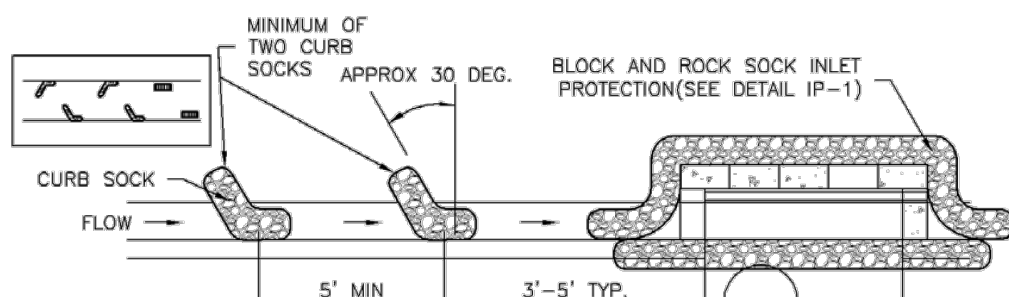


IP-1. BLOCK AND ROCK SOCK SUMP OR ON GRADE INLET PROTECTION

BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

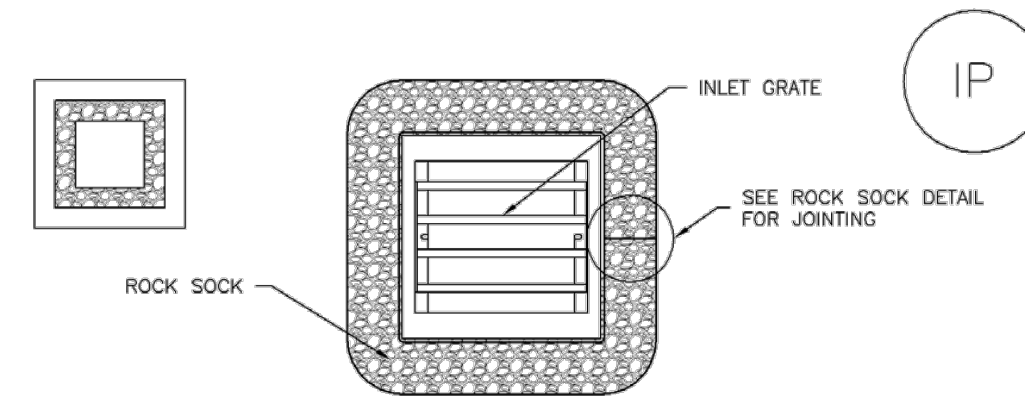
- SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- CONCRETE "CINDER" BLOCKS SHALL BE LAID ON THEIR SIDES AROUND THE INLET IN A SINGLE ROW, ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER WITH THE OPEN END FACING AWAY FROM THE CURB.
- GRAVEL BAGS SHALL BE PLACED AROUND CONCRETE BLOCKS, CLOSELY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER AND JOINED TOGETHER IN ACCORDANCE WITH ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL.



IP-2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

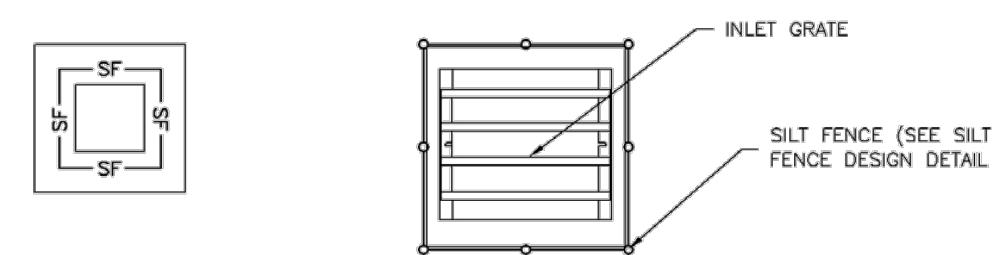
- SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- PLACEMENT OF THE SOCK SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 30 DEGREES FROM PERPENDICULAR IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF FLOW.
- SOCKS ARE TO BE FLUSH WITH THE CURB AND SPACED A MINIMUM OF 5 FEET APART.
- AT LEAST TWO CURB SOCKS IN SERIES ARE REQUIRED UPSTREAM OF ON-GRADE INLETS.



