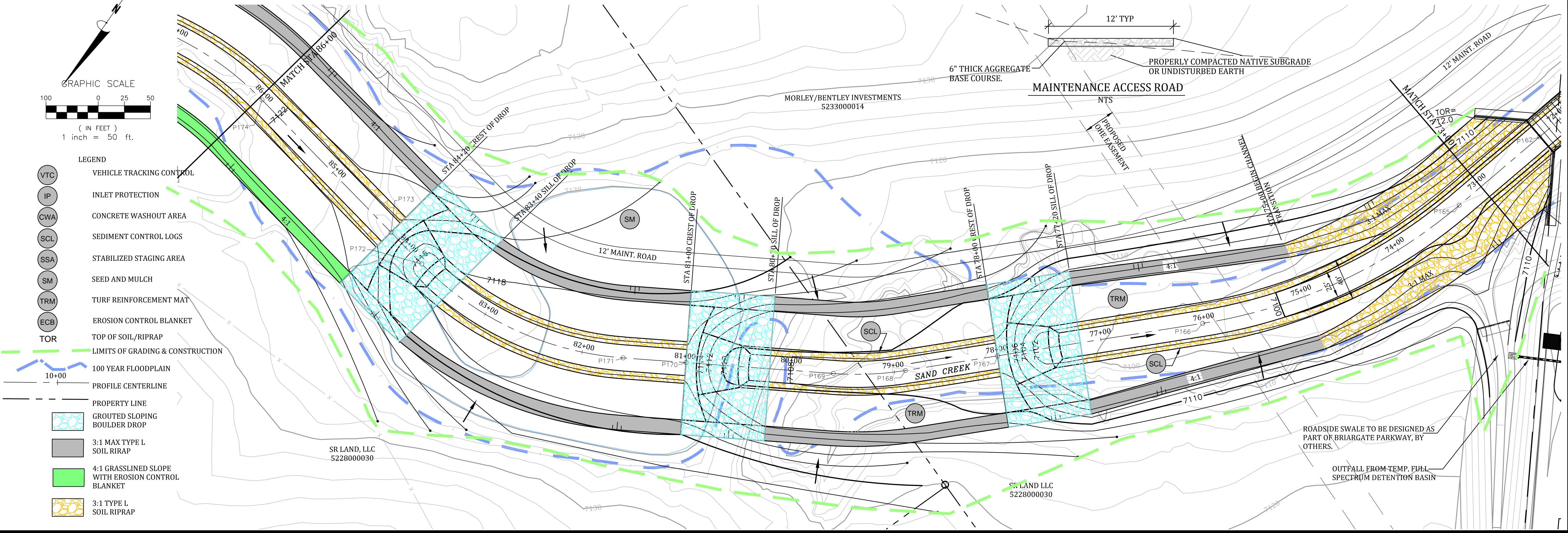
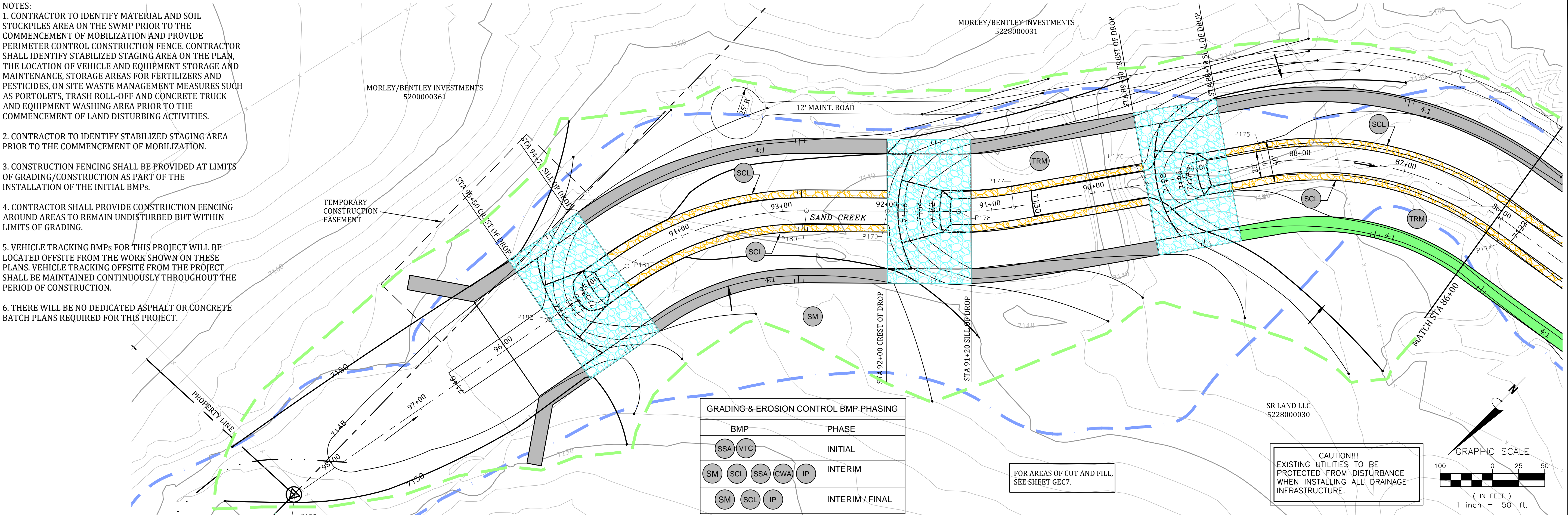


- NOTES:
1. CONTRACTOR TO IDENTIFY MATERIAL AND SOIL STOCKPILES AREA ON THE SWMP PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF MOBILIZATION AND PROVIDE PERIMETER CONTROL CONSTRUCTION FENCE. CONTRACTOR SHALL IDENTIFY STABILIZED STAGING AREA ON THE PLAN, THE LOCATION OF VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE AND MAINTENANCE, STORAGE AREAS FOR FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES, ON SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT MEASURES SUCH AS PORTOLETS, TRASH ROLL-OFF AND CONCRETE TRUCK AND EQUIPMENT WASHING AREA PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
  2. CONTRACTOR TO IDENTIFY STABILIZED STAGING AREA PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF MOBILIZATION.
  3. CONSTRUCTION FENCING SHALL BE PROVIDED AT LIMITS OF GRADING/CONSTRUCTION AS PART OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE INITIAL BMPs.
  4. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE CONSTRUCTION FENCING AROUND AREAS TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED BUT WITHIN LIMITS OF GRADING.
  5. VEHICLE TRACKING BMPs FOR THIS PROJECT WILL BE LOCATED OFFSITE FROM THE WORK SHOWN ON THESE PLANS. VEHICLE TRACKING OFFSITE FROM THE PROJECT SHALL BE MAINTAINED CONTINUOUSLY THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION.
  6. THERE WILL BE NO DEDICATED ASPHALT OR CONCRETE BATCH PLANS REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT.



