

Storm Water Management Plan

Les Schwab Tire Center



**7105 Old Meridian RD.
Falcon Colorado**

Prepared For:

Les Schwab Tire Center

P.O. Box 5350 20900 Cooley RD.
Bend, OR 97701

Prepared By:

Cushing Terrell

Cushing Terrell

Zack Graham, PE
411 E Main ST #101
Bozeman, MT 59715
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Cushing Terrell Project No. LSCO_20FAL

April, 16, 2021

Add text:

PCD Filing No.:
PPR-21-023



Date: 2021.04.19 14:55:26-06'00'

Cushing Terrell

Please sign electronically so that all pages of the form do not have to be scanned. It is much easier for us if the form is in the original state (ie: still a searchable pdf and not skewed from scanning). Or only scan the page that gets stamped. This applies to all documents including the GEC/SWMP Checklists, PBMP Form, etc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 CONTACT INFORMATION..... 3
1.1 Owner:..... 3
1.2 SWMP Preparer: 3
1.3 Qualified Stormwater Manager:..... 3
1.4 Contractor:..... 3
2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION 3
3.0 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES..... 4
3.1 Soil Erosion Potential 4
3.2 Disturbed Area..... 4
3.3 Project Phasing 4
3.4 Project Sequence 4
4.0 PROPOSED BMPS..... 5
4.1 Concrete Washout Area 5
4.2 Inlet Protection 5
4.3 Rock Sock..... 5
4.4 Silt Fence 5
4.5 Stabilized Staging Area 5
4.6 Stockpile Area 6
4.7 Temporary and Permanent Seeding..... 6
4.8 Vehicle Tracking Control..... 6
4.9 Material Handling and Spill Prevention 6
5.0 SWMP REVISION PROCEDURE..... 7
6.0 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINE..... 7

APPENDIX A: Vicinity Map 8
APPENDIX B: GESCs Plans..... 9
APPENDIX C: WEB SOIL SURVEY 10

1.0 CONTACT INFORMATION

1.1 Owner:

George Bunting
SFP-E, LLC
P.O. Box 5350 20900 Cooley RD.
Bend, OR 97701
(541) 416-5241

1.2 SWMP Preparer:

Zack Graham, PE
Cushing Terrell
411 E Main ST #101
Bozeman, MT 59715
(406) 922-7137

1.3 Qualified Stormwater Manager:

TBD

1.4 Contractor:

TBD

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The project site is located at 7105 Old Meridian Rd, Falcon, Colorado and falls within El Paso County. The parcel is part of the larger Meridian Crossing Development which includes the existing stormwater system infrastructure, including the treatment pond to the south. The site is located on the northeast side of the intersection of Meridian Rd and Old Meridian Rd. A vicinity map for this project can be found in appendix A.

The existing site consists of an undeveloped 2.48 acre lot covered with native grasses and shrubs. In areas taken from the ALTA Survey the site consists of roughly 12% impervious road and sidewalk area with the remaining 88% being the native vegetation. There are no stream crossings or significant waterways located within the area being developed by this project. The site is accessed via the existing private roads that are centered on the north east and south east property lines of the site. These roads will provide means of vehicular ingress and egress.

The topography of the existing site consists of a roughly consistent grade which directs flow from the north of the site towards the south at slopes ranging from 2-5%. There is an existing storm line that runs west to east along the southern edge of the site before crossing Old Meriden Rd. that ultimately connects to the adjacent detention pond. The site is not located in a floodway or flood plain and is designated as area of minimal flood hazard (Zone X).

Update this description per how you updated in the FDR:

Revise to discuss PLD and label detention pond as Pond WU.

Update this description per
how you updated in the
FDR:
Revise to discuss PLD and
label detention pond as
Pond WU.

3.0 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The proposed project will include the construction of a new Les Schwab Tire Center (LSTC) tire and automotive service center building, walled tire storage area, landscaping, parking lot, and drive aisles. The building will be located on the center of the site with the tire storage area to its north east and the parking lot to its west.

Drainage flows will be directed to proposed storm inlets and then directed into the underground storm system, ultimately out-falling to the adjacent Meridian Crossing detention pond. Some landscaped areas will maintain historic flow paths to the south. Offsite flows will be maintained at or below historic levels. For more detail regarding the existing storm infrastructure, please reference the "Meridian Crossing Final Drainage Report" which is recorded with El Paso County record number 280417. For more information regarding the proposed storm water improvements, reference the "Storm Water Report for Les Schwab Tire Center".

There are no anticipated offsite flows or non-stormwater discharges for this site.

3.1 Soil Erosion Potential

Item 8. Include soil erosion
potential and impacts on discharge

Using the Web Soil Survey tool provide by USDA the site was found to contain soils with an A hydrologic soil group which is associated with a high infiltration rate and low runoff potential. Based on this rating the determination was made that standard construction, BMPs will be sufficient for runoff control during construction. These BMPs are listed in section 4 of this report.

3.2 Disturbed Area

The proposed disturbance area by this project is 2.29 acres. This value is to be updated by the Qualified Stormwater Manager during to construction to account for any unexpected disturbed areas.

Update per latest
drawing revisions if
necessary.

3.3 Project Phasing

The project phasing for this site will take place in three major phases:

- Initial Development: Installing the erosion control BMPs and mobilizing on site.
- Interim Development: once initial BMPs are in place building construction and site paving may begin.
- Final Development: Only once all finalized stormwater measures are in place can the erosion control BMPs be removed from the site.

