detail is presented in Figure 4.

4.5 EXTERIOR CONCRETE FLATWORK/SLABS-ON-GRADE

The project will include exterior concrete slabs-on-grade for walkways, sidewalks, driveways etc. Subgrade preparation as described above for the interior slab shall be applied to exterior flatwork that is constructed adjacent the building structure as well. Additional techniques are available to reduce the expected long-term movement of the slab, including:

- Removal of any clay soils, and proper scarification, moisture conditioning, and re-compaction of the on-site sand soils or approved import granular fills,
- Avoidance of watering adjacent to slabs, and
- Structural reinforcement of slabs.

4.6 CORROSIVITY AND CONCRETE

4.6.1 Corrosion Potential

Laboratory testing was completed to provide data regarding corrosivity of onsite soils. Our scope of services does not include corrosion engineering and, therefore, a detailed analysis of the corrosion test results is not included. A qualified corrosion engineer should be retained to review the test results and design protective systems that may be required.

Laboratory chloride concentration, sulfate concentration, pH, and electrical resistivity tests were performed on samples of onsite materials obtained during our field investigation. The results of the tests are included in Appendix C to this report and are summarized below in Table 4.

Table 4
Summary of Laboratory Soil Corrosivity Testing

Boring No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Material	Water Soluble Chloride (%)	pH	Redox Potential (mV)	Resistivity (ohm-cm)	Water Soluble Sulfate (%)	Sulfide Content
B-2	0-4	Well-graded SAND with silt	0.001	8.3	100.9	2100	0.002	Trace
B-6	0-4	Clayey SAND	0.001	7.2	114.2	9700	<0.001	Trace

Metal and concrete elements in contact with soil, whether part of a foundation system or part of a supported structure, are subject to degradation due to corrosion or chemical attack. Therefore, buried metal and concrete elements should be designed to resist corrosion and degradation based on accepted practices.

Based on the “10-point” method developed by the American Water Works Association (AWWA) in standard AWWA C105/A21.5, the corrosivity test results indicate the on-site sand soils have low corrosion potential.

4.6.2 Chemical Sulfate Susceptibility and Concrete Type

The degradation of concrete or cement grout can be caused by chemical agents in the soil or groundwater that react with concrete to either dissolve the cement paste or precipitate larger compounds within the concrete, causing cracking and flaking. The concentration of water-soluble sulfates in the soils is a good indicator of the potential for chemical attack of concrete or cement grout. The American Concrete Institute (ACI) in their publication Guide to Durable Concrete (ACI 201.2R-08) provides guidelines for this assessment.

The concentration of water-soluble sulfates measured on the on-site sand materials submitted for testing represents Class 0 exposure of sulfate attack on concrete exposed to the soils per CDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, 2023, Section 601.04.

4.7 PAVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

4.7.1 General

Paved parking lots and access/drive lanes are proposed for the site. Our borings indicate the pavement subgrade soils will generally consist of sandy materials. These types of soils are generally considered to provide fair to good support for pavements. Laboratory testing performed from samples obtained from the upper 4 feet of the pavement area borings resulted in a subgrade support value (R-value) of 74. All subgrade preparation, fill, and aggregate base course shall be compacted as recommended in Sections 4.2.2, 4.2.4, and 4.2.6 of this report.

4.7.2 Traffic Values

No traffic estimates were available for our use at the time this report was written. Based on past experience with similar projects, we anticipate areas of the pavement will be subjected to “light” passenger vehicle traffic, while other areas will be subject to heavier delivery trucks, trash trucks, and maintenance vehicles. For our design we have assigned a 20-year, 18-kip Equivalent Single Axle Load (ESAL) of 50,000 for areas of “light duty” vehicle use only, and an ESAL of 125,000 where heavier traffic loads are anticipated.

Where pavements are intended to directly support fire-fighting apparatus, we have provided recommended pavement sections to account for the significant dynamic loads of very heavy fire apparatus and long-term performance and durability of pavements. The proposed fire access lanes, as presented to VIVID via email on 03/17/26, are shown in Figure 5.

If traffic estimates vary significantly from those assumed, we should be contacted to re-evaluate our recommendations. The following pavement sections were designed using the AASHTO design methods for flexible and rigid pavements.

Table 5
Pavement Section Thickness Recommendations

PAVEMENT AREA	PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE/ AGGREGATE BASE COURSE (INCHES) ¹	ASPHALT CONCRETE/ AGGREGATE BASE COURSE (INCHES) ¹
Light Duty Use	5 / 6	3 / 6
Heavy Duty Use	6 / 6	3 / 6
Fire Access lanes	6 / 6	4 / 6

1) Overlying a properly prepared subgrade as described in Section 4.7.3.

Concrete pavements should be provided with adequate reinforcement based upon anticipated loads. Asphalt does not perform well where trucks perform tight turn maneuvers, therefore concrete should be considered for these areas. A concrete pad is recommended in front of trash dumpster locations to support the heavy front wheel loads of trash trucks.

4.7.3 Pavement Subgrade Preparation

The prepared subgrade should be proof-rolled with a heavily loaded pneumatic-tired vehicle (such as a fully-loaded dump truck or similar weight equipment) after subgrade preparation and prior to placement of the pavement section and structural fill, if required. Pavement design procedures assume a firm and stable subgrade. Areas that deform under heavy wheel loads are not stable and should be removed to firm material and replaced to achieve a stable subgrade prior to paving. Care should be taken to ensure areas around manholes or other utility protrusions are proof-rolled adequately.

Subgrade soils may be at risk of pumping during construction. This risk is increased if pavements are being constructed during adverse weather conditions (e.g., heavy precipitation). In this event, stabilization options can only be determined when the conditions are observed but may include deeper Aggregate Base Course sections in combination with additional geo-grid placement, structural fill, rock stabilization, or similar options.

4.7.4 Pavement Construction Considerations

Pavement construction must be completed in accordance with El Paso County specifications. The specifications contain requirements for the roadway materials (asphalt concrete, concrete pavement, and aggregate base course) and the construction practices used (compaction and material sampling). Of particular importance are those specifications directed towards embankment construction, subgrade compaction, base course compaction, and utility trench compaction. Prior to pavement construction, the prepared subgrade should be proof-rolled with heavy construction equipment. A fully loaded dump truck or water truck would be acceptable for this purpose. During proof-rolling, particular attention should be directed to the areas immediately adjacent to manholes, valves, catch basins, and other similar surface features. Areas which exhibit excessive deflection during proof-rolling should be over-excavated and stabilized as required. If soil is imported to the subject site for final grading, the soil materials must be of a character similar to those described in this report.



Proper drainage is of paramount importance in enhancing pavement performance. To avoid distress to pavement from wet subgrade soils, we recommend the maintenance of good drainage away from all pavements. Possible water sources include storm runoff, irrigation of landscaping adjacent the pavement and localized groundwater seepage, among others. Landscaping adjacent to the pavements should be avoided. Joints in the pavement or at asphalt/concrete interfaces should be sealed. Any cracks or openings in the finished pavement surface should be sealed and/or repaired as quickly as possible.

5.0 ADDITIONAL SERVICES & LIMITATIONS

5.1 ADDITIONAL SERVICES

Attached to this report is a document by the Geoprofessional Business Association (GBA) that summarizes limitations of geotechnical reports as well as additional services that are required to further confirm subgrade materials are consistent with that encountered at the specific boring locations presented in this report. This document should be read in its entirety before implementing design or construction activities. Examples of other services beyond completion of a geotechnical report are necessary or desirable to complete a project satisfactorily include:

- Review of design plans and specifications to verify that our recommendations were properly interpreted and implemented.
- Attendance at pre-bid and pre-construction meetings to highlight important items and clear up misunderstandings, ambiguities, or conflicts with design plans and specifications.
- Performance of construction observation and testing which allows verification that existing materials at locations beyond our borings are consistent with that presented in our report, construction is compliant with the requirements/recommendations, evaluation of changed conditions.

5.2 LIMITATIONS

This work was performed in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by other members of VIVID's profession practicing in the same locality, under similar conditions and at the date the services are provided. Our conclusions, opinions, and recommendations are based on a limited number of observations and data. It is possible that conditions could vary between or beyond the data evaluated. VIVID makes no other representation, guarantee, or warranty, express or implied, regarding the services, communication (oral or written), report, opinion, or instrument of service provided.

This report may be used only by the Client and the registered design professional in responsible charge and only for the purposes stated for this specific engagement within a reasonable time from its issuance, but in no event later than two (2) years from the date of the report.

The work performed was based on project information provided by Client. If Client does not retain VIVID to review any plans and specifications, including any revisions or modifications to the plans and specifications, VIVID assumes no responsibility for the suitability of our recommendations. In addition, if there are any changes in the field to the plans and specifications, Client must obtain written approval from VIVID's engineer that such changes do not affect our recommendations. Failure to do so will vitiate VIVID's recommendations.

Figures



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REFERENCE:

Base image obtained from
OpenStreetMap 2/11/2026



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Colorado Springs, CO 80907
719-896-4356

Project No. D25-2-1113

Date: 2/11/2026

Drawn by: SAM

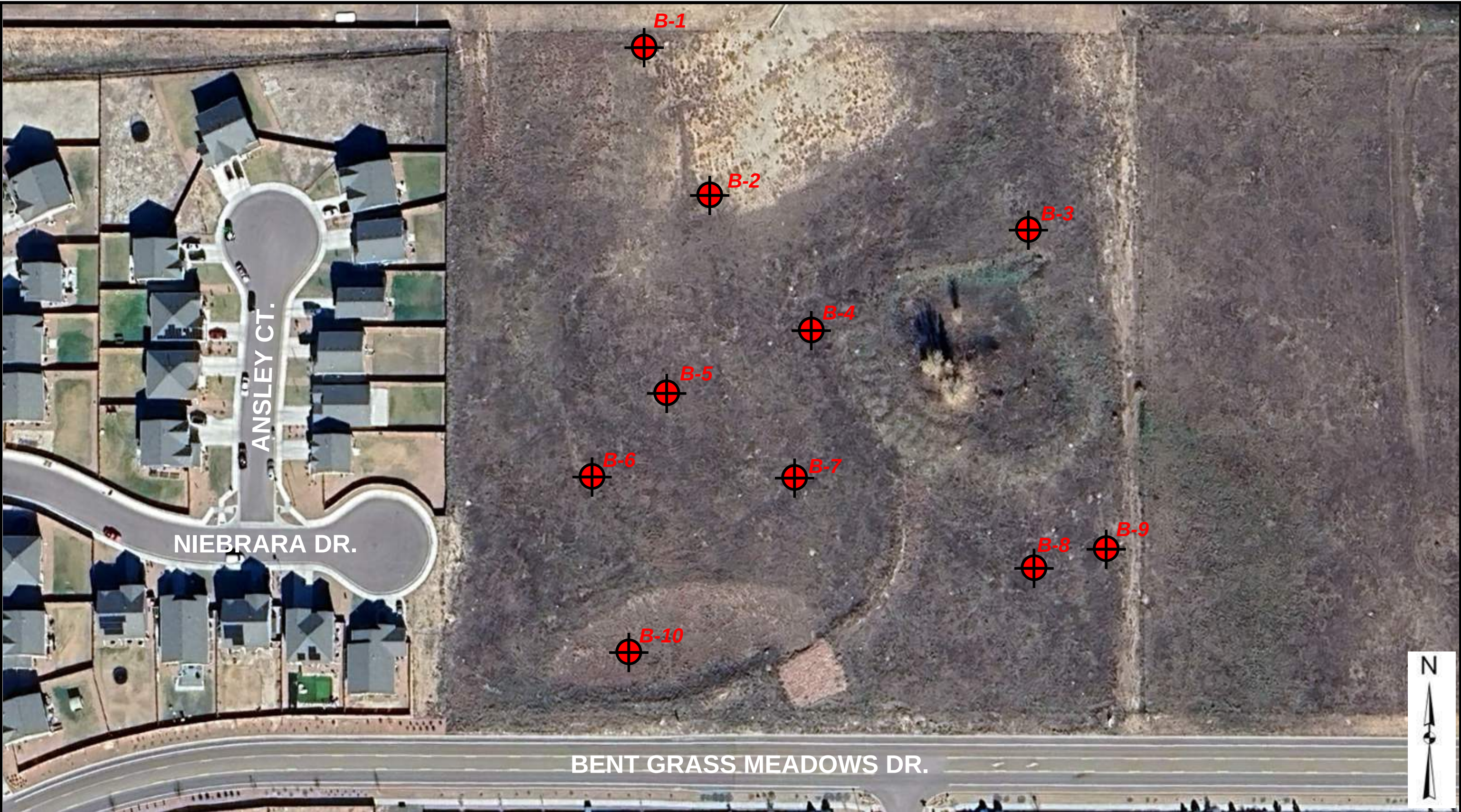
Reviewed by: MBR

VICINITY MAP

Proposed Honor Charter School Development
Bent Grass Meadows Drive
Peyton, Colorado

FIGURE

1



Note: Not to Scale.

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REFERENCE

Base Image obtained from Google Earth Pro, 2025.

LEGEND

 **B-1** Approximate Boring Location



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Project No. D25-2-1113

Date: 2/11/2026

Drawn by: SAM

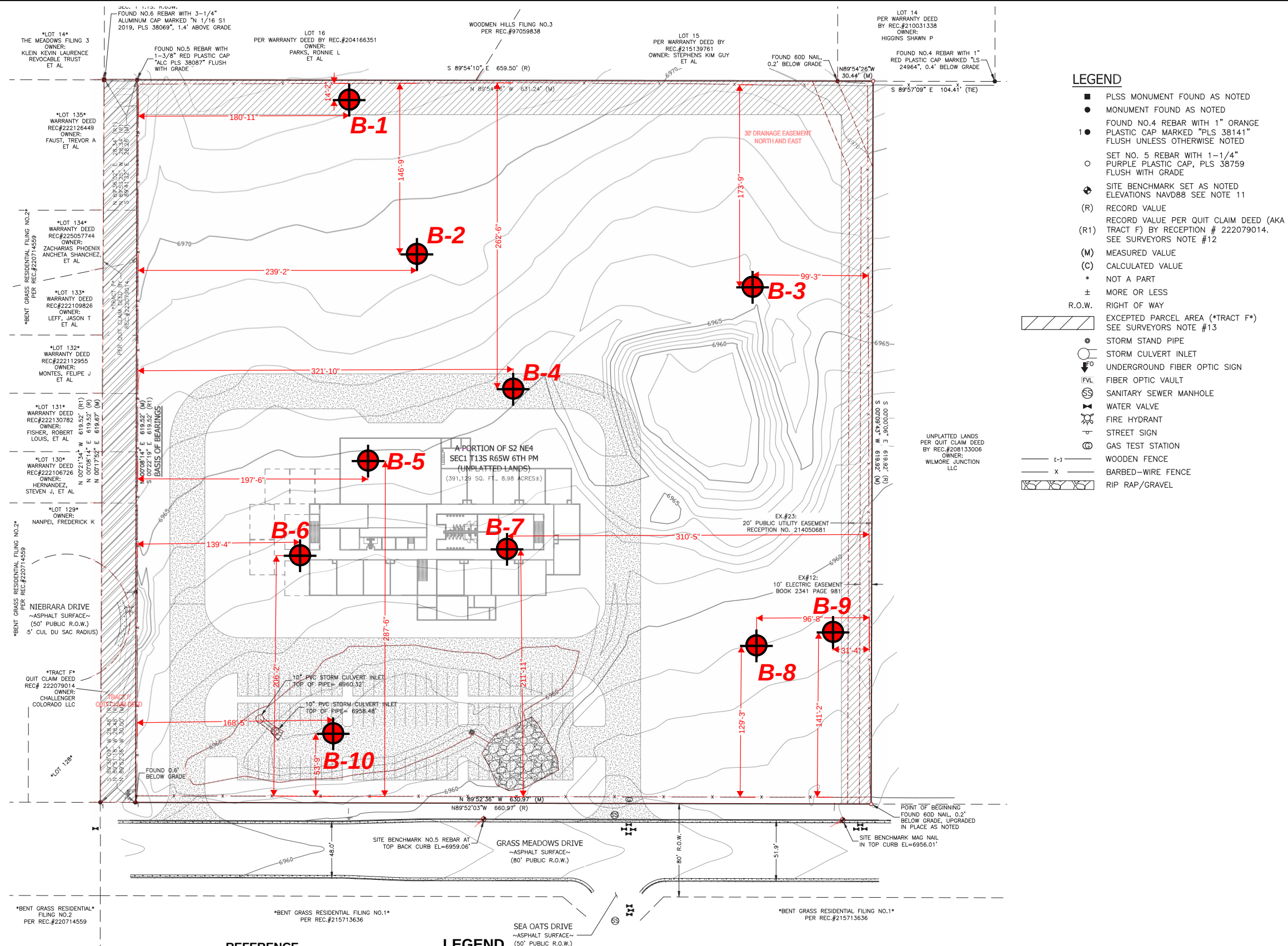
Reviewed by: MBR

**FIELD EXPLORATION PLAN
(AERIAL)**

Proposed Honor Charter School Development
Bent Grass Meadows Drive
Peyton, Colorado

FIGURE

2



Note: Not to Scale.

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REFERENCE
Base Image obtained from ALTA/NSPS LAND TITLE SURVEY; BEING A PART OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 1, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH PRINCIPLE MERIDIAN, COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO by Apex Land Surveying and Mapping LLC dated 10/10/2025.

LEGEND
 B-1 Approximate Boring Location



VIVID Engineering Group, Inc.
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Project No. D25-2-1113

Date: 2/12/2026

Drawn by: SAM

Reviewed by: MBR

**FIELD EXPLORATION PLAN
(CONCEPTUAL)**

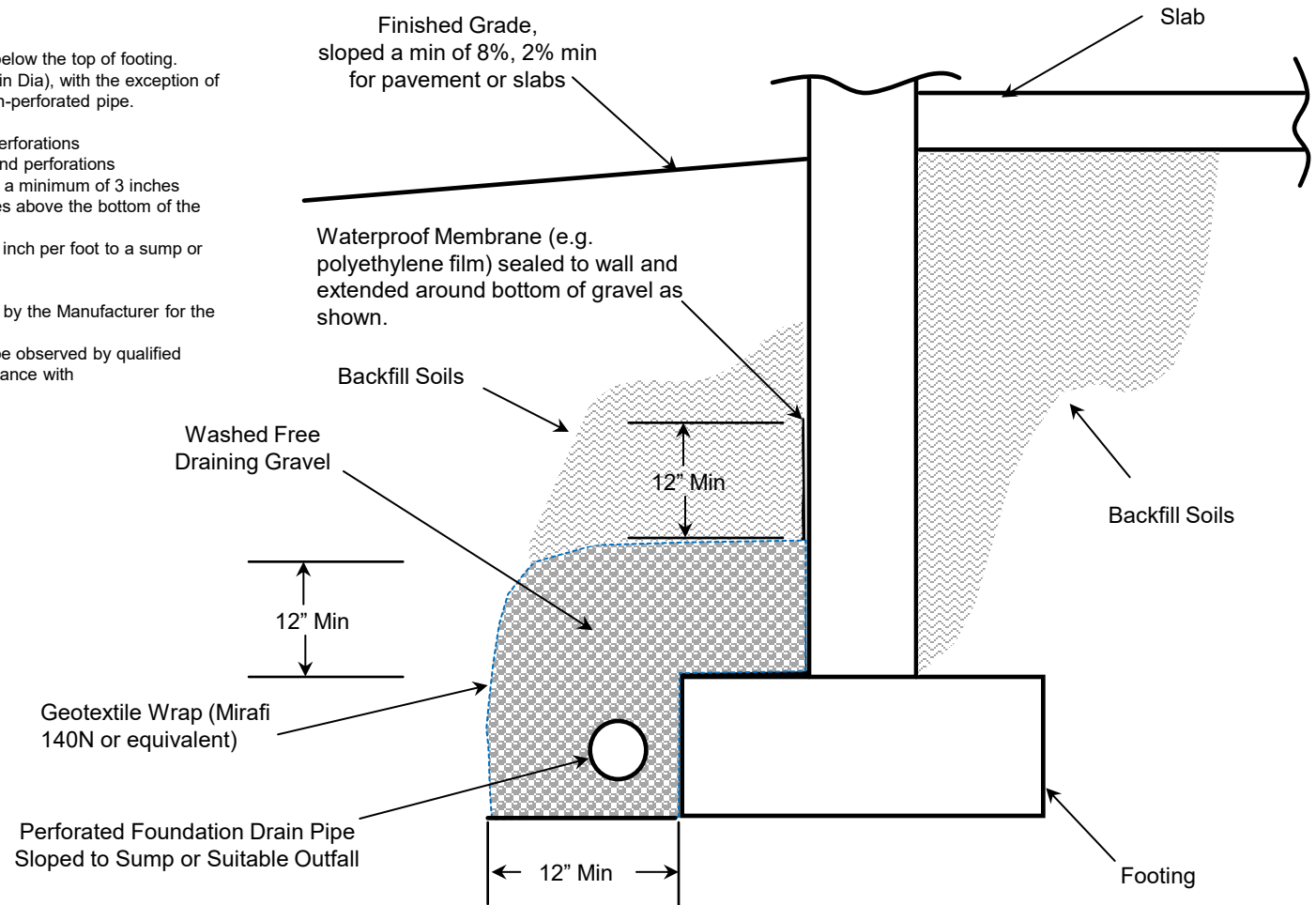
Proposed Honor Charter School Development
Bent Grass Meadows Drive
Peyton, Colorado

FIGURE

3

Notes:

1. The top of the perforated pipe must be at or below the top of footing.
2. All drain pipe shall be perforated plastic (3" Min Dia), with the exception of the discharge portion which shall be solid, non-perforated pipe.
3. Washed free-draining gravel must be sized:
 - at least 2X the width of slotted perforations
 - at least 1.5X the diameter of round perforations
4. The washed free-draining gravel must extend a minimum of 3 inches beneath the pipe and extend at least 12 inches above the bottom of the foundation wall.
5. The drain should be sloped a minimum of 1/8 inch per foot to a sump or suitable outfall.
6. Drain pipe shall have positive fall throughout.
7. All drain components shall be rated/approved by the Manufacturer for the installed depth and application.
8. All drain components, including outfall, shall be observed by qualified personnel prior to backfilling to verify conformance with recommendations.