IP-3. ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION

ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

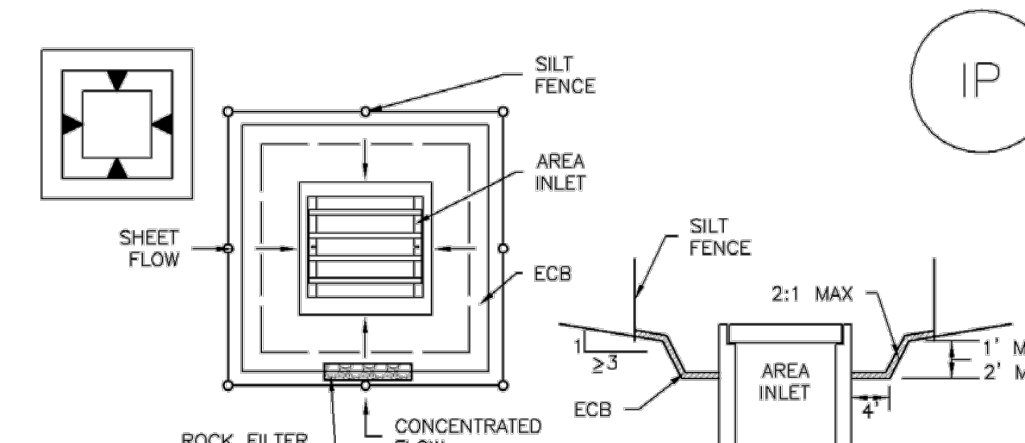
- SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF ROCK SOCKS FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.



IP-4. SILT FENCE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

SILT FENCE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

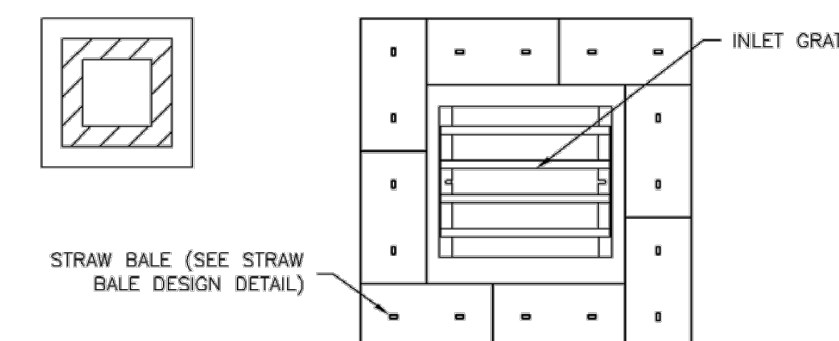
- SEE SILT FENCE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- POSTS SHALL BE PLACED AT EACH CORNER OF THE INLET AND AROUND THE EDGES AT A MAXIMUM SPACING OF 3 FEET.
- STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF SILT FENCE FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.



