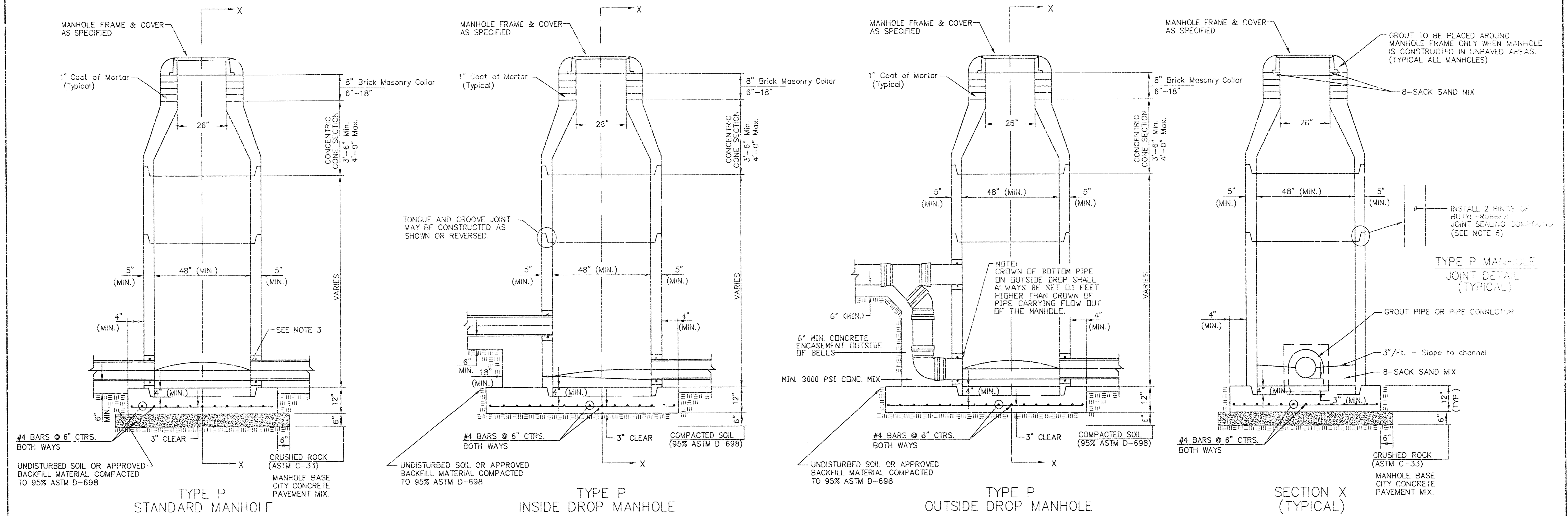


SEWER APPURTENANCES DETAILS



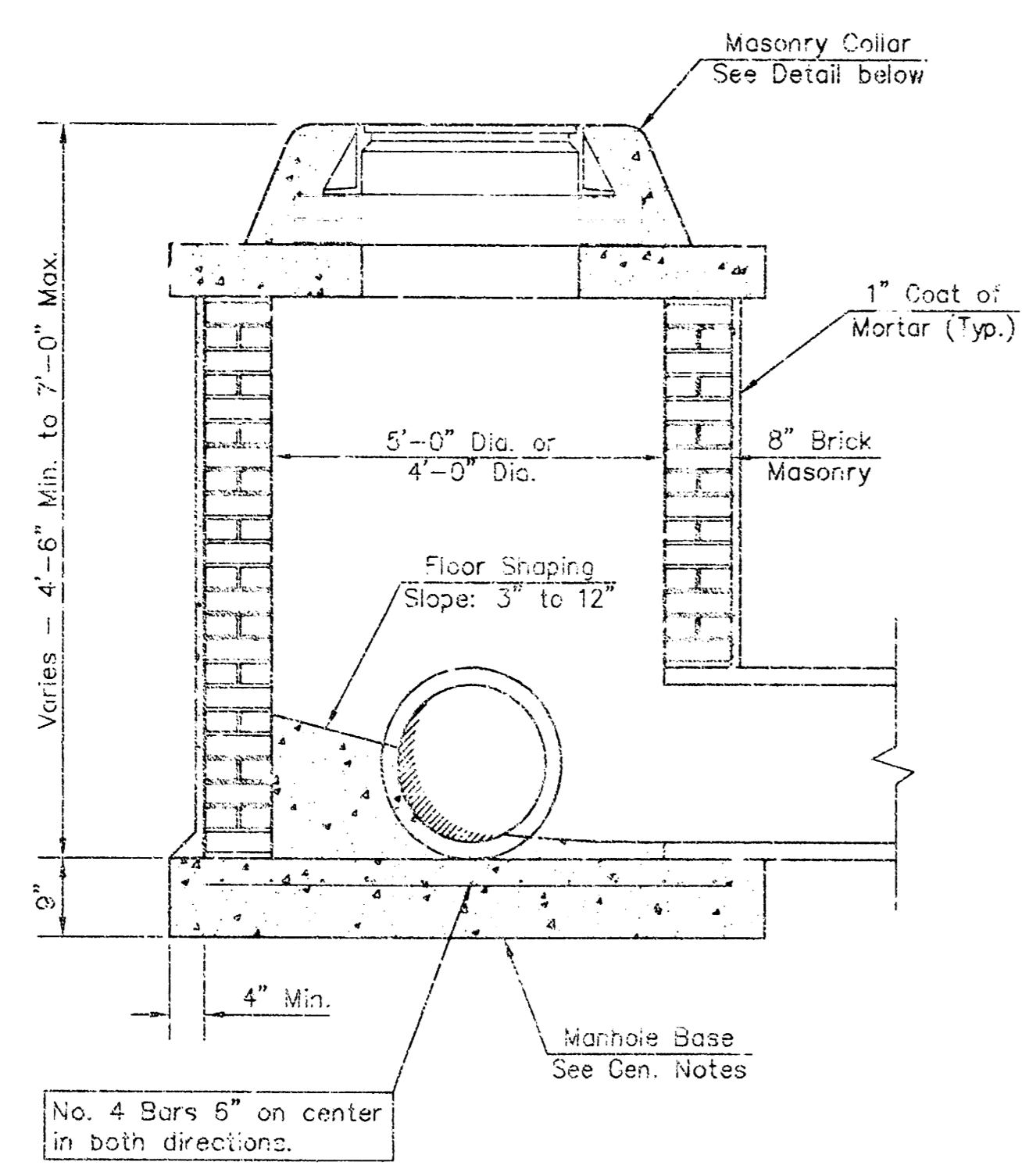
- GENERAL NOTES**
PRECAST MANHOLE NOTES
1. ALL PRECAST CONCRETE MANHOLE SECTIONS SHALL CONFORM TO THE LATEST REVISIONS OF A.S.T.M. C478 AS MODIFIED BY THE SPECIFICATIONS.
 2. NON-SHRINK GROUT SHALL BE NON-METALLIC TYPE.
 3. APPROVED FLEXIBLE WATERSTOP GASKETS SHALL BE INSTALLED TO JOIN THE SEWER TO THE MANHOLE WALL WHEN A.B.S. COMPOSITE PIPE OR P.V.C. PIPE IS USED. FOR OTHER TYPES OF PIPE THE SEWER SHALL BE GROUTED IN PLACE WITH NON-SHRINK GROUT. THE SEWER PIPE SHALL BE SUPPORTED WITH CONCRETE ENCASEMENT A MINIMUM OF 3 FEET FROM THE MANHOLE WALL AND TO THE FIRST JOINT FOR V.C.P. SUCH THAT THE JOINT REMAINS FLEXIBLE.
 4. ALL INSIDE SURFACES OF THE CONCRETE MANHOLE WHICH WOULD BE EXPOSED TO SEWER GAS SHALL BE COATED WITH 2 COATS INEMEC SERIES 66 HI-BUILD EPOXYLINE, DRY THICKNESS OF 8 MILS (MIN.).
 5. EXTERIOR MANHOLE WALLS SHALL BE COATED WITH 1 COAT MOBILARMA 633 BITUMINOUS COATING.
 6. JOINT SEALING COMPOUND SHALL BE KENT SEAL NO. 2 OR APPROVED EQUAL.
 7. PRECAST MANHOLES SHALL BE SET AT LEAST 4 INCHES INTO THE MANHOLE BASE.
 8. TOP OF MANHOLE FLOOR SLAB SHALL BE AT LEAST 3 INCHES BELOW THE FLOW LINE OF THE OUTLET PIPE TO INSURE SUFFICIENT MINIMUM THICKNESS OF SHAPED INVERT.
 9. LIFTING HOLES SHALL BE FILLED WITH NON-SHRINK GROUT AND THE INTERIOR SURFACE COATED AS SPECIFIED.
 10. MORTAR USED IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONTAIN 3 SACKS OF CEMENT PER CUBIC YARD. CONCRETE USED IN MANHOLE BASES SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF CONCRETE FOR CONCRETE PAVEMENT CONSTRUCTION AS SPECIFIED IN THE CITY STANDARD PAVING SPECIFICATIONS USING CITY CONCRETE PAVEMENT MIX WITHOUT AIR ENTRAINING ADMIXTURE. MORTAR SHALL BE PLACED AROUND THE MANHOLE RING AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS WHEN MANHOLES ARE CONSTRUCTED IN UNPAVED AREAS. MANHOLES CONSTRUCTED WHERE PIPE SIZES ARE SMALLER THAN 24" SHALL HAVE AN INSIDE DIAMETER OF 4". MANHOLES CONSTRUCTED WHERE PIPE SIZES ARE 24" OR LARGER SHALL HAVE AN INSIDE DIAMETER OF 5". COMPLETED MANHOLE SHALL BE WITHOUT LEAKS AND WATER TIGHT.

11. REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE INSTALLED IN THE MANHOLE BASES AND SHALL CONSIST OF NO. 4 BARS PLACED ON 6" CENTERS IN BOTH DIRECTIONS. THE MANHOLE BASE REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE PLACED AT LEAST 2" ABOVE THE BOTTOM OF THE MANHOLE BASE. ALL COSTS FOR FURNISHING AND INSTALLING REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE UNIT PRICE BID FOR THE MANHOLE.
12. OPENINGS SHALL BE CUT INTO THE MANHOLE WALL WHEN OUTSIDE DROPS ARE CONSTRUCTED ON EXISTING MANHOLES. SUCH OPENINGS CUT INTO EXISTING MANHOLES SHALL BE AS SMALL AS PRACTICAL TO FACILITATE INSTALLING AND GROUTING THE NEW PIPE IN PLACE. WATERSTOP GASKETS SHALL BE USED WITH P.V.C. AND A.B.S. COMPOSITE PIPE. THE NEW PIPE SHALL BE GROUTED INTO THE OPENING USING AN APPROVED NONSHRINK GROUT FOR THE FULL MANHOLE WALL THICKNESS. THE EXTERIOR OF THE COMPLETED CONNECTION SHALL BE SEALED WITH AN APPROVED BITUMINOUS COATING SUCH THAT THE CONNECTION WILL BE WATER TIGHT. FLOOR OF MANHOLE SHALL BE MODIFIED TO FORM NEW FLOW CHANNEL FOR THE NEW CONNECTION AS INDICATED BY THE DRAWING. THIS WORK, INCLUDING MODIFICATION OF MANHOLE FLOOR, SHALL BE PAID FOR AT THE UNIT PRICE BID FOR OUTSIDE DROP STACK CONSTRUCTED ON EXISTING MANHOLE.
13. THE FLOORS OF ALL MANHOLES SHALL BE SHAPED WITH FLOW CHANNELS SUCH THAT THE MANHOLES WILL BE SELF-CLEANING AND FREE OF AREAS WHERE SOLIDS COULD BE DEPOSITED AS SEWAGE FLOWS THROUGH; THE MANHOLE FROM ALL INLET PIPES TO THE OUTLET PIPE. FLOW CHANNELS SHALL BE FORMED TO MATCH THE BOTTOM HALVES OF THE INFLOWING PIPES AND THE OUTFLOWING PIPE AS SHOWN BY THE DRAWINGS EXCEPT FOR INSIDE DROP MANHOLES. FLOW CHANNELS FOR INSIDE DROP MANHOLES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AS INDICATED BY THE DRAWING. MANHOLE FLOORS SHALL HAVE SLOPES OF 3 INCHES PER FOOT IN THE AREAS OUTSIDE OF THE FLOW CHANNELS SLOPED TOWARD THE FLOW CHANNELS. PIPES LAID THROUGH MANHOLES SHALL HAVE THE TOP HALF REMOVED TO NEAT LINES FOR THE FULL INSIDE DIAMETER OF THE MANHOLE. MANHOLE FLOORS SHALL THEN BE SHAPED AROUND THE BOTTOM HALF OF THE PIPE WHICH FORMS THE FLOW CHANNEL.
14. PIPES INSTALLED WITHIN THE EXCAVATION MADE FOR THE MANHOLE SHALL BE CRADLED WITH CONCRETE TO THE LIMITS OF THE MANHOLE EXCAVATION. WHEN CLAY PIPE IS USED, THE CRADLE SHALL EXTEND TO THE FIRST JOINT OUTSIDE THE MANHOLE. THE CRADLE SHALL BE TERMINATED AT THE CLAY PIPE JOINT IN A MANNER WHICH WILL MAINTAIN THE FLEXIBILITY OF THE JOINT. COST OF CRADLE WITHIN MANHOLE EXCAVATION OR TO CLAY PIPE JOINTS ADJACENT TO MANHOLE SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE UNIT PRICE BID FOR THE MANHOLE.

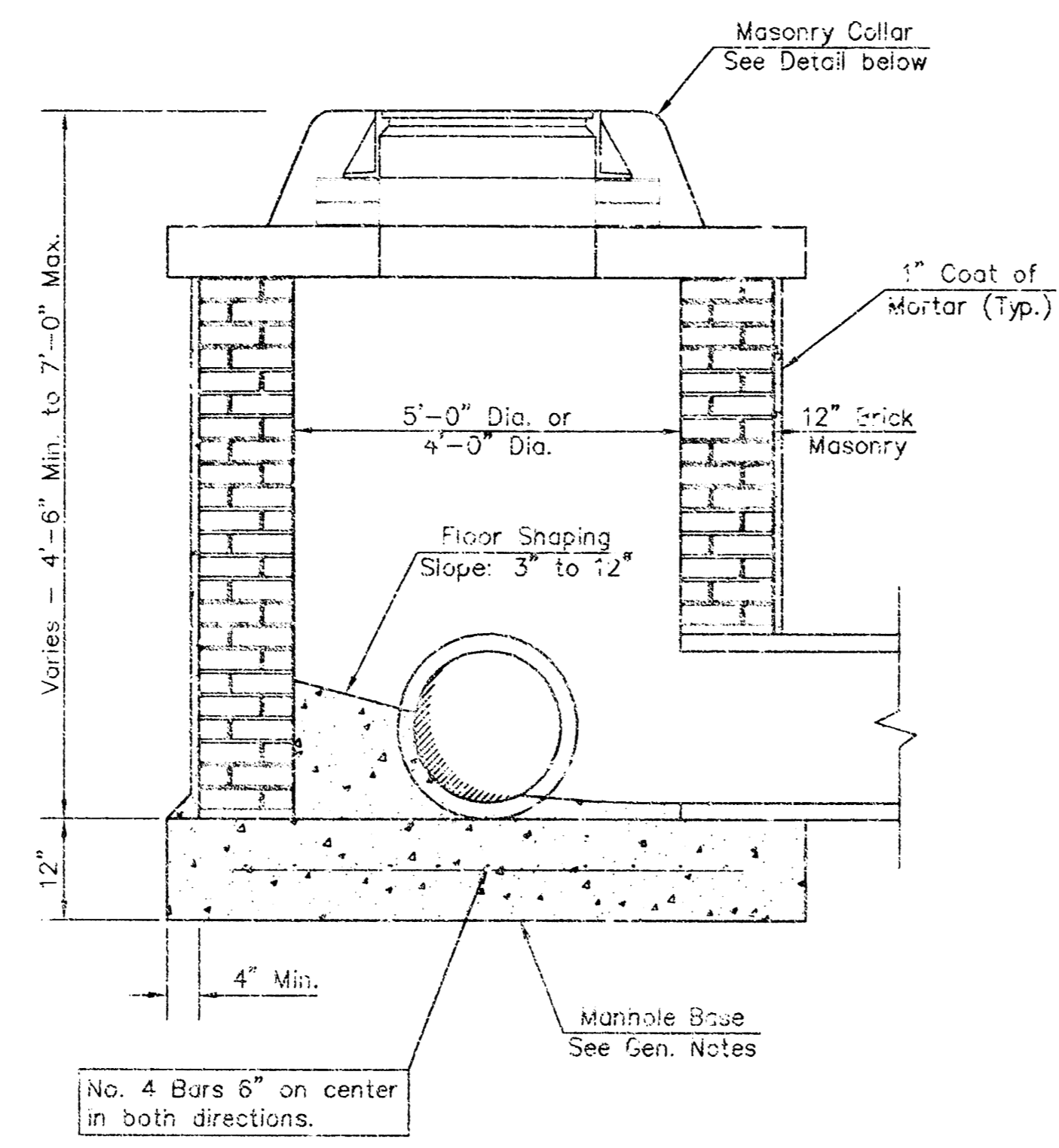
15. MANHOLE COVER CASTINGS AND MANHOLE FRAME CASTINGS SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS AS INDICATED IN THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND AS SHOWN IN THE STANDARD DETAIL DRAWING.
16. THE VERTICAL DROP IN INSIDE DROP MANHOLES SHALL NOT EXCEED 2' FOR INFLOWING PIPES SIZED 12" OR SMALLER AND 2' FOR INFLOWING PIPES LARGER THAN 12". THE CROWNS OF INFLOWING PIPES SHALL NEVER BE SET LOWER THAN THE CROWN OF THE OUTFLOWING PIPE.
17. STANDARD MANHOLES AND STANDARD INSIDE DROP MANHOLES SHALL BE BID AS STANDARD MANHOLES FOR THE TYPE AND DIAMETER INDICATED. OUTSIDE DROP MANHOLES SHALL BE BID AS STANDARD OUTSIDE DROP MANHOLES FOR THE TYPE AND DIAMETER INDICATED. ALL MANHOLE DIAMETERS WILL BE 4" UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE.
18. A BRICK MASONRY COLLAR SHALL BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE CAST IRON FRAME AND THE CONCENTRIC CONE. THE COLLAR WILL HAVE 8" WALLS AND A VERTICAL HEIGHT OF 6" MINIMUM AND 18" MAXIMUM. A 1" COAT OF MORTAR WILL BE PLASTERED ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE COLLAR. THE USE OF PRE-CAST CONCRETE SPACERS FOR MANHOLE TOP ADJUSTMENT IS ALSO ALLOWED.
19. CRUSHED ROCK CONFORMING TO ASTM C-33 WITH A GRADATION OF NO. 67 SHALL BE INSTALLED AT THE BASE OF THE MANHOLE TO A DEPTH OF NO LESS THAN 6", AND SHALL EXTEND NO LESS THAN 6" OUTSIDE THE DIAMETER OF THE CONCRETE FLOOR OF THE MANHOLE.
20. WALL THICKNESS SHALL BE 1" GREATER THAN MANHOLE DIAMETER IN FEET.
21. THE FULL DIAMETER OF THE MANHOLE SHALL EXTEND THE ENTIRE DEPTH OF THE MANHOLE TO THE CONE SECTION. NO REDUCTION IN MANHOLE DIAMETER WILL BE ALLOWED.

REV. 1/05/01, MCG

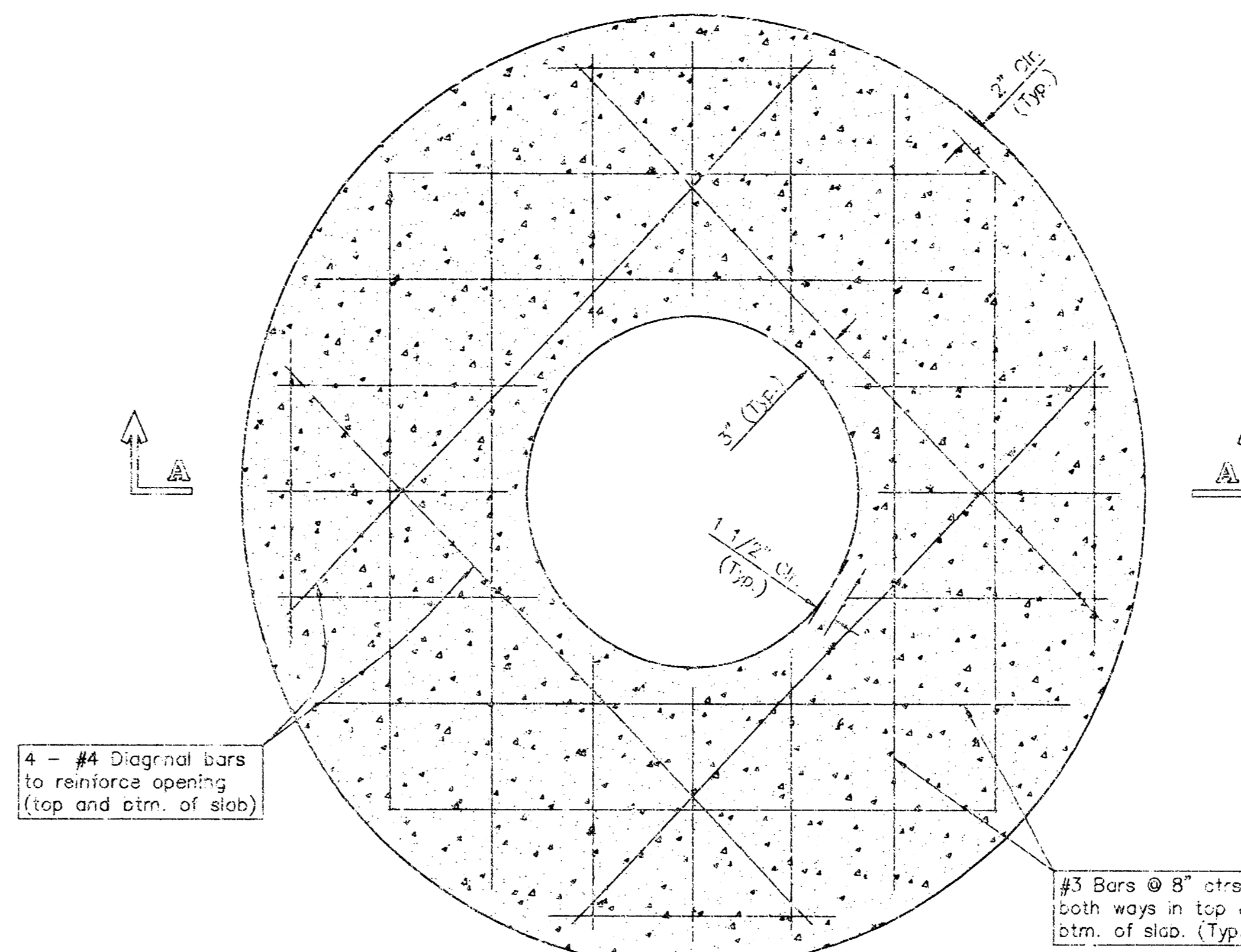
<p>THE CITY OF WICHITA</p> <p>CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE CITY HALL - SEVENTH FLOOR 455 NORTH MAIN STREET WICHITA, KANSAS 67202 (316) 268-4201 (316) 268-4114 FAX</p>	STANDARD TYPE 'P' MANHOLES	
	NEIL D. CABLE, P.E. - CITY ENGINEER	
	PROJECT NUMBER 1531 FPS	INDEX CODE 607861
DATE MAR 05	SHEET 2 OF 14	



