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:

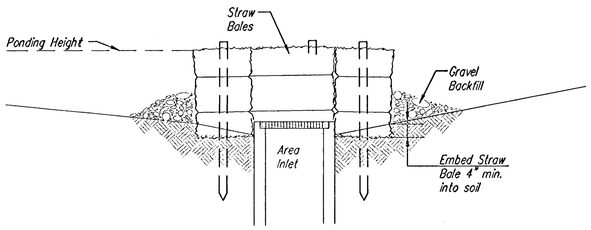
Bales should be placed directly against the perimeter of the area inlet. This allows overtopping water to flow directly into the inlet instead of onto nearby soil causing scour.
Bale area inlet barriers must be dug into the ground. Bales at ground level do not work because they allow water to flow under the barrier.

Inspection and Maintenance:

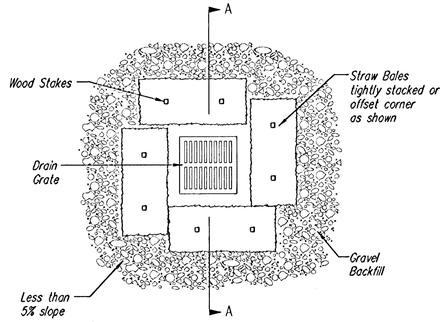
Bale area inlet barriers should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

Does water flow under the area inlet barrier?
Does water flow through spaces between obutting bales?
Are any bales dislodged?
Are bales decomposing due to age andlor water damage?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the area inlet barrier?

* To be Paid for as the lump sum bid item "Erosion Control BMP's".



SECTION A-A



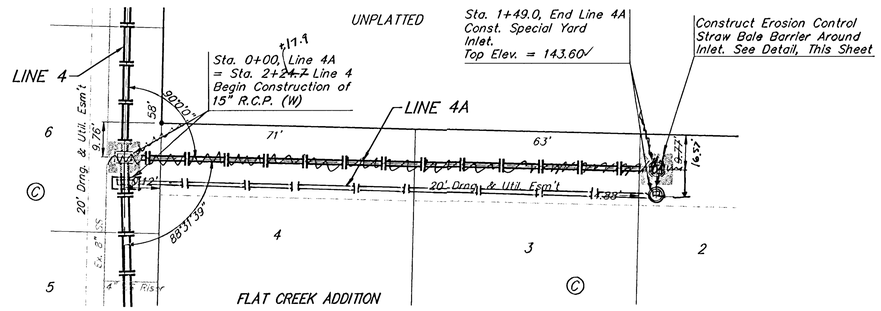
STRAW BALE BARRIERS FOR AREA INLETS
(INLET PROTECTION)

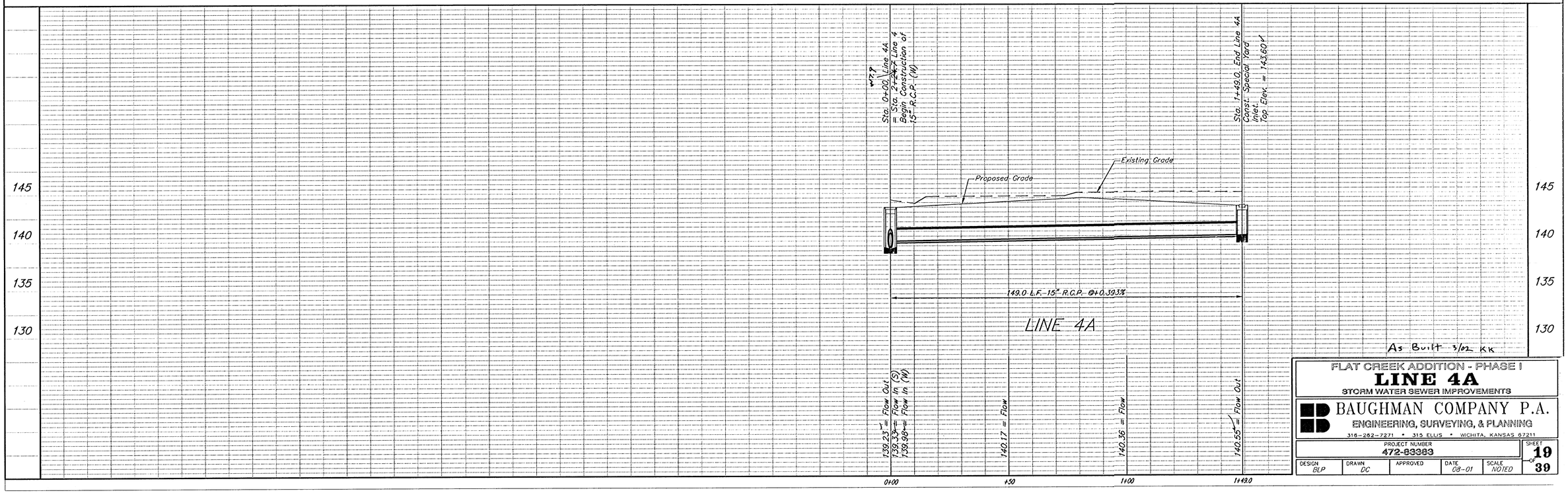
BENCHMARKS:
BM#1: "□" Cut in top of curb, east return of SE corner of Lotus & Parkridge.
Elev. = 145.99 (City Datum)

BM #2: "X" Cut on walk at NW corner of Lot 1, Block F, Flat Creek Addition
Elev. = 146.22 (City Datum)

BM #3: "□" Cut in top of curb at the NW corner of Lot 1, Block B, Hunter's Ridge Addition.
Elev. = 146.63 (City Datum)

SCALE:
1" = 20' HORIZONTAL
1" = 5' VERTICAL
• = IRON





As Built 3/02 KK

FLAT CREEK ADDITION - PHASE I
LINE 4A
STORM WATER SEWER IMPROVEMENTS

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

PROJECT NUMBER	SHEET
472-83383	19 of 39

DESIGN	DRAWN	APPROVED	DATE	SCALE
BLP	DC		08-01	NOTED