

GENERAL NOTES:

1. Contractor will be required to provide notice to utility companies a minimum of twenty-four (24) hours prior to any excavation, as follows:

Kansas One-Call (316)687-2470

The Contractor must notify the following in case of an emergency:

Cox Communications (316)262-4270
or (316)263-2061

Westar Energy/
Kansas Gas & Electric Company (800)482-4950
AT&T 1-555-1212
City of Wichita Water Department (316)268-4908
City of Wichita Sewer Department (316)268-4071
Aquila Natural Gas (316)941-1608
or (800)303-0357

2. Exist. utilities and their locations, as shown on the plans, represent the best information attainable 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 which do not conflict with proposed constructions.

3. The Contractor to verify utility locations prior to construction of this project.

4. Utility service and installation shall be coordinated with the respective utility owner. Contacts are:

Kansas Gas Service Jim Coe (316)832-3126
Westar Energy Miles Capps (316)261-6251
Aquila Networks Calvin Briggs (316)942-8811
Wichita Water & Sewer Kerry Gibson (316)268-4555
AT&T Jim Taben (316)268-2759
Cox Communications Mark Anaya (316)262-4270

5. All lawn/turf areas disturbed by construction of proposed improvements shall be restored with the same grass as existing. Restoration of disturbed areas shall include, but not limited to, top soil preparation, fertilizing, seeding, mulching (all seeded areas, outside the limits of erosion mat placement), and/or reseeded, and installation of erosion control mat. All seeding work shall be in accordance with the City of Wichita Standard Specifications and the City of Wichita Administrative Regulations No. AR 6.5 which governs cleanup and respiration or replacement following construction. All cost for the soil preparation, seeding and mulching (all seeded areas, outside the limits of erosion mat placement) shall be paid for through the lump sum bid item for "Seeding." All seeded areas within eight feet of the back of new curb shall be covered with an approved erosion mat, which shall be paid for by the measured quantity bid item "Back of Curb Protection (8' wide)."

6. Traffic affected by the construction of this project shall be handled in accordance with the latest edition of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

7. It is the contractor's responsibility to visit this site to better understand the extent of site clearing and restoration to be performed. Site Clearing and Restoration shall include all costs for removal of items which a pay item is not provided.

8. 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 the construction operations. Such irons shall be re-established by a licensed land surveyor in accordance with state laws.

9. Properties within the project limits may have underground sprinkler systems in public right-of-way which conflict with new construction. Contractor will be required to remove such improvements should they not be removed by their owner at the time of construction of the project. The contractor will be required to salvage all sprinkler heads and/or valves and give such material to owner. Portions of underground sprinkler systems not in conflict with new construction shall be protected from damage and shall remain in place. All work in connection with underground sprinkler systems shall be considered as subsidiary to the contract pay items for work.

10. Storm water sewer is privately owned and maintained.

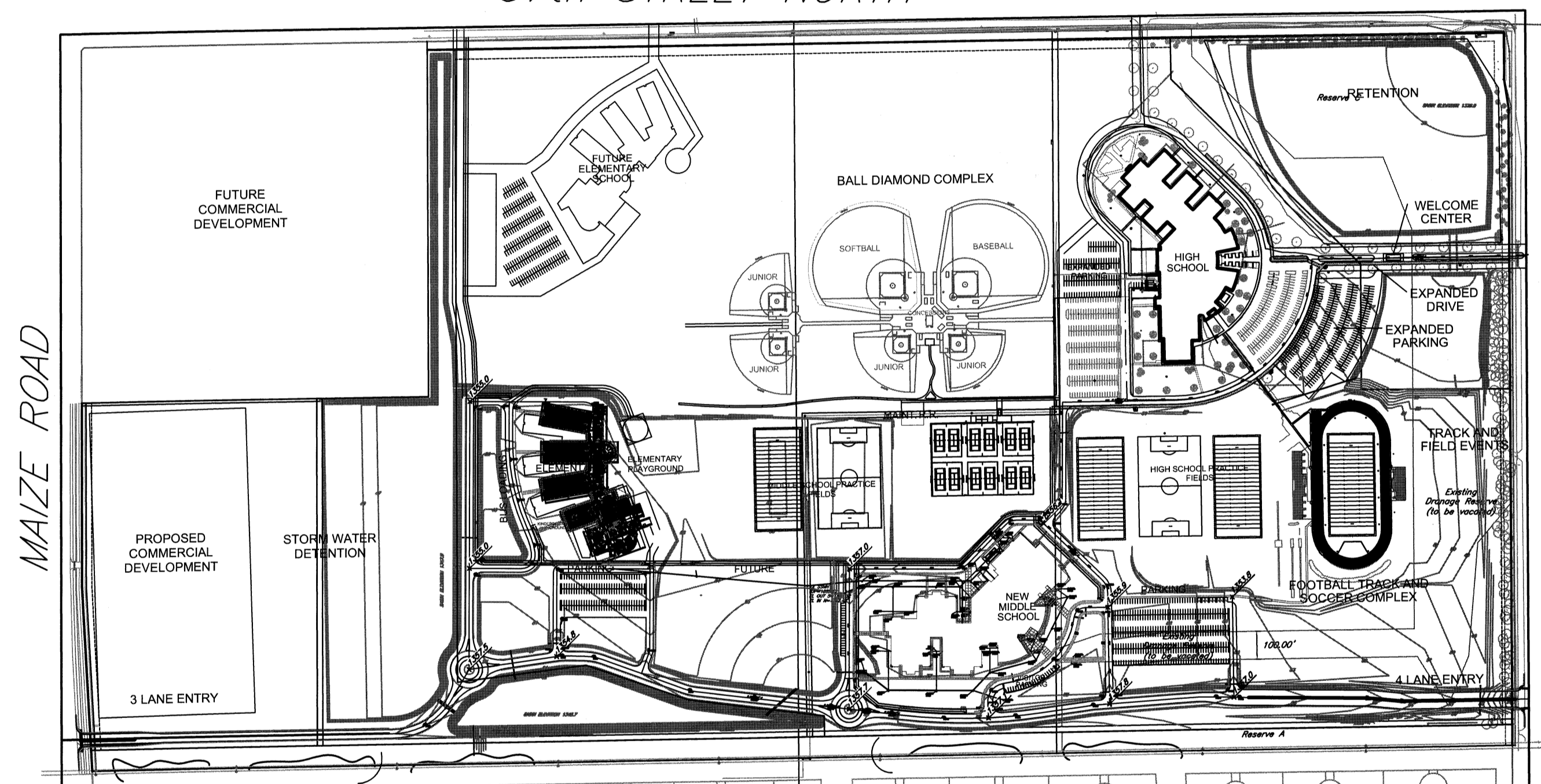
STORM WATER SEWER TO SERVE MAIZE MIDDLE SCHOOL MAIZE SCHOOL SOUTH CAMPUS ADDITION 1880 PPS (607861) CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS Jim Armour, P.E., City Engineer



LOCATION MAP
INDEX OF SHEETS:

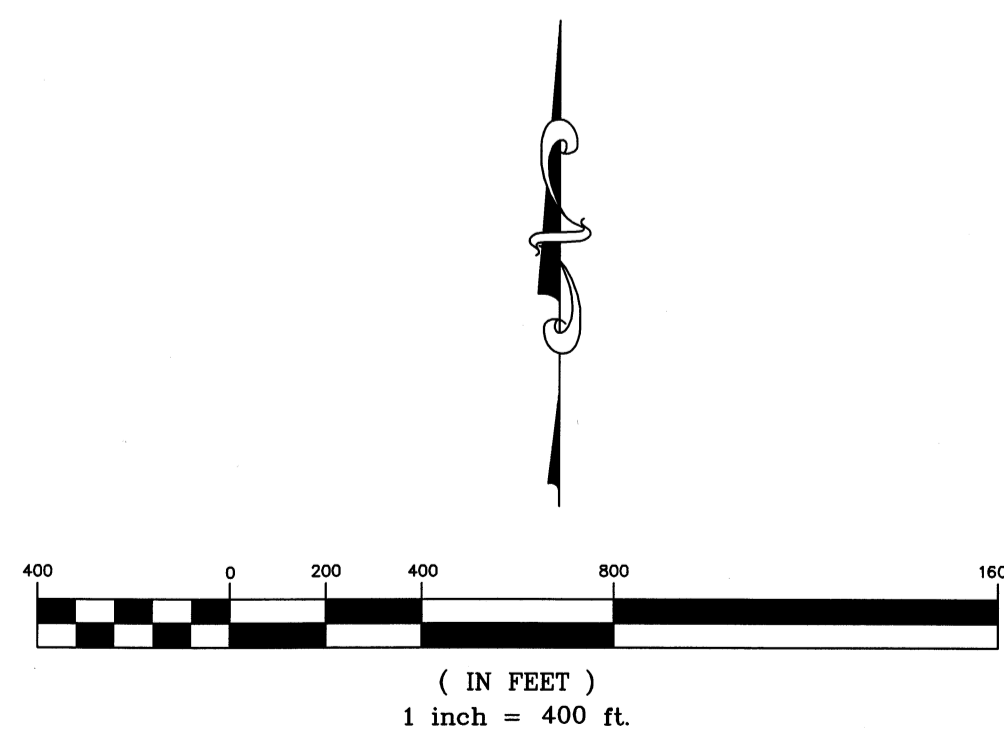
1. Cover Sheet
2. Control Sheet
3. SWS Line 1
4. SWS Line 2
5. SWS Line 2
6. SWS Line 3- 5
7. SWS Line 6-8
8. Manhole Details
9. Area Inlet Details
10. Erosion Control Plan
- 11-17. Erosion Control Details

37th STREET NORTH



MAIZE ROAD

TYPYER ROAD



May 2008



As Built Plans:
CONTRACTOR: Ewertz Exc.
INSPECTOR: Larry Gann, Tom Jones
COMPANY: K E Miller Engineering
.PDF by: NWS, 12-15-08

Baseline:
Follows Road A, Road F, Road G

Benchmarks:

3/4" Moehring Cap, being West 1/4 Corner of Section 32, west side of Maize Road.
Elev. = 1353.00

SGCO Marker, North 1/4 Corner of Section 32, Center of 37th North.
Elev. = 1361.98

3/4" Moehring Cap, being East 1/4 Corner of Section 32, center of Tyler Road.
Elev. = 1361.25

Temp. RE #1, 14.5' South of LP, 138' West of NW corner of Building.
Elev. = 1359.94