*Celebrating 30 years*

# Kiowa

Engineering Corporation

1604 South 21st Street  
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80904  
(719) 630-7342

**SAND CREEK STABILIZATION, BRIARGATE BOULEVARD & STERLING RANCH ROAD BRIDGE DESIGN PLANS**

**STERLING RANCH ROAD DEVELOPMENT**

**STA 97+00 TO STA 73+00**

**EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO**

Project No.: 19032

Date: 5/20/2020

Design: RNW

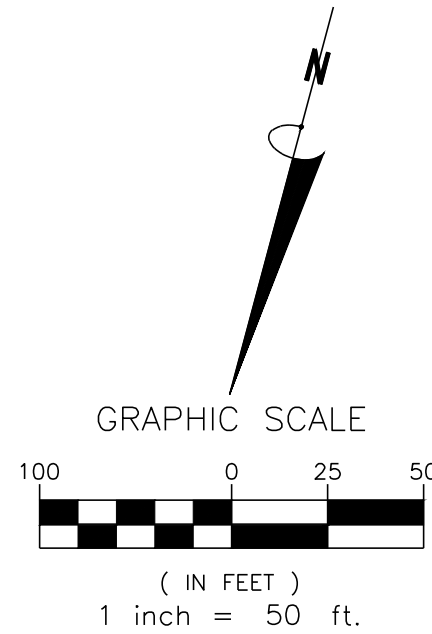
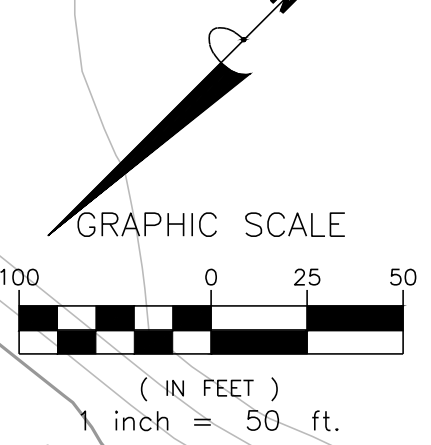
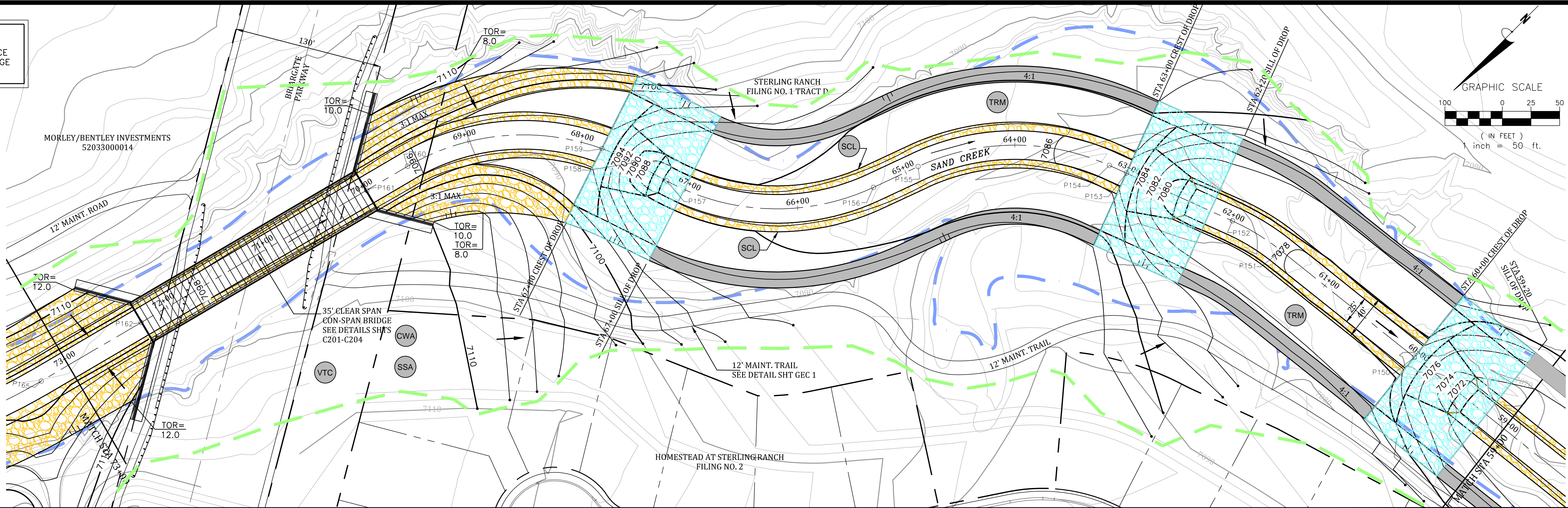
Drawn: EAK

Check: RNW

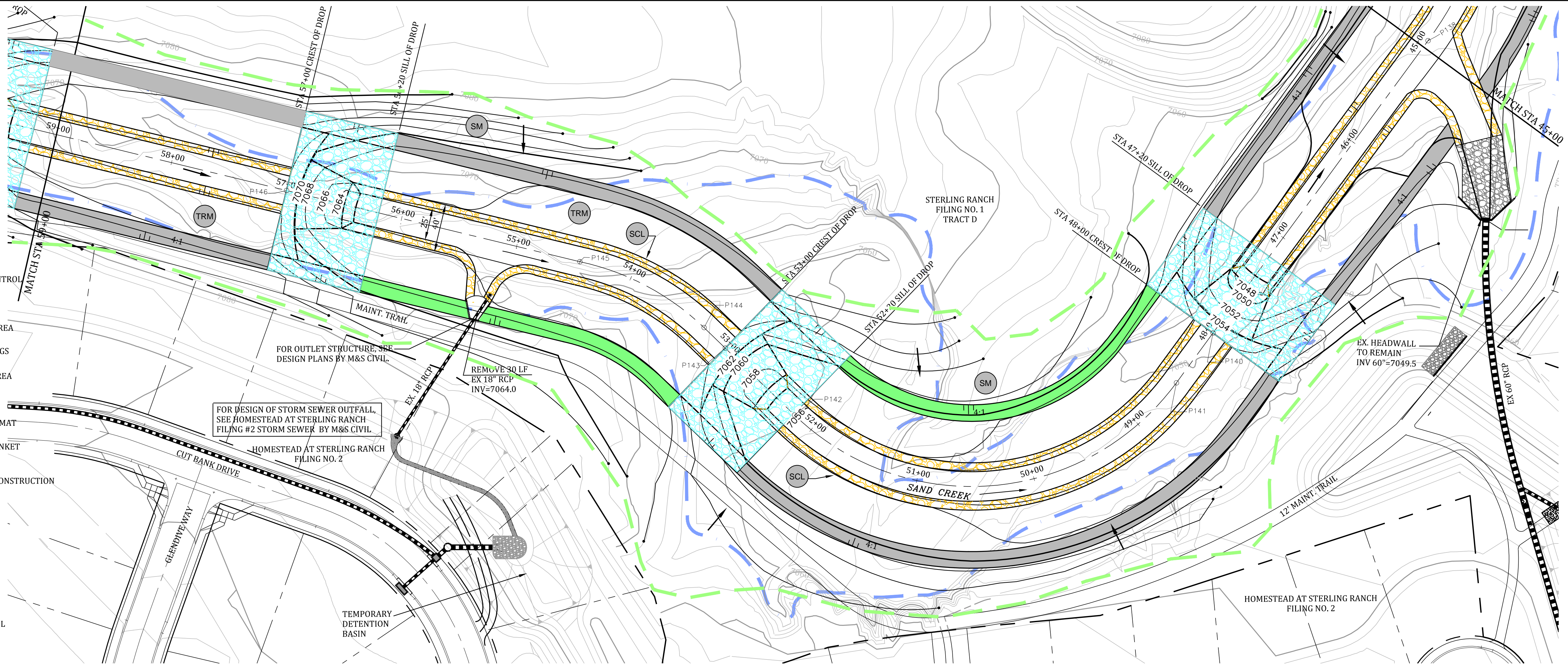
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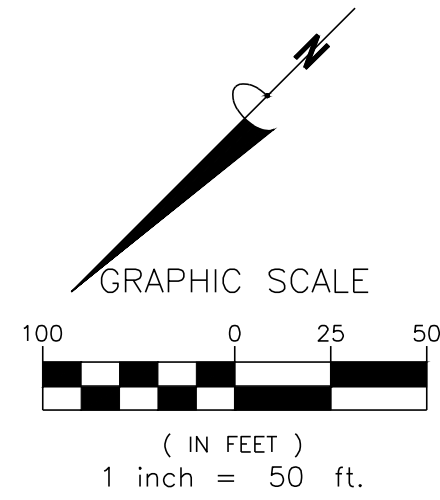
# GEC1

CAUTION!!!  
EXISTING UTILITIES TO BE  
PROTECTED FROM DISTURBANCE  
WHEN INSTALLING ALL DRAINAGE  
INFRASTRUCTURE.

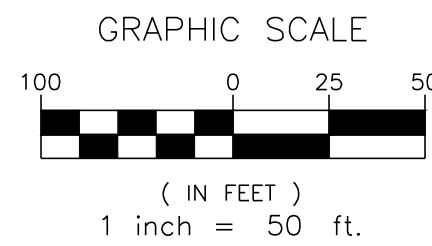
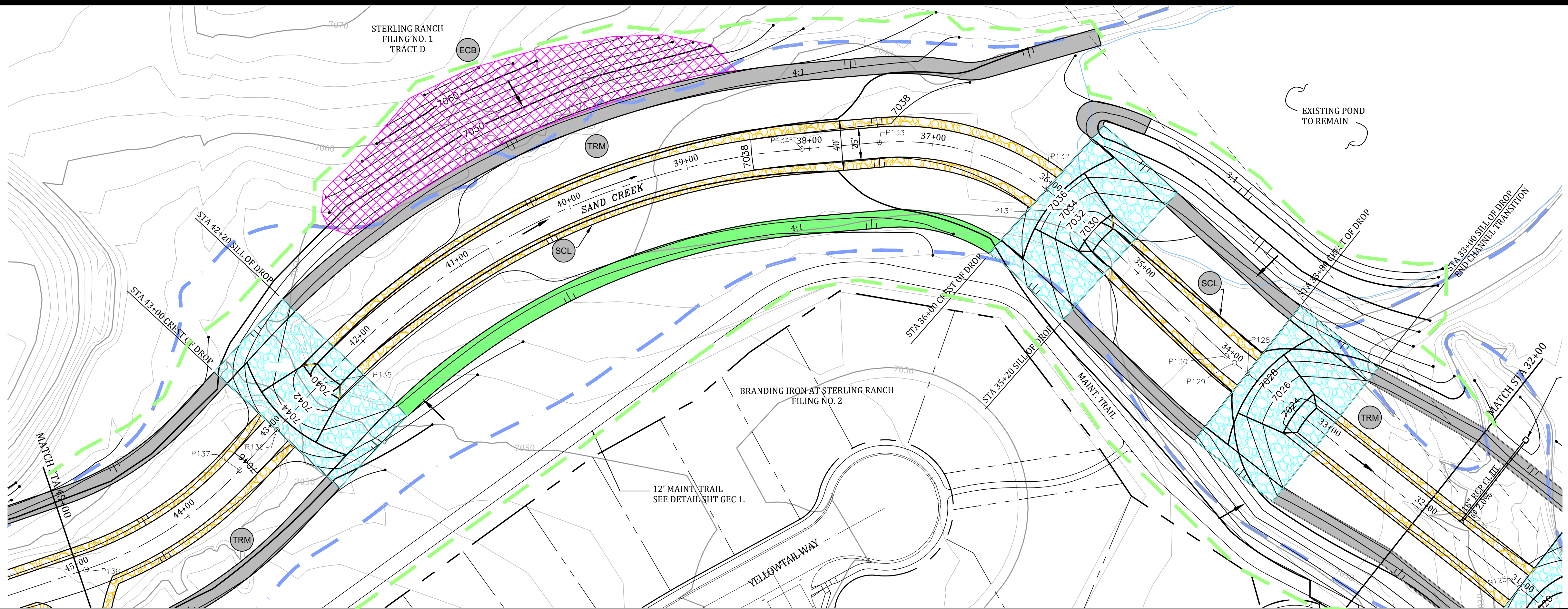


