CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR PROPOSED

LATERAL 65, MAIN 4, SOUTHWEST INTERCEPTOR SEWER

SANITARY SEWER IMPROVEMENTS

ALONG SOCORA NORTH OF MAPLE

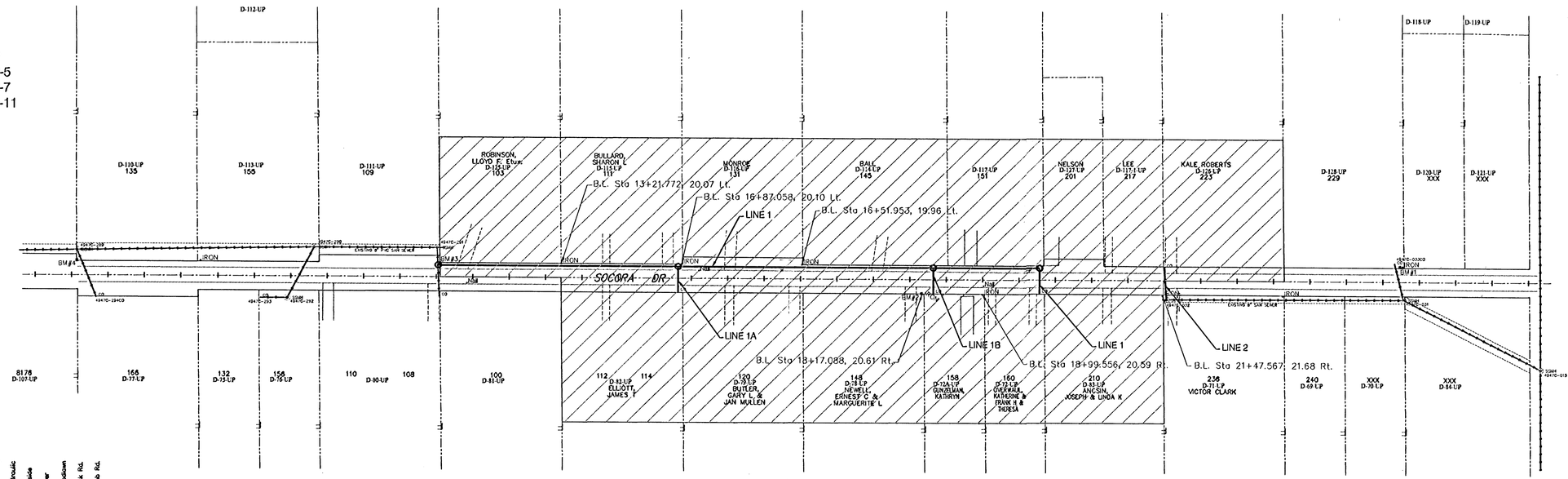
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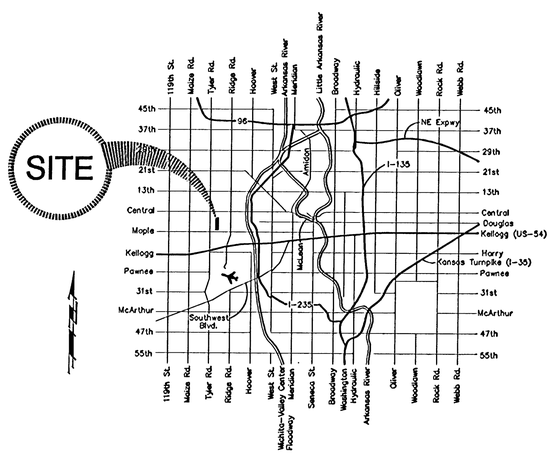
THE CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

Scale: 1:80

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General Notes	2
Details	3-5
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Vicinity Map

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

City Project No. 468-83503
O.C.A. No. 743945

AUGUST 2003

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

Per Plan
12/9/03
RDL
.PDF

Benchmarks

BM #1 – 60d Step Bench in the East Face Power Pole on the Northeast Corner of D-128.
Elev. = 1336.36 MSL (148.96 City Datum)

BM #2 – Railroad Spike in the West Face of the Power Pole on the Northwest Corner of D-78.
Elev. = 1334.76 MSL (147.36 City Datum)

BM #3 – Railroad Spike in the East Face of the Power Pole on the Southeast Corner of D-125.
Elev. = 1329.74 MSL (142.34 City Datum)

BM #4 – Railroad Spike in the East Face of the Power Pole on the Southeast Corner of D-110.
Elev. = 1330.54 MSL (143.14 City Datum)

GERALD F. BRADLEY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER 14078 8/18/03 KANSAS

F:\Eng\Socora-SS\Cover.dwg

BAUGHMAN COMPANY, P.A.
ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, & PLANNING
316-262-7271 • 315 ELLIS • WICHITA, KANSAS 67211

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GENERAL NOTES

1. The Contractor shall give all property owners and/or tenants of developed property abutting the project limits a minimum of ten (10) days advance notice prior to start of construction.

2. The Contractor will be required to contact Kansas One Call at 687-2470 to request the local utility companies to mark any existing lines with in the project limits a minimum of forty-eight (48) prior to any excavation or working.

3. Existing utilities and their locations, as shown on the plan, represent the best information obtainable for design. The Contractor shall be aware that construction will occur in close proximity to existing utilities, and any conflicts with such utilities shall be reported to the Engineer.

4. All project waste including any trees, milled asphalt, rubble from miscellaneous structures, abandoned pipes, excess excavation & etc. shall be disposed of on sites to be provided by the Contractor. These sites shall be approved by the Engineer as to suitability, appearance and site location. Locations that, in the opinion of the Engineer, will leave an unsightly appearance will not be approved. All disposal sites must be approved by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Material either stockpiled or disposed of in a flood plain would require a Kansas State Board of Agriculture permit. Any material dumped in waters of the United States or wetlands is subject to U.S. Corps. of Engineers permitting regulations. Any material buried or stockpiled beyond approved construction limits would require additional archaeological investigations unless buried in a previously approved borrow location.

5. Prior to bidding the project, each bidder shall visit the site and satisfy himself of surface & subsurface conditions. Each bidder shall also fully inform himself as to the extent of the scope of work to be performed. Each bidder shall also be aware that no additional compensation will be awarded for extra work that should have been evaluated prior to bidding.

6. The Contractor shall not start work on the Project until the Project Inspector is assigned and is present on site. Any work done without inspection will be required to be uncovered for inspection.

7. Contractor shall be responsible for implementing erosion control methods during construction to prevent unnecessary silt/sediment discharge through downstream properties and/or storm sewer systems. Contractor shall install and maintain erosion controls as directed by the Engineer These controls may include but not limited to: hay bales; silt fences, temporary mulching or other controls necessary to inhibit sediment runoff during construction. See Erosion Control Details, Sheets 8 to 11.

8. All lawn/turf areas disturbed by construction shall be restored with the same grass/sod as existing. Restoration of disturbed areas shall include, but not limited to, top soil preparation, seeding, mulch, and/or reseeding. All seeding/sodding work shall be in accordance with City Standard specifications and the City Administrative Regulations No. AR78 which governs cleanup and restoration or replacement following construction. All costs for this work shall be INCIDENTAL to "Site Restoration."

9. The Contractor shall reseed all areas disturbed by construction with a mixture of Rye grass (applied at a rate of 200 lbs. per acre) and Fescue grass (applied at a rate of 100 lbs. per acre). Pure Nitrogen fertilizer shall also be applied at a rate of 1.5 lbs per thousand square feet. The seed shall be watered with deep soaking every two (2) weeks during dry periods until a mature stand of grass is obtained. The temporary seeding may be omitted only if other seeding is required in accordance with General Note 8. All costs for this work shall be INCIDENTAL to "Site Restoration."

10. Trees and shrubs in the public right-of-way which are in direct conflict with the proposed construction shall be removed by the Contractor with the Engineer's approval. Trees and shrubs which are not in direct conflict with the proposed construction shall be saved and protected from damage. Tree Removal shall be INCIDENTAL to "Site Clearing and Preparation".

