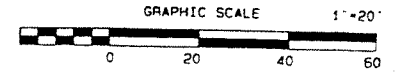


REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
1	4-18-04	RAISE DATUM TO CITY ELEV	EGS	DWC



**FIELD NOTES**

BEING a tract of land situated in the James F. Chenoweth Survey, Abstract No. 267 in the City of Carrollton, being part of Block 1, of Valley View West Business Park, an addition to the City of Carrollton, Dallas County, Texas, according to the plat thereof recorded in Volume 79173, Page 101, Map Records, Dallas County, Texas, also being a tract of land conveyed to Cuauhtemoc Rodriguez by deed recorded in Volume 2003256, Pg. 10748, Deed Records, Dallas County, Texas, and being more particularly described as follows:

**BEGINNING** at a one inch iron pipe found at the Southwest corner of said Valley View West Business Park, also being in the North Right-of-Way line of Valley View Lane (100' R.O.W.);

**THENCE** North 01°20'00" West, departing the North Right-of-Way line of said Valley View Lane, a distance of 253.47 feet to a one-half inch iron rod found for corner, said point also being the Southwest corner of a tract of land conveyed to Haag Engineering Co. by deed recorded in Volume 84136, Page 0054, Deed Records, Dallas County, Texas;

**THENCE** North 88°40'04" East, following the South line of said Haag Engineering Co. tract, a distance of 200.00 feet to a three-eighths inch iron rod found in the West Right-of-Way line of McIver Drive (60' R.O.W.);

**THENCE** South 01°20'00" East, following the West Right-of-Way line of said McIver Drive, a distance of 250.00 feet to a one-half inch iron rod found;

**THENCE** South 45°19'00" West, a distance of 20.59 feet to a one-half inch iron rod found at the intersection of the North Right-of-Way of said Valley View Lane and the West Right-of-Way line of said McIver Drive;

**THENCE** North 88°02'00" West, following the North Right-of-Way line of said Valley View Lane, a distance of 185.33 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING and containing 1.188 acres of land, more or less.

**SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATION**

I the undersigned, hereby certify to the above that the plat and field notes represent an actual and accurate survey on the ground and that the corner monuments shown therein were properly placed under my supervision in accordance with Texas Society of Professional Surveyors Category IX, Condition II, and that there are no conflicts or objections except as shown.

DATED THIS THE 27th DAY OF FEBRUARY 2004

David F. McCullah, R.P.L.S. #4023  
 President  
 McCullah Surveying, Inc.  
 1851 Addison Road  
 Addison, Texas, 75001  
 PH: 972-713-9777  
 FAX: 972-713-9776



**BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY**  
 LOT 1, BLOCK 1  
 OF VALLEY VIEW WEST BUSINESS PARK  
 BEING 1.188 ACRES IN CITY OF CARROLLTON  
 IN THE JAMES F. CHENOWETH SURVEY, ABSTRACT No. 267  
 CITY OF CARROLLTON, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

**OWNER**  
 CUAUHTEMOC RODRIGUEZ  
 2499 SEYMOUR DRIVE  
 DALLAS, TX 75229  
 018 280-8884

**SURVEYOR**  
 MCCULLAH SURVEYING, INC.  
 1851 ADDISON ROAD  
 ADDISON, TEXAS 75001  
 972-713-9777

FEBRUARY, 2004 JOB# 04011

- NOTES:**
- Elevations based on City of Carrollton Datum.
  - Bearings based on the final plat of Valley View West Business Park, according to the plat thereof recorded in Vol. 79173, Pg. 0101, Map Records, Dallas County, Texas.

MCCULLAH SURVEYING, INC. ~ ADDISON, TEXAS, 75001

**Inlet Protection - Curb**

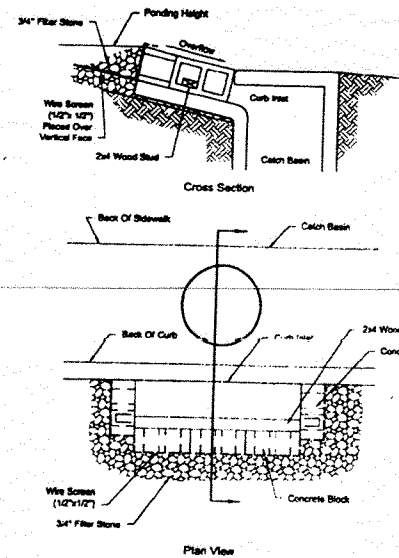
**Inlet Protection**

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
 Inlet protection should be inspected regularly (at least as often as required by the TPDES Construction General Permit, Appendix A). When silt fence is used and the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or, if necessary, replaced. Also, sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately one-half the height of the inlet protection device. If a sump is used, sediment should be removed when the volume of the basin is reduced by 50%.