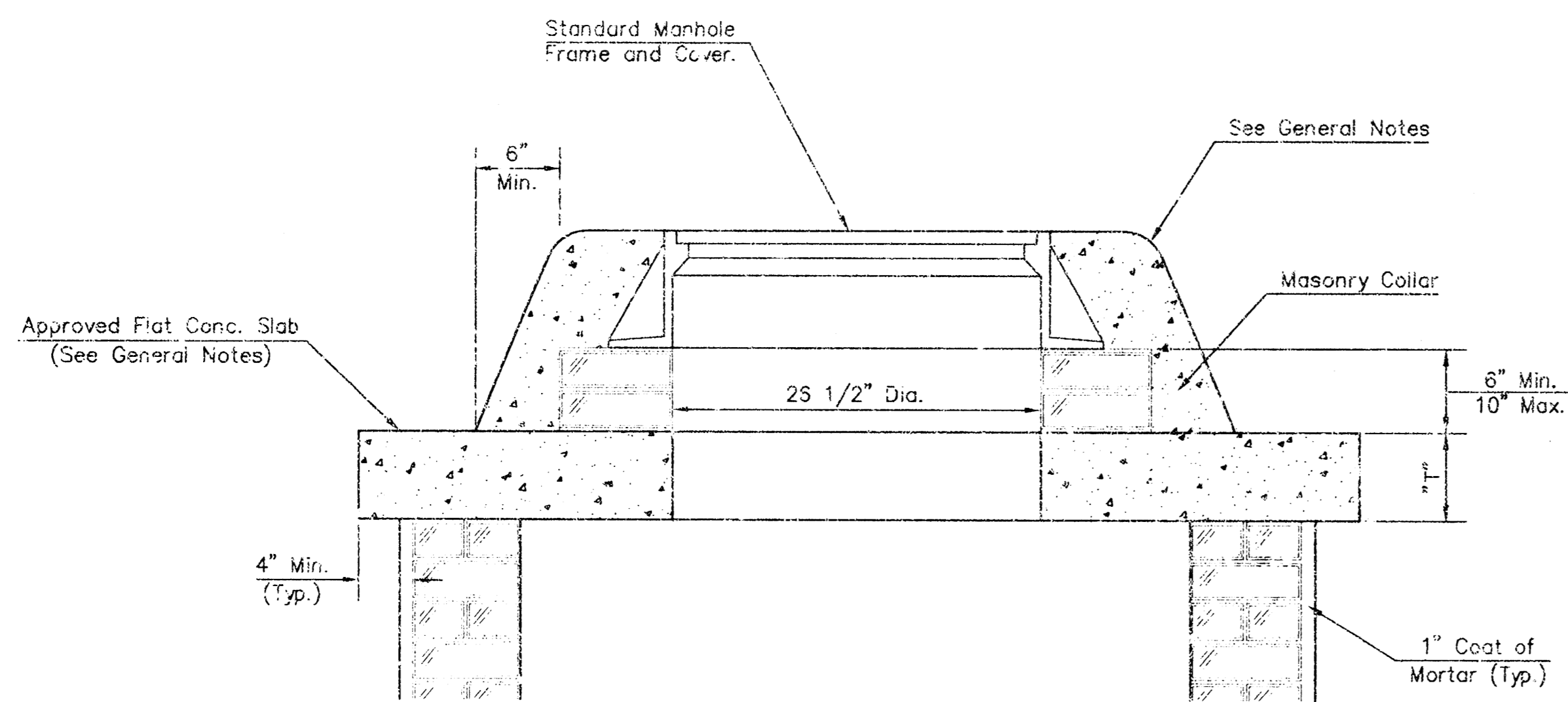
SHALLOW TYPE "A" MANHOLE



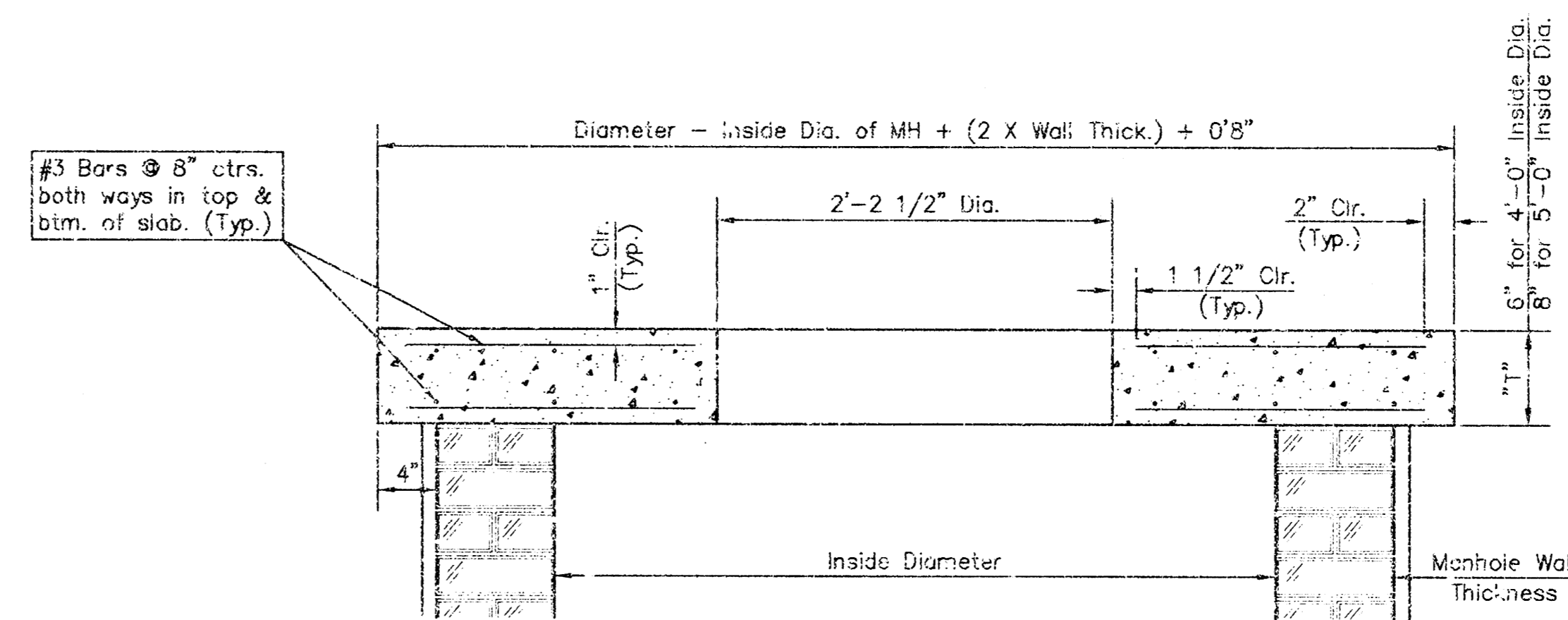
SHALLOW TYPE "B" MANHOLE



PLAN

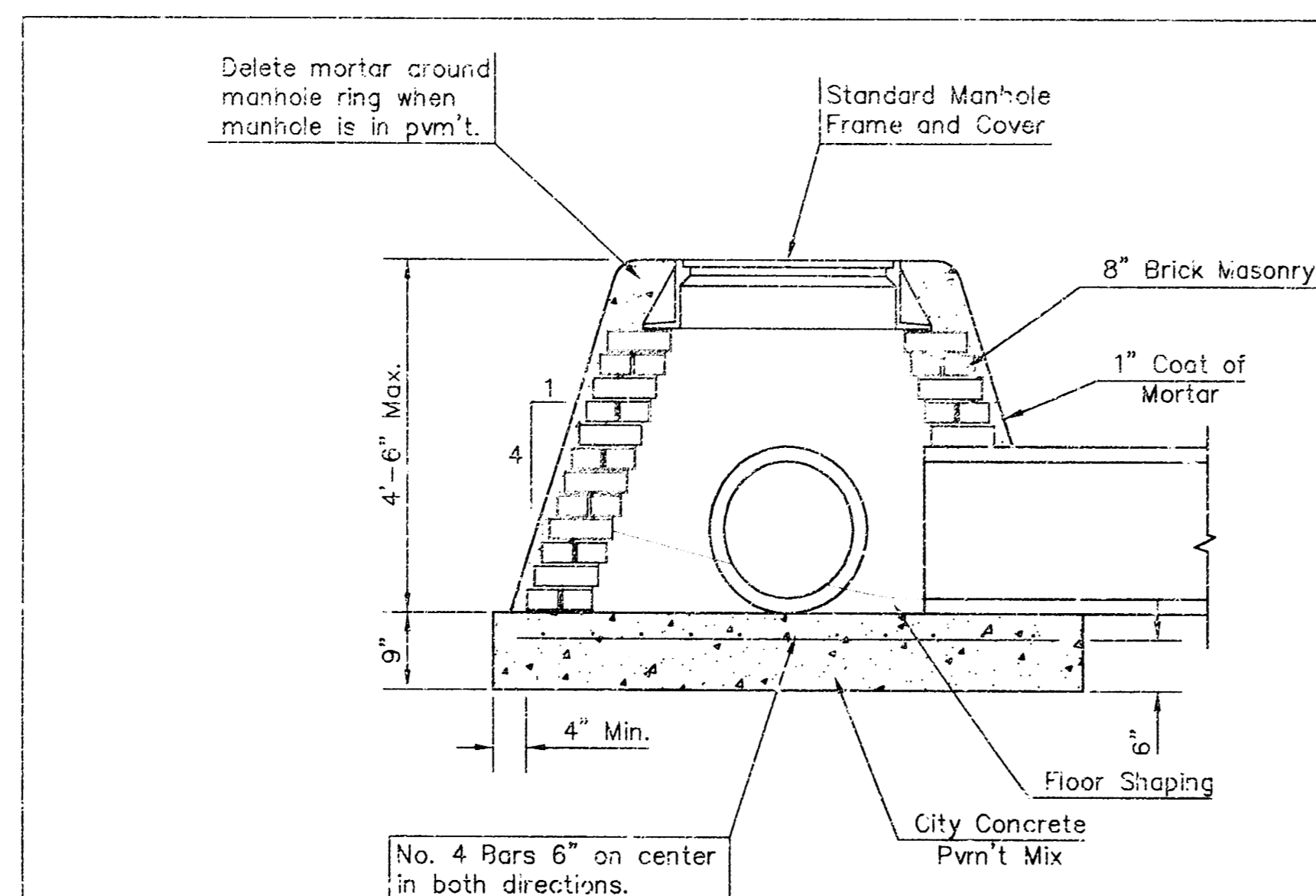


MASONRY COLLAR DETAIL

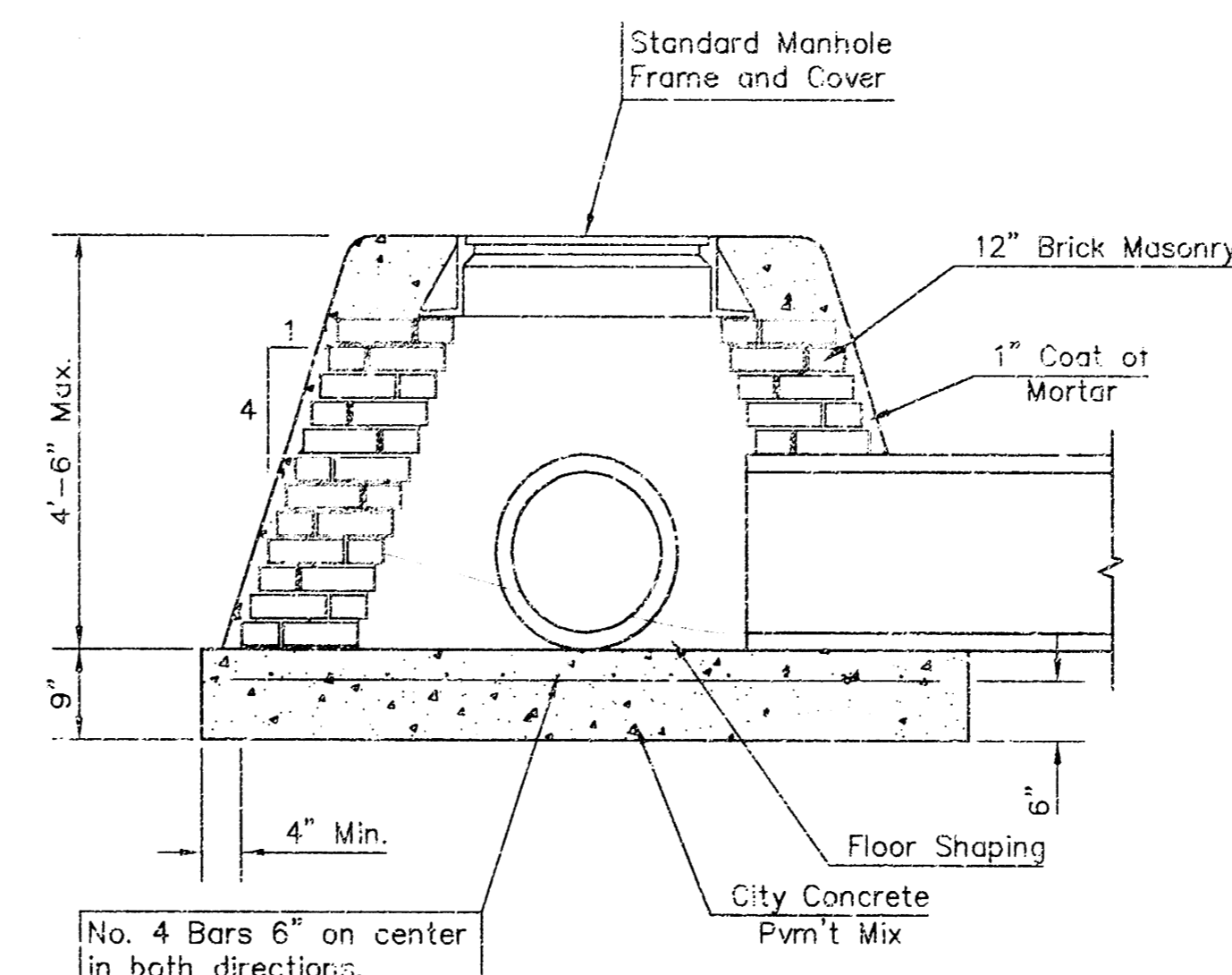


SECTION A-A

FLAT CONCRETE SLAB DETAILS



SPECIAL SHALLOW TYPE "A" MANHOLE



SPECIAL SHALLOW TYPE "B" MANHOLE

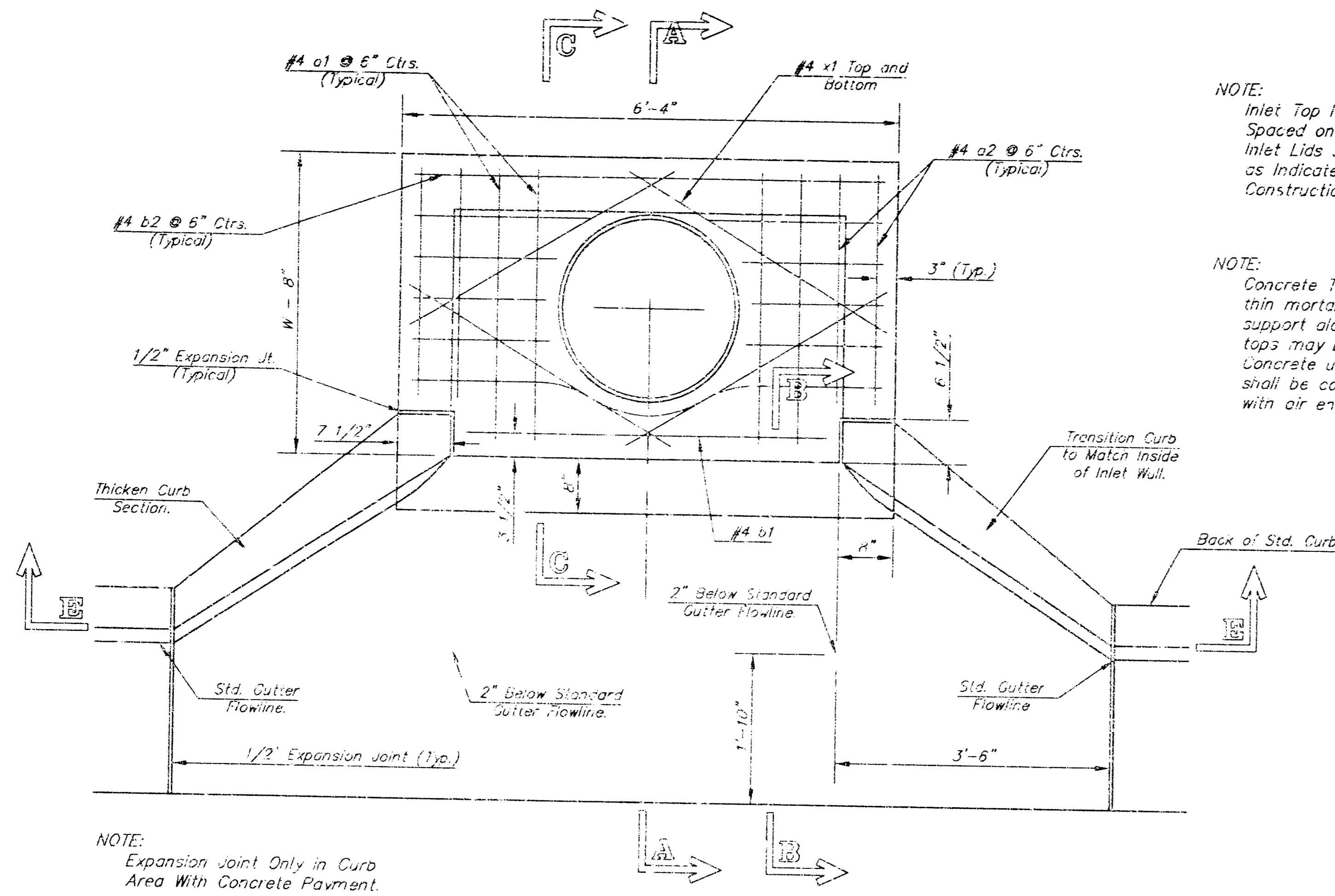
GENERAL NOTES

- Mortar used in masonry construction shall contain 3 sacks of cement per cubic yard. Concrete used in manhole bases shall conform to the requirements of concrete for concrete pavement construction as specified in the city standard paving specifications using city concrete cement mix without air entraining admixture. Mortar shall be placed around the manhole ring as shown on the drawings when manholes are constructed in unpaved areas. Type "A" shallow manholes can be used on sewers when the manhole is not located within public street pavement. Manholes constructed where pipe sizes are smaller than 24" shall have an inside diameter of 4". Manholes constructed where pipe sizes are 24" or larger shall have an inside diameter of 5". Completed manholes shall be without leaks and water tight.
- Reinforcing steel shall be installed in the manhole bases and shall consist of no. 4 bars placed at 6" centers in both directions. The manhole base reinforcement shall be placed 2" above the bottom of the manhole base. All costs for furnishing and installing reinforcing steel shall be included in the unit price bid for the manhole.
- The floors of all manholes shall be shaped with flow channels such that the manholes will be self-cleaning and free of areas where solids could be deposited as sewage flows through the manhole from inlet pipes to the outlet pipe. Flow channels shall be formed to match the bottom profiles of the inflowing pipes and the outflowing pipe as shown by the drawings. Manhole floors shall have slopes of 3 inches per foot in the areas outside of the flow channels sloped toward the flow channels. Pipes laid through manholes shall have the top half removed to neat lines for the full inside diameter of the manhole. Manhole floors shall then be shaped around the bottom half of the pipe which forms the flow channel.
- Pipes installed within the excavation made for the manhole shall be cradled with concrete to the limits of the manhole excavation. When clay pipe is used, the cradle shall extend to the first joint outside the manhole. The cradle shall be terminated at the clay pipe joint in a manner which will maintain the flexibility of the joint. Cost of cradle within manhole excavation or to clay pipe joints adjacent to manhole shall be included in the unit price bid for the manhole.
- Manhole cover castings and manhole frame castings shall conform to the requirements as indicated in the standard specifications and as shown in the standard detail drawings.
- The crowns of inflowing pipes shall never be set lower than the crown of the outflowing pipe.
- Standard shallow manholes type "A" and "B" shall be paid for at the unit price bid per each for the type and diameter indicated. Standard special shallow manholes type "A" and "B" shall be paid for at the unit price bid per each for the type indicated. All standard shallow manhole diameters will be 4' unless indicated otherwise.
- All brick used in manhole construction shall meet Grade SW of ASTM C652 or C622-67.

REV. 1/05/01, MCG

<p>THE CITY OF WICHITA CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE CITY HALL, SEVENTH FLOOR 450 NORTH MAIN STREET WICHITA, KANSAS 67202 (316) 268-4900 (316) 268-4116 FAX</p>	<p>STANDARD/SPECIAL SHALLOW MANHOLES TYPE 'A' & 'B'</p>		
	<p>JIM ARMOUR, P.E. - ACTING CITY ENGINEER</p>		
	<p>PROJECT NUMBER 1531 PPS</p>	<p>INDEX CODE 607861</p>	
	<p>DATE MAR. 05</p>	<p>SHEET 3 OF 14</p>	

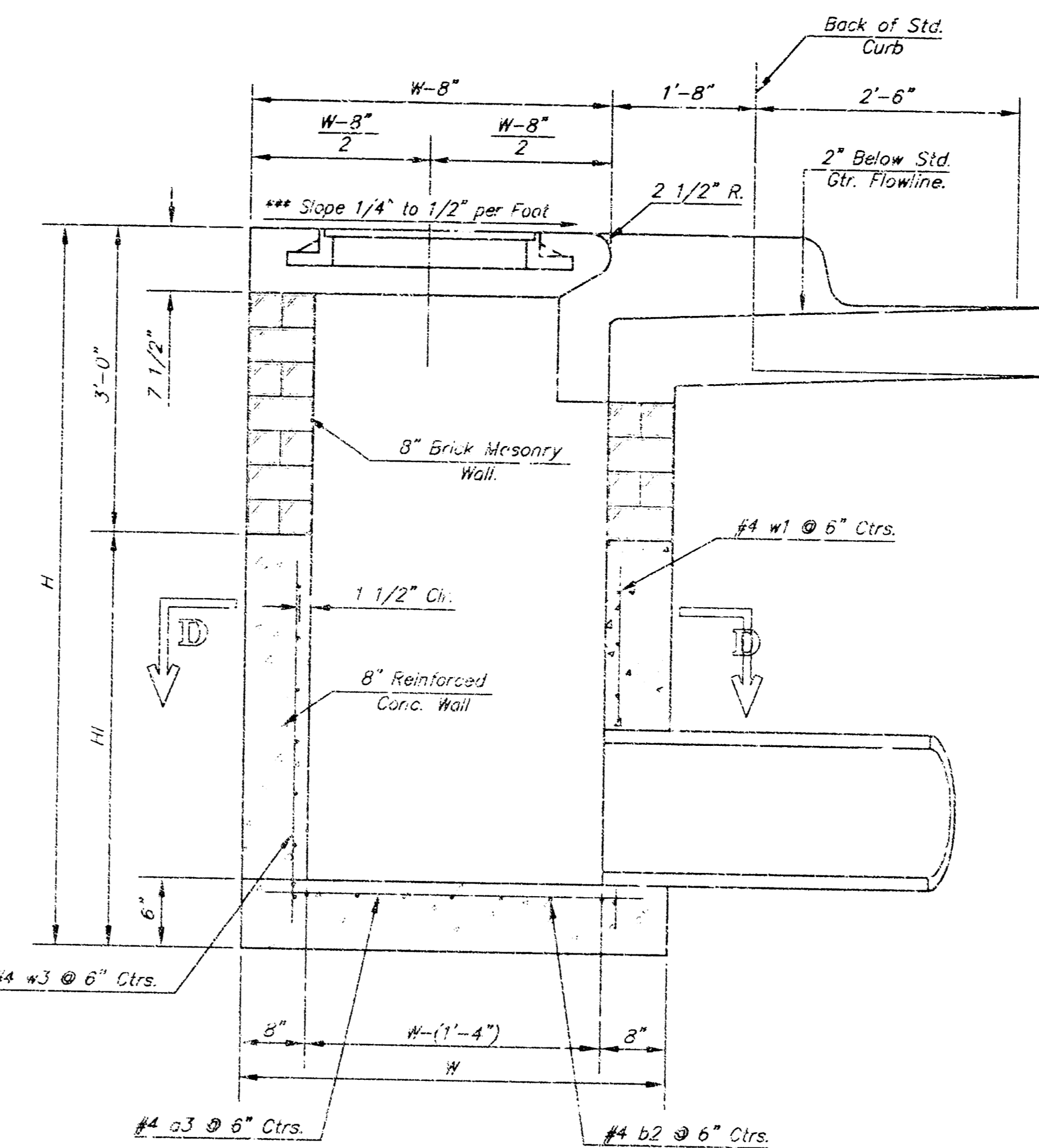
Special Shallow MH Type A & B DWG



NOTE:
Expansion Joint Only in Curb Area With Concrete Pavement.