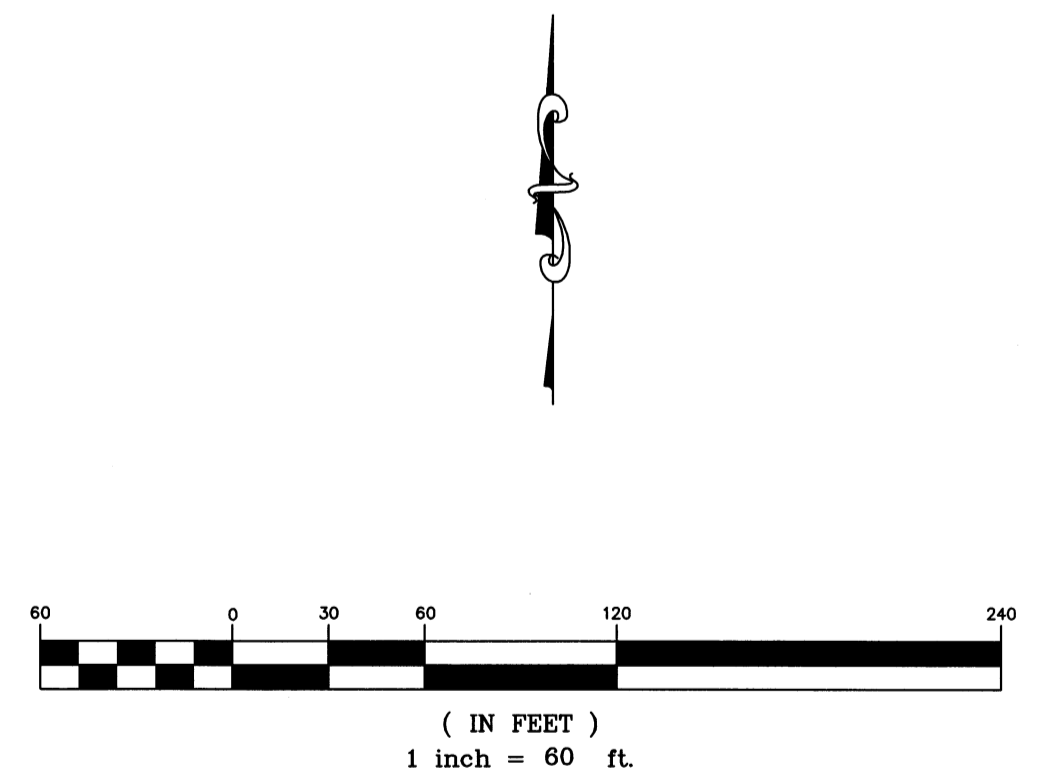
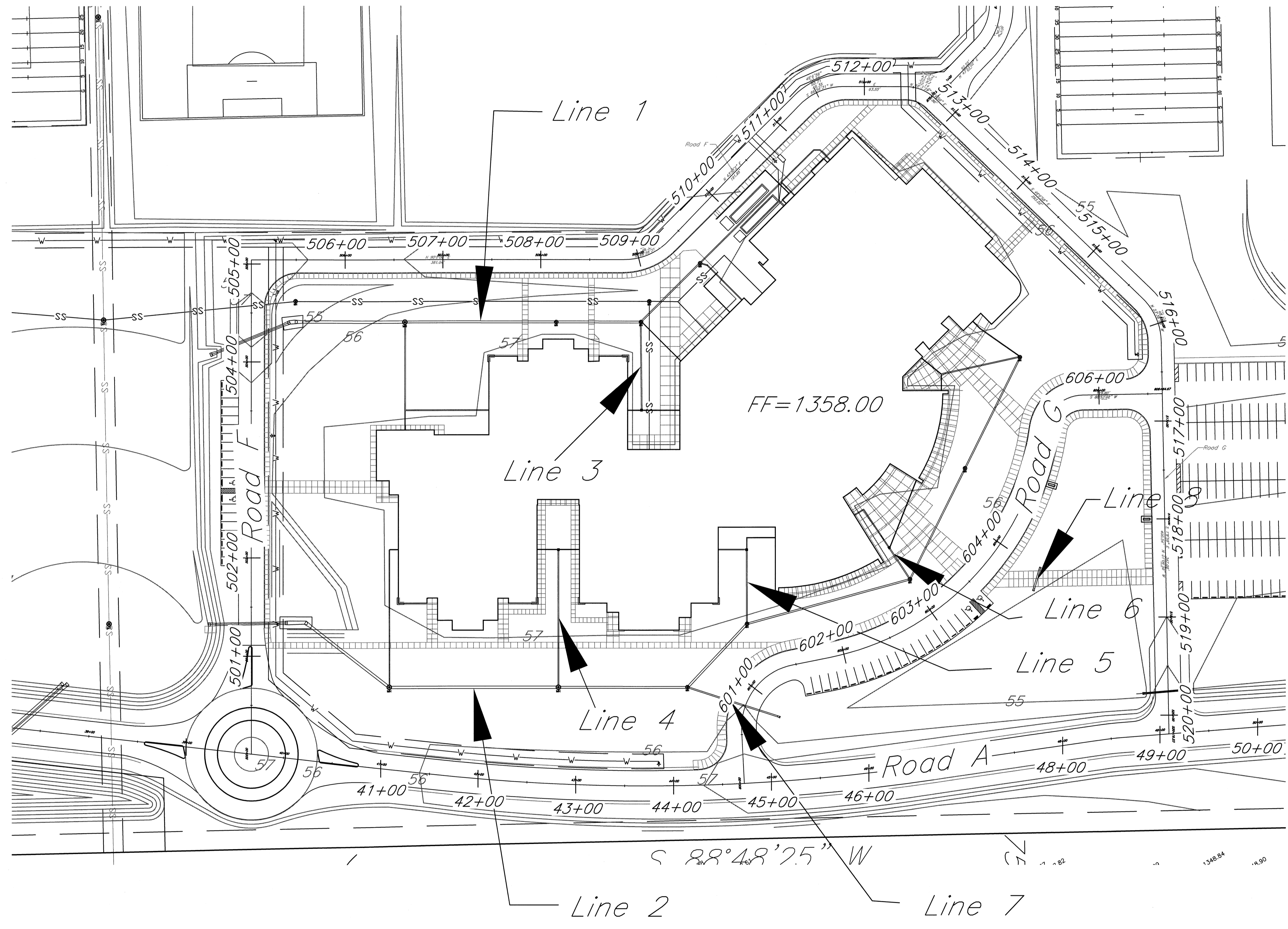
Temp. RE #2, 250' W and 68' S of SW corner of Building, center of second row parking stripes.
Elev. = 1352.64

Temp. RE #3, 10' S of LP in SE Parking lot, 135' NE of sidewalk W, 335' E & 34' N of SE corner of Building.
Elev. = 1352.92

APPROVED AS NOTED
City Engineers Office: *Juliano Kallman 7-15-08*
NOTE TO CONTRACTORS
Installation, inspection and testing for this project is to be provided by a Licensed Consulting Engineering Firm under contract with the Owner/Developer. 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 without such inspection nor shall any work be commenced without written authorization by the City Engineer. All Construction and Materials shall comply with the City of Wichita Specifications and Standards (on file and available in the City Engineer's Office).

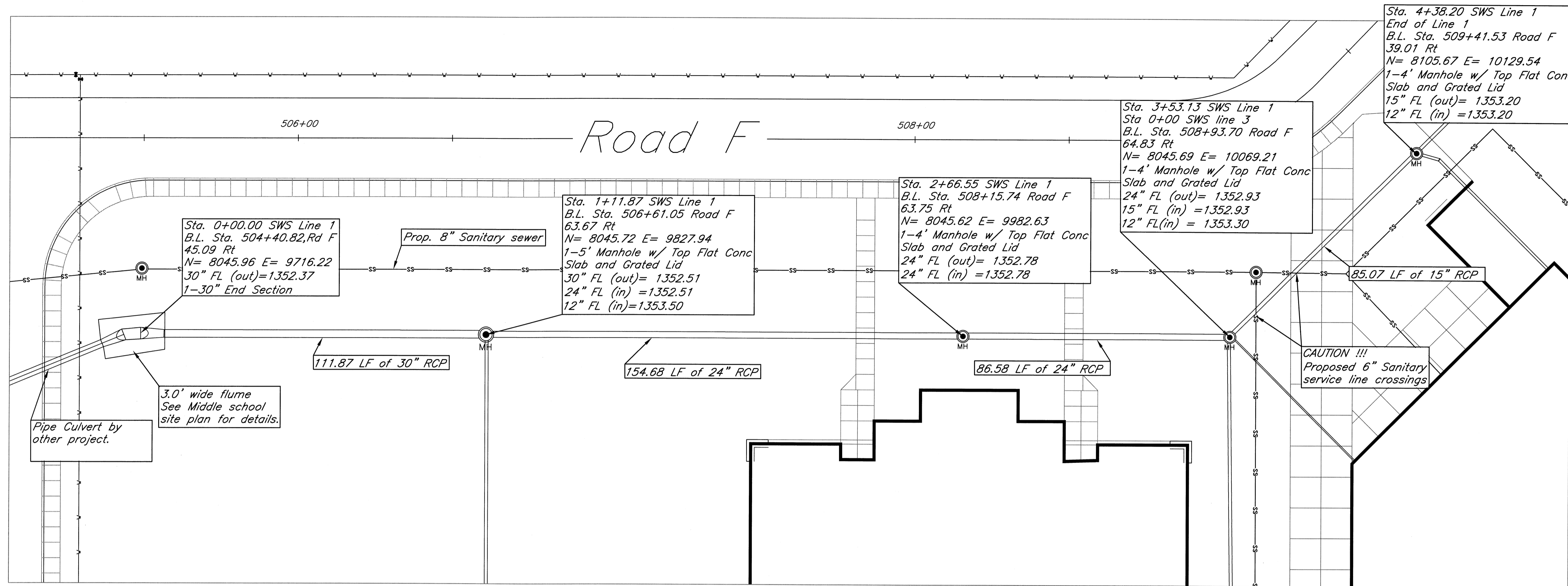


516 S. Market,
Wichita, KS 67202
316/264-0242

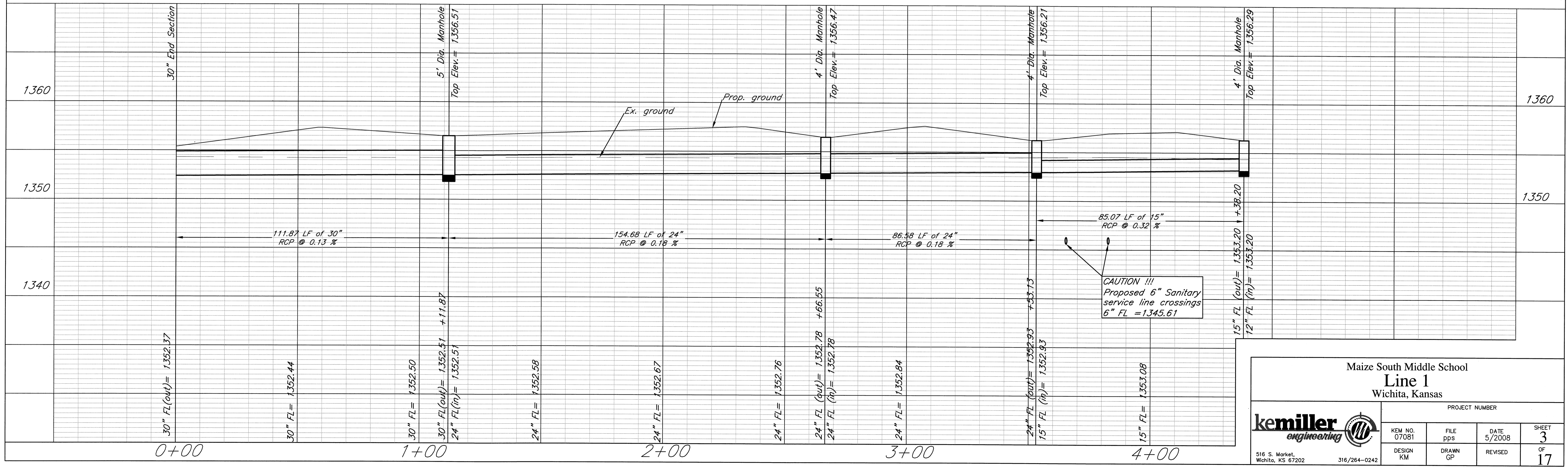
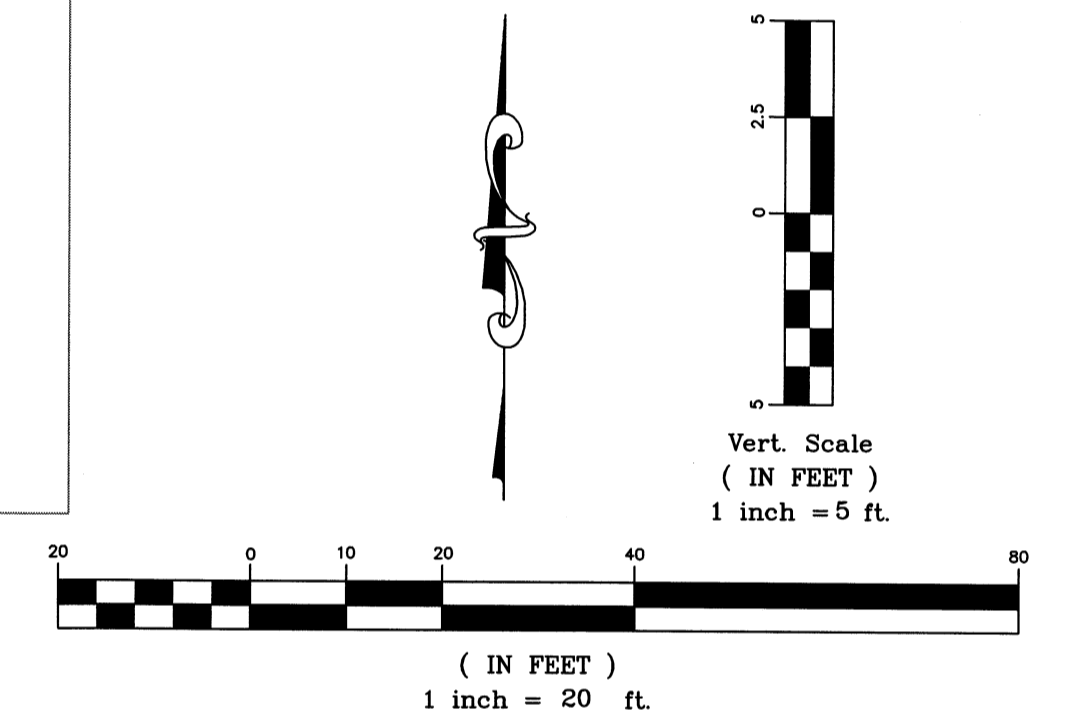