3.4 Project Sequence

This section includes an estimated schedule for the work on this project. This schedule is approximate and should be updated by the Qualified Stormwater Manager during construction of the project to reflect the evolving nature of the project.

- Clearing (August - September 2021)
- Mass Grading (September - October 2021)

- Utility Installation (October - November 2021)
- Paving Construction (November - December 2021)
- Final Stabilization (December - January 2021)

4.0 PROPOSED BMPS

revise to 2022

The following BMPs are shown in plan view and as details in appendix B. The following summary of BMPs is to be updated by the Qualified Stormwater Manager during construction to provide a complete list of the measures used.

4.1 Concrete Washout Area

The concrete washout area serves as a designated space to wash vehicles, tools, or other equipment that has accumulated concrete debris. This stabilized area prevents the concrete from leaving the site and allows for it to be collected in one area for easier collection and disposal. The washout area consists of a depressed area surrounding by a berm on 3 sides and vehicle tracking pad on the other to allow access.

4.2 Inlet Protection

Inlet protection prevents the excess sedimentation generated by construction from entering the stormwater system. The protection measures consist of creating a barrier of rock socks surrounding the inlet to filter out the sediment generated in a storm event.

4.3 Rock Sock

A rock sock is a tube of wire mesh containing 1 ½" gravel. The purpose of this BMP is to allow stormwater to flow through the rock sock causing it to lose velocity, as well as filter out trash and sediment. Typically, these are used to protect storm inlets or in curbs adjacent to the construction.

4.4 Silt Fence

Silt fence is a perimeter control measure that should be placed to surround the disturbed area. The fence intercepts flows leaving the site and allows water to slowly pass through while filtering out sedimentation. The fence is constructed of a geotextile fabric attached to stakes. When installed a minimum of 10 inches of the geotextile "tail" should be buried to prevent stormwater from running under the fence.

4.5 Stabilized Staging Area

This area consist of a 3" pad of thick granular material surrounded by silt fence and should be located adjacent to the construction entrance. The purpose of this area is to serve as the construction staging area where high equipment traffic and parking can be expected.

Item 13. Discuss inspection procedure for checking waste disposal bins for leaks and overflowing capacity. And discuss frequency that they will be emptied (or at what level of capacity would trigger the need to be emptied)

Discuss the use of portable toilets on site. Include the following details:
Portable toilets will be located a minimum of 10ft from stormwater inlets and 50ft from state waters. They will be secured at all four corners to prevent overturning and cleaned on a weekly basis. They will be inspected daily for spills.

SWMP

Les Schwab Tire Center

Project No. LSCO_20FAL

4.6 Stockpile Area

This area is surrounded by silt fence and serves as a location where topsoil, fill, and other construction materials can be stored on site. The material stockpile should not exceed a 2:1 slope to maintain stability.

4.7 Temporary and Permanent Seeding

When a disturbed area will be not be impacted by construction for an extended period, temporary seeding can be used as a measure to prevent additional erosion. For permanent seeding, reference the Landscape drawings and specifications.

4.8 Vehicle Tracking Control

A vehicle tracking control pad should be installed where vehicles are entering or leaving the site. This pad removes the sediment that has accumulated on the vehicles tires while on site. The pad consists of a 50-foot by 20-foot minimum pad of #3 aggregate or 6" minus rock sitting atop a non-woven geo-textile. As the pad is worn by vehicle traffic it should be regraded and have rock added as needed to maintain the 9" thickness.

4.9 Material Handling and Spill Prevention

Material handling and spill prevention consists of a series of measures that should be implemented to ensure the proper handling of materials on site. In general material handling and spill prevention measures fall in the following three categories:

1. Training Prevention methods
 - a. Train employees on potential sources of pollution and provide clear and common-sense prevention practices.
 - b. Identify equipment that may be impacted by stormwater leading to leaks or unintended discharge.
 - c. Perform regular maintenance and inspection of equipment with an eye on leaks or evidence of discharge.
 - d. Designate a fueling area away from storm inlets and clean up all spills with dry methods.
 - e. Where possible, use indoor or covered storage for equipment.
2. Material Handling Procedures
 - a. Keep bulk solid materials (sand, gravel, etc.) covered to prevent erosion.
 - b. Where possible, store materials on impervious surfaces.
 - c. Store hazardous materials according to all federal state and local requirements.
 - d. Use less toxic materials when possible.
 - e. Store fragile or easily punctured materials away from high vehicle traffic areas.
 - f. Use waste capture materials, such as collection pans for lubricating fluids.
3. Spill Response Procedures
 - a. Containment and cleanup should begin promptly after a spill.
 - b. Sweep up small quantities of dry chemical or solids to reduce exposure to runoff.
 - c. Absorbents should be readily accessible in fueling areas or other high-risk areas.

- d. Install drip pans beneath minor equipment leaks and properly dispose of material until repair can be made.

Identify QSM in the SWMP and provide documentation of their credentials and/or state: "The QSM will be sufficiently qualified for the required duties per the ECM Appendix I.5.2.A"

5.0 SWMP REVISION PROCEDURE

Following the assignment of a Qualified Stormwater Manager for this project the SWMP document will be transferred to them. It is the responsibility of the designated Qualified Stormwater Manager or Certified Erosion Control Inspector to maintain and update this document. The SWMP shall always be located on site during construction and shall be kept up to date with work progress and changes in the field. Inspection logs should also be maintained and attached to this document as part of the record keeping procedure.