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Project No. D25-2-1113

Date: March 6, 2026

Drawn by: NAD

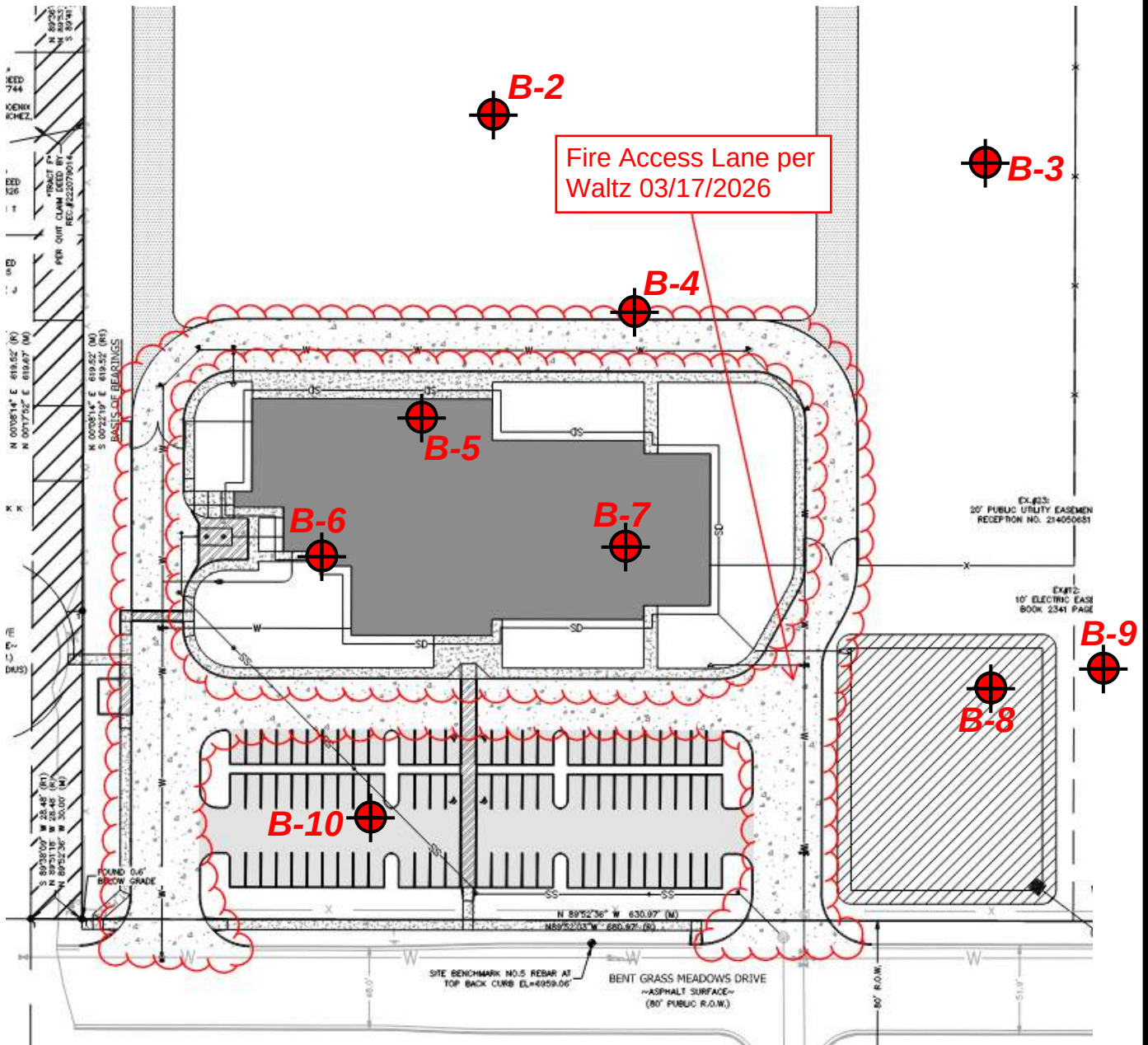
Reviewed by: MBR

TYPICAL FOUNDATION DRAIN

Proposed Honor Charter School Development
Bent Grass Meadows Drive
Peyton, Colorado

FIGURE

4



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REFERENCE

Base image obtained from Waltz 3/17/2026

LEGEND

B-1 Approximate Boring Location



VIVID Engineering Group, Inc.
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Colorado Springs, CO 80907
719-896-4356

Project No. D25-2-1113

Date: 3/25/2026

Drawn by: SAM

Reviewed by: ND

FIRE ACCESS LANE

Proposed Honor Charter School Development
Bent Grass Meadows Drive
Peyton, Colorado

FIGURE

5

Appendix A
Logs of Exploratory Borings



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KEY TO SYMBOLS

CLIENT Waltz Construction

PROJECT NAME Proposed Honor Charter School Development

PROJECT NUMBER D25-2-1113

PROJECT LOCATION Peyton, Colorado

LITHOLOGIC SYMBOLS (Unified Soil Classification System)



CL: USCS Low Plasticity Clay



CLAYSTONE



SANDSTONE



SC: USCS Clayey Sand



SM: USCS Silty Sand



SP: USCS Poorly-graded Sand



SP-SM: USCS Poorly-graded Sand with Silt



SW-SC: USCS Well-graded Sand with Clay



SW-SM: USCS Well-graded Sand with Silt



WEATHERED SANDSTONE

SAMPLER SYMBOLS



Grab Sample



2" I.D. Modified California Sampler (MC)



Standard Penetration Test (SPT)

WELL CONSTRUCTION SYMBOLS



No Backfill (just pipe): 1 pipe group, 1 pipe



Slotted Pipe: 1 pipe group, 1 pipe



Slough at bottom of hole

ABBREVIATIONS

LL - LIQUID LIMIT (%)
PI - PLASTIC INDEX (%)
MC - MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
DD - DRY DENSITY (PCF)
NP - NON PLASTIC
FINES- PERCENT PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE
UCS - UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

▽ Water Level at Time
Drilling, or as Shown
▼ Water Level at End of
Drilling, or as Shown
▽ Water Level After 24
Hours, or as Shown

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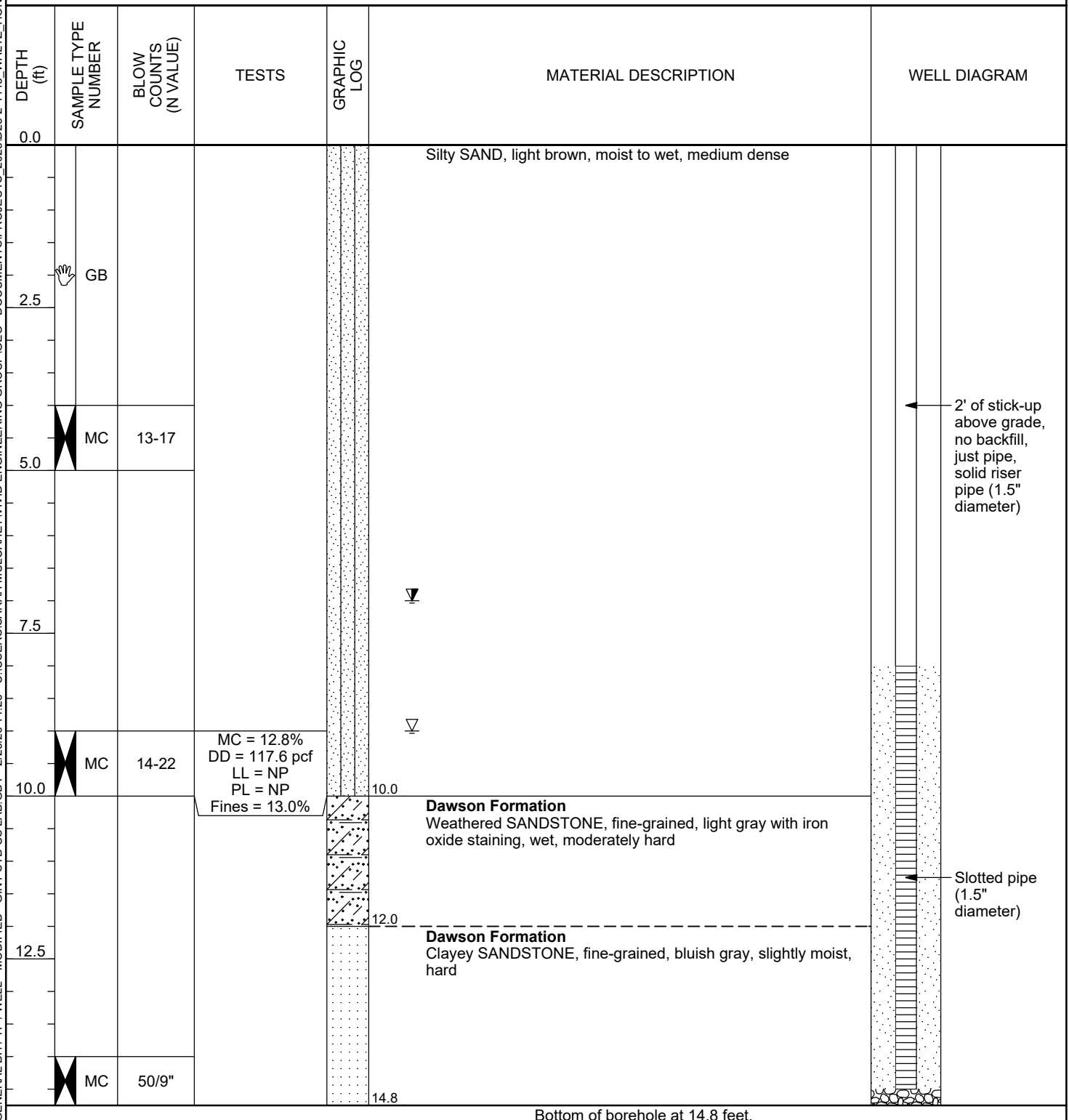


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WELL NUMBER B-1

PAGE 1 OF 1

CLIENT <u>Waltz Construction</u>	PROJECT NAME <u>Proposed Honor Charter School Development</u>
PROJECT NUMBER <u>D25-2-1113</u>	PROJECT LOCATION <u>Peyton, Colorado</u>
DATE STARTED <u>2/6/26</u> COMPLETED <u>2/6/26</u>	GROUND ELEVATION _____ HOLE SIZE <u>6 inches</u>
DRILLING CONTRACTOR <u>GDI Drilling, Inc. (Diedrich D-90 Truck)</u>	GROUND WATER LEVELS:
DRILLING METHOD <u>6" Solid Stem Auger</u>	▽ AT TIME OF DRILLING <u>9.00 ft</u>
LOGGED BY <u>S. Mulcahey</u> CHECKED BY <u>M. Ray</u>	AT END OF DRILLING <u>---</u>
NOTES _____	▽ AFTER DRILLING <u>7.00 ft</u>



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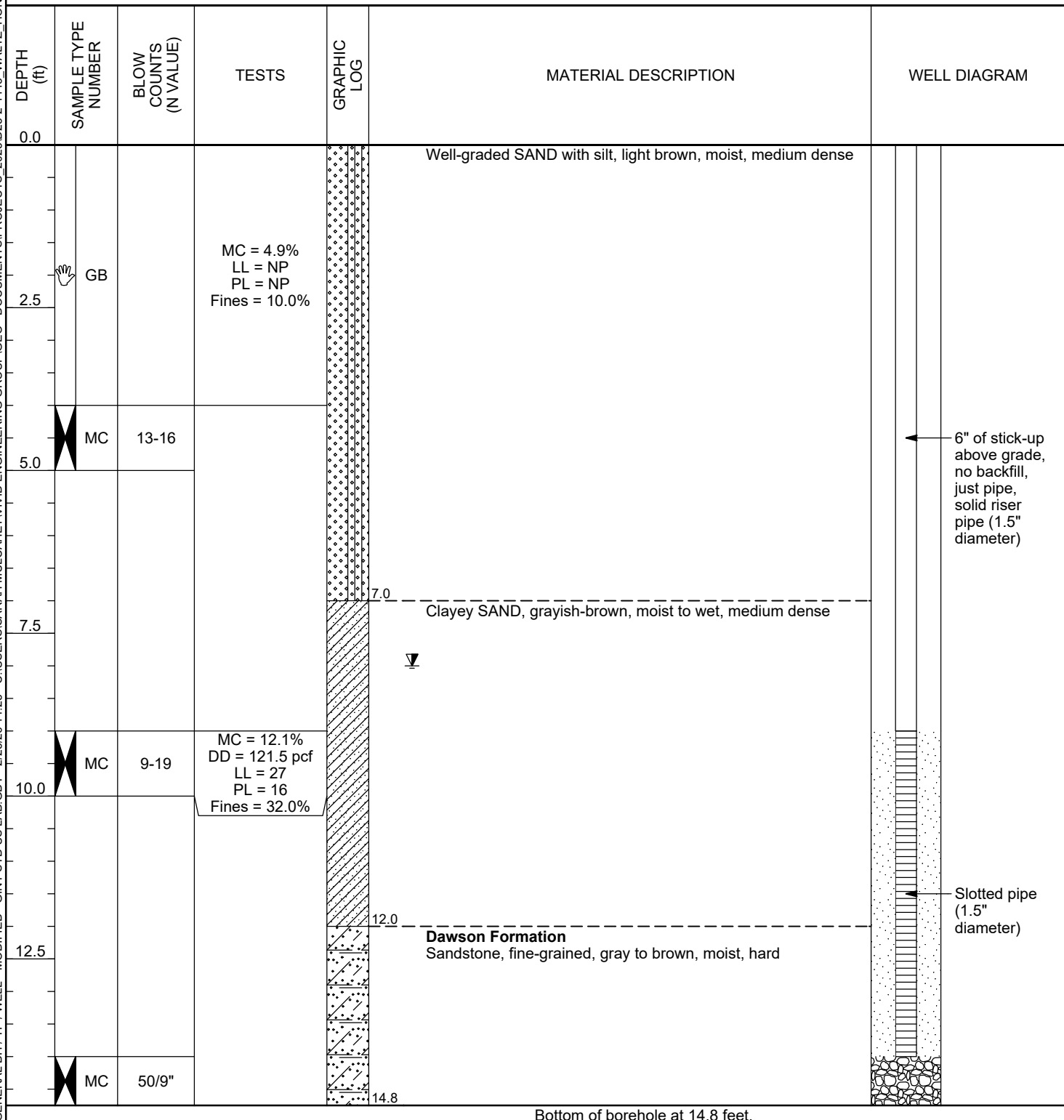


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WELL NUMBER B-2

PAGE 1 OF 1

CLIENT <u>Waltz Construction</u>	PROJECT NAME <u>Proposed Honor Charter School Development</u>
PROJECT NUMBER <u>D25-2-1113</u>	PROJECT LOCATION <u>Peyton, Colorado</u>
DATE STARTED <u>2/6/26</u> COMPLETED <u>2/6/26</u>	GROUND ELEVATION _____ HOLE SIZE <u>6 inches</u>
DRILLING CONTRACTOR <u>GDI Drilling, Inc. (Diedrich D-90 Truck)</u>	GROUND WATER LEVELS:
DRILLING METHOD <u>6" Solid Stem Auger</u>	AT TIME OF DRILLING <u>--- None Encountered</u>
LOGGED BY <u>S. Mulcahey</u> CHECKED BY <u>M. Ray</u>	AT END OF DRILLING <u>---</u>
NOTES _____	▼ AFTER DRILLING <u>8.00 ft</u>



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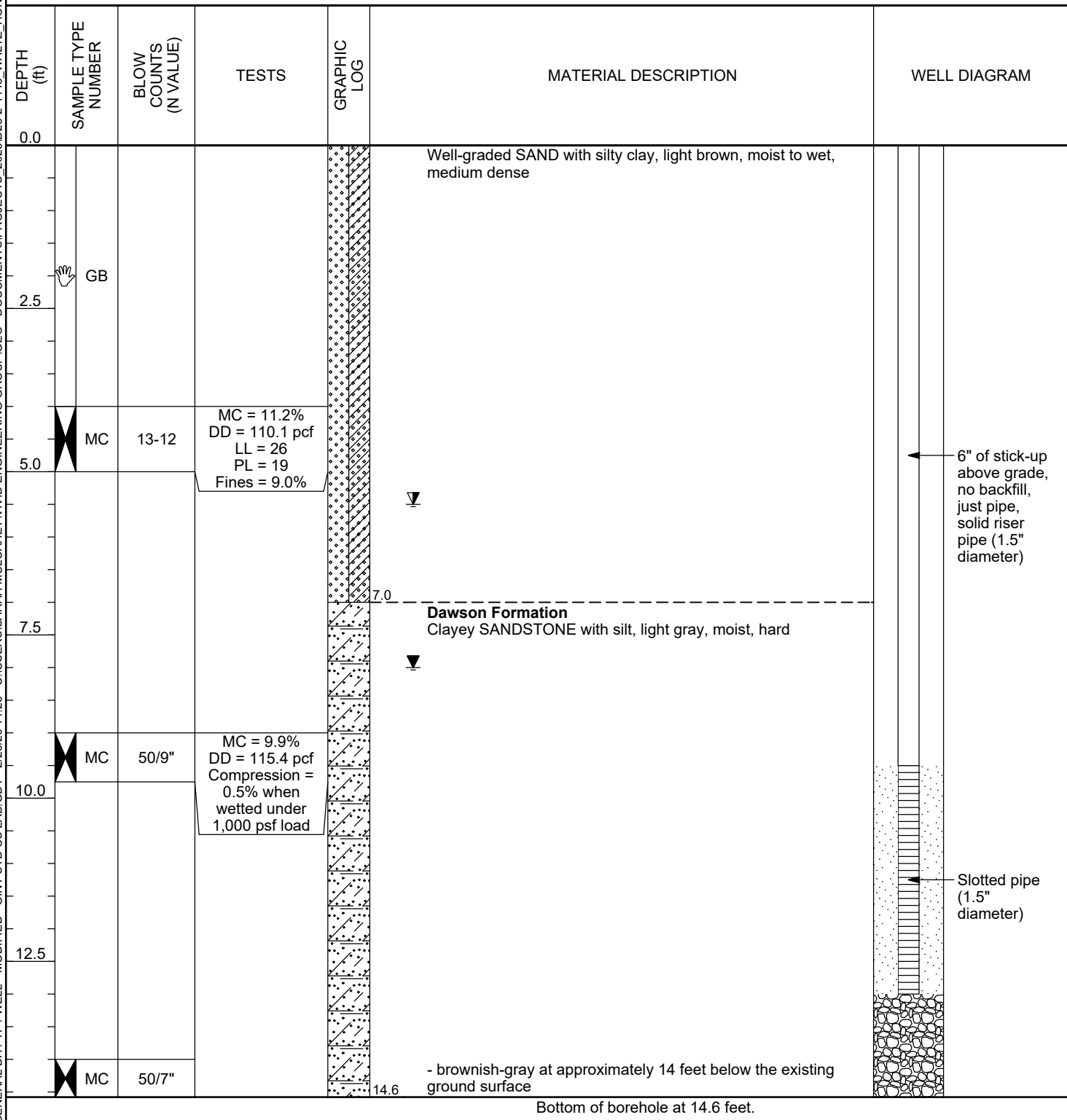


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WELL NUMBER B-3

PAGE 1 OF 1

CLIENT <u>Waltz Construction</u>	PROJECT NAME <u>Proposed Honor Charter School Development</u>
PROJECT NUMBER <u>D25-2-1113</u>	PROJECT LOCATION <u>Peyton, Colorado</u>
DATE STARTED <u>2/6/26</u> COMPLETED <u>2/6/26</u>	GROUND ELEVATION _____ HOLE SIZE <u>6 inches</u>
DRILLING CONTRACTOR <u>GDI Drilling, Inc. (Diedrich D-90 Truck)</u>	GROUND WATER LEVELS:
DRILLING METHOD <u>6" Solid Stem Auger</u>	AT TIME OF DRILLING <u>--- None Encountered</u>
LOGGED BY <u>S. Mulcahey</u> CHECKED BY <u>M. Ray</u>	AT END OF DRILLING <u>8.00 ft</u>
NOTES _____	AFTER DRILLING <u>5.50 ft</u>



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BORING NUMBER B-4

PAGE 1 OF 1

CLIENT	Waltz Construction	PROJECT NAME	Proposed Honor Charter School Development
PROJECT NUMBER	D25-2-1113	PROJECT LOCATION	Peyton, Colorado
DATE STARTED	2/6/26	COMPLETED	2/6/26
DRILLING CONTRACTOR	GDI Drilling, Inc. (Diedrich D-90 Truck)	GROUND ELEVATION	
DRILLING METHOD	6" Solid Stem Auger	HOLE SIZE	6 inches
LOGGED BY	S. Mulcahey	CHECKED BY	M. Ray
NOTES			
		GROUND WATER LEVELS:	
		AT TIME OF DRILLING	--- None Encountered
		AT END OF DRILLING	---
		AFTER DRILLING	---

DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	TESTS	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
0.0					
	GB		MC = 5.3% LL = NP PL = NP Fines = 12.0%		Well-graded SAND with silt, medium brown, moist, very loose, organics
	MC	1-2			
2.5					
	GB				3.0
					Poorly Graded SAND with silt, light brown, very moist, medium dense
	MC	8-13			
5.0					
7.5					
	MC	11-19	MC = 14.1% DD = 116.8 pcf UCS = 8,226 psf		7.0
10.0					Sandy Lean CLAY, dark grayish-brown, moist, very stiff
12.5					
					12.0
					Dawson Formation
					Clayey SANDSTONE, brownish-gray, slightly moist, hard
	MC	50/10"			
					14.8

Bottom of borehole at 14.8 feet.