Maize South Middle School Control Sheet Wichita, Kansas					
		PROJECT NUMBER			
		KEM NO. 07081	FILE pps	DATE 5/2008	SHEET 2
<small>516 S. Market, Wichita, KS 67202</small>		DESIGN KM	DRAWN GP	REVISED	OF 17
		<small>316/264-0242</small>			

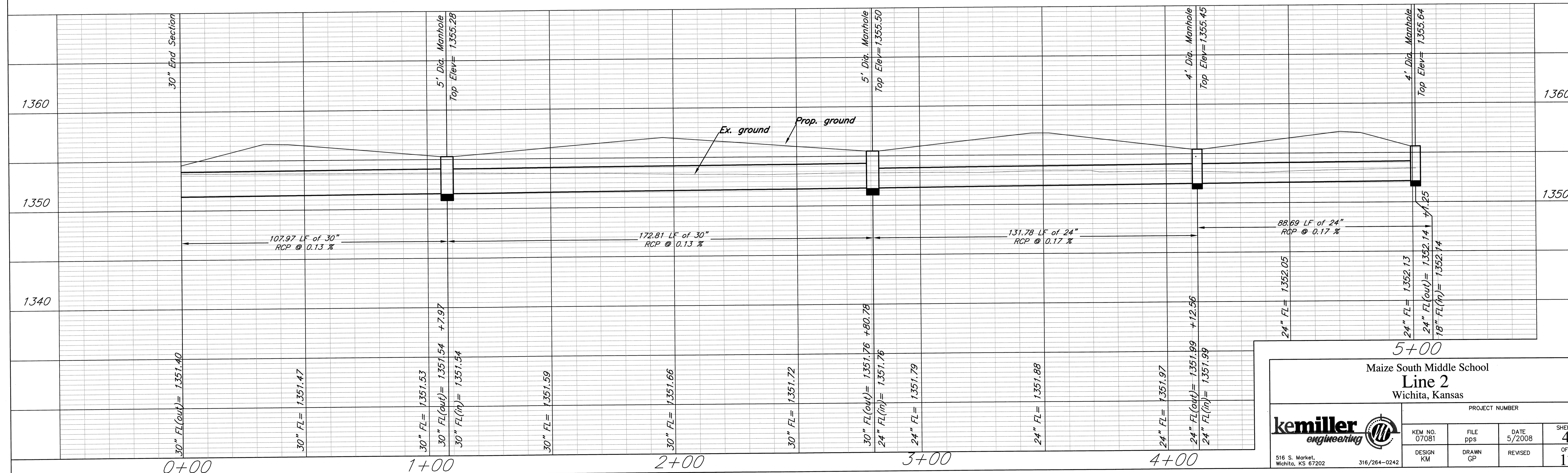
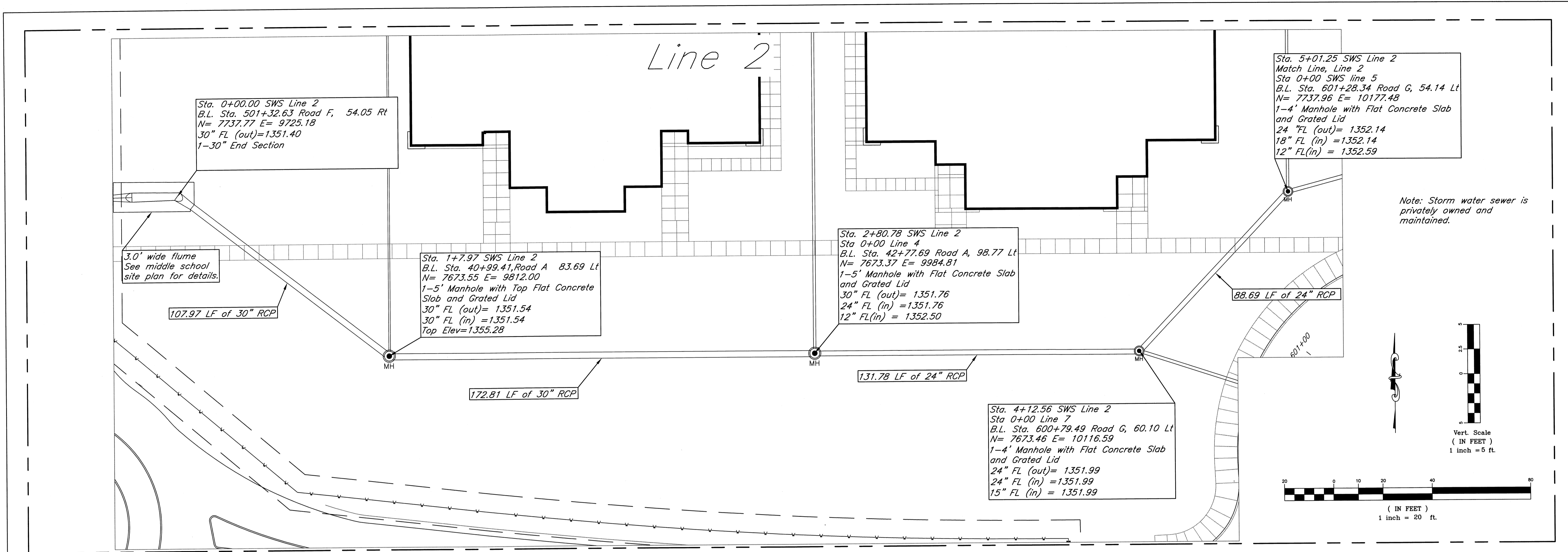
Line 1



Note: Storm water sewer is privately owned and maintained.



Maize South Middle School Line 1 Wichita, Kansas			
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DESIGN KM	DRAWN GP	REVISED	OF 17
<small>516 S. Market, Wichita, KS 67202</small>		<small>316/264-0242</small>	