6.0 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINE

The Qualified Stormwater Manager for this project is responsible for the inspection of stormwater BMPs and their maintenance as required. It is the responsibility of the Qualified Stormwater Manager to create, complete, and sign inspection logs of the stormwater BMPs and maintain the records onsite. The stormwater BMP's should be inspected at a minimum every 7 days and following each storm event. In general, the following items should be inspected and corrected as needed:

add "or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion"

- Check stormwater inlets and manholes for trash and debris.
- Inspect construction BMP placement and condition, and repair any damage caused by construction activities.
- Inspect inlet protection and placement.
- Replace rock socks or inlet protection if they become heavily soiled.
- Inspect silt fence and reinstall where fence may have collapsed or is showing signs of wear, such as sagging or tears in the fence material.
- Reapply rock to vehicle tracking pad where wear is apparent.

Item 21. Add text stating that the SWMP should be viewed as a "living document" that is continuously being reviewed and modified as a part of the overall process of evaluating and managing SW quality issues at the site. The QSM shall amend the SWMP when there is a change in design, construction, O&M of the site which would require the implementation of new or revised BMPs or if the SWMP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in SW discharges associated with construction activity or when BMPs are no longer necessary and are removed.

Item 26. Add a note stating that this project does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity.

APPENDIX A: VICINITY MAP

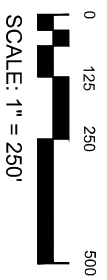


**Cushing
Terrell**

DENVER, CO
720.305.1416

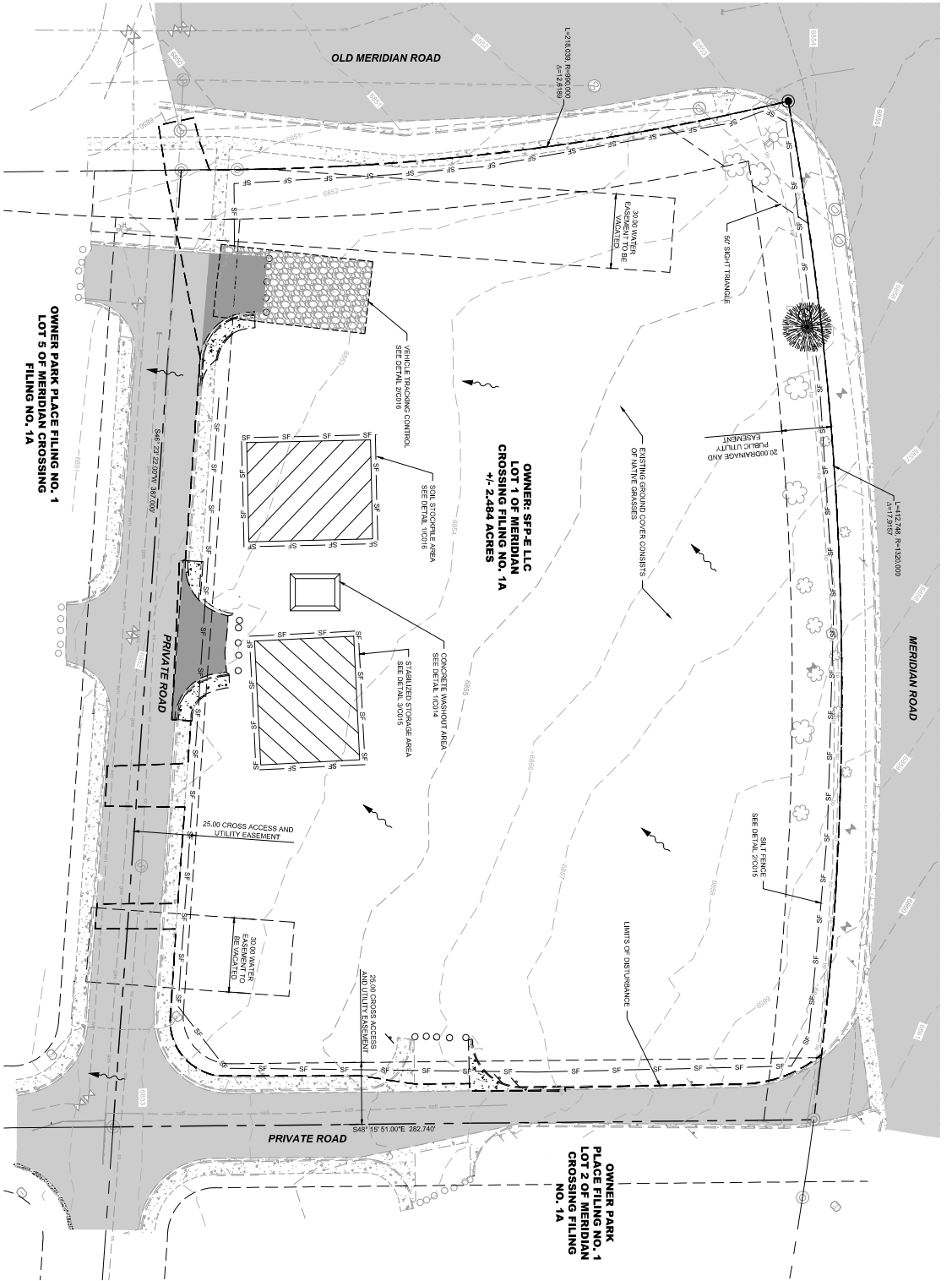
7105 OLD MERIDIAN RD.
FALCON, CO
VICINITY MAP

© 2021 | ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
01/04/21
LSCO_20FAL
DRAWN BY
WALKER
CHECKED BY
WHITE



