PRIVATE STORM WATER SEWER IMPROVEMENTS

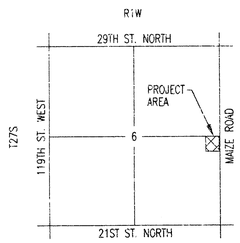
TO SERVE

INTRUST BANK - NEWMARKET SQUARE

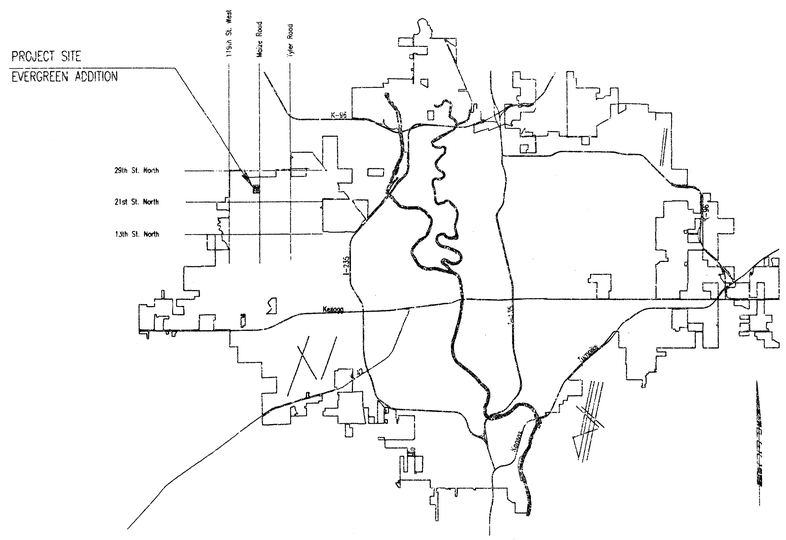
PRIVATE PROJECT NO. 1448 PPS (607861)

CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

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



VICINITY MAP



LOCATION MAP

INDEX OF SHEETS

SHEET NO. C-6.0	SWS TITLE SHEET
SHEET NO. C-6.1	SWS KEY MAP AND GENERAL NOTES
SHEET NO. C-6.2	PLAT
SHEET NO. C-6.3	SWS PLAN/PROFILE
SHEET NO. C-6.4	TYPE 1 CURB INLET DETAILS
SHEET NO. C-7.0-7.3	SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS

APPROVED AS NOTED
By CITY ENGINEER OF WICHITA

Sanitary Sewers _____

Storm Sewers VRH 4/29/04

Driveway; Approaches _____

Water Mains _____

Paving _____

NOTE TO CONTRACTOR

INSPECTION AND TESTING FOR THIS PROJECT IS TO BE PROVIDED BY A LICENSED CONSULTING ENGINEERING FIRM CONTRACTED BY THE CONTRACTOR. SAID INSPECTION TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF WICHITA STANDARD CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING PRACTICES AND CERTIFIED BY A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER. NO WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED IN DEDICATED EASEMENTS OR PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY BY THE CONTRACTOR UNTIL SUCH INSPECTION IS ARRANGED FOR AND REQUIRED BONDS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO AND APPROVED BY THE CITY NOR SHALL ANY WORK BE COMMENCED IN DEDICATED EASEMENTS OR PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION BY THE CITY ENGINEER. IMPROVEMENTS PERFORMED UNDER THIS PROJECT SHALL NOT BE ACCEPTED BY THE CITY UNTIL ALL APPLICABLE DOCUMENTATION HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ENGINEER. THIS MAY INCLUDE: AS-BUILT DRAWINGS, INSPECTION LOGS, TEST DOCUMENTATION, TV TAPES, AND A CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION. THE ABOVE SHALL BE PERFORMED BY THE CONSULTING FIRM CONTRACTED TO INSPECT THIS PROJECT.

AB-BUILT
date
by
approved

APRIL 2004

PLANS PREPARED BY

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, P.A.

ENGINEERS

WICHITA, KANSAS

DSNR: KJW OPER: TRD SCALE: 1:1.00
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PEC PROJECT NO. 3E-04160-111

STORM WATER SEWER TITLE SHEET

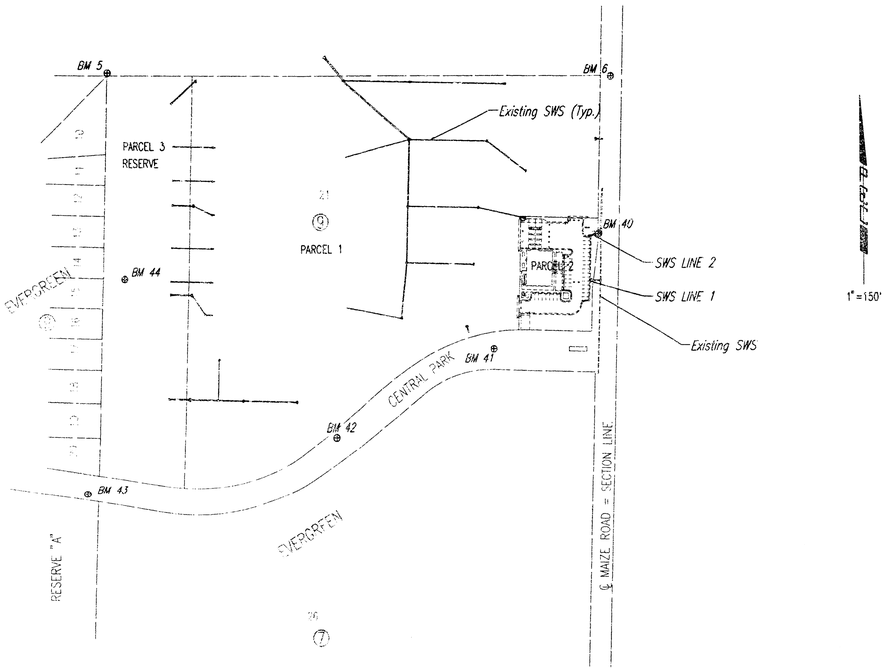
DWAYNE RUMSEY, A.I.A.
ARCHITECT

Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A.

13944
4/29/04
KANSAS
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

A NEW BRANCH BANK
INTRUST BANK
NEW MARKET SQUARE
WICHITA, KANSAS

date: April 29, 2004
project: 7405
sheet number
C-6.0
of nineteen



1"=150'

BENCH MARKS

Benchmark #5 "T" Post Set near N.E. corner Evergreen, 5' N. of E-W fence line, and in line with fence to south.
Elev.=161.83 C.O.W.
=1349.23 M.S.L.

Benchmark #6: Chiseled "d" on top back curb, W. curb line of Maize Rd. at beginning of curb 1/4± mile S. of 29th St. N.
Elev.=164.515 C.O.W.
1351.915 M.S.L.

Benchmark #40: RR Spike in W. face of 2nd power pole N. of Central Park St., on W. side of Maize Rd.
Elev.=164.57

Benchmark #41: Chiseled "d" on W. end median in Central Park St. on W. side of Maize Rd.
Elev.=163.32

Benchmark #42: Chiseled "d" on N. top of curb Central Park St. Approx. 650' W. of Maize Rd.
Elev.=164.03

Benchmark #43: Chiseled "d" on S. top of curb Central Park St. 15' W. and 47' S. of SW Corner Lot 21, Block 9
Elev.=165.00

Benchmark #44: Chiseled "X" on N. rim S.S. Manhole (E. of 2 manholes), 1000' W. of ℄ Maize Rd. and 450' N. of ℄ Central Park St.
Elev.=164.75

OSNR KJW OPER CSL SCALE: 1=150.00
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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. CONTRACTOR SHALL SATISFY HIMSELF OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS PRIOR TO BIDDING.

TREES AND SHRUBS IN PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY WHICH ARE IN DIRECT CONFLICT WITH PROPOSED NEW CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE REMOVED BY THE CONTRACTOR WITH THE ENGINEER'S APPROVAL. TREES AND SHRUBS WHICH ARE NOT IN DIRECT CONFLICT WITH PROPOSED NEW CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE SAVED AND PROTECTED FROM DAMAGE.

RUBBLE FROM THE REMOVAL OF MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES SHALL BE DISPOSED OF ON SITES TO BE PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND APPROVED AS NOTED.

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.

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.

ALL AREAS DISTURBED DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE SEEDED, FERTILIZED, AND MULCHED ACCORDING TO CITY OF WICHITA STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

ALL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND PROCEDURES SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF WICHITA STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR STORM SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

ALL LAWN/TURF AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS SHALL BE SEEDED PER THE SPECIFICATIONS OR RESTORED WITH THE SAME GRASS/SOD AS EXISTING. RESTORATION OF DISTURBED AREAS SHALL INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO, TOP SOIL PREPARATION, SEEDING, MULCH, AND/OR RESEEDING. ALL SEEDING/SODDING WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF WICHITA STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND THE CITY OF WICHITA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION NO. AR78 WHICH GOVERNS CLEANUP AND RESTORATION OR REPLACEMENT FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL GIVE ALL PROPERTY OWNERS AND/OR TENANTS OF DEVELOPED PROPERTY ABUTTING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT A MINIMUM OF TEN (10) DAYS ADVANCE NOTICE PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION.

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.

CUTS MADE IN PAVED SURFACES ON PUBLIC PROPERTY WILL BE REPAIRED BY THE CITY'S CONTRACTOR AND CHARGED AGAINST THE OWNER/APPLICANT. UNIT REPAIR PRICES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE CITY AT 268-4418. A SURCHARGE MAY BE APPLICABLE: CALL 268-4418 FOR DETAILS. REPAIR COSTS TO BE PAID PRIOR TO RELEASE OF WATER SERVICE IF WATER SERVICE IS AFFECTED.

ALL APPROVED EXCESS EXCAVATION WHICH IS TO BE WASTED SHALL BE DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE OWNER. STOCKPILE LOCATIONS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL NOTES NO. 12 ABOVE.

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) 667-2470 TO REQUEST THE LOCAL UTILITY COMPANIES TO LOCATE ALL EXISTING LINES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SEED ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WITH TEMPORARY RYE GRASS. RYE GRASS SEED SHALL BE PLANTED AT A MINIMUM RATE OF SIX (6) POUNDS PER ONE THOUSAND (1,000) SQUARE FEET. THIS TEMPORARY SEEDING MAY BE OMITTED ONLY IF OTHER SEEDING IS REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL NOTE NO. 13 ABOVE. TEMPORARY SEEDING OR PERMANENT SEEDING/SODDING SHALL BE APPLIED WITHIN 14 DAYS AFTER THE AREA HAS BEEN DISTURBED.

FOR PLAT COORDINATES
SEE SHEET NO. C-6.2

No.	Revision	By	Date

CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS
JAMES L. ARMOUR, P.E. – ACTING CITY ENGINEER
INTRUST BANK – NEWMARKET SQUARE

KEY MAP AND GENERAL NOTES

PRIVATE PROJECT NO. 1448 PPS (607561)

Designed by	KJW, ALA	Job No.	35-04160-111
Drawn by	SAW	Date	APRIL 2004

DWAYNE RUNEY A.I.A.
ARCHITECT
321 LAURA WICHITA, KS 67211 316-262-0011

Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A.
303 S. Topeka · Wichita, Kansas 67202
316 262 2691 · FAX 316 262 5331
www.pec1.com · General@pec1.com

KANSAS
13944
4/29/04
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

A NEW BRANCH BANK
INTRUST BANK
NEW MARKET SQUARE
WICHITA, KANSAS

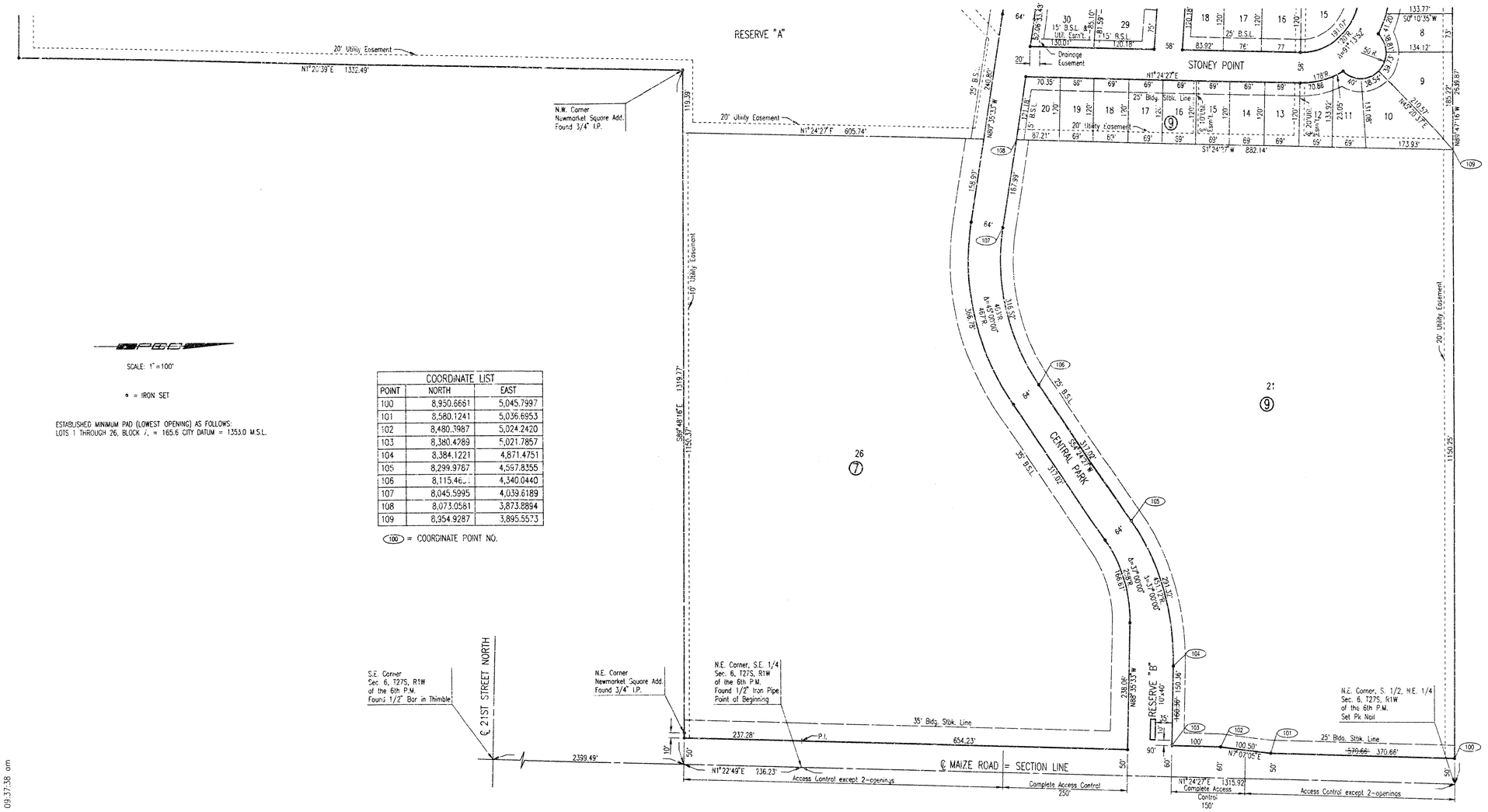
date: April 29, 2004

project: 2405

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EVERGREEN

AN ADDITION TO WICHITA, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS



SCALE: 1" = 100'

● = IRON SET

ESTABLISHED MINIMUM PAD (LOWEST OPENING) AS FOLLOWS:
LOTS 1 THROUGH 26, BLOCK 7, = 165.6 CITY DATUM = 1353.0 M.S.L.

COORDINATE LIST		
POINT	NORTH	EAST
100	8,950.6661	5,045.7997
101	8,580.1241	5,036.6953
102	8,480.3987	5,024.2420
103	8,380.4789	5,021.7857
104	8,384.1221	4,871.4751
105	8,299.9787	4,597.8355
106	8,115.46..	4,340.0440
107	8,045.5995	4,039.6189
108	8,073.0581	3,873.8894
109	8,354.9287	3,895.5573

(100) = COORDINATE POINT NO.

No.	Revision	By	Date

CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS
NEIL D. CABLE, P.E. - CITY ENGINEER
INTRUST BANK - NEWMARKET SQUARE

PLAT (EAST PORTION)

PRIVATE PROJECT NO. 1448 PPS (607861)

Designed by KJW, ALA	Job No. 35-04160-111
Drawn by	Date APRIL 2004

DWAYNE RAMSEY AIA
ARCHITECT
322 LAURA WICHITA, KS 67211 316-267-0011

Professional Engineering PA
Bob A. Hall, P.E. • Neal A. Kraisinger, P.E.
316.262.2691 • FAX 316.262.1963
www.pecl.com • pecgarms@pecl.com

A NEW BRANCH BANK
INTRUST BANK
NEW MARKET SQUARE
WICHITA, KANSAS

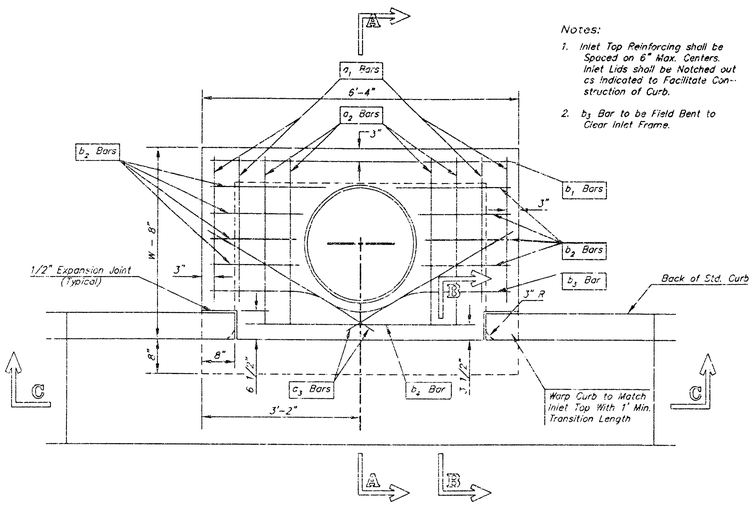
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project: 2405

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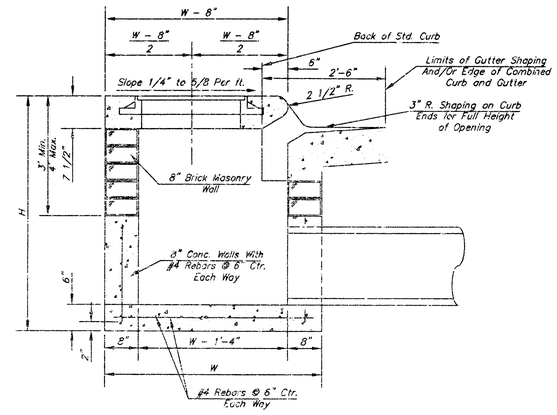
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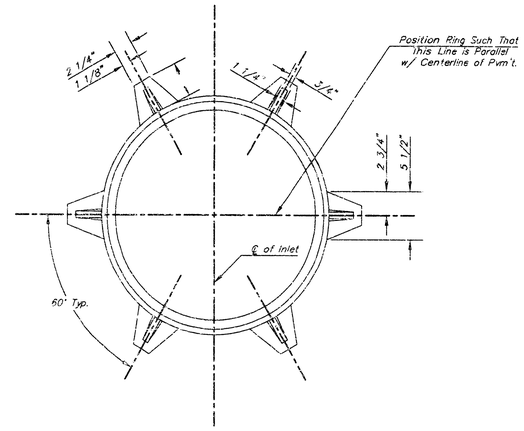
PLAN

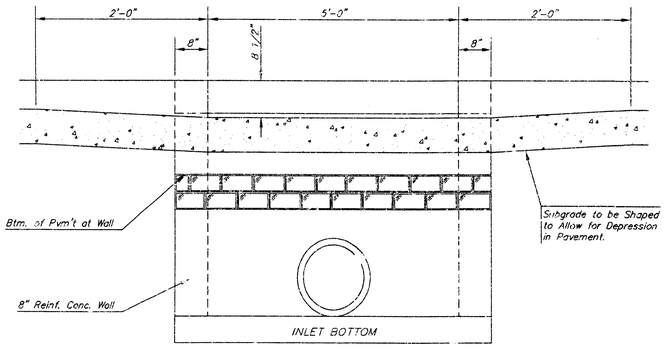
Notes:

1. Inlet Top Reinforcing shall be Spaced on 6" Max. Centers. Inlet Lids shall be Notched out as Indicated to Facilitate Construction of Curb.
2. b_3 Bar to be Field Bent to Clear Inlet Frame.

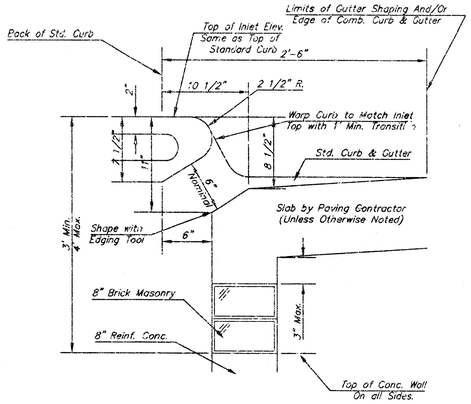


SECTION A—A

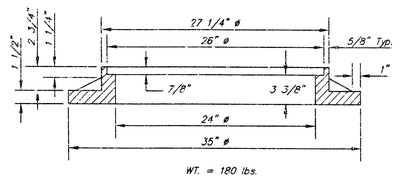




SECTION C--C



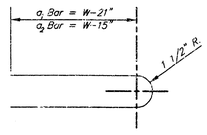
SECTION B--B



WT. = 180 lbs.

MANHOLE RING AND COVER

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



BENDING DIAGRAM

STEEL SCHEDULE

BAR		a_1	a_2	a_3	b_1 W=4'-4"	b_1 W=5'-4"	b_1 W=6'-4"	b_1 W=7'-4"	b_1 W=8'-4"	b_2	b_3	b_4	Wt. Lbs.
NUMBER		4	4	2	1	3	5	7	9	6	1	1	
SIZE		#4	#4	#4	#4	#4	#4	#4	#4	#4	#4	#6	
LENGTH	W=4'-4"	5'-7"	6'-7"	4'-0"	6'-1"	–	–	–	–	1'-9"	8'-2"	4'-8"	60±
	W=5'-4"	7'-7"	8'-7"	5'-0"	–	6'-1"	–	–	–	1'-9"	6'-2"	4'-8"	81±
	W=6'-4"	9'-7"	10'-7"	6'-0"	–	–	6'-1"	–	–	1'-9"	6'-2"	4'-8"	101±
	W=7'-4"	11'-7"	12'-7"	7'-0"	–	–	–	6'-1"	–	1'-9"	6'-2"	4'-8"	121±
	W=8'-4"	13'-7"	14'-7"	8'-0"	–	–	–	–	6'-1"	1'-9"	6'-2"	4'-8"	141±

Note: a_3 Bars to be Placed Approx. 2" Below Top of Inlet Cover.

STANDARD CURB INLET PRECAST TOPS

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

GENERAL NOTES

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

THE CITY OF WICHITA

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE
CITY HALL – SEVENTH FLOOR
455 NORTH MAIN STREET
WICHITA, KANSAS 67202
(316) 268-4501
(316) 268-4154 FAX

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

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

PRIVATE PROJECT NUMBER: 1446 PPS
PFS: 607861
DATE: MAR 96
SHEET C-6.4 OF 19

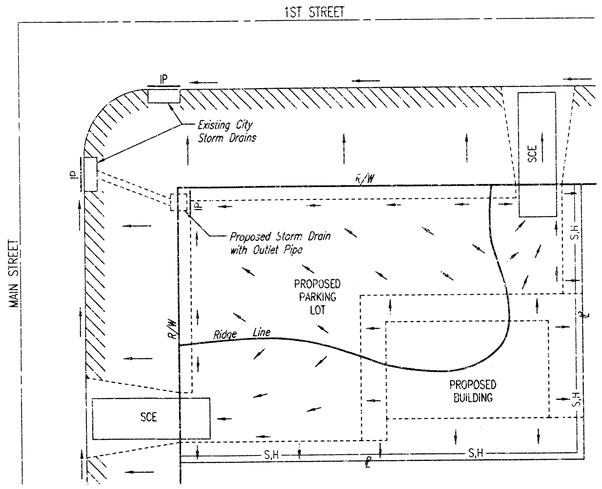
DWANE RAMSEY AIA ARCHITECT
322 Lincoln Wichita, KS 67211 316-262-1311

Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A.
300 S. 10th St. • Wichita, Kansas 67202
316 262 2691 • FAX 316 262 8648
www.pec1.com • dan.gines@pec1.com

A NEW BRANCH BANK
INTRUST BANK
NEW MARKET SQUARE
WICHITA, KANSAS

date: April 29, 2004
project: 2405
sheet number
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of nineteen

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LEGEND

→	Flow Direction
IP	Inlet Protection – to be provided at all inlets subject to silt laden runoff.
— S,H —	Silt Fence or Hay Bale Barrier – to be installed along property lines where runoff from construction site can run onto other properties.
SCE	Stabilized Construction Entrance – to be used at all locations where vehicles or equipment enter or exit property.
▨	Back of Curb Protection – to be installed whenever curb is backfilled to less than 3 inches from top and disturbed earth exists adjacent thereto. (See City Standard Details.)

General Notes

1. This standard detail sheet is a part of your building permit. The BMP's shown on this sheet are considered minimum standards. Whenever sediment enters the streets, storm sewers, ditches, or ponds, contractor will install additional BMP's, as needed, to correct the problem.
2. Follow these general principals on all commercial building sides.
3. The soil erosion BMP's shown hereon must be in place at all times during construction until such time as the site is re-established with paving or grass.
4. Failure to install, protect, and maintain BMP's are violations of Section 16.32 of the City Code and will subject the contractor to the penalties provided therein. Included with your permit is an orange "notice" sign that must be posted on-site in a conspicuous place at all times during construction. This sign is provided to assist you in the maintenance of BMP'S.
5. Back of Curb Protection: Can include hay bale, silt fence, or Curlex barrier, as shown on City BMP standard details. This BMP must remain in place until the area between the curb and right-of-way line has been permanently stabilized.
6. The General Contractor is responsible for the installation and maintenance of all BMP's.
7. Should the site abut a lake, BMP's will be installed to prevent sediment from entering the lake
8. Any mud inadvertently tracked onto any street will be cleaned up by the general contractor at the end of each day's work.

DWAYNE RABER' A.I.A.
ARCHITECT
322 LAURA WICHITA, KS 67211 316-262-0011

Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A.
535 TOPEKA • WICHITA, KANSAS 67202
316 262 2691 • FAX 316 262 8353
www.pec1.com • dale@pec1.com

A NEW BRANCH BANK
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NEW MARKET SQUARE
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date: April 29, 2004
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CITY OF WICHITA

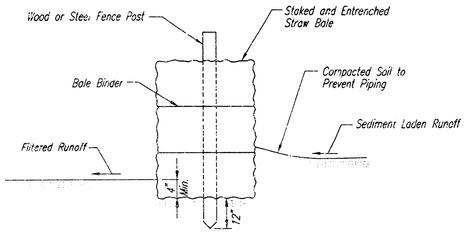
SOIL EROSION BMPS COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT SITES

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

PROJECT NUMBER	DCA NO.
1448 PPS	(607861)

DATE
MAY 2001

(SNR, OFER, IBR) SCALE: 1=1.00
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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:

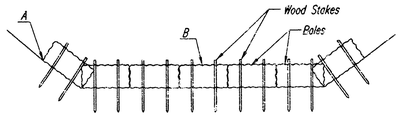
When practical, do not place bale slope barriers across contours. Slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. Concentrated flow over a slope barrier creates a scour hole on the downslope side of the barrier. The scour hole eventually undermines the bales and the barrier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

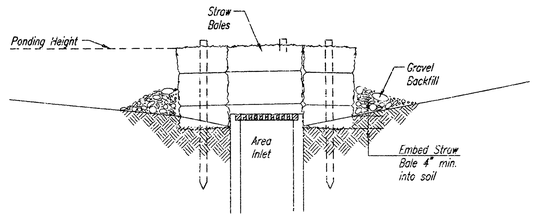
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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.

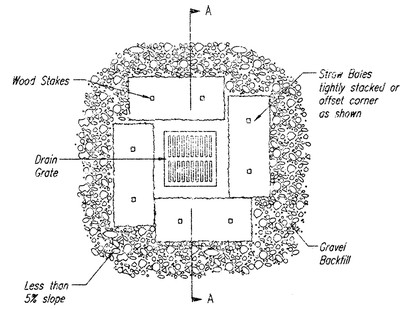
Inspection and Maintenance:

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.

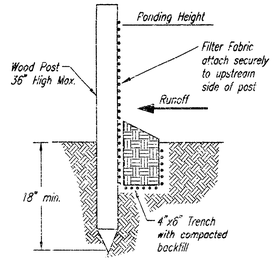
List of common placement installation mistakes to avoid:

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, 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?

CITY OF WICHITA

SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS

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

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
1448 PPS	(607861)

DATE
MAY 2001

DWAYNE RAMSEY A.I.A.
ARCHITECT
322 LAURA WICHITA, KS 67211 316-262-1011

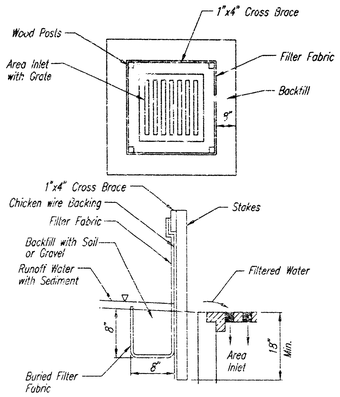
Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A.
303 S. TOPEKA • WICHITA, KANSAS 67202
316 262 2691 • FAX 316 262 2003
www.pec1.com • designs@pec1.com

A NEW BRANCH BANK
INTRUST BANK
NEW MARKET SQUARE
WICHITA, KANSAS

date: April 29, 2004
project: 2405

sheet number
C-7.1
OF nineteen

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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 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.

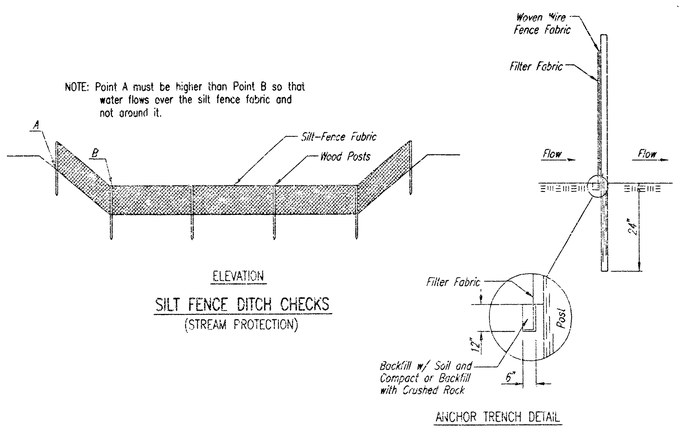
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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)

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:

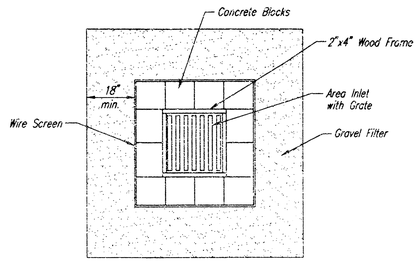
Ditch Check Ditch grade (%)	Spacing Check Spacing (feet)
0.5	200
1.0	200
2.0	100
3.0	65
4.0	50
5.0	40
6.0	30

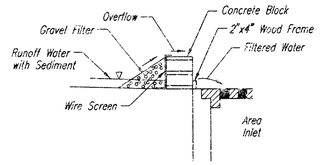
Proper installation method:

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.





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.

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?

CITY OF WICHITA

SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS

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

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
1448 PPS	(607861)

DATE
MAY 2001

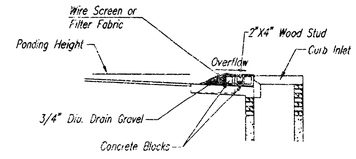
DWAYNE RUBERT AIA
ARCHITECT
321 LAURA WICHITA, KS 67211 316-267-0011

Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A.
303 S. TOPEKA • WICHITA, KANSAS 67202
316 262 2691 • FAX 316 262 8001
www.pec1.com • dan.jarred@pec1.com

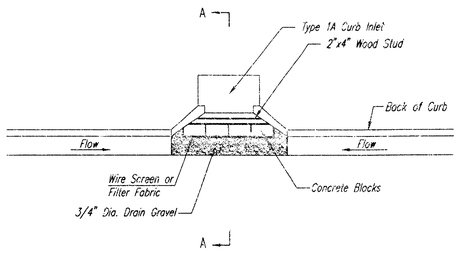
A NEW BRANCH BANK
INTRUST BANK
NEW MARKET SQUARE
WICHITA, KANSAS

date: April 29, 2004
project: 2405
sheet number
C-7.2
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SECTION A-A



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.

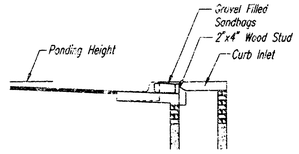
Instructions for Installing:

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.

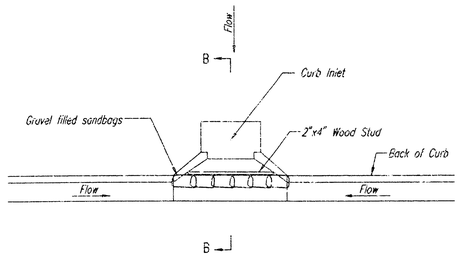
Use of rock with diameters smaller than 1" in the bag may result in clogging of pores and reduce the amount of water flowing into an inlet

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.

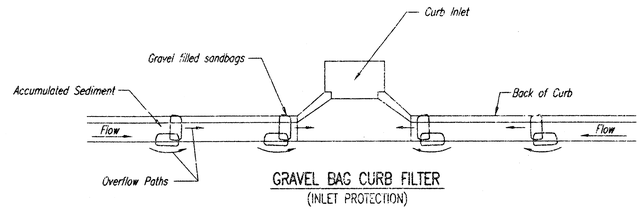


SECTION B-B



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.



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

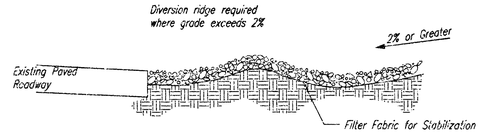
Spacing:

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

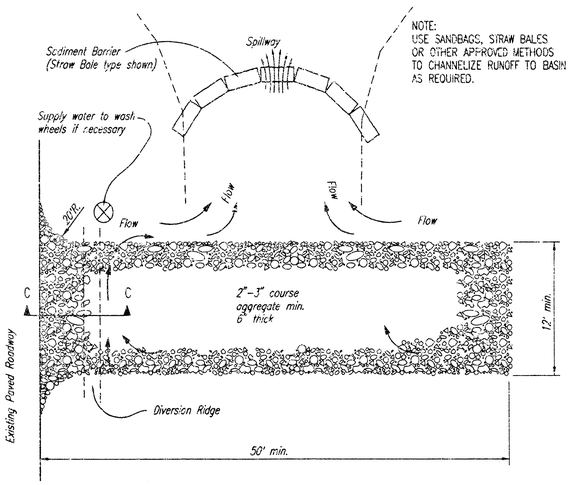
GRADE (%)	SPACING (FEET)
0.5	75
1.0	45
2.0	18
3.0	12
4.0	9
5.0	6

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.

DWAYNE RAMSEY AIA
ARCHITECT
312 LAURA WICHITA, KS 67211 316-262-0011

Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A.
303 S. TOPEKA WICHITA, KANSAS 67202
TEL 316 262 2691 • FAX 316 262 1603
www.pec1.com • dss@pec1.com

A NEW BRANCH BANK
INTRUST BANK
NEW MARKET SQUARE
WICHITA, KANSAS

date: April 29, 2004
project: 2405
sheet number
C-1.3
of nine sheets

CITY OF WICHITA

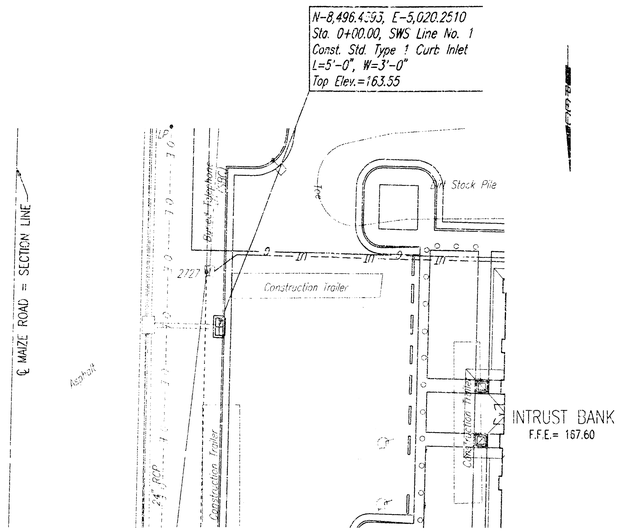
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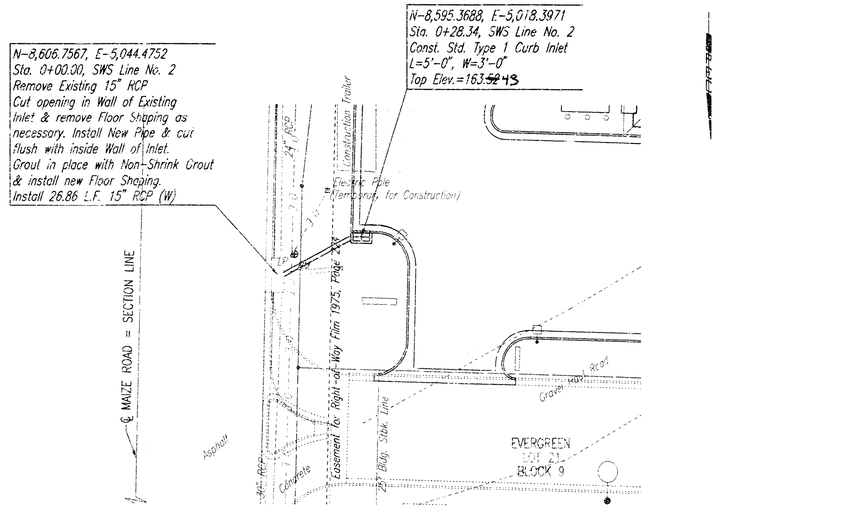
CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E.
STORM WATER ENGINEER

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
1448 PPS	(607861)

DATE
MAY 2001

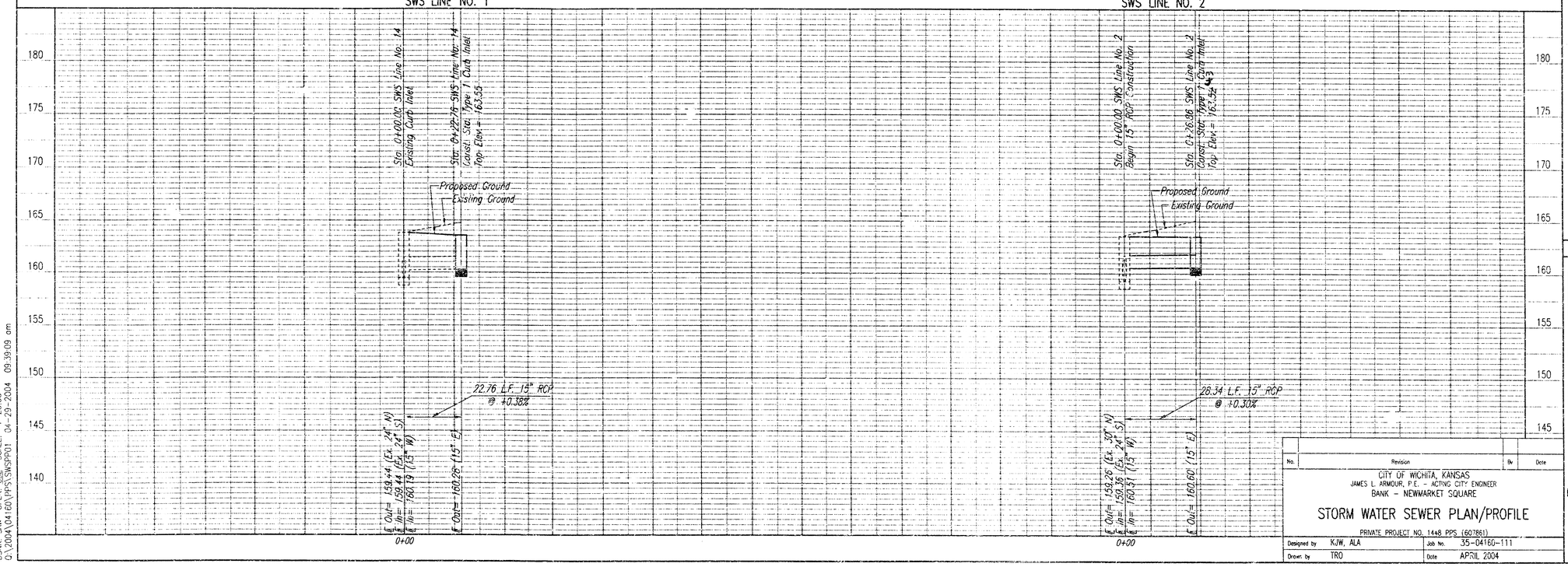
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SCALE:
PLAN: HAT. & LONG. 0 20 40
PROFILE: HORIZ. SAME AS ABOVE
VERT. 0 5

* PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXCAVATE THE EXISTING 15" RCP PIPE AT STORM SEWER STATION 0+26.00 TO VERIFY ITS HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION. THE PIPE LOCATION SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER SO THAT ANY NECESSARY PLAN MODIFICATIONS CAN BE MADE. ANY ADDITIONAL LABOR OR MATERIALS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE CONNECTION SHALL BE CONSIDERED SUBSIDIARY TO THE PROJECT.



No.	Revision	By	Date

CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS
JAMES L. ARMOUR, P.E. – ACTING CITY ENGINEER
BANK – NEWMARKET SQUARE

STORM WATER SEWER PLAN/PROFILE

PRIVATE PROJECT NO. 1448 PPS (607861)

Designed by	KJW, ALA	Job No.	35-04160-111
Drawn by	TRO	Date	APRIL 2004

DWAYNE RAMSEY AIA
ARCHITECT
WICHITA, KS 67211 316-262-1691

Professional Engineering Consultants P.A.
303 S. EDWARDS • WICHITA, KANSAS 67202
316-263-2052 • FAX (316) 263-0333
www.pec1.com • dwayne@pec1.com

13844
4/29/04
KANSAS
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

A NEW BRANCH BANK
INTRUST BANK
NEW MARKET SQUARE
WICHITA, KANSAS

date: April 29, 2004
project: 2403
sheet number
C-6.3
of nineteen

DSNR: SAW OPER: CSL SCALE: 1=20.00
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