11. The Contractor shall comply with all applicable safety regulations and City of Wichita Specifications and Standards.

12. TRAFFIC CONTROL
The Contractor shall contain the operations to permit traffic through and across construction at existing roadways at all times unless specified on the plans. The Contractor shall erect warning signs, flashing lights, and barricades in compliance with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices to ensure safety as directed in the general conditions. The length of trenches that will be allowed to remain open overnight and weekends shall be left to the discretion of the Engineer. ~~Traffic Control shall not be paid for directly, but shall be considered INCIDENTAL to other items in the Project.~~

BENCHMARKS

BM #1 – 60d Step Bench in the East Face Power Pole on the Northeast Corner of D-128.
Elev. = 1336.36 MSL (148.96 City Datum)

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Elev. = 1330.54 MSL (143.14 City Datum)

LIST OF UTILITY COMPANIES

Contractor shall be required to provide notice to Kansas One Call at 687-2470 a minimum of two (2) work days prior to excavation or working adjacent to utilities.

TYPE	OWNER	PHONE #
Notifier Service	Kansas One-Call	687-2470
TV	Cox Communications	262-4270
Electric	Westar Energy	383-8650
Gas	Kansas Gas Service	1-888-482-4950
Gas	Aquila Energy (Gas)	1-800-303-0357
Telephone	Southwestern Bell Telephone Company	268-2245
Water	City of Wichita Water Department	268-4563
Sewer	City of Wichita Sewer Maintenance	268-4024

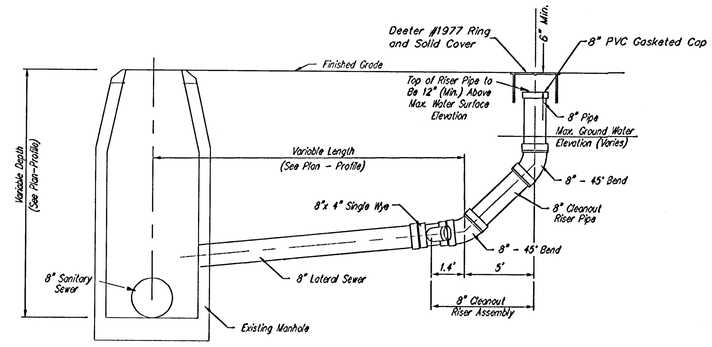
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468-83503	Notepage	F:\\Socora S8

DESIGN	DRAWN	APPROVED	DATE	SCALE	BAUGHMAN NO
TA	TA	JFB	FEB 03	Noted	02-10-E450

SAN SEWER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
NOTEPAGE
LATERAL 65, MAIN 4, SWI SEWER
SOCORA FROM MAPLE TO SECOND

BAUGHMAN COMPANY, P.A.
ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, & PLANNING
316-262-7271 • 315 ELLIS • WICHITA, KANSAS 67211

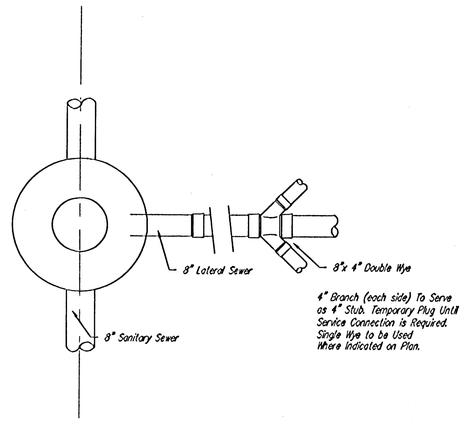
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NOTES

1. 8" Lateral to be Air-tested up to the Top of PVC Pipe, per Standard Specifications.

2. All PVC pipe fittings in cleanout riser assembly shall be solvent-welded, except 8" pipe cap.



8" CLEANOUT RISER ASSEMBLY DETAIL

PROJECT NUMBER			SHEET NAME	ENGINEERING DIRECTORY
468-83503			Codetail	F:\Eng\Socora SS\Details
DESIGN	DRAWN	APPROVED	DATE	SCALE	BAUGHMAN NO
STAFF	STAFF	JFB	FEB 03	USER	02 10 E450

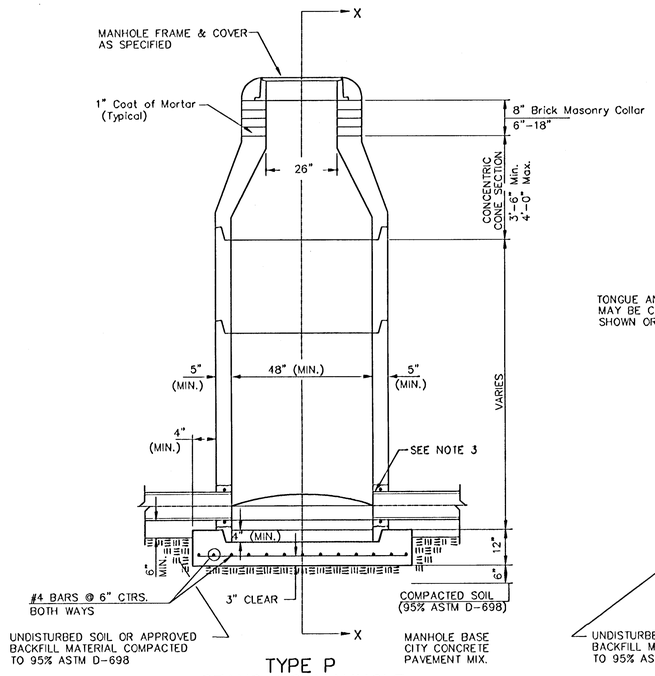
SAN SEWER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

CLEANOUT RISER DETAILS

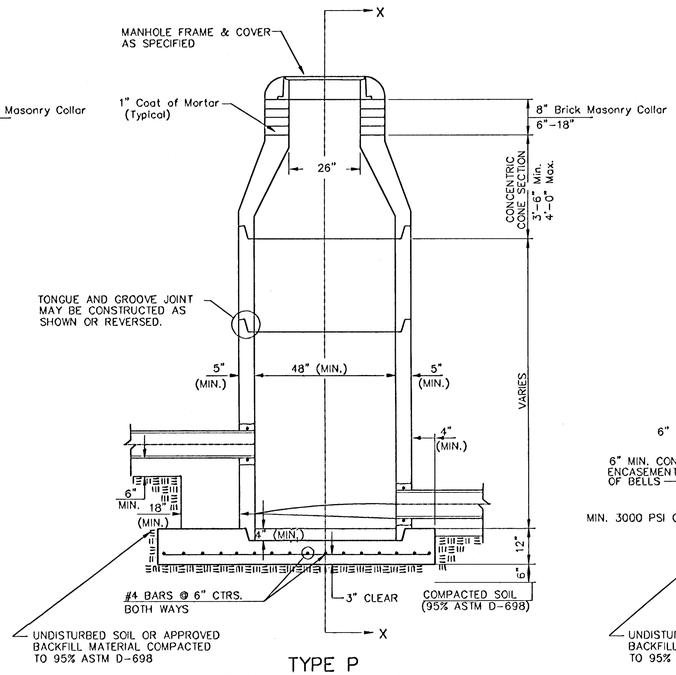
RESTRICTED DRAWING FILE ACCESS: AUTHORIZED C.I.P. PERSONEL ONLY! NOT FOR PUBLIC USE

BAUGHMAN COMPANY, P.A.
ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, & PLANNING
316-262-7271 * 315 ELLIS * WICHITA, KANSAS 67211