- LEGEND
- VTC VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
  - IP INLET PROTECTION
  - CWA CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
  - SCL SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS
  - SSA STABILIZED STAGING AREA
  - SM SEED AND MULCH
  - TRM TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT
  - ECB EROSION CONTROL BLANKET
  - TOR TOP OF SOIL/RIPRAP
  - 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN
  - PROFILE CENTERLINE
  - PROPERTY LINE
  - GROUTED SLOPING BOULDER DROP
  - 3:1 MAX TYPE L SOIL RIPRAP
  - 4:1 GRASSLINED SLOPE WITH EROSION CONTROL BLANKET
  - 3:1 TYPE L SOIL RIPRAP





CAUTION!!!  
EXISTING UTILITIES TO BE  
PROTECTED FROM DISTURBANCE  
WHEN INSTALLING ALL DRAINAGE  
INFRASTRUCTURE.

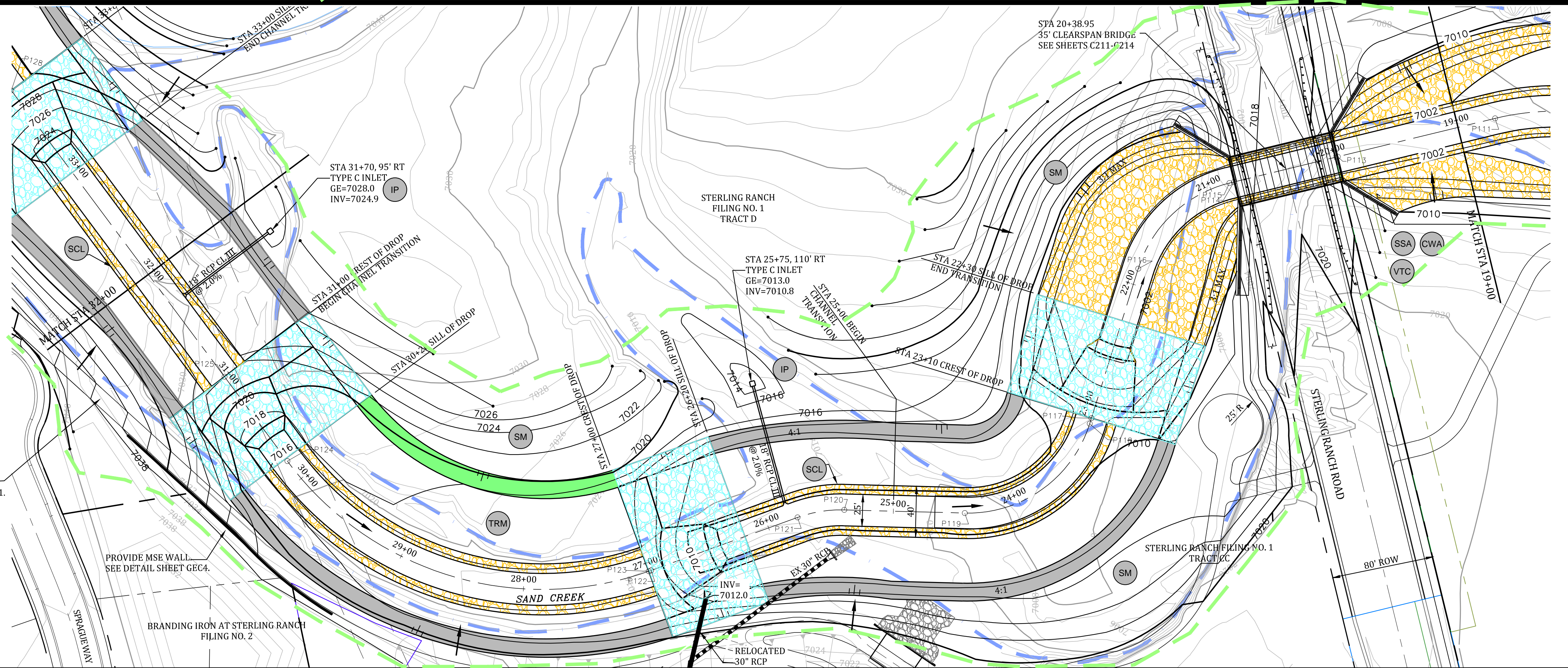


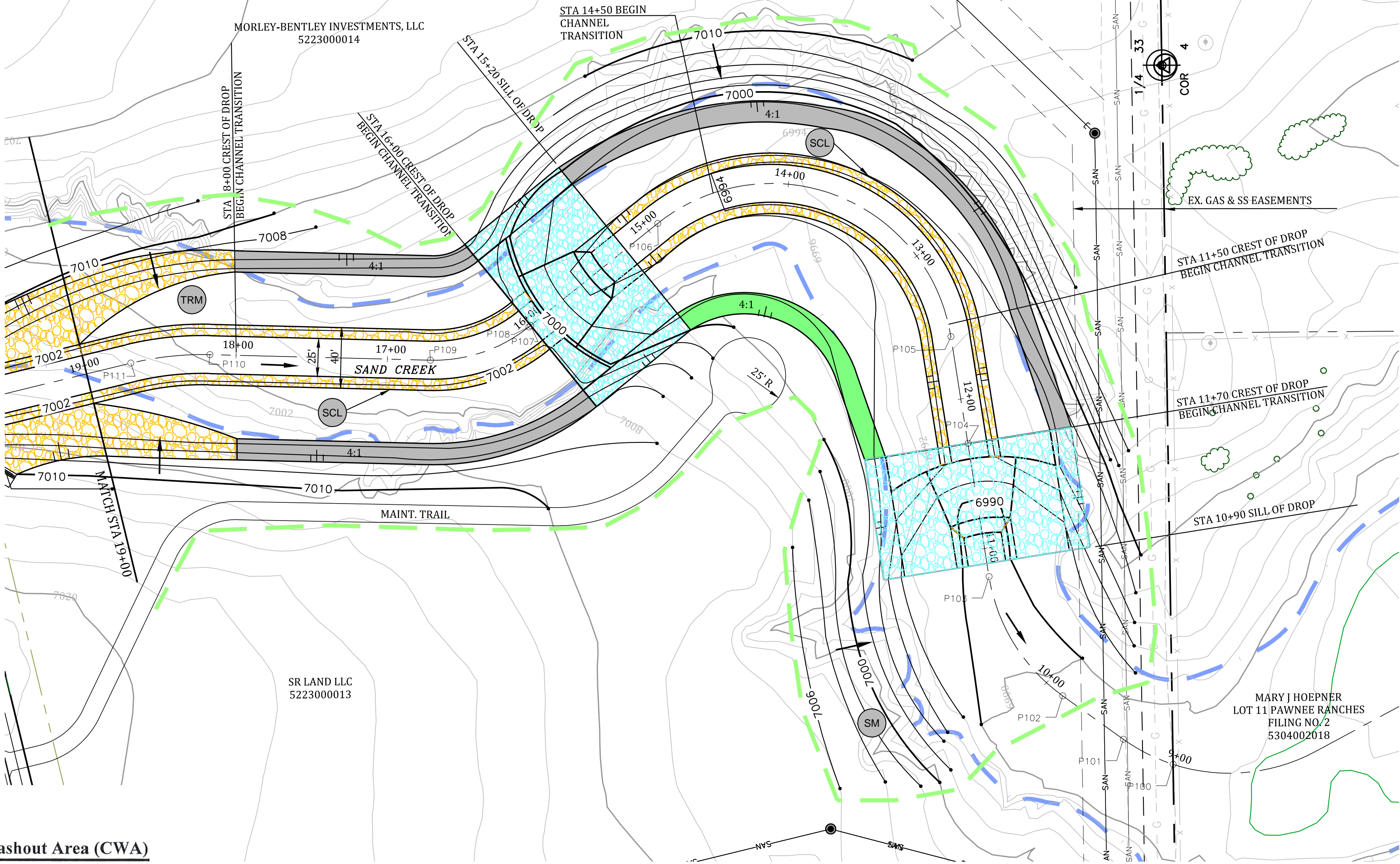
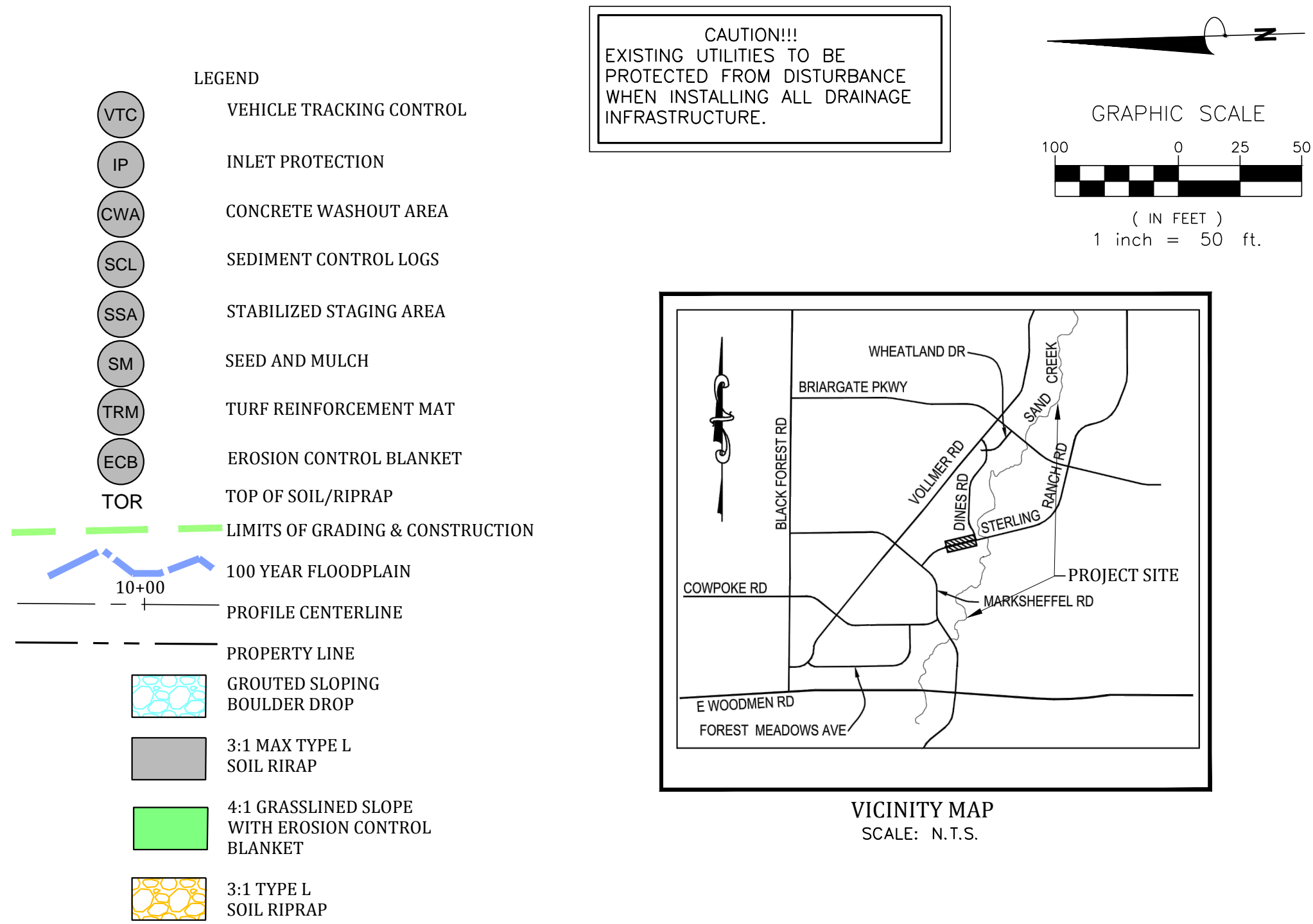
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12' MAINT. TRAIL  
SEE DETAIL SHT GEC 1.

PROVIDE MSE WALL.  
SEE DETAIL SHEET GEC4.

BRANDING IRON AT STERLING RANCH  
FILING NO. 2



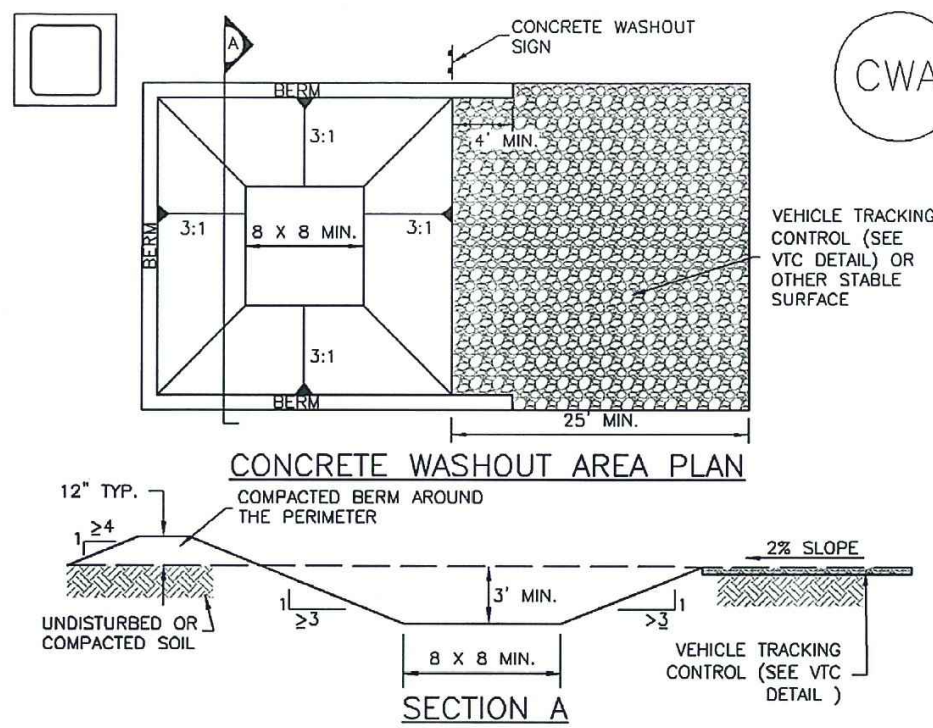


#### Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

MM-1

MM-1

#### Concrete Washout Area (CWA)



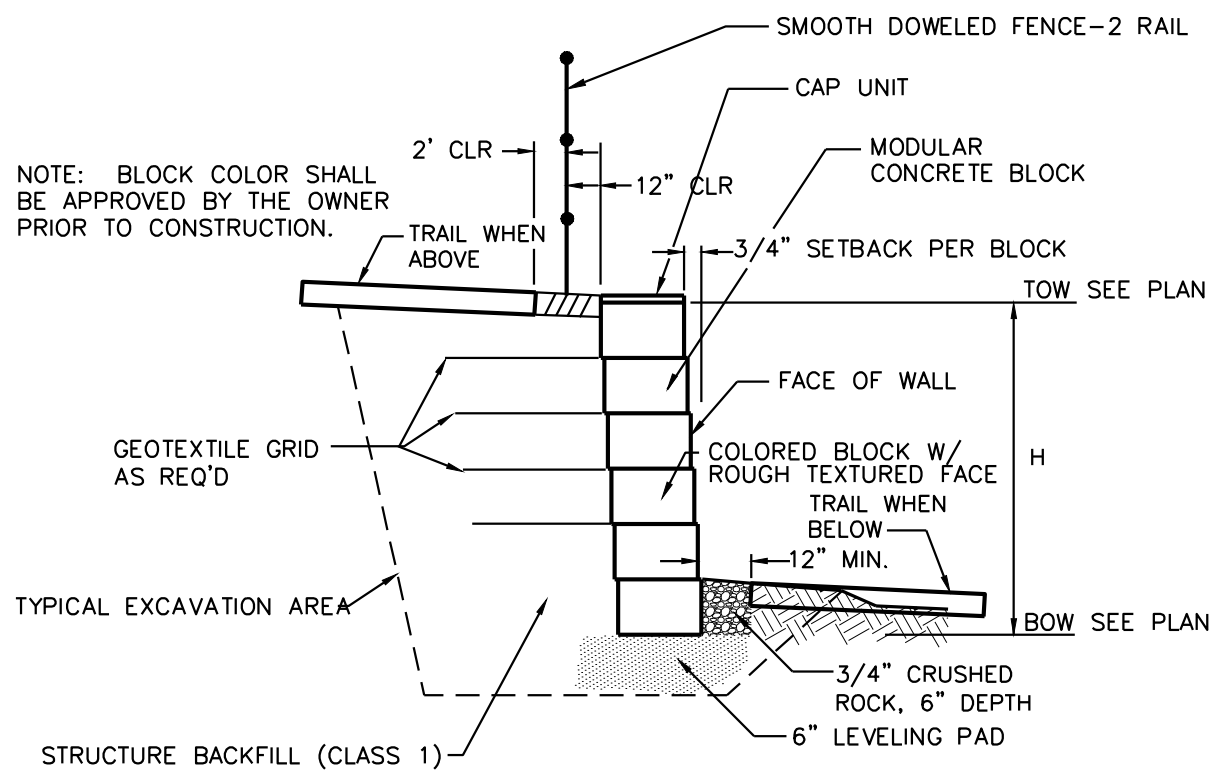
#### CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

##### CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
- DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1,000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF SITE CONSTRAINTS MAKE THIS INFESIBLE, OR IF HIGHLY PERMEABLE SOILS EXIST ON SITE, THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (15 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.
- THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
- CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8' SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE 3:1 OR FLATTER. THE PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 3' DEEP.
- BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
- VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
- SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.
- USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

##### CWA MAINTENANCE NOTES

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
  - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
  - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
  - THE CWA SHALL BE REPAIRED, CLEANED, OR ENLARGED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR CONCRETE WASTE. CONCRETE MATERIALS, ACCUMULATED IN PIT, SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE THE MATERIALS HAVE REACHED A DEPTH OF 2'.
  - CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER, WASTED PIECES OF CONCRETE AND ALL OTHER DEBRIS IN THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE JOB SITE IN A WATER-TIGHT CONTAINER AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
  - THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
  - WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- (DETAIL ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO AND THE CITY OF PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD).
- NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.



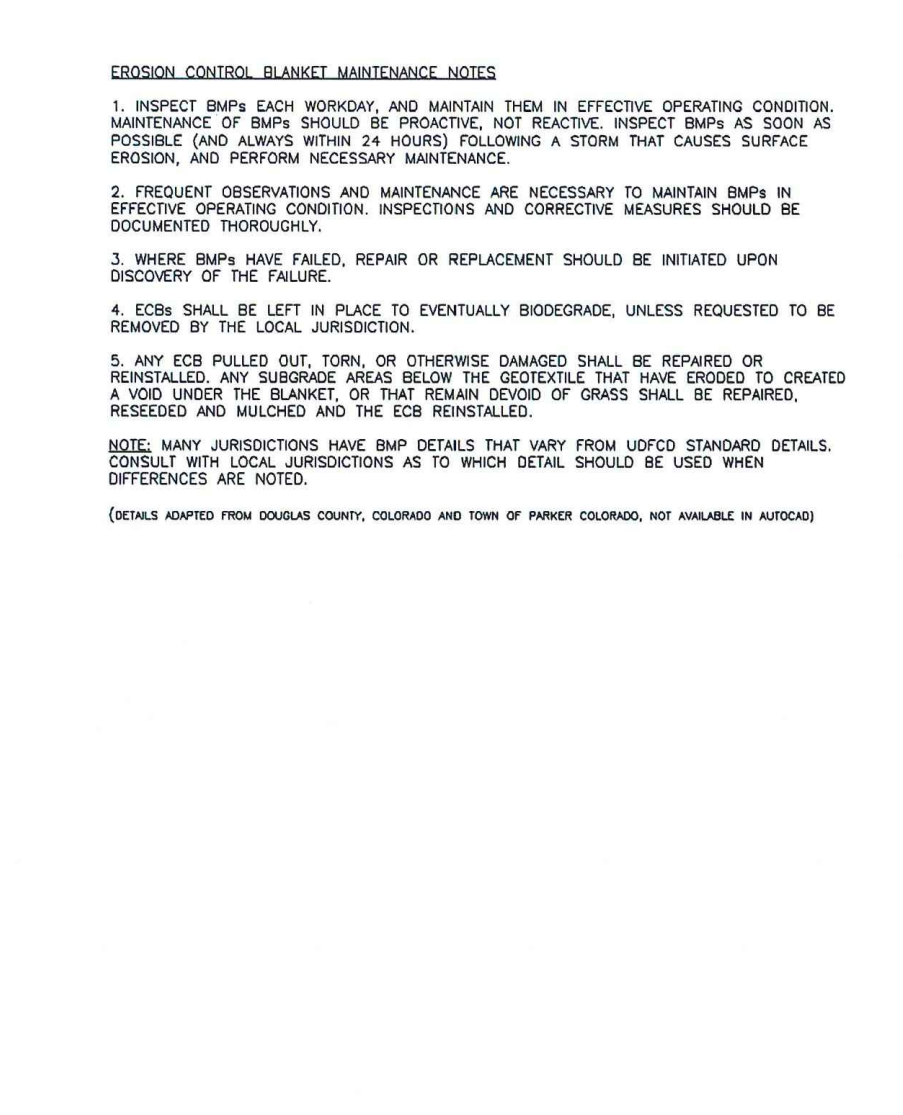
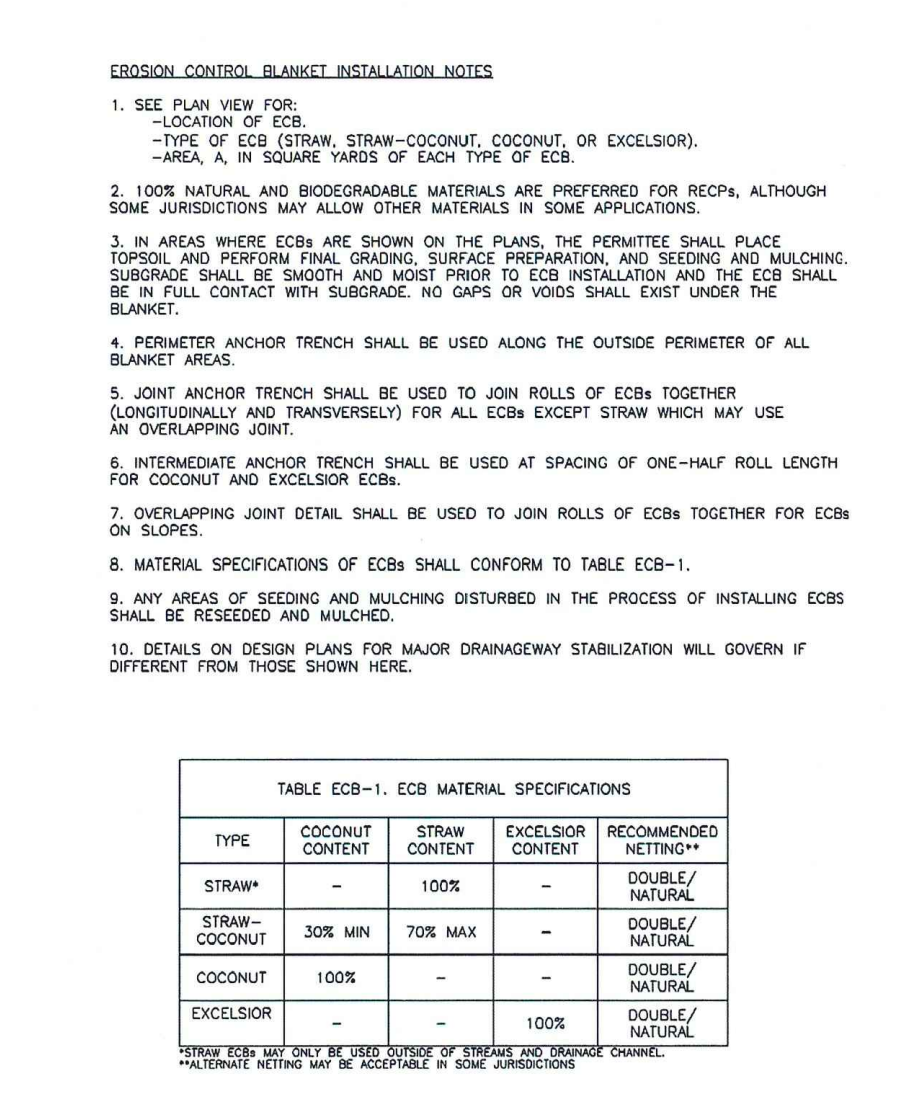
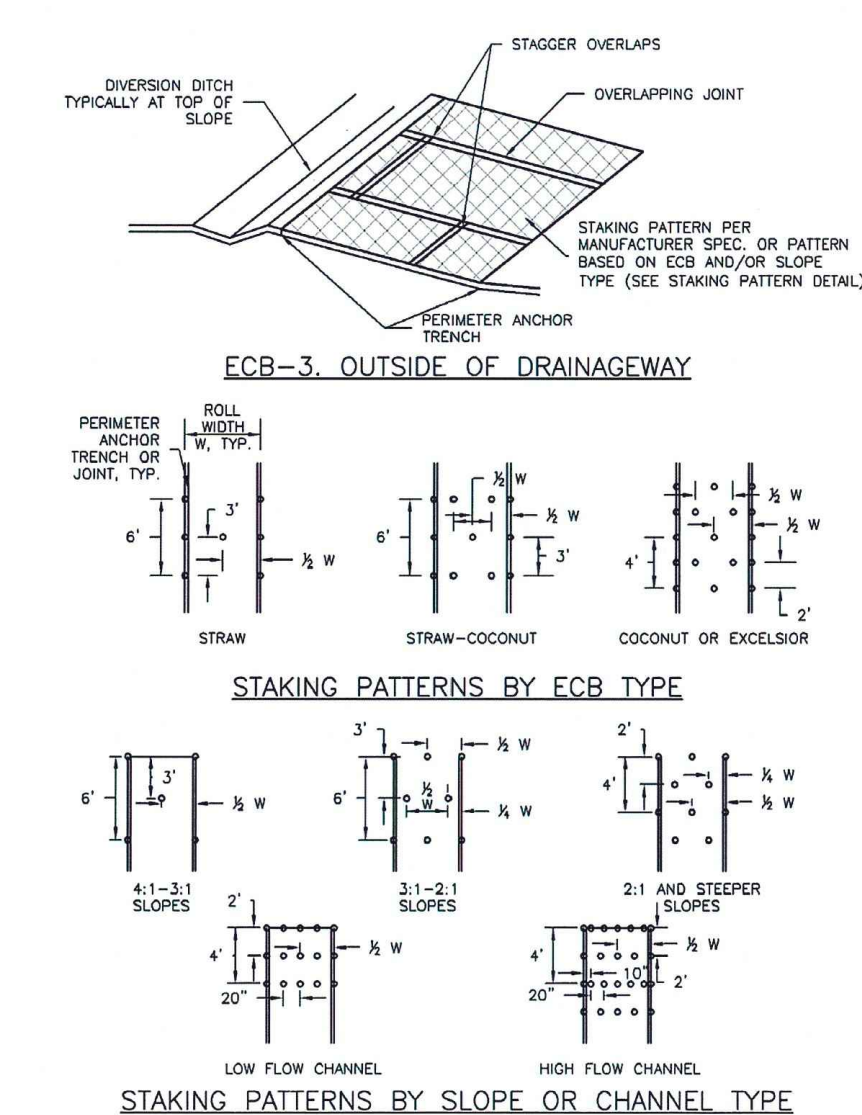
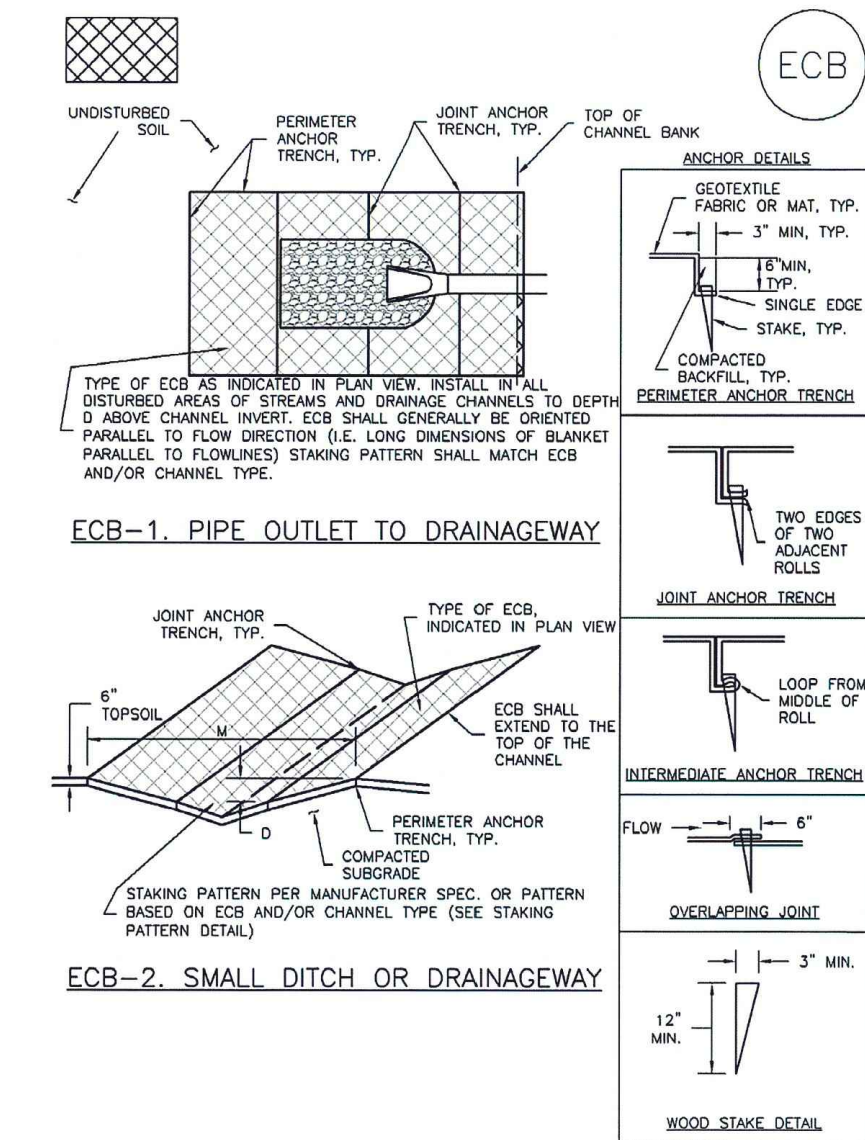
#### CONCRETE BLOCK FACING MSE WALL CROSS SECTION