Maize South Middle School
Line 2
Wichita, Kansas

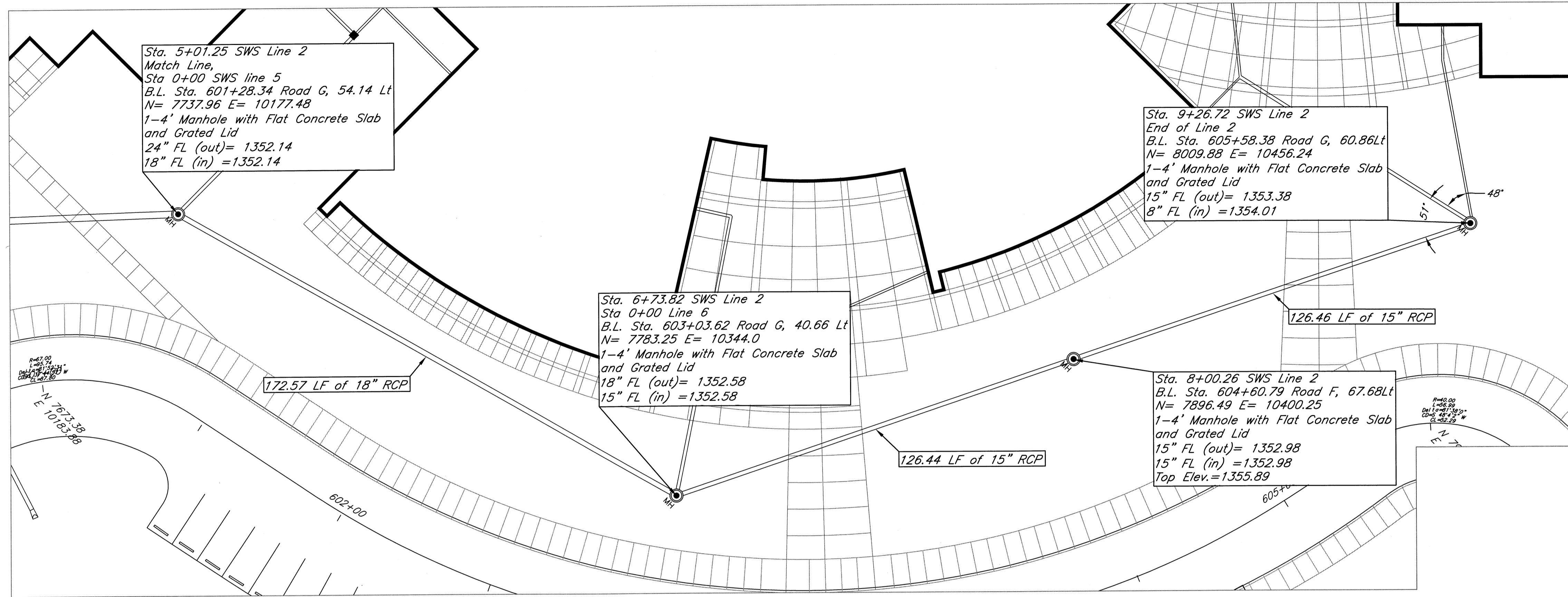
PROJECT NUMBER

kemiller engineering

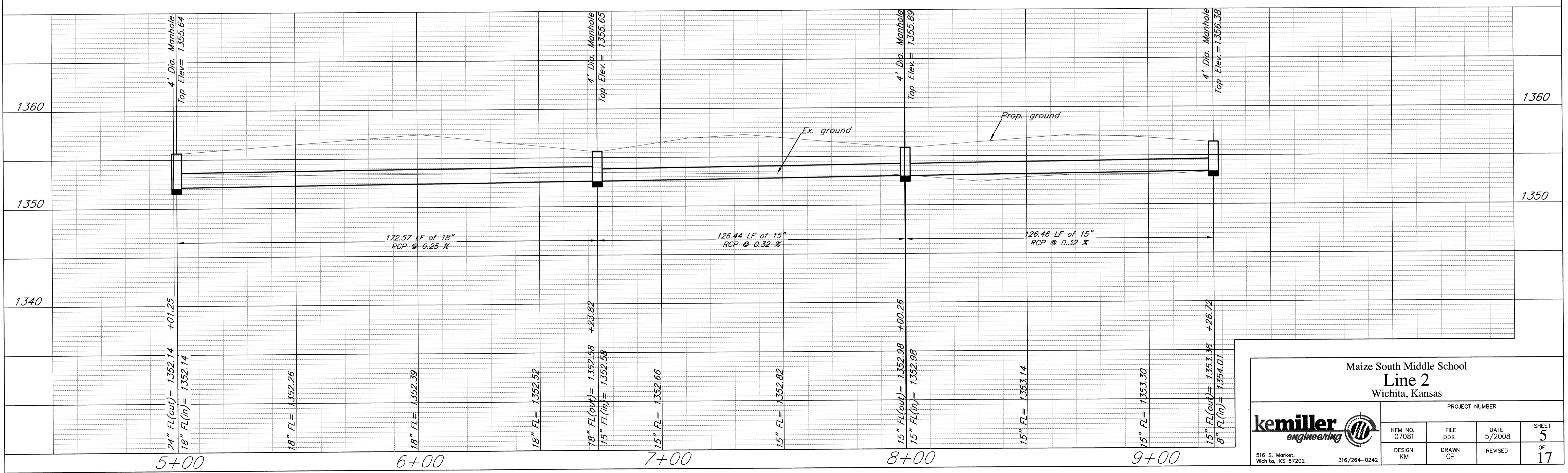
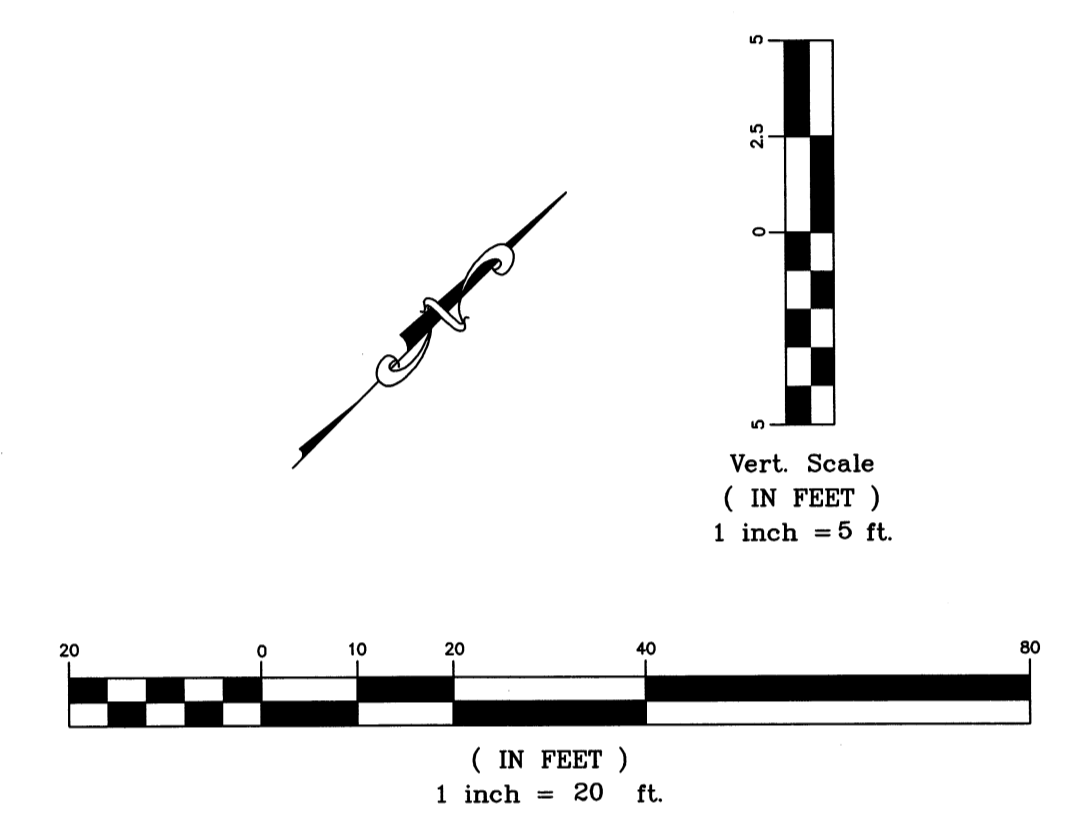
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DESIGN KM	DRAWN GP	REVISED	OF 17

516 S. Market, Wichita, KS 67202 316/264-0242

Line 2



Note: Storm water sewer is privately owned and maintained.



Maize South Middle School
Line 2
Wichita, Kansas

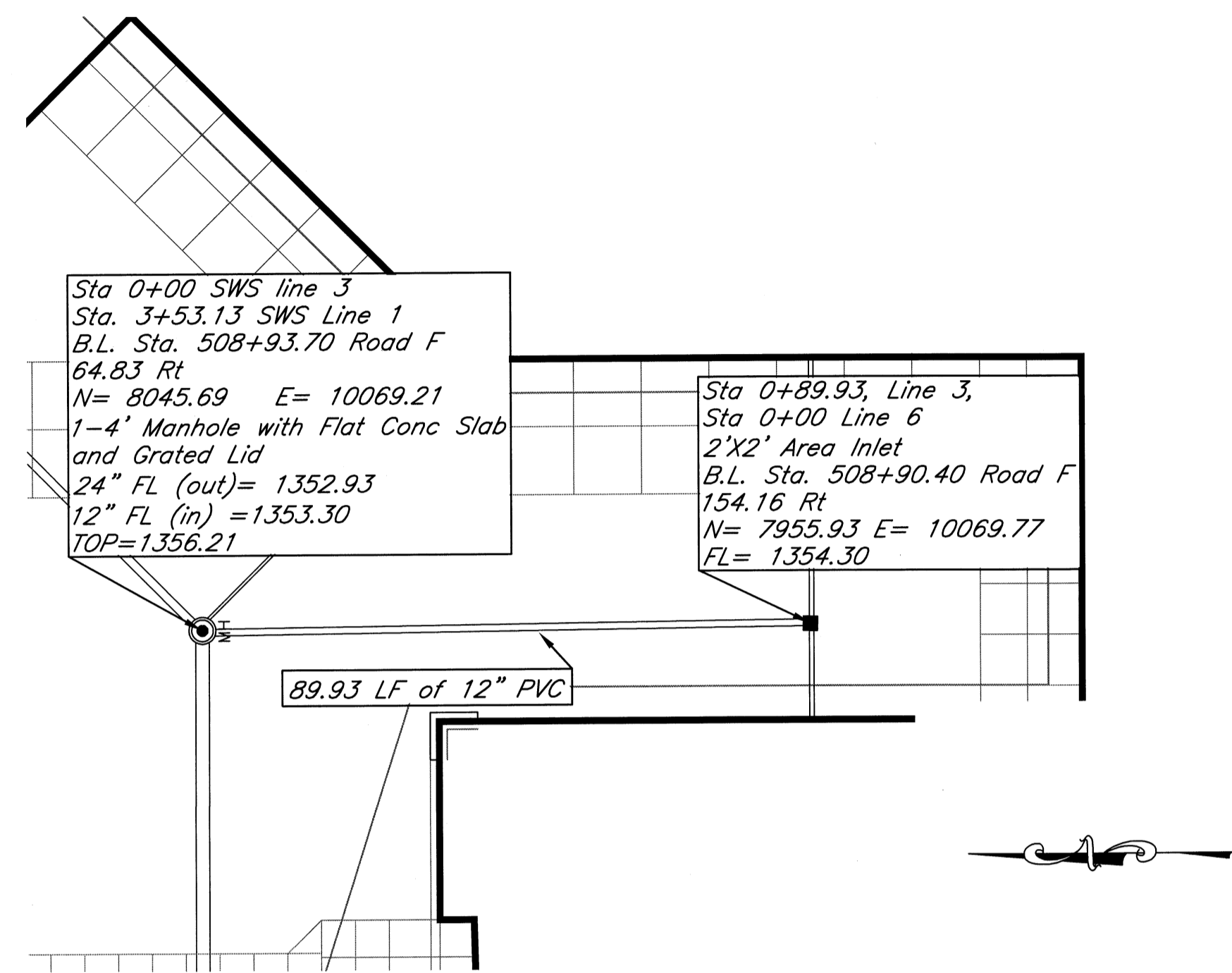
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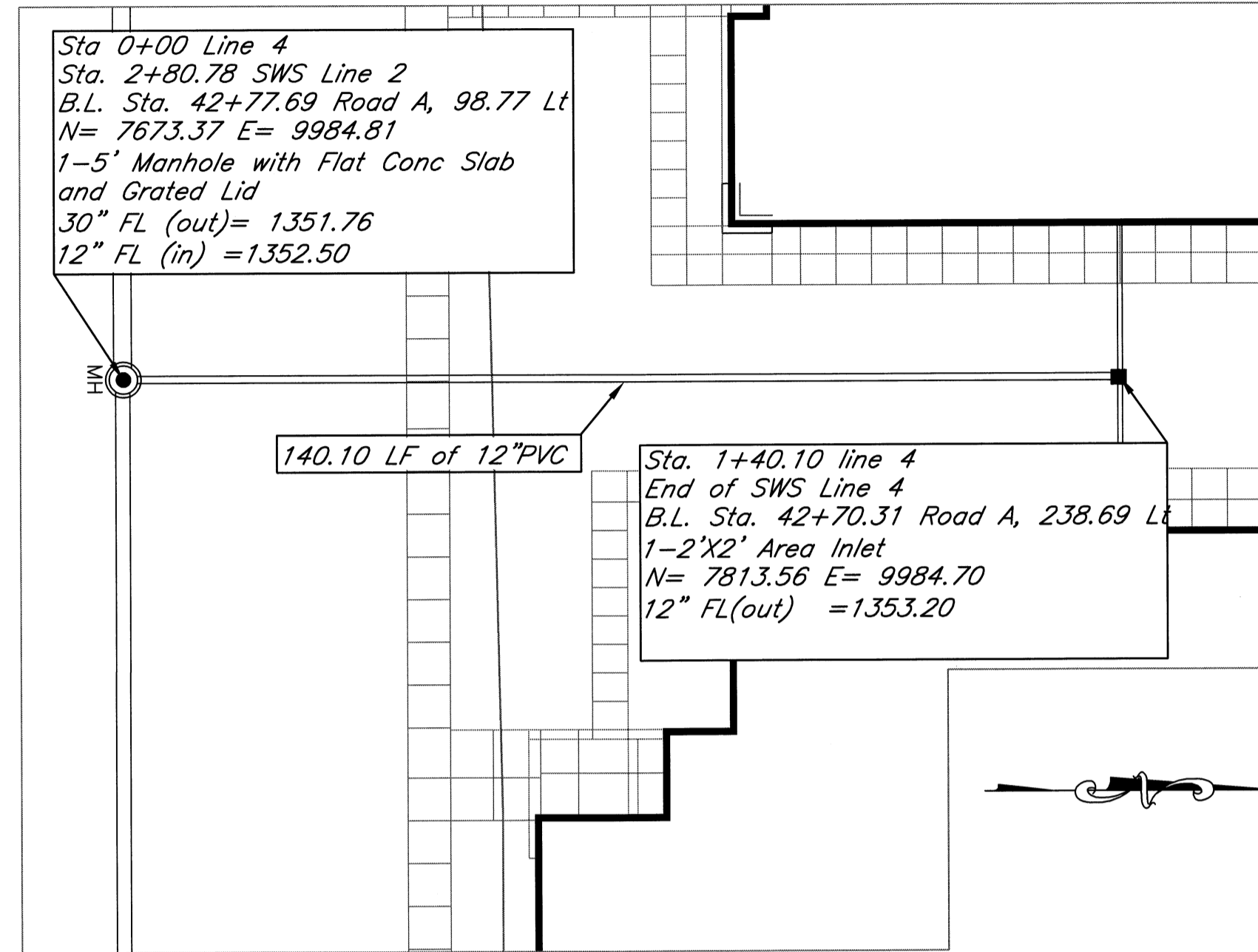
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516 S. Market, Wichita, KS 67202 316/264-0242