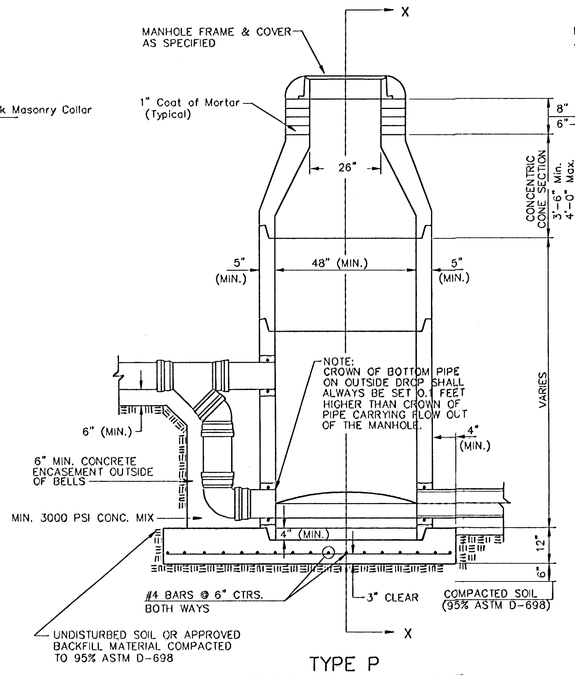
SEWER APPURTENANCES DETAILS



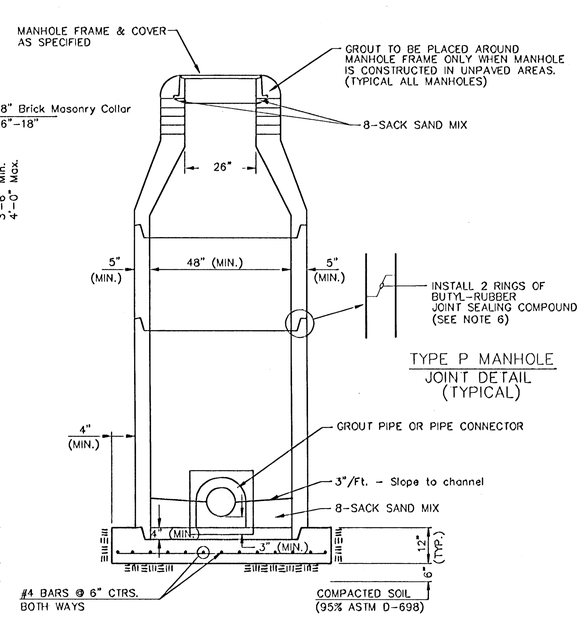
TYPE P
STANDARD MANHOLE



TYPE P
INSIDE DROP MANHOLE



TYPE P
OUTSIDE DROP MANHOLE

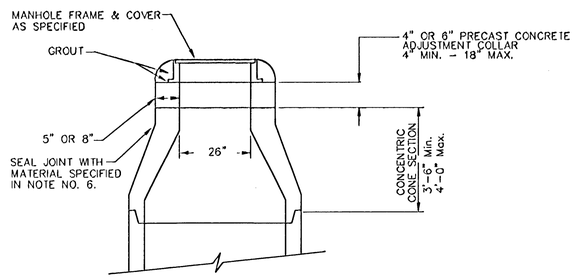


SECTION X
(TYPICAL)

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 TNEMEC SERIES 66 HI-BUILD EPOXOLINE, 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 8 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 3" 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 NON-SHRINK 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.



ALTERNATE CONSTRUCTION
IN UNPAVED AREAS

PROJECT NUMBER			SHEET NAME	ENGINEERING DIRECTORY
468-83503			pmh	F:\Eng\SocoraSS\Det
DESIGN	DRAWN	APPROVED	DATE	SCALE	BAUGHMAN NO
STAFF	STAFF		FEB 03	NONE	02-10-B450

SAN SEWER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
STD. MANHOLE DETAIL
SAN SEWER APPURTENANCES
ADOPTED AS STANDARD DESIGN BY CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

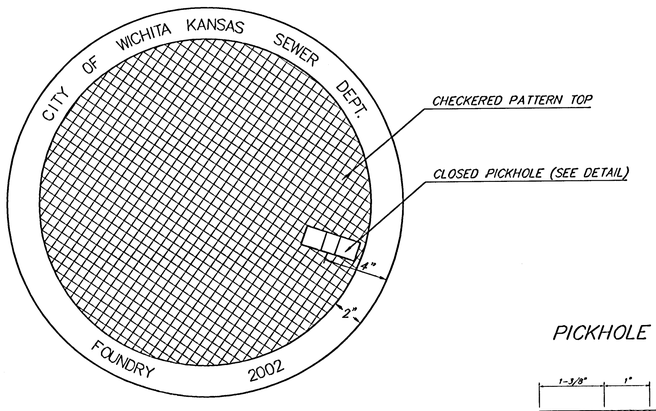
BAUGHMAN COMPANY, P.A.
ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, & PLANNING
316-262-7271 * 315 ELLIS * WICHITA, KANSAS 67211

SHEET 4 OF 11

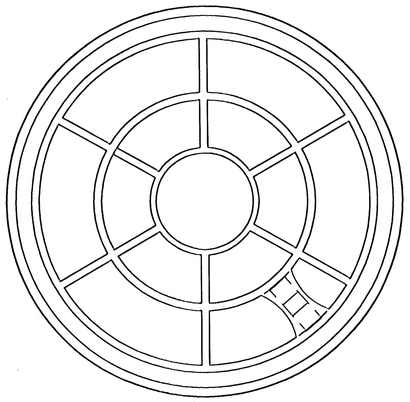
MANHOLE FRAME AND COVER DETAIL

ADOPTED AS STANDARD DESIGN BY
CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

MANHOLE COVER
Weight = 180 Lbs.

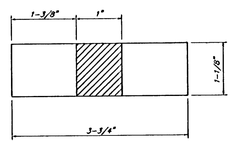


TOP VIEW

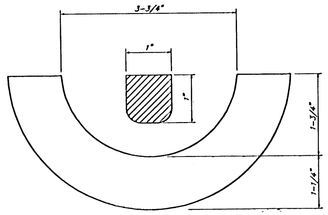


BOTTOM VIEW

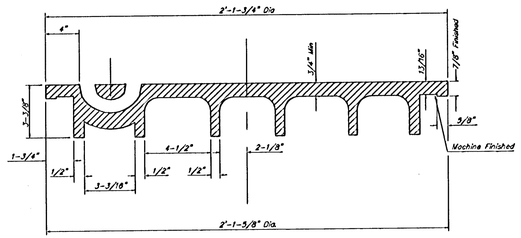
PICKHOLE DETAIL



TOP VIEW

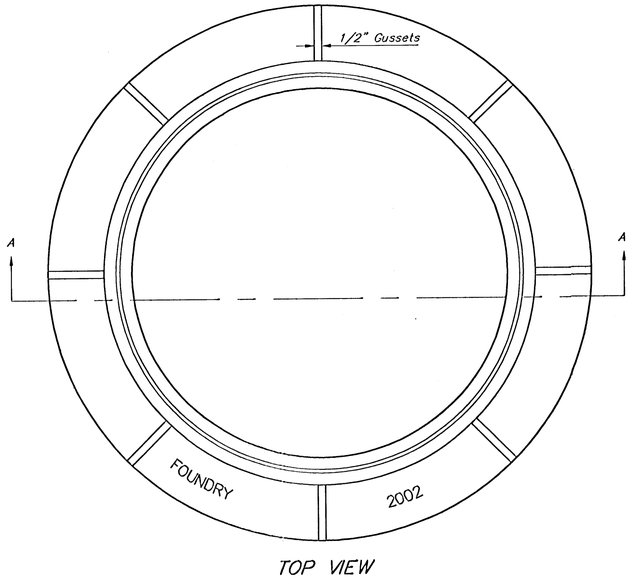


SECTION VIEW

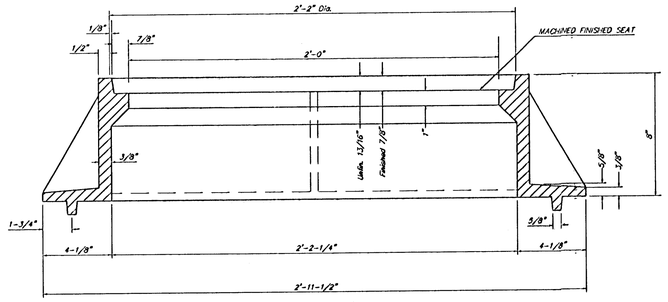


SECTION VIEW

MANHOLE FRAME
Weight = 145 Lbs.