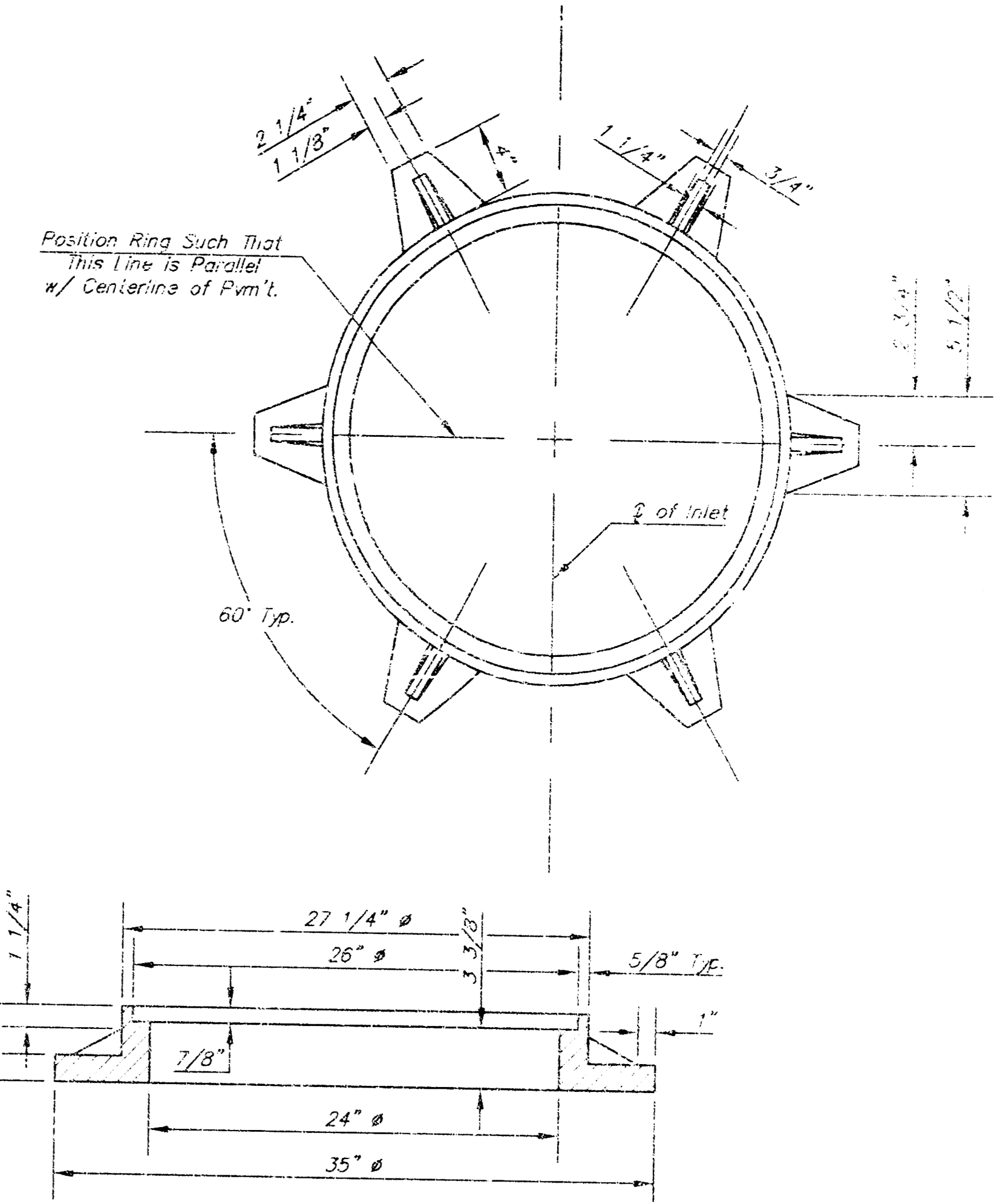
NOTE:
Inlet Top Reinforcing shall be Spaced on 6" Max. Centers. Inlet Lids Shall be Notched Out as Indicated to Facilitate Construction of Curb.

NOTE:
Concrete Taps to be installed on thin mortar cushion to insure full support along brick walls. Concrete taps may be cast in place or precast. Concrete used for inlet construction shall be concrete pavement mix with air entrainment.



SECTION A-A

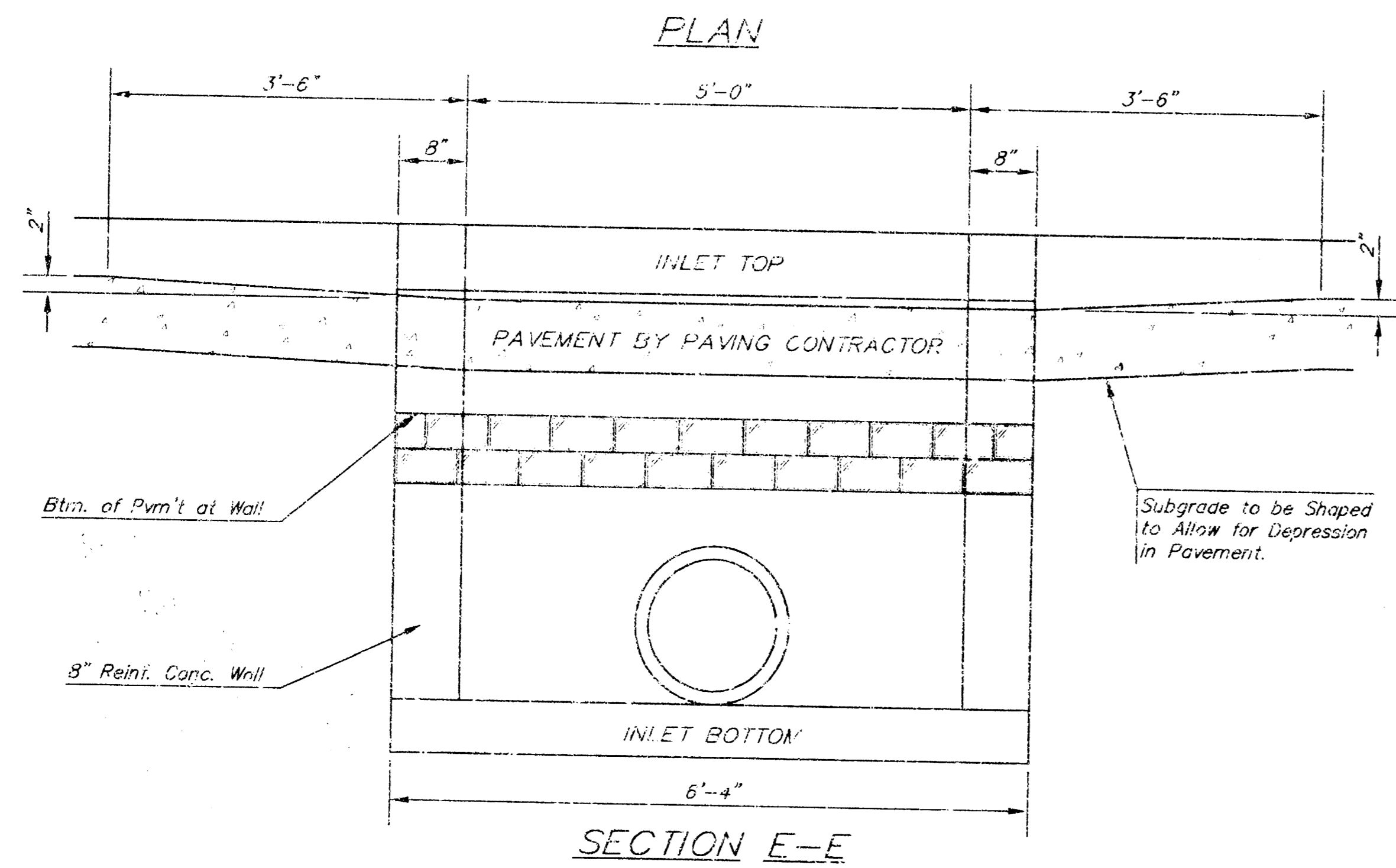
NOTE: Slope of Inlet Taps to Match Sidewalk or Parking Slopes within Limits Indicated.



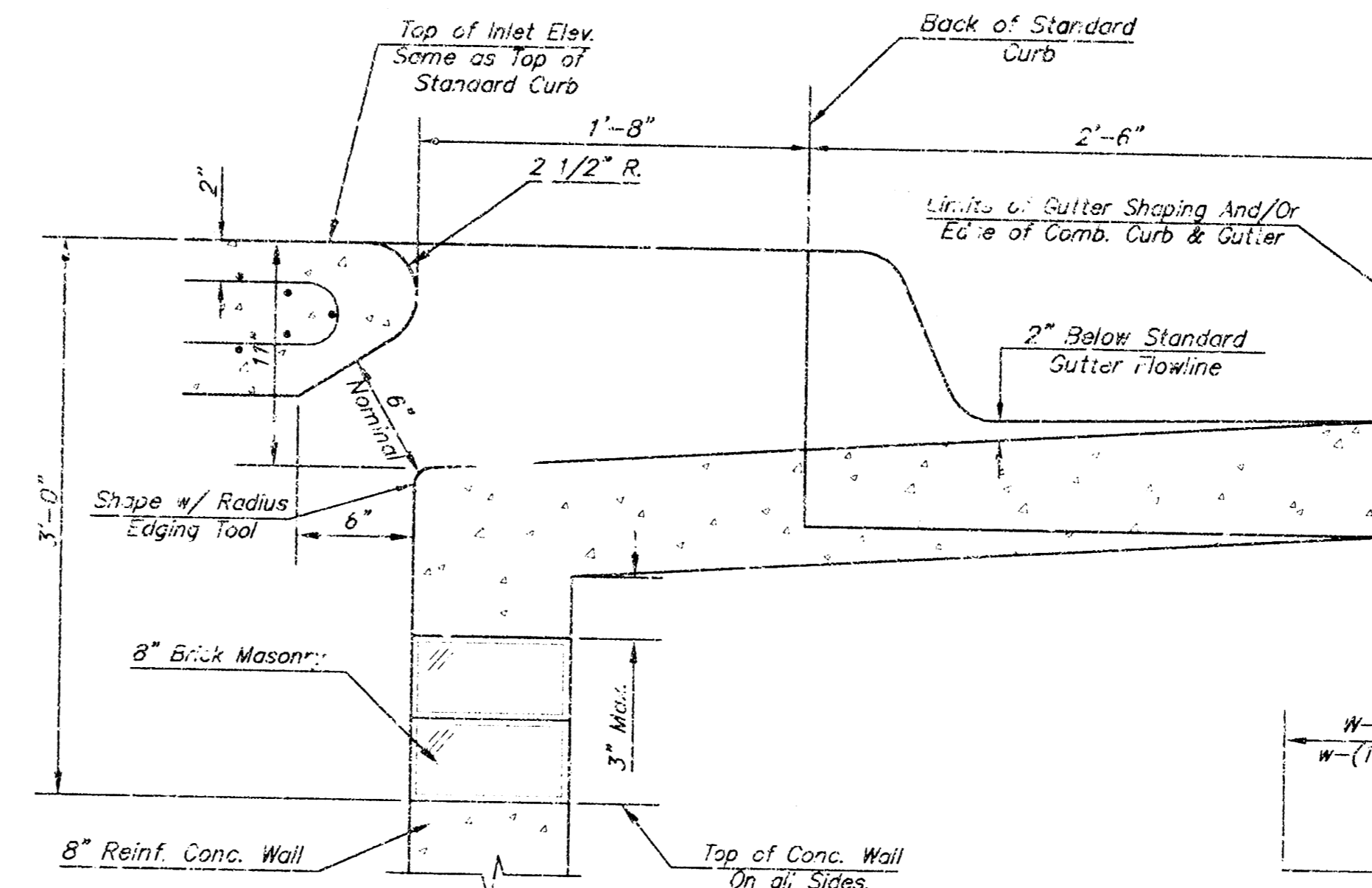
MANHOLE RING AND COVER

Weight = 180 Lbs.

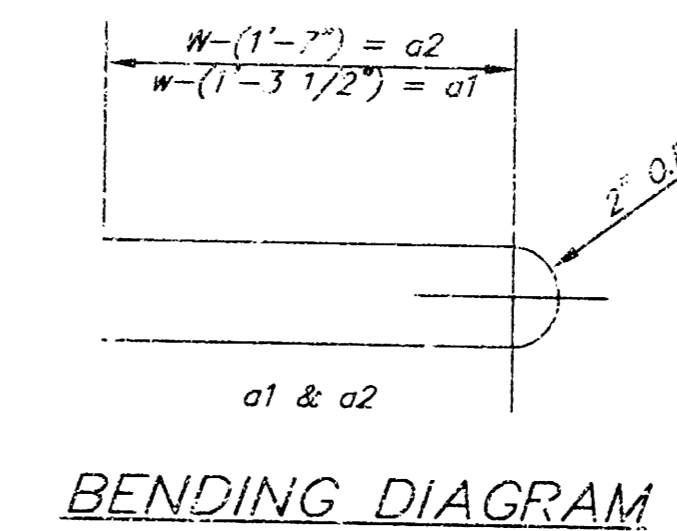
*See City of Wichita Standard Manhole Ring and Cover Detail Sheet for Cover Details to Be Used With Inlet Frame.



SECTION E-E

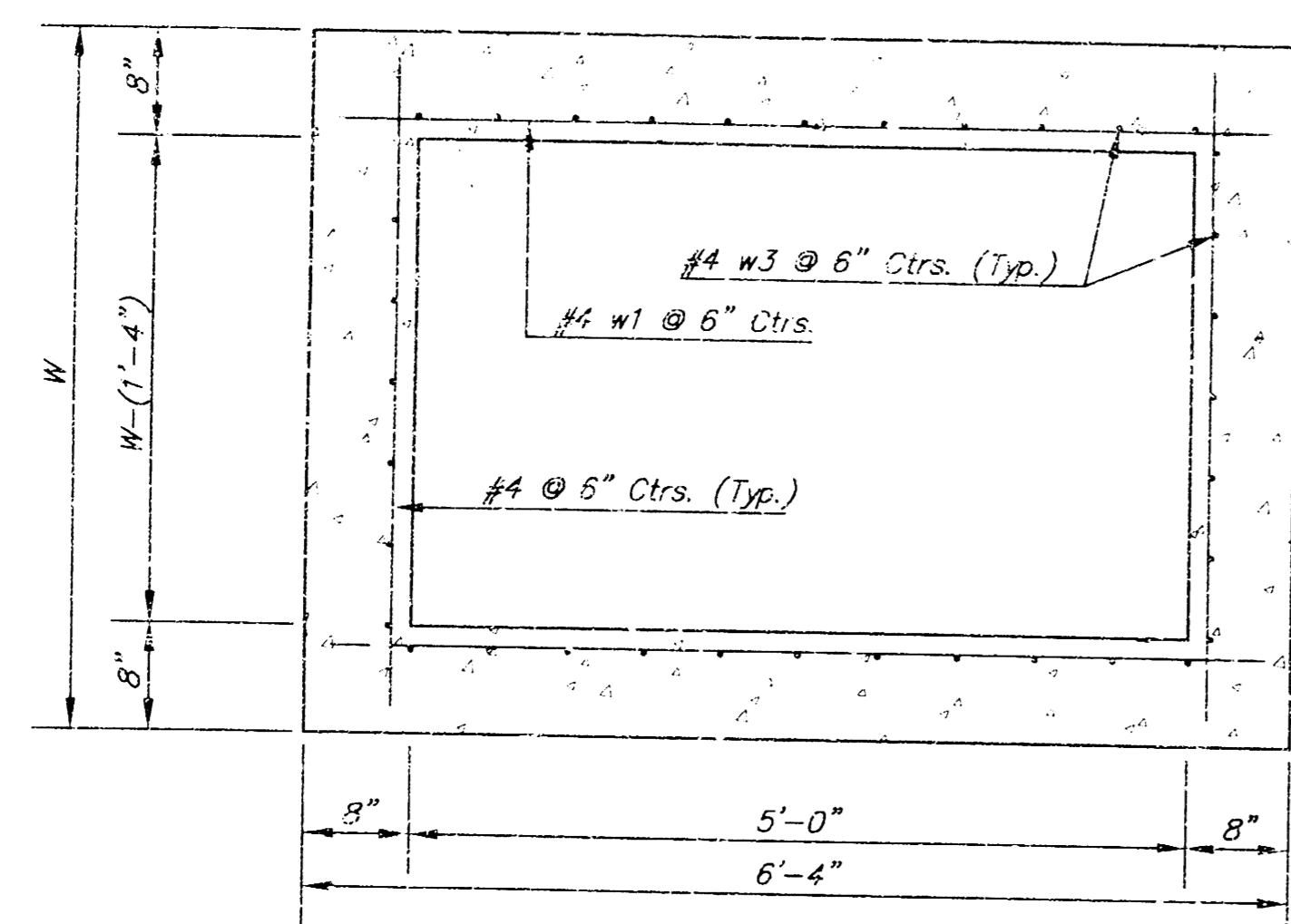


SECTION B-B



BENDING DIAGRAM

SECTION A-A



SECTION D-D

NOTE: Contractor shall have the option of constructing 0\"/>

Additional curb and gutter construction necessary to connect set-back inlet to pavement will be paid for at the unit price bid for each inlet hookup.

Inlet invert shall be shaped with 8 sack sand mix concrete to create flow channels and to increase hydraulic efficiency such that the inlet will be self-cleaning between all inlet and/or outlet pipes.

The ends of all pipes installed in inlets shall be cut off flush with the inside face of the inlet wall.

PRECAST SLAB AND FLOOR REINFORCING											
MARK	SIZE	W = 4'-4"		W = 5'-4"		W = 6'-4"		W = 7'-4"		W = 8'-4"	
		NO.	LENGTH	NO.	LENGTH	NO.	LENGTH	NO.	LENGTH	NO.	LENGTH
a1	#4	6	6'-7"	6	8'-7"	6	10'-7"	6	12'-7"	6	14'-7"
a2	#4	4	6'-0"	4	8'-0"	4	10'-0"	4	12'-0"	4	14'-0"
a3	#4	13	4'-1"	13	5'-1"	13	6'-1"	13	7'-1"	13	8'-1"
b1	#4	1	4'-9"	1	4'-9"	1	4'-9"	1	4'-9"	1	4'-9"
b2	#4	23	6'-1"	29	6'-1"	35	6'-1"	41	6'-1"	47	6'-1"
y1	#4	8	3'-10"	8	4'-2"	8	4'-6"	8	4'-10"	8	5'-2"

* Field Bend or Cut Reinforcing as Required for Clearance.
 ① 4 (Hl - 12") (Hl - 21") Rounded down to nearest 0.5"
 ② Hl - 3"

STANDARD CURB INLET PRECAST TOPS			
W	PRE-CAST TOP SIZE	PIPE SIZE	CU. YD. CONC.
4'-4"	3'-8" x 6'-4" x 7 1/2"	21" & SMALLER	0.382
5'-4"	4'-8" x 6'-4" x 7 1/2"	24" & 30"	0.512
6'-4"	5'-8" x 6'-4" x 7 1/2"	30" & 42"	0.642
7'-4"	6'-8" x 6'-4" x 7 1/2"	48" & 54"	0.772
8'-4"	7'-8" x 6'-4" x 7 1/2"	60" & 66"	0.902

THE CITY OF WICHITA

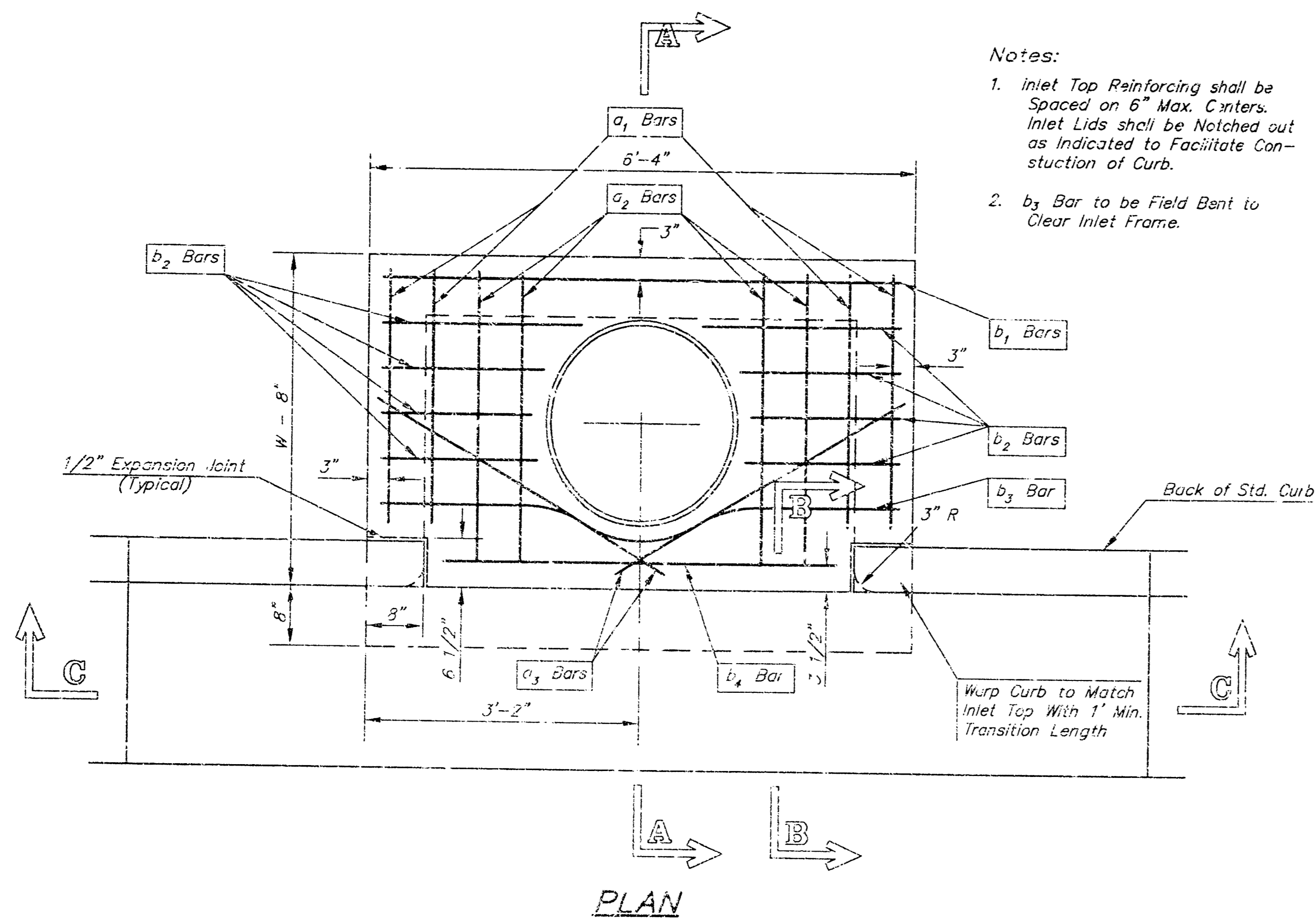
STANDARD TYPE 1-A
CURB INLET
OPENING = 6" x 5'-0"