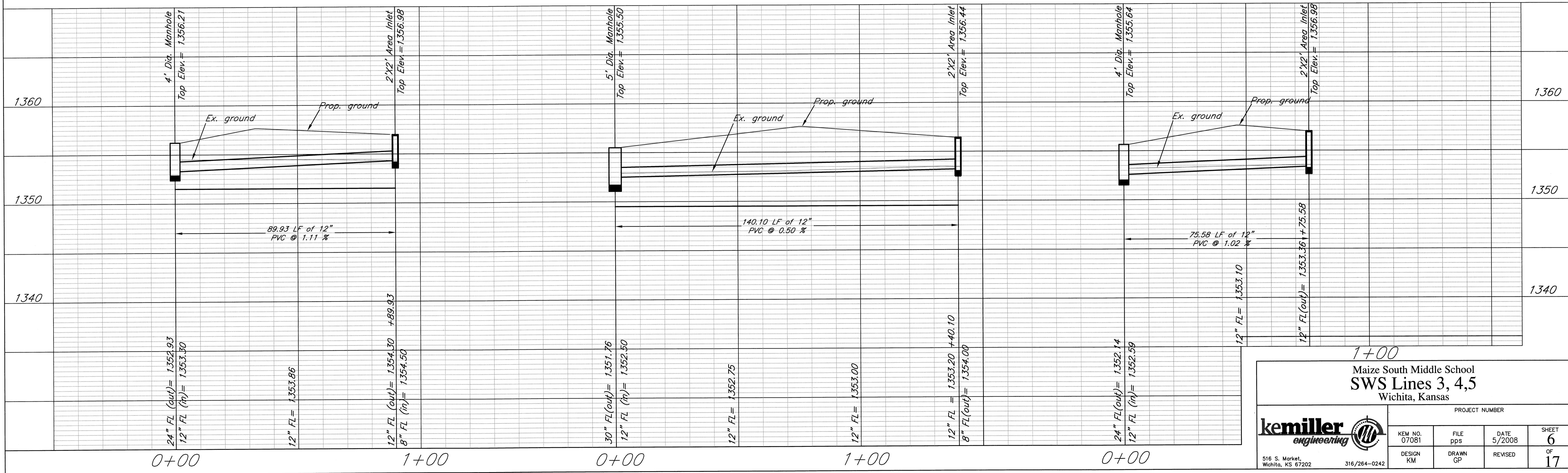
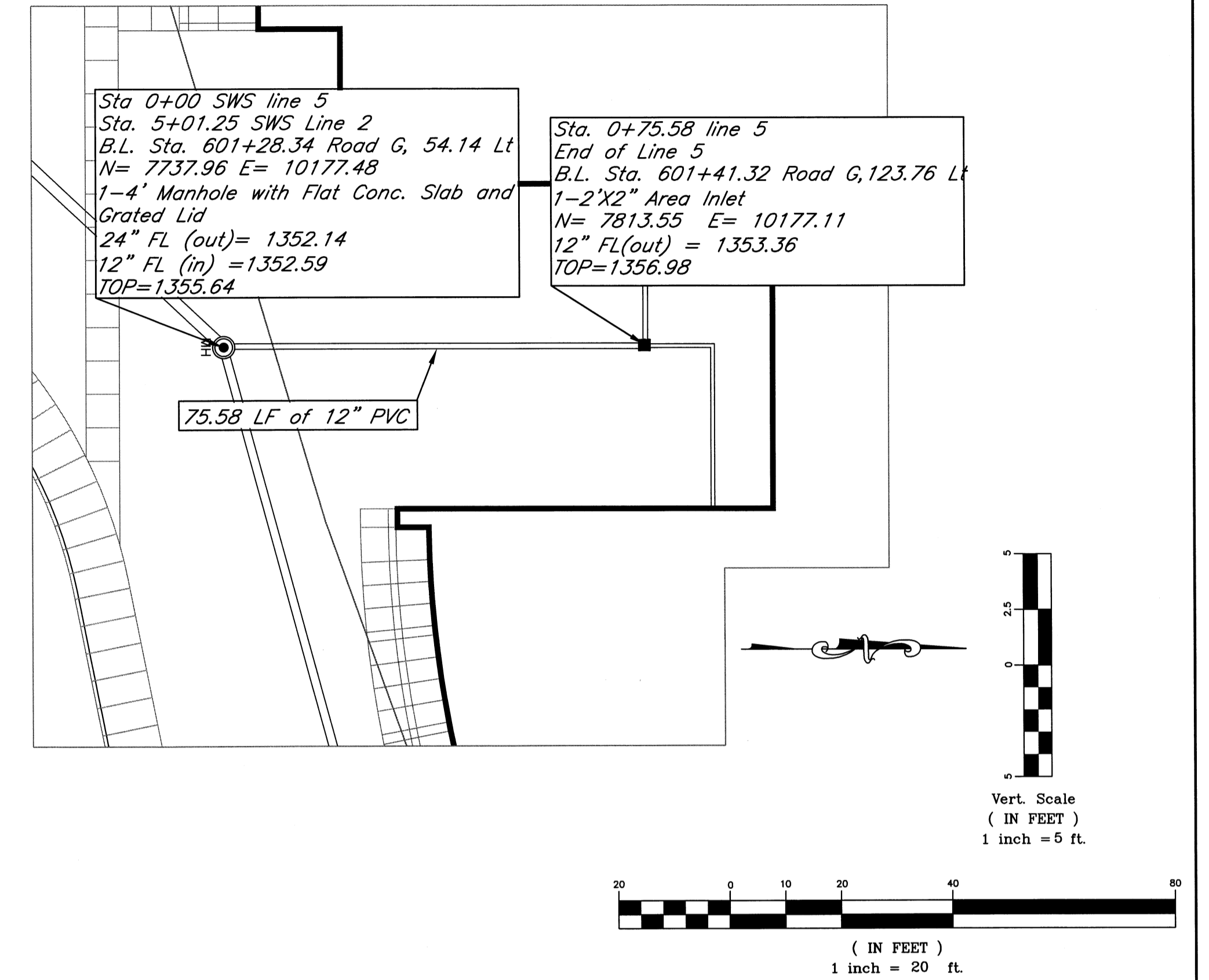
Line 3