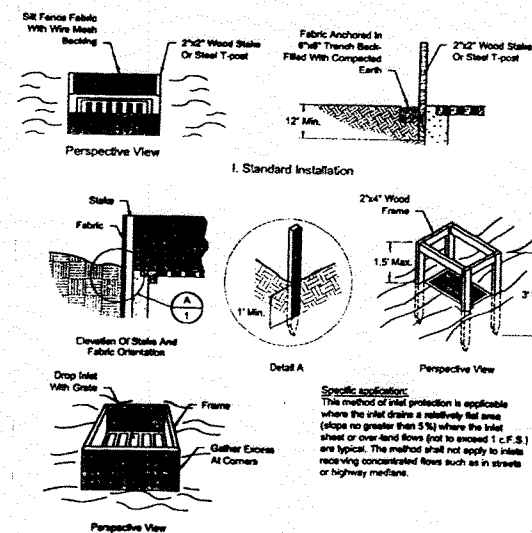
For systems using filter stone, when the filter stone becomes clogged with sediment, the stones must be pulled away from the inlet and cleaned or replaced. Since cleaning of stone at a construction site may be difficult, an alternative approach would be to use the clogged stone as fill material and put new stone around the inlet.

**SPECIFICATION**  
 Specifications for construction of this item may be found in the Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction - North Central Texas Council of Governments, Section 201.15 Inlet Protection.

- DESIGN CRITERIA**
- Special caution must be exercised when installing inlet protection on publicly traveled streets or in developed areas. Ensure that inlet protection is properly designed, installed and maintained to avoid flooding of the roadway or adjacent properties and structures.
  - Filter fabric protection shall be designed and maintained in a manner similar to silt fence.
  - Where applicable, filter fabric, posts, and wire backing shall meet the material requirements specified in BMP Fact Sheet S-1, Silt Fence.
  - Filter gravel shall be 1/2 inch (Block and Gravel Protection) or 1-1/2 to 2 inch (Excavated Impoundment Protection) washed stone containing no fines. Angular shaped stone is preferable to rounded shapes.
  - Concrete blocks shall be standard 8" x 8" x 16" concrete masonry units.
  - Maximum depth of flow shall be eight (8) inches or less.
  - Provision shall be made for the drainage of excess flow. If overflows are likely, the inlet shall be installed in the drainage swale, street, or other watercourse to minimize damage due to flooding.
  - Filter Barrier Protection  
 Silt Fence shall consist of nylon geotextile supported by wire mesh, W1.4 X W1.4, and galvanized steel posts set a minimum of 1 foot depth and spaced not more than 5 feet on center. A 6 inch wide trench is to be cut 6 inches deep at the toe of the fence to allow the fabric to be laid below the surface and backfilled with compacted earth or gravel. This entrenchment prevents any bypass of runoff under the fence.
  - Block and Gravel Protection (Curb and Drop Inlets)  
 Concrete blocks are to be placed on their sides in a single row around the perimeter of the inlet, with ends abutting. Openings in the blocks should face outward, not upward. 1/2" x 1/2" wire mesh shall then be placed over the outside face of the blocks covering the holes. Filter stone shall then be piled against the wire mesh to the top of the blocks with the base of the stone being a minimum of 18 inches from the blocks. Alternatively, where loose stone is a concern (streets, etc.), the filter stone may be placed in appropriately sized geotextile fabric bags. Periodically, when the stone filter becomes clogged, the stone must be removed and cleaned in a proper manner or replaced with new stone and piled back against the wire mesh.
  - Excavated Impoundment Protection  
 An excavated impoundment shall be sized to provide a storage volume of between 1800 and 3600 cubic feet per acre of disturbed area. The trap shall have a minimum depth of one foot and a maximum depth of 2 feet as measured from the top of the inlet and shall have sideslopes of 2:1 or flatter. Weep holes are to be installed in the inlet walls to allow for the complete dewatering of the trap. When the storage capacity of the impoundment has been reduced by one-half, the silt shall be removed and disposed in a proper manner.
  - Inlet inserts are commercially available to remove sediment, constituents (pollutants) adsorbed to sediment, and oil and grease. Maintenance is required to remove sediment and debris that could clog the filters. Inlet inserts must have a bypass function to prevent flooding from clogging or high flows.