NEIL D. CABLE, P.E. - CITY ENGINEER

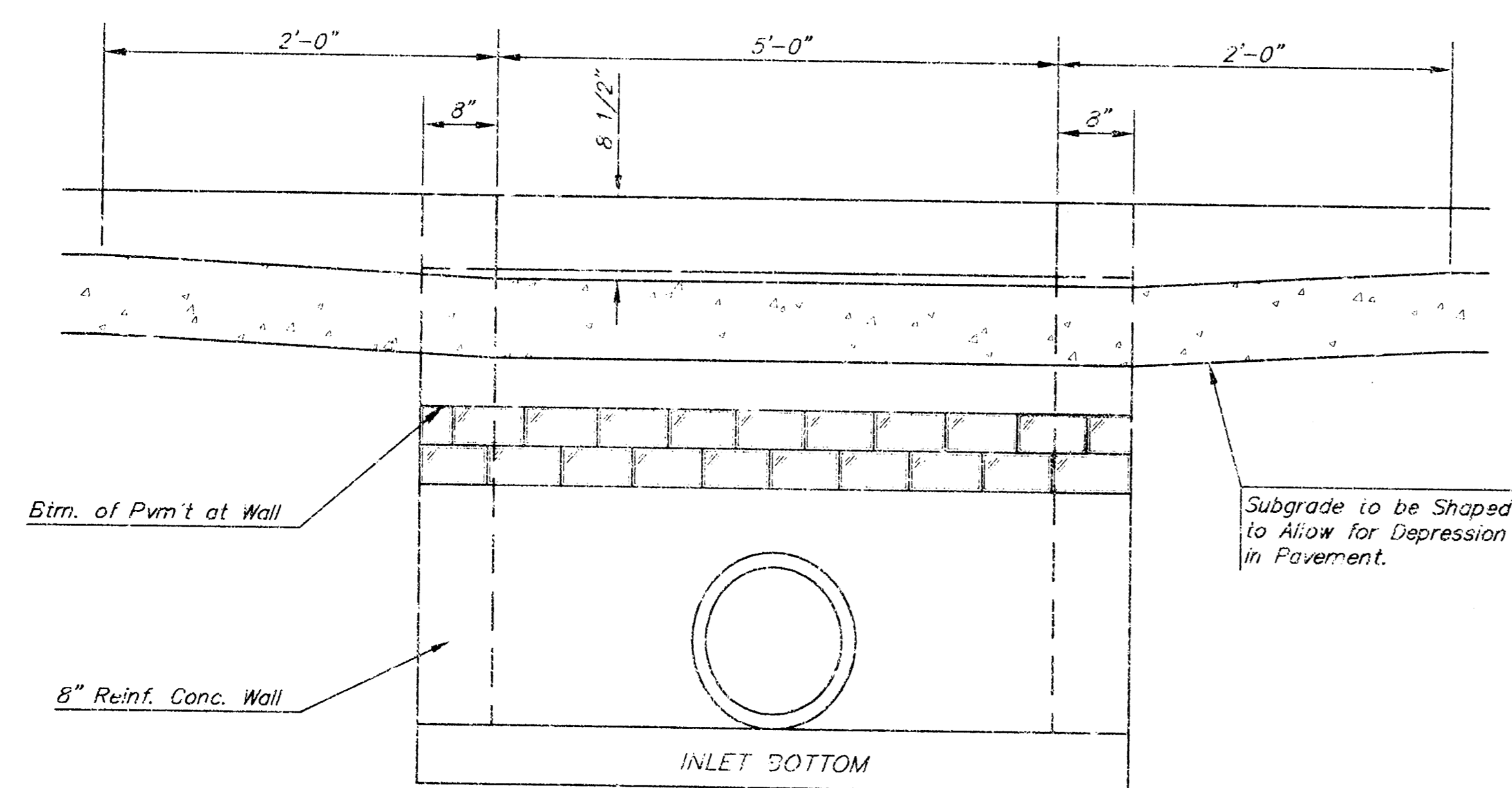
PROJECT NUMBER: 1531 PPS
 OCC NUMBER: 607861

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE
 CITY HALL - SEVENTH FLOOR
 625 NORTH MAIN STREET
 WICHITA, KANSAS 67202
 (316) 266-2601
 (316) 266-4114 FAX

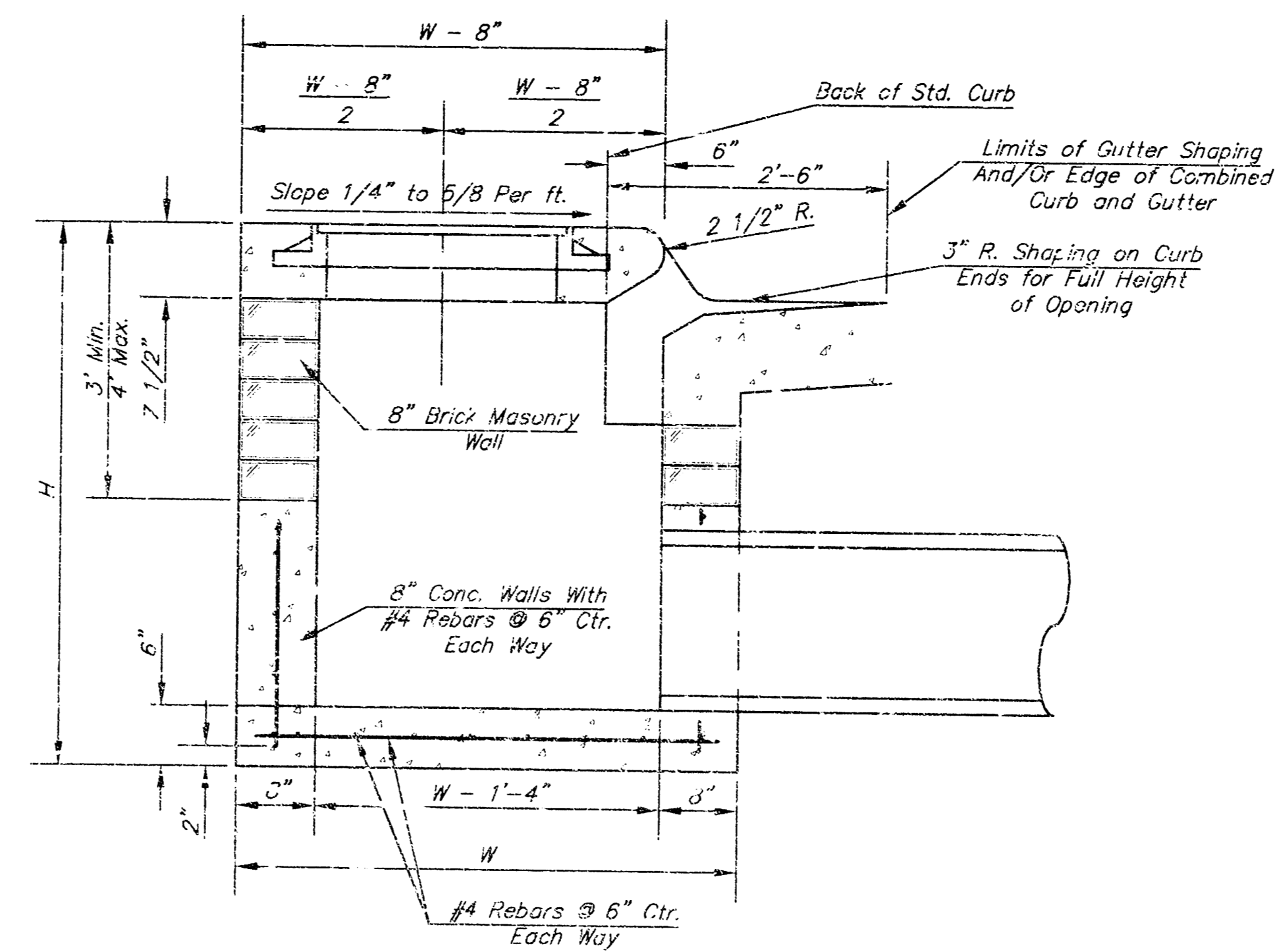
DATE: MAR 05
 SHEET 4 OF 14



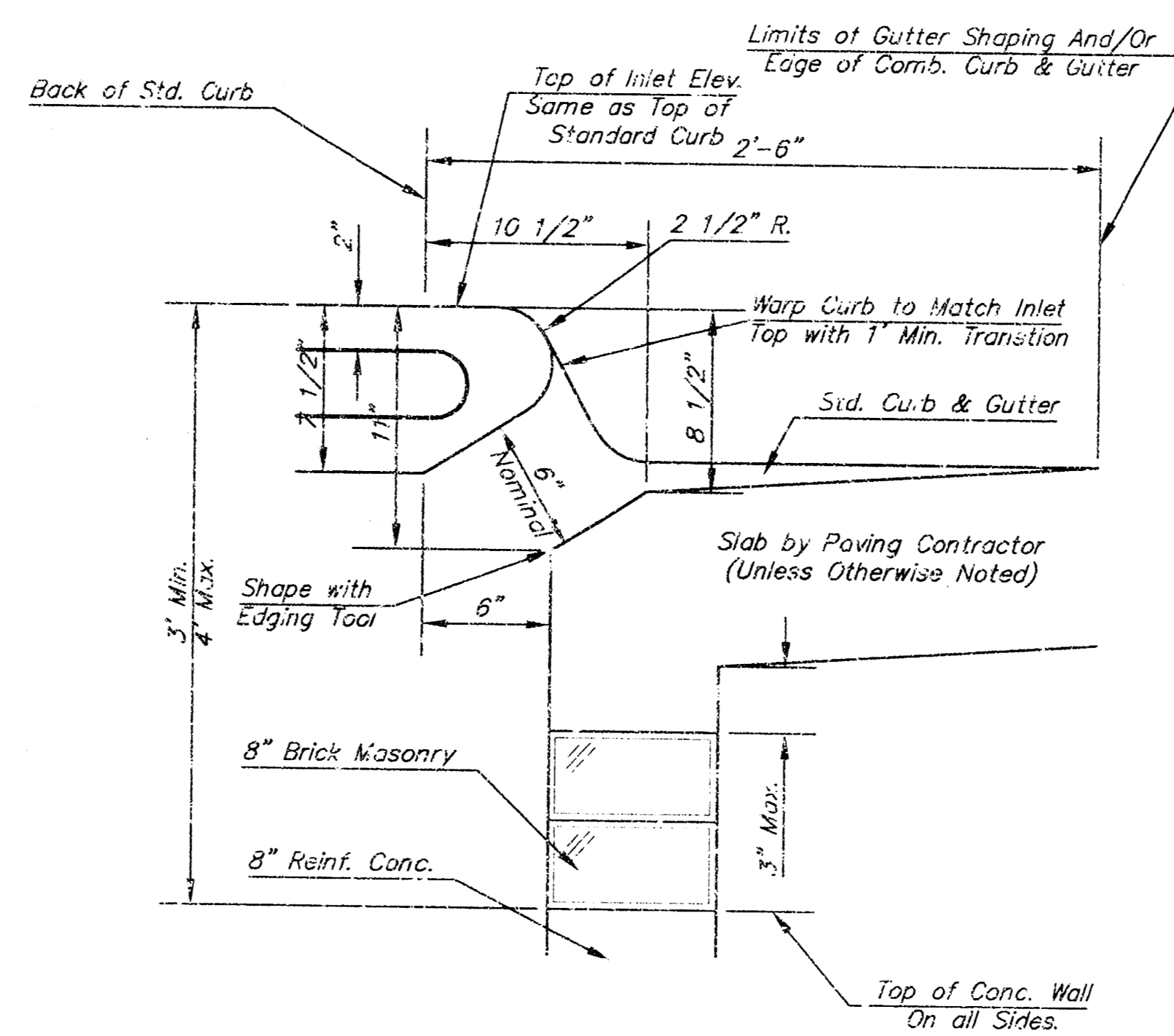
Notes:
 1. Inlet Top Reinforcing shall be Spaced on 6" Max. Centers. Inlet Lids shall be Notched out as Indicated to Facilitate Construction of Curb.
 2. b₅ Bar to be Field Bent to Clear Inlet Frame.



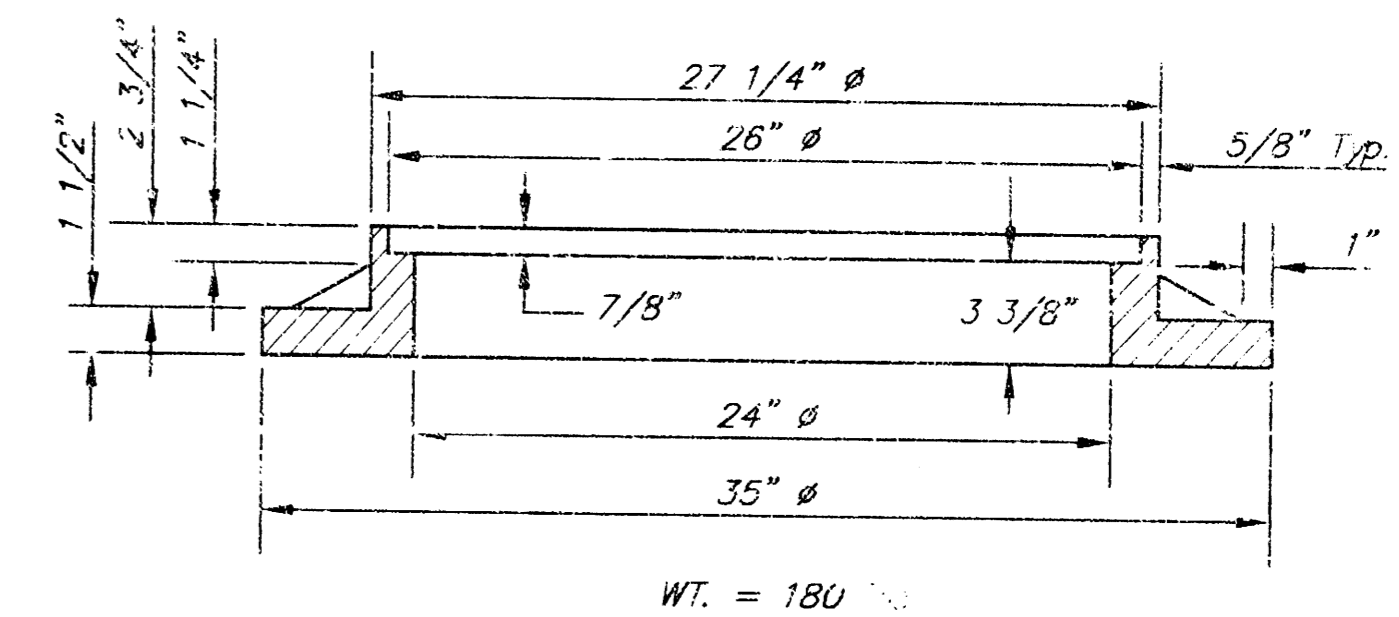
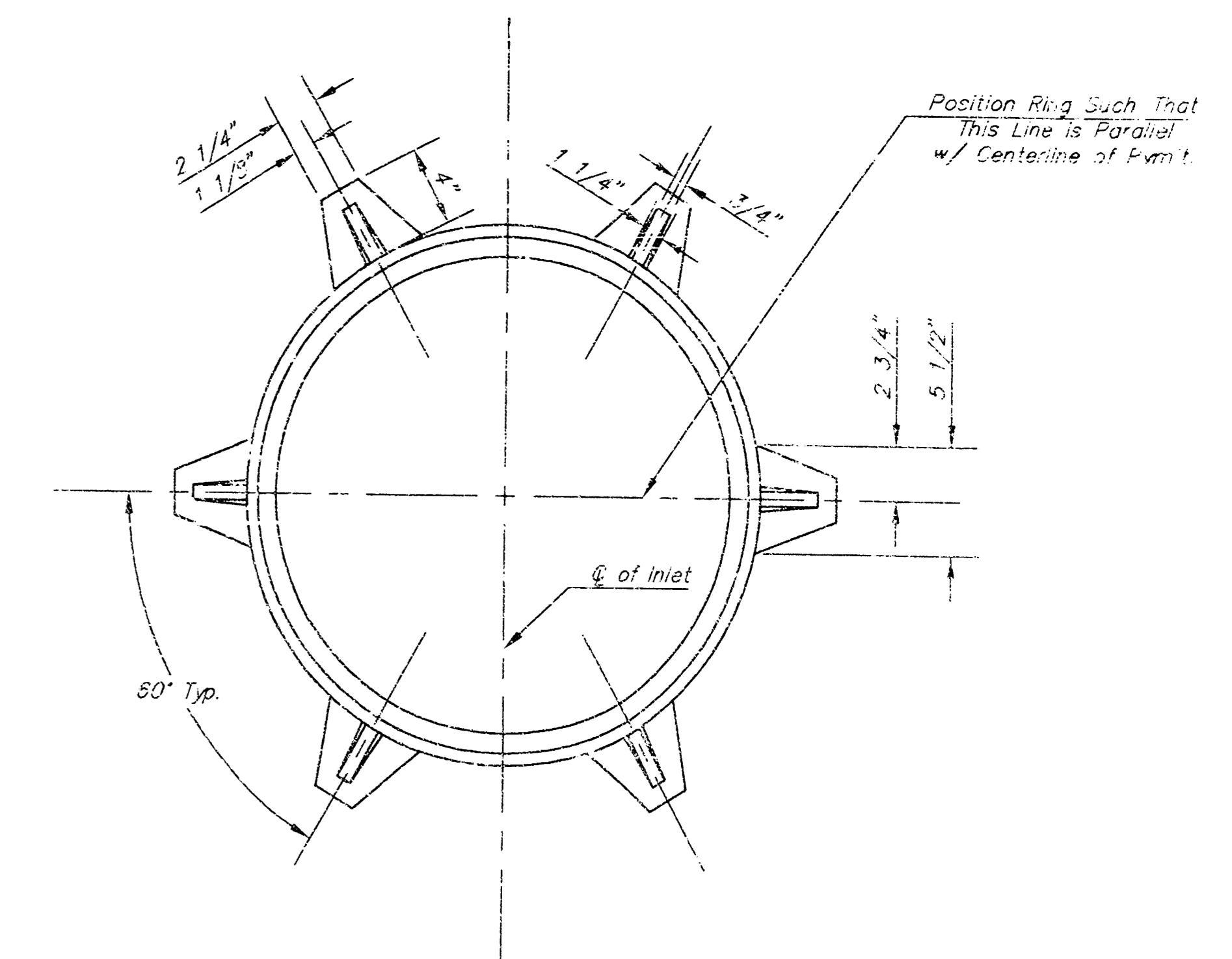
SECTION C-C



SECTION A-A

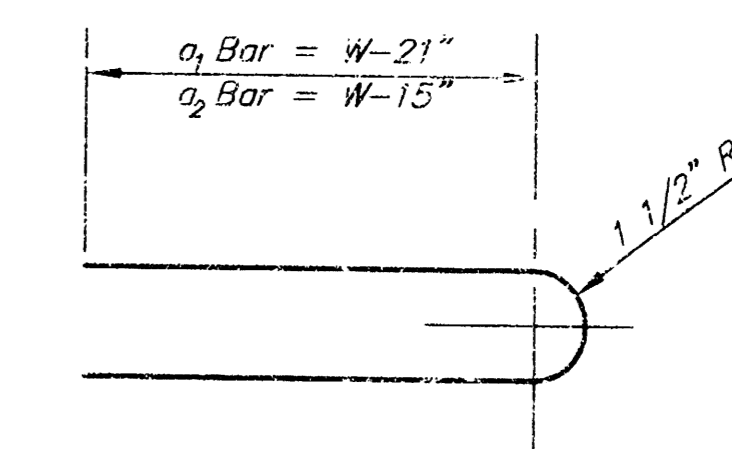


SECTION B-B



MANHOLE RING AND COVER

*See City of Wichita Standard Manhole Ring and Cover Detail Sheet for Cover Details to Be Used With Inlet Frame.



BENDING DIAGRAM

STEEL SCHEDULE

BAR	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈	a ₉	a ₁₀	b ₁	b ₂	b ₃	b ₄	WT. LBS.
NUMBER	4	4	2	1	3	5	7	9	6	1	1				
SIZE	#4	#4	#4	#4	#4	#4	#4	#4	#4	#4	#5				
LENGTH	W-4'-4"	5'-7"	6'-7"	4'-0"	6'-1"	-	-	-	1'-9"	6'-2"	4'-8"	50±			
	W-5'-4"	7'-7"	8'-7"	5'-0"	6'-1"	-	-	-	1'-9"	6'-2"	4'-8"	81±			
	W-6'-4"	9'-7"	10'-7"	5'-0"	6'-1"	-	-	-	1'-9"	6'-2"	4'-8"	101±			
	W-7'-4"	11'-7"	12'-7"	7'-0"	6'-1"	-	-	-	1'-9"	6'-2"	4'-8"	121±			
	W-8'-4"	13'-7"	14'-7"	8'-0"	6'-1"	1'-9"	6'-2"	4'-8"	141±						

Note: a₃ Bars to be Placed Approx. 2" Below Top of Inlet Cover.

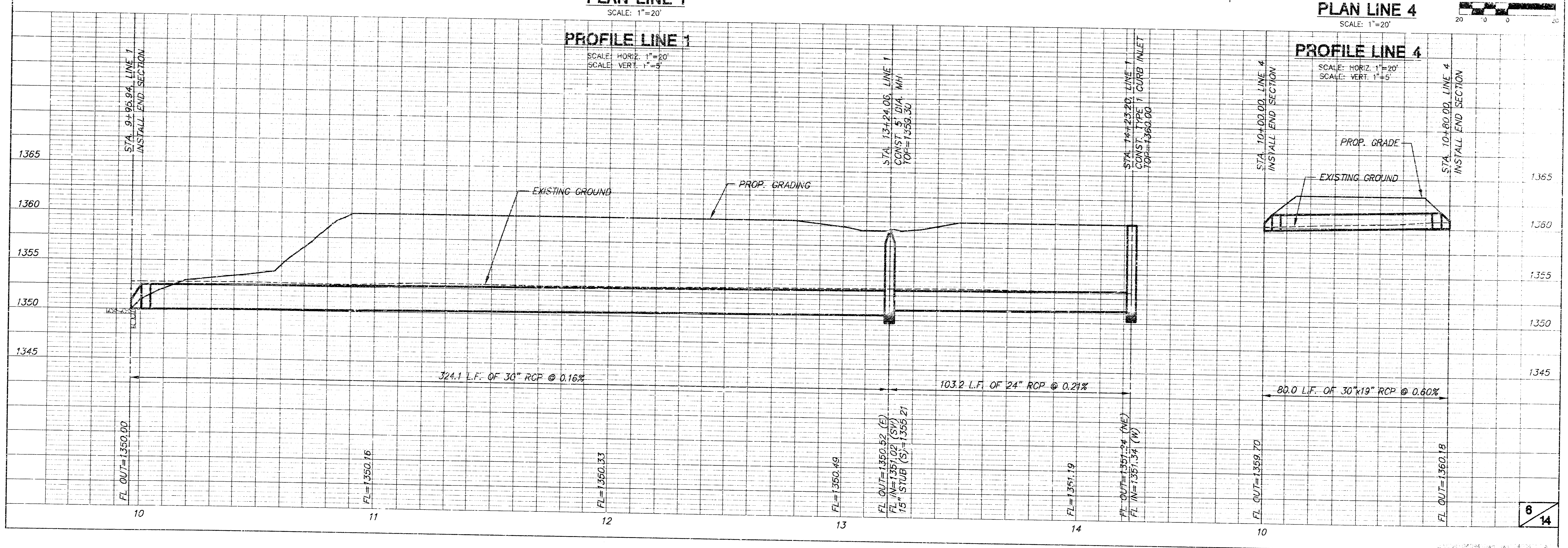
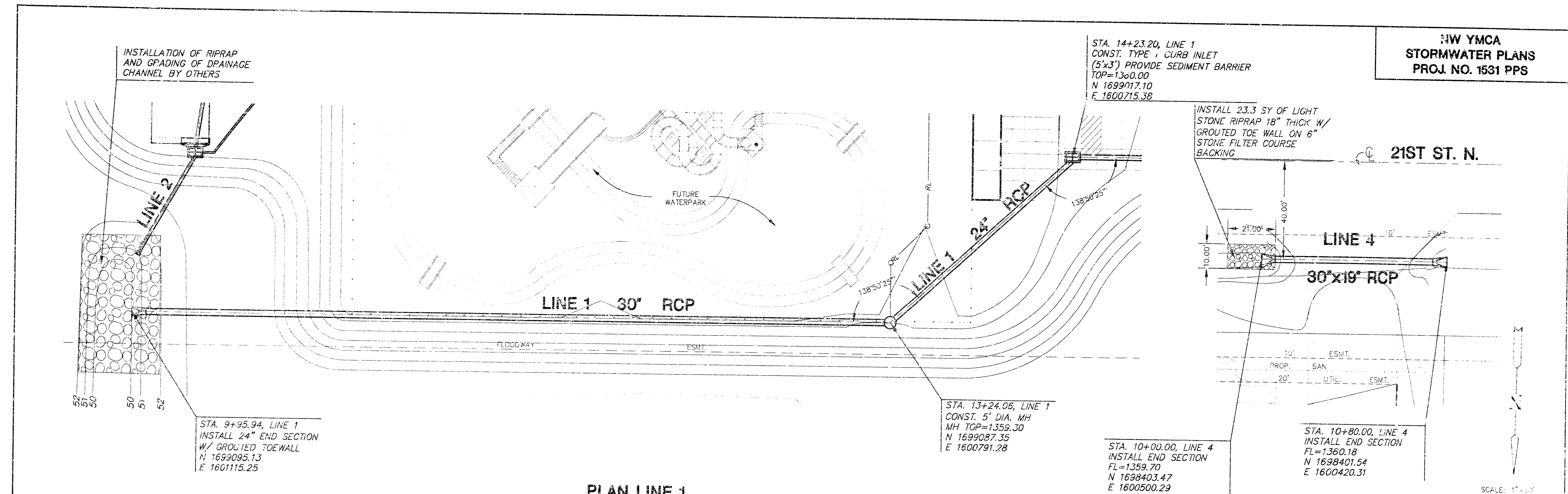
STANDARD CURB INLET PRECAST TOPS