TOP VIEW



SECTION A–A

GENERAL NOTES

MANHOLE CASTINGS SHALL BE MANUFACTURED USING GOOD QUALITY GRAY IRON CONFORMING TO CLASS 30 OF A.S.T.M. DESIGNATION A-48. DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS SHOWN ON THE DETAILED DRAWINGS SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS AND ANY DEVIATIONS FROM THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN MUST BE SPECIFICALLY APPROVED. THE FINISHED CASTINGS SHALL BE OF UNIFORM QUALITY, FREE FROM BLOWHOLES, POROSITY, HARD SPOTS, SHRINKAGE DISTORTIONS OR OTHER DEFECTS.

MANHOLE CASTINGS SHALL BE COATED WITH AN ASPHALT PAINT RESULTING IN A SMOOTH, TOUGH AND TENACIOUS COATING WHICH IS NOT BRITTLE OR TACKY.

MANHOLE CASTINGS SHALL BE MANUFACTURED SUCH THAT A COVER MANUFACTURED BY ANY ONE FOUNDRY WILL FIT INTERCHANGEABLY INTO A FRAME MANUFACTURED BY ANOTHER FOUNDRY AND STILL MEET ALLOWABLE CLEARANCES AND NON-ROCKING REQUIREMENTS. THIS WILL REQUIRE MANUFACTURING OF THE MATCHING FACES ON THE COVER AND THE FRAME TO CLOSE TOLERANCES.

THE OUTSIDE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE VERTICAL FACE OF THE COVER AND THE INSIDE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE VERTICAL FACE IN THE FRAME RECESS SHALL BE MANUFACTURED TO TOLERANCES SUCH THAT THE CLEARANCE BETWEEN THE COVER AND FRAME WILL NOT EXCEED 1/8" AT ANY POINT AROUND THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE COVER. THE SEATING SURFACES BETWEEN THE COVER AND FRAME SHALL BE MACHINED SUCH AS THESE SURFACES SHALL MAKE FULL CONTACT FOR THEIR FULL CIRCUMFERENCE TO PRECLUDE THE COVER FROM ROCKING IN THE FRAME.

THE MANHOLE FRAME AND COVER SHALL BE MARKED WITH LETTERING INDICATING THE NAME OF THE MANUFACTURER AND THE YEAR WHEN THE COVER OR FRAME WAS CAST. THE COVER SHALL BE FURTHER IDENTIFIED WITH REGARDS TO OWNERSHIP USING LETTERS AT LEAST 1 INCH IN HEIGHT. THIS IDENTIFICATION SHALL BE "CITY OF WICHITA SEWER DEPARTMENT". THE WORD DEPARTMENT MAY BE ABBREVIATED. THE TEXTURE OF THE TOP SURFACE OF THE COVER SHALL BE MANUFACTURED IN A CHECKERED PATTERN DESIGN AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS. SMOOTH BLOCKOUTS SHALL BE UTILIZED TO HIGHLIGHT THE LETTERING ON THE COVER SURFACE. THE TOTAL AREA OF SMOOTH SURFACE BLOCKOUT SHALL NOT EXCEED THE AREA AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWING. POSITIONING OF SMOOTH BLOCKOUTS AND LETTERING MAY VARY FROM THAT SHOWN ON THE DETAILED DRAWING.

PROJECT NUMBER			SHEET NAME	ENGINEERING DIRECTORY	SAN SEWER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	BAUGHMAN COMPANY, P.A.	SHEET
468-83503			mhring	F:\Eng\SocoraSS\Det	MANHOLE FRAME AND COVER DETAIL ADOPTED AS STANDARD DESIGN BY CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS	ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, & PLANNING	5 OF 11
DESIGN	DRAWN	APPROVED	DATE	SCALE	BAUGHMAN NO	316-262-7271 * 315 ELLIS * WICHITA, KANSAS 67211	
STAFF	STAFF		FEB 03	NONE	02-10-E450		

Note: Contractor to Support and protect Power Pole and SWB Pedistal. Cost to be INCIDENTAL to Project.

Sta. 0+00.00, Begin SS Line 1 = B.L. Sta. 11+51.28, 16.5' Lt. Construct Std. Type P Manhole Over Existing 8" Pipe, Rim Elev. =1329.40 Contractor to Verify Depth of Ex. 8" SS.

Sta. 3+30.56, Line 1 = Sta. 0+00.00, Line 1A = B.L. Sta. 14+81.84, 16.5' Lt. Construct Std. Type P Manhole, Rim Elev. =1330.20

Note: Contractor to Support and protect Power Pole and SWB Pedistal. Cost to be INCIDENTAL to Project.

Sta. 6+80.83, Line 1 = Sta. 0+00.00, Line 1B = B.L. Sta. 18+32.11, 16.5' Lt. Construct Std. Type P Manhole, Rim Elev. =1334.50

Sta. 8+26.91, Line 1 = B.L. Sta. 19+78.21, 16.5' Lt. Construct Std. Type P Manhole, Rim Elev. =1336.80

0 20 40
SCALE:
1" = 40' Horizontal
1" = 5' Vertical

109 D-111-UP

103 D-123-UP ROBINSON, LLOYD F. Etux.

111 D-115-UP BULLARD, SHARON L.

131 D-116-UP MONROE, DAVID D. & KATHLEEN A.

145 D-114-UP BALL, DUANE K. & PAMELA J.

151 D-117-UP GRANT, BERNARD I I

201 D-127-UP NELSON

217 D-117-1-UP LEE, GERALDINE C. REV. TR

Remove & Replace Gravel Surface. Remove & Reset Culvert Pipe

Install 330.56 L.F. 8" Pipe

Remove & Replace Gravel Surface. Remove & Reset Culvert Pipe

Install 350.27 L.F. 8" Pipe

Remove & Replace Gravel Surface. Remove & Reset Culvert Pipe

Remove & Replace Gravel Surface

CAUTION! Ex. GAS Crossings

Remove & Replace Gravel Surface. Remove & Reset Culvert Pipe. Remove & Replace 17' Conc. Entrance. Cost to be INCIDENTAL to "Pipe Install." (85.3 Sq. Ft.)

Install 146.10 L.F. 8" Pipe

DANGER OHE Crossings

Install 30.0 L.F. Flowable Fill*

Install 36.64 L.F. 8" Pipe

B.L. Sta 16+51.953, 19.96 Lt.

SS LINE 1

EX 8" PVC SAN SEWER

MAPLE AVE

SOCORA DR

00+00 12+00 13+00 14+00 15+00 16+00 17+00 18+00 19+00 20+00 21+00

DANGER OHE (x2) Crossings

CAUTION! Ex. GAS Crossings

DANGER OHE Crossings

CAUTION! Ex. SWB Ex. GAS Crossings

B.L. Sta 13+21.772, 20.07 Lt.

B.L. Sta 16+87.068, 20.10 Lt.

CAUTION! Ex. SWB Ex. GAS (x2) Ex. CATV Crossings

DANGER OHE (x4) Crossings

B.L. Sta 18+17.088, 20.61 Rt.

SS LINE 1B

CAUTION! Ex. SWB (x3) Ex. GAS (x2) Crossings

DANGER OHE Crossings

CAUTION! Ex. GAS Adjacent

SS LINE 1

Remove & Replace 107.2 Sq. Ft. 5" A.C. Pvmt. Cost to be INCIDENTAL to "Pipe Installation".

Sta. 8+68.55, End SS Line 1= B.L. Sta. 19+78.21, 18.50' Rt. Install 1-8" SS Cleanout Riser Assembly Top Elev. =1336.44

B.L. Sta 18+99.556, 20.59 Rt.

SS LINE 1A

108 D-80-UP

100 D-81-UP

112 114 D-82-UP ELLIOTT, JAMES T.