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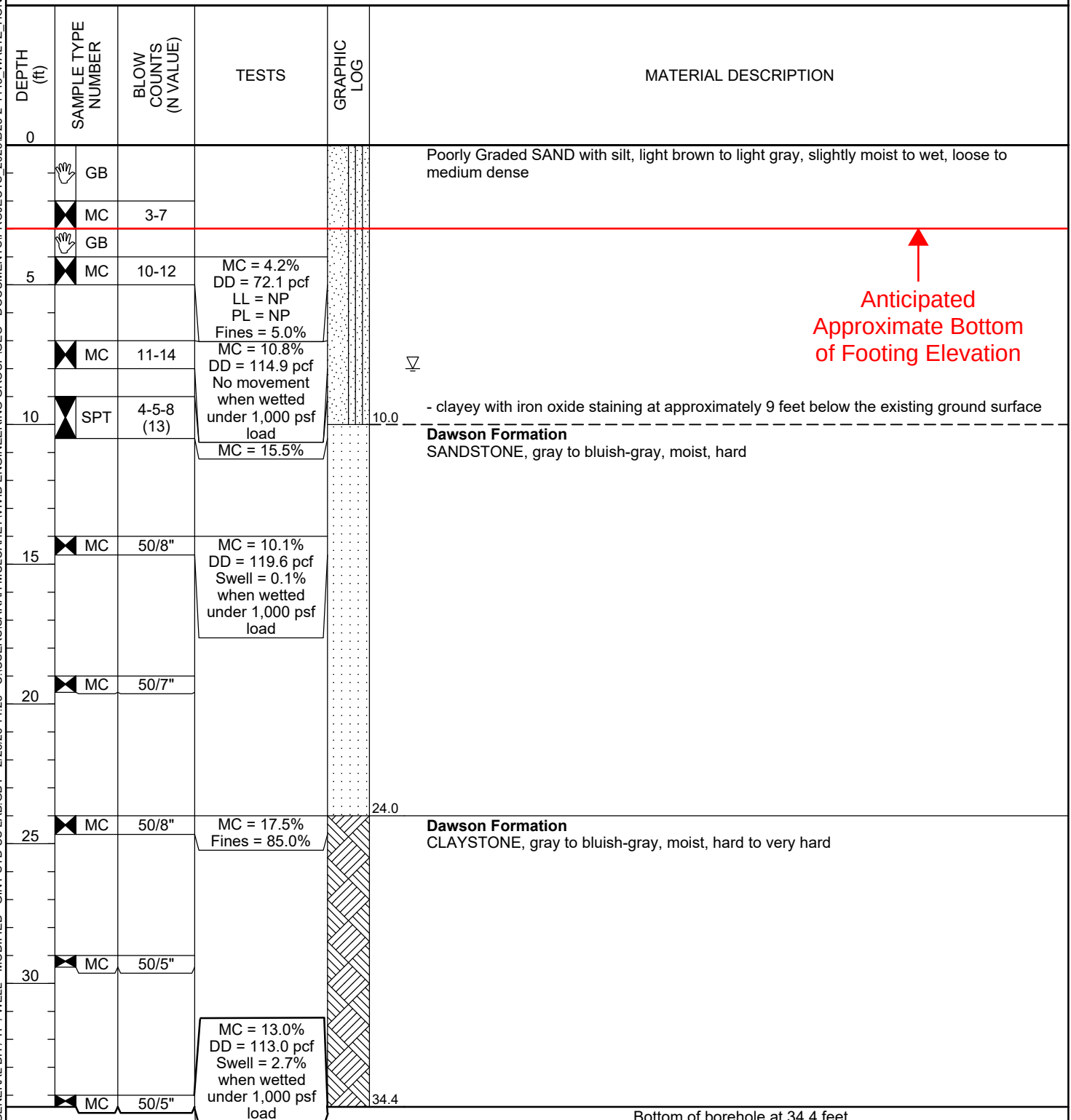


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BORING NUMBER B-5

PAGE 1 OF 1

CLIENT	Waltz Construction	PROJECT NAME	Proposed Honor Charter School Development
PROJECT NUMBER	D25-2-1113	PROJECT LOCATION	Peyton, Colorado
DATE STARTED	2/6/26	COMPLETED	2/6/26
DRILLING CONTRACTOR	GDI Drilling, Inc. (Diedrich D-90 Truck)	GROUND ELEVATION	
DRILLING METHOD	6" Solid Stem Auger	HOLE SIZE	6 inches
LOGGED BY	S. Mulcahey	CHECKED BY	M. Ray
NOTES			
		GROUND WATER LEVELS:	
		▽ AT TIME OF DRILLING	8.00 ft
		AT END OF DRILLING	---
		AFTER DRILLING	---



Anticipated
Approximate Bottom
of Footing Elevation

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CLIENT	Waltz Construction	PROJECT NAME	Proposed Honor Charter School Development
PROJECT NUMBER	D25-2-1113	PROJECT LOCATION	Peyton, Colorado
DATE STARTED	2/6/26	COMPLETED	2/6/26
DRILLING CONTRACTOR	GDI Drilling, Inc. (Diedrich D-90 Truck)	GROUND ELEVATION	
DRILLING METHOD	6" Solid Stem Auger	HOLE SIZE	6 inches
LOGGED BY	S. Mulcahey	GROUND WATER LEVELS:	
CHECKED BY	M. Ray	AT TIME OF DRILLING	7.00 ft
NOTES		AT END OF DRILLING	---
		AFTER DRILLING	---

DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	TESTS	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
0					
	GB				Clayey SAND with organics, dark brown to medium brown, very moist, loose
	MC	4-5			2.5
	GB				Well-graded SAND with clay, medium brown to light brown, moist, loose to medium dense
5	MC	14-16	MC = 7.4% DD = 121.2 pcf LL = 30 PL = 17 Fines = 11.0%		- with gravel at approximately 4 feet below the existing ground surface
	MC	15-15	MC = 11.1% DD = 122.5 pcf Fines = 18.0% No movement when wetted under 1,000 psf load		6.0
10	MC	7-9	MC = 9.8% DD = 122.0 pcf LL = NP PL = NP Fines = 13.0%		Silty SAND, light brownish-gray, wet, medium dense
	MC	50/9"			14.0
15					Dawson Formation
	MC	50/10"	MC = 14.0% DD = 114.5 pcf Swell = 0.7% when wetted under 2,000 psf load		SANDSTONE, bluish-gray to light gray with pink grains, moist, hard to very hard
20					- with iron oxide staining at approximately 19 feet below the existing ground surface
	MC	50/5"			
25					- coarse-grained with some silt from approximately 24 to 34 feet below the existing ground surface
	MC	50/6"			
30					
	MC	50/7"			
					34.6

Anticipated
Approximate Bottom
of Footing Elevation

Bottom of borehole at 34.6 feet.

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BORING NUMBER B-7

PAGE 1 OF 1

CLIENT <u>Waltz Construction</u>	PROJECT NAME <u>Proposed Honor Charter School Development</u>
PROJECT NUMBER <u>D25-2-1113</u>	PROJECT LOCATION <u>Peyton, Colorado</u>
DATE STARTED <u>2/6/26</u> COMPLETED <u>2/6/26</u>	GROUND ELEVATION _____ HOLE SIZE <u>6 inches</u>
DRILLING CONTRACTOR <u>GDI Drilling, Inc. (Diedrich D-90 Truck)</u>	GROUND WATER LEVELS:
DRILLING METHOD <u>6" Solid Stem Auger</u>	AT TIME OF DRILLING <u>--- None Encountered</u>
LOGGED BY <u>S. Mulcahey</u> CHECKED BY <u>M. Ray</u>	AT END OF DRILLING <u>---</u>
NOTES _____	AFTER DRILLING <u>---</u>

DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	TESTS	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
0					
	GB				Well-graded SAND with silt and gravel, medium brown to light brown, slightly moist, loose to medium dense
	MC	3-6	MC = 3.4% DD = 106.3 pcf		
5	GB		LL = NP PL = NP Fines = 5.0%		
	MC	14-15	MC = 4.5% DD = 113.0 pcf		
			LL = NP PL = NP Fines = 6.0%		
	MC	7-11	MC = 18.3% DD = 108.8 pcf Fines = 38.0%		
10	MC	18-21	No movement when wetted under 2,000 psf load		
			MC = 9.6% DD = 121.1 pcf UCS = 679 psf		
15	MC	50/7"	MC = 12.1% DD = 119.9 pcf Swell = 0.9% when wetted under 2,000 psf load		
20	MC	50/7"			
25	MC	50/7"			
30	MC	50/5"			
					- clayey at approximately 29 feet below the existing ground surface
	MC	50/6"			
					- very coarse and light gray with pink grains at approximately 34 feet below the existing ground surface

Anticipated
Approximate Bottom
of Footing Elevation

Bottom of borehole at 34.5 feet.



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WELL NUMBER B-8

PAGE 1 OF 1

CLIENT	Waltz Construction	PROJECT NAME	Proposed Honor Charter School Development
PROJECT NUMBER	D25-2-1113	PROJECT LOCATION	Peyton, Colorado
DATE STARTED	2/6/26	COMPLETED	2/6/26
DRILLING CONTRACTOR	GDI Drilling, Inc. (Diedrich D-90 Truck)	GROUND ELEVATION	
DRILLING METHOD	6" Solid Stem Auger	HOLE SIZE	6 inches
LOGGED BY	S. Mulcahey	GROUND WATER LEVELS:	
CHECKED BY	M. Ray	AT TIME OF DRILLING	--- None Encountered
NOTES		AT END OF DRILLING	---
		AFTER DRILLING	--- None Encountered

DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	TESTS	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	WELL DIAGRAM
0.0					Well-graded SAND with silt, light brown, moist, medium dense	
2.5	GB		MC = 10.0% DD = 116.3 pcf LL = NP PL = NP Fines = 10.0%			
5.0	MC	13-14				2' of stick-up above grade, no backfill, just pipe, solid riser pipe (1.5" diameter)
7.5					Dawson Formation Weathered Clayey SANDSTONE, light gray, moist, moderately hard	
10.0	MC	20-29	MC = 16.4% DD = 110.4 pcf LL = 36 PL = 18 Swell = 0.4% when wetted under 2,000 psf load			
12.5					Dawson Formation Silty SANDSTONE, light gray to tan, slightly moist, very hard	Slotted pipe (1.5" diameter)
14.4	MC	50/5"				

Bottom of borehole at 14.4 feet.

GENERAL BH / TP / WELL - GINT STD US LAB.GDT - 3/2/26 14:16 - C:\USERS\MARY BETH RAY\VIDEODRAWING\PROJECTS\2025\25-2-1113 WALTZ_HONOR CHARTER SCHOOL\6 - DRAFTING\DWG\25-2-1113.GPJ

GENERAL BH / TP / WELL - MODIFIED - GINT STD US LAB.GDT - 2/25/26 14:25 - C:\USERS\SARAH MULCAHEY\VIVID ENGINEERING GROUP\GEO - DOCUMENTS\PROJECTS - 2025\25-2-1113 - WALTZ_HONOR CHARTER SCHOOL\6 - DRAFTING\25-2-1113.GPJ

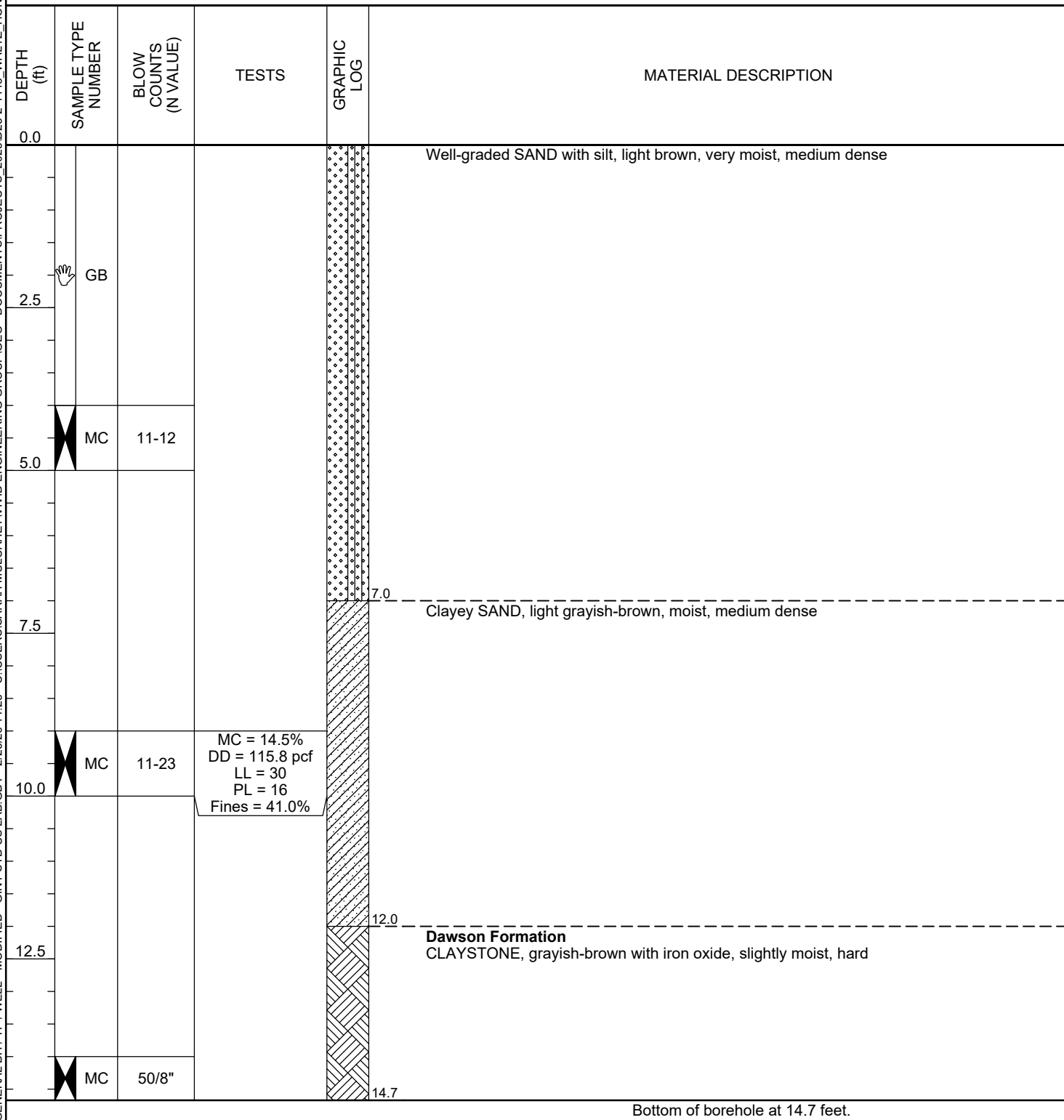


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BORING NUMBER B-9

PAGE 1 OF 1

CLIENT	Waltz Construction	PROJECT NAME	Proposed Honor Charter School Development
PROJECT NUMBER	D25-2-1113	PROJECT LOCATION	Peyton, Colorado
DATE STARTED	2/6/26	COMPLETED	2/6/26
DRILLING CONTRACTOR	GDI Drilling, Inc. (Diedrich D-90 Truck)	GROUND ELEVATION	
DRILLING METHOD	6" Solid Stem Auger	HOLE SIZE	6 inches
LOGGED BY	S. Mulcahey	CHECKED BY	M. Ray
NOTES			
		GROUND WATER LEVELS:	
		AT TIME OF DRILLING	--- None Encountered
		AT END OF DRILLING	---
		AFTER DRILLING	---



DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	TESTS	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
0.0					
	GB		MC = 6.2% LL = 21 PL = 18 Fines = 13.0%		Silty SAND, light brown, moist, medium dense
	MC	6-7			
2.5	GB				
	MC	9-10	MC = 11.8% DD = 121.7 pcf LL = 24 PL = 16 Fines = 18.0%		Clayey SAND, light gray, moist, medium dense
5.0					
	MC	14-30			Silty SAND, light brown, wet, medium dense
7.5					
10.0					
	MC	50/9"			Dawson Formation SANDSTONE, light brown with medium brown and yellow, slightly moist, hard
12.5					
	MC				
14.8					Bottom of borehole at 14.8 feet

Appendix B

Geotechnical Laboratory Test Results



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SUMMARY OF LABORATORY RESULTS

PAGE 1 OF 1

CLIENT Waltz Construction

PROJECT NAME Proposed Honor Charter School Development

PROJECT NUMBER D25-2-1113

PROJECT LOCATION Peyton, Colorado

Exploration ID	Approx. Sample Depth (ft)	Sample Description	Passing 3/4" Sieve (%)	Passing #4 Sieve (%)	Passing #200 Sieve (%)	Liquid Limit (LL)	Plastic Limit (PL)	Plasticity Index (PI)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)
B-1	9.0	SILTY SAND(SM)		91	13	NP	NP	NP	12.8	117.6
B-2	0.0	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT(SW-SM)		96	10	NP	NP	NP	4.9	
B-2	9.0	CLAYEY SAND(SC)		100	32	27	16	11	12.1	121.5
B-3	4.0	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILTY CLAY(SW-SC)		98	9	26	19	7	11.2	110.1
B-3	9.0								9.9	115.4
B-4	0.0	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT(SW-SM)		93	12	NP	NP	NP	5.3	
B-4	9.0								14.1	116.8
B-5	4.0	POORLY GRADED SAND with SILT(SP-SM)		99	5	NP	NP	NP	4.2	72.1
B-5	7.0								10.8	114.9
B-5	9.0								15.5	
B-5	14.0								10.1	119.6
B-5	24.0				85				17.5	
B-5	34.0								13.0	113.0
B-6	4.0	WELL-GRADED SAND with CLAY(SW-SC)		97	11	30	17	13	7.4	121.2
B-6	7.0			100	18				11.1	122.5
B-6	9.0	SILTY SAND(SM)		97	13	NP	NP	NP	9.8	122.0
B-6	19.0								14.0	114.5
B-7	2.0	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT and GRAVEL(SW-SM)	100	85	5	NP	NP	NP	3.4	106.3
B-7	4.0	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT(SW-SM)		90	6	NP	NP	NP	4.5	113.0
B-7	7.0				38				18.3	108.8
B-7	9.0								9.6	121.1
B-7	14.0								12.1	119.9
B-8	0.0	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT(SW-SM)		96	10	NP	NP	NP	10.0	116.3
B-8	9.0					36	18	18	16.4	110.4
B-9	9.0	CLAYEY SAND(SC)		100	41	30	16	14	14.5	115.8
B-10	0.0	SILTY SAND(SM)		96	13	21	18	3	6.2	
B-10	4.0	CLAYEY SAND(SC)		98	18	24	16	8	11.8	121.7

LAB SUMMARY - MODIFIED - GINT STD US LAB.GDT - 3/2/26 14:09 - C:\USERS\MARY BETH RAY\VIDE ENGINEERING GROUP\GEO - DOCUMENTS\PROJECTS_2025\D25-2-1113 WALTZ HONOR CHARTER SCHOOL\6 - DRAFTING\D25-2-1113.GPJ