IP-5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION

OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

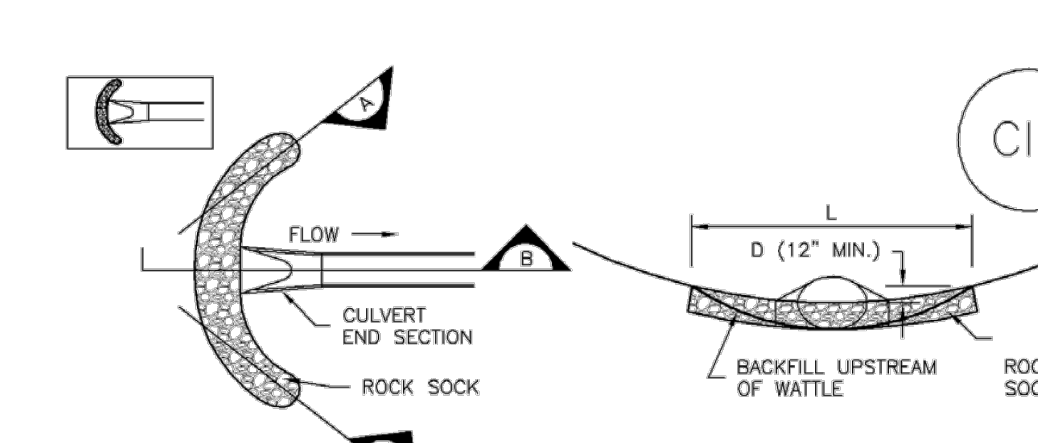
- THIS FORM OF INLET PROTECTION IS PRIMARILY APPLICABLE FOR SITES THAT HAVE NOT YET REACHED FINAL GRADE AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY FOR INLETS WITH A RELATIVELY SMALL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA.
- WHEN USING FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS, SHAPE BASIN IN 2:1 RATIO WITH LENGTH ORIENTED TOWARDS DIRECTION OF FLOW.
- SEDIMENT MUST BE PERIODICALLY REMOVED FROM THE OVEREXCAVATED AREA.



IP-6. STRAW BALE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

STRAW BALE BARRIER INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE STRAW BALE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- BALES SHALL BE PLACED IN A SINGLE ROW AROUND THE INLET WITH ENDS OF BALES TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER.



CIP-1. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

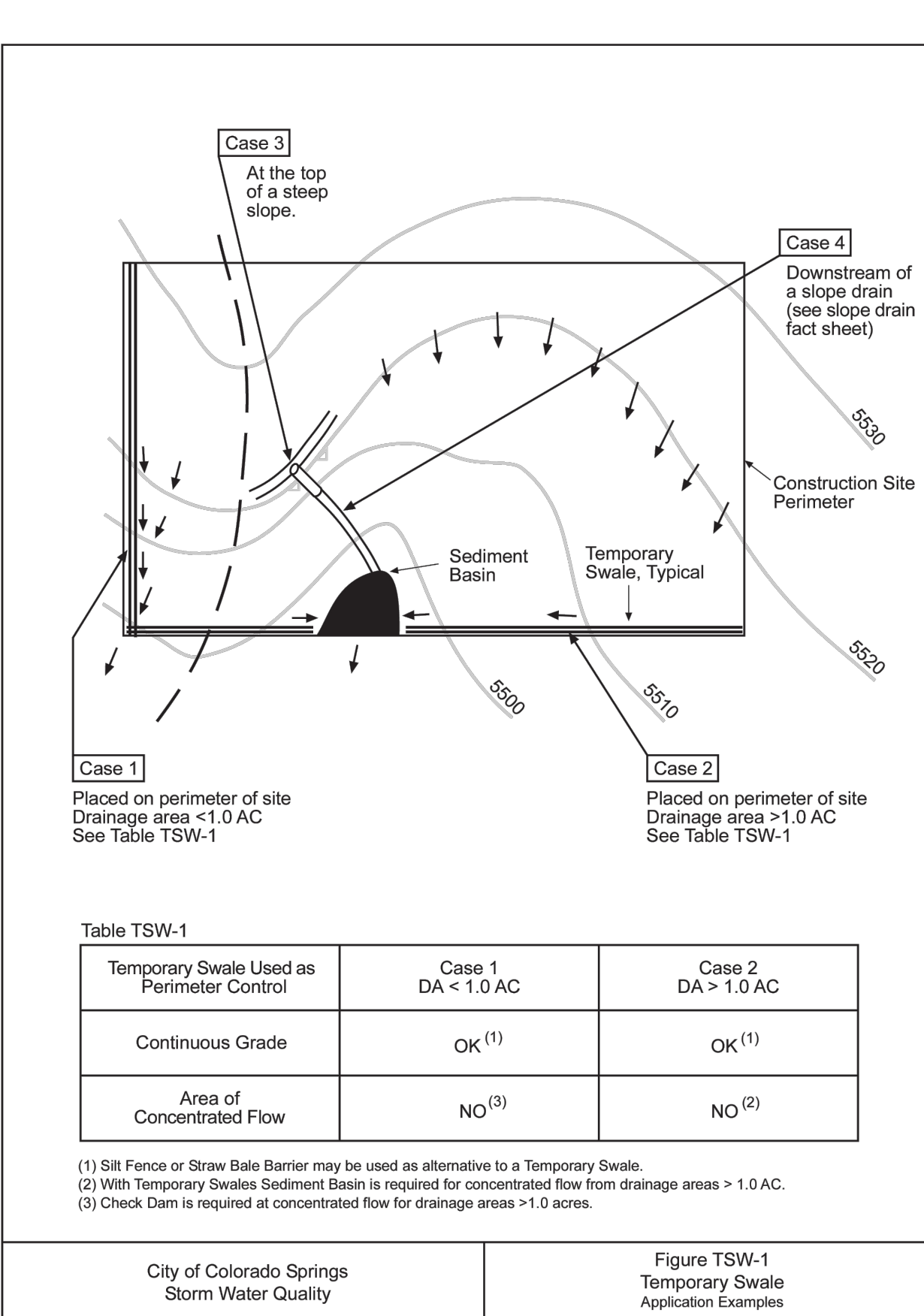
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR -LOCATION OF CULVERT INLET PROTECTION.
- SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR ROCK GRADATION REQUIREMENTS AND JOINTING DETAIL.