SHEET NAME
VIC-MAP

APPENDIX B: GESC PLANS



OWNER PARK PLACE FILING NO. 1
LOT 5 OF MERIDIAN CROSSING
FILING NO. 1A

OWNER: SFP-E LLC
LOT 1 OF MERIDIAN
CROSSING FILING NO. 1A
+/- 2.484 ACRES

OWNER PARK
PLACE FILING NO. 1
LOT 2 OF MERIDIAN
CROSSING FILING
NO. 1A

INITIAL GESC PLAN



EROSION CONTROL PLAN LEGEND

- FLOW ARROW
- - - LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- - - SILT FENCE
- - - CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
- - - ROCK SOCK
- - - INLET PROTECTION
- - - SOIL STORAGE
- - - CONCRETE WASHOUT

GESC NOTES

1. THE PROJECT SITE FALLS OUTSIDE FEMA DETERMINED FLOOD HAZARD ZONE X AREA OR MINIMAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION - PRELIMINARY DESIGN

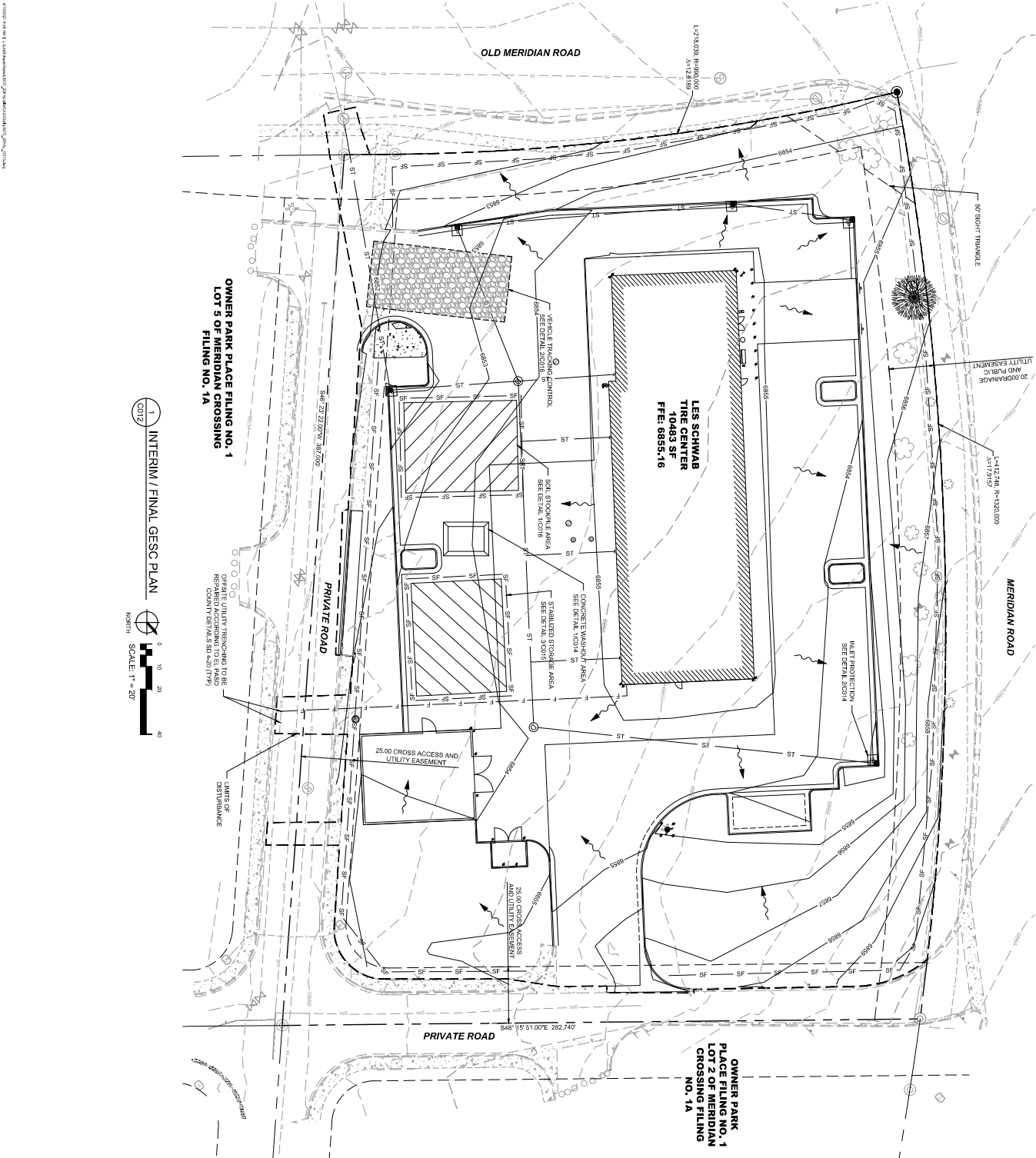
INITIAL GESC PLAN
C012



7105 OLD MERIDIAN RD.
FALCON, CO
LES SCHWAB TIRE CENTER



DATE: 04/18/2024
DRAWN BY: J. SWANSON
CHECKED BY: J. SWANSON
SITE DEVELOPMENT PLANS



OWNER PARK PLACE FILING NO. 1
LOT 5 OF MERIDIAN CROSSING
FILING NO. 1A

OWNER PARK PLACE FILING NO. 1
LOT 2 OF MERIDIAN CROSSING FILING NO. 1A

INTERIM / FINAL GESC PLAN



EROSION CONTROL PLAN LEGEND

	FLOW ARROW
	LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
	SILT FENCE
	CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
	ROCK SOCK
	NET PROTECTION
	SOIL STORAGE
	CONCRETE WASHOUT