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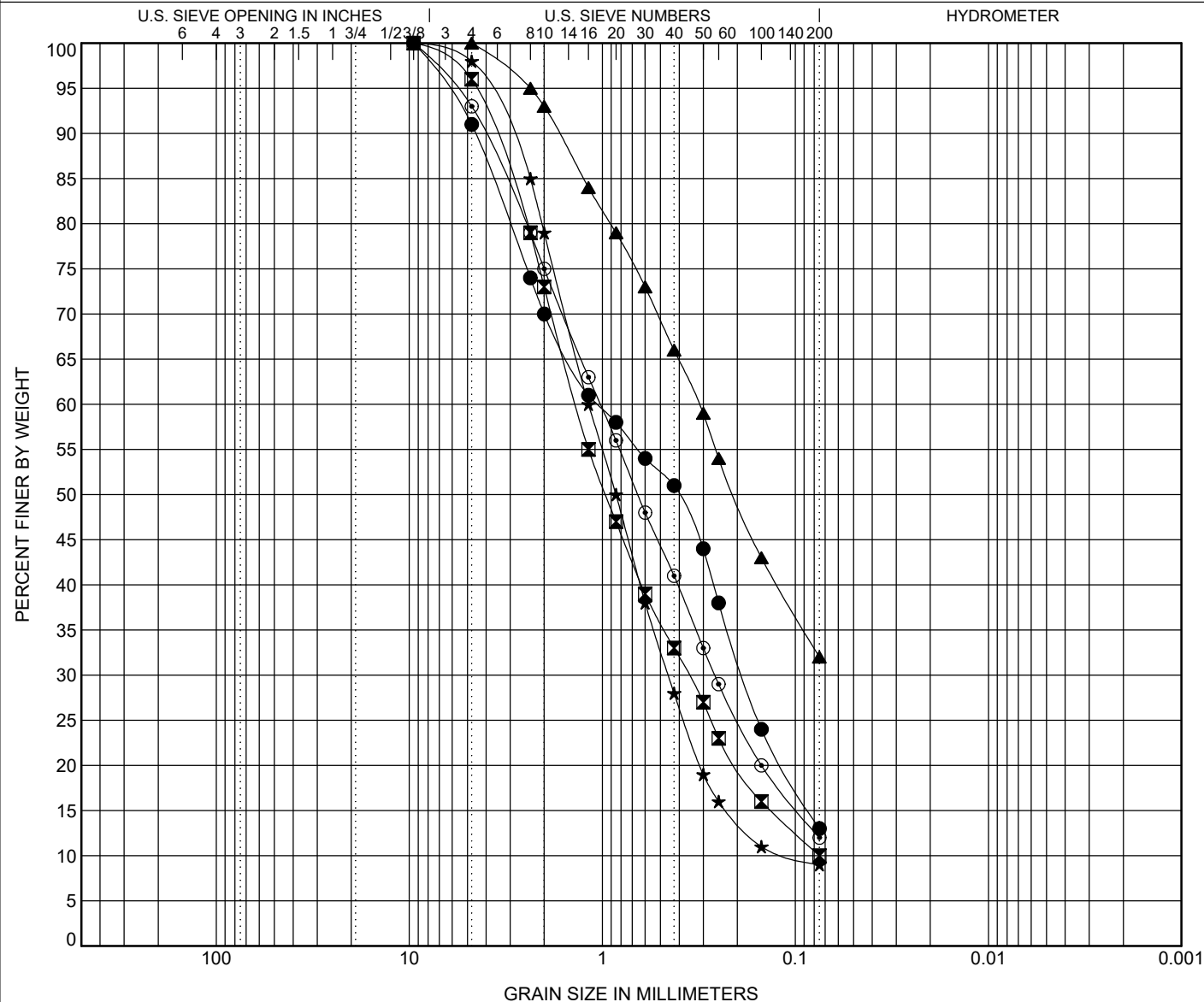
GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

CLIENT Waltz Construction

PROJECT NAME Proposed Honor Charter School Development

PROJECT NUMBER D25-2-1113

PROJECT LOCATION Peyton, Colorado



BOREHOLE	DEPTH	Classification					LL	PL	PI	Cc	Cu
● B-1	9.0	SILTY SAND(SM)					NP	NP	NP		
■ B-2	0.0	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT(SW-SM)					NP	NP	NP	1.24	18.22
▲ B-2	9.0	CLAYEY SAND(SC)					27	16	11		
★ B-3	4.0	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILTY CLAY(SW-SC)					26	19	7	1.66	11.13
⊙ B-4	0.0	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT(SW-SM)					NP	NP	NP	1.06	16.26
BOREHOLE	DEPTH	D100	D60	D30	D10	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt		%Clay	
● B-1	9.0	9.5	1.058	0.187		9.0	78.0	13.0			
■ B-2	0.0	9.5	1.366	0.357	0.075	4.0	86.0	10.0			
▲ B-2	9.0	4.75	0.315			0.0	68.0	32.0			
★ B-3	4.0	9.5	1.18	0.455	0.106	2.0	89.0	9.0			
⊙ B-4	0.0	9.5	1.025	0.262		7.0	81.0	12.0			



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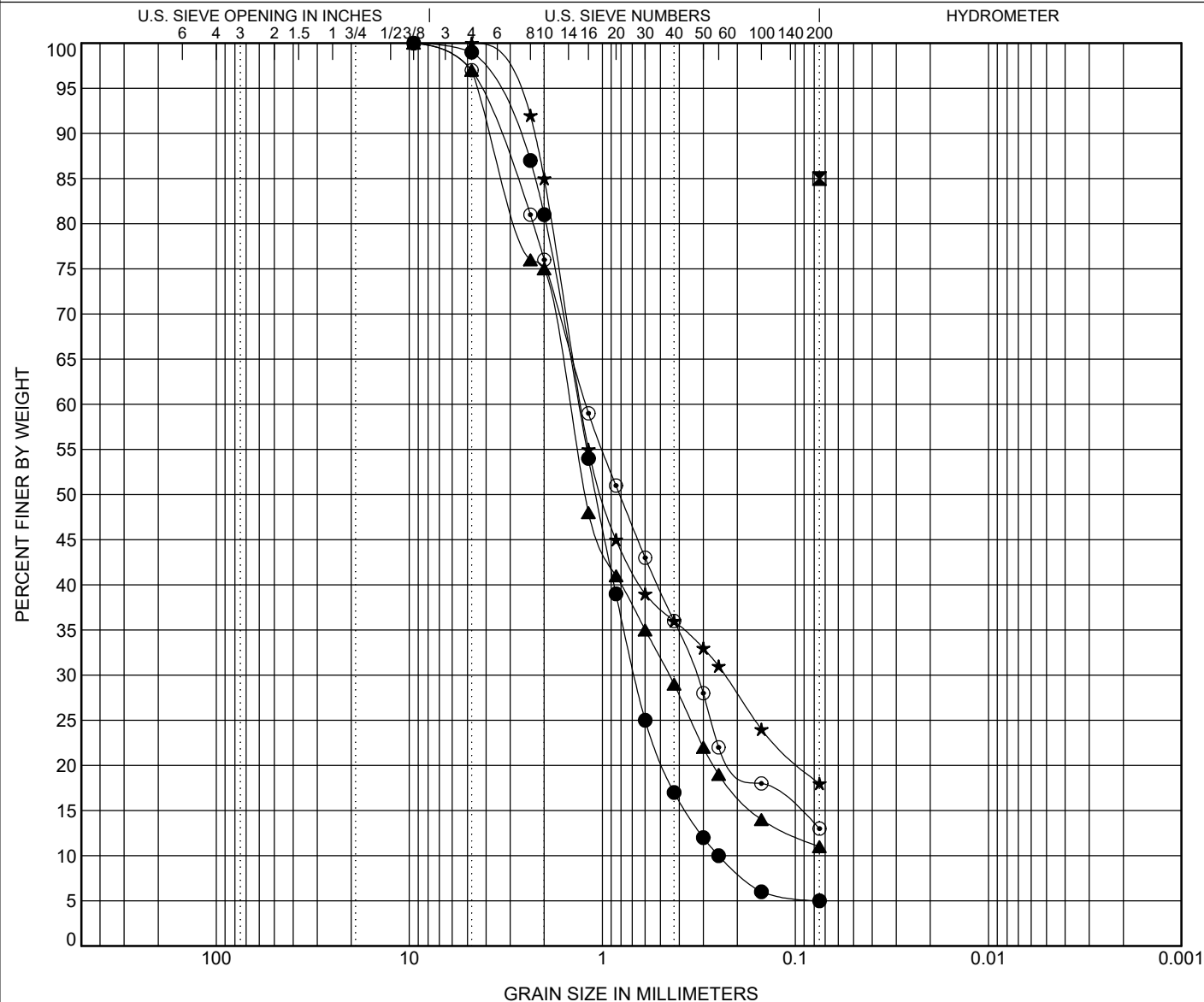
GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

CLIENT Waltz Construction

PROJECT NAME Proposed Honor Charter School Development

PROJECT NUMBER D25-2-1113

PROJECT LOCATION Peyton, Colorado



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

BOREHOLE	DEPTH	Classification					LL	PL	PI	Cc	Cu
● B-5	4.0	POORLY GRADED SAND with SILT(SP-SM)					NP	NP	NP	1.39	5.31
☒ B-5	24.0										
▲ B-6	4.0	WELL-GRADED SAND with CLAY(SW-SC)					30	17	13	2.28	25.06
★ B-6	7.0										
◎ B-6	9.0	SILTY SAND(SM)					NP	NP	NP		
BOREHOLE	DEPTH	D100	D60	D30	D10	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt		%Clay	
● B-5	4.0	9.5	1.327	0.679	0.25	1.0	94.0	5.0			
☒ B-5	24.0	0.075						85.0			
▲ B-6	4.0	9.5	1.492	0.45		3.0	86.0	11.0			
★ B-6	7.0	4.75	1.288	0.232		0.0	82.0	18.0			
◎ B-6	9.0	9.5	1.217	0.327		3.0	84.0	13.0			

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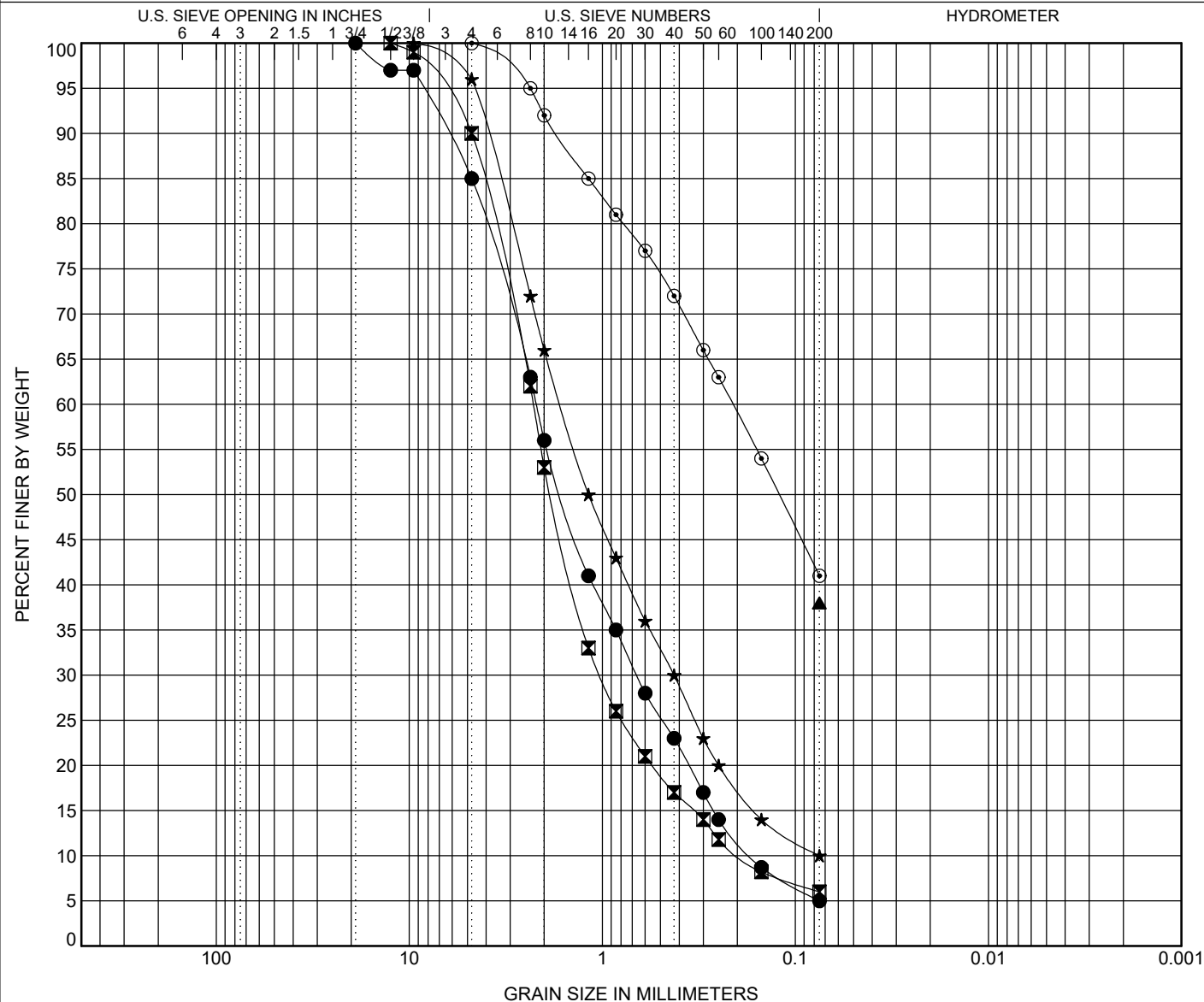
GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

CLIENT Waltz Construction

PROJECT NAME Proposed Honor Charter School Development

PROJECT NUMBER D25-2-1113

PROJECT LOCATION Peyton, Colorado



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

BOREHOLE	DEPTH	Classification					LL	PL	PI	Cc	Cu
● B-7	2.0	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT and GRAVEL(SW-SM)					NP	NP	NP	1.18	12.93
■ B-7	4.0	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT(SW-SM)					NP	NP	NP	2.39	11.75
▲ B-7	7.0										
★ B-8	0.0	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT(SW-SM)					NP	NP	NP	1.47	21.88
⊙ B-9	9.0	CLAYEY SAND(SC)					30	16	14		
BOREHOLE	DEPTH	D100	D60	D30	D10	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt		%Clay	
● B-7	2.0	19	2.198	0.663	0.17	15.0	80.0	5.0			
■ B-7	4.0	12.5	2.275	1.025	0.194	10.0	84.0	6.0			
▲ B-7	7.0	0.075						38.0			
★ B-8	0.0	9.5	1.641	0.425	0.075	4.0	86.0	10.0			
⊙ B-9	9.0	4.75	0.211			0.0	59.0	41.0			

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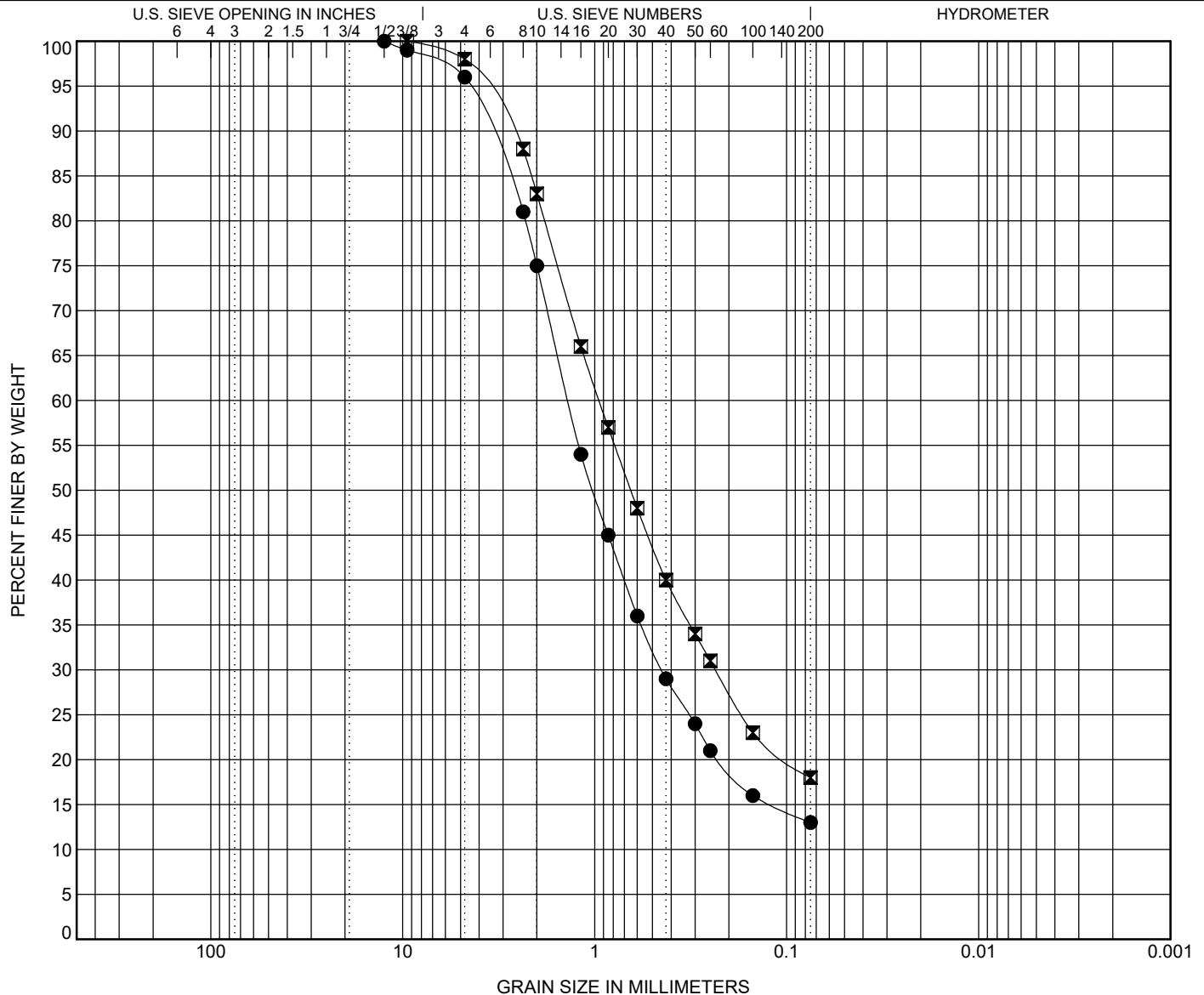
GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

CLIENT Waltz Construction

PROJECT NAME Proposed Honor Charter School Development

PROJECT NUMBER D25-2-1113

PROJECT LOCATION Peyton, Colorado





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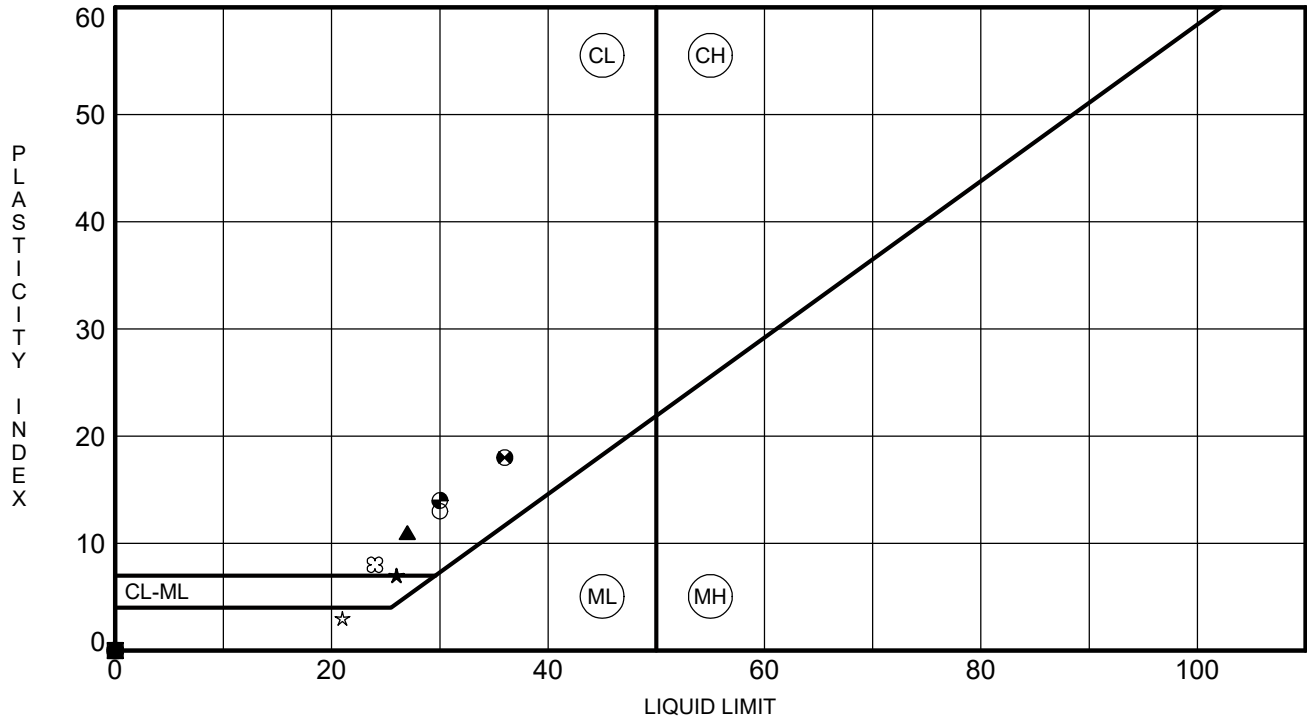
ATTERBERG LIMITS' RESULTS