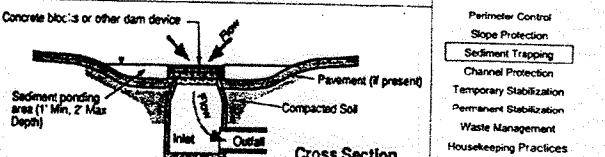
**Inlet Protection - Filter Barrier**



**LIMITATIONS**  
 Special caution must be exercised when installing inlet protection on publicly traveled streets or in developed areas. Ensure that inlet protection is properly designed, installed and maintained to avoid flooding of the roadway or adjacent properties and structures.

Inlet protection is only viable at low point inlets. Inlets that are on a slope cannot be effectively protected because storm water will bypass the inlet and continue downstream, causing an overload condition at inlets downstream.

**Inlet Protection**



**DESCRIPTION**  
 Inlet protection consists of a variety of methods of intercepting sediment at low point inlets through the use of stone, filter fabric, inlet inserts, and other materials. This is normally located at the inlet, providing either detention or filtration to reduce sediment and floatable materials in storm water.

**PRIMARY USE**  
 Inlet protection should be considered a secondary defense in site erosion control due to the limited effectiveness and applicability of the technique. It is normally used in new developments that include new inlets or roads with new curb inlets or during major repairs to existing roadways.

**APPLICATIONS**  
 Different inlet protection variations are used for different conditions as follows:

- Filter barrier protection (similar to a silt fence barrier around the inlet) is appropriate when the drainage area is less than one acre and the basin slope is less than five (5) percent. This type of protection is not applicable in paved areas.
- Block and gravel (crushed stone, recycled concrete is also appropriate) protection is used when flows exceed 0.5 c.f.s. and it is necessary to allow for overlapping to prevent flooding.
- Excavated impoundment protection around a drop inlet may be used for protection against sediment entering a storm drain system. With this method, it is necessary to install weep holes to allow the impoundment to drain completely. The impoundment shall be sized such that the volume of excavation shall be equal to 1800 to 3600 cubic feet per acre of disturbed area entering the inlet for full effectiveness.

**Applications**

Perimeter Control
Slope Protection
Sediment Trapping
Channel Protection
Temporary Stabilization
Permanent Stabilization
Waste Management
Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**

Sediment
Nutrients Toxic Materials
Oil & Grease
Floatable Materials
Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