GESC NOTES
1. THE PROJECT SITE FALLS OUTSIDE FEMA DETERMINED FLOOD HAZARD ZONE X AREA OR RINKAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION - PRELIMINARY DESIGN

INTERIM / FINAL
GESC PLAN
C013



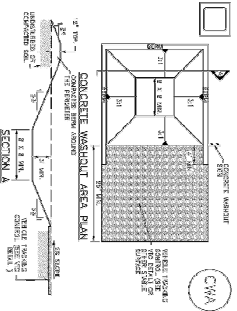
7105 OLD MERIDIAN RD.
FALCON, CO
LES SCHWAB TIRE CENTER



DATE: 11/15/2024
DRAWN BY: J. SWANSON
CHECKED BY: LES SCHWAB
REVISIONS:

Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

MM-1

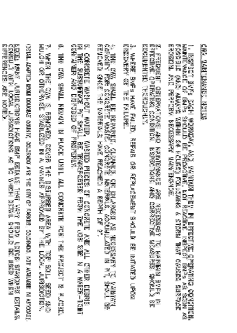


- CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA BUILT**
1. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA SHALL BE BUILT WITH A MINIMUM OF 4" REINFORCING BARS (NO. 4) AT 12" ON CENTER.
 2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA SHALL BE BUILT WITH A MINIMUM OF 4" REINFORCING BARS (NO. 4) AT 12" ON CENTER.
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Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

MM-1



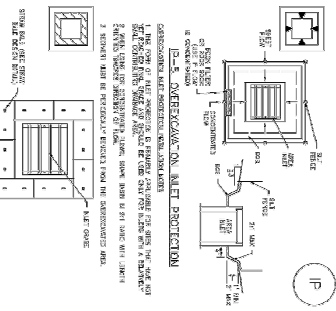
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CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

INLET PROTECTION

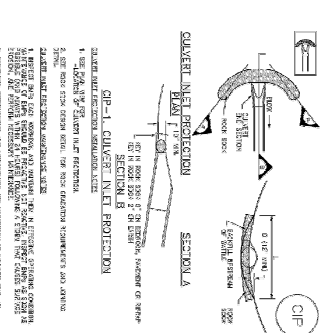
SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



- IP-6. STRAW BALE FOR SIMP. INLET PROTECTION**
1. THE STRAW BALE SHALL BE PLACED AT THE INLET OF THE CURB AND GUTTER.
 2. THE STRAW BALE SHALL BE PLACED AT THE INLET OF THE CURB AND GUTTER.
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SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)

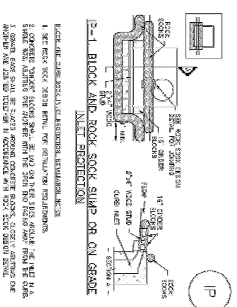


- IP-6. STRAW BALE FOR SIMP. INLET PROTECTION**
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INLET PROTECTION (CONT.)

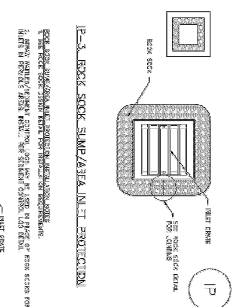
SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



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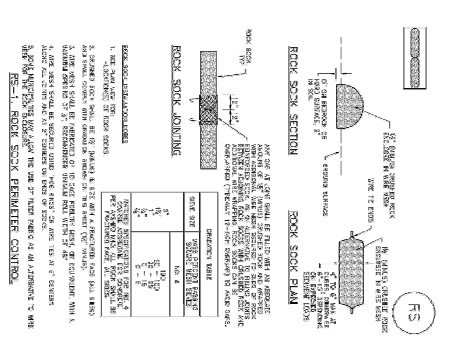


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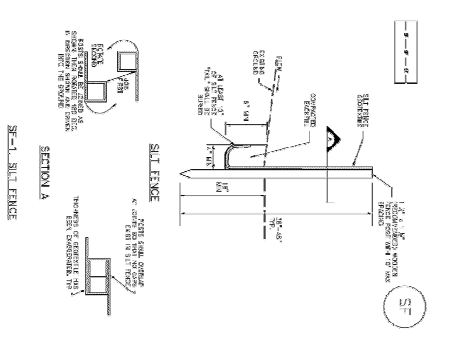
SC-5 Rock Sock (RS)



Rock Sock (RS)

ROCK SOCKS ARE USED TO STABILIZE SOILS THAT ARE PRONE TO EROSION. THEY ARE PLACED OVER THE SOIL SURFACE AND ARE COVERED WITH ROCKS. THE ROCKS ARE PLACED IN A MANNER THAT THEY WILL NOT BE DISLOADED BY THE FORCE OF THE WATER. THE ROCK SOCKS ARE PLACED IN A MANNER THAT THEY WILL NOT BE DISLOADED BY THE FORCE OF THE WATER. THE ROCK SOCKS ARE PLACED IN A MANNER THAT THEY WILL NOT BE DISLOADED BY THE FORCE OF THE WATER.