- NOTES:
- SHOP DRAWINGS DEPICTING THE DESIGN OF BLOCK WALL SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION PER THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS. DESIGN SHALL BE COMPLETED UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF A PROPERLY REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER WITH THE STATE OF COLORADO. FINAL CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS SHALL BEAR HIS/HER SEAL AND SIGNATURE.
  - BUILDING PERMIT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE MSE WALL MAY BE REQUIRED THROUGH THE PIKES PEAK REGIONAL BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### PROJECT SPECIFIC GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES

- All earthwork required of this construction shall be completed in accordance with all applicable sections of the Project Specifications and Soil Investigation Report (Geotechnical Report).
- Rubbish including timber, concrete rubble, trees, brush, and asphalt shall not be backfilled adjacent to any of the structures or be in the placement of any unclassified fill. The Contractor shall be responsible for the removal and hauling of such materials to a suitable spoil area. Costs associated with the removal of such materials shall be paid for as documented in the Project Specifications.
- Excess excavation shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be disposed of at the Contractor's expense. The cost of haulage and spoiling of excess excavated materials shall be paid for as documented in the Project Specifications.
- Water shall be used as a dust palliative as required and shall be included in the cost for earthwork item(s). No separate payment will be made for dust control associated with the site construction.
- The road grades shall be cleared of vegetation and the topsoil stockpiled for later use.
- All grading shall be in conformance with the Geotechnical Report for the area.
- Placement of fill for roadway embankments shall be completed in conformance with the Geotechnical Report.
- Grading contours shown on this plan are to final grade.
- Compaction under filled areas, including roadway and detention basin embankments, shall be 95 percent of the maximum Standard Proctor Density (ASTM D698) at two (2) percent of optimum moisture content.
- No rubble or debris shall be placed in the backfill under any of the proposed buildings, streets, curb & gutter, sidewalk and drainage structures or within five (5) feet of a building footprint. Properly graded rubble may be used in some locations as specified and verified by the Geotechnical Engineer.
- Contractor is responsible for reviewing the site prior to bidding to verify site conditions.
- Contractor is responsible for providing erosion control measures as approved by the El Paso County PCD Engineering Division and as may be required by the El Paso County Inspector.
- All slopes equal to or greater than 3:1 shall require anchored soil retention blanket (SRB), Geocorr 700 or equal.
- The Developer is responsible for maintaining erosion control measures until a mature stage of vegetation is established.
- All soils used for fill must be approved by a representative of the Geotechnical Engineer.
- All natural ground to receive fill must be properly scarified, watered and compacted prior to placing fill.
- The Contractor is solely responsible for the design, maintenance and operation of any required dewatering system. The Contractor shall perform such independent investigation as he deems necessary to satisfy himself as to the subsurface groundwater conditions and unstable soil conditions to be encountered throughout the construction. Contractor shall coordinate the dewatering system with El Paso County when associated with public facilities.
- No fill shall be placed, spread or rolled while it is frozen, thawing or during unfavorable weather conditions. When the work is interrupted by heavy rain, fill operations shall not be resumed until a representative of the Geotechnical Engineer indicates that the moisture content and density of the previously placed fill are as specified. Fill surfaces may be scarified and recompacted after rainfall if necessary, to obtain proper moisture density relation.
- Additional erosion control structures and/or grading may be required at the time of construction.
- Sediment removal for erosion control facilities shall be performed continuously for proper function.
- Base mapping was provided by MS Civil Engineers The date of the last survey update was 2019.
- Proposed Construction Schedule:
  - Begin Construction: pending
  - End Construction: pending
  - Total Site Area = 60 Acres
- Area to be disturbed = 47.3 Acres (est.).
  - Existing 100-year runoff coefficient = 0.25
  - Proposed 100-year runoff coefficient = 0.25
  - Existing Hydrologic Soil Groups: HSG A & B
  - Site is currently undeveloped and covered with native grasses on mild to oderate to steep slopes (1%-4%).
  - Site is located in the Sand Creek Drainage Basin.