Line 4



Line 5

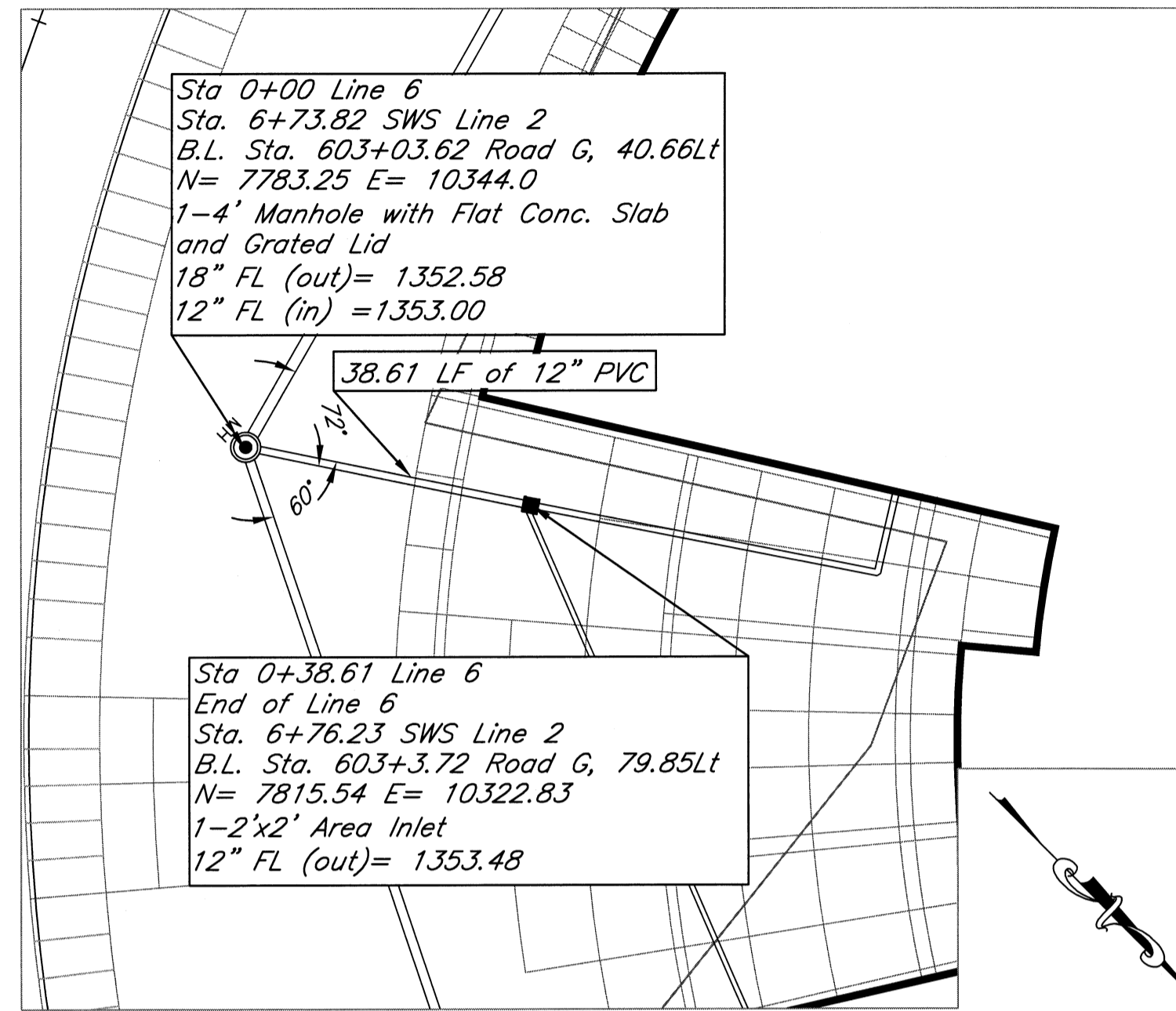


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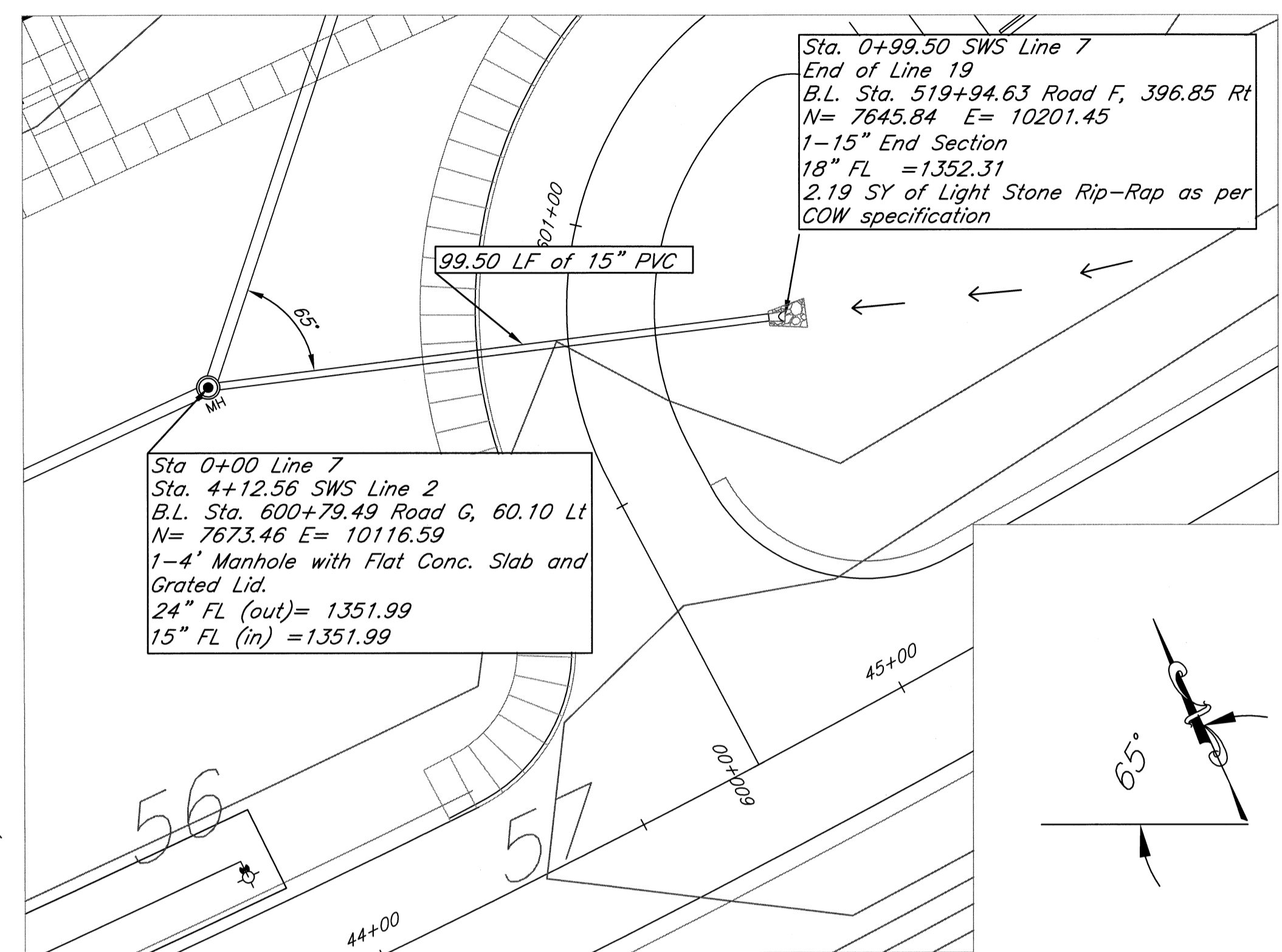
**Maize South Middle School
SWS Lines 3, 4, 5**
Wichita, Kansas

kemiller engineering				PROJECT NUMBER	
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DESIGN KM	DRAWN GP	REVISED	OF 17		
516 S. Market, Wichita, KS 67202		316/284-0242			

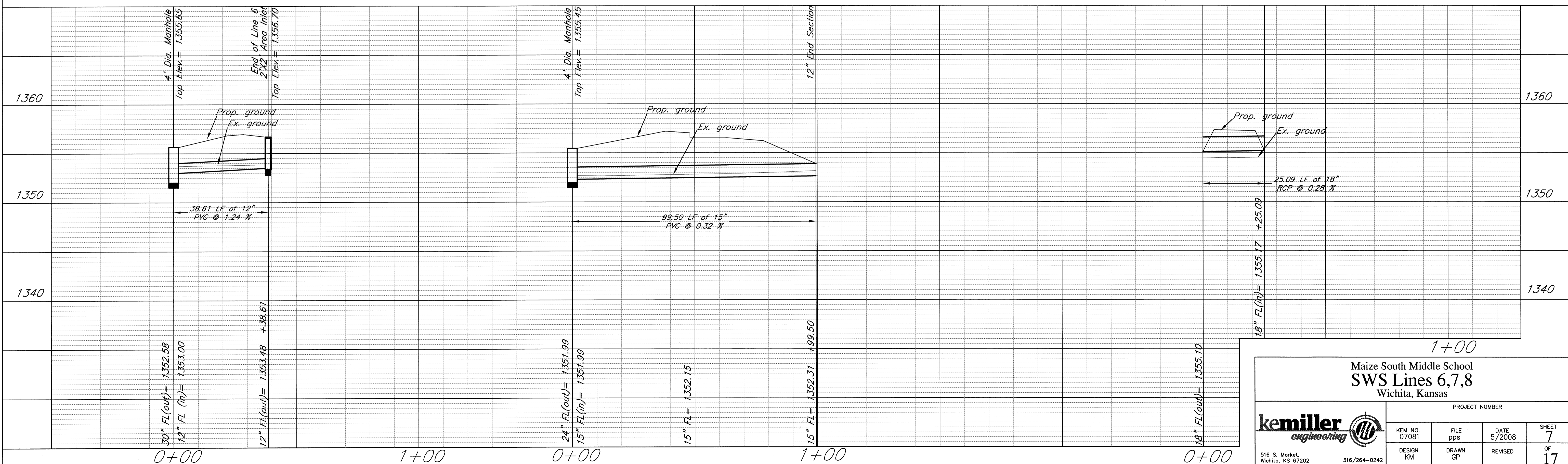
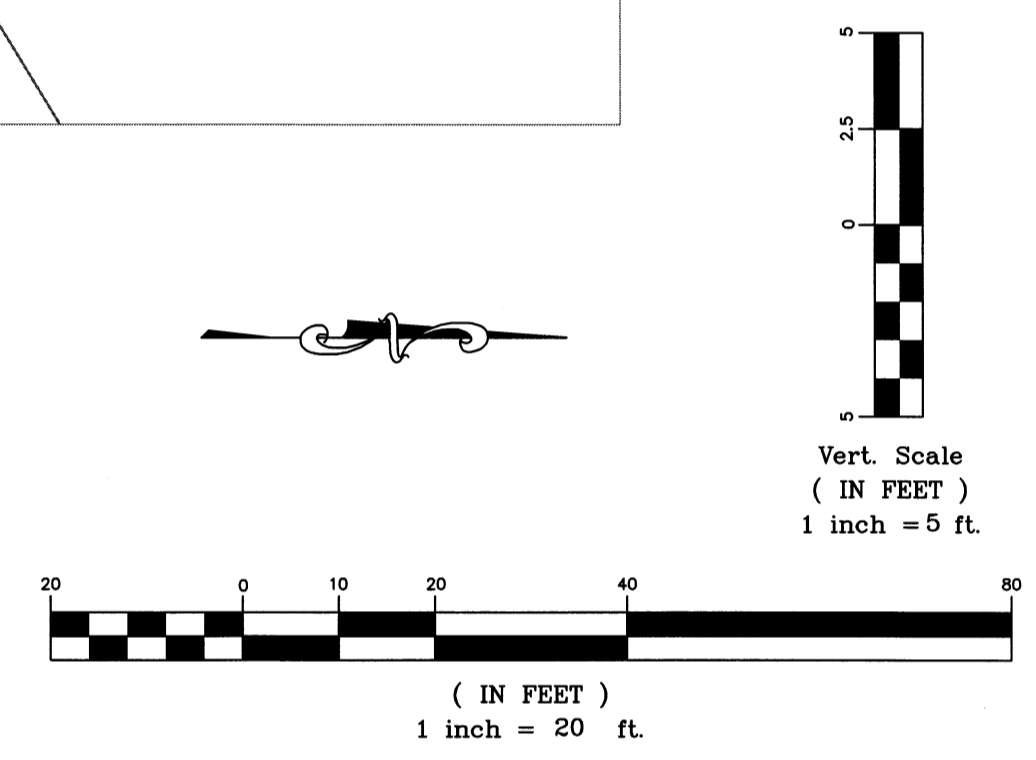
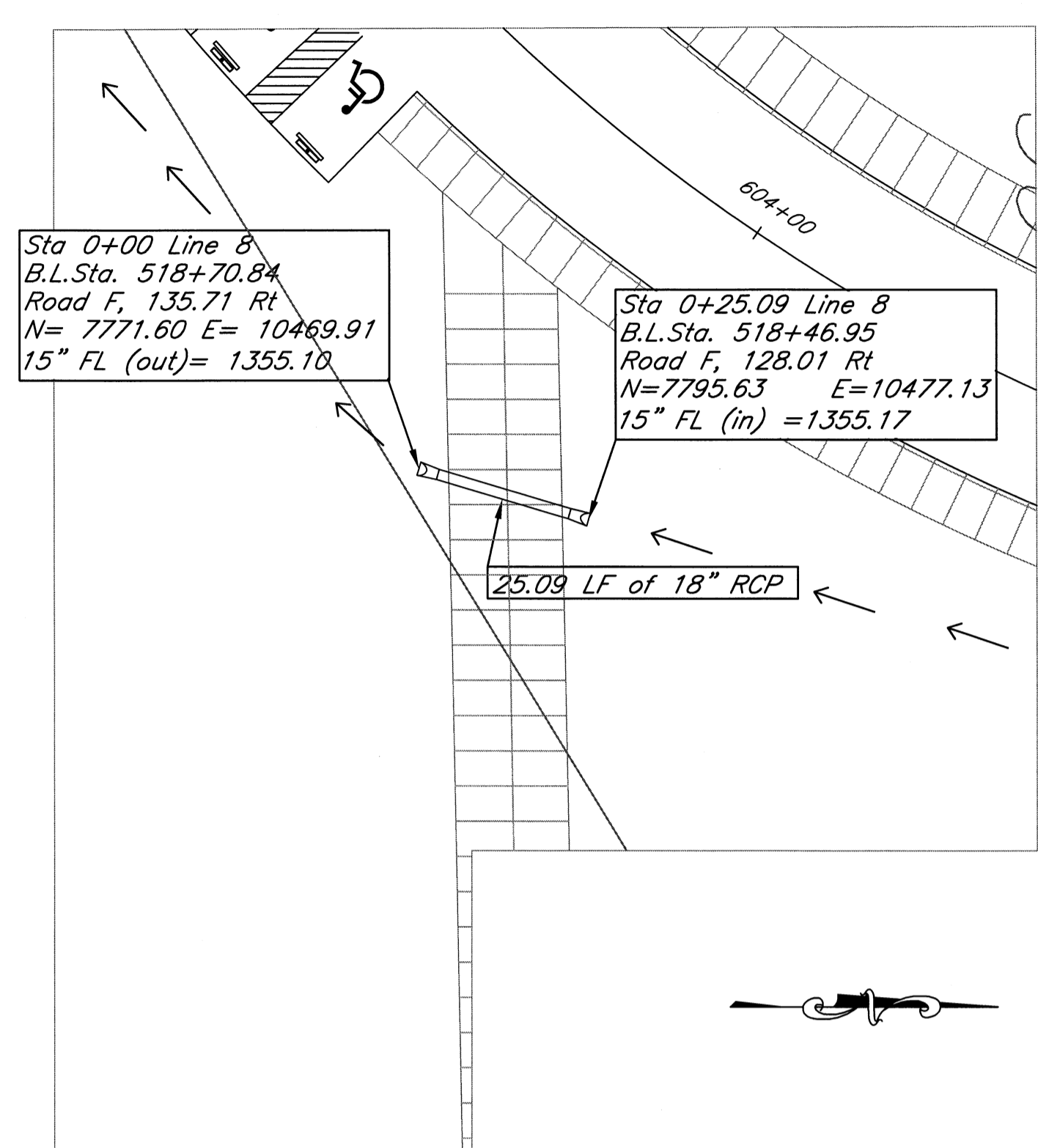
Line 6



Line 7



Line 8



Maize South Middle School
SWS Lines 6,7,8
Wichita, Kansas

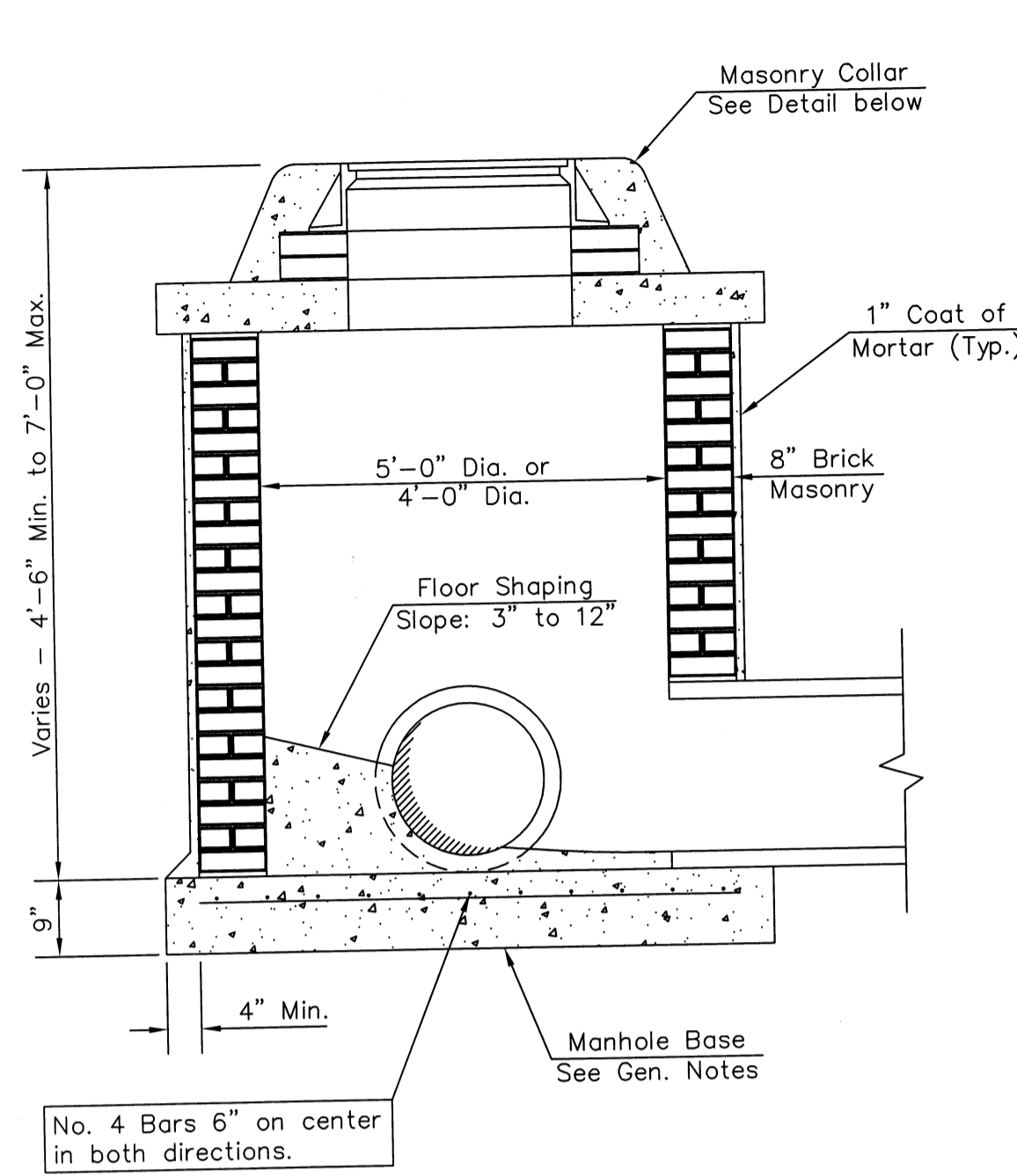
PROJECT NUMBER

kemiller
engineering

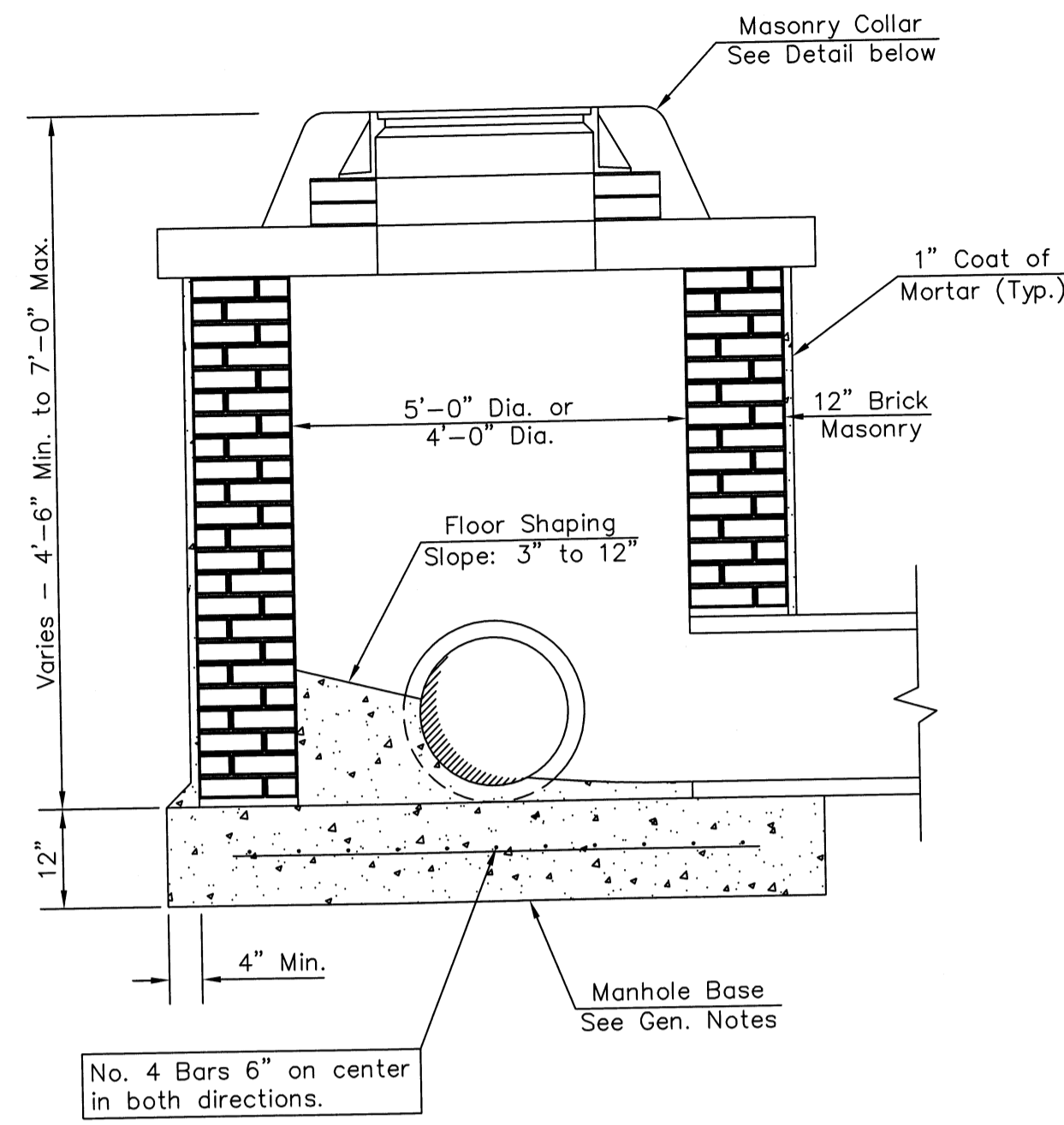
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516 S. Market,
Wichita, KS 67202