Silt Fence (SF)



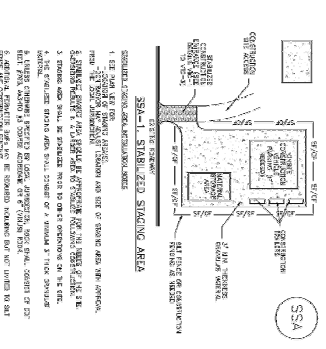
Silt Fence (SF)

SILT FENCES ARE USED TO PREVENT SOIL EROSION AND TO FILTER SEDIMENT FROM RUNOFF WATER. THEY ARE PLACED OVER THE SOIL SURFACE AND ARE COVERED WITH ROCKS. THE ROCKS ARE PLACED IN A MANNER THAT THEY WILL NOT BE DISLOADED BY THE FORCE OF THE WATER. THE ROCK SOCKS ARE PLACED IN A MANNER THAT THEY WILL NOT BE DISLOADED BY THE FORCE OF THE WATER.

1 ROCK SOCK

2 SILT FENCE

Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)



Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)

STABILIZED STAGING AREAS ARE USED TO PREVENT SOIL EROSION AND TO FILTER SEDIMENT FROM RUNOFF WATER. THEY ARE PLACED OVER THE SOIL SURFACE AND ARE COVERED WITH ROCKS. THE ROCKS ARE PLACED IN A MANNER THAT THEY WILL NOT BE DISLOADED BY THE FORCE OF THE WATER. THE ROCK SOCKS ARE PLACED IN A MANNER THAT THEY WILL NOT BE DISLOADED BY THE FORCE OF THE WATER.

Temporary and Permanent Seeding (T/PS)

Table 1: Minimum Soil Seeding Rates for Various Temporary Seeded Grasses

Grass Type	Quantity (lb/1000 sq ft)	Seed Rate (lb/1000 sq ft)	Seeding Depth (in)
1. Bermudagrass	50	25-35	1-2
2. St. Augustine	50	25-35	1-2
3. Bahia	50	25-35	1-2
4. Centipede	50	25-35	1-2
5. Fescue	50	25-35	1-2
6. Ryegrass	50	25-35	1-2
7. Sorghum	50	25-35	1-2
8. Zoysia	50	25-35	1-2

Temporary and Permanent Seeding (T/PS)

Table 2: Minimum Soil Seeding Rates for Various Permanent Seeded Grasses

Grass Type	Quantity (lb/1000 sq ft)	Seed Rate (lb/1000 sq ft)	Seeding Depth (in)
1. Bermudagrass	50	25-35	1-2
2. St. Augustine	50	25-35	1-2
3. Bahia	50	25-35	1-2
4. Centipede	50	25-35	1-2
5. Fescue	50	25-35	1-2
6. Ryegrass	50	25-35	1-2
7. Sorghum	50	25-35	1-2
8. Zoysia	50	25-35	1-2