CLIENT Waltz Construction

PROJECT NAME Proposed Honor Charter School Development

PROJECT NUMBER D25-2-1113

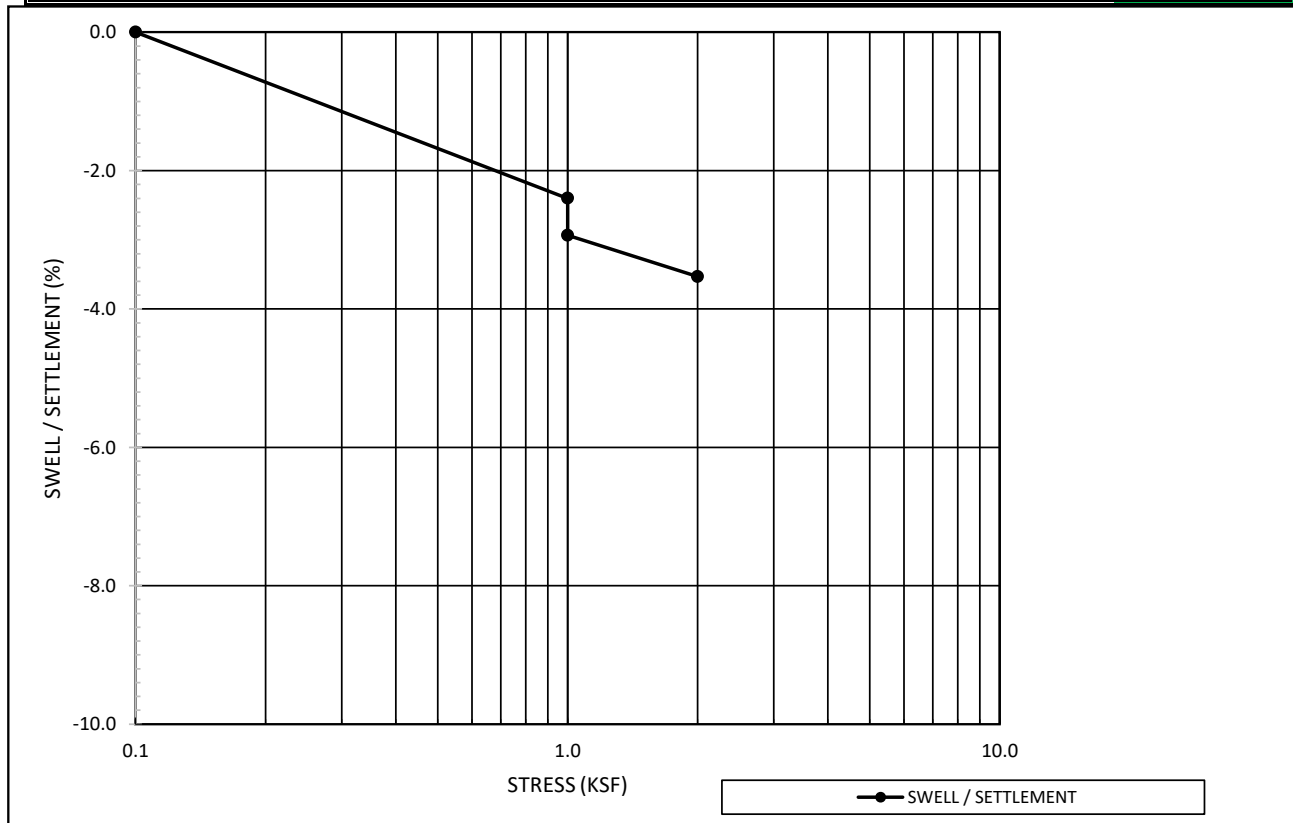
PROJECT LOCATION Peyton, Colorado



	BOREHOLE	DEPTH	LL	PL	PI	Fines	Classification
●	B-1	9.0	NP	NP	NP	13	SILTY SAND(SM)
⊠	B-2	0.0	NP	NP	NP	10	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT(SW-SM)
▲	B-2	9.0	27	16	11	32	CLAYEY SAND(SC)
★	B-3	4.0	26	19	7	9	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILTY CLAY(SW-SC)
⊙	B-4	0.0	NP	NP	NP	12	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT(SW-SM)
⊕	B-5	4.0	NP	NP	NP	5	POORLY GRADED SAND with SILT(SP-SM)
○	B-6	4.0	30	17	13	11	WELL-GRADED SAND with CLAY(SW-SC)
△	B-6	9.0	NP	NP	NP	13	SILTY SAND(SM)
⊗	B-7	2.0	NP	NP	NP	5	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT and GRAVEL(SW-SM)
⊕	B-7	4.0	NP	NP	NP	6	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT(SW-SM)
□	B-8	0.0	NP	NP	NP	10	WELL-GRADED SAND with SILT(SW-SM)
⊗	B-8	9.0	36	18	18		
●	B-9	9.0	30	16	14	41	CLAYEY SAND(SC)
★	B-10	0.0	21	18	3	13	SILTY SAND(SM)
⊗	B-10	4.0	24	16	8	18	CLAYEY SAND(SC)

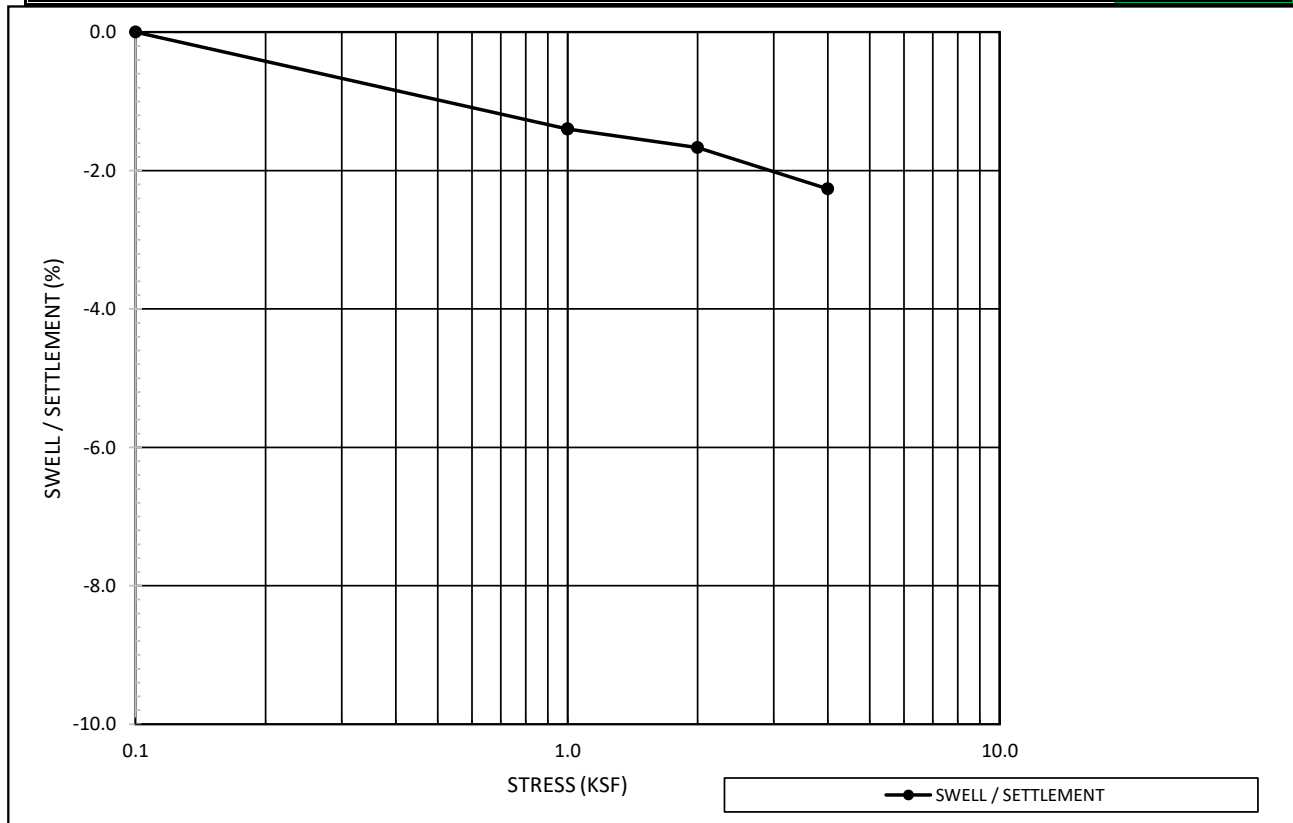
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Project Name:	Proposed Honor Charter School Development	Date	2/20/2026
Project No.:	D25-2-1113		
Boring ID.:	B-3	Sample Depth (ft)	9
Sample Description:	Clayey SANDSTONE, light gray, moist		
			
			% Compression @ Wetting Weight: -0.5



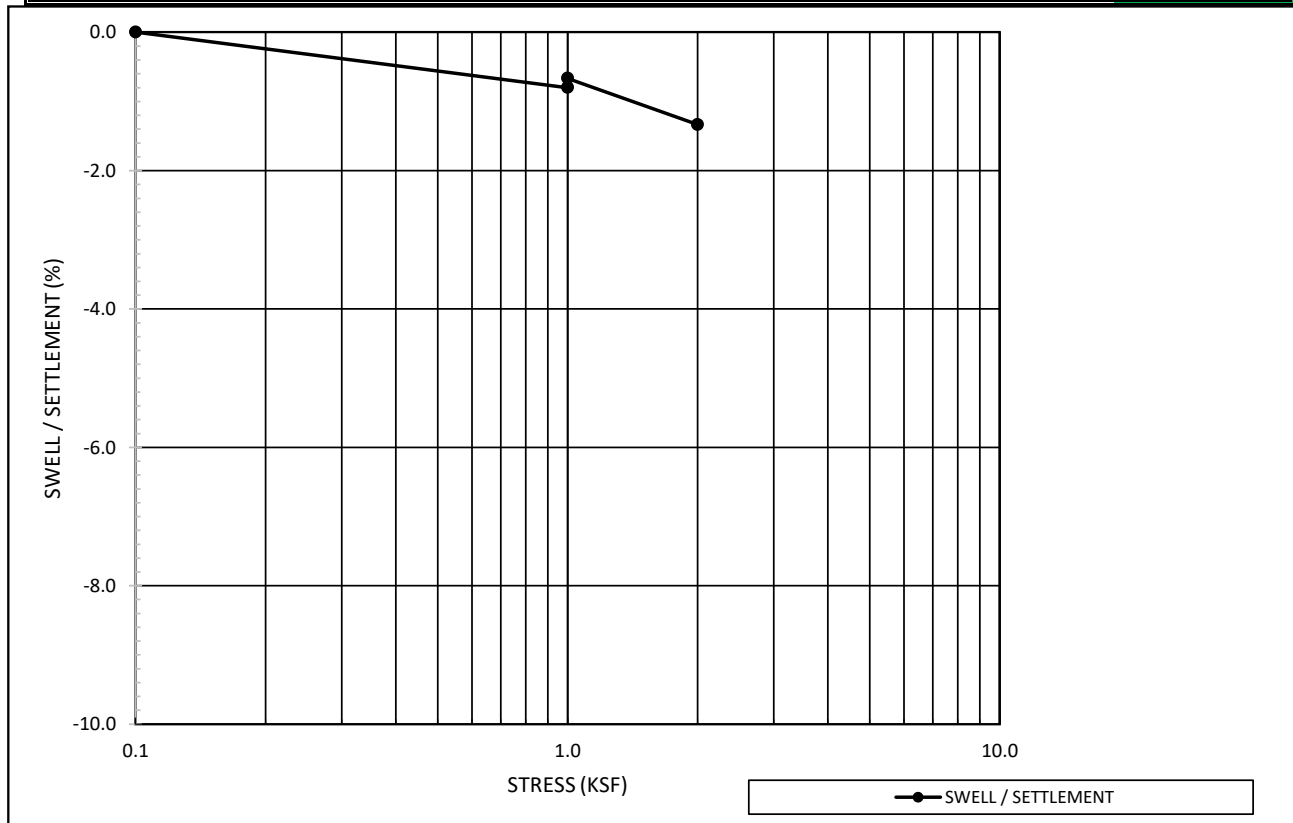
Initial Condition	
Moisture Content %	9.9
Dry Density (pcf)	115.4
Post-Swell Condition	
Moisture Content %	14.5

Project Name:	Proposed Honor Charter School Development	Date	2/20/2026
Project No.:	D25-2-1113		
Boring ID.:	B-5	Sample Depth (ft)	7
Sample Description:	Poorly Graded SAND with silt, light gray, moist		
			
			% No Movement @ Wetting Weight: 0.0



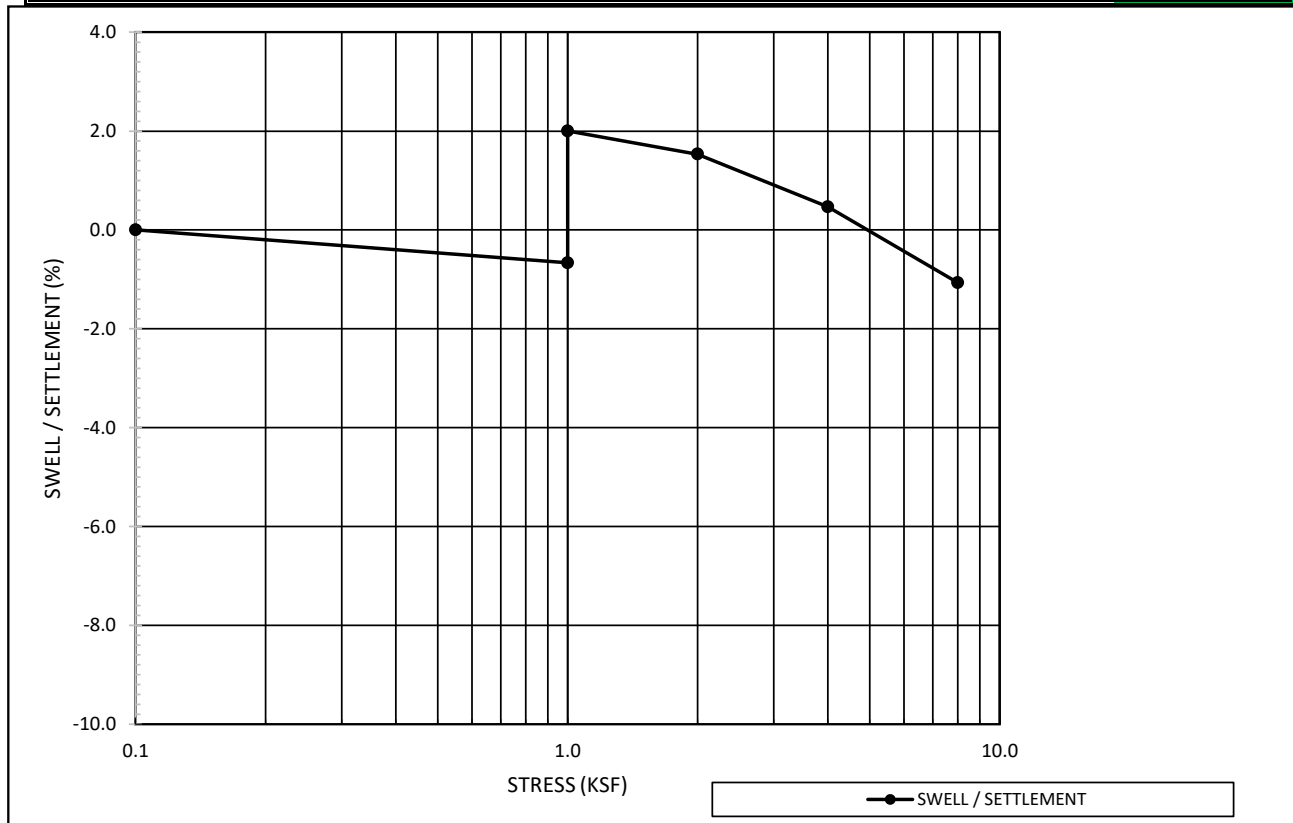
Initial Condition	
Moisture Content %	10.8
Dry Density (pcf)	114.9
Post-Swell Condition	
Moisture Content %	14.0

Project Name:	Proposed Honor Charter School Development	Date	2/20/2026
Project No.:	D25-2-1113		
Boring ID.:	B-5	Sample Depth (ft)	14
Sample Description:	SANDSTONE, gray, moist		
			
			% Swell @ Wetting Weight: 0.1



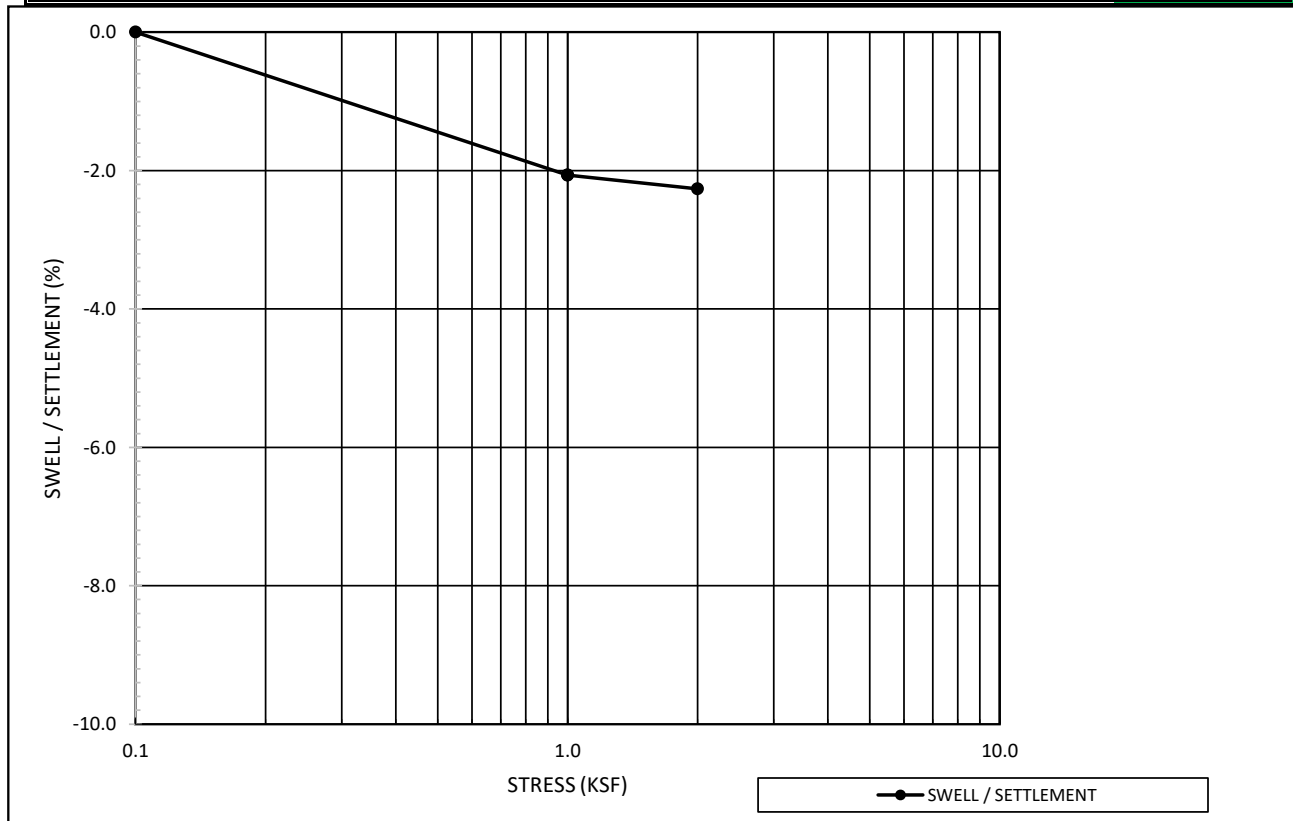
Initial Condition	
Moisture Content %	10.1
Dry Density (pcf)	119.6
Post-Swell Condition	
Moisture Content %	14.5

Project Name:	Proposed Honor Charter School Development	Date	2/20/2026
Project No.:	D25-2-1113		
Boring ID.:	B-5	Sample Depth (ft)	34
Sample Description:	CLAYSTONE, gray, moist		
			