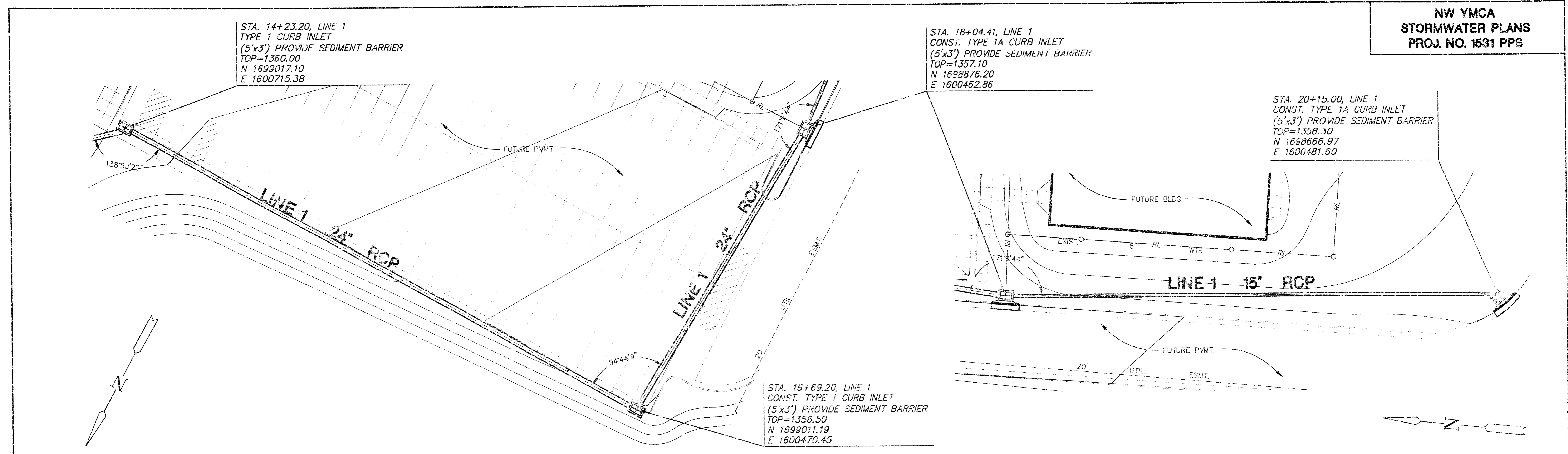
W	PRE-CAST TOP SIZE	PIPE SIZE	CU. YD. CONC.
4'-4"	3'-8" 6'-4" 7 1/2"	21" & SMALLER	0.38±
5'-4"	4'-8" 6'-4" 7 1/2"	24" & 30"	0.51±
6'-4"	5'-8" 6'-4" 7 1/2"	36" & 42"	0.64±
7'-4"	6'-8" 6'-4" 7 1/2"	48" & 54"	0.77±
8'-4"	7'-8" 6'-4" 7 1/2"	60" & 66"	0.90±

GENERAL NOTES

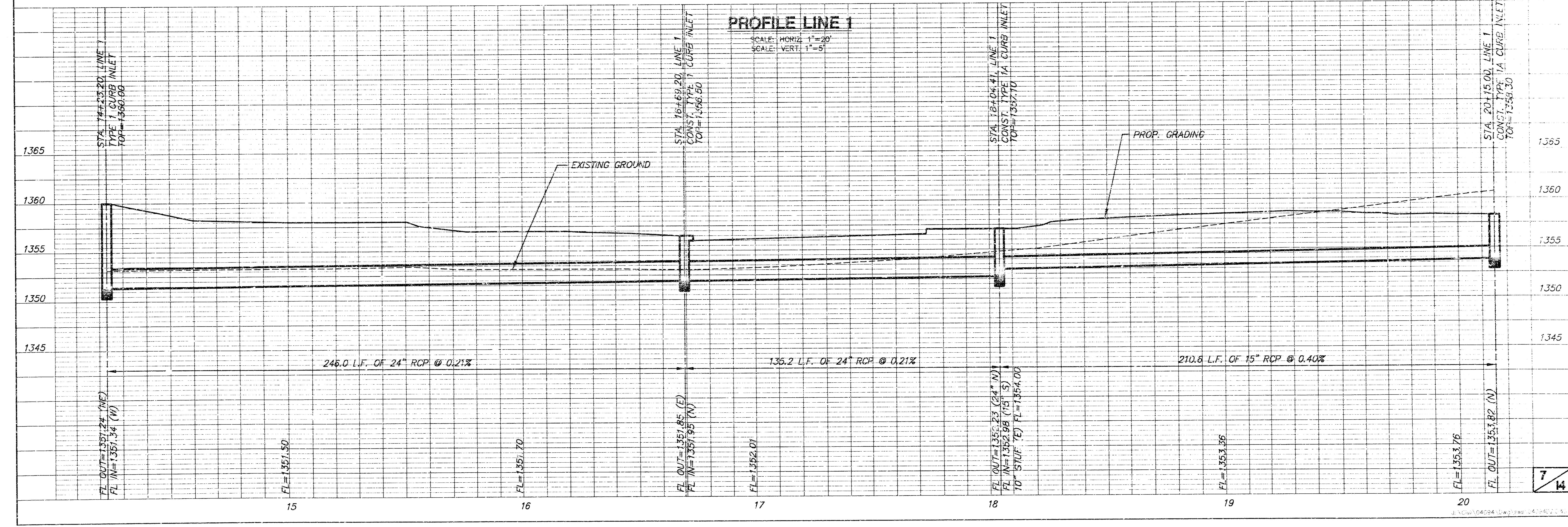
- Concrete tops to be installed on thin mortar cushion to insure full support along brick walls. Concrete tops may be cast in place or precast. Concrete used for inlet construction shall be concrete pavement mix.
- Contractor shall have the option of constructing 8" brick masonry walls between the concrete inlet base and top on this inlet when W=6'-4" and H=7'-0" or less.
- Inlet invert shall be shaped with 8 sack sand mix concrete to create flow channels and to increase hydraulic efficiency such that the inlet will be self cleaning between all inlet and/or outlet pipes.
- The ends of all pipes installed in inlets shall be cut off flush with the inside face of the inlet wall.

	STANDARD TYPE 1 CURB INLET OPENING = 6" x 5'-0"	
	HEIL D. CABLE, P.E. - CITY ENGINEER	
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE CITY HALL - SEVENTH FLOOR 402 NORTH MAIN STREET WICHITA, KANSAS 67202 (316) 268-4551 (316) 268-1114 FAX	PROJECT NUMBER 1531 PPS	INDEX CODE 607861
	DATE MAR 05	SHEET 5 OF 14

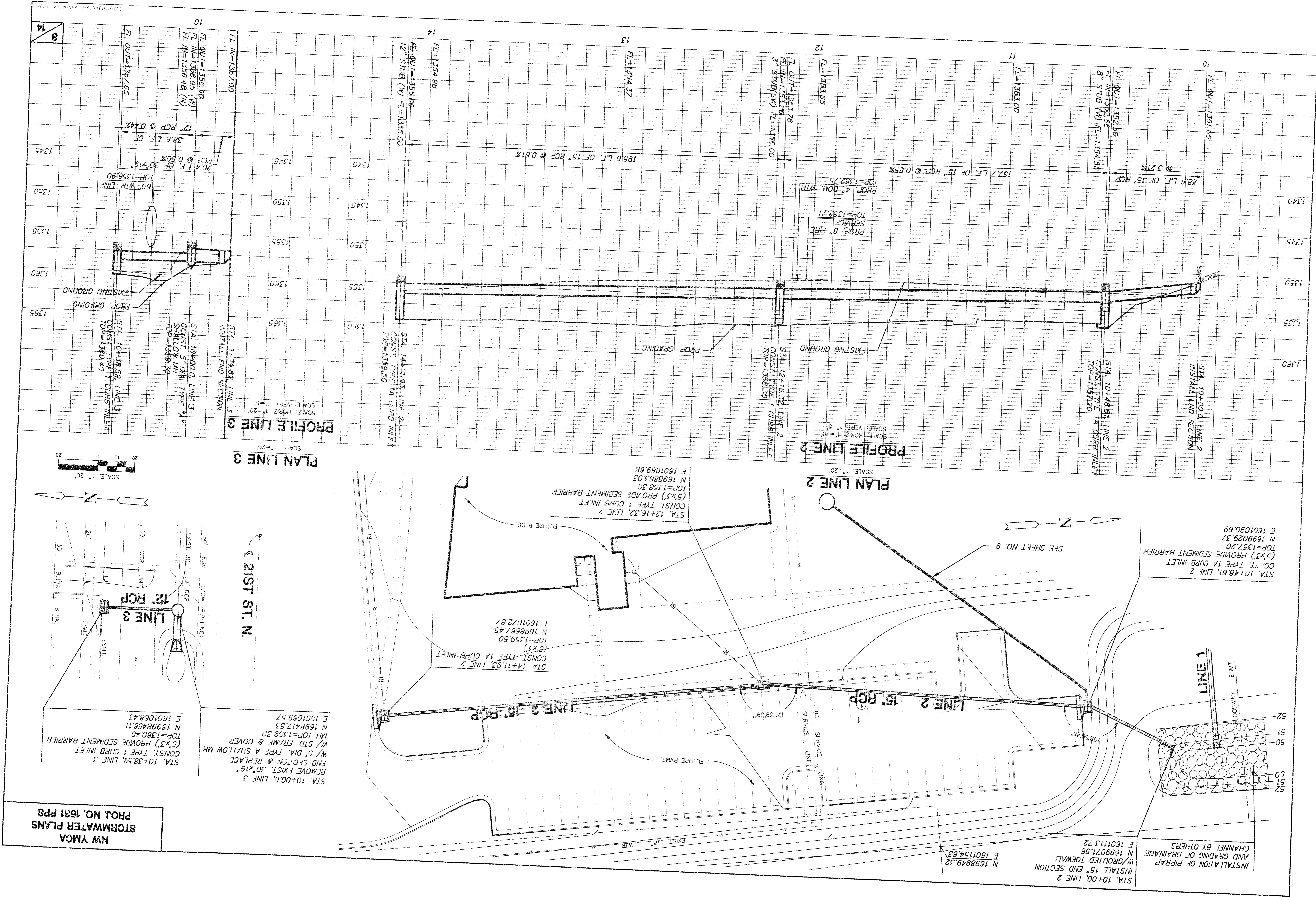




PLAN LINE 1 CONT.
SCALE: 1"=20'



PROFILE LINE 1
SCALE: HORIZ. 1"=20'
SCALE: VERT. 1"=5'



**NW YMCA
STORMWATER PLANS
PROJ. NO. 1531 PPS**

STA. 10+00.0, LINE 2
INSTALL 15" END SECTION
W/ GROUTED TOWALL
N 1699021.96
E 160113.72

INSTALLATION OF PIPRAP
AND GRADING OF DRAINAGE
CHANNEL BY OTHERS

STA. 10+48.61, LINE 2
CONST. TYPE 1A CURB INLET
(5'x3') PROVIDE SEDIMENT BARRIER
TOP=1357.20
N 1699029.37
E 1601090.69

STA. 14+11.93, LINE 2
CONST. TYPE 1A CURB INLET
(5'x3')
TOP=1359.50
N 1699657.45
E 1601022.87

STA. 12+16.32, LINE 2
CONST. TYPE 1A CURB INLET
(5'x3') PROVIDE SEDIMENT BARRIER
TOP=1358.30
N 169863.03
E 1601099.68

STA. 10+38.59, LINE 3
CONST. TYPE 1 CURB INLET
(5'x3') PROVIDE SEDIMENT BARRIER
TOP=1360.40
N 16998456.11
E 1601068.43

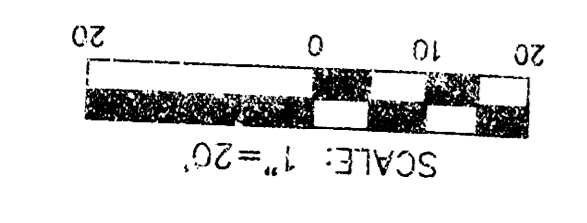
STA. 10+00.0, LINE 3
REMOVE EXIST. 30"x19"
END SECTION & REPLACE
W/ 5' DIA. TYPE A SHALLOW MH
W/ STD. FRAME & COVER
MH TOP=1359.30
N 1698472.53
E 1601069.57

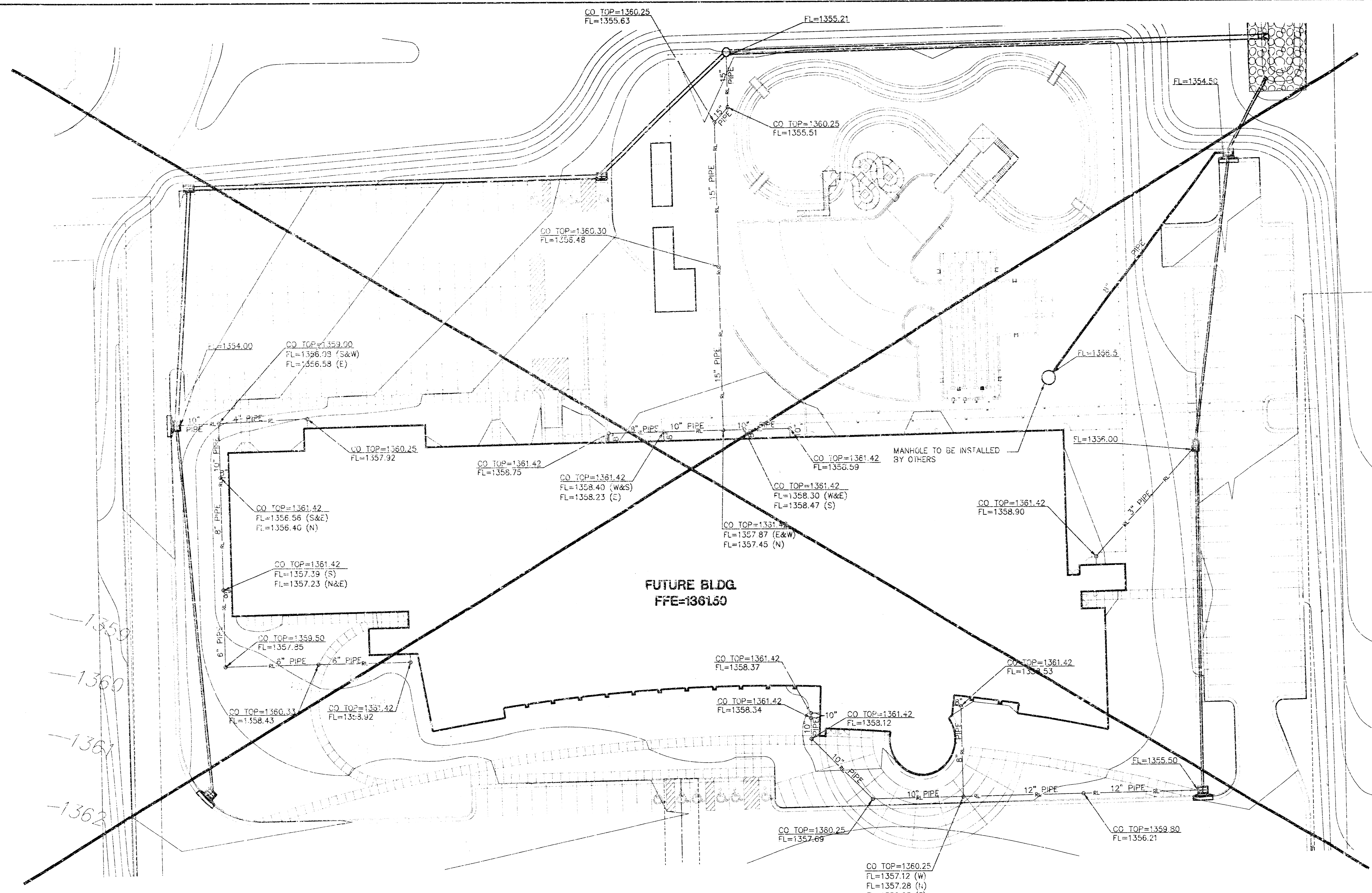
PLAN LINE 2
SCALE: 1"=20'

PROFILE LINE 2
SCALE: HORIZ. 1"=20'
VERT. 1"=5'

PLAN LINE 3
SCALE: 1"=20'

PROFILE LINE 3
SCALE: HORIZ. 1"=20'
VERT. 1"=5'

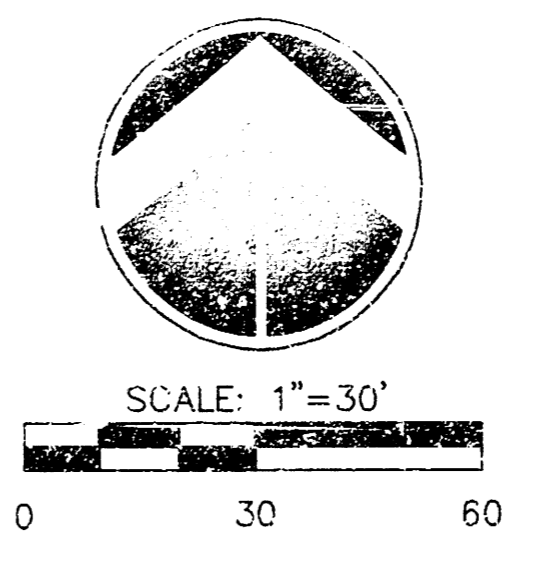




-1350
 -1360
 -1361
 -1362

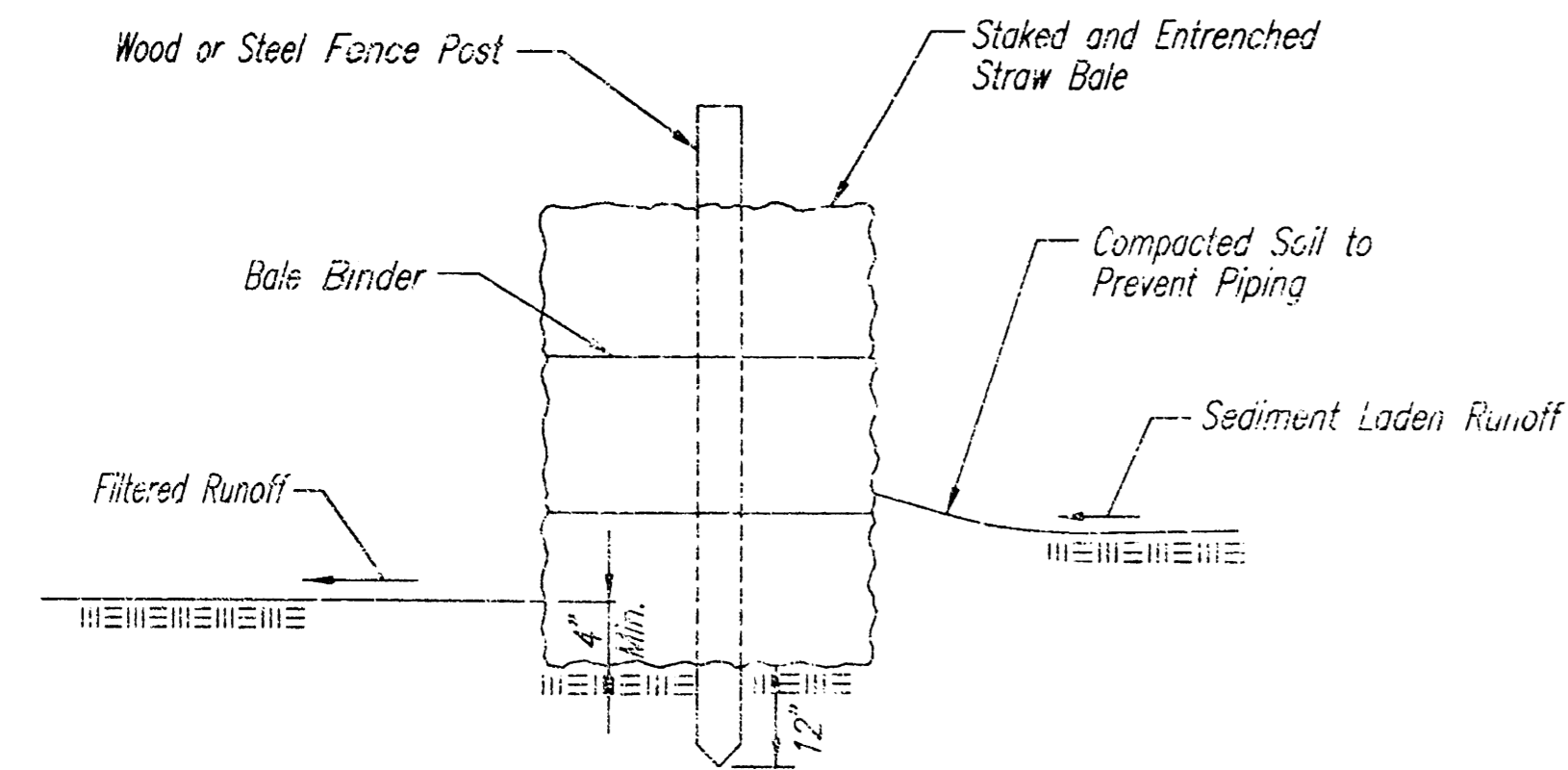
FUTURE BLDG.
FFE=1361.60

**NOTE: SERVICE LINES AND RAIN LEADERS TO
 BE INSTALLED BY LICENSED PLUMBING
 CONTRACTOR SUBJECT TO O.C.I. REVIEW.**



P:\CIVIL\104094\DWG\SWIS\104094.RLD

<p>MKEC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS 411 N. WEBB ROAD WICHITA, KS. 67206 316 - 684 - 9600</p>	GREATER WICHITA YMCA	
	NORTHWEST BRANCH YMCA	
	PROJECT NAME	
	RAIN LEADERS DETAIL	
SHEET TITLE		
DESIGN BY: <u>MB</u>	DRAWN BY: <u>KWS</u>	CHECKED BY: <u>MB</u>
DATE: <u>MARCH 2005</u>	JOB NO.: <u>104094</u>	SHEET OF: <u>9 / 14</u>



STRAW BALE BARRIERS

Material Specification:

Bale slope barriers may be constructed of wheat straw, oat straw, prairie hay, or bromegrass hay that is free of weeds declared noxious by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The stakes used to anchor the bales should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.

Placement:

A slope barrier should be used at the toe of a slope when a ditch does not exist. The slope barrier should be placed on nearly level ground 5' to 10' away from the toe of a slope. The barrier is placed away from the toe of the slope to provide adequate storage for setting out sediment.

When practicable, bale slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow.

Bale slope barriers can also be placed along right-of-way fence lines to keep sediment from crossing onto adjacent property. When placed in this manner, the slope barrier will not likely follow contours.

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench the length of the planned slope barrier that is 4" deep and a bale's width wide. Make sure that the trench is excavated along a single contour. When practicable, slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. Place the soil on the upslope side of the trench for later use.

Place the bales in the trench, making sure that they are butted tightly. Two stakes should be driven through each bale along the centerline of the ditch check, approximately 6" to 8" in from the bale ends. Stakes should be driven at least 12" into the ground.

Once all the bales have been installed and anchored, place the excavated soil against the upslope side of the check and compact it. The compacted soil should be no more than 3" to 4" deep.

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

When practicable, do not place bale slope barriers across contours. Slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. Concentrated flow over a slope barrier creates a scour hole on the downslope side of the barrier. The scour hole eventually undermines the bales and the barrier fails.

Do not place bale slope barriers in areas with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the barrier is not anchored sufficiently, it will wash out.