120 D-79-UP BUTLER, GARY L. & JAN MULLEN

148 D-78-UP NEWELL, ERNEST C. & MARGUERITE L.

158 D-72A-UP GUNZELMAN, KATHRYN

160 D-72-UP OVERWAUL, KATHERINE & FRANK H & THERESA

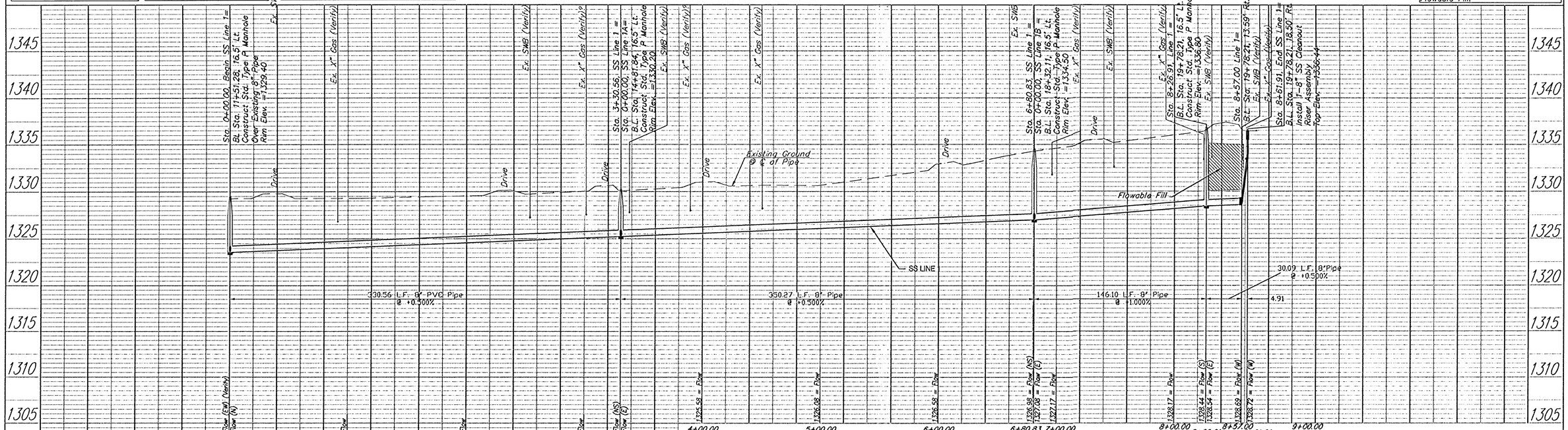
210 D-83-UP ANCSIN, JOSEPH & LINDA K.

Note:
Pavement, Sidewalks, and Etc. To Be Removed Are Indicated By:

Note:
Trees/Shrubs to be removed are marked thus:

Trees Shall only be Trimmed or Removed with the Engineer's Authorization and Notification to Landowner. Should Directional Drilling be Utilized, Trees Shall be Spared from Damage.

* L.F. Quantity of Flowable Fill may be Underrun. L.F. Sand Flush & Fill may be Allowed in Lieu of Flowable Fill.



PROJECT NUMBER	SHEET NAME	ENGINEERING DIRECTORY
468-83503	SS01	F:\Eng\SocoraSS\Dwg

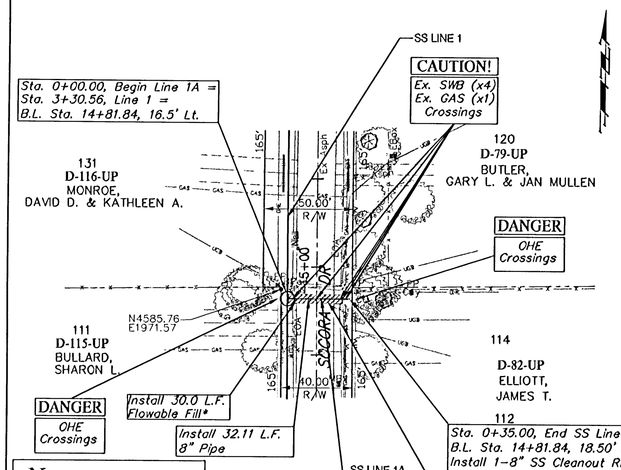
DESIGN	DRAWN	APPROVED	DATE	SCALE	BAUGHMAN NO
TA	TA	JFB	AUG 03	1"=40'/ 1"=5'	02 10 E450

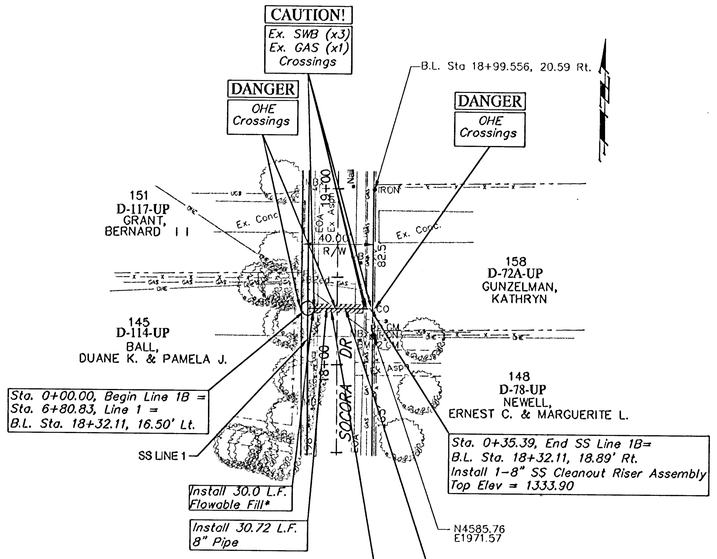
SAN SEWER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
LATERAL 65, MAIN4, SWI SEWER
SOCORA FROM MAPLE TO SECOND
SS Sta.00+00.00 to Sta. 8+97.38, Line 1

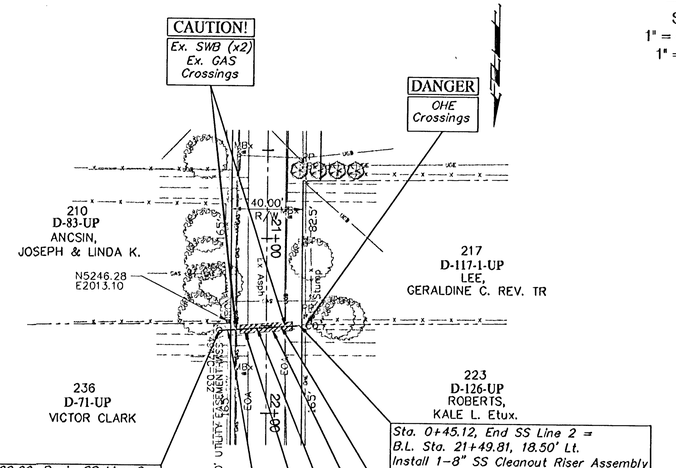
BAUGHMAN COMPANY, P.A.
ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, & PLANNING
316-262-7271 • 315 ELLIS • WICHITA, KANSAS 67211

SHEET 6 OF 11

2008 17 00:59 ROOF/01/00







0 20 40

SCALE:
1" = 40' Horizontal
1" = 5' Vertical

Note:

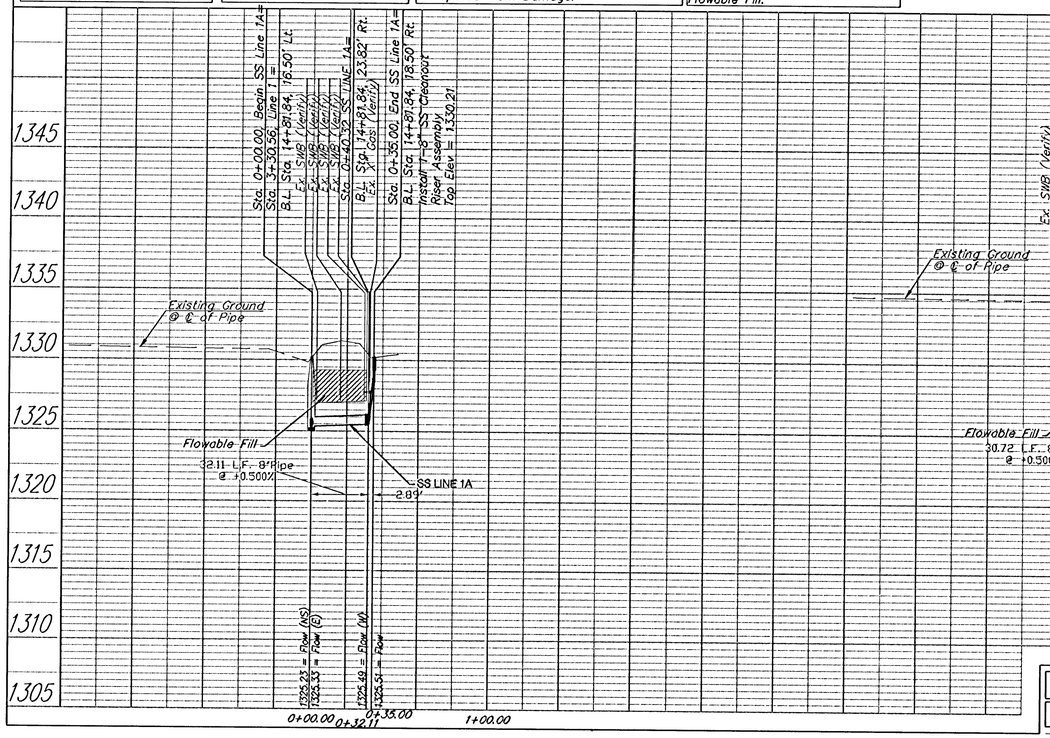
Pavement, Sidewalks, and Etc. To Be Removed Are Indicated By:

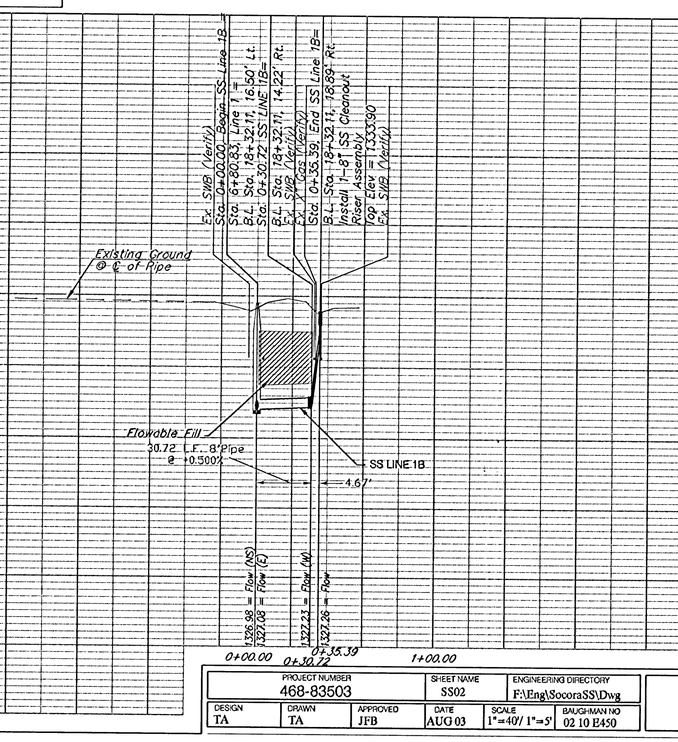
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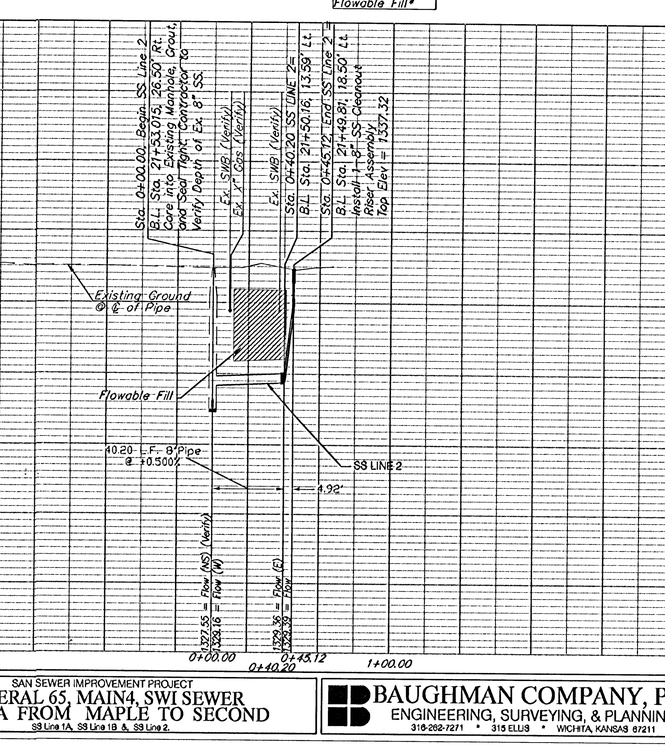
Trees/Shrubs to be removed are marked thus:

Trees Shall only be Trimmed or Removed with the Engineer's Authorization and Notification to Landowner. Should Directional Drilling be Utilized, Trees Shall be Spared from Damage.

* *L.F. Quantity of Flowable Fill may be Underrun. L.F. Sand Flush & Fill may be Allowed in Lieu of Flowable Fill.*





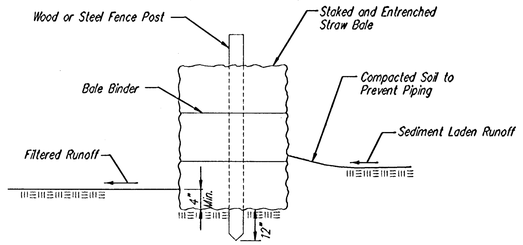


PROJECT NUMBER	SHEET NAME	ENGINEERING DIRECTORY
468-83503	SS02	F:\Eng\SocoraSS\Dwg

DESIGN	DRAWN	APPROVED	DATE	SCALE	BAUGHMAN NO
TA	TA	JFB	AUG 03	1"=40'/ 1"=5'	02 10 B450

SAN SEWER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
LATERAL 65, MAIN4, SWI SEWER SOCORA FROM MAPLE TO SECOND
SS Line 1A, SS Line 1B &, SS Line 2.

BAUGHMAN COMPANY, P.A.
ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, & PLANNING
316-262-7271 * 315 ELLIS * WICHITA, KANSAS 67211



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 settling 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:

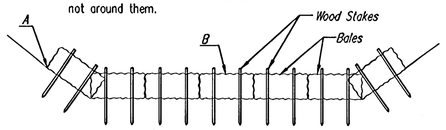
When practicable, do not place bale slope barriers across contours. Slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. Concentrated flow over a slope barrier creates a scour hole on the downslope side of the barrier. The scour hole eventually undermines the bales and the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

Ditch grade (%)	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 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".

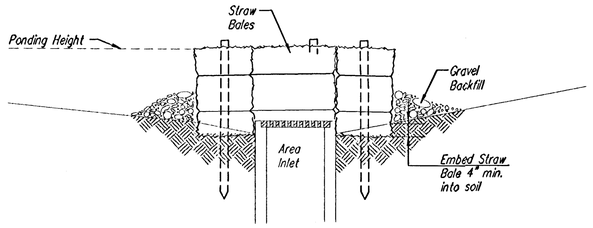
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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.

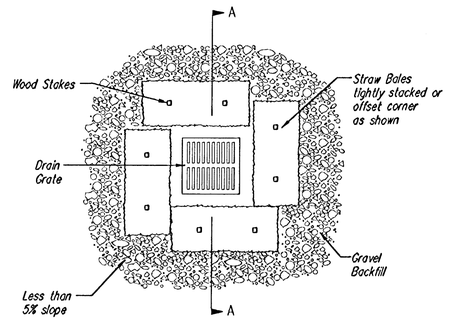
Inspection and Maintenance:

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.

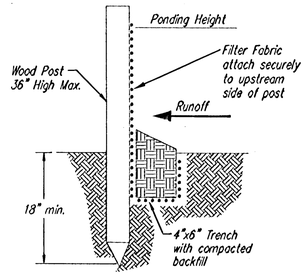
List of common placement installation mistakes to avoid:

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 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 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 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. 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, ilails, 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?