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS 1/2 THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
- CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

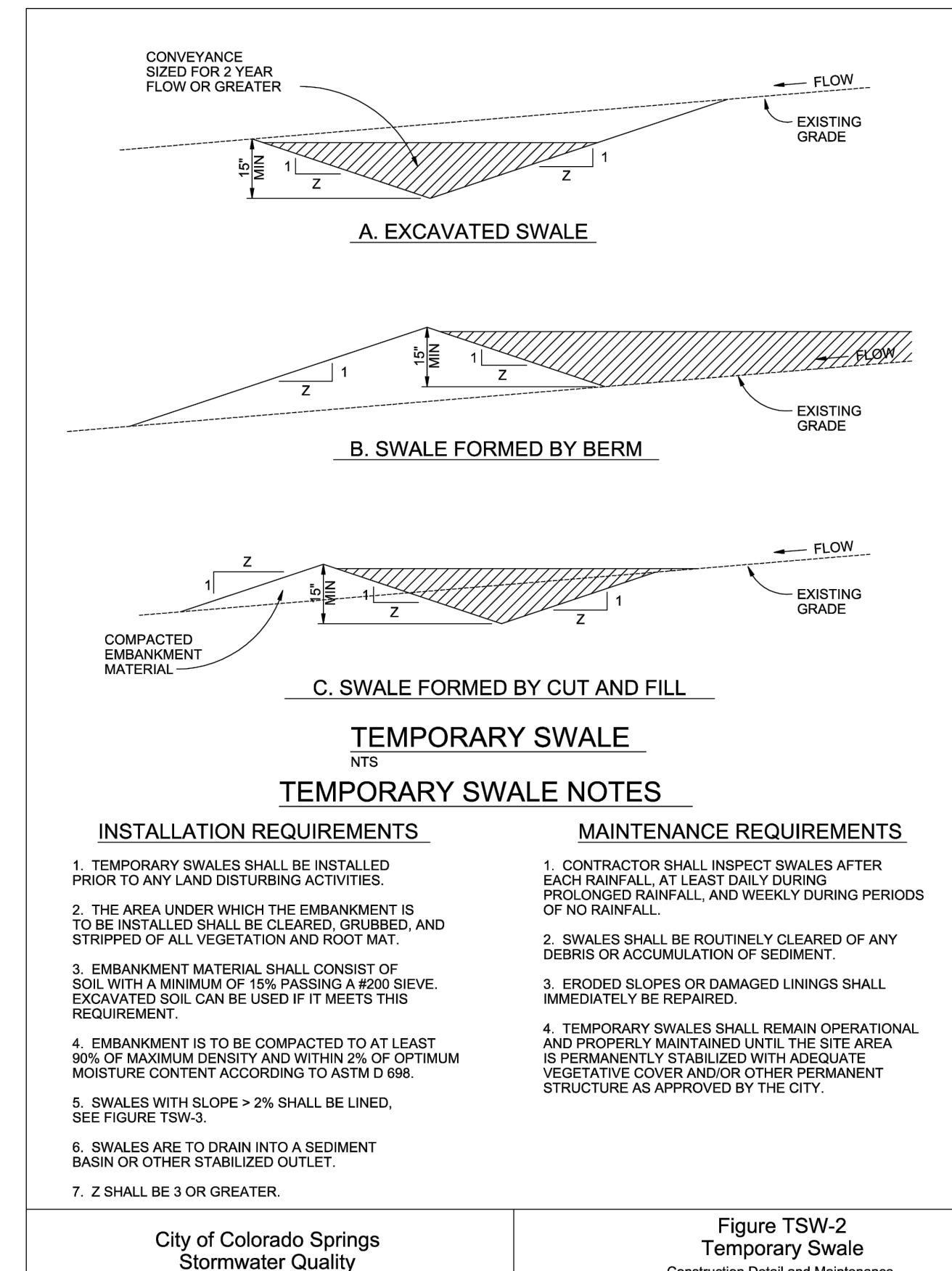
(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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.