			% Swell @ Wetting Weight: 2.7



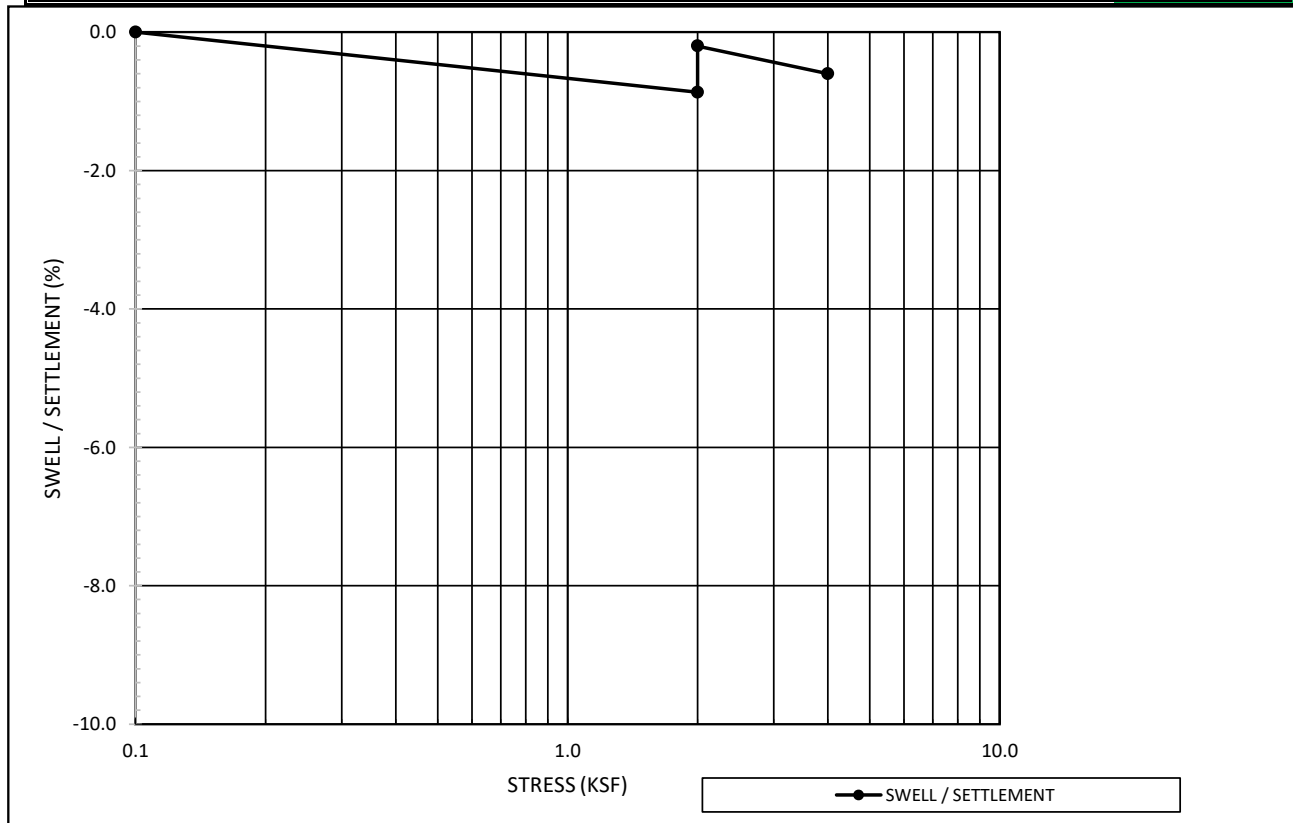
Initial Condition	
Moisture Content %	13.0
Dry Density (pcf)	113.0
Post-Swell Condition	
Moisture Content %	18.5

Project Name:	Proposed Honor Charter School Development	Date	2/20/2026
Project No.:	D25-2-1113		
Boring ID.:	B-6	Sample Depth (ft)	7
Sample Description:	Silty SAND, light brownish-gray, wet		
			
			% No Movement @ Wetting Weight: 0.0



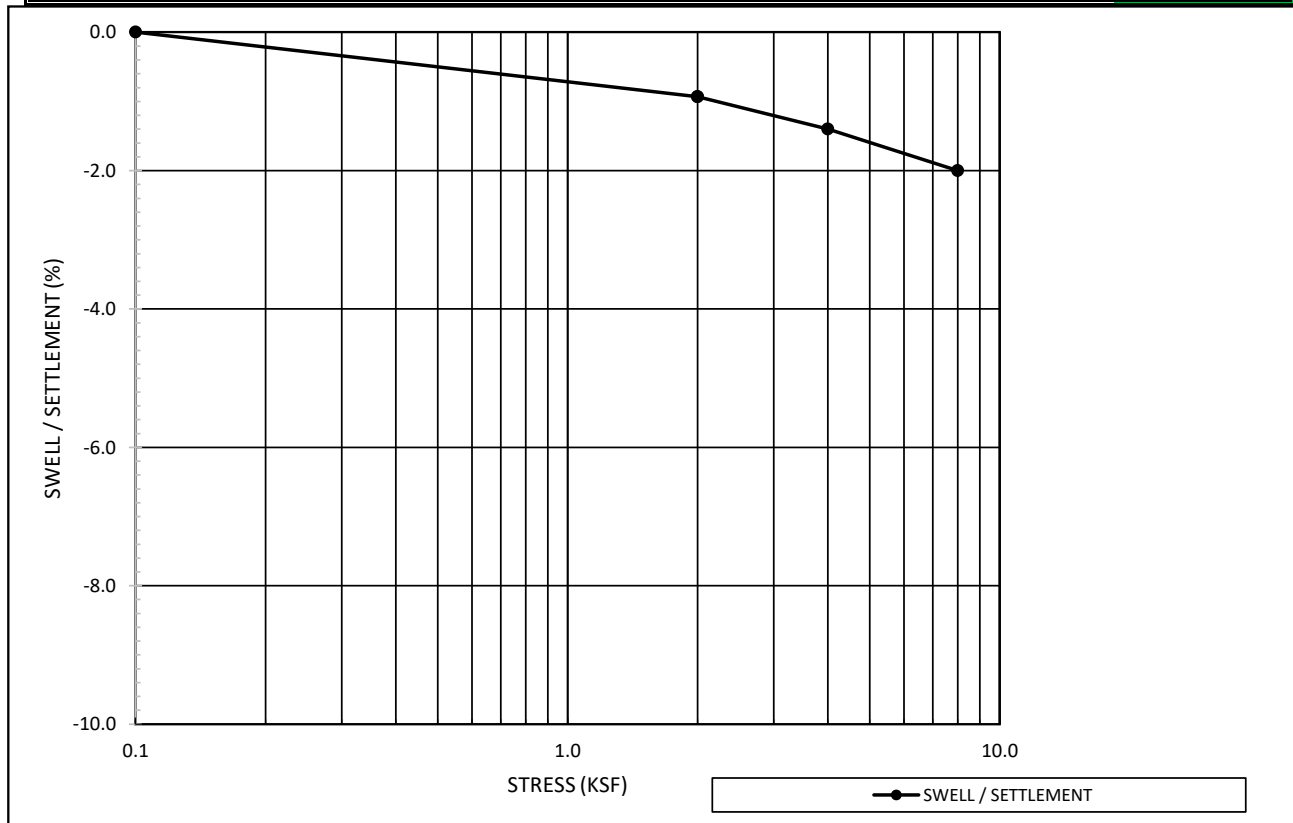
Initial Condition	
Moisture Content %	11.7
Dry Density (pcf)	122.5
Post-Swell Condition	
Moisture Content %	13.1

Project Name:	Proposed Honor Charter School Development	Date	2/20/2026
Project No.:	D25-2-1113		
Boring ID.:	B-6	Sample Depth (ft)	19
Sample Description:	SANDSTONE, light gray, moist		
			
			% Swell @ Wetting Weight: 0.7



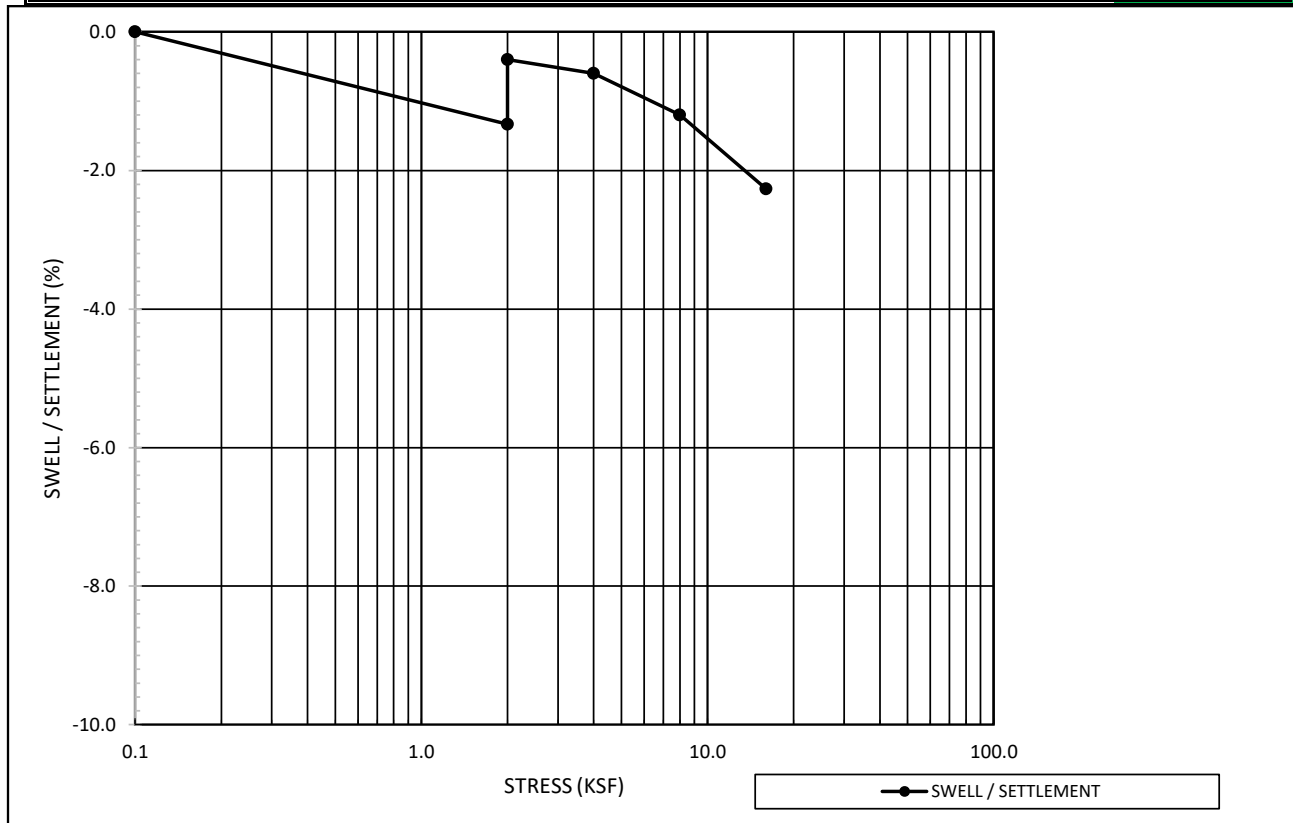
Initial Condition	
Moisture Content %	14.0
Dry Density (pcf)	114.5
Post-Swell Condition	
Moisture Content %	17.5

Project Name:	Proposed Honor Charter School Development	Date	2/20/2026
Project No.:	D25-2-1113		
Boring ID.:	B-7	Sample Depth (ft)	7
Sample Description:	Silty SAND, light gray, moist		
			%
No Movement @ Wetting Weight:			0.0



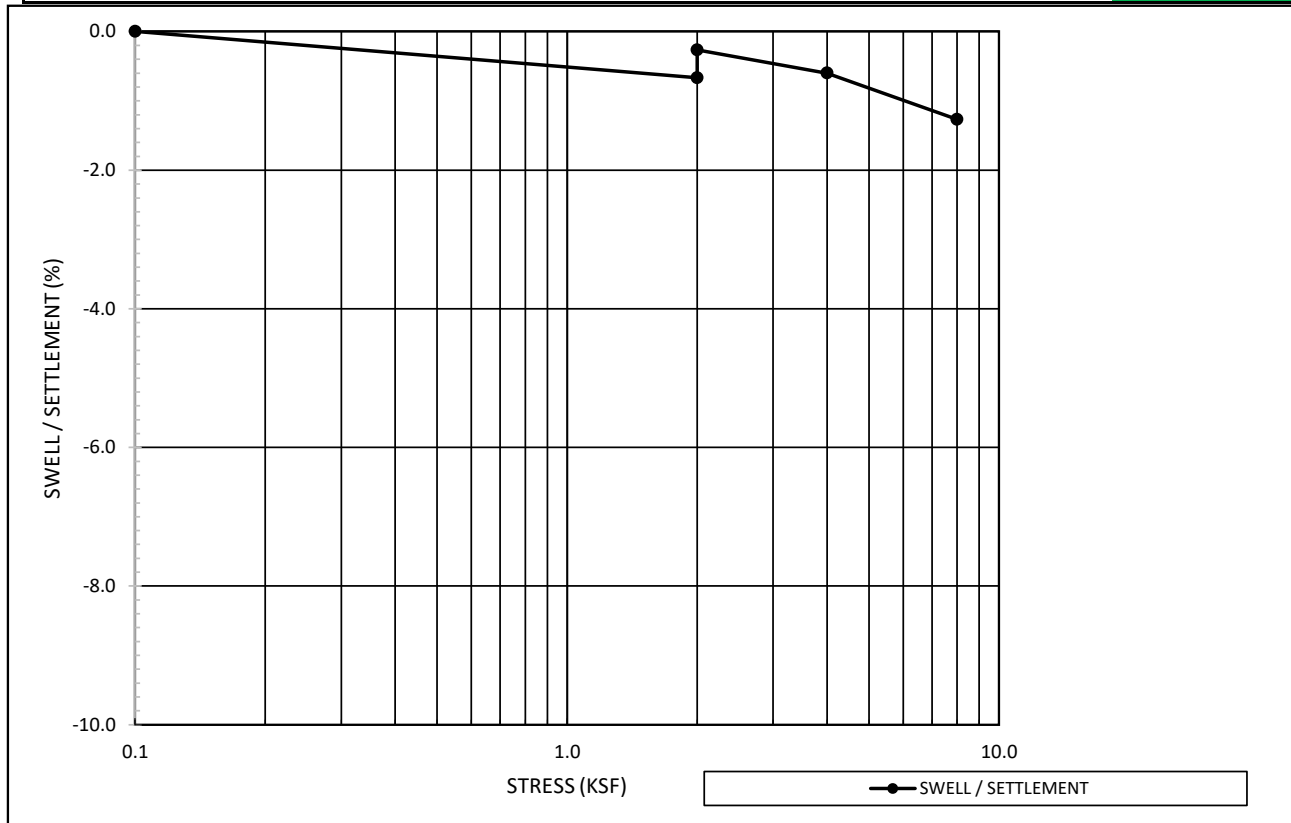
Initial Condition	
Moisture Content %	19.7
Dry Density (pcf)	108.8
Post-Swell Condition	
Moisture Content %	20.0

Project Name:	Proposed Honor Charter School Development	Date	2/20/2026
Project No.:	D25-2-1113		
Boring ID.:	B-7	Sample Depth (ft)	14
Sample Description:	Clayey SANDSTONE, gray, moist		
Swell @ Wetting Weight:			% 0.9



Initial Condition	
Moisture Content %	12.1
Dry Density (pcf)	119.9
Post-Swell Condition	
Moisture Content %	15.1

Project Name:	Proposed Honor Charter School Development	Date	2/20/2026
Project No.:	D25-2-1113		
Boring ID.:	B-8	Sample Depth (ft)	9
Sample Description:	Weathered Clayey SANDSTONE, light gray, moist		
			
			% Swell @ Wetting Weight: 0.4



Initial Condition	
Moisture Content %	16.4
Dry Density (pcf)	110.4
Post-Swell Condition	
Moisture Content %	18.9

UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST ASTM D 2166

PROJECT NAME: Proposed Honor Charter School
PROJECT NO. : D25-2-1113
CLIENT NAME: Waltz Construction

PROJECT ENG.: NAD
DATE RECEIVED: 2/11/2026
DATE TESTED: 2/13/2026
TESTED BY: A Jones
DATA ENTRY: A Jones

BORING NO. : B-4
SAMPLE NO.:
DEPTH, FT. : 9 FT
TEST SPECIMEN NO.:

DESCRIPTION: Sandy Lean CLAY,
dark grayish-brown, moist

INITIAL DATA

Avg. Height, In.: 4.007
Avg. Diameter, In.: 1.933
L/D Ratio: 2.1
Moisture Content, %:
(Sample, After test) 14.1
Dry Density, pcf: 116.8
Assumed Specific Gravity: 2.7
Saturation, %: 86.4
Void Ratio: 0.442

Rate of Strain, %/Minute: 1.0

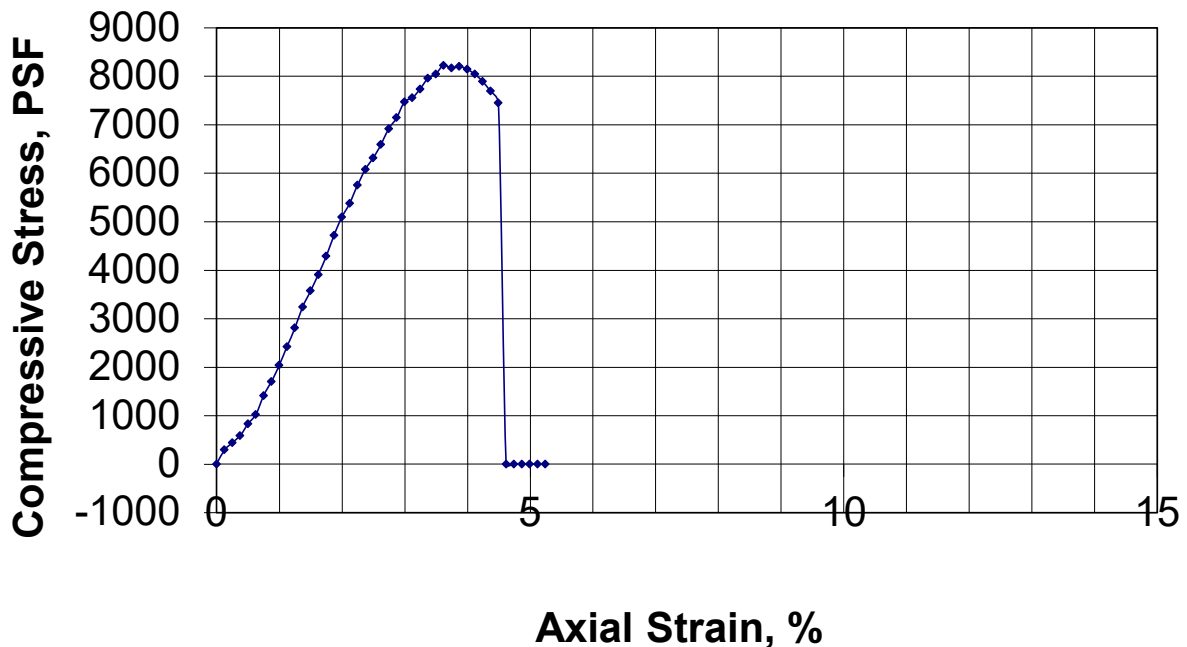
Compressive Strength @ Failure:
Shear Strength @ Failure:
Axial Strain @ Failure, %:

PSF	PSI
8226	57
4113	29
3.6	3.6

Photo:



Stress - Strain Curve



UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST ASTM D 2166

PROJECT NAME: Proposed Honor Charter School
PROJECT NO. : D25-2-1113
CLIENT NAME: Waltz Construction

PROJECT ENG.: NAD
DATE RECEIVED: 2/11/2026
DATE TESTED: 2/13/2026
TESTED BY: A Jones
DATA ENTRY: A Jones

BORING NO. : B-7
SAMPLE NO.:
DEPTH, FT. : 9 FT
TEST SPECIMEN NO.:

DESCRIPTION: Clayey SANDSTONE, gray, moist

INITIAL DATA

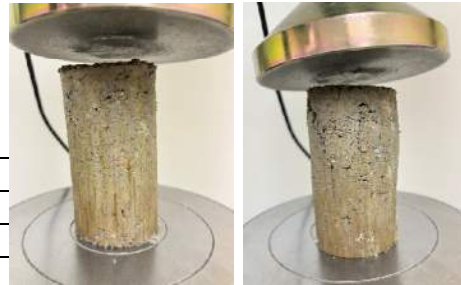
Avg. Height, In.: 3.863
Avg. Diameter, In.: 1.930
L/D Ratio: 2.0
Moisture Content, %:
(Sample, After test) 9.6
Dry Density, pcf: 121.1
Assumed Specific Gravity: 2.7
Saturation, %: 66.3
Void Ratio: 0.391