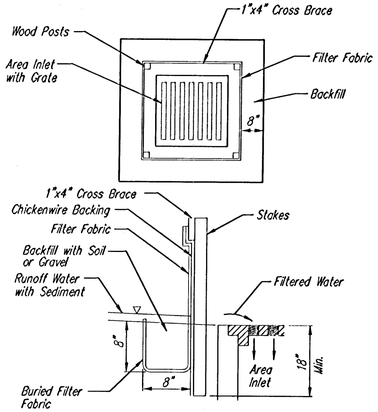
CITY OF WICHITA

SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS

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

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
468-83503	743945
DATE: FEB 2003	SHEET 8 OF 11

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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 barrierfor 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:

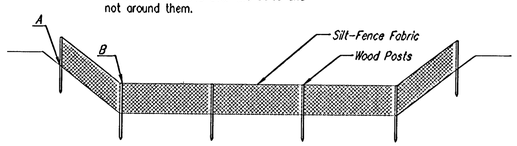
Water should flow through a silt fence barrier for area inlet-not over it. Place a silt fence barrier for area inlet in a location where it is unlikely to be overtopped. Silt fence barrier for area inlets often fail when repeatedly overtopped.
Do not place posts on the outside of the silt fence barrier 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:

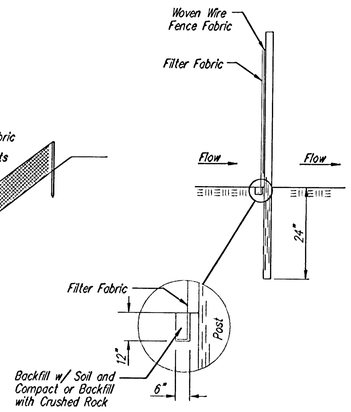
Does water flow under the silt fence?
Does the silt fence sag excessively?
Has the silt fence torn or become detached from the posts?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the area inlet barrier?

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



ELEVATION

SILT FENCE DITCH CHECKS
(STREAM PROTECTION)



ANCHOR TRENCH DETAIL

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 water from flowing 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.

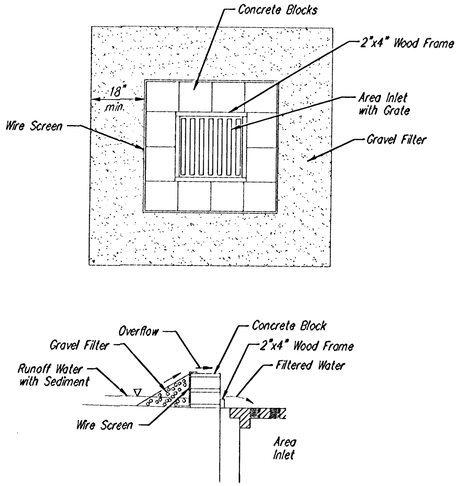
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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?



CONCRETE BLOCK FILTER FOR AREA DRAIN
(INLET PROTECTION)

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 flowing 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.

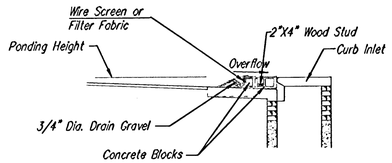
CITY OF WICHITA

SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS

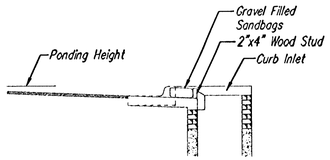
CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E.
STORM WATER ENGINEER

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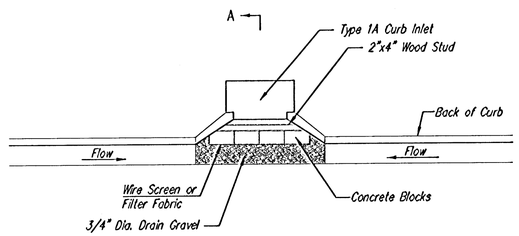
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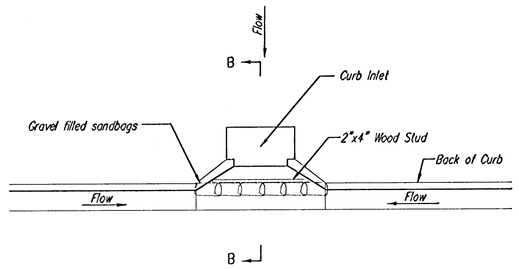


SECTION A–A



SECTION B–B





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.

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.

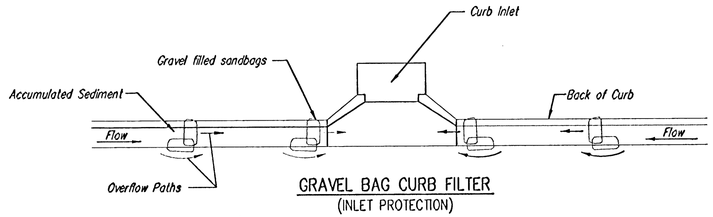
Instructions for Installing:

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 infiltration and filtering of runoff waters. Accumulated sediment is to be removed immediately from roads and streets.



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.

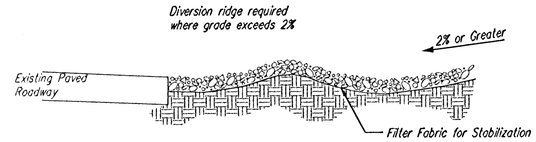
Spacing:

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

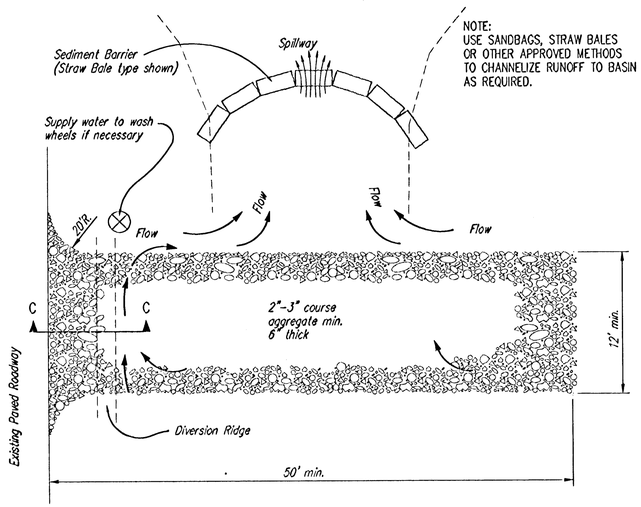
GRADE (%)	SPACING (FEET)
0.5	75
1.0	45
2.0	18
3.0	12
4.0	9
5.0	6

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.



SECTION C–C



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 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.