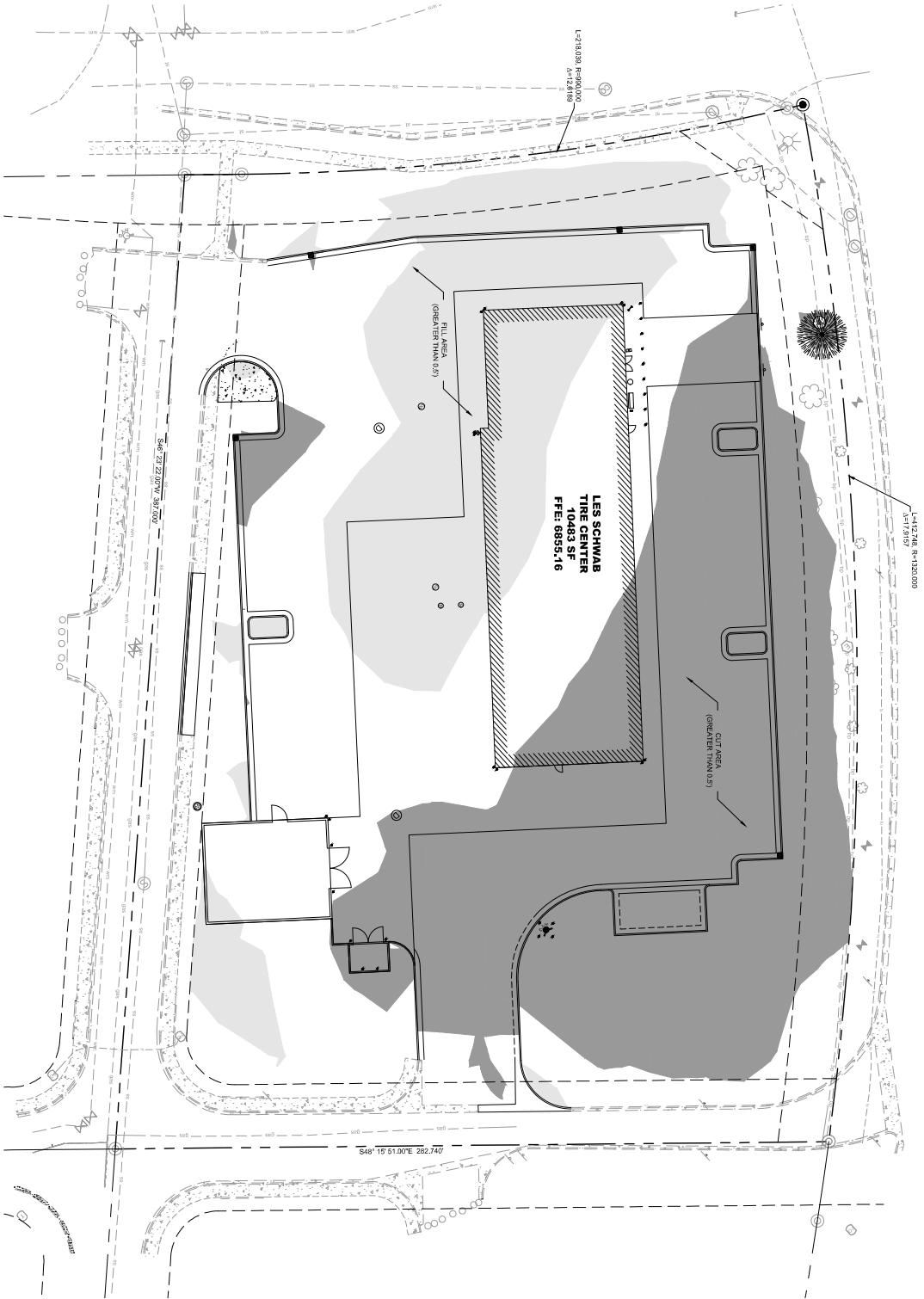
3 STABILIZED STAGING AREA

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SEEDING



7105 OLD MERIDIAN RD.
FALCON, CO
LES SCHWAB TIRE CENTER





CUT FILL GESC EXHIBIT



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION - PRELIMINARY DESIGN

CUT/FILL GESC
EXHIBIT
C017



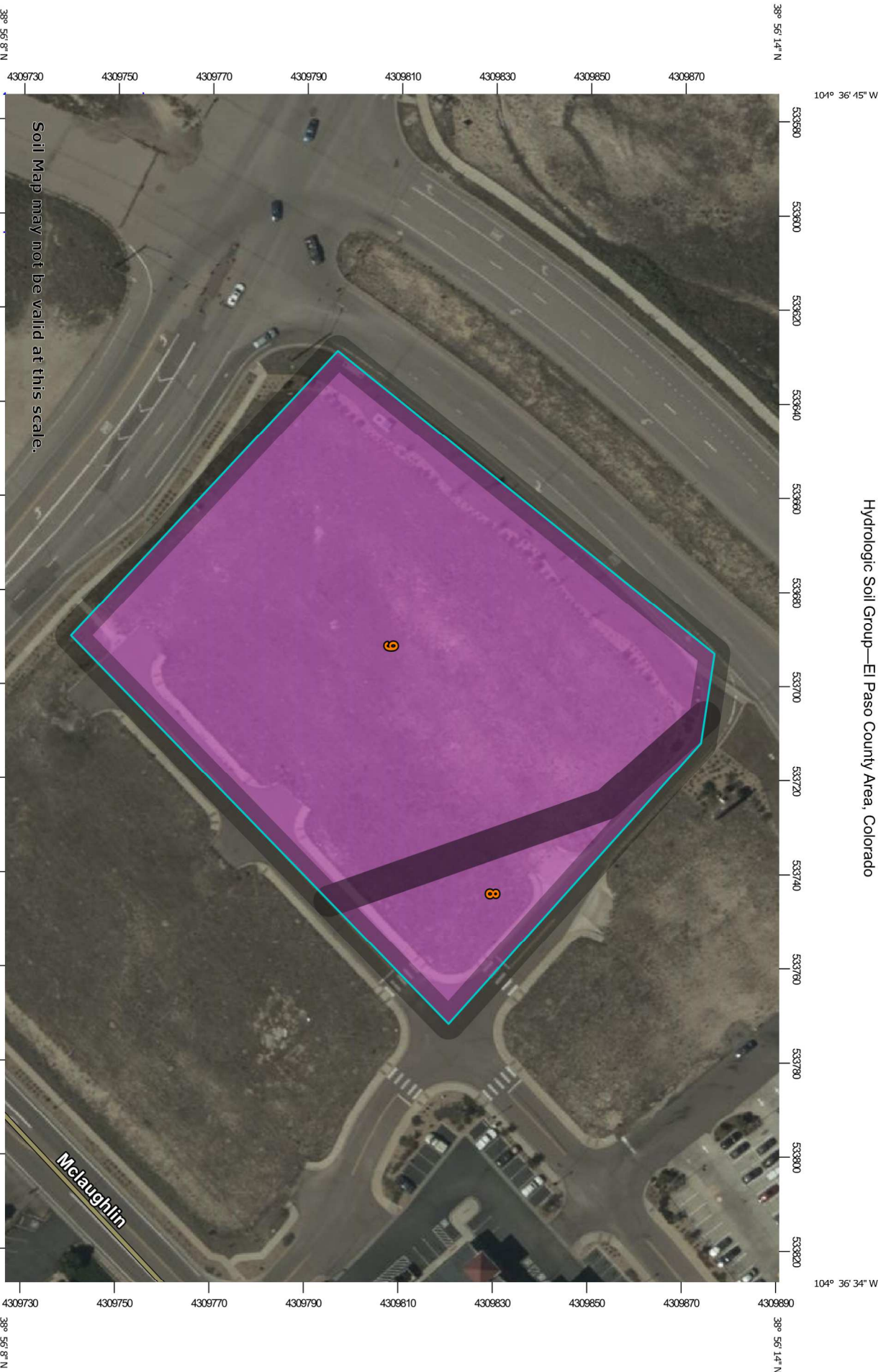
© 2017 T. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
SITE DEVELOPMENT
PLANS
DATE: 08/20/17
DRAWN BY: J. WALKER
CHECKED BY: J. SCHWAB
REVISIONS:

7105 OLD MERIDIAN RD.
FALCON, CO
LES SCHWAB TIRE CENTER



APPENDIX C: WEB SOIL SURVEY

Hydrologic Soil Group—El Paso County Area, Colorado



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

104° 36' 15" W

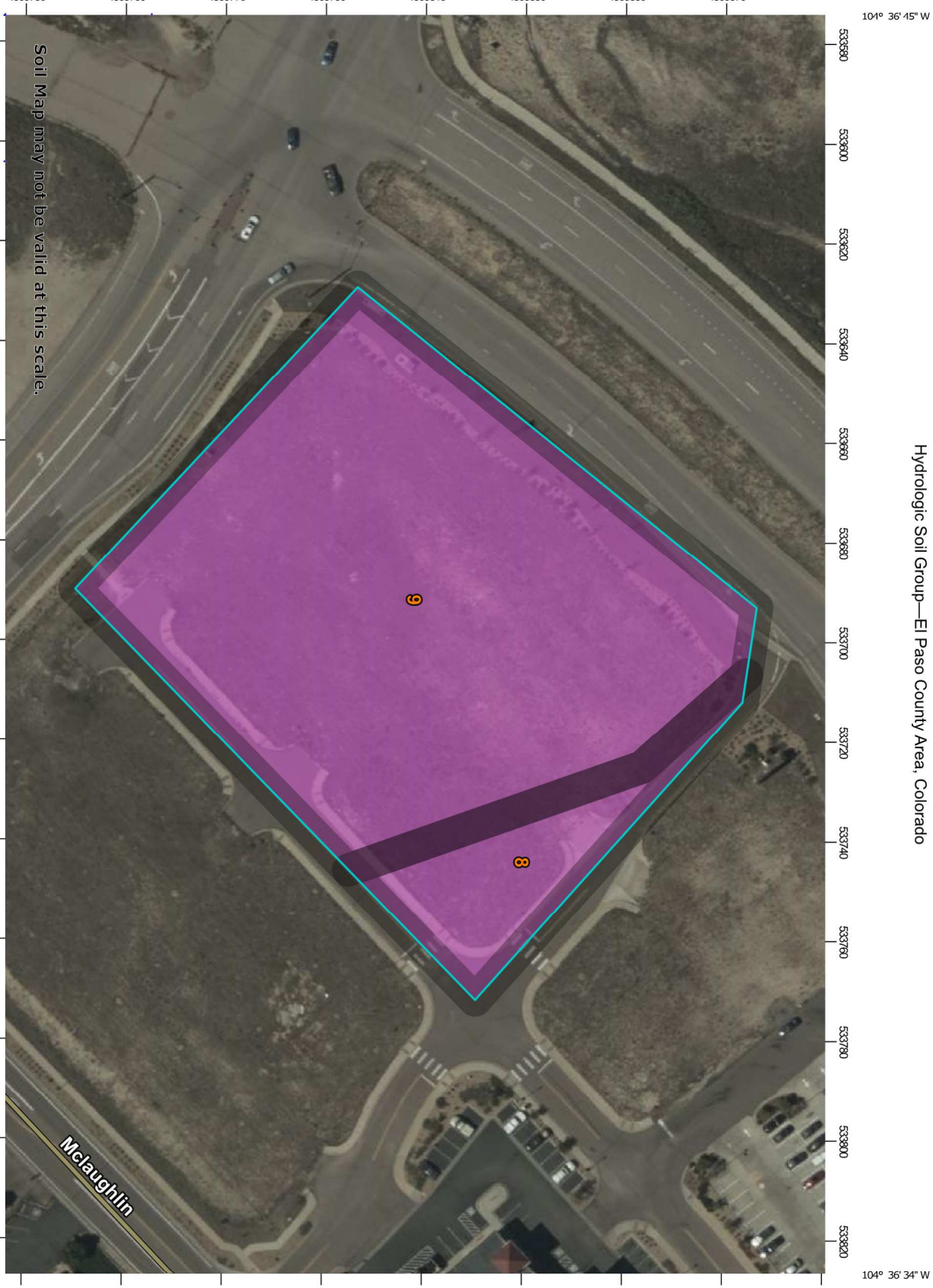
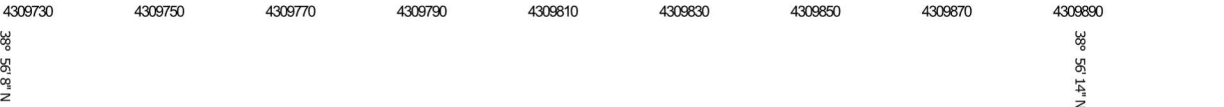
N

Map Scale: 1:1,160 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.





































Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84

104° 36' 34" W



MAP LEGEND

 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Area of Interest (AOI)	 C	 C/D
Soils	 A	 D	 Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Polygons	 A/D	 B	 B/D
	 C	 C/D	 D
	 Not rated or not available		
Water Features	 Streams and Canals		
Transportation	 Rails	 Interstate Highways	 US Routes
	 Major Roads	 Local Roads	
Soil Rating Lines	 A	 A/D	 B
	 B/D	 C	 C/D
	 D	 Not rated or not available	
Soil Rating Points	 A	 A/D	 B
	 B/D		
	 Not rated or not available		
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 18, Jun 5, 2020

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 11, 2018—Oct 20, 2018

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

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
8	Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	A	0.3	13.1%
9	Blakeland-Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls	A	2.2	86.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			2.5	100.0%

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher