

STORM WATER DRAIN NO. 244

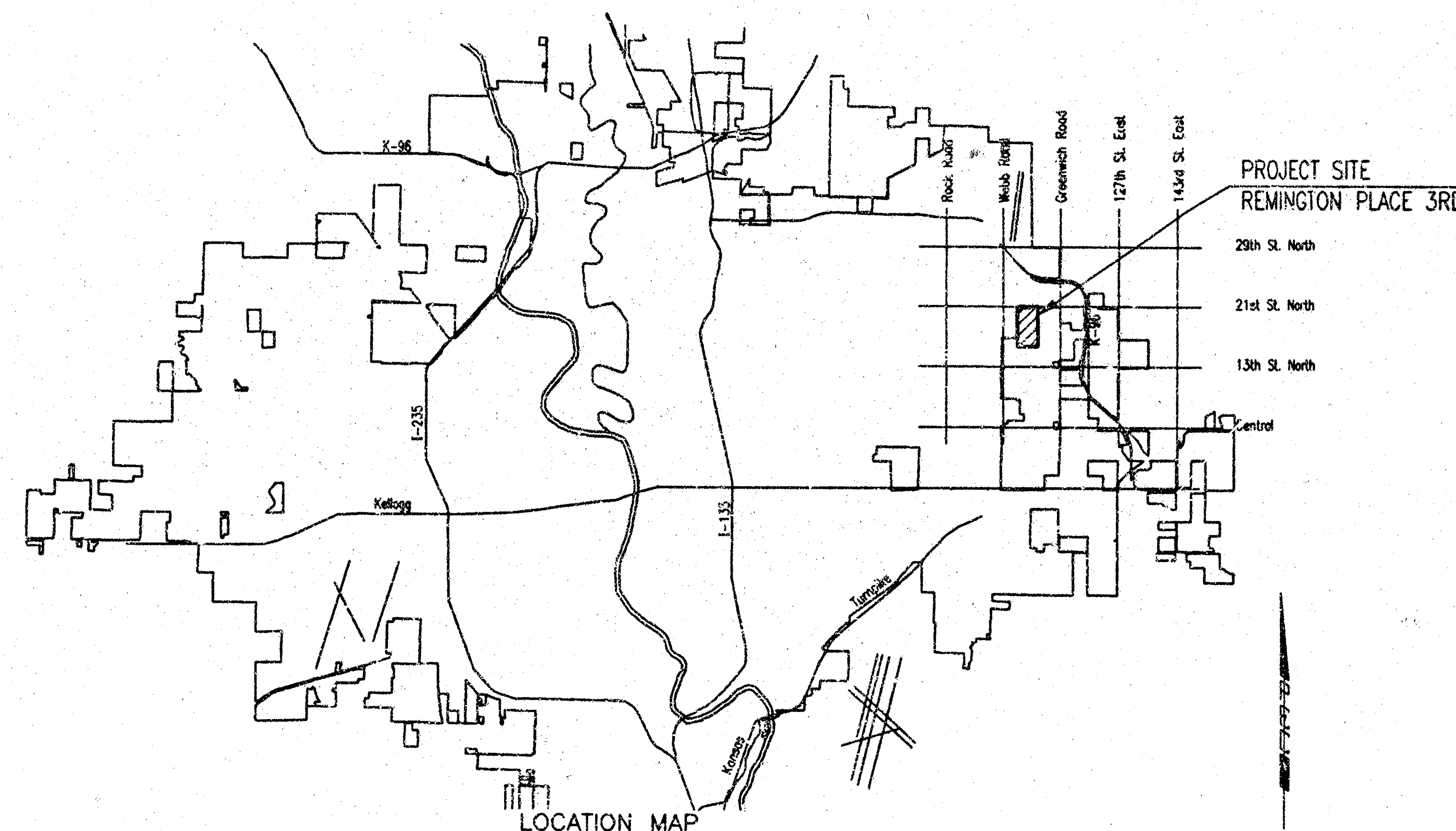
83928

TO SERVE REMINGTON PLACE 3RD

OCA NO. 751390
CITY OF WICHITA PROJECT NO. 468-83928
CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS
JAMES L. ARMOUR, P.E. - ACTING CITY ENGINEER

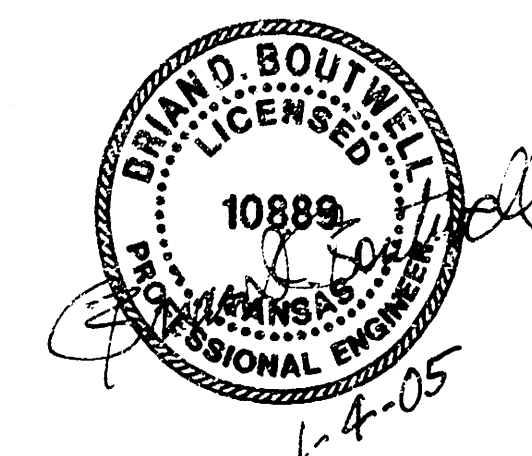
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7.	MANHOLE ADJUSTMENT DETAILS
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EARTHWORK
EXCAVATION 950 CU. YDS.

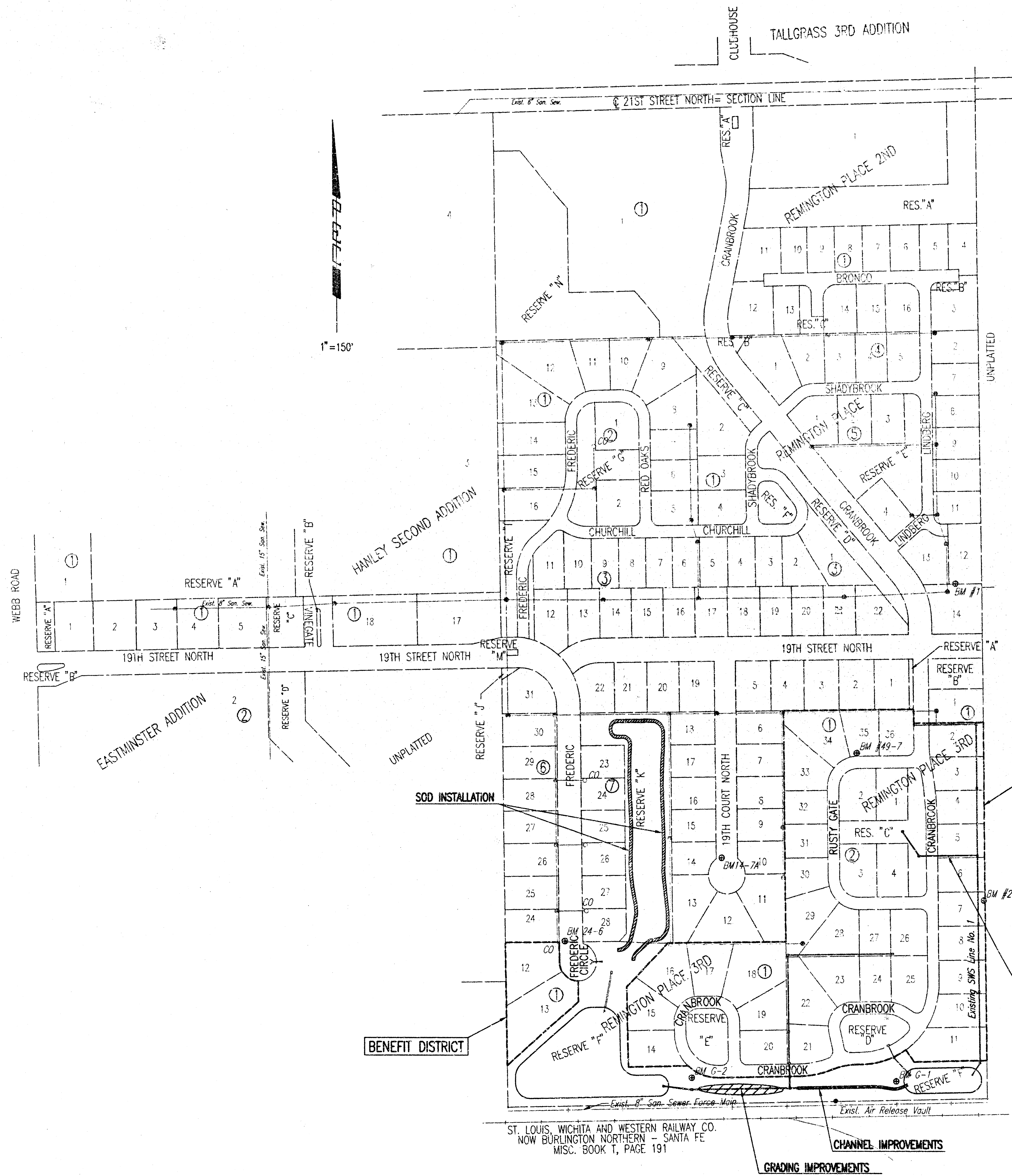


JANUARY 2005

PLANS PREPARED BY
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, P.A.
ENGINEERS
WICHITA, KANSAS



DSNR: B03 OPER. BUS. SCALE: 1"=1.00
Q:\2003\03583\003\Title Sheet 01-04-2005 09:50:47 am



- GENERAL NOTES**
- UNDERGROUND UTILITY SERVICE LINES AND OVERHEAD UTILITY POLE LINES ARE TO BE ADJUSTED AS NECESSARY BY OTHERS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THE PLANS SPECIFICALLY CALL FOR THEIR ADJUSTMENT BY THE CONTRACTOR. EXISTING UTILITIES AND THEIR LOCATION, AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS, REPRESENT THE BEST INFORMATION OBTAINABLE FOR DESIGN. LOCATION INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE VARIOUS UTILITY COMPANIES AND IS EITHER FROM COMPANY RECORD DRAWINGS OR COMPANY PROVIDED FIELD LOCATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND EXISTING UTILITIES WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY WHICH DO NOT CONFLICT WITH PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION.
 - RUBBLE FROM THE REMOVAL OF MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES SHALL BE DISPOSED OF ON SITES TO BE PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND APPROVED AS NOTED BELOW.
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 ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS UNLESS BURIED IN A PREVIOUSLY APPROVED BORROW LOCATION.
 - CONTRACTOR SHALL SATISFY HIMSELF OF SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS PRIOR TO BIDDING.
 - CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A MINIMUM SEVENTY-TWO (72) HOUR ADVANCE NOTICE (EXCLUDING WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS) PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY EXCAVATION, TO KANSAS ONE-CALL SYSTEM, A UTILITY LOCATION SERVICE, AT (316) 687-2470 TO REQUEST THE FOLLOWING UTILITY COMPANIES TO LOCATE ALL EXISTING LINES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA: K.C.S. GAS, WESTAR ENERGY, SBC COX COMMUNICATIONS, CITY OF WICHITA SEWER MAINTENANCE AND CITY OF WICHITA WATER DEPARTMENT.
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PRESERVING PROPERTY IRONS. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO RE-ESTABLISH ANY PROPERTY IRONS WHICH ARE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY HIS CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS. SUCH IRONS SHALL BE RE-ESTABLISHED BY A LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE LAWS.
 - THE WATER DEPARTMENT SHALL FIELD LOCATE WATER VALVES ONE TIME DURING CONSTRUCTION WHEN REQUESTED BY THE CONTRACTOR. IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO PRESERVE SUCH FIELD LOCATIONS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS. WATER VALVES, WATER VALVE BOXES OR FIRE HYDRANTS DAMAGED DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE REPAIRED BY THE CONTRACTOR AT HIS OWN EXPENSE.
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL APPLY TEMPORARY SEED AND MULCH TO ALL UNPAVED AREAS DISTURBED BY HIS CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS. SEED SHALL BE ANNUAL WHEAT APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 5 LBS. PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET. MULCH SHALL BE PINEHAWK APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 15 BALES PER ACRE. THIS WORK SHALL BE PAID FOR AS "TEMPORARY PROJECT SEEDING".
THE CONTRACTOR SHALL APPLY PERMANENT SEED, FERTILIZER AND MULCH, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, TO ALL DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN RESERVE "T". PERMANENT SEED SHALL BE A FESCUE BLEND WELL SUITED TO SOUTH CENTRAL KANSAS APPLIED AT A RATE OF 8 LBS. PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET. THIS WORK SHALL BE PAID FOR AS "PERMANENT PROJECT SEEDING".
WHERE PERMANENT SEEDING IS REQUIRED BUT IS OUT OF PLANTING SEASON, TEMPORARY SEEDING SHALL BE APPLIED IN THE INTERIM AT NO ADDITIONAL COST.

- EROSION CONTROL (BMP'S)
THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL AND/OR MAINTAIN EROSION CONTROL METHODS AS SPECIFIED IN THE PLANS. THE FOLLOWING QUANTITIES ARE ESTIMATED, AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED THE MINIMUM EFFORT REQUIRED. INSTALLATION OF THESE BMP'S DOES NOT RELIEVE THE CONTRACTOR OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ABATING SOIL EROSION.
SILT FENCE BARRIER 90 L.F.
AREA INLET PROTECTION 3 EACH

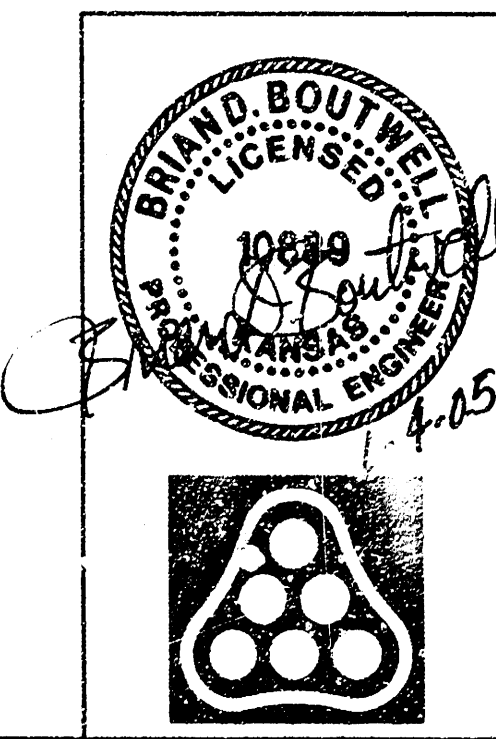
BENEFIT DISTRICT

- BM #1 - "T" POST IN EAST-WEST TREE ROW NEAR THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 12, BLOCK 4, REMINGTON PLACE 3RD. ELEV. = 205.595
- BM #2 - "T" POST 20' SOUTH AND 6' WEST OF THE NORTH EAST CORNER OF LOT 7, BLOCK 6, REMINGTON PLACE 3RD. ELEV. = 209.525
- BM #49-7 - "T" POST NEAR THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 35, BLOCK 1, REMINGTON PLACE 3RD. ELEV. = 211.085
- BM #14-7A - CITY OF WICHITA STREET CURB DISC IN TOP OF CURB AT P.C. COURT OF EXISTING STREET, LOT 14, BLOCK 1, REMINGTON PLACE 3RD. ELEV. = 209.77

BENCHMARK LIST

- BM #24-6 - CHISELED "d" ON THE TOP OF CURB NEAR SOUTHEAST CORNER OF LOT 24, BLOCK 6, REMINGTON PLACE. ELEV. = 204.11
- BM #G-1 - RAILROAD SPIKE IN WEST FACE OF SOUTH POLE, 2ND POLE OF ELECTRIC LINE STRUCTURE, THE EAST MOST STRUCTURE IN RESERVE "F", REMINGTON PLACE 3RD. ELEV. = 208.74
- BM #G-2 - SET RAILROAD SPIKE IN NORTH FACE OF NORTH POLE, 2ND POLE OF ELECTRIC LINE STRUCTURE, THE WEST STRUCTURE IN RESERVE "F", REMINGTON PLACE 3RD. ELEV. = 204.93

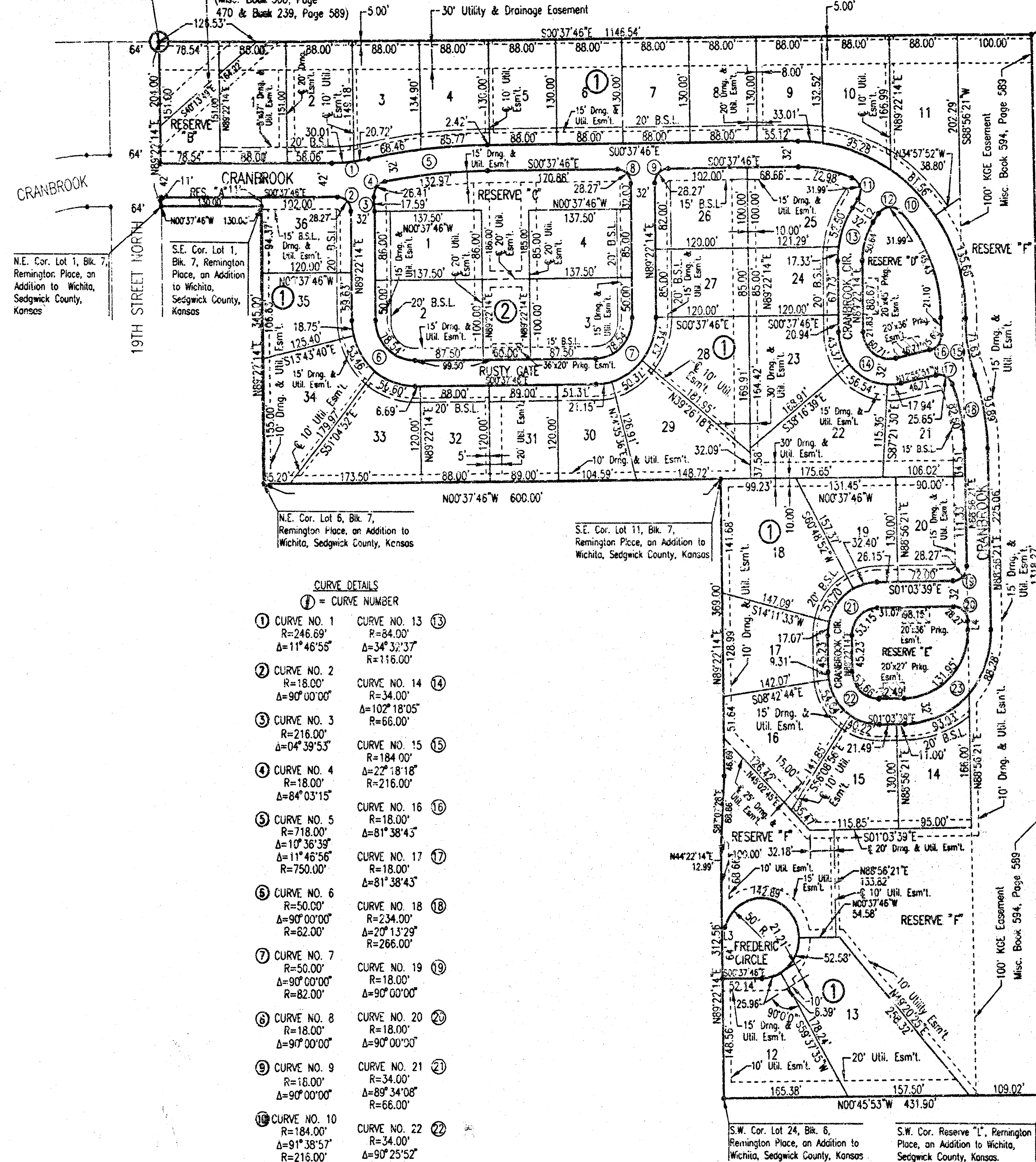
STORM WATER SEWER IMPROVEMENTS



No.	Revision	By	Date
1	REVISION		
REMINGTON PLACE 3RD STORM WATER DRAIN #244 KEY MAP AND GENERAL NOTES JAMES L. ARMOUR, P.E. - ACTING CITY ENGINEER CITY OF WICHITA PROJECT NO. 468-83928 Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A. 303 S. TOPEKA • WICHITA, KANSAS 67202 316-262-2691 • FAX 316-262-3003			
Designed by	BDB	Job No.	35-03583-003
Drawn by	BJS	Date	November 2004
		Sheet	2 of 10

DSNR: BOB OPER: BJS SCALE: 1"=100.00
Q: 2003.03583.003 REMINGTON PLACE 3RD
01-04-2005 09:51:41 am

N.E. Cor. Lot 1, Blk. 6,
Remington Place, an Addition to
Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas



- CURVE DETAILS**
① = CURVE NUMBER
- | | |
|---|---|
| ① CURVE NO. 1
R=246.68'
Δ=11°46'55"
R=116.00' | CURVE NO. 13
R=34.00'
Δ=34°33'37"
R=116.00' |
| ② CURVE NO. 2
R=18.00'
Δ=90°00'00" | CURVE NO. 14
R=34.00'
Δ=102°18'05"
R=66.00' |
| ③ CURVE NO. 3
R=216.00'
Δ=104°39'53" | CURVE NO. 15
R=184.00'
Δ=22°18'18"
R=216.00' |
| ④ CURVE NO. 4
R=18.00'
Δ=84°03'15" | CURVE NO. 16
R=18.00'
Δ=10°36'39"
R=750.00' |
| ⑤ CURVE NO. 5
R=18.00'
Δ=11°46'55"
R=750.00' | CURVE NO. 17
R=18.00'
Δ=81°38'43" |
| ⑥ CURVE NO. 6
R=50.00'
Δ=90°00'00" | CURVE NO. 18
R=234.00'
Δ=20°13'29"
R=266.00' |
| ⑦ CURVE NO. 7
R=50.00'
Δ=90°00'00" | CURVE NO. 19
R=18.00'
Δ=90°00'00" |
| ⑧ CURVE NO. 8
R=18.00'
Δ=90°00'00" | CURVE NO. 20
R=18.00'
Δ=90°00'00" |
| ⑨ CURVE NO. 9
R=18.00'
Δ=50°00'00" | CURVE NO. 21
R=34.00'
Δ=89°34'08"
R=66.00' |
| ⑩ CURVE NO. 10
R=184.00'
Δ=51°38'57"
R=216.00' | CURVE NO. 22
R=34.00'
Δ=50°25'52"
R=66.00' |
| ⑪ CURVE NO. 11
R=18.00'
Δ=101°49'08" | CURVE NO. 23
R=84.00'
Δ=90°00'00" |
| ⑫ CURVE NO. 12
R=18.00'
Δ=101°49'08" | |

LINE	LENGTH	BEARING
L1	12.63	S56°05'09"E
L2	12.63	S56°05'09"E
L3	4.14	N00°37'46"W
L4	11.22	N88°56'21"E

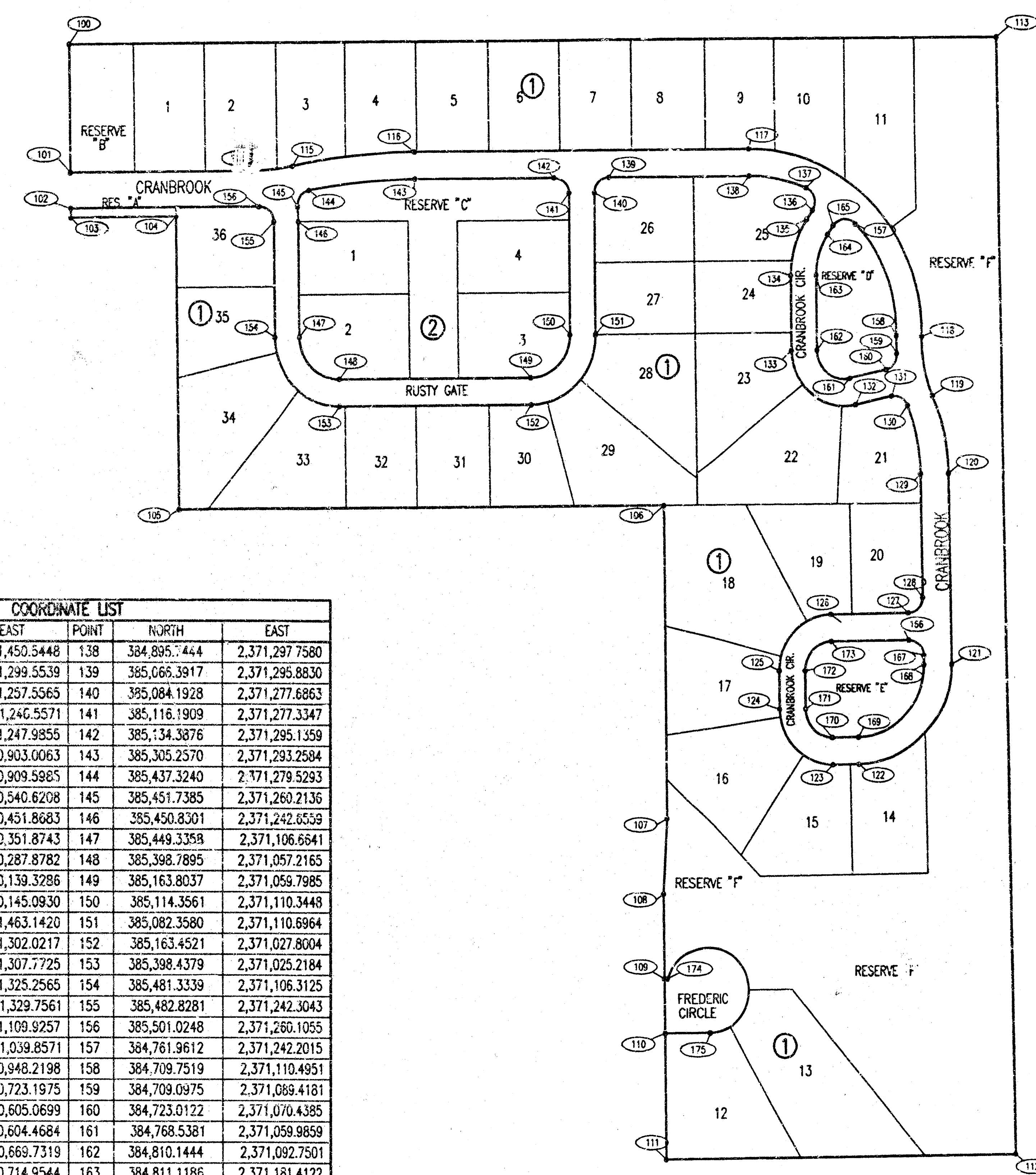
NW Corner,
Sec. 9, T27S, R2E
of the 6th P.M.
Found 1/2" Iron
Pipe in Thimble

WEBB ROAD
N0°54'08"W 2657.87'CM

West 1/4 Corner,
Sec. 9, T27S, R2E
of the 6th P.M.
Found 1" Iron
Pipe in Thimble

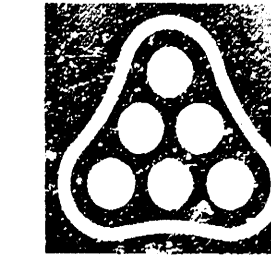
REMINGTON PLACE 3RD AN ADDITION TO WICHITA, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

SCALE: 1" = 100'
CM = CALCULATED FROM MEASUREMENT
D = DEED DIMENSION
• = 1/2" REBAR W/PEC CAP
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED



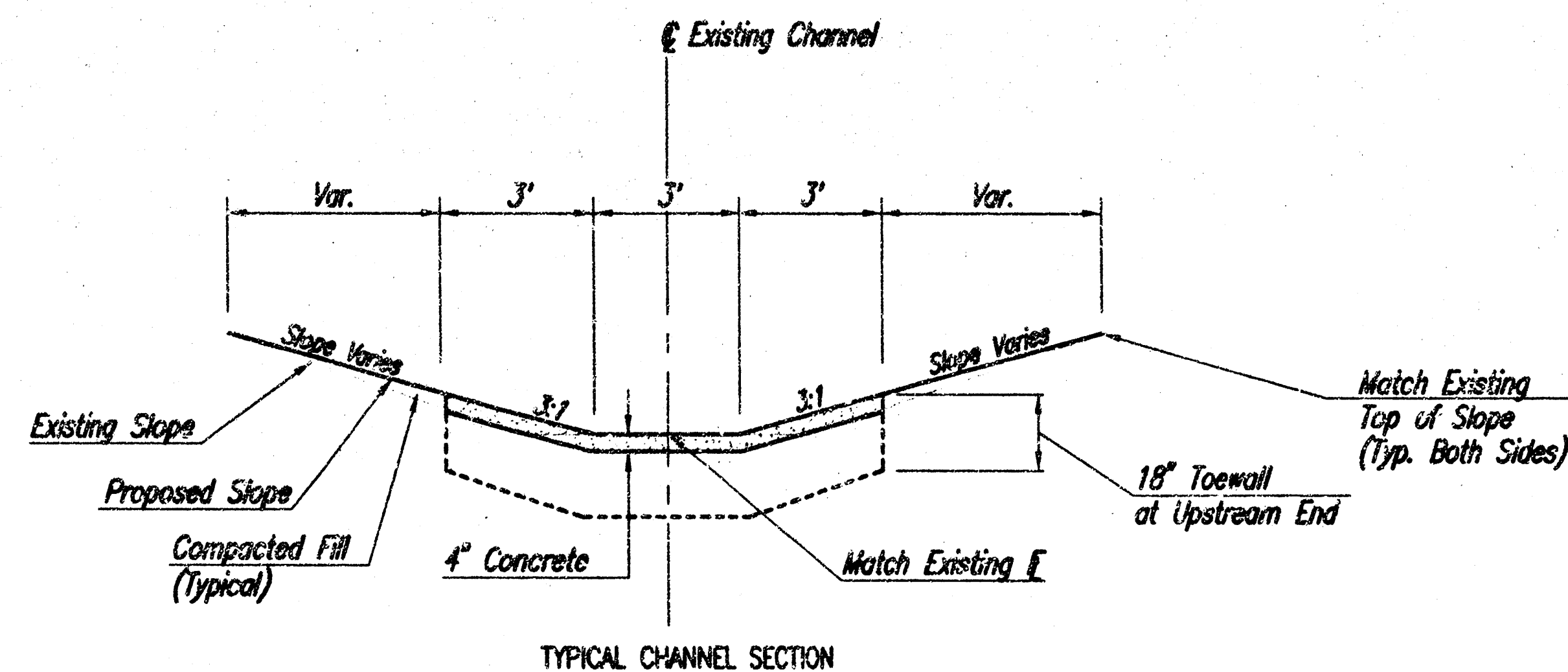
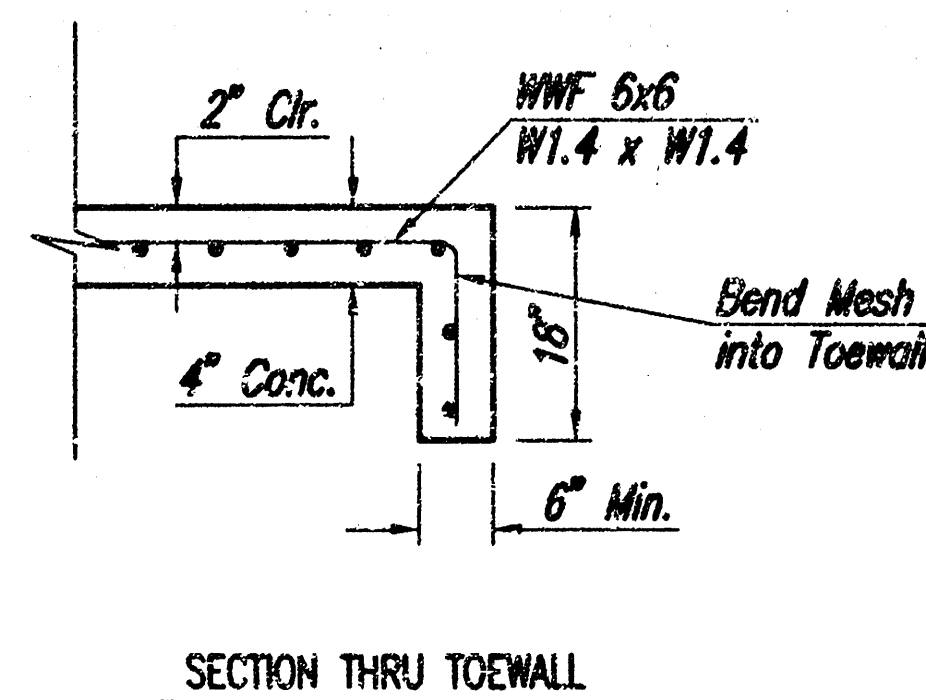
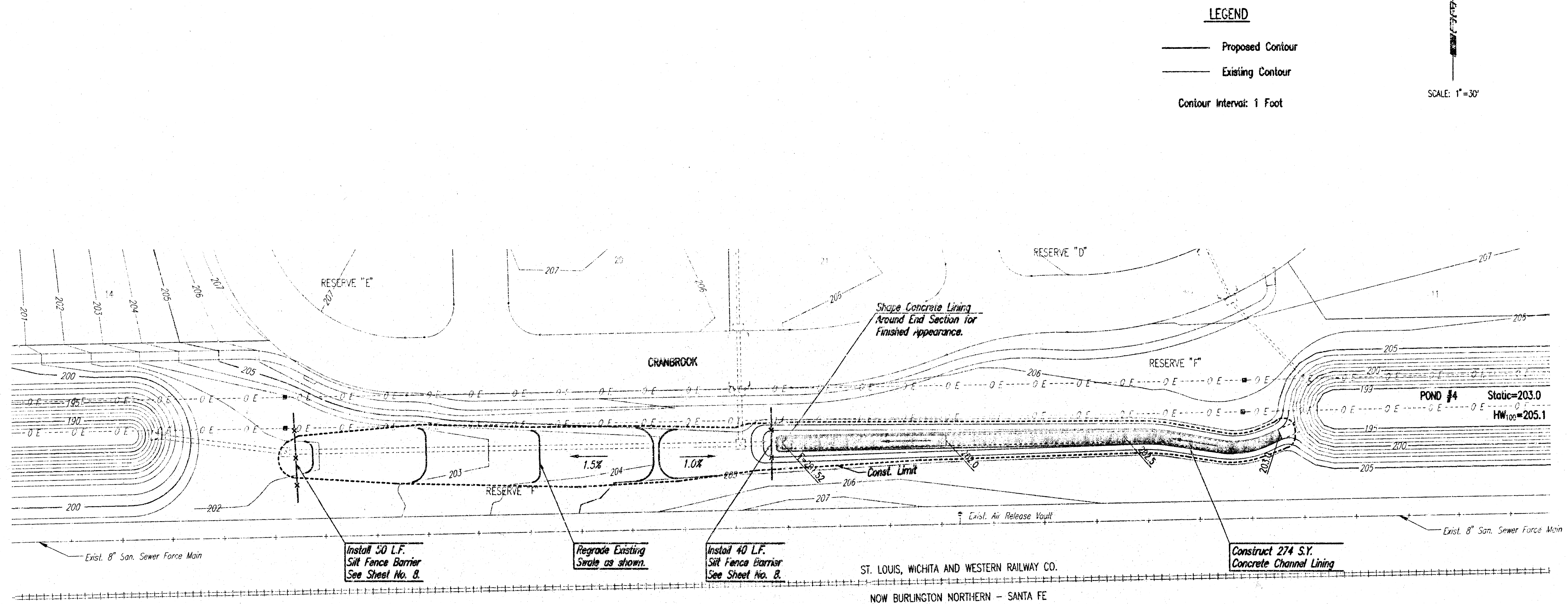
COORDINATE LIST					
POINT	NORTH	EAST	POINT	NORTH	EAST
100	385,735.1313	2,371,450.5448	138	384,895.7444	2,371,297.7580
101	385,733.4723	2,371,299.5539	139	385,066.3917	2,371,295.8830
102	385,733.0108	2,371,257.5565	140	385,084.1928	2,371,277.6863
103	385,732.8900	2,371,240.5571	141	385,116.1909	2,371,277.3347
104	385,602.8878	2,371,247.9855	142	385,134.3876	2,371,295.1359
105	385,598.1073	2,370,903.0063	143	385,305.2570	2,371,293.2584
106	384,899.1465	2,370,909.5885	144	385,437.3240	2,371,279.5293
107	384,995.0923	2,370,540.6208	145	385,451.7385	2,371,260.2136
108	384,999.5502	2,370,451.8683	146	385,450.8301	2,371,242.0539
109	384,998.4515	2,370,351.8743	147	385,449.3358	2,371,106.6541
110	384,997.7483	2,370,287.8782	148	385,398.7895	2,371,057.2165
111	384,996.1161	2,370,139.3286	149	385,163.8037	2,371,058.7985
112	384,564.2520	2,370,145.0930	150	385,114.3561	2,371,110.3448
113	384,588.0570	2,371,463.1420	151	385,082.3580	2,371,110.6964
114	385,508.8848	2,371,302.0217	152	385,163.4521	2,371,027.8004
115	385,458.5717	2,371,307.7725	153	385,398.4379	2,371,025.2184
116	385,305.6086	2,371,325.2565	154	385,481.3339	2,371,106.3125
117	384,896.0960	2,371,329.7561	155	385,482.8281	2,371,242.3043
118	384,677.7570	2,371,109.9257	156	385,501.0248	2,371,260.1055
119	384,665.2343	2,371,039.8571	157	384,761.9612	2,371,242.2015
120	384,647.1344	2,370,948.2198	158	384,709.7519	2,371,110.4951
121	384,642.9678	2,370,723.1975	159	384,709.0975	2,371,089.4181
122	384,756.8005	2,370,605.0699	160	384,723.0122	2,371,070.4385
123	384,789.2846	2,370,604.4684	161	384,768.5381	2,371,059.9859
124	384,856.5025	2,370,669.7319	162	384,810.1444	2,371,092.7501
125	384,856.9994	2,370,714.9544	163	384,811.1186	2,371,181.4122
126	384,792.2252	2,370,781.6682	164	384,796.8331	2,371,229.2029
127	384,694.0327	2,370,783.4852	165	384,789.7887	2,371,239.6806
128	384,676.4290	2,370,801.8154	166	384,693.5003	2,370,751.4907
129	384,679.1289	2,370,947.6274	167	384,675.1701	2,370,733.8270
130	384,695.0514	2,371,028.2407	168	384,674.9624	2,370,722.6051
131	384,715.8514	2,371,039.2499	169	384,757.3929	2,370,637.0644
132	384,761.3773	2,371,028.7974	170	384,789.8770	2,370,626.4629
133	384,842.1424	2,371,092.3985	171	384,824.5044	2,370,670.0635
134	384,843.1166	2,371,181.0606	172	384,825.0013	2,370,715.3060
135	384,823.3891	2,371,247.0573	173	384,791.6328	2,370,749.6737
136	384,816.3447	2,371,257.5350	174	384,994.3073	2,370,351.9198
137	384,824.5118	2,371,284.2562	175	384,945.6069	2,370,288.4511

⑩ = COORDINATE POINT NO.

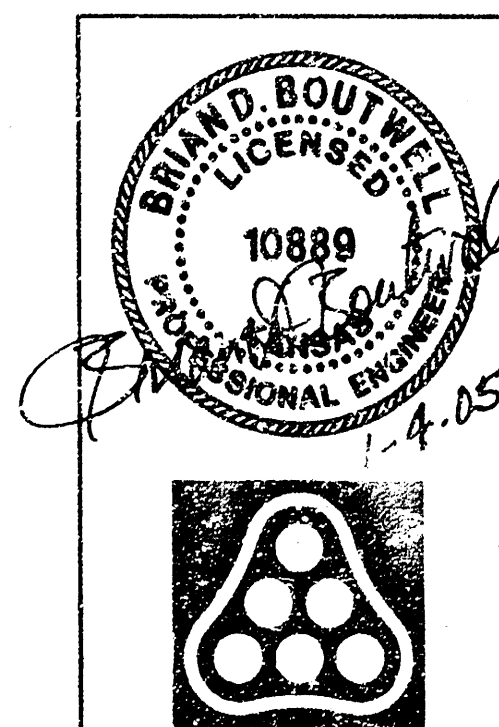


No.	Revision	By	Date
REMINGTON PLACE 3RD STORM WATER DRAIN #244 PLAT AND HORIZONTAL CONTROL JAMES L. ARMOUR, P.E. - ACTING CITY ENGINEER CITY OF WICHITA PROJECT NO. 468-83928 Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A. 303 S. TOPEKA • WICHITA, KANSAS 67202 316-262-2691 • FAX 316-262-3003			
Designed by	BDR	Job No.	35-03583-003
Drawn by	BJS	Date	November 2004
		Sheet	3 of 10

DSNR: SWM OPER. BUS SCALE: 1"=30.00 09:52:25 am
Q:\2003\03583\003\CHANNEL GRADING 01-04-2005

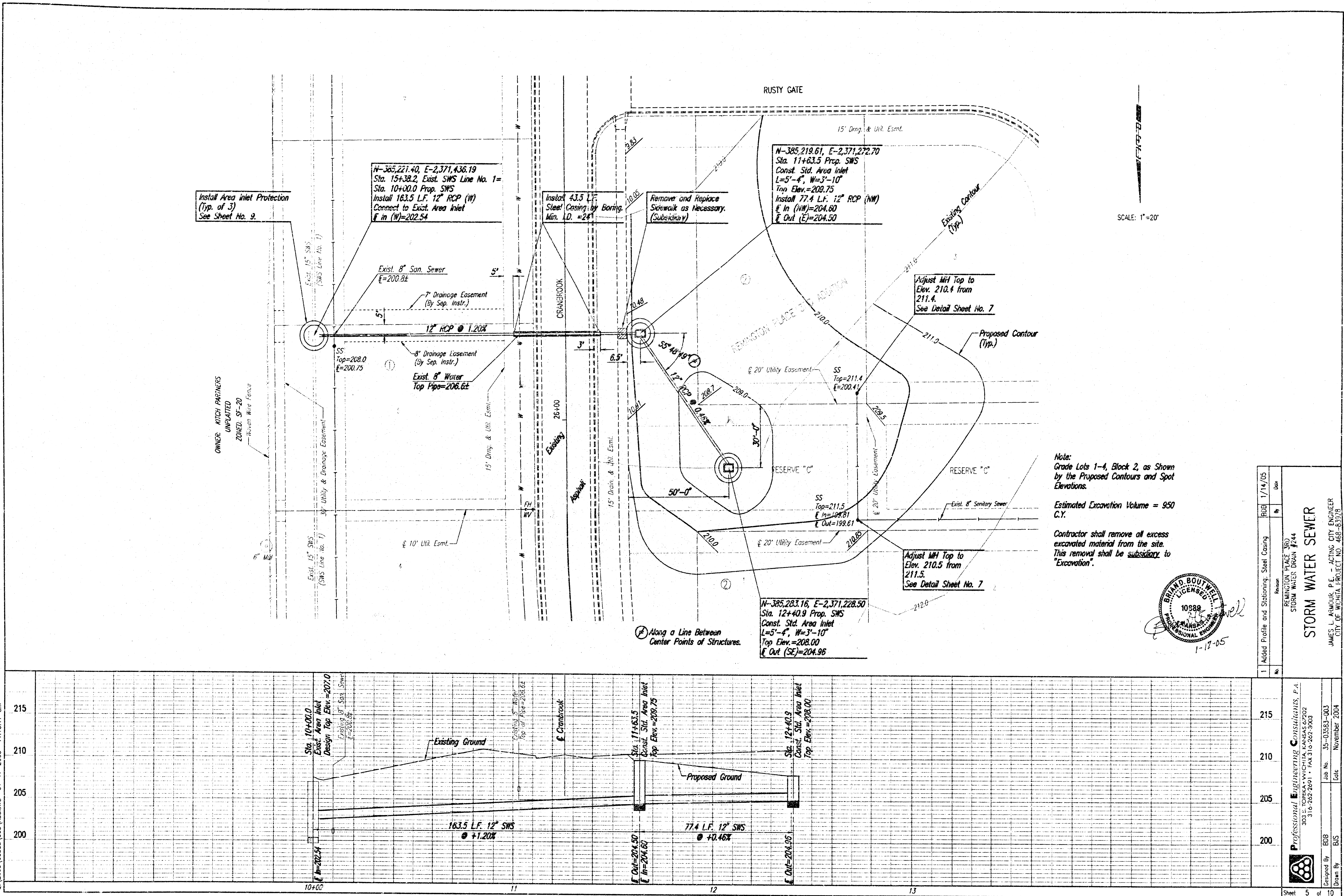


- ① Concrete for Channel Lining shall be 6.6 Sack City Mix per Std. Specifications.
- ② Contraction Joints shall be sawn at max. 10'-0" centers along the length of the channel lining.
- ③ Channel lining to be reinforced with WVF 6x6 wire mesh.



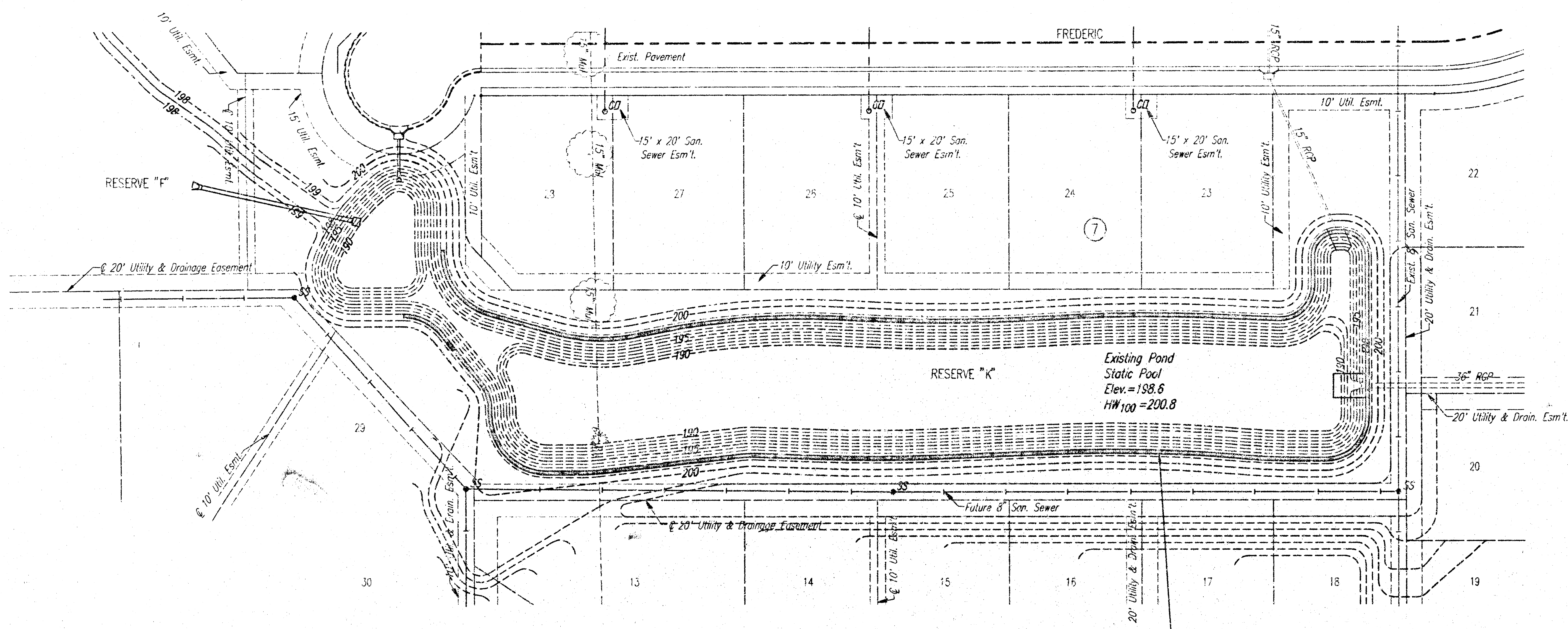
No.	Revision	By	Date
REMINGTON PLACE 3RD STORM WATER DRAIN #244 CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PLAN JAMES L. ARMOJR, P.E. - ACTING CITY ENGINEER CITY OF WICHITA PROJECT NO. 468-83928 Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A. 303 S. TOPEKA • WICHITA, KANSAS 67202 316-262-2691 • FAX 316-262-3003			
Designed by	BDB	Job No.	35-03583-003
Drawn by	BJS	Date	November 2004
		Sheet	4 of 10

DSNR: SWM OPER: EJS SCALE: 1"=20.00
C:\2003\03583\003\AddSW 01-17-2005 11:10:17 am



Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A. 303 S. W. 10th Ave., Suite 202 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304 305-553-2601 FAX 305-553-5802		Job No. 35-03583-003 Date November 2004
Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A. 303 S. W. 10th Ave., Suite 202 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304 305-553-2601 FAX 305-553-5802		Job No. 35-03583-003 Date November 2004
Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A. 303 S. W. 10th Ave., Suite 202 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304 305-553-2601 FAX 305-553-5802		Job No. 35-03583-003 Date November 2004

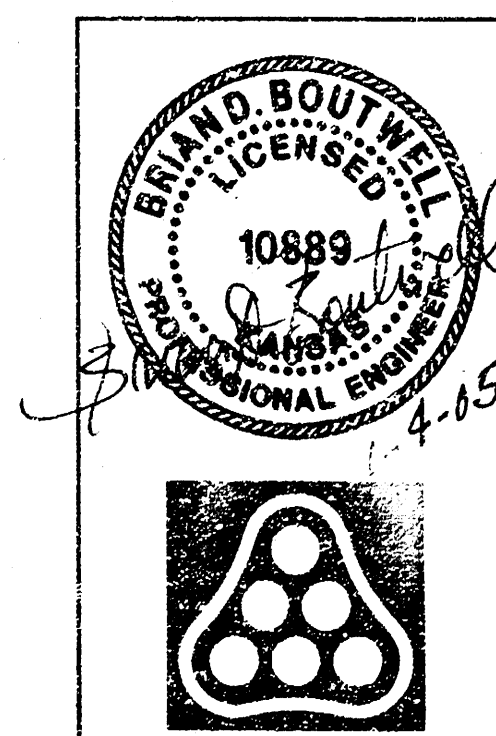
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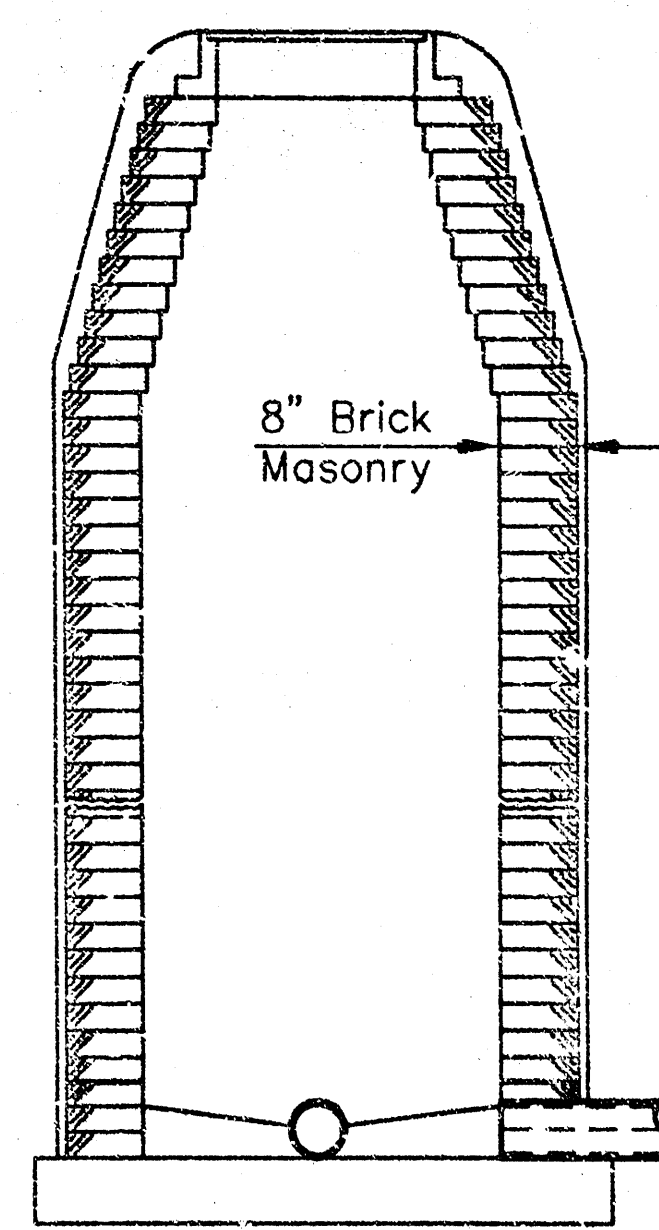
Apply Fescue Sod To
Exposed Ground Above
Static Water Level,
Per Std. Specifications
(Approx. 250 S.Y.)

Fescue Sod

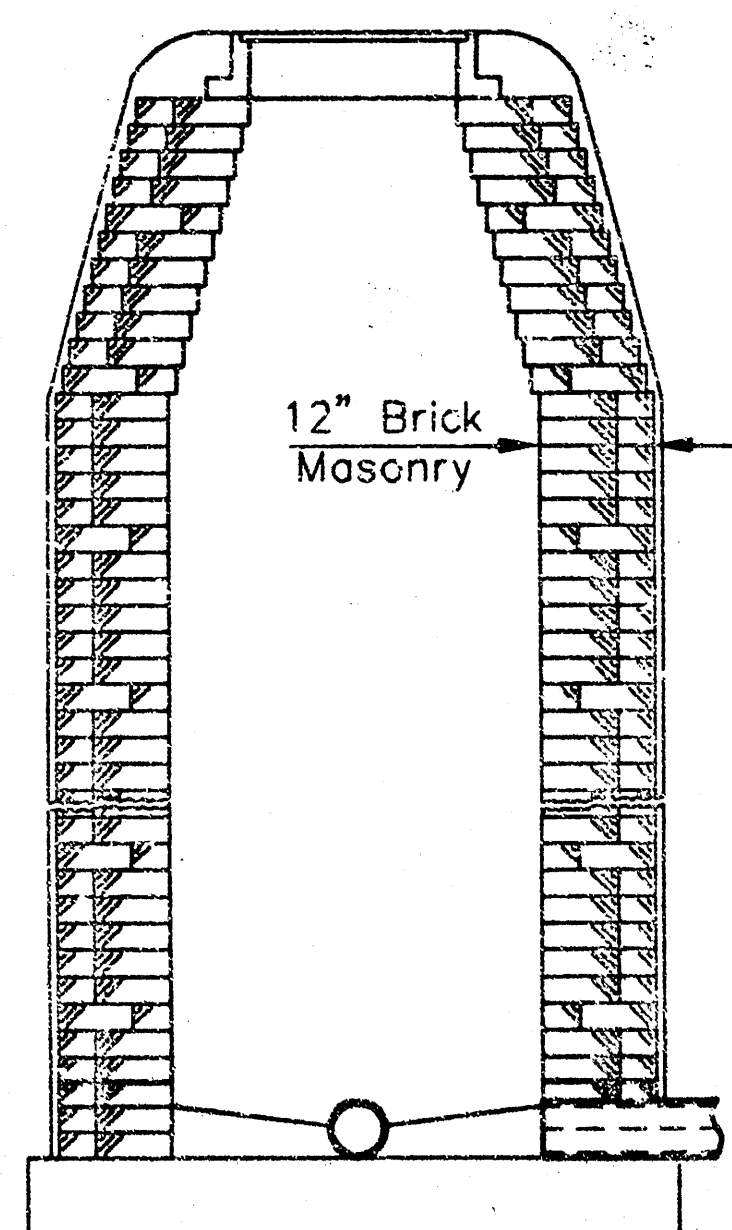
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Q:\2003\03\03\003\0001 01-04-2003 09:54:37 am



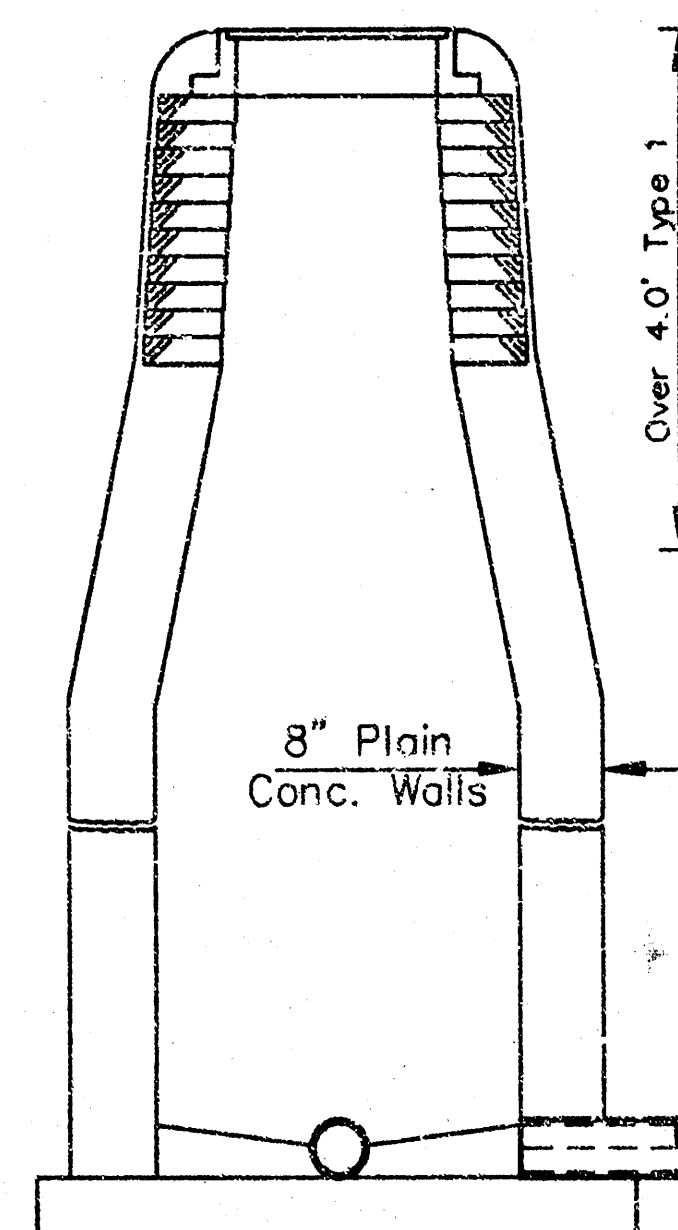
No.	Revision	By	Date
REMINGTON PLACE 3RD STORM WATER DRAIN #244 POND BANK IMPROVEMENT (SOD) JAMES L. ARMOUR, P.E. - ACTING CITY ENGINEER CITY OF WICHITA PROJECT NO. 468-83928 Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A. 303 S. TOPEKA • WICHITA, KANSAS 67202 316-262-2691 • FAX 316-262-3003			
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		Sheet	6 of 10



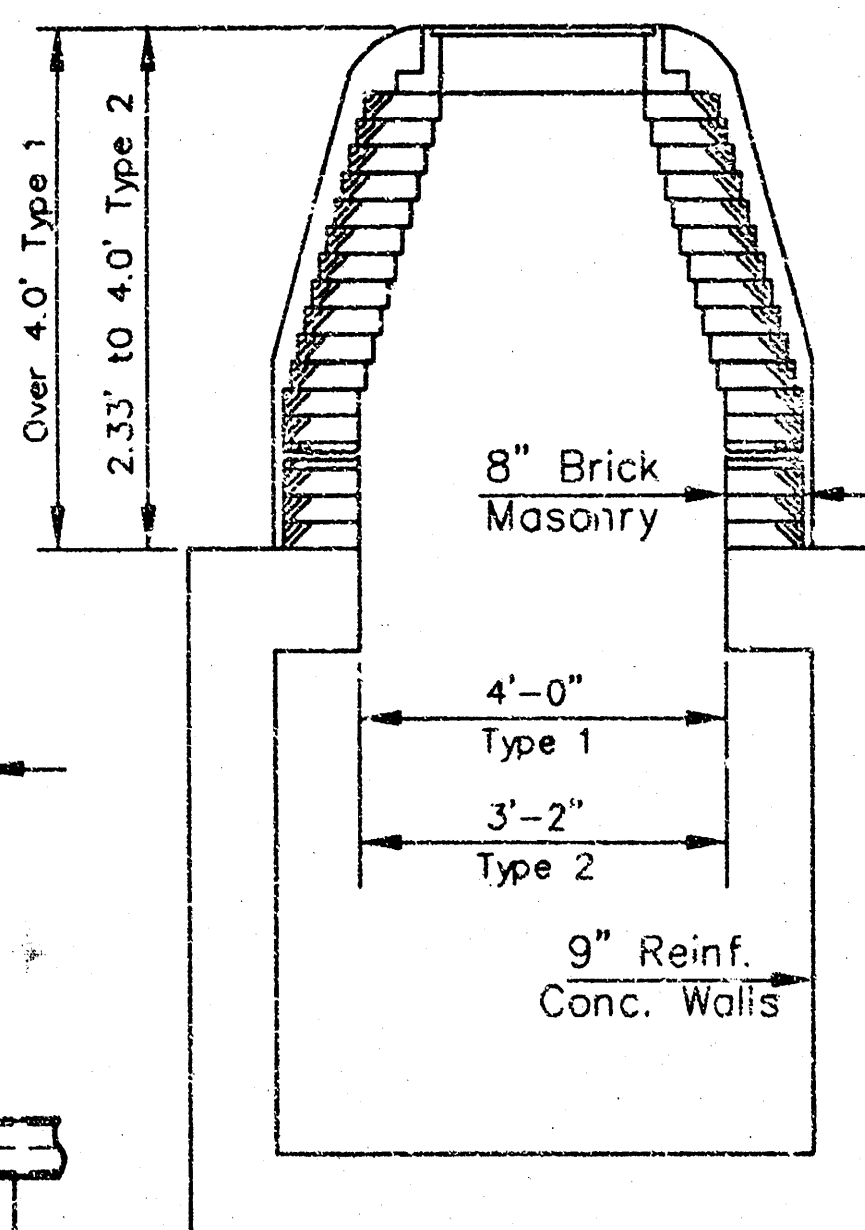
TYPE A
Single Wall Masonry



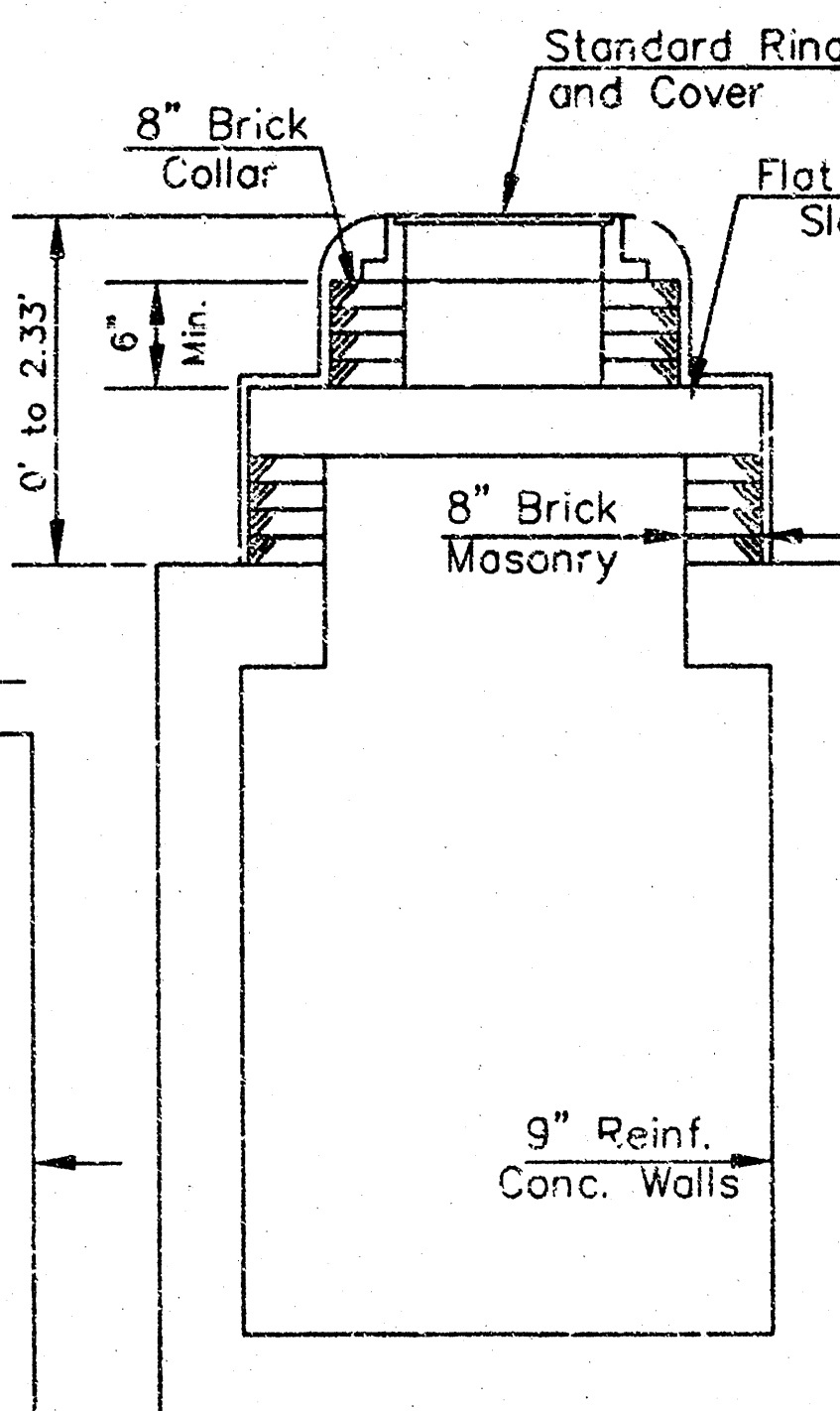
TYPE B
Double Wall Masonry



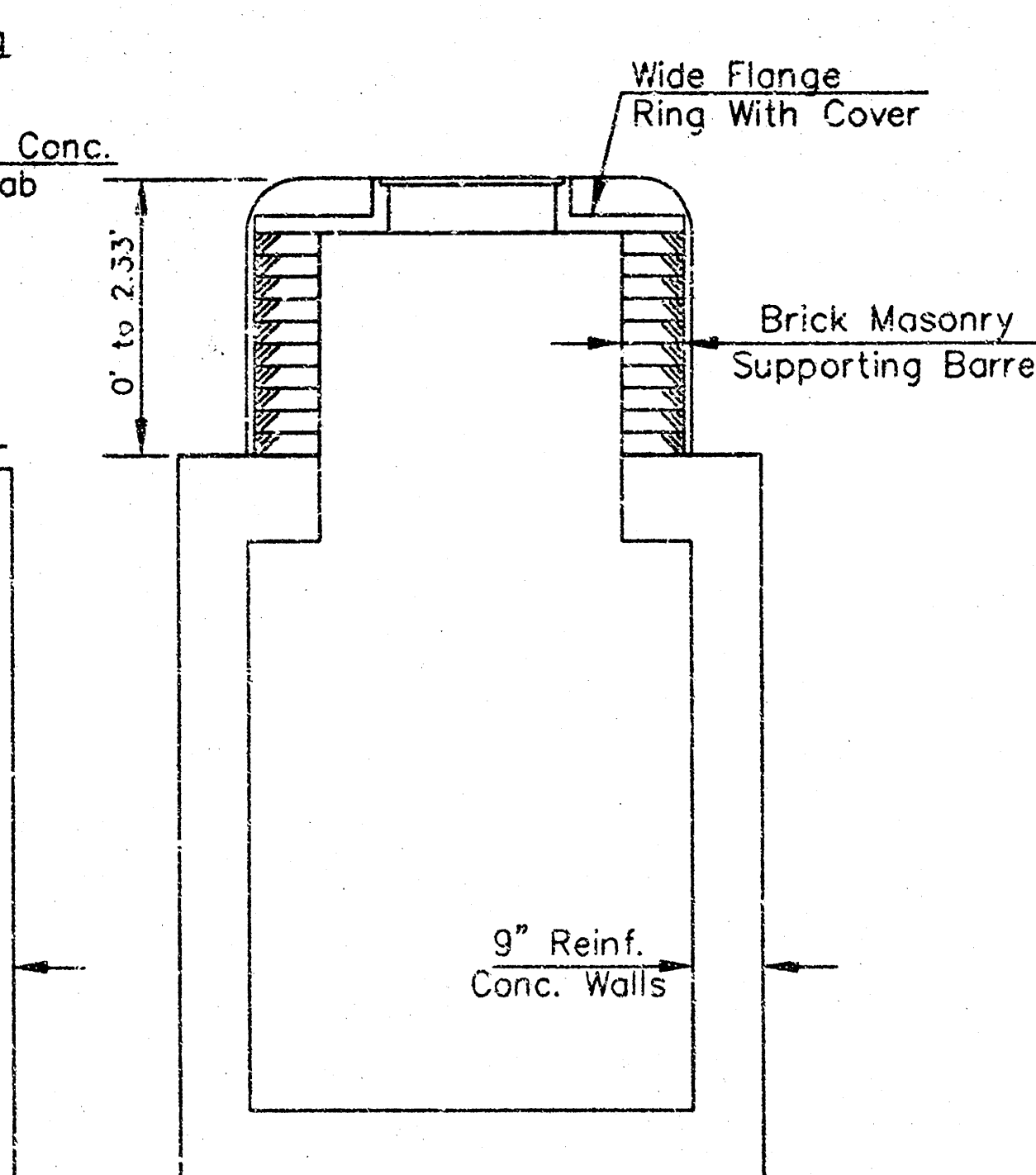
TYPE C & D
Cast in Place
(Type D is plastic lined
& has brick draw)



TYPE 1 & 2
Reinforced Concrete

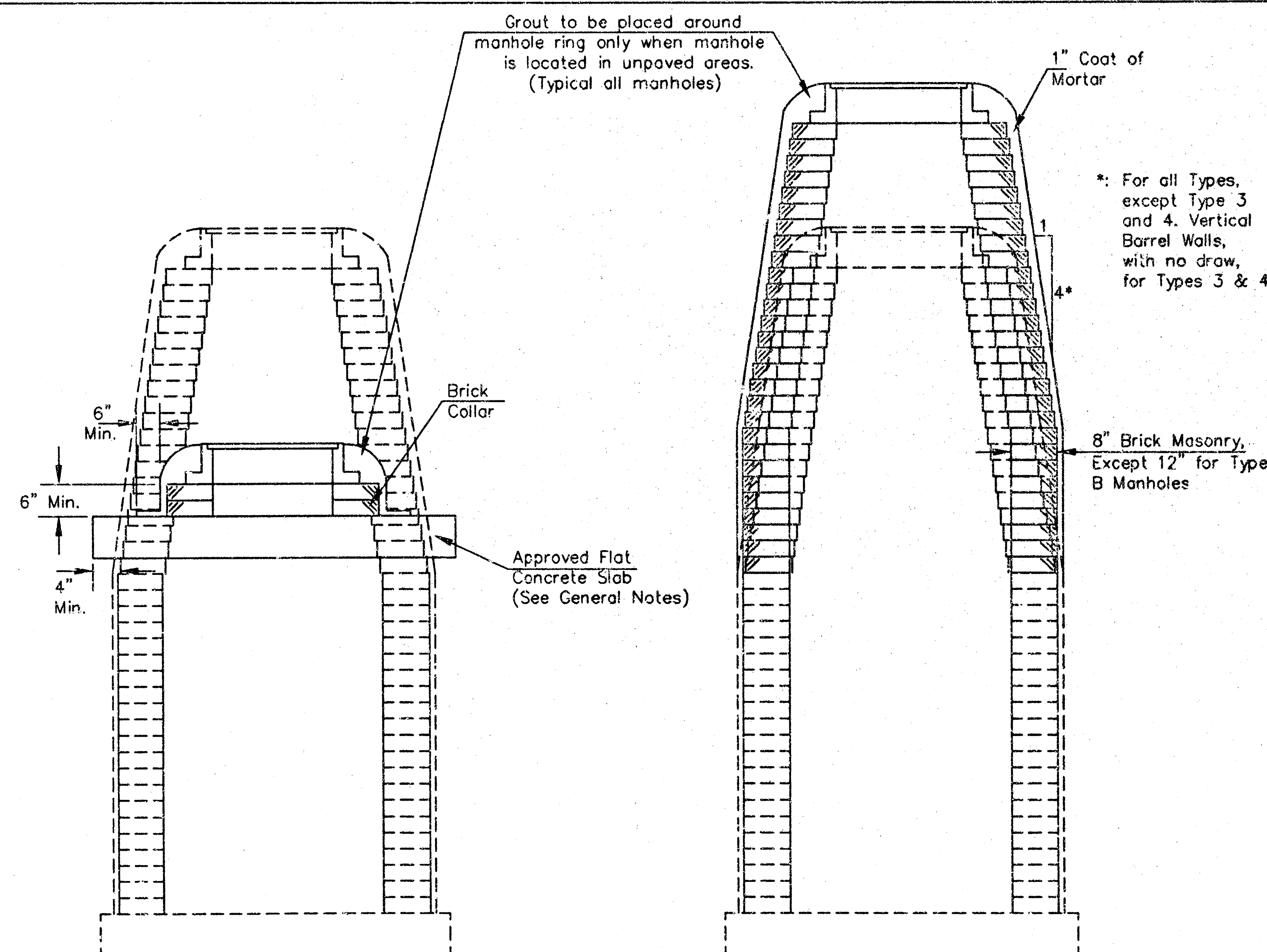


TYPE 3
Reinforced Concrete



TYPE 4
Reinforced Concrete
(Wide Flange Ring)

DEFINITION SKETCHES - CITY OF WICHITA STANDARD MANHOLES



DOWNWARD ADJUSTMENT
(GREATER THAN 12")

All Types

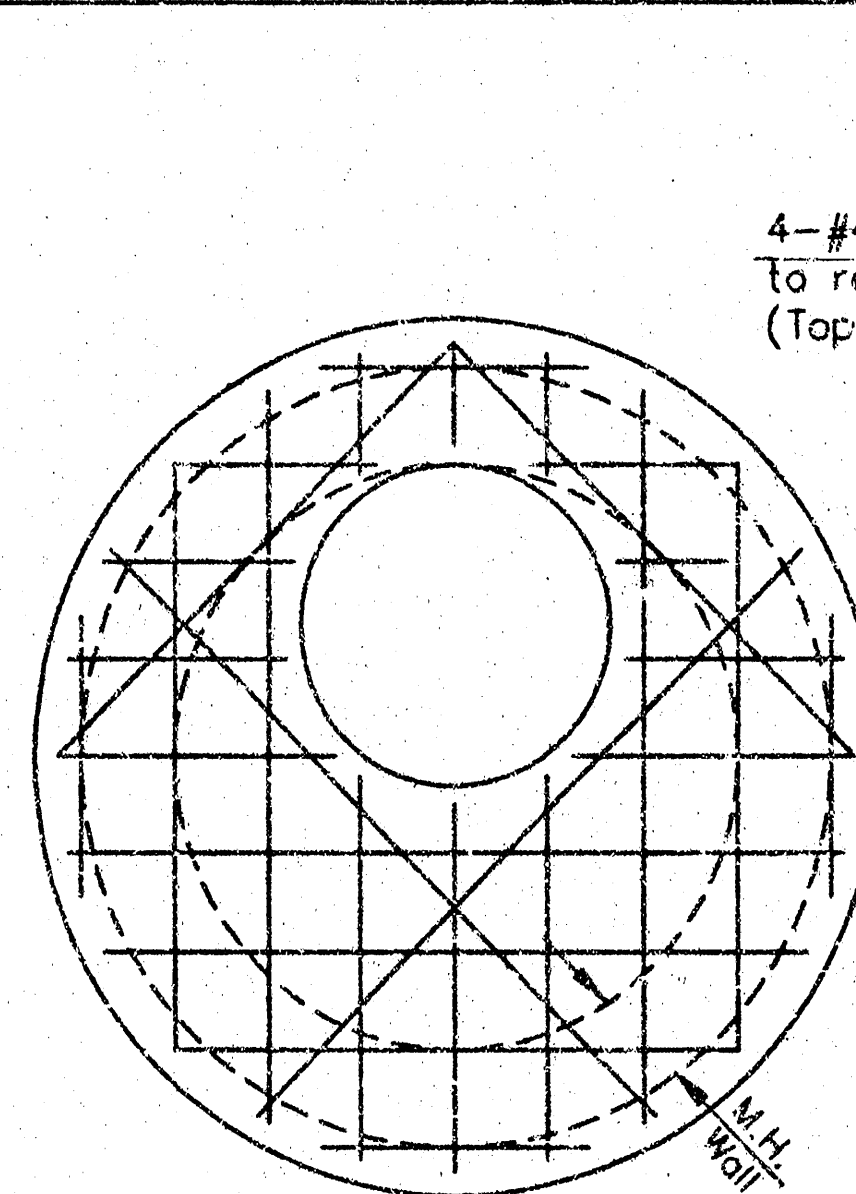
UPWARD ADJUSTMENT
(GREATER THAN 12")

All Types

THE APPROPRIATE PORTIONS OF THE DRAW AND BARREL OF TYPE A, B, C, D, 1 AND 2 MANHOLES SHALL BE REMOVED. A FLAT CONCRETE SLAB SHALL BE PLACED AND THE RING AND COVER RESET. ALL WORK AND MATERIALS SHALL CONFORM TO THE DETAILS SHOWN AND THE GENERAL NOTES.

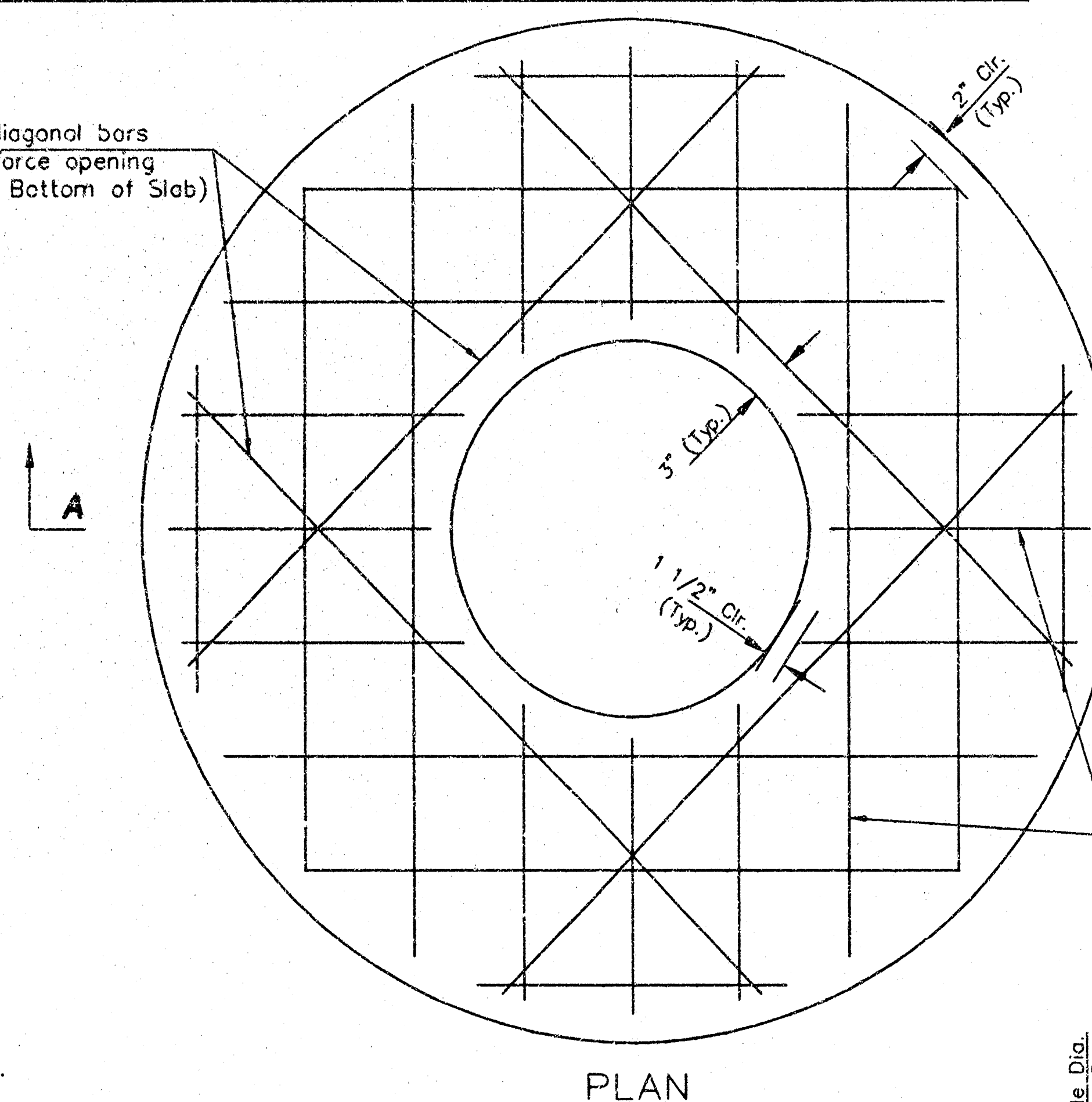
COURSES OF BRICK BARREL SUPPORTING THE WIDE FLANGE RING FOR TYPE 4 MANHOLES AND FLAT CONCRETE SLAB FOR TYPE 3 MANHOLES SHALL BE REMOVED AS NECESSARY PRIOR TO RESETTING THE WIDE FLANGE RING OR FLAT CONCRETE SLAB AND RING. ALL WORK AND MATERIALS SHALL CONFORM TO THE DETAILS SHOWN AND THE GENERAL NOTES.

THE ENTIRE DRAW OF TYPES A, B, C, D, 1 AND 2 MANHOLES SHALL BE REMOVED, THE MANHOLE BARREL RAISED THE APPROPRIATE AMOUNT, A NEW DRAW CONSTRUCTED, AND THE RING AND COVER RESET. THE UPPER PORTION OF TYPE 3 MANHOLES SHALL BE REMOVED TO THE BOTTOM OF THE FLAT CONCRETE SLAB, THE BRICK MASONRY BARREL SUPPORTING THE SLAB SHALL BE RAISED THE APPROPRIATE AMOUNT, AND THE SLAB AND RING AND COVER RESET. THE WIDE FLANGE RING AND COVER OF TYPE 4 MANHOLES SHALL BE REMOVED, THE BRICK MASONRY BARREL SUPPORTING THE RING SHALL BE RAISED THE APPROPRIATE AMOUNT AND THE RING AND COVER RESET. ALL WORK REQUIRED FOR A GREATER THAN TWELVE INCH (12") UPWARD ADJUSTMENT OF ANY MANHOLE SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH BRICK MASONRY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DETAILS SHOWN AND THE GENERAL NOTES.

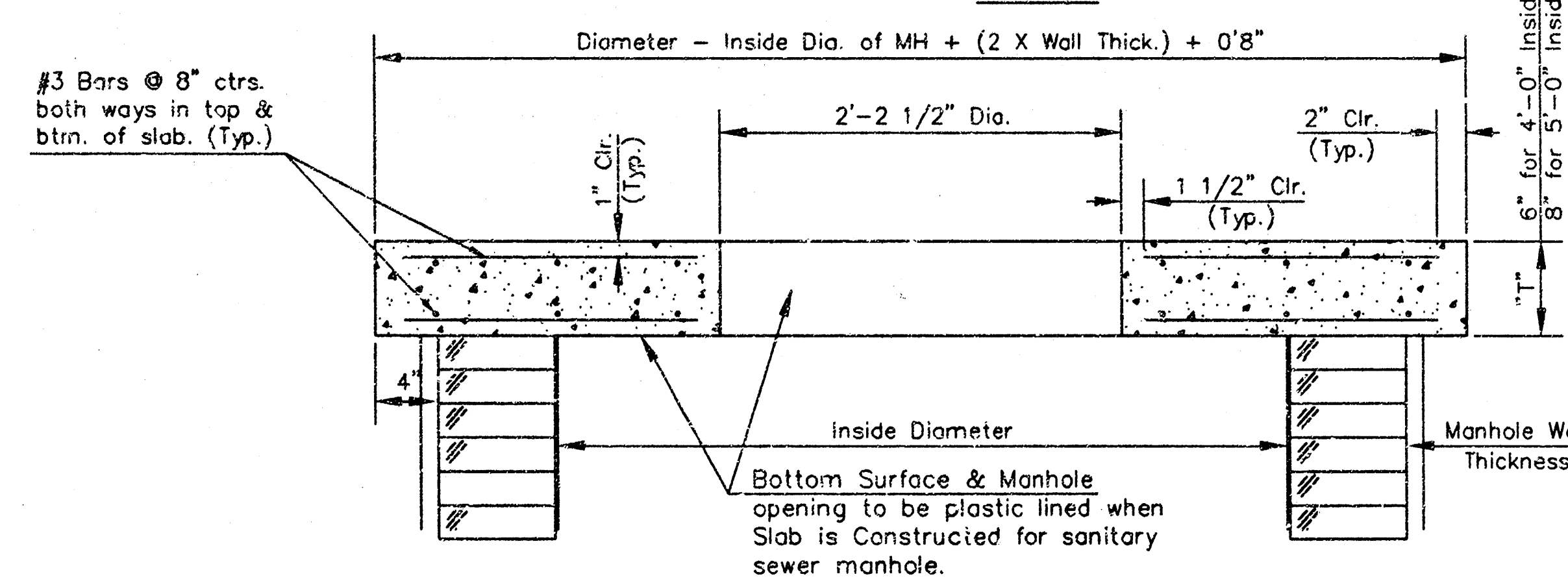


* PLAN
ALTERNATE OPENING
LOCATION

*: To be used only if necessary to keep ring and cover from conflicting with curb or combined curb and gutter. Flat concrete slab shall be rotated on existing manhole to position ring and cover in pavement or behind curb.



PLAN



SECTION A-A
FLAT CONCRETE SLAB DETAILS

GENERAL NOTES

MANHOLES DESIGNATED FOR ADJUSTMENT SHALL BE RAISED OR LOWERED AS NECESSARY SUCH THAT THE CASTING WILL CONFORM TO THE REQUIRED ELEVATION. TOPS OF STORM OR SANITARY SEWER MANHOLES LOCATED IN PAVED AREAS SHALL BE SET FLUSH WITH THE PAVEMENT. TOPS OF SANITARY SEWER MANHOLES LOCATED IN GRASSSED AREAS SHALL BE SET FOUR TENTHS OF ONE FOOT (0.40) HIGHER THAN THE FINISHED GRADE. TOPS OF STORM SEWER MANHOLES LOCATED IN GRASSSED AREAS SHALL BE SET FLUSH WITH THE FINISHED GRADE. TOPS OF STORM OR SANITARY SEWER MANHOLES LOCATED IN UNPAVED TRAVEL WAYS SHALL BE SET SIX INCHES (6") BELOW FINISHED GRADE.

THE NEW TOP SPECIFIED ON THE PLANS WAS ESTABLISHED FROM THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THE TIME THE PLANS WERE PREPARED. THE ACTUAL TOP ELEVATION SHALL BE VERIFIED OR ESTABLISHED, IN THE FIELD, BY THE ENGINEER AT THE TIME THE ADJUSTMENT IS MADE. NO ADJUSTMENT IN BID PRICE SHALL BE MADE FOR A CHANGE IN TOP ELEVATION DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE ENGINEER.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF ALL MANHOLES WHICH ARE TO BE LOWERED OR RAISED TWELVE INCHES (12") OR LESS SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED BY REMOVING THE EXISTING RING AND COVER AND REWORKING OR ADDING THE APPROPRIATE COURSE(S) OF BRICK AND REPLACEMENT OF THE RING AND COVER. ALL WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NOTES BELOW.

ALL UPWARD OR DOWNWARD ADJUSTMENT IN EXCESS OF TWELVE INCHES (12") SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH DETAILS AND NOTES SHOWN ON THIS SHEET.

NEW BRICK USED IN THE ADJUSTMENT OF MANHOLES SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED FOR GRADE MS IN A.S.T.M. C22-73 OR GRADE SW IN A.S.T.M. C62-69. BRICK SHALL HAVE NOMINAL DIMENSIONS WHICH WILL PERMIT THE ADJUSTED PORTION TO MATCH THE DIMENSIONS OF THE WALLS OF THE STRUCTURE BEING ADJUSTED. UNDAMAGED EXISTING BRICK SALVAGED AS PART OF EXISTING MANHOLE ADJUSTMENT(S), FOR THIS PROJECT, MAY BE REUSED IN COMPLETING ADJUSTMENT(S) IF THOROUGHLY CLEANED OF EXISTING MORTAR AND IF APPROVED AS TO SUITABILITY BY THE ENGINEER.

ALL BRICK SHALL BE LAID WITH SHOVE JOINTS. PORTLAND CEMENT MORTAR, AS SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL BE USED IN LAYING THE BRICK. THE ENTIRE OUTSIDE SURFACE OF THE MANHOLES, ADJUSTED WITH BRICK, SHALL BE PLASTERED WITH A MINIMUM OF ONE INCH (1") OF THE CEMENT MORTAR. ALL CONTACT SURFACES BETWEEN BRICK MASONRY, FLAT CONCRETE SLABS (IF REQUIRED), AND CAST IRON RINGS SHALL BE SEALED WITH A LAYER OF THE CEMENT MORTAR. BACKFILL OF ADJUSTED SECTIONS SHALL NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED UNTIL THE MORTAR HAS CURED FOR TWENTY-FOUR (24) HOURS.

MORTAR USED IN ADJUSTMENT OF MANHOLES SHALL CONTAIN EIGHT (8) BAGS OF PORTLAND CEMENT PER CUBIC YARD, FINE AGGREGATE, AND SUFFICIENT WATER TO PRODUCE A WORKABLE AND PLASTIC MIX OF SUCH CONSISTENCY AS TO PERFORM PROPERLY THE FUNCTION OF MASONRY CONSTRUCTION.

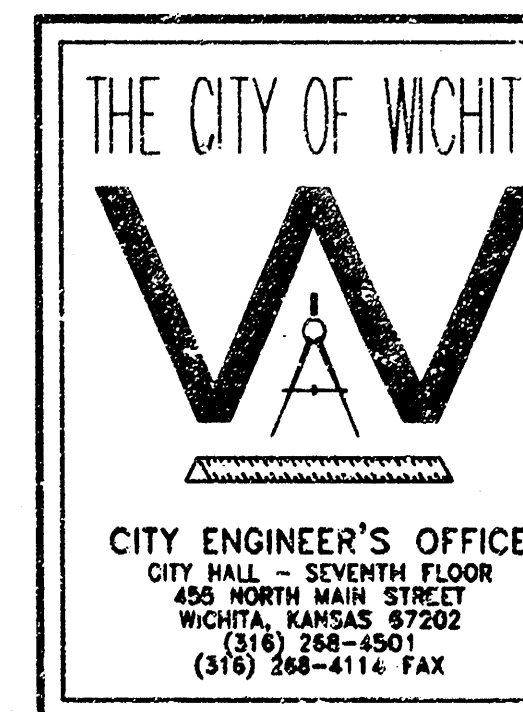
CEMENT USED FOR MORTAR SHALL BE TYPE I COMPLYING WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LATEST REVISION OF A.S.T.M. DESIGNATION C-150.

FINE AGGREGATE USED FOR MORTAR SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS FOR TYPE FA-A, DIVISION 1102, OF THE "STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR STATE ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION," KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, 1980 EDITION.

WATER USED FOR MORTAR SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF DIVISION 2401, OF THE MENTIONED STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.

AN APPROVED TYPE OF FLAT CONCRETE SLAB, CONFORMING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF A.S.T.M. C-478, SHALL BE USED TO SUPPORT THE MANHOLE RING AND COVER WHERE IT IS NECESSARY TO LOWER MANHOLES MORE THAN TWELVE INCHES (12"). ALL SURFACES OF THE FLAT CONCRETE SLAB, FOR SANITARY SEWER MANHOLES, WHICH WOULD BE EXPOSED TO SEWER GAS SHALL BE PROTECTED BY A PLASTIC LINING. A MINIMUM SIX INCH (6") BRICK COLLAR CONFORMING TO THE SAME TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION AS SPECIFIED ABOVE SHALL BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE MANHOLE RING AND THE FLAT CONCRETE SLAB TO FACILITATE MINOR ADJUSTMENTS IN ELEVATION.

PLASTIC LINING REQUIRED FOR FLAT CONCRETE SLABS, TO BE PLACED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADJUSTMENT OF SANITARY SEWER MANHOLES, MAY BE AMER-PLATE T-LOCK LINER PLATE, B.F. GOODRICH LOK-RIB KOROSEAL, OR AN APPROVED EQUAL. THE PLASTIC LINING MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INSTALLING, SEALING JOINTS, TESTING AND INSPECTION OF THE LINING SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS INCORPORATED IN AND FORMING A PART OF THESE SPECIFICATIONS. THREE (3) COPIES OF THE PLASTIC LINING MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LINING INSTALLATION SHALL BE FURNISHED TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO THE FABRICATION OF ANY FLAT SLABS REQUIRING PLASTIC LINING.

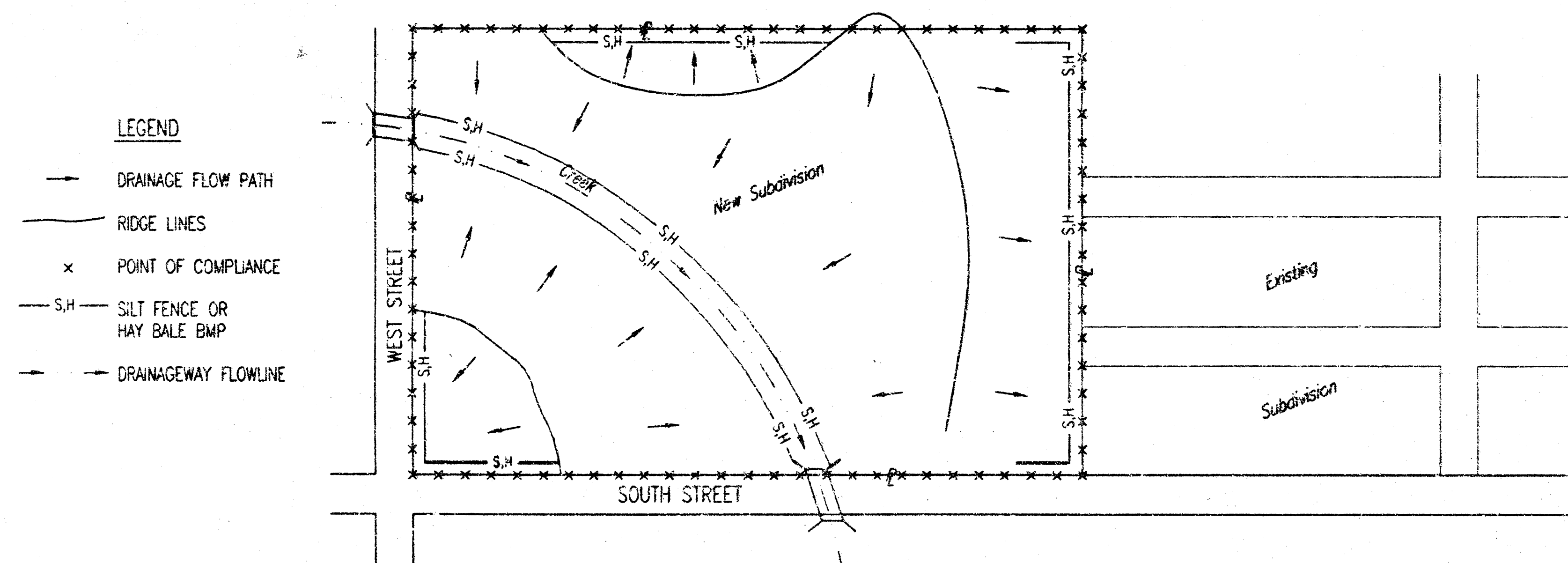


MANHOLE ADJUSTMENT DETAILS

JAMES L. ARMOUR, P.E.-ACTING CITY ENGINEER

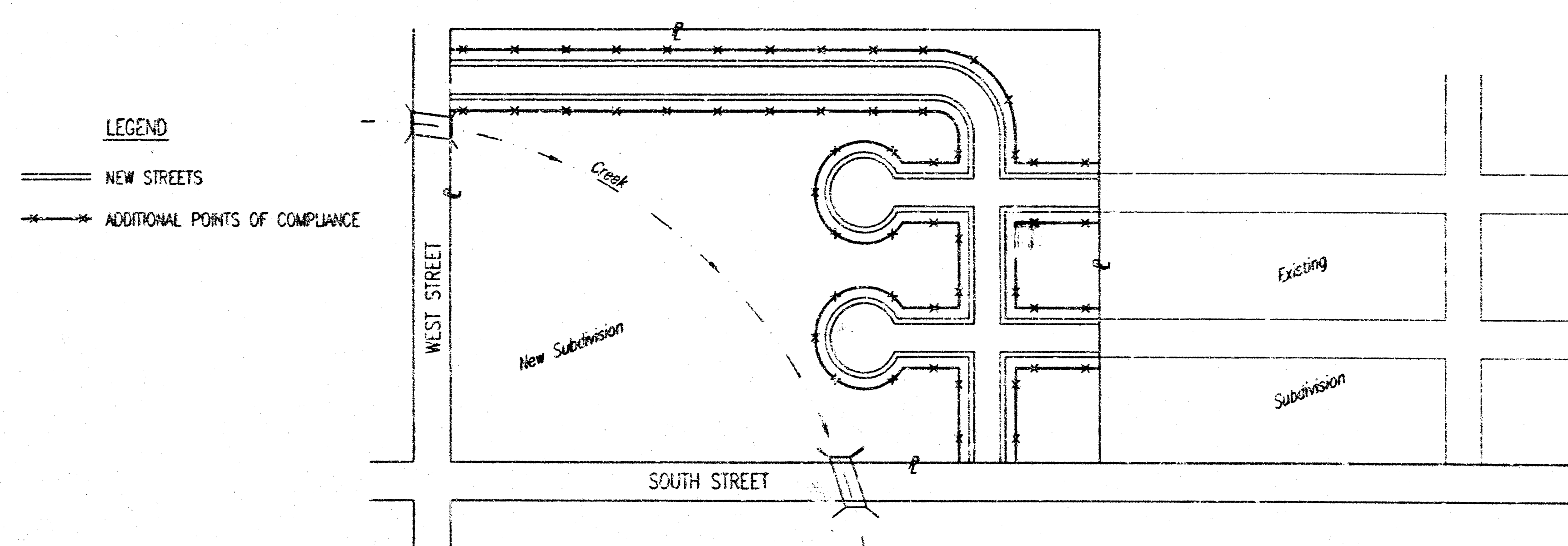
PROJECT NUMBER 468-83928
DATE MAR 96
SHEET 7 OF 10

PHASE 1 - INITIAL EARTHWORK AND UTILITIES (EXCEPT STORM SEWER)



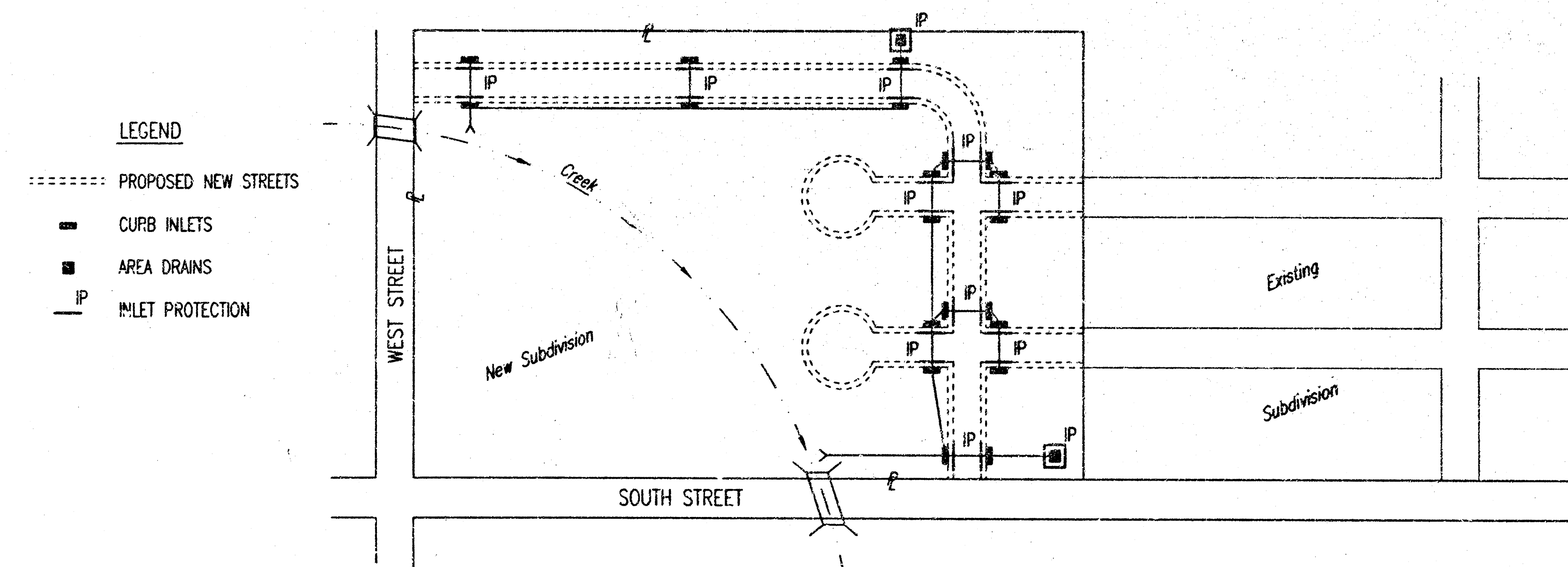
- DURING THIS PHASE OF SUBDIVISION CONSTRUCTION, THE POINTS OF COMPLIANCE ARE THE PERIMETER BOUNDARIES AND ANY DRAINAGE WAYS OR STORM SEWERS DRAINING THROUGH OR FROM THE SITE. SHOULD LAKES BE CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE SUBDIVISION THAT WILL DISCHARGE DURING STORMS, THEY ARE ALSO A POINT OF COMPLIANCE.
- HAYBALES OR SILT FENCE MUST BE CONSTRUCTED ALONG THE PROPERTY LINE WHERE ON SITE WATER CAN DRAIN OFF THE PROPERTY. THESE BMP'S WILL ALSO BE INSTALLED ALONG ANY DRAINAGE DITCH OR LAKE THAT CAN DISCHARGE.
- SHOULD SILT OR SEDIMENT ENTER THE DITCHES OR GUTTERLINES ON THE ADJACENT BOUNDARY STREETS, APPROPRIATE BMP'S WILL BE PLACED WITHIN THE SUBDIVISION TO PREVENT THIS.
- ANY MUD TRACKED ONTO ADJACENT STREETS WILL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF EACH WORK DAY.
- CONTRACTORS WORKING WITHIN THE SITE WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO USE INDIVIDUAL BMP'S AS LONG AS THOSE SPECIFIED ABOVE ARE IN PLACE AND EFFECTIVE. CONTRACTORS WORKING ON THE BOUNDARY LINE STREETS OR ON ADJACENT PROPERTIES TO EXTEND UTILITIES ARE EXPECTED TO USE BMP'S AT THEIR WORK LOCATIONS, AS NEEDED.
- UTILIZE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AT ENTRANCE AND EXIT ONTO ANY EXISTING PUBLIC STREETS.
- THE SUBDIVISION DEVELOPER (OWNER) SHALL INSTALL AND MAINTAIN THE ON-SITE BMP'S.

PHASE 3 - STREET CONSTRUCTION



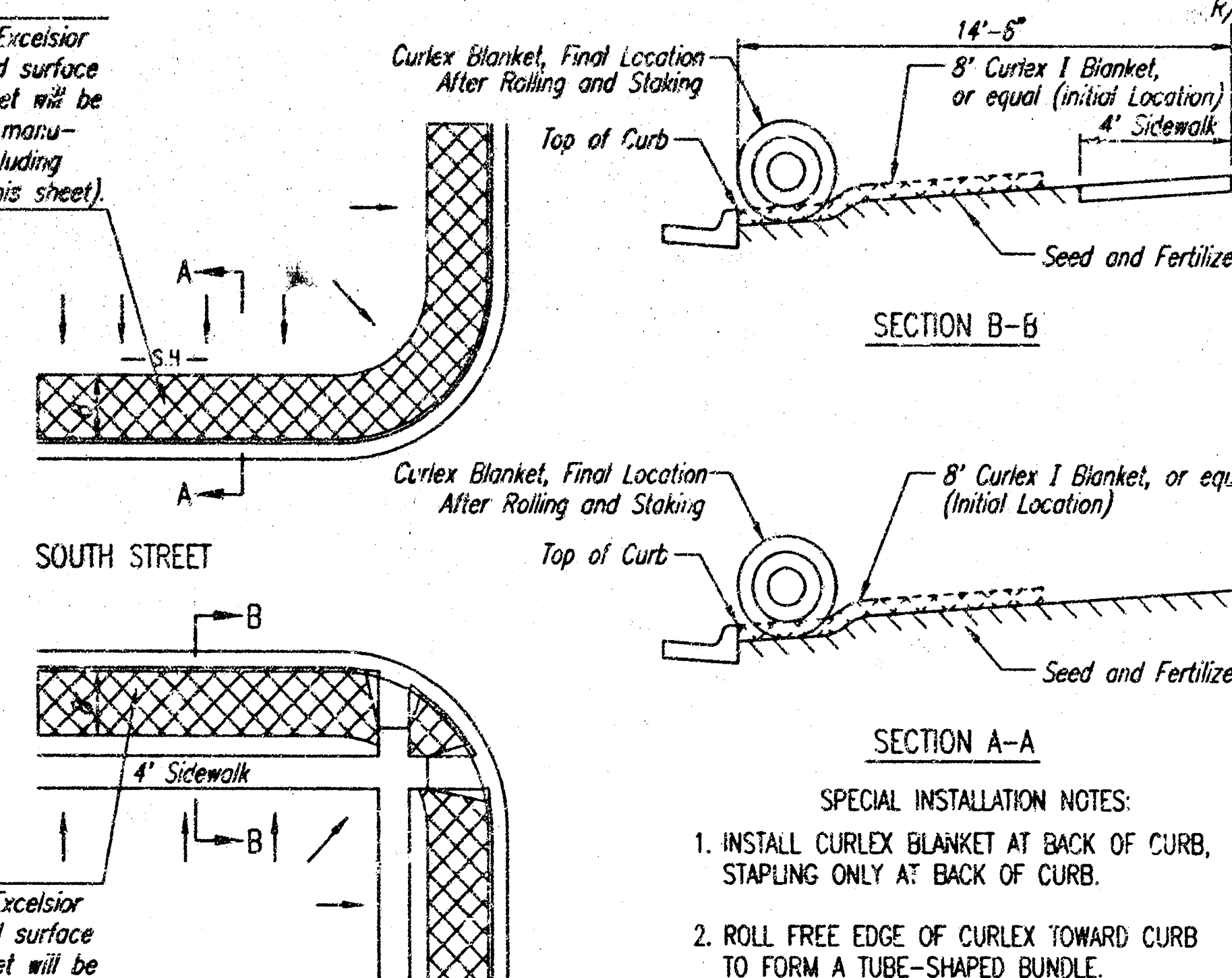
- DURING THIS PHASE OF SUBDIVISION CONSTRUCTION, NEW STREETS ARE INSTALLED. ALL BMP'S INSTALLED DURING PHASE 1 AND 2 MUST STILL BE MAINTAINED. THE POINT OF COMPLIANCE NOW SHIFTS TO THE BACK OF CURB ALONG EACH STREET.
- CURB OPENING INLET PROTECTION:
A. SUMP AREAS - INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED WHEN STREET SUBGRADE WORK IS COMPLETED.
B. NON-SUMP LOCATIONS - PROVIDE INLET PROTECTION AS SOON AS BASE COURSE ASPHALT IS INSTALLED, BEFORE THE SURFACE COURSE LIFT.
- BMP'S WILL BE REQUIRED BACK OF CURB WHEREVER WATER CAN FLOW OVER THE CURB AND THE CURB HAS BEEN BACKFILLED TO WITHIN 3" OR LESS OF THE TOP OF CURB (SEE CURB BACKFILL DETAIL). FOR CURBS NOT YET ENTIRELY BACKFILLED (3" OR MORE BELOW TOP OF CURB), BMP'S WILL BE REQUIRED AT POINTS WHERE WATER BREAKS OVER CURB WHICH COULD RESULT IN THE PLACEMENT OF SEDIMENT IN THE GUTTER.
- SEE DETAIL THIS SHEET ON BACK OF CURB PROTECTION.
- THE BACK OF CURB PROTECTION SPECIFIED ON THIS PLAN MAY HAVE TO BE SUPPLEMENTED WITH HAYBALE OR SILT FENCE BMP'S AT LOCATIONS WHERE CONCENTRATED FLOW RESULTS IN SEDIMENT BEING CARRIED OVER THE EXCELSIOR MATS.
- THE STREET CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING BACK OF CURB BMP'S.
- THE INDIVIDUAL LOT OWNERS WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE BACK OF CURB BMP'S IN FRONT OF THEIR LOTS UNTIL SUCH TIME AS ADJACENT DISTURBED EARTH IS STABILIZED WITH GRASS OR SOD.

PHASE 2 - INSTALLATION OF STORM SEWER

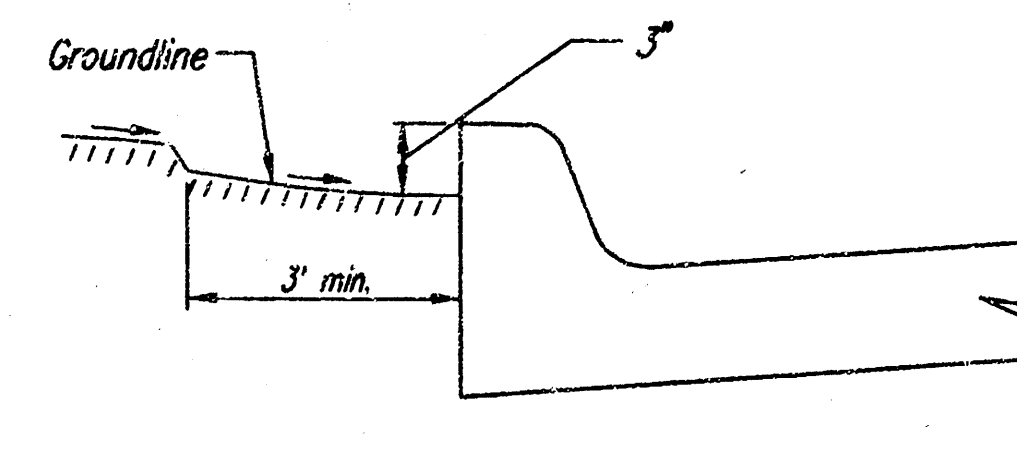


- DURING THIS PHASE OF SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT, ALL BMP'S REQUIRED IN PHASE 1 SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE AND BE MAINTAINED.
- AS NEW STORM SEWERS, WITH INLETS, ARE INSTALLED, THE STORM SEWERS MUST NOW BE PROTECTED SO ALL NEW INLETS BECOME POINTS OF COMPLIANCE.
- AREA DRAINS - AS SOON AS WATER CAN FLOW INTO THESE DRAINS, HAYBALE OR SILT FENCE PROTECTION WILL BE INSTALLED AROUND THEM.
- CURB OPENING INLETS - AS SOON AS WATER CAN FLOW INTO THESE DRAINS, INLET PROTECTION BMP'S MUST BE INSTALLED. SEE PHASE 3 - STREET CONSTRUCTION.
- THE STORM SEWER CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING THESE BMP'S. IF WATER CANNOT FLOW INTO CURB INLETS UNTIL STREET CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE, THEN STREET CONTRACTOR WILL INSTALL INLET PROTECTION.
- THE SUBDIVISION DEVELOPER WILL MAINTAIN THESE BMP'S ONCE INSTALLED.
- ONCE ALL DISTURBED GROUND DRAINING TO AN INLET HAS BEEN RESTABILIZED WITH GRASS OR SOD, THE SUBDIVISION DEVELOPER WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PERMANENTLY REMOVING THE INLET PROTECTION.

BMP-Install 8" wide Curlex I Excelsior Blanket, or equal, on prepared surface back of curb. Edge of blanket will be at back of curb. Install per manufacturer's recommendation, including staples. (Except as noted, this sheet)



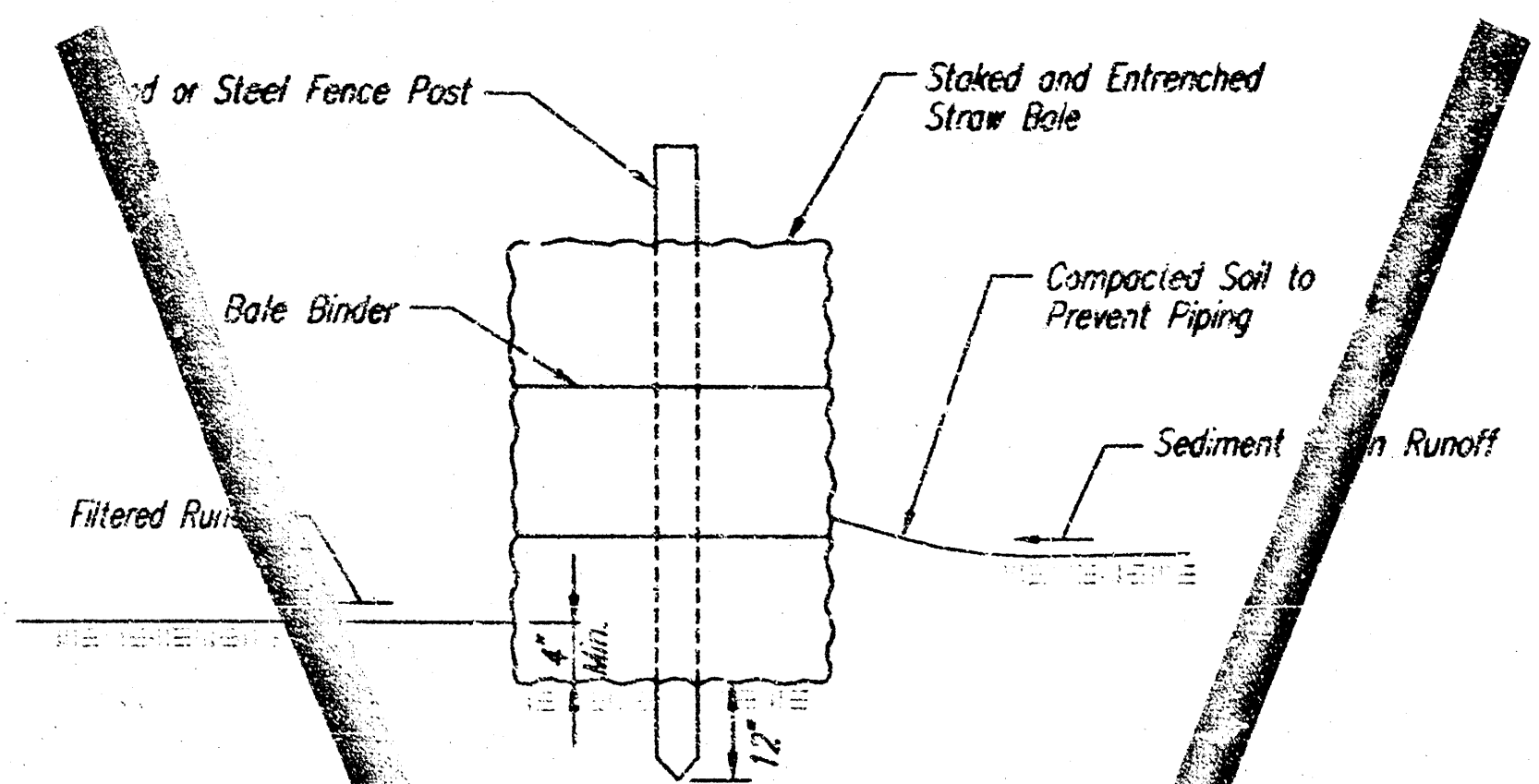
BACK OF CURB PROTECTION DETAIL



- GENERAL NOTES:**
- THE INTENT OF ALL SOIL EROSION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (B.M.P.'S) IS TO PREVENT ERODED SOIL FROM ENTERING DITCHES, STORM SEWERS, OR ANY OTHER DRAINAGE FEATURE.
 - THIS SHEET IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE GUIDELINES AS TO WHAT TYPE OF BMP'S WILL BE INSTALLED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS. CONTRACTORS ARE EXPECTED TO BID PROJECTS ACCORDINGLY.
 - BMP'S SHALL BE MAINTAINED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS TO REMAIN EFFECTIVE. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE AS INDICATED ON THE BMP DETAIL SHEETS.
 - PERSONS DESTROYING BMP'S SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMMEDIATELY REPAIRING THEM OR INSTALLING SUITABLE REPLACEMENT BMP'S.
 - THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANY SUBDIVISION THAT DISTURBS 5 ACRES OR MORE WILL REQUIRE A FEDERAL/STATE NPDES STORMWATER PERMIT. THE PREPARATION OF A STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN IS REQUIRED. EROSION CONTROL BMP'S ARE REQUIRED. THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THIS SHEET ARE THE MINIMUM STANDARDS TO BE SHOWN ON POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN.
 - FOR SUBDIVISIONS SMALLER THAN 5 ACRES, SOIL EROSION BMP'S ARE REQUIRED. ALSO, DEVELOPERS AND CONTRACTORS ARE ENCOURAGED TO DEVELOP POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS FOR EACH PROJECT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
 - FAILURE TO USE AND MAINTAIN BMP'S IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 16.32 OF THE CITY CODE AND WILL SUBJECT THE SUBDIVISION DEVELOPER AND CONTRACTORS TO THE PENALTIES PROVIDED THEREIN.
 - 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 THAT SHOWN. BMP'S, OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN, MAY BE UTILIZED SO LONG AS THEY ARE EFFECTIVE AND MAINTAINED.
 - A STABILIZED EARTH SURFACE IS DEFINED AS ONE THAT IS HARD SURFACED WITH CONCRETE, ASPHALT, OR THE LIKE, OR ONE ON WHICH 70% OF THE GRASS HAS GERMINATED ON THE ENTIRE SURFACE.

		SOIL EROSION BMP'S SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT PROCESS	
		CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E. STORM WATER ENGINEER	
PROJECT NUMBER 468-23928		DCA NO. 751390	
DATE MAY 2001		SHEET 8 OF 10	

DSNR: BOB OPER: BUS SCALE: 1=100
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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.

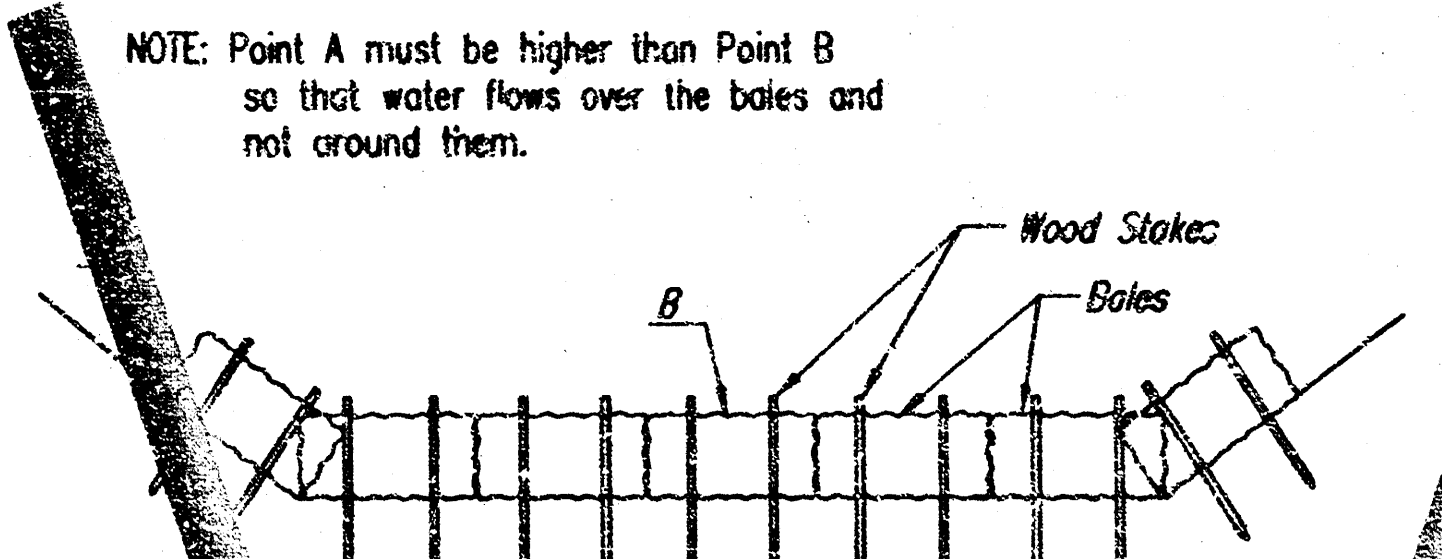
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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. This 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?



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-layered 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 places 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 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 ditch, 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 a 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 spaced 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".

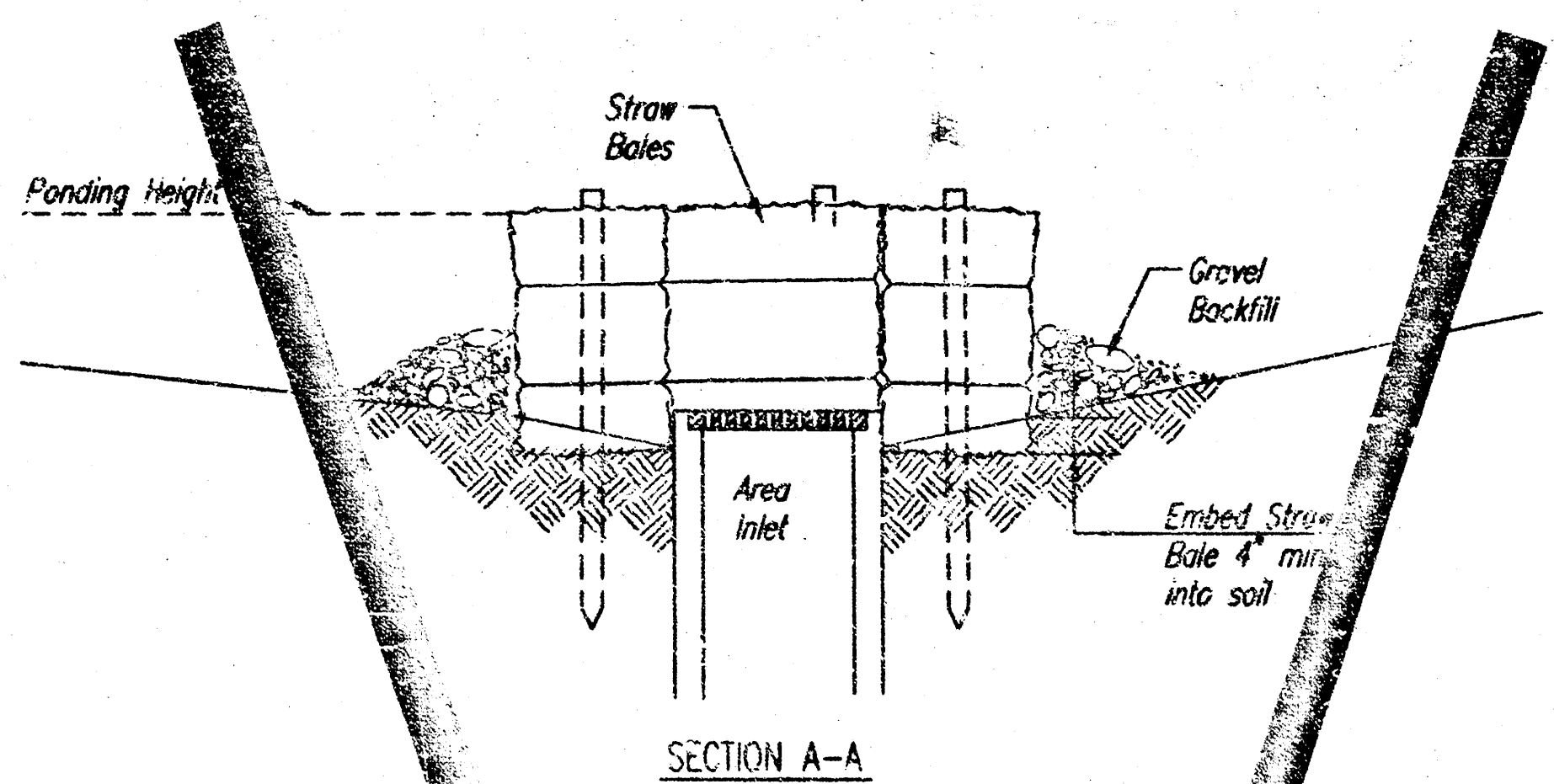
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

Do not place a bale ditch check directly in front of a culvert outlet. Water 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 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.

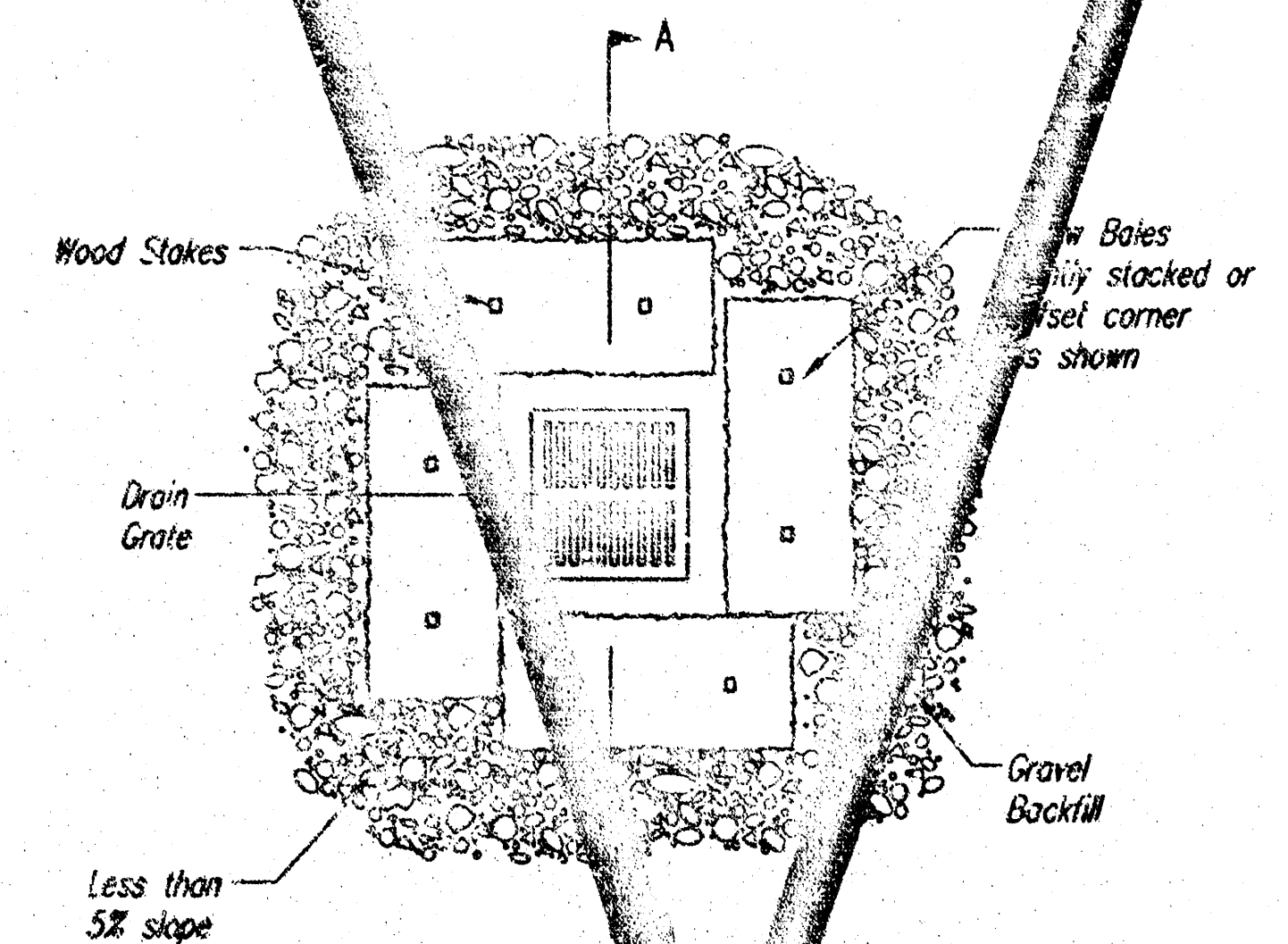
Inspection and Maintenance:

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 - 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 on steep approach slopes, the storage capacity behind the barrier is drastically reduced. Sediment 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. 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.

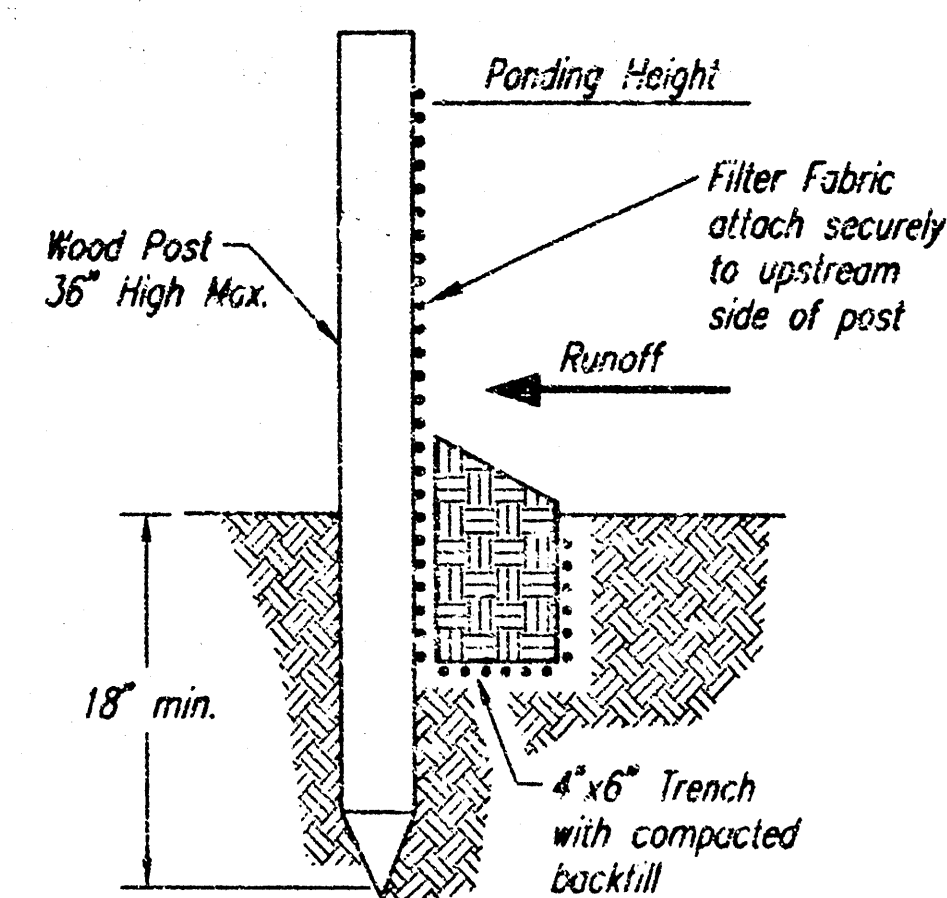
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

Bales should be placed directly against the perimeter of the area inlet. This prevents overtopping water from flowing 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 MASH20 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, 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?



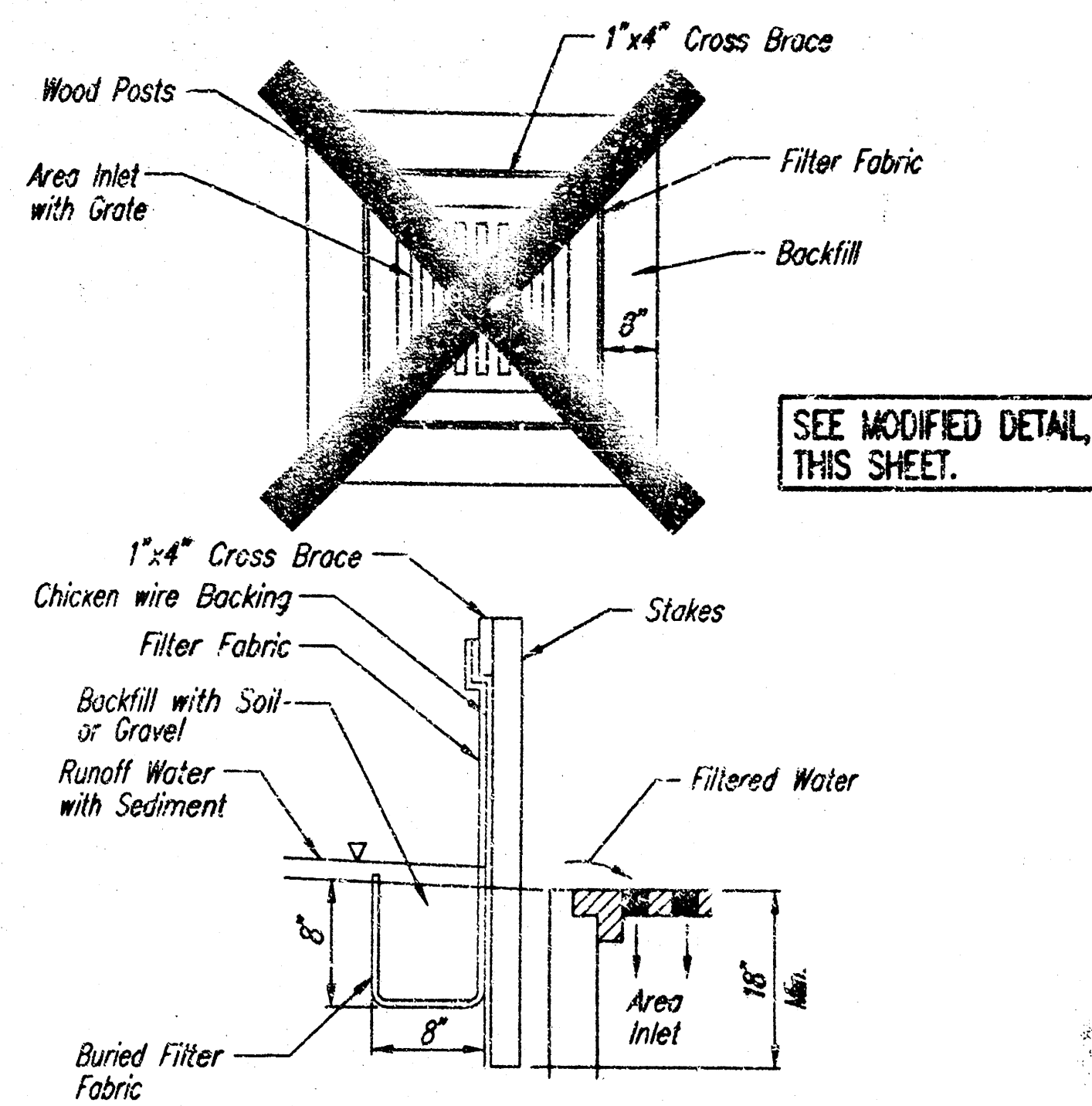
SOIL EROSION
BMP DETAILS

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

PROJECT NUMBER
468-83928

DATE
MAY 2001

SHEET 9 OF 10



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 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.

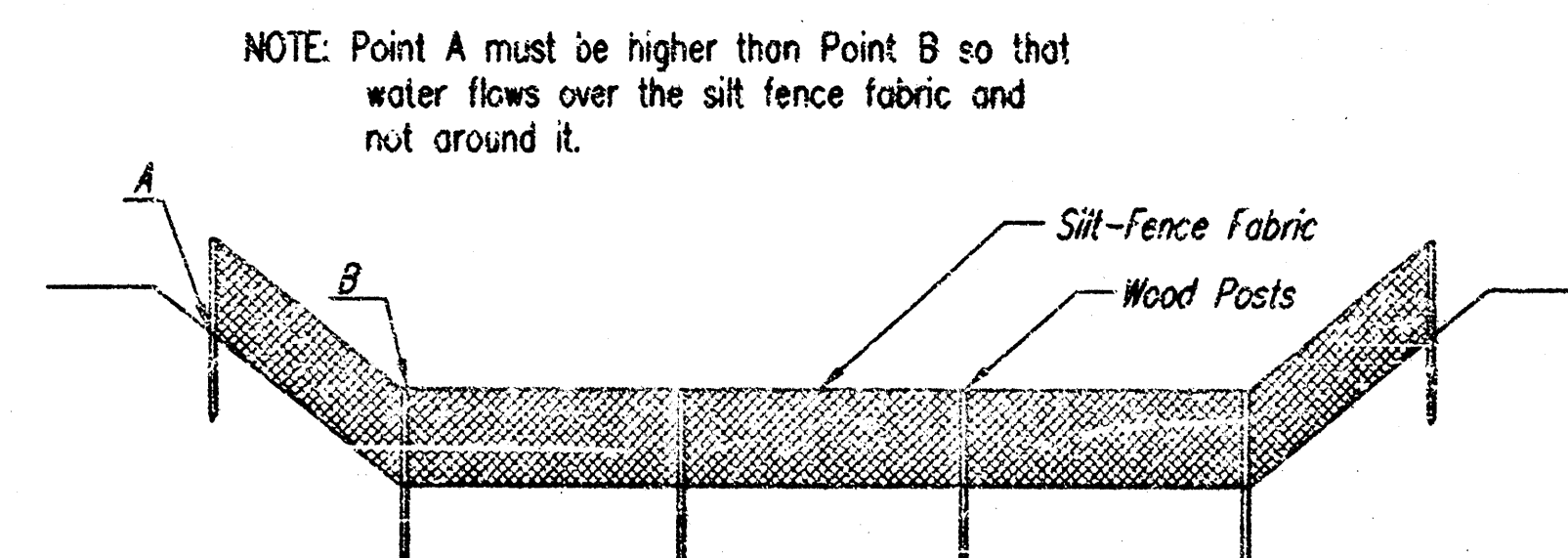
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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 (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?



SILT FENCE DITCH CHECKS
(STREAM PROTECTION)

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:

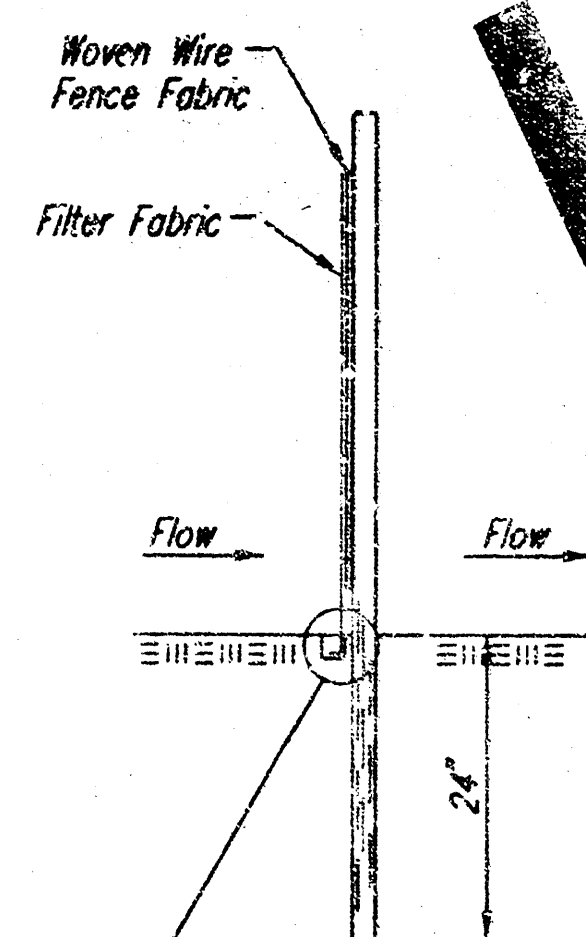
Ditch Check Ditch grade (%)	Spacing Check Spacing (feet)
0.5	200
1.0	200
2.0	100
3.0	65
4.0	50
5.0	40
6.0	30

Proper installation method:

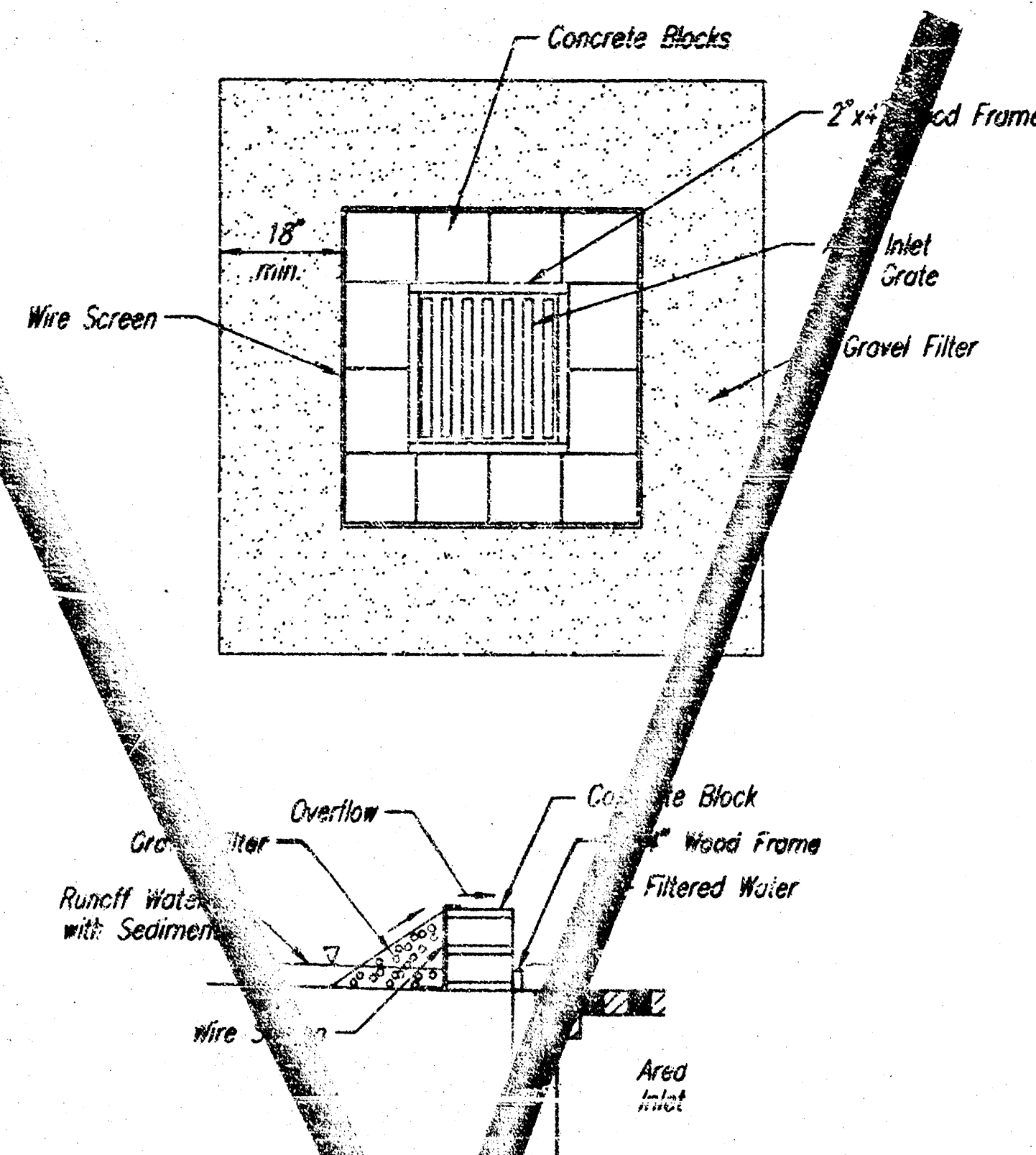
Excavate a trench perpendicular to the ditch flowline that is at least 12" deep by 6" wide. Extend the trench in a straight line along the entire length of the proposed ditch check. Place the soil on the upstream side of the trench for later use. Roll out a continuous length of silt fence fabric on the 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.



ANCHOR TRENCH DETAIL



CONCRETE BLOCK FILTER FOR AREA DRAIN
(INLET PROTECTION)

Gravel barriers provide little filtering of large runoff waters. However, when installed correctly and maintained, they can effectively reduce 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 should 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 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 the filter. Periodically, the gravel should be raked to increase infiltration and prevent clogging of runoff waters. Accumulated sediment is to be removed immediately from streets after every runoff event.

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?

	SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS	
	CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E. STORM WATER ENGINEER	
	PROJECT NUMBER 468-83928	QA NO. 751390
	DATE MAY 2001	SHEET 10 OF 10