CITY OF WICHITA

SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS

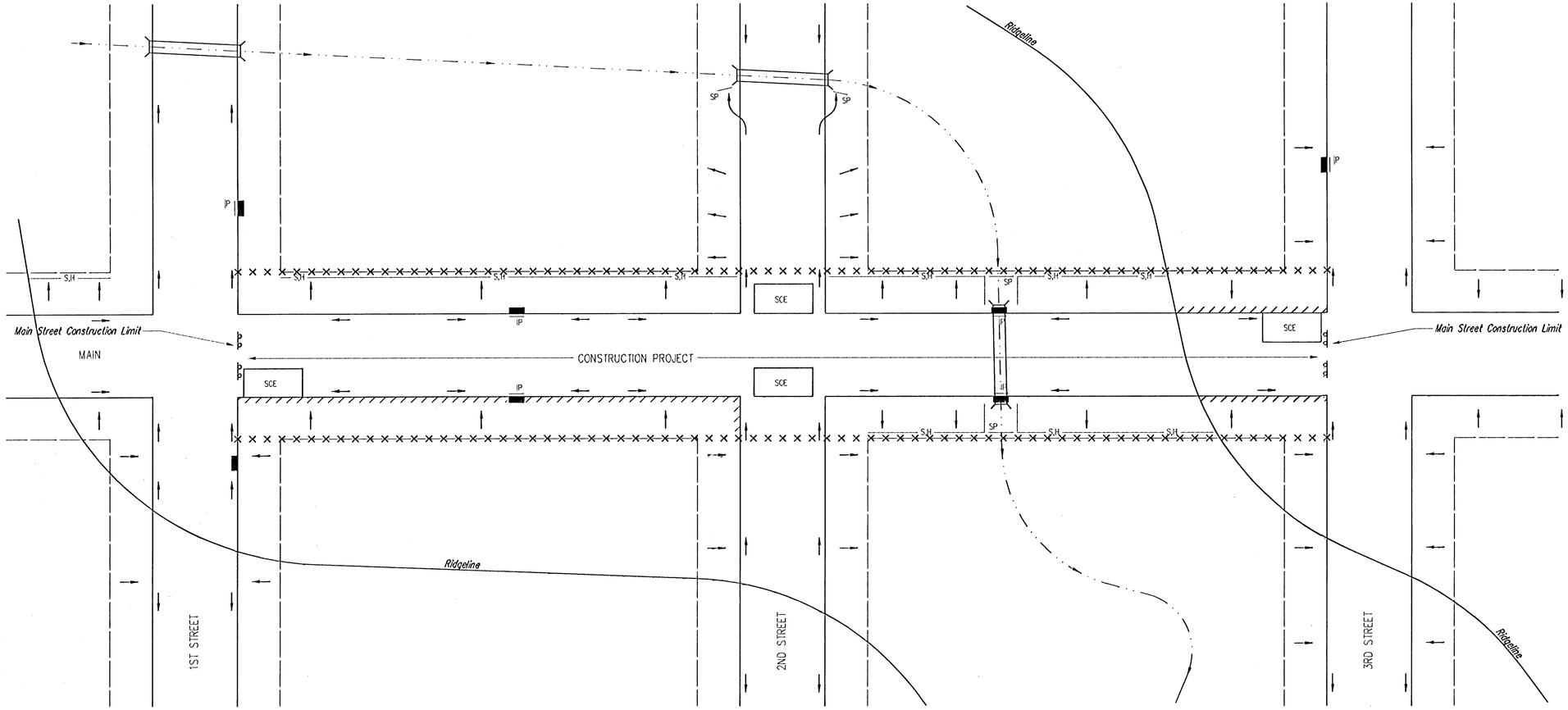
CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E.
STORM WATER ENGINEER

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GENERAL NOTES:

1. THIS SHEET IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE GUIDELINES AS TO WHAT TYPES OF BMP'S WILL BE INSTALLED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS. CONTRACTORS ARE EXPECTED TO BID PROJECTS ACCORDINGLY.
2. BMP'S MUST BE MAINTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR THROUGHOUT THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS.
3. IF THE PROJECT WILL DISTURB 5 ACRES OR MORE, A FEDERAL/STATE NPDES STORMWATER PERMIT IS REQUIRED. A DETAILED STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN, IS REQUIRED. THE BMP'S SHOWN ON THIS SHEET ARE CONSIDERED TO BE THE MINIMUM TO BE SHOWN IN THE POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN.
4. FOR PROJECTS DISTURBING LESS THAN 5 ACRES, CONTRACTORS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PREPARE STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
5. FAILURE TO USE AND MAINTAIN BMP'S IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 16.32 OF THE CITY CODE AND WILL SUBJECT THE CONTRACTOR TO THE PENALTIES PROVIDED FOR THEREIN.
6. THE APPLICATION OF BMP'S SHOWN ON THIS SHEET IS FOR SITUATIONS NORMALLY ENCOUNTERED. FROM TIME TO TIME, SITUATIONS WILL ARISE THAT MAY REQUIRE A DIFFERENT BMP OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN. BMP'S, OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN, MAY BE UTILIZED AS LONG AS THEY ARE EFFECTIVE AND MAINTAINED.

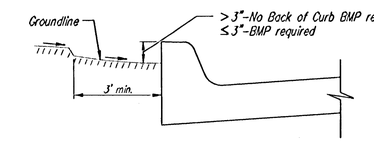


LEGEND

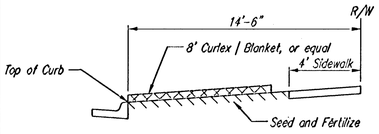
- R-O-W LIMITS
- DRAINAGE FLOW PATH
- R/W LIMIT WITHIN CONSTRUCTION LIMIT
- STORM WATER INLETS
- IP — INLET PROTECTION
- S,H — SILT FENCE OR HAYBALE BMP
- SP — STREAM PROTECTION
- SCE — STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
- BACK OF CURB PROTECTION

NOTES:

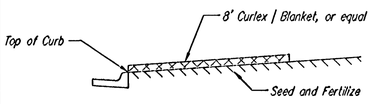
1. GENERAL BMP GOAL IS TO KEEP ALL SEDIMENT CONFINED TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE, AND OUT OF ALL UNDERGROUND PIPES, DITCHES, AND OTHER DRAINAGE FACILITIES.
2. THE POINT OF COMPLIANCE IS GENERALLY THE RIGHT-OF-WAY LINES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION.
3. BMP'S WILL BE REQUIRED AT ALL POINTS ALONG THE PROJECT WHERE DISTURBED EARTH CAN DRAIN ONTO PRIVATE PROPERTY.
4. INLET PROTECTION DEVICES WILL BE REQUIRED WHEREVER WATER CAN DRAIN OFF THE PROJECT SITE INTO AN INLET, INCLUDING ANY SIDE STREET INLETS.
5. BMP'S SHALL BE INSTALLED AT CREEK CROSSINGS SO AS TO PREVENT SEDIMENT FROM ENTERING THEREIN.
6. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PROVIDED, AS NEEDED, TO PREVENT MUD FROM TRACKING ONTO STREETS NOT UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND ON STREETS WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS IF TRAFFIC IS BEING MAINTAINED THROUGH THE PROJECT.
7. ANY MUD TRACKED ONTO STREETS MUST BE REMOVED AT THE END OF EACH WORK DAY.
8. THE CONTACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO PLACE BMP'S BACK OF CURB, WHENEVER WATER CAN DRAIN OVER CURB, TO KEEP ERODED SOIL OUT OF THE GUTTERLINES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING:
   A. THE BMP REQUIRED WILL BE CURLEX | EXCELSIOR BLANKET, OR EQUAL. SAID BLANKET SHALL BE PLACED OVER THE APPROPRIATE SEED AND FERTILIZER, AS SPECIFIED IN THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS. (SEE BACK OF CURB PROTECTION DETAIL)
   B. THIS BMP SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY WHENEVER THE CURB IS BACKFILLED TO WITHIN 3" OF THE TOP OF CURB. (SEE CURB BACKFILL DETAIL) OTHER BMP'S MAY BE REQUIRED AT LOCATIONS WHERE CONCENTRATED FLOW CARRIES SEDIMENT OVER THE CURB.
   C. ADDITIONALLY, OTHER BMP'S (HAYBALES, SILT FENCE, ETC.) WILL BE INSTALLED AT LOCATIONS OF CONCENTRATED FLOW RESULTING IN SEDIMENT OVERRUNNING THE MAT.
   D. SHOULD THE PROJECT PLANS SPECIFY THAT THE RIGHT-OF-WAY IS TO BE SODDED, THE EXCELSIOR MAT WILL NOT BE REQUIRED SO LONG AS THE SOD IS PLACED WITHIN 48 HOURS AFTER CURB BACKFILL REACHES A HEIGHT OF 3" OR LESS FROM TOP OF CURB. (SEE DETAIL)



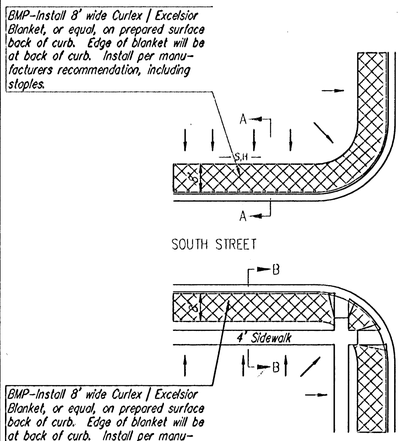
CURB BACKFILL DETAIL



SECTION B-B



SECTION A-A



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.

CITY OF WICHITA

SOIL EROSION BMPS STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

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

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