Description

Inlet protection consists of permeable barriers installed around an inlet to filter runoff and remove sediment prior to entering a storm drain inlet. Inlet protection can be constructed from rock socks, sediment control logs, silt fence, block and rock socks, or other materials approved by the local jurisdiction. Area inlets can also be protected by over-excavating around the inlet to form a sediment trap.

Appropriate Uses

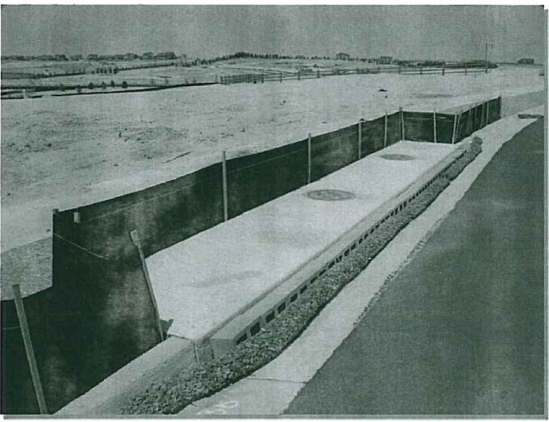
Install protection at storm sewer inlets that are operable during construction. Consider the potential for tracked-out sediment or temporary stockpile areas to contribute sediment to inlets when determining which inlets must be protected. This may include inlets in the general proximity of the construction area, not limited to downgradient inlets. Inlet protection is not a stand-alone BMP and should be used in conjunction with other upgradient BMPs.

Design and Installation

To function effectively, inlet protection measures must be installed to ensure that flows do not bypass the inlet protection and enter the storm drain without treatment. However, designs must also enable the inlet to function without completely blocking flows into the inlet in a manner that causes localized flooding. When selecting the type of inlet protection, consider factors such as type of inlet (e.g., curb or area, sump or on-grade conditions), traffic, anticipated flows, ability to secure the BMP properly, safety and other site-specific conditions. For example, block and rock socks will be better suited to a curb and gutter along a roadway, as opposed to silt fence or sediment control logs, which cannot be properly secured in a curb and gutter setting, but are effective area inlet protection measures.

Several inlet protection designs are provided in the Design Details. Additionally, a variety of proprietary products are available for inlet protection that may be approved for use by local governments. If proprietary products are used, design details and installation procedures from the manufacturer must be followed. Regardless of the type of inlet protection selected, inlet protection is most effective when combined with other BMPs such as curb socks and check dams. Inlet protection is often the last barrier before runoff enters the storm sewer or receiving water.

Inlet Protection (various forms)	
Functions	
Erosion Control	No
Sediment Control	Yes
Site/Material Management	No



Photograph IP-1. Inlet protection for a curb opening inlet.

- IP-3. Rock Sock Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet
  - IP-4. Silt Fence Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet
  - IP-5. Over-excavation Inlet Protection
  - IP-6. Straw Bale Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet
  - CIP-1. Culvert Inlet Protection
- Proprietary inlet protection devices should be installed in accordance with manufacturer specifications. More information is provided below on selecting inlet protection for sump and on-grade locations.

Inlets Located in a Sump

When applying inlet protection in sump conditions, it is important that the inlet continue to function during larger runoff events. For curb inlets, the maximum height of the protective barrier should be lower than the top of the curb opening to allow overflow into the inlet during larger storms without excessive localized flooding. If the inlet protection height is greater than the curb elevation, particularly if the filter becomes clogged with sediment, runoff will not enter the inlet and may bypass it, possibly causing localized flooding, public safety issues, and downstream erosion and damage from bypassed flows.

Area inlets located in a sump setting can be protected through the use of silt fence, concrete block and rock socks (on paved surfaces), sediment control logs/straw wattles embedded in the adjacent soil and stacked around the area inlet (on pervious surfaces), over-excavation around the inlet, and proprietary products providing equivalent functions.