Rate of Strain, %/Minute: 1.0

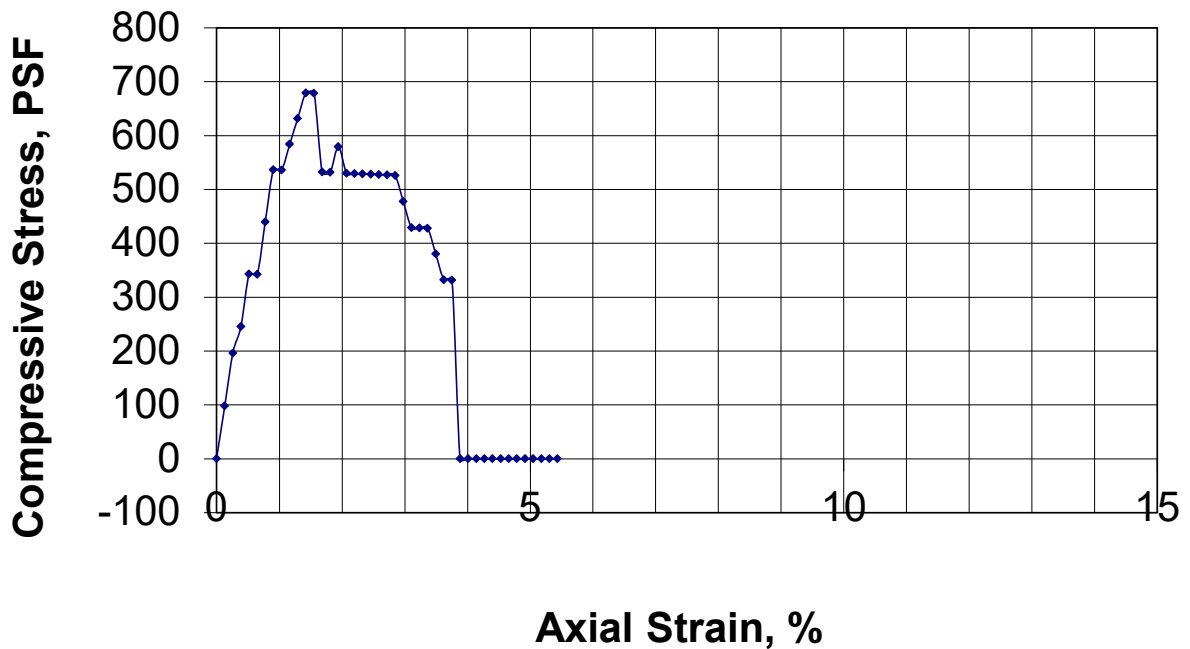
Compressive Strength @ Failure:
Shear Strength @ Failure:
Axial Strain @ Failure, %:

PSF	PSI
679	5
340	2
1.4	1.4

Photo:



Stress - Strain Curve



3885 Forest Street
Denver, CO 80207

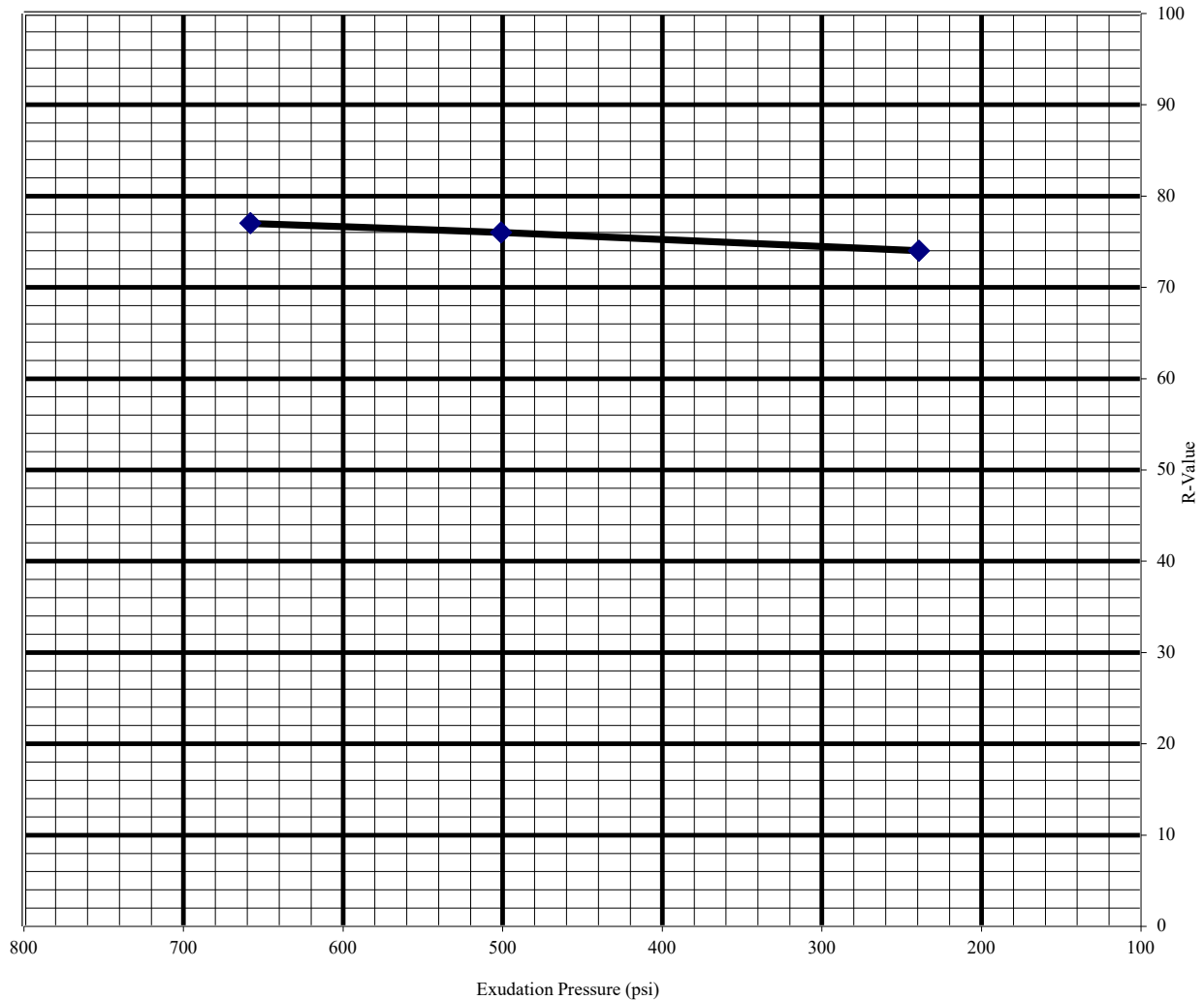
Vivid Engineering Group
R-Value Test Report



Project Number: D25-2-1113
Sample Id: n/a
Location: B-10
Date Sampled: 2/9/2026

Project Name: Proposed Honor Charter School Development
Depth (ft): 0-4'
Sample Description: Silty SAND, light brown
Date Tested: 2/16/2026

R-Value at 300 psi exudation pressure = 74



Test No.	Compact. Press. (psi)	Density (pcf)	Moist. (%)	Horizont. Pressure (psi)'@ 160 psi	Sample Height (in).	Exud. Pressure (psi)	R Value	R Value Correct.
1	350	128.3	7.9	25	2.50	658	77	77
2	350	125.5	8.1	25	2.50	501	76	76
3	350	127.8	9.1	25	2.38	239	75	74

Sampled by: SAM

Tested by: LV

Checked by:

Rev. 12-13-2022

Appendix C

Analytical Laboratory Test Results

Corrosion Test Results



Project Name: Proposed Honor Charter School Development
Project No. D25-2-1113

Tested By: NB
Date Sampled: 2/6/2026
Date Tested: 3/3/2026

Sample ID: B-2 @ 0-4'

Matrix: Soil

Test	Results	Method
Chloride - Water Soluble	0.001 %	AASHTO T291-91/ASTM D4327
pH	8.3 units	AASHTO T289-91/ASTM G51
Redox Potential	100.9 mv	ASTM D1498
Electrical Resistivity	21000 ohm-cm	AASHTO T288-91/ASTM G57
Sulfate - Water Soluble	0.002 %	CDOT CP-L 2103/ASTM D4327
Sulfide	Trace -	AWWA C105

Sample ID: B-6 @ 0-4'

Matrix: Soil

Test	Results	Method
Chloride - Water Soluble	0.001 %	AASHTO T291-91/ASTM D4327
pH	7.2 units	AASHTO T289-91/ASTM G51
Redox Potential	114.2 mv	ASTM D1498
Electrical Resistivity	9700 ohm-cm	AASHTO T288-91/ASTM G57
Sulfate - Water Soluble	<0.001 %	CDOT CP-L 2103/ASTM D4327
Sulfide	Trace -	AWWA C105

3885 Forest Street / Denver, CO 80207 / 303-478-9087
1053 Elkton Drive / Colorado Springs, CO 80907 / 719-896-4356

Appendix D
Site Photographs



SITE CONDITIONS AND DRILLING AT BORING B-2 - LOOKING NORTH



SITE CONDITIONS AND DRILLING AT BORING B-3 - LOOKING EAST



Project No: D25-2-1113
 Date: 2/12/2026
 Drawn by: SAM
 Reviewed by: ND

SITE PHOTOS

Proposed Honor Charter School Development
 Bent Grass Meadows Drive
 Peyton, Colorado

FIGURE

D-1



SITE CONDITIONS AND DRILLING AT BORING B-6 - LOOKING NORTH



SITE CONDITIONS AND DRILLING AT BORING B-9 - LOOKING EAST



Project No: D25-2-1113
 Date: 2/12/2026
 Drawn by: SAM
 Reviewed by: ND

SITE PHOTOS

Proposed Honor Charter School Development
 Bent Grass Meadows Drive
 Peyton, Colorado

FIGURE

D-2

Appendix E

Important Information About This Geotechnical Engineering Report

Important Information about This Geotechnical-Engineering Report

Subsurface problems are a principal cause of construction delays, cost overruns, claims, and disputes.

While you cannot eliminate all such risks, you can manage them. The following information is provided to help.

The Geoprofessional Business Association (GBA) has prepared this advisory to help you – assumedly a client representative – interpret and apply this geotechnical-engineering report as effectively as possible. In that way, you can benefit from a lowered exposure to problems associated with subsurface conditions at project sites and development of them that, for decades, have been a principal cause of construction delays, cost overruns, claims, and disputes. If you have questions or want more information about any of the issues discussed herein, contact your GBA-member geotechnical engineer. Active engagement in GBA exposes geotechnical engineers to a wide array of risk-confrontation techniques that can be of genuine benefit for everyone involved with a construction project.

Understand the Geotechnical-Engineering Services Provided for this Report

Geotechnical-engineering services typically include the planning, collection, interpretation, and analysis of exploratory data from widely spaced borings and/or test pits. Field data are combined with results from laboratory tests of soil and rock samples obtained from field exploration (if applicable), observations made during site reconnaissance, and historical information to form one or more models of the expected subsurface conditions beneath the site. Local geology and alterations of the site surface and subsurface by previous and proposed construction are also important considerations. Geotechnical engineers apply their engineering training, experience, and judgment to adapt the requirements of the prospective project to the subsurface model(s). Estimates are made of the subsurface conditions that will likely be exposed during construction as well as the expected performance of foundations and other structures being planned and/or affected by construction activities.

The culmination of these geotechnical-engineering services is typically a geotechnical-engineering report providing the data obtained, a discussion of the subsurface model(s), the engineering and geologic engineering assessments and analyses made, and the recommendations developed to satisfy the given requirements of the project. These reports may be titled investigations, explorations, studies, assessments, or evaluations. Regardless of the title used, the geotechnical-engineering report is an engineering interpretation of the subsurface conditions within the context of the project and does not represent a close examination, systematic inquiry, or thorough investigation of all site and subsurface conditions.

Geotechnical-Engineering Services are Performed for Specific Purposes, Persons, and Projects, and At Specific Times

Geotechnical engineers structure their services to meet the specific needs, goals, and risk management preferences of their clients. A geotechnical-engineering study conducted for a given civil engineer

will not likely meet the needs of a civil-works constructor or even a different civil engineer. Because each geotechnical-engineering study is unique, each geotechnical-engineering report is unique, prepared *solely* for the client.

Likewise, geotechnical-engineering services are performed for a specific project and purpose. For example, it is unlikely that a geotechnical-engineering study for a refrigerated warehouse will be the same as one prepared for a parking garage; and a few borings drilled during a preliminary study to evaluate site feasibility will not be adequate to develop geotechnical design recommendations for the project.

Do not rely on this report if your geotechnical engineer prepared it:

- for a different client;
- for a different project or purpose;
- for a different site (that may or may not include all or a portion of the original site); or
- before important events occurred at the site or adjacent to it; e.g., man-made events like construction or environmental remediation, or natural events like floods, droughts, earthquakes, or groundwater fluctuations.

Note, too, the reliability of a geotechnical-engineering report can be affected by the passage of time, because of factors like changed subsurface conditions; new or modified codes, standards, or regulations; or new techniques or tools. *If you are the least bit uncertain about the continued reliability of this report, contact your geotechnical engineer before applying the recommendations in it. A minor amount of additional testing or analysis after the passage of time – if any is required at all – could prevent major problems.*

Read this Report in Full

Costly problems have occurred because those relying on a geotechnical-engineering report did not read the report in its entirety. Do not rely on an executive summary. Do not read selective elements only. *Read and refer to the report in full.*

You Need to Inform Your Geotechnical Engineer About Change

Your geotechnical engineer considered unique, project-specific factors when developing the scope of study behind this report and developing the confirmation-dependent recommendations the report conveys. Typical changes that could erode the reliability of this report include those that affect:

- the site's size or shape;
- the elevation, configuration, location, orientation, function or weight of the proposed structure and the desired performance criteria;
- the composition of the design team; or
- project ownership.

As a general rule, *always* inform your geotechnical engineer of project or site changes – even minor ones – and request an assessment of their impact. *The geotechnical engineer who prepared this report cannot accept*

responsibility or liability for problems that arise because the geotechnical engineer was not informed about developments the engineer otherwise would have considered.

Most of the “Findings” Related in This Report Are Professional Opinions

Before construction begins, geotechnical engineers explore a site’s subsurface using various sampling and testing procedures. *Geotechnical engineers can observe actual subsurface conditions only at those specific locations where sampling and testing is performed.* The data derived from that sampling and testing were reviewed by your geotechnical engineer, who then applied professional judgement to form opinions about subsurface conditions throughout the site. Actual site-wide subsurface conditions may differ – maybe significantly – from those indicated in this report. Confront that risk by retaining your geotechnical engineer to serve on the design team through project completion to obtain informed guidance quickly, whenever needed.

This Report’s Recommendations Are Confirmation-Dependent

The recommendations included in this report – including any options or alternatives – are confirmation-dependent. In other words, they are not final, because the geotechnical engineer who developed them relied heavily on judgement and opinion to do so. Your geotechnical engineer can finalize the recommendations *only after observing actual subsurface conditions* exposed during construction. If through observation your geotechnical engineer confirms that the conditions assumed to exist actually do exist, the recommendations can be relied upon, assuming no other changes have occurred. *The geotechnical engineer who prepared this report cannot assume responsibility or liability for confirmation-dependent recommendations if you fail to retain that engineer to perform construction observation.*

This Report Could Be Misinterpreted

Other design professionals’ misinterpretation of geotechnical-engineering reports has resulted in costly problems. Confront that risk by having your geotechnical engineer serve as a continuing member of the design team, to:

- confer with other design-team members;
- help develop specifications;
- review pertinent elements of other design professionals’ plans and specifications; and
- be available whenever geotechnical-engineering guidance is needed.

You should also confront the risk of constructors misinterpreting this report. Do so by retaining your geotechnical engineer to participate in prebid and preconstruction conferences and to perform construction-phase observations.

Give Constructors a Complete Report and Guidance

Some owners and design professionals mistakenly believe they can shift unanticipated-subsurface-conditions liability to constructors by limiting the information they provide for bid preparation. To help prevent the costly, contentious problems this practice has caused, include the complete geotechnical-engineering report, along with any attachments or appendices, with your contract documents, *but be certain to note*

conspicuously that you’ve included the material for information purposes only. To avoid misunderstanding, you may also want to note that “informational purposes” means constructors have no right to rely on the interpretations, opinions, conclusions, or recommendations in the report. Be certain that constructors know they may learn about specific project requirements, including options selected from the report, *only* from the design drawings and specifications. Remind constructors that they may perform their own studies if they want to, and *be sure to allow enough time* to permit them to do so. Only then might you be in a position to give constructors the information available to you, while requiring them to at least share some of the financial responsibilities stemming from unanticipated conditions. Conducting prebid and preconstruction conferences can also be valuable in this respect.

Read Responsibility Provisions Closely

Some client representatives, design professionals, and constructors do not realize that geotechnical engineering is far less exact than other engineering disciplines. This happens in part because soil and rock on project sites are typically heterogeneous and not manufactured materials with well-defined engineering properties like steel and concrete. That lack of understanding has nurtured unrealistic expectations that have resulted in disappointments, delays, cost overruns, claims, and disputes. To confront that risk, geotechnical engineers commonly include explanatory provisions in their reports. Sometimes labeled “limitations,” many of these provisions indicate where geotechnical engineers’ responsibilities begin and end, to help others recognize their own responsibilities and risks. *Read these provisions closely.* Ask questions. Your geotechnical engineer should respond fully and frankly.

Geoenvironmental Concerns Are Not Covered

The personnel, equipment, and techniques used to perform an environmental study – e.g., a “phase-one” or “phase-two” environmental site assessment – differ significantly from those used to perform a geotechnical-engineering study. For that reason, a geotechnical-engineering report does not usually provide environmental findings, conclusions, or recommendations; e.g., about the likelihood of encountering underground storage tanks or regulated contaminants. *Unanticipated subsurface environmental problems have led to project failures.* If you have not obtained your own environmental information about the project site, ask your geotechnical consultant for a recommendation on how to find environmental risk-management guidance.

Obtain Professional Assistance to Deal with Moisture Infiltration and Mold

While your geotechnical engineer may have addressed groundwater, water infiltration, or similar issues in this report, the engineer’s services were not designed, conducted, or intended to prevent migration of moisture – including water vapor – from the soil through building slabs and walls and into the building interior, where it can cause mold growth and material-performance deficiencies. Accordingly, *proper implementation of the geotechnical engineer’s recommendations will not of itself be sufficient to prevent moisture infiltration.* Confront the risk of moisture infiltration by including building-envelope or mold specialists on the design team. *Geotechnical engineers are not building-envelope or mold specialists.*



**GEOPROFESSIONAL
BUSINESS
ASSOCIATION**

Telephone: 301/565-2733

e-mail: info@geoprofessional.org www.geoprofessional.org

APPENDIX J

EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT EXHIBITS

Jun 26, 2026 - 12:01pm by rromettekter X:\ENGINEERING\20\CO\CO15170 - Honor Charter School - Peyton, CO\ENG\Hydrology\CO1517_HYDR.dwg



UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES & USES

THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR, OR LIABLE FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES OF THESE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARER OF THESE PLANS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR AGREES THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERALLY ACCEPTED CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES, CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO ASSUME SOLE AND COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR JOB SITE CONDITIONS DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT, INCLUDING SAFETY OF ALL PERSONS AND PROPERTY, THAT THIS REQUIREMENT SHALL BE MADE TO APPLY CONTINUOUSLY AND NOT BE LIMITED TO NORMAL WORKING HOURS, AND CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR FURTHER AGREES TO DEFEND, INDEMNIFY AND HOLD DESIGN PROFESSIONAL HARMLESS FROM ANY AND ALL LIABILITY, REAL OR ALLEGED, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF WORK ON THIS PROJECT, EXCEPTING LIABILITY ARISING FROM THE SOLE NEGLIGENCE OF DESIGN PROFESSIONAL.

NOTE TO CONTRACTOR

THE EXISTENCE AND LOCATION OF ANY UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, PIPES, AND/OR STRUCTURES SHOWN ON THESE PLANS WERE OBTAINED BY A SEARCH OF AVAILABLE RECORDS. THERE MAY BE EXISTING UTILITIES NOT SHOWN ON THESE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ASCERTAIN THE TRUE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL LOCATION OF THOSE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES TO BE USED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGE TO ANY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE UTILITIES, SHOWN OR NOT SHOWN HEREON.