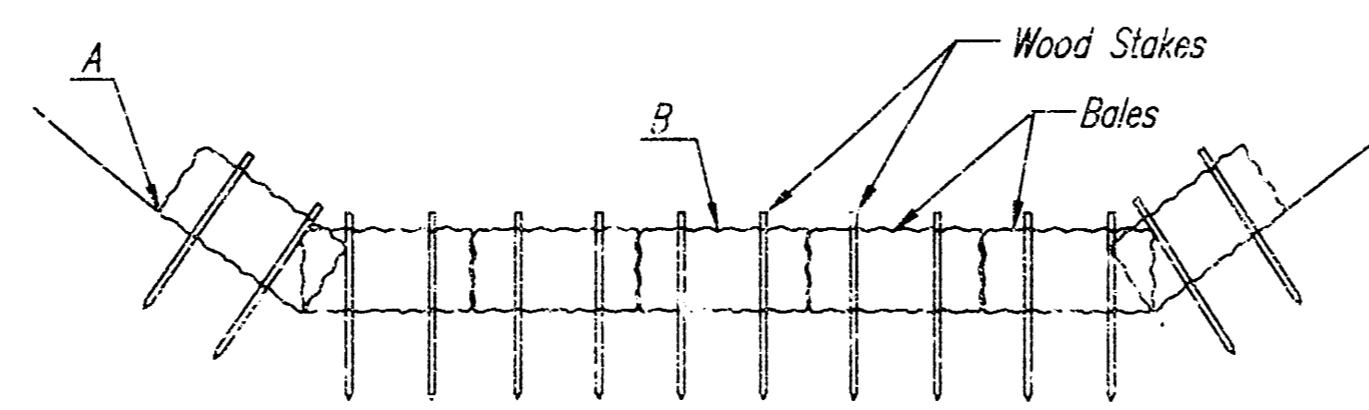
Bale slope barriers must be dug into the ground. Bales at ground level do not work because they allow water to flow under the barrier.

Inspection and Maintenance:

Bale slope barriers should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

- Are there any points along the slope barrier where water is concentrating?
- Does water flow under the slope barrier?
- Does water flow through spaces between abutting bales?
- Are any bales dislodged?
- Are bales decomposing due to age and/or water damage?
- Does sediment need to be removed from behind the slope barrier?

NOTE: Point A must be higher than Point B so that water flows over the bales and not around them.



STRAW BALE DITCH CHECKS

Material Specification:

Bale ditch checks may be constructed of wheat straw, oat straw, prairie hay, or bromegrass hay that is free of weeds declared noxious by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The stakes used to anchor the bales should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.

Optional: The downstream scour apron should be constructed of a double-netted straw erosion-control blanket at least 6' wide.

Optional: The metal landscape staples used to anchor the erosion-control blanket should be at least 8" long.

Placement:

Bale ditch checks should be placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch. The ditch check should extend far enough so that the ground level at the ends of the check is higher than the top of the lowest center bale. This prevents water from flowing around the check.

Checks should not be placed in ditches where high flows are expected. Rock checks should be used instead.

Dunes should be placed in ditches with slopes of 5% or less. For slopes steeper than 5%, rock checks should be used. The following table provides check spacing for a given ditch grade:

Ditch Check Spacing Ditch grade (%)	Check Spacing (feet)
0.5	200
1.0	200
2.0	100
3.0	85
4.0	50
5.0	40
6.0	30

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench perpendicular to the ditch flowline that is 4" deep and a bale's width wide. Extend the trench in a straight line along the entire length of the proposed ditch check. Place the soil on the upstream side of the trench—it will be used later.

Optional: On the downstream side of the trench, roll out a length of erosion-control blanket (scour apron) equal to the length of the trench. Place the upstream edge of the erosion-control blanket along the bottom upstream edge of the trench. The erosion-control blanket should be anchored in the trench with one row of 8" landscape staples placed on 18" centers. The remainder of the erosion-control blanket (the portion that is not lying in the trench) will serve as the downstream scour apron. This section of the blanket should be anchored to the ground with 8" landscape staples placed around the perimeter of the blanket on 18" centers. The remainder of the blanket should be anchored using two evenly spaced rows of 8" landscape staples on 18" centers placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch.

Place the bales in the trench, making sure that they are butted tightly. Two stakes should be driven through each bale along the centerline of the ditch check, approximately 6" to 8" in from the bale ends. Stakes should be driven at least 12" into the ground.

Once all the bales have been installed and anchored, place the excavated soil against the upstream side of the check and compact it. The compacted soil should be no more than 3" to 4" deep and extend upstream no more than 24".

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

Do not place a bale ditch check directly in front of a culvert outlet. It will not stand up to the concentrated flow.

Do not place bale ditch checks in ditches that will likely experience high flows. They will not stand up to concentrated flow.

Follow prescribed ditch-check spacing guidelines. If spacing guidelines are exceeded, erosion will occur between the ditch checks.

Do not allow water to flow around the ditch check. Make sure that the ditch check is long enough so that the ground level at the ends of the check is higher than the top of the lowest center bale.

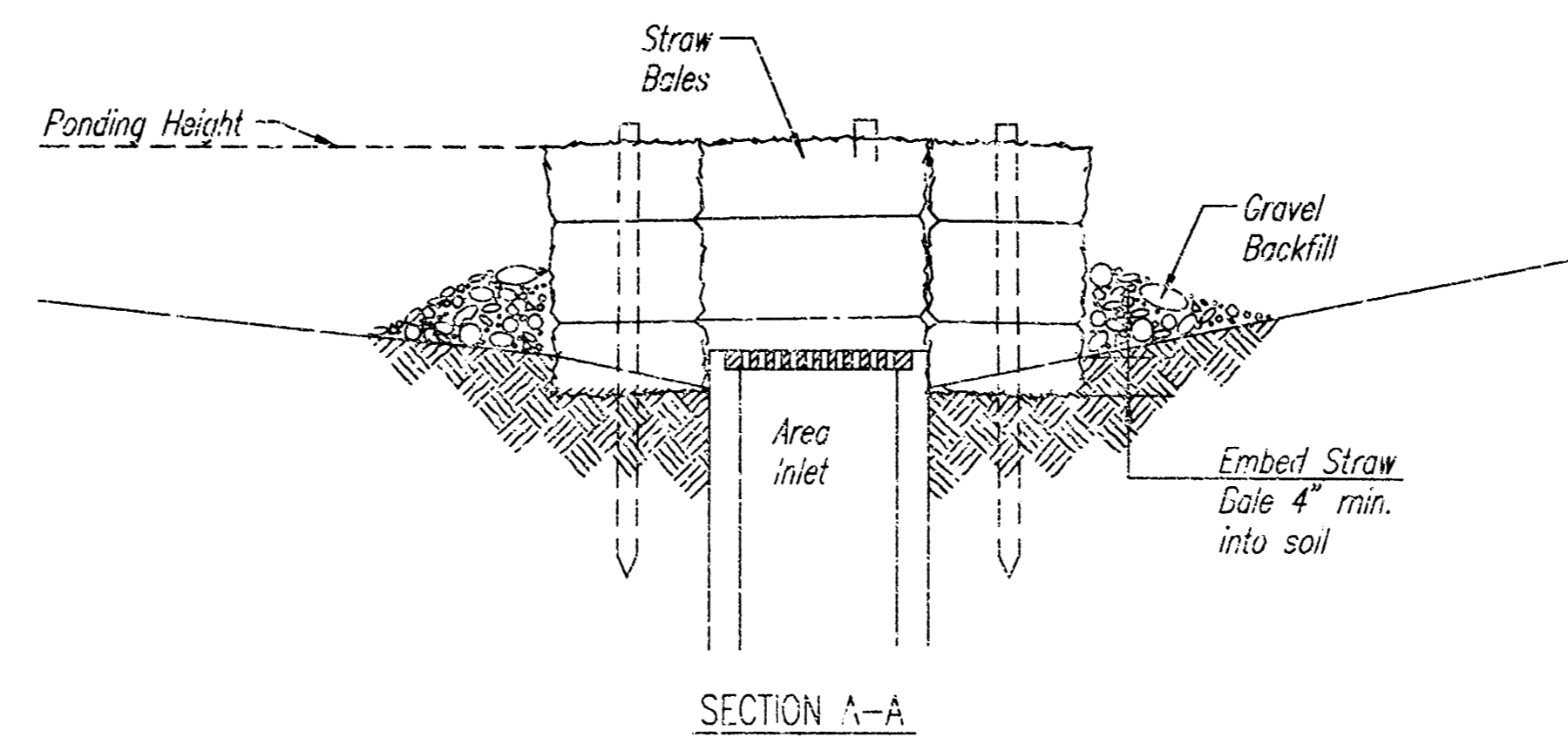
Do not place bale ditch checks in channels with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the check is not anchored sufficiently, it will wash out.

Bale ditch checks must be dug into the ground. Bales at ground level do not work because they allow water to flow under the check.

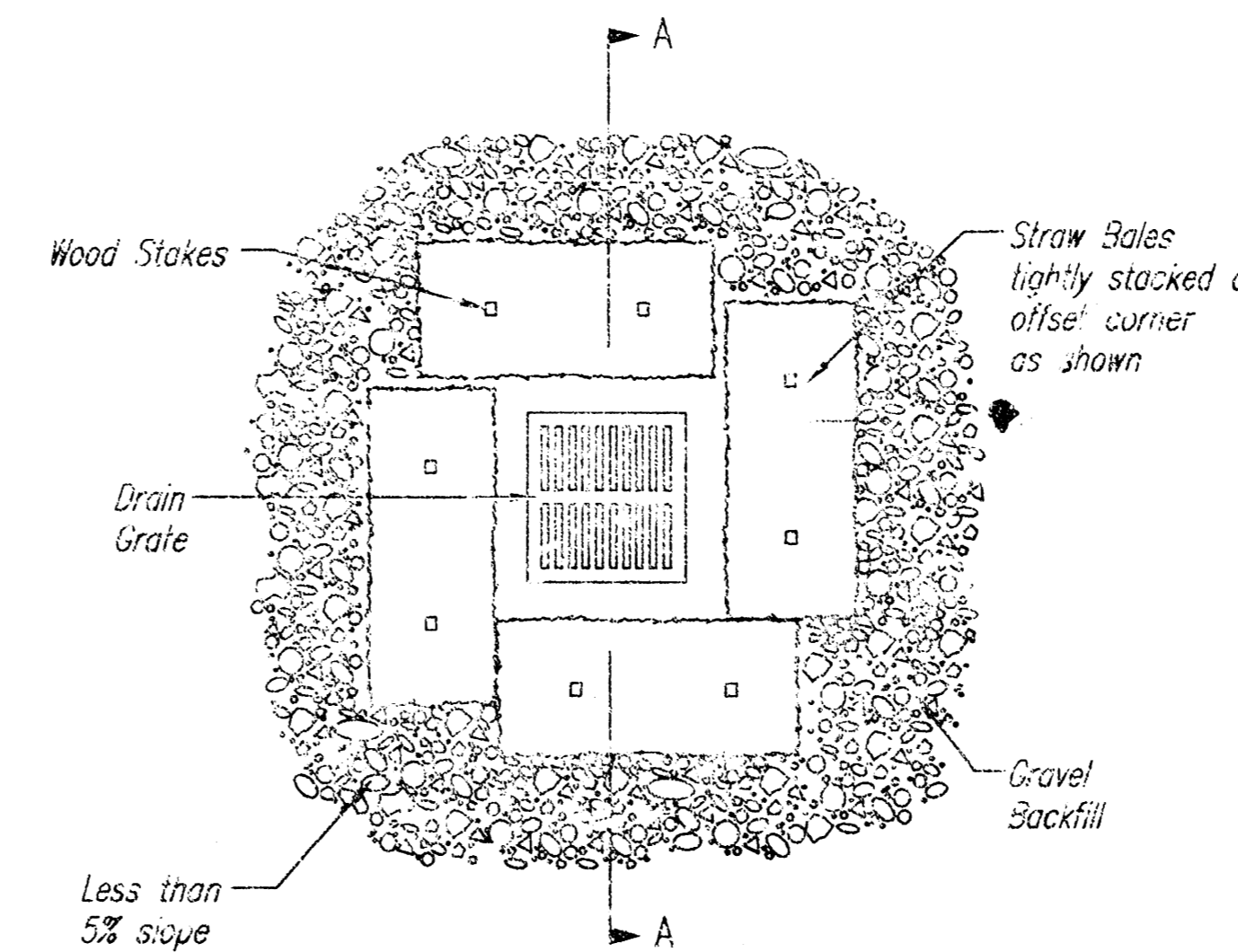
Inspection and Maintenance:

Bale ditch checks should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

- Does water flow around the ditch check?
- Does water flow under the ditch check?
- Does water flow through spaces between abutting bales?
- Are any bales and/or scour aprons (optional) dislodged?
- Are bales decomposing due to age and/or water damage?
- Does sediment need to be removed from behind the ditch check?



SECTION A-A



STRAW BALE BARRIERS FOR AREA INLETS
(INLET PROTECTION)

Material Specification:

Bale area inlet barriers should be constructed of wheat straw, oat straw, prairie hay, or bromegrass hay that is free of weeds declared noxious by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

The stakes used to anchor the bales should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.

Placement:

Bale area inlet barriers should be placed directly around the perimeter of a drop inlet. When a bale area inlet barrier is located near an inlet that has steep approach slopes, the storage capacity behind the barrier is drastically reduced. Timely removal of sediment must occur for a barrier to operate properly in this location.

Proper Installation Method:

Excavate a trench around the perimeter of the area inlet that is at least 4" deep by a bale's width wide.

Place the bales in the trench, making sure that they are butted tightly. Some bales may need to be shortened to fit into the trench around the area inlet. Two stakes should be driven through each bale, approximately 6" to 8" in from the bale ends.

Stakes should be driven at least 12" into the ground.

Once all the bales have been installed and anchored, place the excavated soil against the receiving side of the barrier and compact it. The compacted soil should be no more than 3" to 4" deep.

Note: When a bale area inlet barrier is placed in a shallow median ditch, make sure that the top of the barrier is not higher than the paved road. In this configuration, water may spread onto the roadway causing a hazardous condition.

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

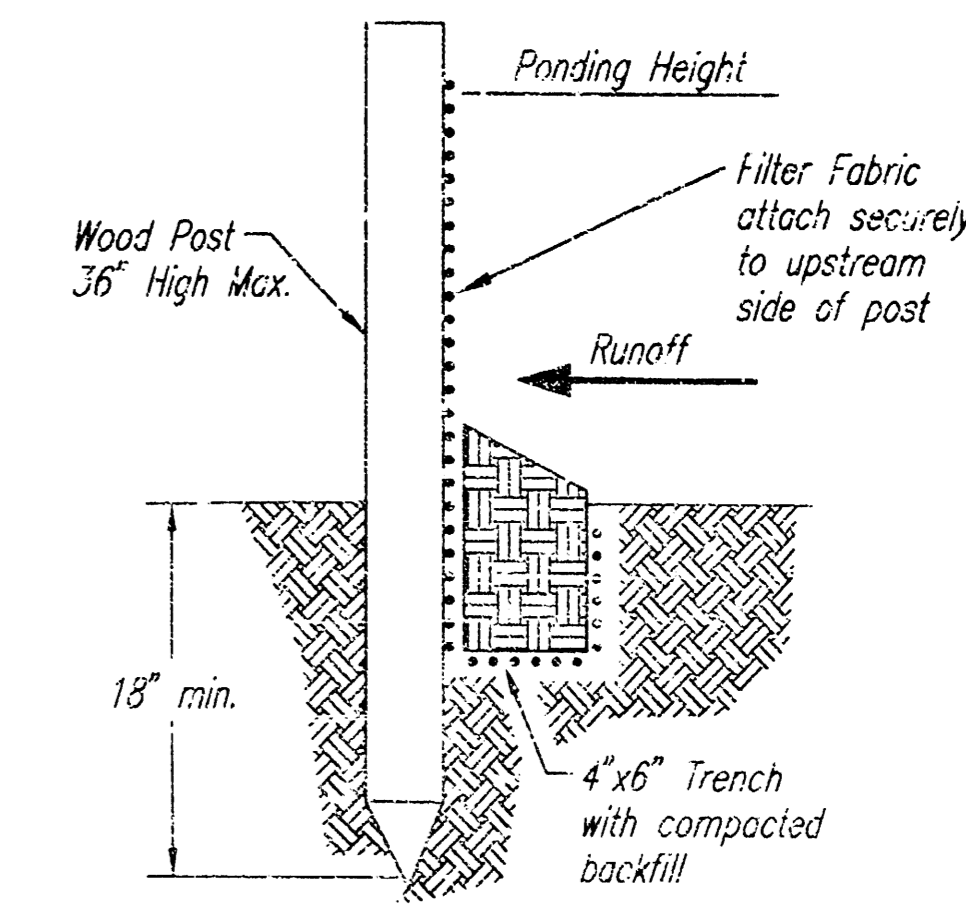
Bales should be placed directly against the perimeter of the area inlet. This allows overtopping water to flow directly into the inlet instead of onto nearby soil causing scour.

Bale area inlet barriers must be dug into the ground. Bales at ground level do not work because they allow water to flow under the barrier.

Inspection and Maintenance:

Bale area inlet barriers should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

- Does water flow under the area inlet barrier?
- Does water flow through spaces between abutting bales?
- Are any bales dislodged?
- Are bales decomposing due to age and/or water damage?
- Does sediment need to be removed from behind the area inlet barrier?



SILT FENCE BARRIERS

SILT FENCE BARRIERS

Material Specification:

Silt fence fabric should conform to the AASHTO M288 36 silt fence specification. The posts used to support the silt fence fabric should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.

Silt fence fabric should be attached to the wooden posts with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

Placement:

A slope barrier should be used at the toe of a slope when a ditch does not exist. The slope barrier should be placed on nearly level ground 5' to 10' away from the toe of a slope. The barrier is placed away from the toe of the slope to provide adequate storage for setting out sediment.

When practicable, silt fence slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow.

Silt fence slope barriers can also be placed along right-of-way fence lines to keep sediment from crossing onto adjacent property. When placed in this manner, the slope barrier will not likely follow contours.

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench the length of the planned slope barrier that is 6" deep by 4" wide.

Make sure that the trench is excavated along a single contour. When practicable, slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. Place the soil on the upslope side of the trench for later use.

Roll out a continuous length of silt fence fabric on the downslope side of the trench.

Place the edge of the fabric in the trench starting at the top upslope edge. Use all three sides of the trench with the fabric. Backfill over the fabric in the trench with the excavated soil and compact. After filling the trench, approximately 24" to 36" of silt-fence fabric should remain exposed.

Lay the exposed silt fence upslope of the trench to clear an area for driving in the posts.

Just downslope of the trench, drive posts into the ground to a depth of at least 18".

Place posts no more than 4' apart.

Attach the silt fence to the anchored post with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

When practicable, do not place silt fence slope barriers across contours. Slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow.

When the flow concentrates, it overtops the barrier and the silt fence slope barrier quickly deteriorates.

Do not place silt-fence posts on the upslope side of the silt fence fabric. In this configuration, the force of the water is not restricted by the posts, but only by the staples (wire, zip ties, nails, etc.). The silt fence will rip and fail.

Do not place silt fence slope barriers in areas with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the barrier is not sufficiently anchored, it will wash out.

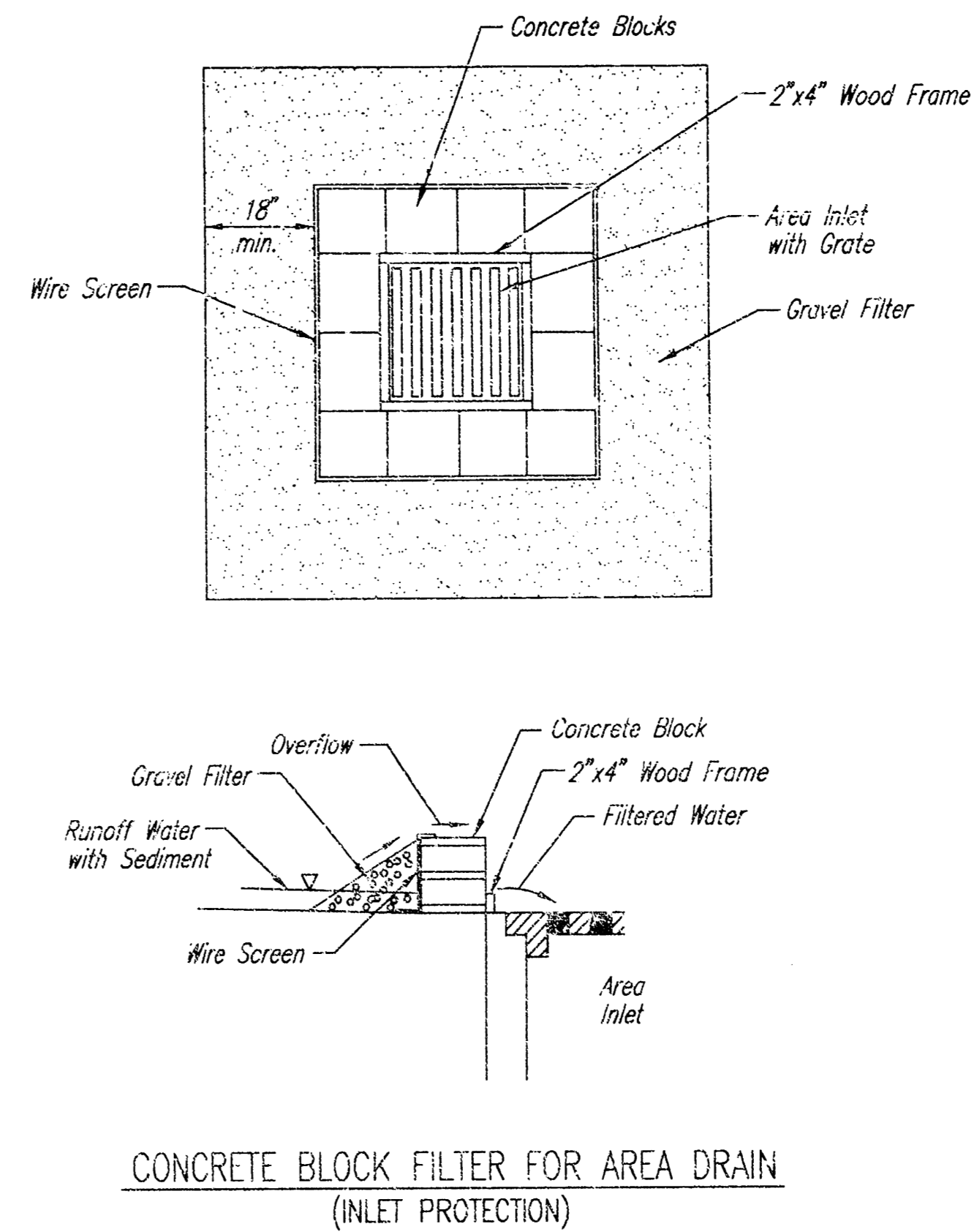
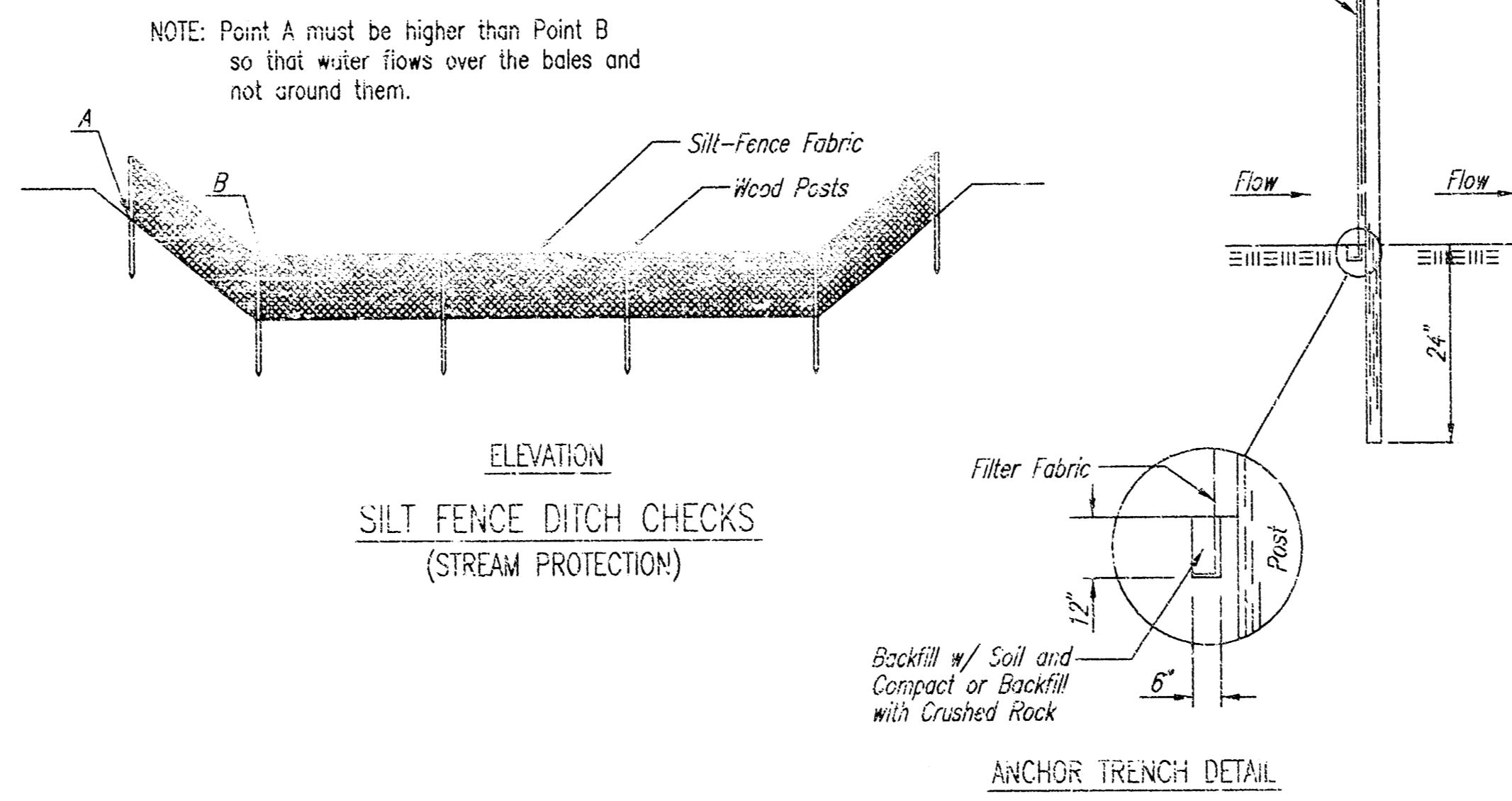
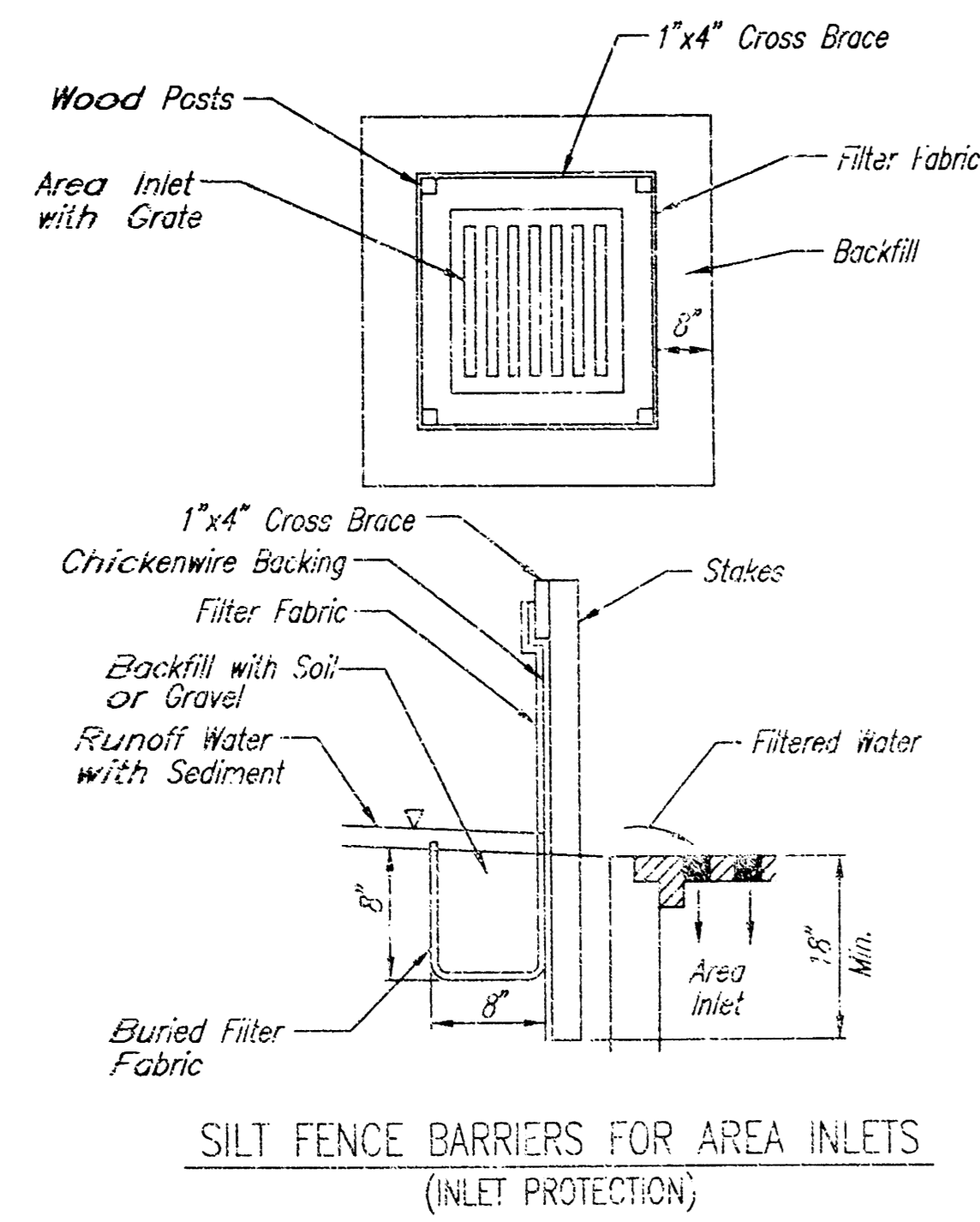
Silt fence slope barriers must be dug into the ground—silt fence at ground level does not work because water will flow underneath.

**CITY OF
WICHITA**

**SOIL EROSION
BMP DETAILS**

CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E.
STORM WATER ENGINEER

PROJECT NUMBER 1531 PPS	CCA NO. 607861
DATE MAR 2005	SHEET 10 OF 14



Material Specification:

Silt fence fabric should conform to the AASHTO M288 96 silt fence specification. The wire or polymeric mesh backing used to help support the silt fence fabric should conform to the AASHTO M288 96 silt fence specification. The posts used to support the silt fence fabric should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long. The material used to frame the tops of the posts should be 1" by 4" boards. Silt fence fabric and support backing should be attached to the wooden posts and frame with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

Placement:

Place a silt fence flow inlet barrier in a location where it is unlikely to be overtopped. Water should flow through silt fence, not over it. Silt fence barriers for area inlets often fail when repeatedly overtopped. When used as a barrier for area inlets, silt fence fabric and posts must be supported at the top by a wooden frame. When a silt fence barrier for area inlets is located near an inlet that has steep approach slopes, the storage capacity behind the barrier is drastically reduced. Timely removal of sediment must occur for a barrier to operate properly in this location.

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench around the perimeter of the area inlet that is at least 8" deep by 8" wide. Drive posts to a depth of at least 18" around the perimeter of the area inlet. The distance between posts should be 4' or less. If the distance between two adjacent corner posts is more than 4', add another post(s) between them. Connect the tops of all the posts with a wooden frame made of 1" by 4" boards. Use nails or staples for fastening. Attach the wire or polymeric mesh backing to the outside of the post/frame structure with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails. Roll out a continuous length of silt fence fabric long enough to wrap around the perimeter of the area inlet. Add more length for overlapping the fabric joint. Place the edge of the fabric in the trench, starting at the outside edge of the trench. Line all three sides of the trench with the fabric. Backfill over the fabric in the trench with the excavated soil and compact. After filling the trench, approximately 24" to 36" of silt fence fabric should remain exposed. Attach the silt fence to the outside of the post/frame structure with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails. The joint should be overlapped to the next post.

Note: When a silt fence barrier for area inlet is placed in a shallow median ditch, make sure that the top of the barrier is not higher than the paved road. In this configuration, water may spread onto the roadway causing a hazardous condition.

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

Water should flow through a silt fence barrier for area inlet—not over it. Place a silt fence barrier for area inlet in a location where it is unlikely to be overtopped. Silt fence barrier for area inlets often fail when repeatedly overtopped. Do not place posts on the outside of the silt fence barrier for area inlet. In this configuration, the force of the water is not resisted by the posts, but only by the staples (wires, zip-ties, nails, etc.). The silt fence will rip and fail. Do not install silt fence barrier for area inlets without framing the top of the posts. The corner posts around area inlets are stressed in two directions whereas a normal silt fence is only stressed in one direction. This added stress requires more support.

Inspection and Maintenance:

Silt fence barrier for area inlets should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

- Does water flow under the silt fence?
- Does the silt fence sag excessively?
- Has the silt fence torn or become detached from the posts?
- Does sediment need to be removed from behind the area inlet barrier?

Material Specification:

Silt fence fabric should conform to the AASHTO M288 96 silt fence specification. The posts used to support the silt fence fabric should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long. Silt fence fabric should be attached to the wooden posts with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

Placement:

Place silt fence in ditches where it is unlikely that it will be overtopped. Water should flow through a silt fence ditch check, not over it. Silt fence ditch checks often fail when overtopped. Silt fence ditch checks should be placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch. The silt fence should extend far enough so that the ground level at the ends of the fence is higher than the top of the low point of the fence. This prevents flow from going around the check. Checks should not be placed in ditches where high flows are expected. Rock checks should be used instead. Silt fence should be placed in ditches with slopes of 6% or less. For slopes steeper than 6%, rock checks should be used.

The following table provides check spacing for a given ditch grade:

Ditch Check Ditch grade (%)	Spacing Check Spacing (feet)
0.5	200
1.0	200
2.0	100
3.0	65
4.0	50
5.0	40
6.0	30

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench perpendicular to the ditch flowline that is at least 12" deep by 6" wide. Extend the trench in a straight line along the entire length of the proposed ditch check. Place the soil on the upstream side of the trench for later use. Roll out a continuous length of silt fence fabric on the downstream side of the trench. Place the edge of the fabric in the trench starting at the top upstream edge of the trench. Line two sides of the trench with the fabric as shown on detail. Backfill over the fabric in the trench with the excavated soil and compact. After filling the trench, approximately 24" to 36" of silt fence fabric should remain exposed. Lay the exposed silt fence on the upstream side of the trench to clear an area for driving in the posts. Just downstream of the trench, drive posts into the ground to a depth of at least 24". Place posts no more than 4' apart. Attach the silt fence to the anchored post with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

Water should flow through a silt fence ditch check—not over it. Place silt fence in ditches where it is unlikely that it will be overtopped. Silt fence installations quickly deteriorate when water overtops them. Do not place silt fence posts on the upstream side of the silt fence fabric. In this configuration, the force of the water is not restricted by the posts, but only by the staples (wire, zip ties, nails, etc.). The silt fence will rip and fail. Do not place a silt fence ditch check directly in front of a culvert outlet. It will not stand up to the concentrated flow. Do not place silt fence ditch checks in ditches that will likely experience high flows. They will not stand up to concentrated flow. Follow prescribed ditch check spacing guidelines. If spacing guidelines are exceeded, erosion will occur between the ditch checks. Do not allow water to flow around the ditch check. Make sure that the ditch check is long enough so that the ground level at the ends of the fence is higher than the low point on the top of the fence. Do not place silt fence ditch checks in channels with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the check is not anchored sufficiently, it will wash out.

Inspection and Maintenance:

Silt fence ditch checks should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

- Does water flow around the ditch check?
- Does water flow under the ditch check?
- Does the silt fence sag excessively?
- Has the silt fence torn or become detached from the posts?
- Does sediment need to be removed from behind the ditch check?

Gravel barriers provide little filtering of large inflow waters. However, when installed correctly and maintained, they can effectively treat low runoff flows.

Placement of gravel filters around area drains must be completed in a manner that will not cause local flooding.

Gravel filters can be used if the immediate and adjacent area to the area drain consists of soil or pavement.

Only gravel filters are to be installed on top of the pavement.

Instructions for installing:

- STEP 1: Place concrete blocks around the grate. The blocks can be stacked one or two high and should be supported by a 2"x4" board.
- STEP 2: Wrap 1/2" mesh wire screen around the concrete blocks.
- STEP 3: Place 1" to 1-1/2" diameter rock around the blocks and wire screen. Be sure the rock extends down from the top of the concrete block.
- STEP 4: To prevent damage to vehicles, signs warning drivers about the structures may be necessary.


An alternative method is use of gravel bags that are supported to prevent collapsing.

Use of rock having diameters smaller than 1" may result in clogging of pores and reduce the amount of water filtering into an inlet.

Maintenance:

All gravel filters installed around area drains should be inspected and repaired after each runoff event. Sediment should be removed when material is within 3" of the top of any block. Periodically, the gravel should be raked to increase infiltration and filtering of runoff waters. Accumulated sediment is to be removed immediately from roads and streets after every runoff event.

1531 PPS 6078G1

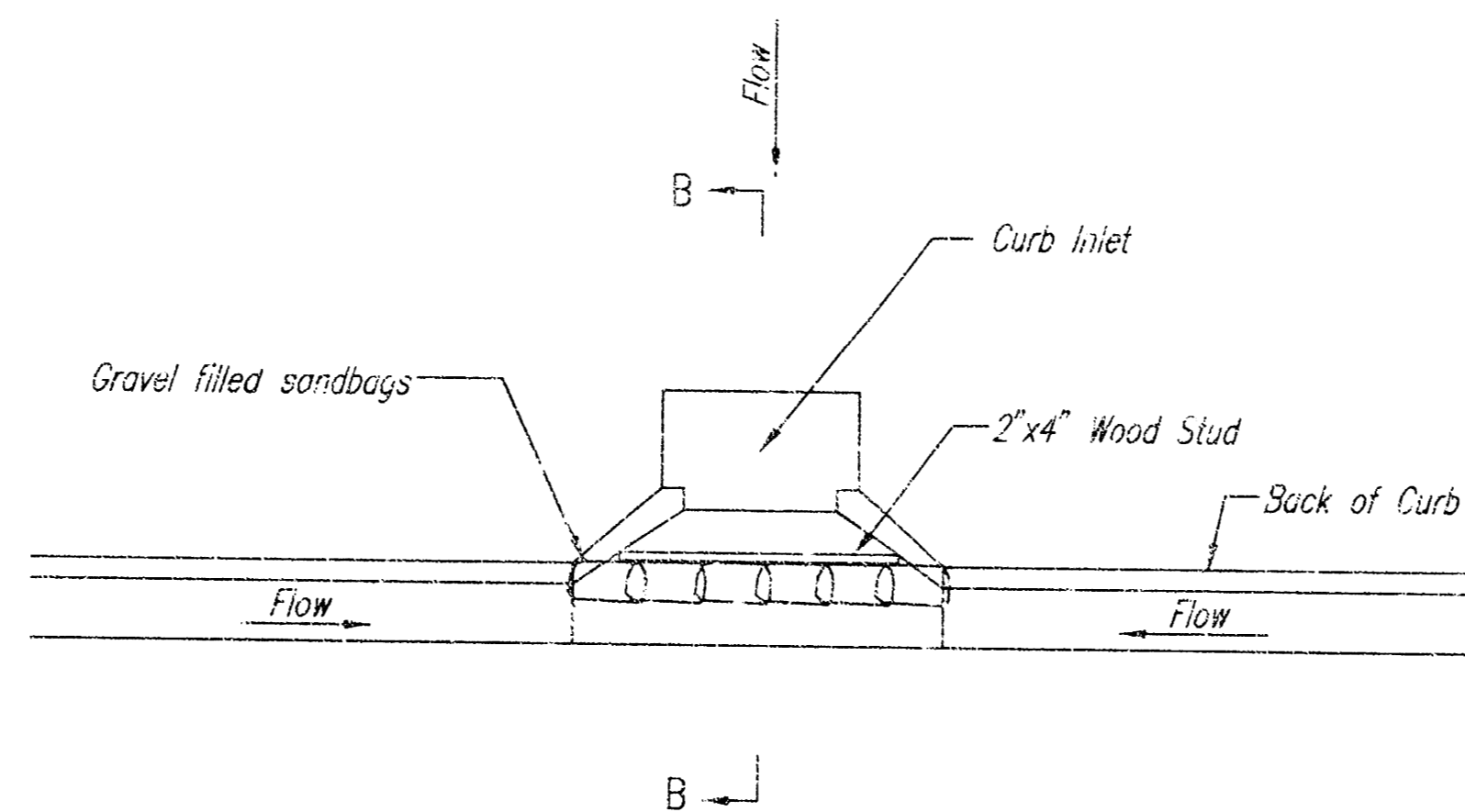
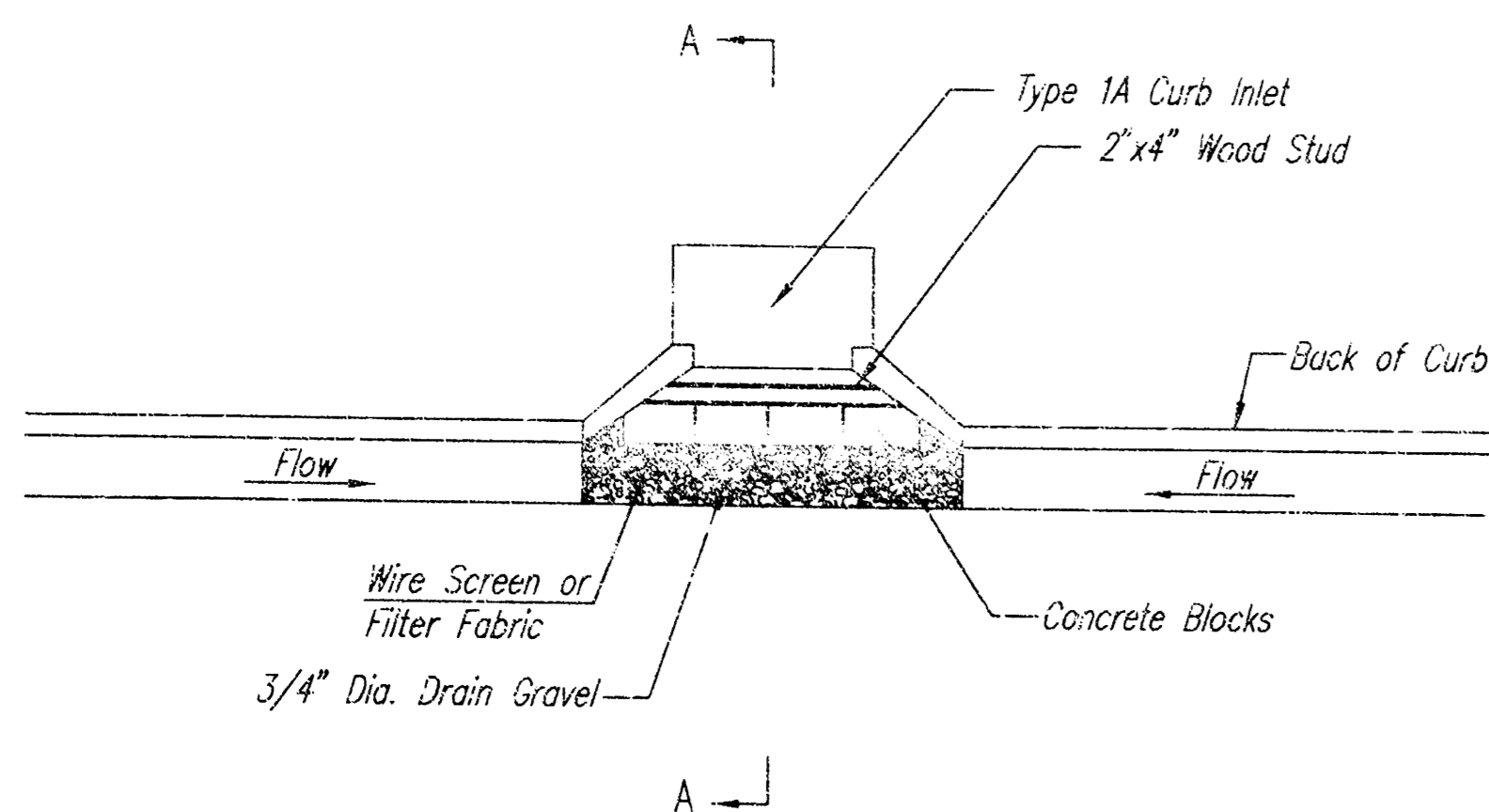
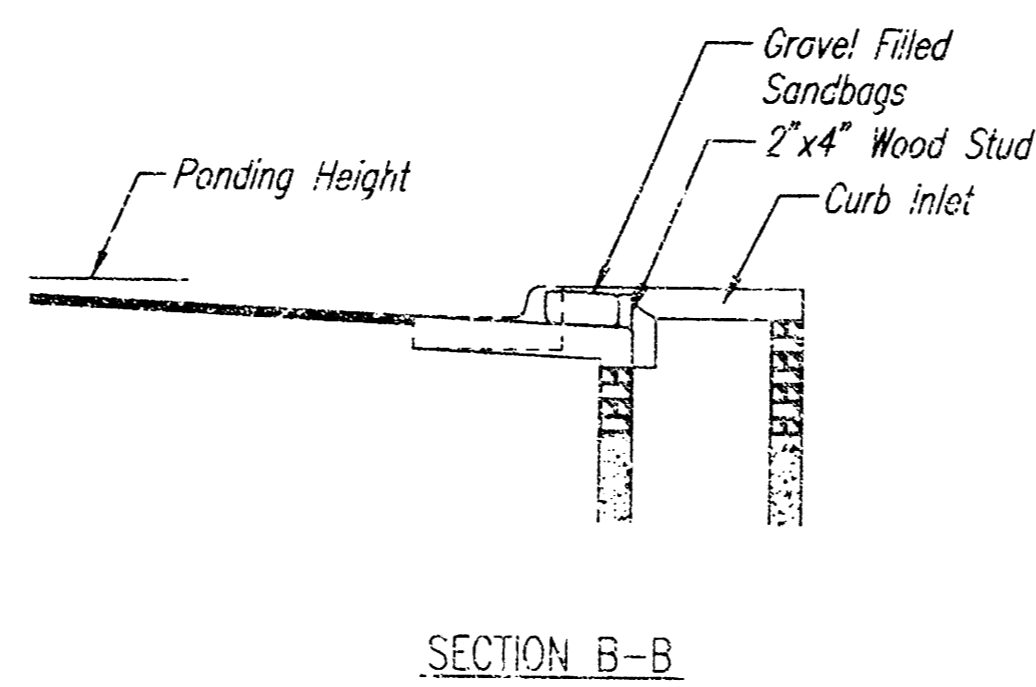
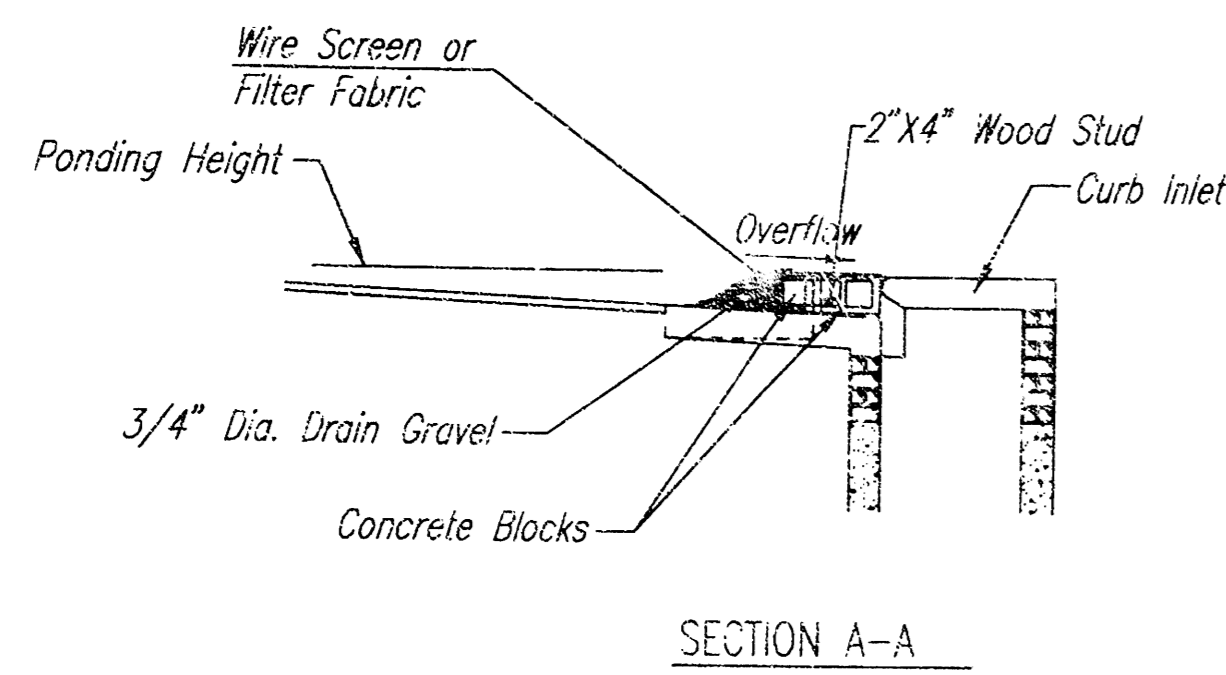


