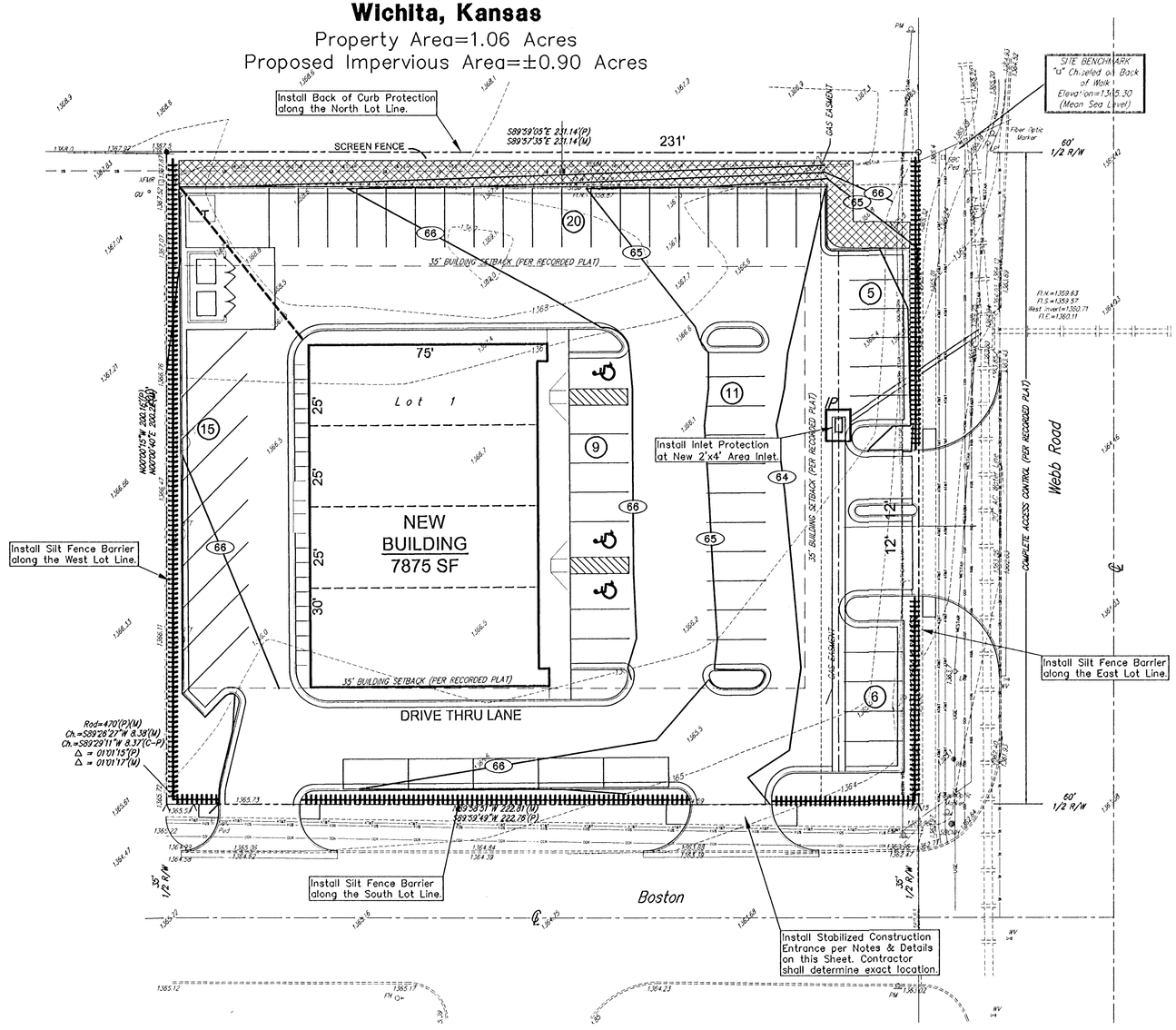
EROSION CONTROL & SITE PLAN
RETAIL CENTER
Wichita, Kansas
Property Area=1.06 Acres
Proposed Impervious Area=±0.90 Acres



● = #4 Baughman Rebar Found
○ = 3/4" Iron Pipe Found
> = Chiseled V-Notch Found

UTILITY OPERATING AUTHORITIES

Storm Water Sewer – Steve Loshley
City of Wichita
City Hall – 455 N. Main
Wichita, KS. 67202 316-268-4908

Water & Sanitary Sewer – Bill Parkins
Wichita Water & Sewer Department
City Hall – 455 N. Main
Wichita, KS. 67202 316-268-4555

Aquila Gas Company – Calvin Briggs
1611 South Hoover
Wichita, Ks. 67209 316-241-1608

Kansas Gas Service – James Coe
1021 East 26th Street North
Wichita, KS. 67219 316-832-3101

Westar Energy – Shane Pike
201 N. Market
Wichita, KS. 67202 316-261-6824

SBC – Jim Tobin
154 North Broadway, Room 210
Wichita, KS. 67202 316-268-2245

0 20 40

□ EB = Electric Box
○=FH = Fire Hydrant
+ GU = Guard Post(Bollard)
○ LP = Light Pole
PM = Pipeline Marker
● SSMH = Sanitary Sewer Manhole
● SBCMH = SBC Telephone Manhole
□ SBC Ped = SBC Telephone Pedestal
● WM = Water Meter
⋈ WV = Water Valve
□ XFMR = Transformer

LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Lot 1, Don & Marvin Addition, Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas.