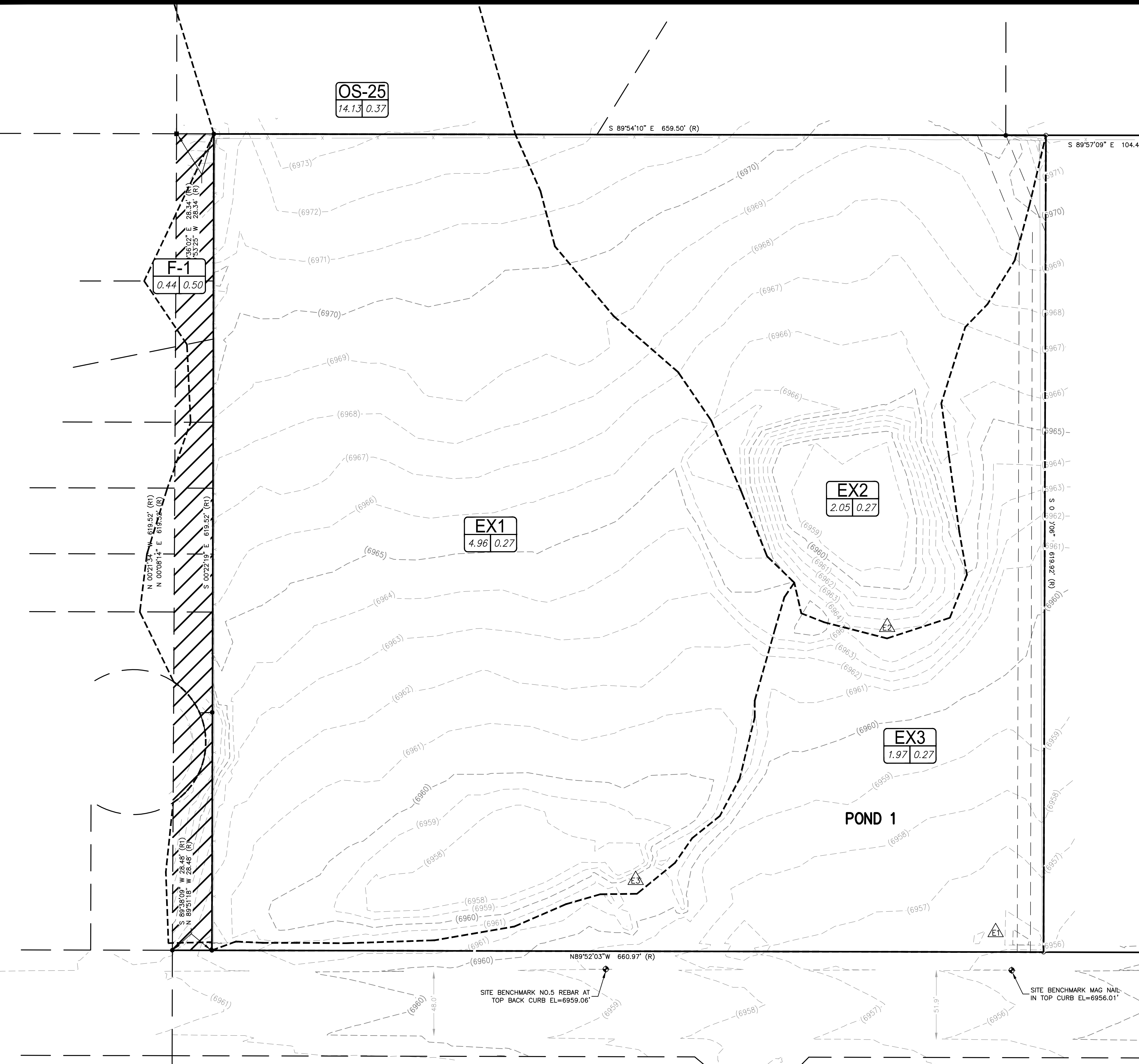
BASIS OF BEARINGS:

BEARINGS ARE BASED ON THE WESTERLY BOUNDARY OF THE SUBJECT PARCEL COINCIDENT WITH THE EASTERLY BOUNDARY OF THE BENT GRASS RESIDENTIAL FILING NO.2, MONUMENTED ON THE NORTH END WITH A NO.5 REBAR & 1-3/8" RED PLASTIC CAP MARKED "ALC PLS 38087", FOUND FLUSH WITH GRADE, AND ON THE SOUTH END WITH A NO. 4 REBAR & 1" ORANGE PLASTIC CAP MARKED "PLS 38141", RECOVERED 0.6 BELOW GRADE, AND IS ASSUMED TO BEAR N 00°08'14" E A MEASURED DISTANCE OF 619.52 FEET.

BENCHMARK:

ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE PROJECT BENCHMARK IDENTIFIED AS JK0239 ELEVATION=6902.3'(NAVD88), PER DATA PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY.

EXISTING DRAINAGE MAP



SYMBOLS LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- ADJACENT PROPERTY/ ROW LINE
- BUILDING SETBACK LINE
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
- LIMIT OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE
- EXISTING WATER LINE
- EXISTING SEWER LINE
- PROPOSED TELEPHONE SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED ELECTRIC SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED WATER SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED SS SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
- PROPOSED RIDGELINE
- PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
- PROPOSED CURB
- PROPOSED TOP OF POND
- PROPOSED BOTTOM OF POND
- GRADING DETAIL BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED SS CLEANOUT
- PROPOSED BACKFLOW PREVENTOR
- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED STREET LIGHT
- EXISTING ELEVATION
- PROPOSED ELEVATION
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- PROPOSED CONTOUR
- EXISTING SLOPE
- PROPOSED SLOPE
- EXISTING INLET
- PROPOSED INLET
- PROPOSED STORM INFRASTRUCTURE
- PROPOSED STORM MANHOLE
- PROPOSED TEE / THRUST BLOCK
- PROPOSED FLARED-END SECTION
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE

DRAINAGE LEGEND:

- DESIGN POINT
 - PROPOSED SLOPE
 - EXISTING SLOPE
 - BASIN LIMITS
- A = BASIN DESIGNATION
B = AREA IN ACRES
C = 100-YR RUNOFF COEFFICIENT



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NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

PCD FILE NO. PPR2615

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
TAIT & ASSOCIATES, INC.

BRIAN CAMPBELL
COLORADO P.E. #40196

EXISTING DRAINAGE MAP

HONOR CHARTER SCHOOL
HIGHMARK SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT
8250 BENT GRASS MEADOWS DR.

DRAWING CW
DATE 06/25/2026
CHECKED
DATE
REVISION #
DATE
JOB NO. CO1517

DR1

320 North Lincoln Avenue
Loveland, CO 80537

p: 970.613.1447
www.tait.com

ENGINEERING ENVIRONMENTAL BUILDING LAND
Socio-Architectural Denver
2511 Lark Drive, Northglenn, CO 80060



Since 1944

2/6/2024 Internal Review #1

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Jun 26, 2026 - 11:59am by rommeltier X:\ENGINEERING\2026\0615170 - Honor Charter School - Payson, CO\ENG\Hydrology\061517_HYDR.dwg



UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES & USES

THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR, OR LIABLE FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL CHANGES OF THESE PLANS MUST BE IN WRITING AND MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PREPARER OF THESE PLANS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR AGREES THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERALLY ACCEPTED CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES, CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO ASSUME SOLE AND COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR JOB SITE CONDITIONS DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT, INCLUDING SAFETY OF ALL PERSONS AND PROPERTY, THAT THIS REQUIREMENT SHALL BE MADE TO APPLY CONTINUOUSLY AND NOT BE LIMITED TO NORMAL WORKING HOURS, AND CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR FURTHER AGREES TO DEFEND, INDEMNIFY AND HOLD DESIGN PROFESSIONAL HARMLESS FROM ANY AND ALL LIABILITY, REAL OR ALLEGED, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF WORK ON THIS PROJECT, EXCEPTING LIABILITY ARISING FROM THE SOLE NEGLIGENCE OF DESIGN PROFESSIONAL.

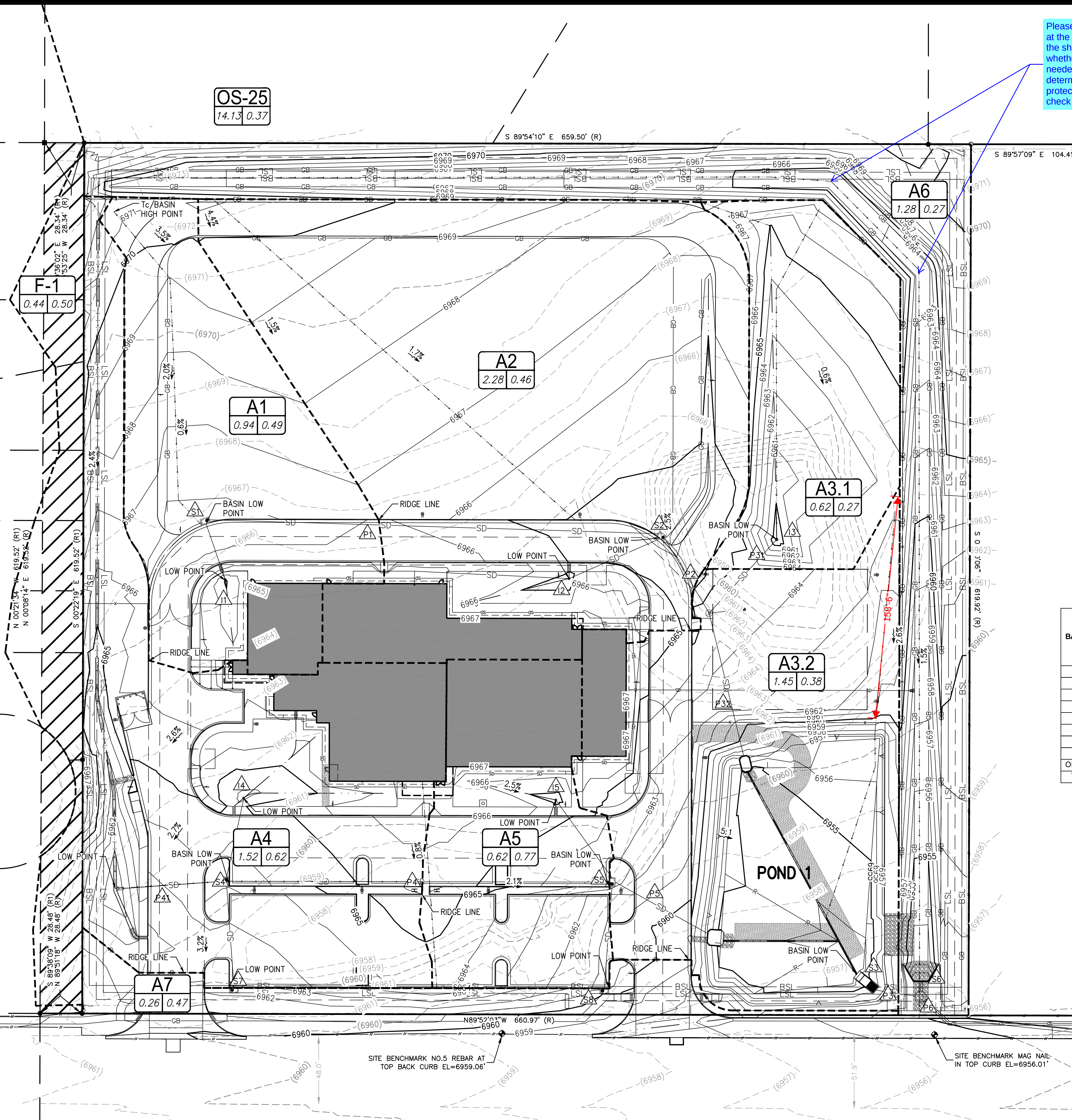
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BASIS OF BEARINGS:
BEARINGS ARE BASED ON THE WESTERLY BOUNDARY OF THE SUBJECT PARCEL COINCIDENT WITH THE EASTERLY BOUNDARY OF THE BENT GRASS RESIDENTIAL FILING NO.2, MONUMENTED ON THE NORTH END WITH A NO.5 REBAR & 1-3/8" RED PLASTIC CAP MARKED "ALC PLS 38087", FOUND FLUSH WITH GRADE, AND ON THE SOUTH END WITH A NO.4 REBAR & 1" ORANGE PLASTIC CAP MARKED "PLS 38141", RECOVERED 0.6 BELOW GRADE, AND IS ASSUMED TO BEAR N 00°08'14" E A MEASURED DISTANCE OF 619.52 FEET.

BENCHMARK:
ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE PROJECT BENCHMARK IDENTIFIED AS JK0239 ELEVATION=6902.3'(NAVD88), PER DATA PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY.

PROPOSED DRAINAGE MAP



Please analyze the stability of the channel at the two 45 degree bends. Determine the shear stress in the bends and check whether or not an alternative lining is needed. If an alternative lining is needed, determine the required length of protection. Calculate superelevation and check freeboard in the channel.

0 40' 80'
SCALE: 1" = 40'

SYMBOLS LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- ADJACENT PROPERTY/ ROW LINE
- BUILDING SETBACK LINE
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
- LIMIT OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE
- EXISTING WATER LINE
- EXISTING SEWER LINE
- PROPOSED TELEPHONE SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED ELECTRIC SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED WATER SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED SS SERVICE LINE
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
- PROPOSED RIDGELINE
- PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
- PROPOSED CURB
- PROPOSED TOP OF POND
- PROPOSED BOTTOM OF POND
- GRADING DETAIL BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED SS CLEANOUT
- PROPOSED BACKFLOW PREVENTOR
- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED STREET LIGHT
- EXISTING ELEVATION
- PROPOSED ELEVATION
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- PROPOSED CONTOUR
- EXISTING SLOPE
- PROPOSED SLOPE
- EXISTING INLET
- PROPOSED INLET
- PROPOSED STORM INFRASTRUCTURE
- PROPOSED STORM MANHOLE
- PROPOSED TEE / THRUST BLOCK
- PROPOSED FLARED-END SECTION
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
- LONGEST FLOW PATH

BASIN ID	TOTAL AREA (AC)	TOTAL DISTURBED AREA (AC)	AREA TRIBUT TO POND 1 (AC)	DISTURBED AREA EXCLUDED MAECM APPENDIX 1.6.3.A.1.A (<20% OF SITE & UNTREATABLE)	DISTURBED AREA EXCLUDED MAECM APPENDIX 1.6.1.B.6 (SELF-TREATING LANDSCAPE AREAS)	DISTURBED AREA EXCLUDED MAECM APPENDIX 1.6.1.B.3 (EXISTING ROADWAY AREAS)	DISTURBED AREA EXCLUDED MAECM APPENDIX 1.6.1.B.4 (UNDERGROUND UTILITIES/STORM)
A1	0.94	0.94	0.94				
A2	2.28	2.28	2.28				
A3.1	0.62	0.62	0.62				
A3.2	1.45	1.45	1.45				
A4	1.52	1.52	1.52				
A5	0.62	0.62	0.62				
A6	1.28	1.28			1.28		
A7	0.26	0.26		0.26			
OFF-SITE	0.87					0.30	0.57
TOTAL	9.84	8.97	7.43	0.26	1.28	0.30	0.57

DRAINAGE LEGEND:

- DESIGN POINT
 - PROPOSED SLOPE
 - EXISTING SLOPE
 - BASIN LIMITS
 - LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
 - Tc FLOW PATH
- A = BASIN DESIGNATION
B = AREA IN ACRES
C = 100-YR RUNOFF COEFFICIENT

PROPOSED DRAINAGE MAP

HONOR CHARTER SCHOOL
HIGHMARK SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT
8250 BENT GRASS MEADOWS DR.

DRAWING C.W.
DATE 06/25/2026
CHECKED:
DATE:
REVISION #:
DATE:
JOB NO. C01517

DR2

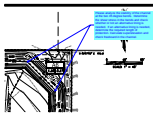
BRIAN CAMPBELL
COLORADO P.E. #40196

2/6/2024 Internal Review #1

FOR REVIEW ONLY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

V2_Drainage Report - Final.pdf Markup Summary

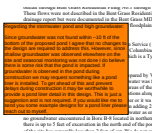
Laura Besler (1)



Subject: Callout
Page Label: [1] CO1517_HYDR-Proposed Drainage
Author: Laura Besler
Date: 7/13/2026 1:20:15 PM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

Please analyze the stability of the channel at the two 45 degree bends. Determine the shear stress in the bends and check whether or not an alternative lining is needed. If an alternative lining is needed, determine the required length of protection. Calculate superelevation and check freeboard in the channel.

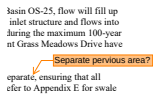
EPC Stormwater- Zachary (19)



Subject: SW - Textbox
Page Label: 4
Author: EPC Stormwater- Zachary
Date: 7/14/2026 12:34:59 PM
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Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

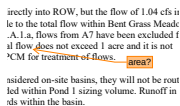
Regarding the stormwater pond and high groundwater:

Since groundwater was not found within ~10 ft of the bottom of the proposed pond I agree that no changes to the design are required to address this. However, since shallow groundwater was observed elsewhere on the site and seasonal monitoring was not done I do believe there is some risk that the pond is impacted. If groundwater is observed in the pond during construction we may request something like a pond liner is installed. To get ahead of this and prevent delays during construction it may be worthwhile to provide a pond liner detail in this design. This is just a suggestion and is not required. If you would like me to send you some example designs for a pond liner please reach out to myself.



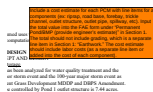
Subject: SW - Textbox with Arrow
Page Label: 8
Author: EPC Stormwater- Zachary
Date: 7/13/2026 2:49:44 PM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

Separate pervious area?



Subject: SW - Textbox with Arrow
Page Label: 9
Author: EPC Stormwater- Zachary
Date: 7/13/2026 2:50:25 PM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

area?



Subject: SW - Textbox
Page Label: 11
Author: EPC Stormwater- Zachary
Date: 7/14/2026 8:32:32 AM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

Include a cost estimate for each PCM with line items for all components (ex: riprap, road base, forebay, trickle channel, outlet structure, outlet pipe, spillway, etc). Input the total value into the FAE form under "Permanent Pond/BMP (provide engineer's estimate)" in Section 1. The total should not include grading, which is a separate line item in Section 1: "Earthwork." The cost estimate should include labor costs (as a separate line item or added into the cost of each component).

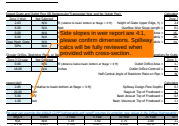


Subject: MHFD Calcs
Page Label: 3
Author: EPC Stormwater- Zachary
Date: 7/14/2026 7:41:56 AM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:



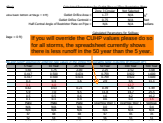
Subject: SW - Textbox with Arrow
Page Label: 3
Author: EPC Stormwater- Zachary
Date: 7/14/2026 1:22:24 PM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

It looks like the override values are the sum of the peak flows from basins EX1-EX3. I believe comparing your flows (rational method) to the other flows in the table (CUHP) is not an acceptable comparison, especially with how large the discrepancy is between the two models (the rational calcs being ~10x higher). This impacts the Ratio Peak Outflow to Predevelopment Q, which are required to be <1 for the minor (5-yr) and major (100-yr) design storms. See Ch 4.1 of EPC DCM v2 and Ch 2 of MHFD DCMv3. Either remove or revise the override values, or justify the use of these values in the text of the drainage report.



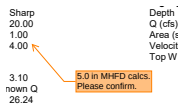
Subject: SW - Textbox with Arrow
Page Label: 3
Author: EPC Stormwater- Zachary
Date: 7/14/2026 1:19:40 PM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

Side slopes in weir report are 4:1, please confirm dimensions. Spillway calcs will be fully reviewed when provided with cross-section.



Subject: SW - Textbox with Arrow
Page Label: 3
Author: EPC Stormwater- Zachary
Date: 7/14/2026 1:21:49 PM
Status:
Color: ■
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Space:

If you will override the CUHP values please do so for all storms, the spreadsheet currently shows there is less runoff in the 50 year than the 5 year.



Subject: SW - Textbox with Arrow
Page Label: 20
Author: EPC Stormwater- Zachary
Date: 7/14/2026 8:03:13 AM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

5.0 in MHFD calcs. Please confirm.



Subject: SW - Textbox with Arrow
Page Label: 35
Author: EPC Stormwater- Zachary
Date: 7/14/2026 9:08:38 AM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

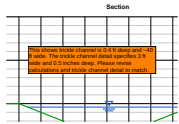
Forebay notch sizes are reversed from what plans specify. Please confirm sizes and revise if necessary.



Subject: SW - Textbox
Page Label: 36
Author: EPC Stormwater- Zachary
Date: 7/14/2026 9:11:37 AM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

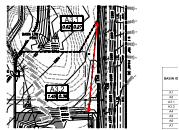
Note: Per DCMv2 – Chap 4.2, trickle channel should at a minimum provide capacity equal to twice the release capacity at the upstream forebay outlet(s).

8.19 cfs satisfies this requirement, just wanted to clarify what was needed.



Subject: SW - Textbox
Page Label: 36
Author: EPC Stormwater- Zachary
Date: 7/14/2026 9:11:26 AM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

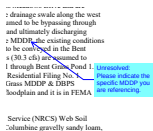
This shows trickle channel is 0.4 ft deep and ~40 ft wide. The trickle channel detail specifies 3 ft wide and 0.5 inches deep. Please revise calculations and trickle channel detail to match.



Subject: Length Measurement
Page Label: [1] CO1517_HYDR-Proposed Drainage
Author: EPC Stormwater- Zachary
Date: 7/13/2026 3:37:17 PM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

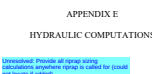
158'-6"

Bret Dilts - DPW Engineering (3)



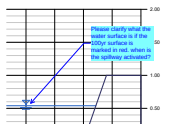
Subject: Callout
Page Label: 4
Author: Bret Dilts - DPW Engineering
Date: 7/13/2026 1:15:43 PM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

Unresolved: Please indicate the specific MDDP you are referencing.



Subject: Engineer
Page Label: 20
Author: Bret Dilts - DPW Engineering
Date: 7/13/2026 1:14:37 PM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

Unresolved: Provide all riprap sizing calculations anywhere riprap is called for (could not locate if added)



Subject: Engineer
Page Label: 20
Author: Bret Dilts - DPW Engineering
Date: 7/1/2026 2:43:27 PM
Status:
Color: ■
Layer:
Space:

Please clarify what the water surface is if the 100yr surface is marked in red. when is the spillway activated?