Temporary Swale Used as	Case 1 DA < 1.0 AC	Case 2 DA > 1.0 AC
Perimeter Control	OK ⁽¹⁾	OK ⁽¹⁾
Continuous Grade	OK ⁽¹⁾	OK ⁽¹⁾
Area of Concentrated Flow	NO ⁽³⁾	NO ⁽²⁾

(1) Silt Fence or Straw Bale Barrier may be used as alternative to a Temporary Swale.
 (2) With Temporary Swales Sediment Basin is required for concentrated flow from drainage areas > 1.0 AC.
 (3) Check Dam is required at concentrated flow for drainage areas > 1.0 acres.



TEMPORARY SWALE NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- TEMPORARY SWALES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- THE AREA UNDER WHICH THE EMBANKMENT IS TO BE INSTALLED SHALL BE CLEARED, GRUBBED, AND STRIPPED OF ALL VEGETATION AND ROOT MAT.
- EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL WITH A MINIMUM OF 10% PASSING A #200 SIEVE. EXCAVATED SOIL CAN BE USED IF IT MEETS THIS REQUIREMENT.
- EMBANKMENT IS TO BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 90% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY AND WITHIN 2% OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT ACCORDING TO ASTM D 698.
- SWALES WITH SLOPE > 2% SHALL BE LINED. SEE FIGURE TSW-3.
- SWALES ARE TO DRAIN INTO A SEDIMENT BASIN OR OTHER STABILIZED OUTLET.
- Z SHALL BE 3 OR GREATER.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SWALES AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS OF NO RAINFALL.
- SWALES SHALL BE ROUTINELY CLEARED OF ANY DEBRIS OR ACCUMULATION OF SEDIMENT.
- ERODED SLOPES OR DAMAGED LININGS SHALL IMMEDIATELY BE REPAIRED.
- TEMPORARY SWALES SHALL REMAIN OPERATIONAL AND PROPERLY MAINTAINED UNTIL THE SITE AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER AND/OR OTHER PERMANENT STRUCTURE AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

Description
 Outlet protection helps to reduce erosion immediately downstream of a pipe, culvert, slope drain, rundown or other conveyance with concentrated, high-velocity flows. Typical outlet protection consists of riprap or rock aprons at the conveyance outlet.

Appropriate Uses
 Outlet protection should be used when a conveyance discharges onto a disturbed area where there is potential for accelerated erosion due to concentrated flow. Outlet protection should be provided where the velocity at the culvert outlet exceeds the maximum permissible velocity of the material in the receiving channel.

Design and Installation
 Design outlet protection to handle runoff from the largest drainage area that may be contributing runoff during construction (the drainage area may change as a result of grading). Extend riprap to the entire perimeter of the apron, to a minimum depth of 6 inches for stability. Extend riprap to the height of the culvert or the normal flow depth of the downstream channel, whichever is less. Additional erosion control measures such as vegetative lining, turf reinforcement mat and/or other channel lining methods may be required downstream of the outlet protection if the channel is susceptible to erosion. See Design Detail OP-1 for additional information.