Gas Line
Electric Line
Sanitary Sewer Line
Stormwater Sewer Line
Telephone Line
Water Line
Fence Line
Silt Fence
Back of Curb Protection (Erosion Mat)
Area Inlet Protection

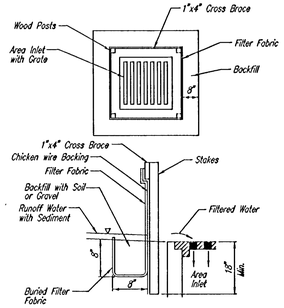
HORIZONTAL CONTROL POINTS

C.P. NO. 1	N 2000.16 E 1768.86	#4 Baughman Rebar Found NW Corner Lot
C.P. NO. 2	N 2000.00 E 2000.00	3/4" Iron Pipe Found, NE Corner Lot
C.P. NO. 3	N 1799.95 E 2000.01	Chiseled V-notch Found, SE Corner Lot
C.P. NO. 4	N 1799.94 E 1768.82	Chiseled V-notch Found, SW Corner Lot

QUADRANGLE MAP
Sec. 20, T27S, R2E



SCALE : 1" = 2,000'
ANDOVER QUADRANGLE



SILT FENCE BARRIERS FOR AREA INLETS
(INLET PROTECTION)

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 drop 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:

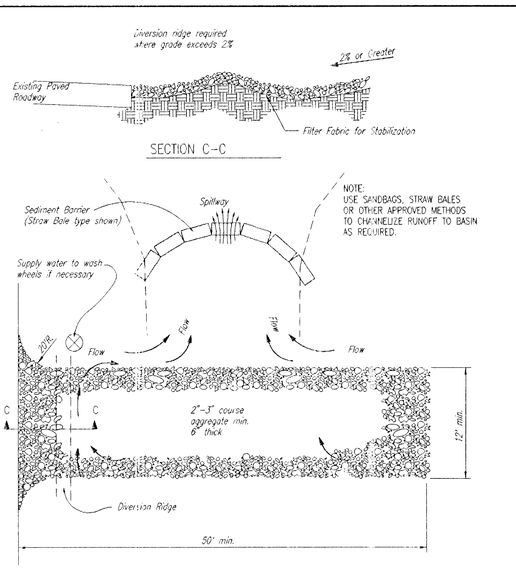
Excavate a trench around the perimeter of the area inlet that is at least 8" deep by 8" wide. Drive posts to a depth of at least 18" around the perimeter of the area inlet. The distance between posts should be 4' or less. If the distance between two adjacent corner posts is more than 4', add another post(s) between them. Connect the tops of all the posts with a wooden frame made of 1" by 4" boards. Use nails or screws 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 overlopped 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 (wire, 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.

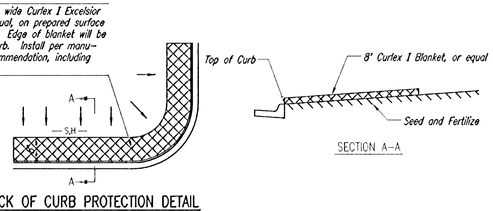
The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:
Does water flow under the silt fence?
Does the silt fence sag excessively?
Has the silt fence torn or become detached from the posts?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the area inlet barrier?



STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
(LOCATION TO BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR)

NOTES:

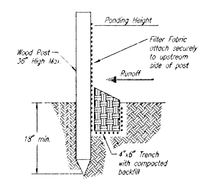
1. THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.
2. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.
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.



BACK OF CURB PROTECTION DETAIL

NOTES:

1. EXCELSIOR MAT TO BE INSTALLED WHEN SOD IS NOT SPECIFIED ON PROJECT.
2. EXCELSIOR BLANKET TO BE INSTALLED OVER SEED AND FERTILIZER, AS SPECIFIED IN THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS.
3. AFTER INSTALLATION OF EXCELSIOR BLANKET, AT LOCATIONS WHERE CONCENTRATED FLOW CARRIES SEDIMENT OVER THE CURB AND INTO THE GUTTER, SUPPLIMENTAL BMP'S WILL BE INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR AS NEEDED, TO FIX THE PROBLEM.
4. STD. 8' WIDTH MAY BE REDUCED TO FIT WITHIN SUBJECT PROPERTY WHEN REQUIRED.



SILT FENCE BARRIERS

SILT FENCE BARRIERS

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:

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 settling 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 8" 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. 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. 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.

Inspection and Maintenance:

Silt fence 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?
Do the silt fences sag excessively?
Has the silt fence torn or become detached from the posts?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the slope barrier?

RETAIL CENTER
EROSION CONTROL & SITE PLAN
1353 SOUTH WEBB ROAD, WICHITA, KS
CED PROJ. NO.: 20061424

CERTIFIED ENGINEERING DESIGN, P.A.
CED
810 WEST DOUGLAS, SUITE C
WICHITA, KANSAS 67203
PH.(316)262-8808 FAX.(316)262-1669

DESIGNED: HDF	SCALE: 1"=20'	SHEET 3
DRAWN: CKW	DATE: 6/06	
CHECKED: HDF	CED FILE: CED-1XXX	TOTAL 5