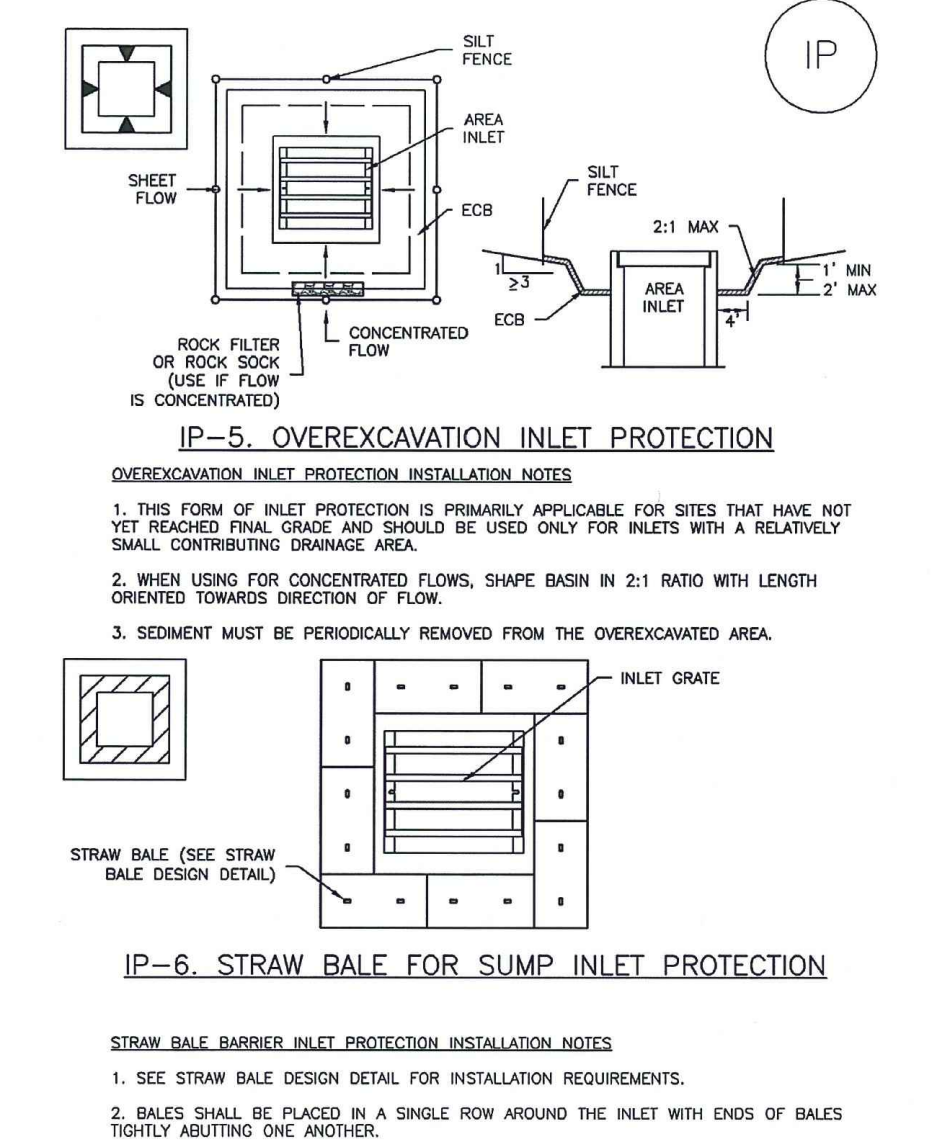
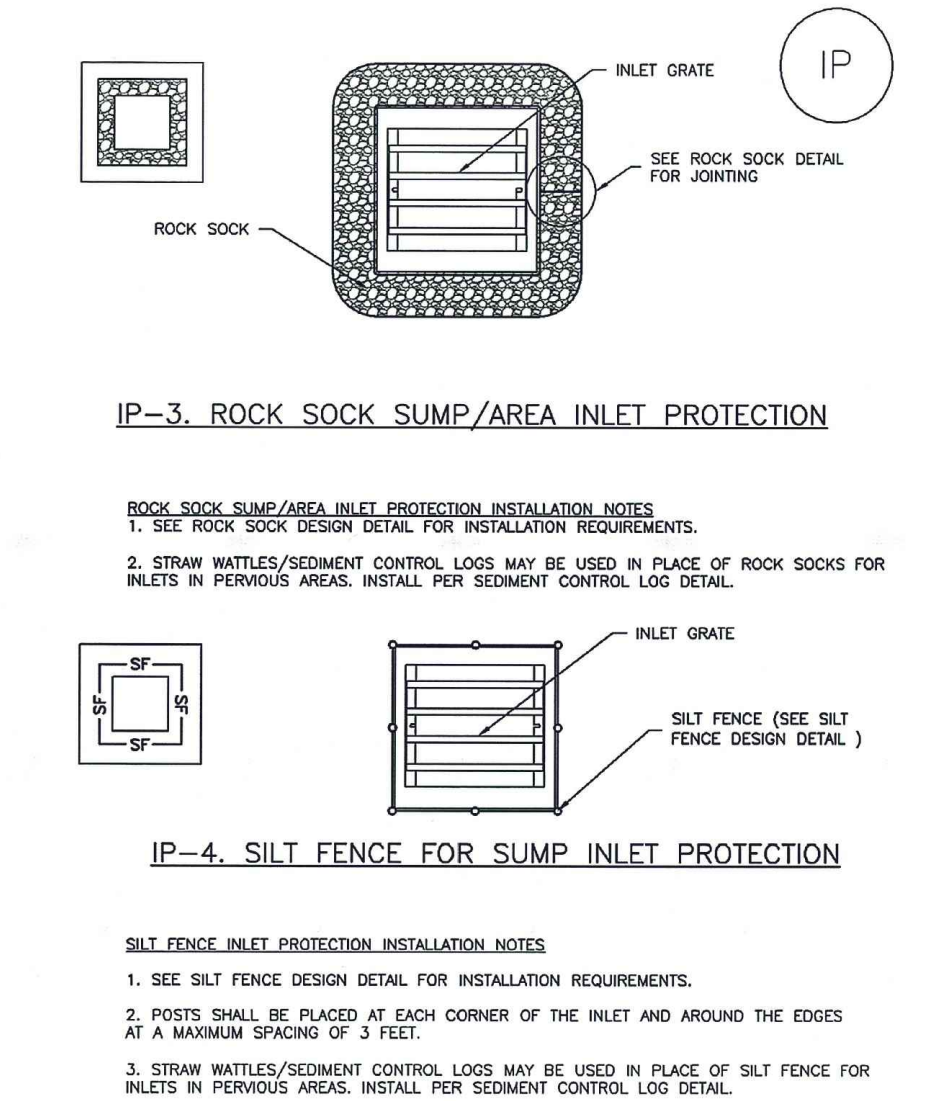
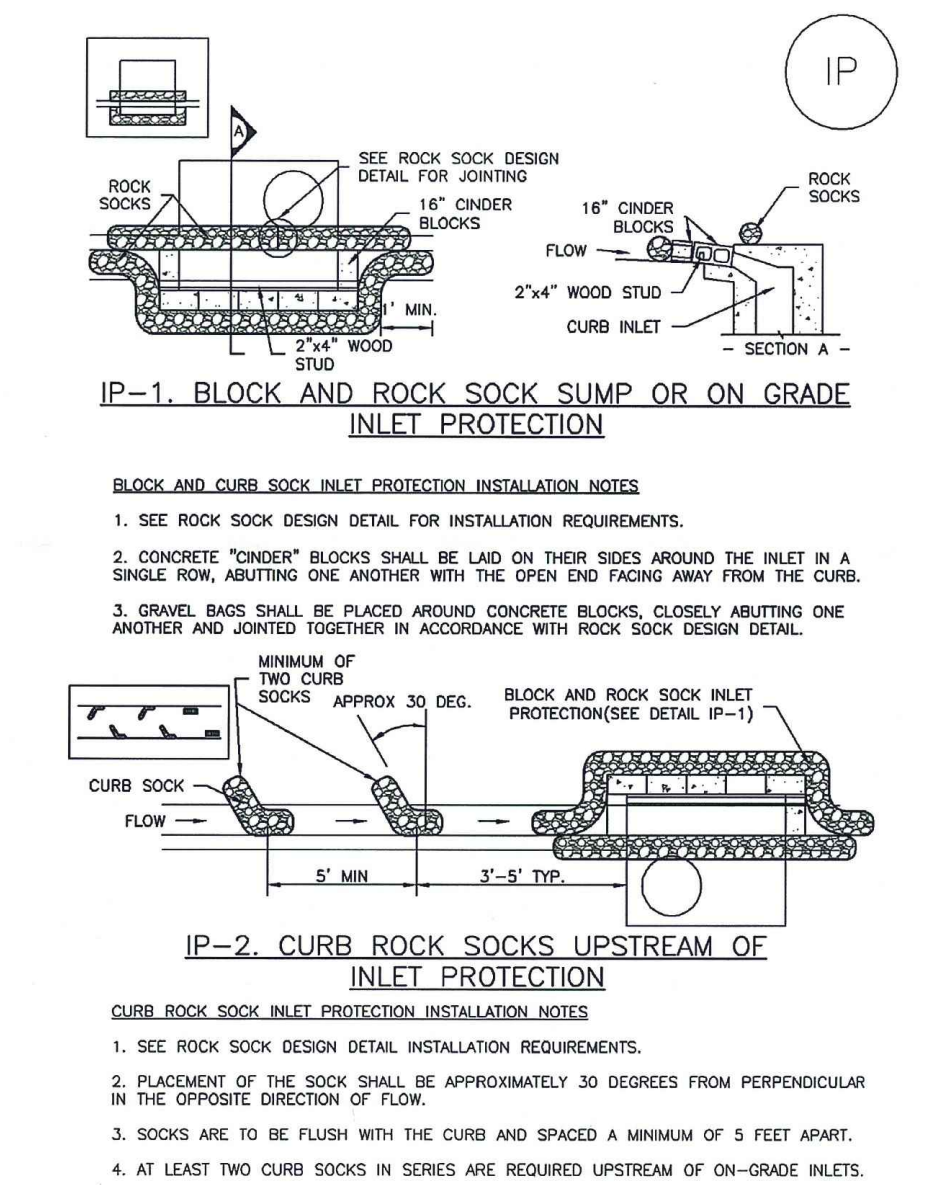
Inlets Located on a Slope

For curb and gutter inlets on paved sloping streets, block and rock sock inlet protection is recommended in conjunction with curb socks in the gutter leading to the inlet. For inlets located along unpaved roads, also see the Check Dam Fact Sheet.

Maintenance and Removal

- Inspect inlet protection frequently. Inspection and maintenance guidance includes:
  - Inspect for tears that can result in sediment directly entering the inlet, as well as result in the contents of the BMP (e.g., gravel) washing into the inlet.
- Check for improper installation resulting in untreated flows bypassing the BMP and directly entering the inlet or bypassing to an unprotected downstream inlet. For example, silt fence that has not been properly trenched around the inlet can result in flows under the silt fence and directly into the inlet.
- Look for displaced BMPs that are no longer protecting the inlet. Displacement may occur following larger storm events that wash away or reposition the inlet protection. Traffic or equipment may also crush or displace the BMP.
- Monitor sediment accumulation upgradient of the inlet protection.

- Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection, as needed to maintain BMP effectiveness, typically when it reaches no more than half the storage capacity of the inlet protection. For silt fence, remove sediment when it accumulates to a depth of no more than 6 inches. Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection as needed to maintain the functionality of the BMP.
  - Proprietary inlet protection devices should be inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications. If proprietary inlet insert devices are used, sediment should be removed in a timely manner to prevent devices from breaking and spilling sediment into the storm drain.
- Inlet protection must be removed and properly disposed of when the drainage area for the inlet has reached final stabilization.



SAND CREEK STABILIZATION, BRIARGATE BOULEVARD & STERLING RANCH ROAD BRIDGE DESIGN PLANS  
STERLING RANCH DEVELOPMENT  
EROSION CONTROL DETAILS  
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

Kiowa Engineering Corporation  
1604 South 21st Street  
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(719) 630-7342

Project No.:	19032
Date:	5/20/2020
Design:	RNW
Drawn:	EAK
Check:	RNW
Revisions:	

GEC6