CITY OF WICHITA

SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS

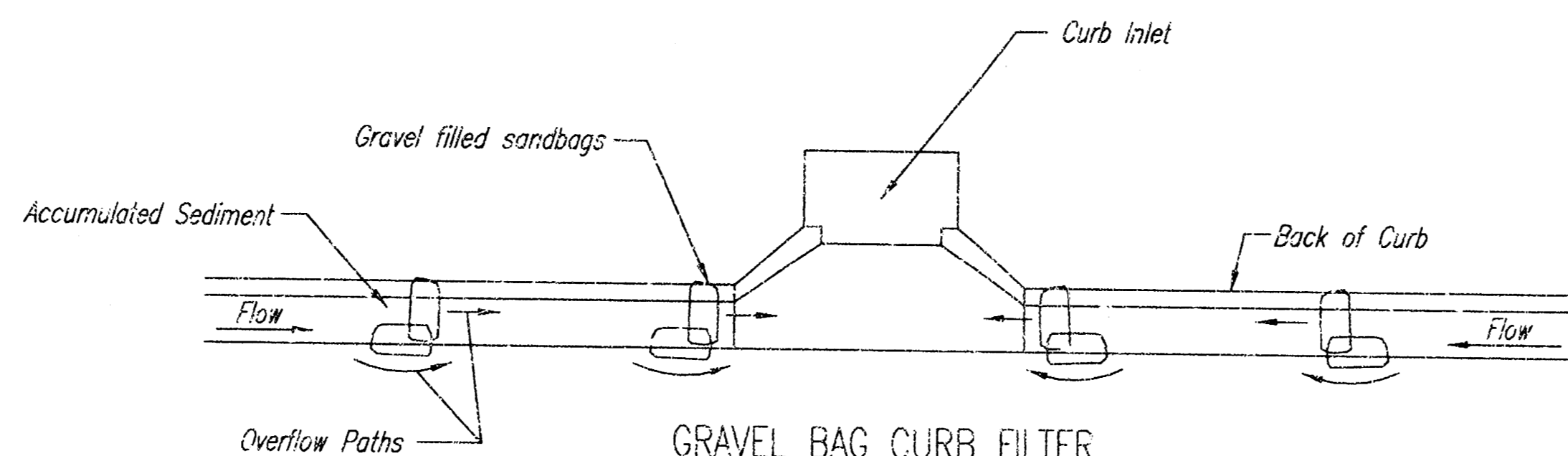
CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E.
STORM WATER ENGINEER

PROJECT NUMBER 1531 PPS	OGA NO. 6078G1
DATE MAR 2005	SHEET 11 OF 14



CURB INLET SANDBAG FILTERS
(INLET PROTECTION)

NOTE: Other types of curb inlet protection may be approved by the City so long as equal protection is provided.



GRAVEL BAG CURB FILTER
(INLET PROTECTION)

NOTE: Place two or more sets of bags in a manner that results in maximum support. The flow line bag must be lower than top of curb.

CURB SEDIMENT TRAPS

When inlets are located on streets having a grade (i.e., sump conditions do not exist), installing gravel (or sand) bags in the gutter flow line to create small sediment traps can be considered. Gravel bags are recommended over sand bags to allow for drainage.

If the spacing between bags becomes too large, little sediment may be trapped. Spacing of bags should be completed using the table or graph that illustrates placement distances based upon street slope. When installed in the gutter, bag tops must be lower than the sidewalk.

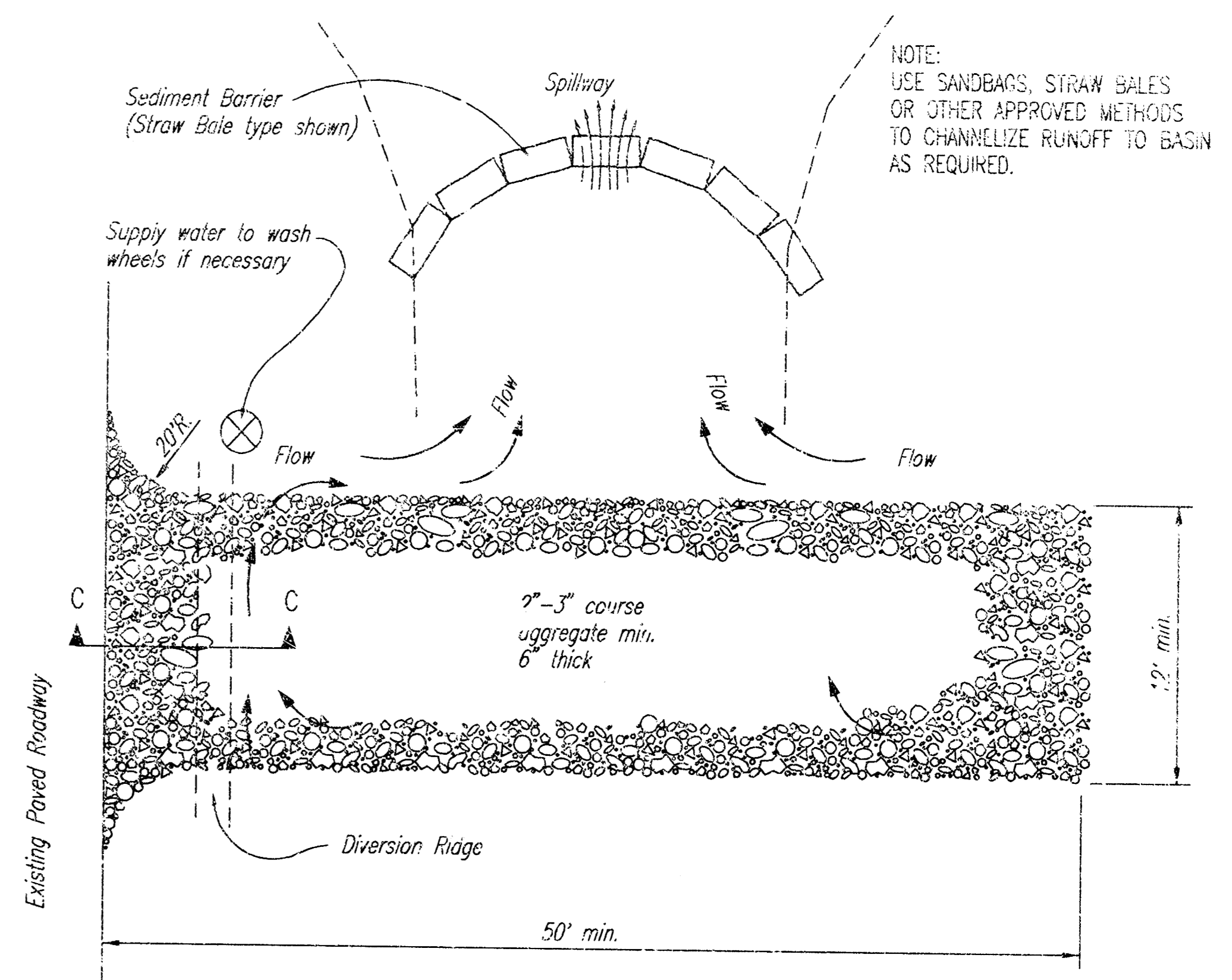
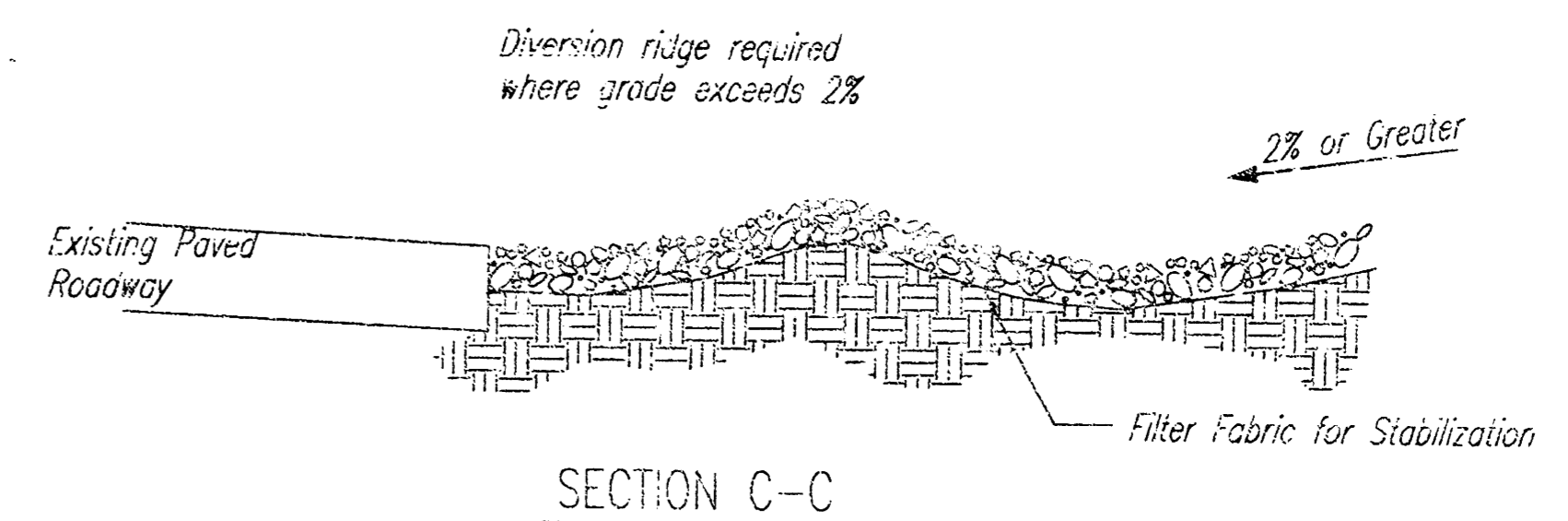
Spacing:

Gravel bags are to be placed according to street grades using the following table or graph that appears below.

GRADE (%)	SPACING (FEET)
0.5	75
1.0	45
2.0	18
3.0	12
4.0	9
5.0	6

Maintenance:

Collected sediment shall be removed after every runoff event. Bags that are destroyed by vehicular traffic or through natural deterioration are to be immediately replaced.



STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOTES:

1. THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.
2. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY.
3. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN, AS SHOWN ABOVE.
4. DRIVE ENTRANCES ONTO RESIDENTIAL LOTS WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO HAVE THE SEDIMENT BARRIER SHOWN, BUT WHEEL WASHING MAY BE REQUIRED IF STABILIZED ENTRANCE IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO KEEP MUD FROM BEING TRACKED ONTO ADJACENT STREET. ENTRANCE SHALL EXTEND FROM BACK OF CURB TO DWELLING.

CURB INLET GRAVEL FILTERS
(INLET PROTECTION-RESIDENTIAL STREETS ONLY)

NOTE: Other types of curb inlet protection may be approved by the city so long as equal protection is provided.

A gravel inlet filter shall be installed at sump locations on residential streets. This type of protection is not to be used on arterial or collector streets at any time that it would pose an undue traffic hazard.

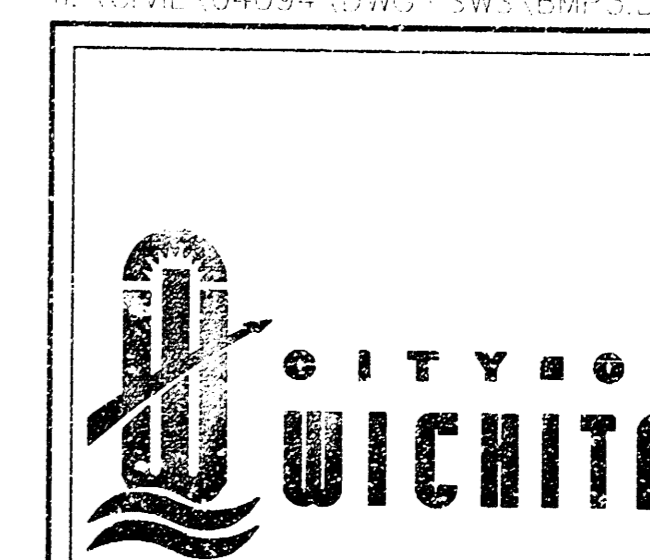
Instructions for Installing:

- STEP 1: Place concrete blocks around the inlet as shown on drawing. Insert 2x4 board as shown.
- STEP 2: Wrap 1/2" mesh wire screen around the concrete blocks.
- STEP 3: Place 1" to 1-1/2" diameter rock around the blocks and wire screen. Be sure the rock extends down from the top of the concrete block.
- STEP 4: To prevent damage to vehicles, signs warning drivers about the structures may be necessary. An alternative installation is the use of gravel bags supported by a 2"x4" board to prevent collapsing.

Use of rock with diameters smaller than 1" in the bag may result in clogging of pores and reduce the amount of water flowing into an inlet.

Maintenance:

All curb inlet gravel filters shall be inspected and repaired after each runoff event. Sediment deposits are to be removed once material is within 8 cm (3 inches) of the top of any block. Periodically, the gravel shall be raked to increase filtration and filtering of runoff waters. Accumulated sediment is to be removed immediately from roads and streets.



**SOIL EROSION
BMP DETAILS**

CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E.
STORM WATER ENGINEER

PROJECT NUMBER: 1531 PPS
DATE: MAR 2005

OCA NO.: 607861
SHEET 12 OF 14

We, MKEC Engineering Consultants, Inc., a Registered Corporate Land Surveyor in Kansas, do hereby certify that we have been in responsible charge of surveying and plating of "NORTHWEST YMCA ADDITION" an addition to Sedgwick County, Kansas, into Lots, a Block, a Reserve, and Streets, the same being accurately set forth in the accompanying plat and described herein:

A tract of land in the South half of the Southeast Quarter of Section 2, Township 27 South, Range 2 West of the 6th P.M., Sedgwick County, Kansas, described as follows:

BEGINNING at the Southeast corner of said Southeast Quarter; thence S88°37'28"W on a Kansas South Zone Grid Bearing along the South line of said Southeast Quarter, 1610.93 feet; thence N00°43'52"W, parallel with the East line of said section, 609.35 feet; thence S88°37'28"W, parallel with the South line of said section, 308.47 feet; thence N00°43'52"W, parallel with the East line of said section, 704.11 feet; thence N88°33'52"E, along the North line of the South half of said Southeast Quarter, 1919.42 feet to the sixteenth corner on the East line of said Southeast Quarter; thence S00°43'52"E, along the East line of said Southeast Quarter, 1315.46 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

I hereby certify that the details of this plat are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief this _____ day of _____, 2004.

Gregory J. Allison, PE, LS #1257
MKEC Engineering Consultants, Inc.
411 North Wabash Road
Wichita, Kansas 67206

Know all men by these presents that the undersigned property owners of the land above set forth in the Registered Land Surveyor's Certificate, have caused the same to be surveyed and platted into Lots, a Block, a Reserve, and Streets the same to be known as "NORTHWEST YMCA ADDITION," an addition to Sedgwick County, Kansas. Easements for the construction and maintenance of public utilities and drainage, as indicated on the accompanying plat are hereby granted to the public. The streets are hereby dedicated to and for the use of the public. All abutters right to access to or from 21st Street North over and across the South line of "NORTHWEST YMCA ADDITION," are hereby granted to the appropriate governing body, provided however, Lot 1 shall have access to 21st Street North at two locations having full turning movements, and Lot 2 shall have access to 21st Street North at one location as indicated hereon. All abutters right to access to or from 135th Street West over and across the East line of "NORTHWEST YMCA ADDITION," are hereby granted to the appropriate governing body, provided however, Lot 2 shall have access to 135th Street West at one location as indicated hereon. A drainage plan has been developed for this plat and all drainage easements, right-of-way, or reserves shall remain at established grades as indicated hereon. All drainage shall be maintained and unobstructed to allow for the conveyance of storm water. Lots 1 and 2, Block 1, are required to conform to the minimum pad elevations as shown on the "Minimum Pad Elevations" table. The floodway, as indicated, shall be the responsibility of the owners until such time as the appropriate governing body exercising jurisdiction wishes to assume the responsibility for the maintenance and improvements of the drainage, provided further, that no structure shall be constructed on or within said floodway, nor shall any fill, change of grade, creation of a channel or any other work be carried out without the permission of the City Engineer. Reserve "A" is platted for floodway drainage, open space, and outdoor recreational activities. The Reserve shall be owned and maintained by the owners of Lot 1, Block 1, Northwest YMCA Addition. This plat shall adhere and conform to the details of CUP DP-276 as approved and recorded at the Wichita-Sedgwick County Metropolitan Area Planning Department. Young Men's Christian Association of Wichita, Kansas, a Kansas corporation.

General Executive
Dennis Shoenebeck, General Executive

STATE OF KANSAS, SEDGWICK COUNTY) ss:

This instrument was acknowledged before me on _____ day of _____, 2004, by Dennis Shoenebeck, General Executive, Young Men's Christian Association of Wichita, Kansas, a Kansas corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year last above written.

Notary Public: _____, Notary Public
My Term Expires _____

STATE OF KANSAS, SEDGWICK COUNTY) ss:

Entered on transfer record this _____ day of _____, 2004

This plat of "NORTHWEST YMCA ADDITION" has been submitted to and approved by the Wichita-Sedgwick County Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, Wichita, Kansas.

County Clerk
Dar Bruce, County Clerk

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2004

This is to certify that this instrument was filed for record in the Register of Deeds office this day of _____, 2004, at _____ o'clock _____, and is duly recorded.

WICHITA-SEDGWICK COUNTY METROPOLITAN AREA PLANNING COMMISSION

Chair
Morris K. Dunlap, Chair
Secretary
John L. Schlegel, Secretary

At the direction of the City Council.
Mayor
Carlos Mayans, Mayor
City Clerk
Karen Sublett, City Clerk

Register of Deeds
Bill Meek, Register of Deeds

Deputy
Linda Kizzira, Deputy

STATE OF KANSAS, SEDGWICK COUNTY) ss:

This plat of "NORTHWEST YMCA ADDITION" has been submitted to and approved by the Board of Sedgwick County Commissioners, Sedgwick County, Kansas.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2004

SEDGWICK COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSION

At the direction of the Board of Commissioners.

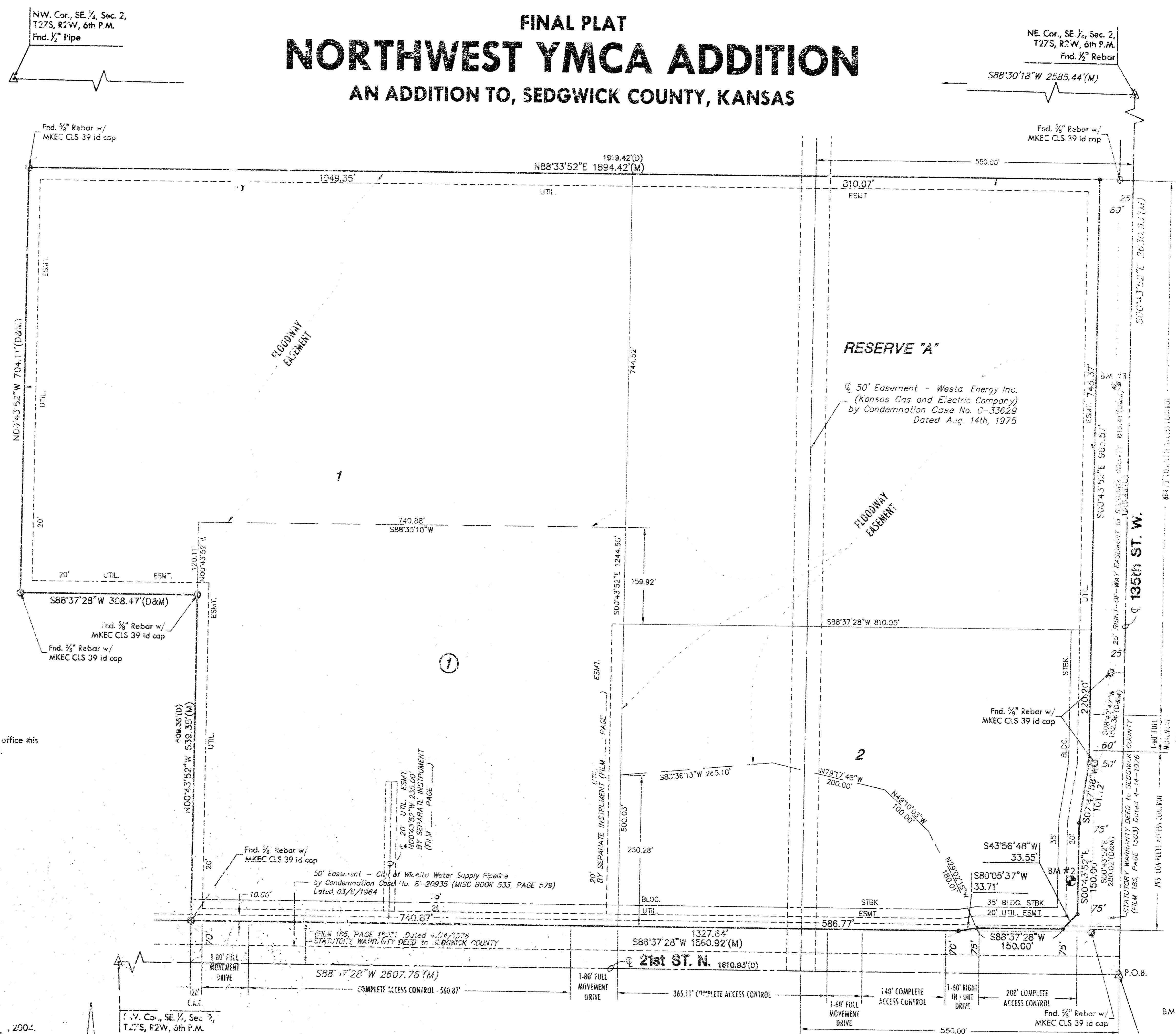
Chair
Tom Winters, Chair

Deputy County Surveyor
Tricia L. Robello, LS #1246
Deputy County Surveyor
Sedgwick County, Kansas

FINAL PLAT

NORTHWEST YMCA ADDITION

AN ADDITION TO, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS



LEGEND

- △ = Section Corner Measurement Found
- = Found Survey Monument
- = 1/2" Rebar w/ MKEC CLS 39 id cap, EXCEPT where indicated
- = 3/4" Rebar w/ MKEC CLS 39 id cap
- = Measured
- (D) = E-leaded
- = Feet Decimals (1/10th units)

BENCH MARKS

- BM #1 M.J.H. disc #49 at Southwest corner of 21st and 135th
Elev.=1356.35 (NGVD) 168.95 (City)
- BM #2 Square cut at Southeast corner of Rural Water Vault at Southeast corner of Lot 2
Elev.=1366.07 (NGVD) 178.67 (City)
- BM #3 Railroad spike in East face of power pole, second power pole South of the (340) Northeast corner of Lot 1.
Elev.=1355.58 (NGVD) 166.18 (City)

NOTE

This plat shall adhere and conform to the details of CUP DP-276 as approved and recorded at the Wichita-Sedgwick County Metropolitan Planning Area Department.

MINIMUM PAD ELEVATIONS (LOWEST OPENINGS)			
LOT	BLOCK	ELEVATION (CITY DATUM)	ELEVATION (NGVD)
1	1	172.4	1359.8
2	1	170.4	1357.8