Maintenance and Removal
 Inspect apron for damage and displaced rocks. If rocks are missing or significantly displaced, repair or replace as necessary. If rocks are continuously missing or displaced, consider increasing the size of the riprap or deeper keying of the perimeter.

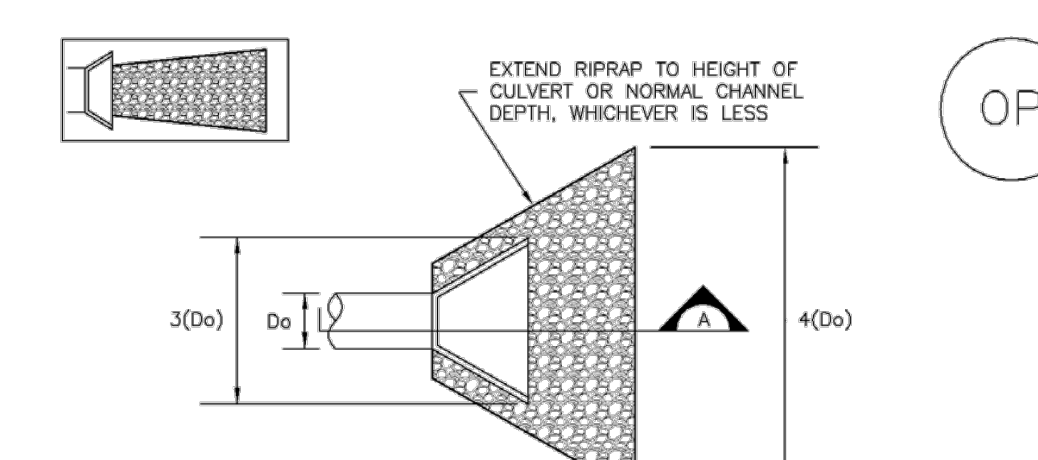
Remove sediment accumulated at the outlet before the outlet protection becomes buried and ineffective. When sediment accumulation is noted, check that upgradient BMPs, including inlet protection, are in effective operating condition.

Outlet protection may be removed once the pipe is no longer draining an upstream area, or once the downstream area has been sufficiently stabilized. If the drainage pipe is permanent, outlet protection can be left in place; however, permanent outlet protection should be designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the *Major Drainage* chapter of Volume 2.

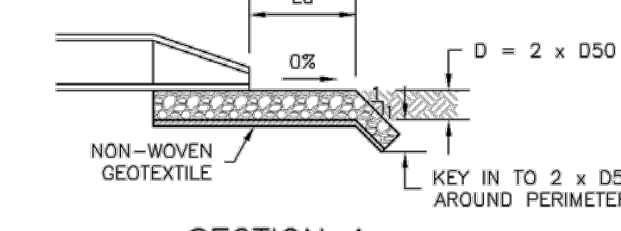


Photograph TOP-1. Riprap outlet protection.

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



TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION PLAN



SECTION A

PIPE DIAMETER, D _p (INCHES)	DISCHARGE, Q (CFS)	APRON LENGTH, L _a (FT)	RIPRAP D50 DIAMETER MIN (INCHES)
8	2.5	5	4
	5	10	6
12	5	10	4
	10	13	6
	15	10	6
18	20	16	9
	30	23	12
	40	26	16
	25	26	16
24	30	16	9
	40	26	9
	50	26	12
30	40	30	16
	60	30	16

OP-1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION

UNLIT SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, OR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE. THESE DRAWINGS ARE DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR
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 SCOTT SMITH
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 Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

LAZY Y AND ROCKING J SUBDIVISION DETAILS

DESIGNED BY PAL
 DRAWN BY PAL
 CHECKED BY

DATE 01/29/26

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT
 STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

Bryan T. Law, P.E.
 COLORADO P.E. 25043
 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

DATE 6/11/26

SHEET 4 OF 6
 JOB NO. 25228.00