Capital Costs
Maintenance
Training
Suitability for Slopes > 5%

**Legend**

Significant Impact
Medium Impact
Low Impact
Unknown or Questionable Impact

**Varies**

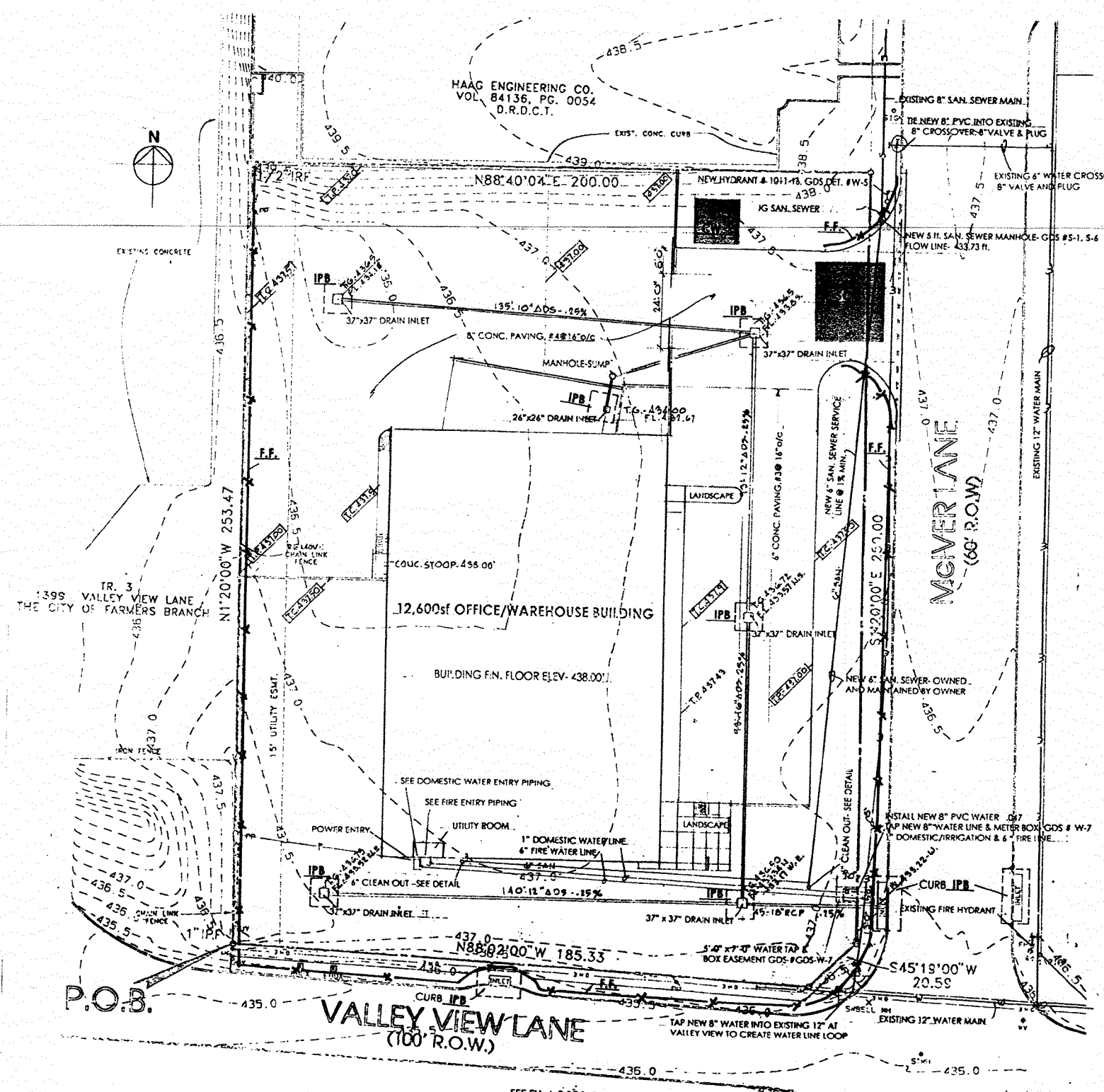
S-4
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**LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

LOT 1, BLOCK 1 OF VALLEY VIEW WEST BUSINESS PARK BEING 1.188 ACRES IN THE CITY OF CARROLLTON, TX, IN THE JAMES F. CHENOWETH SURVEY, ABSTRACT No. 267 CITY OF CARROLLTON, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

**HARRY D. LANE ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS**  
 8990 HEMPSTEAD ROAD, SUITE 100 HOUSTON, TEXAS 77008  
 PH: (713) 861-4663, FAX: (713) 864-9030  
 E-MAIL: hdlane@ev1.net

OFFICE/WAREHOUSE FACILITY.	
SCALE:	APPROVED BY:
DATE:	REVIEW:
VALLEY VIEW @ McIVER, CARROLLTON, TX.	
WORLDWIDE INSTALLATION	DRAWING NUMBER
	-C-2.01.



**SWPPP SITE PLAN**  
 SCALE: 1"=20'

**STORM WATER DESIGN SUMMARY**

THE EXISTING SITE IS 100% PERVIOUS; THEREFORE, THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS AS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN WILL BE INCREASING THE IMPERVIOUS CONDITION OF THE SITE.

ALL RUN OFF FROM THIS SITE PRESENTLY DRAINS TO CITY ON THE SURFACE TO CURB INLETS ON McIVER AND VALLEY VIEW. WE PROPOSE TO USE A SUBSURFACE INTERNAL DRAINAGE SYSTEM UTILIZING SITE DRAIN INLETS. THIS WILL TIE INTO THE CURB INLET ON McIVER ADJACENT TO THE CORNER AT VALLEY VIEW.

THE SYSTEM HAS BEEN DESIGNED FOR A 2 YEAR FREQUENCY, WHERE  $I = 3.14 \ln/P$ ,  $c = 0.77$ ;  $T_c = 30 \text{ min}$ . FOR  $AQ = 2.42 \text{ CFS/acre}$ , TOTAL RUN OFF FROM THIS SITE IS 2.87 CFS.

- C-IPB - CURB, INLET PROTECTOR BARRIER
- IPB - INLET PROTECTOR BARRIER
- SC - STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE PER DETAIL
- CW - CONCRETE WASHOUT PER DETAIL
- F.F. - SILT FENCE

HAAG ENGINEERING CO.  
 84136, PG. 0054  
 D.R.D.C.T.