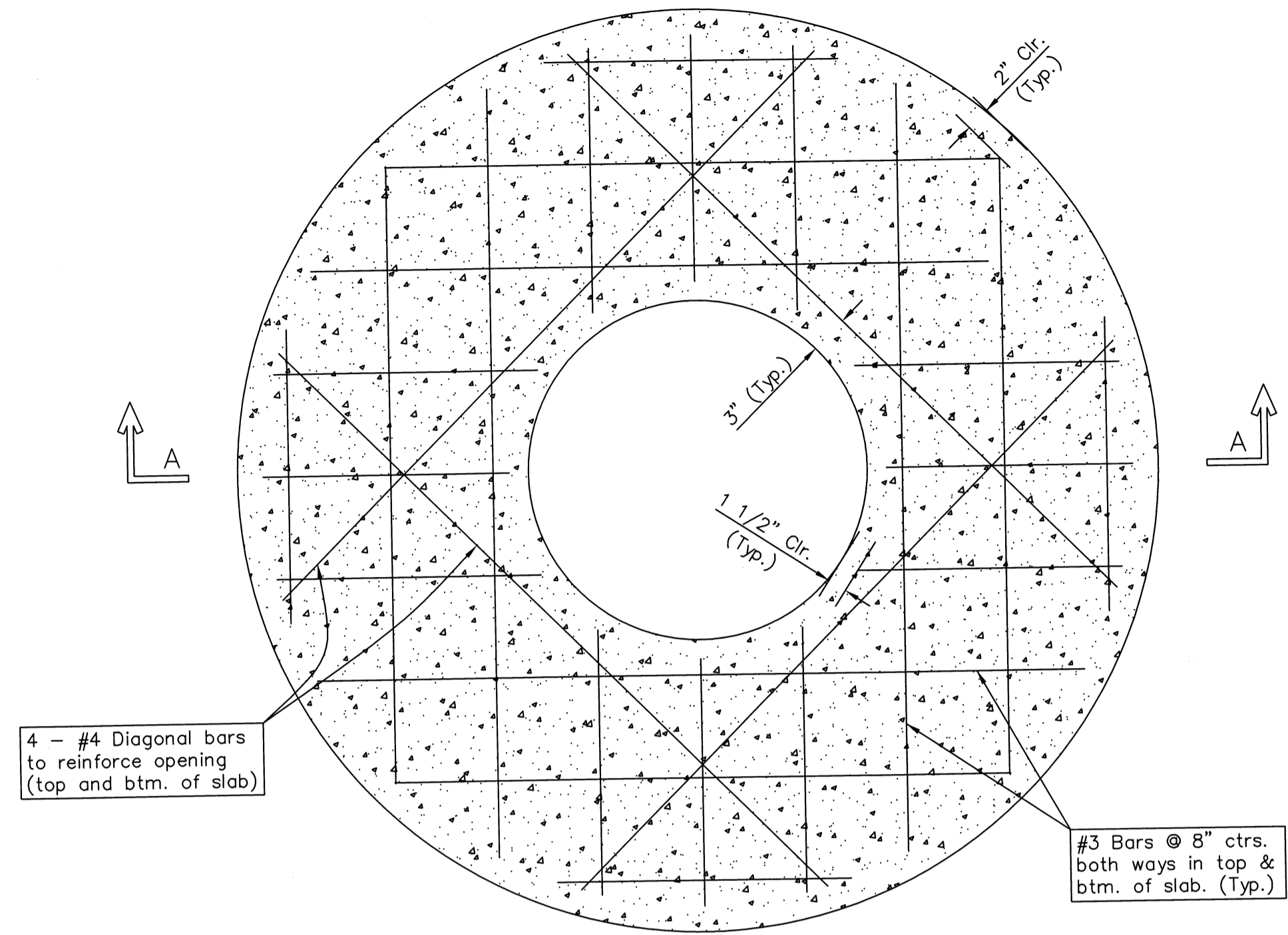
316/264-0242



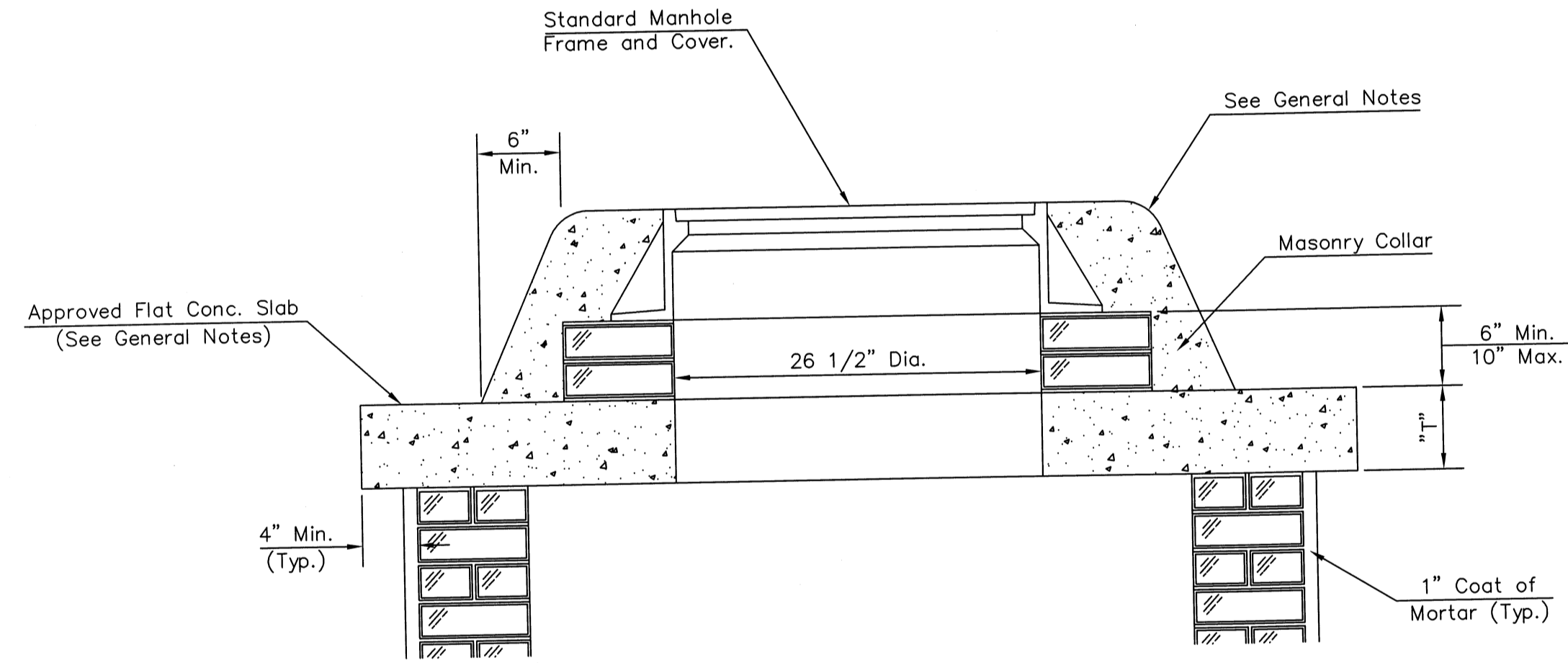
SHALLOW TYPE "A" MANHOLE



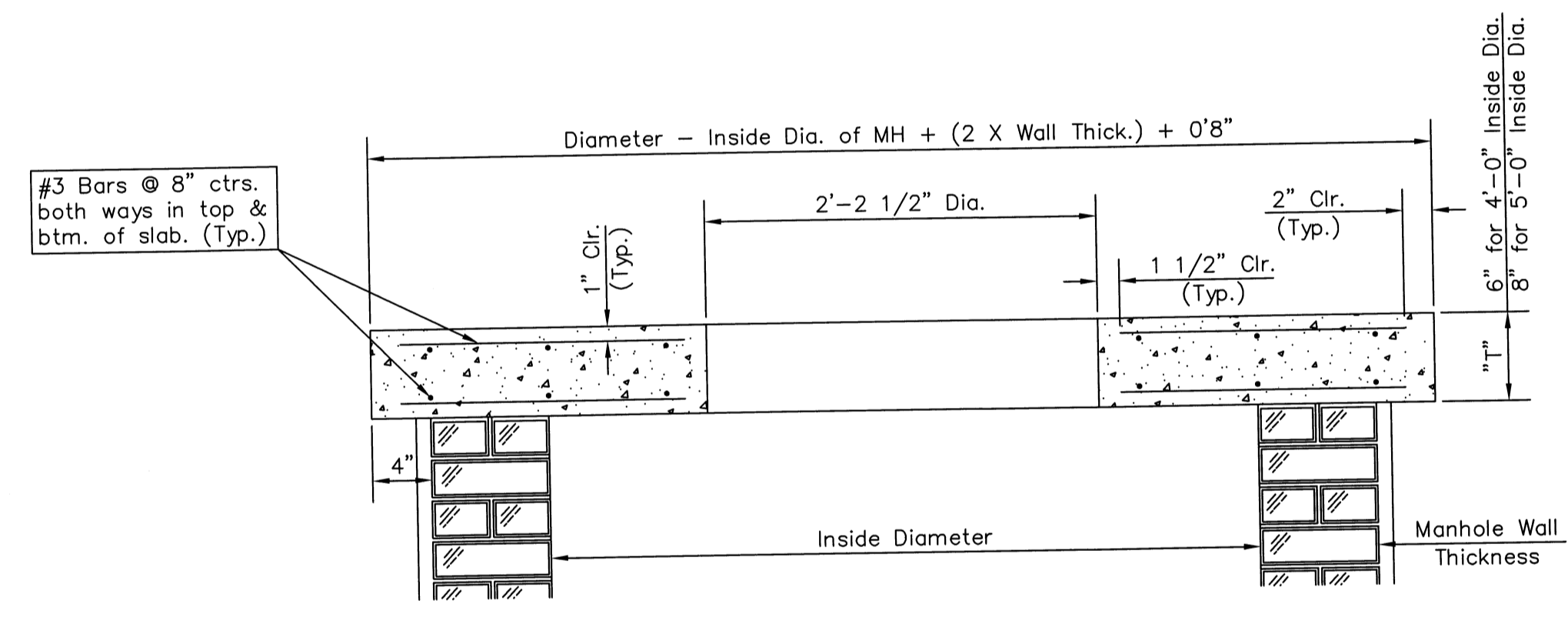
SHALLOW TYPE "B" MANHOLE



PLAN

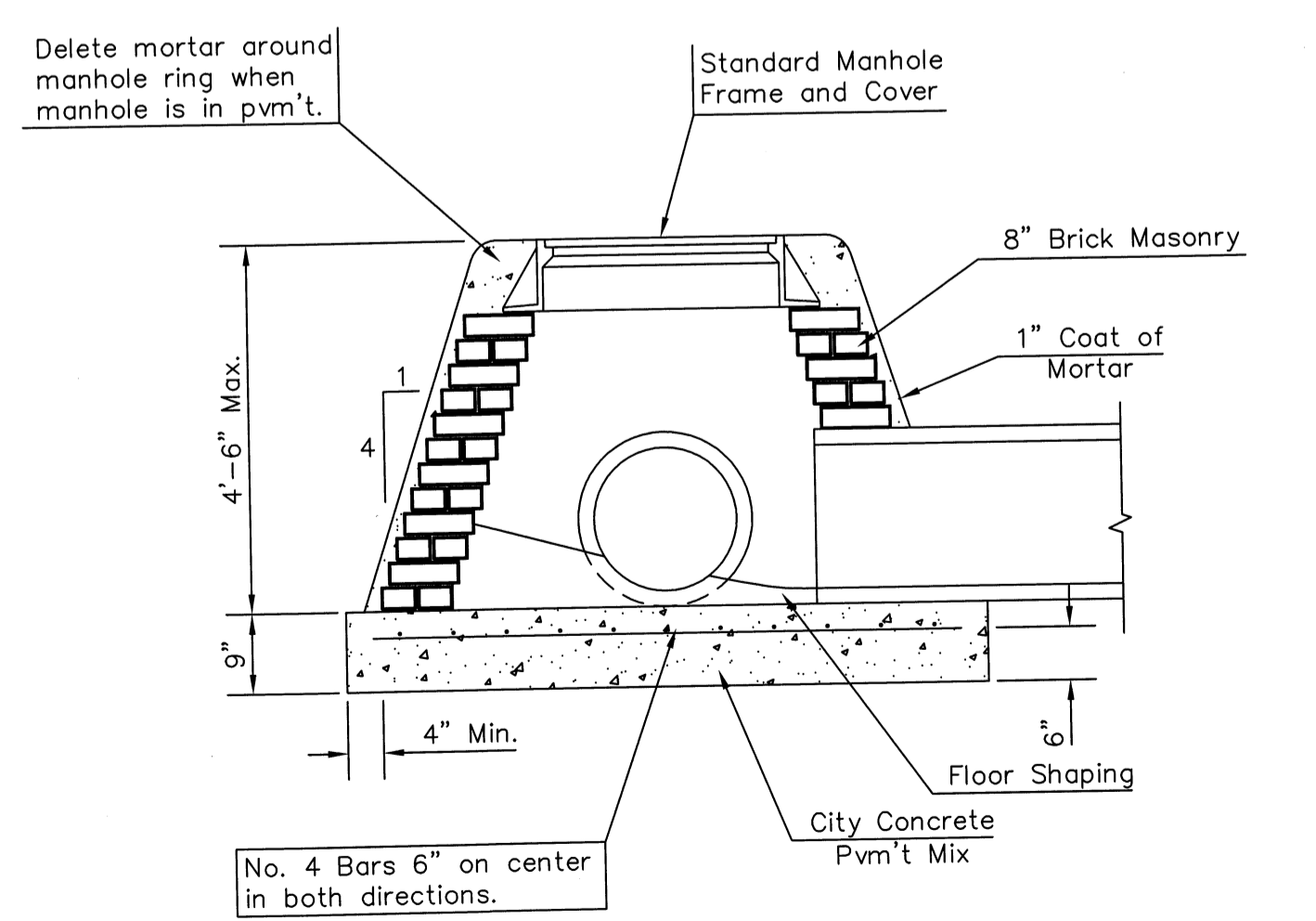


MASONRY COLLAR DETAIL

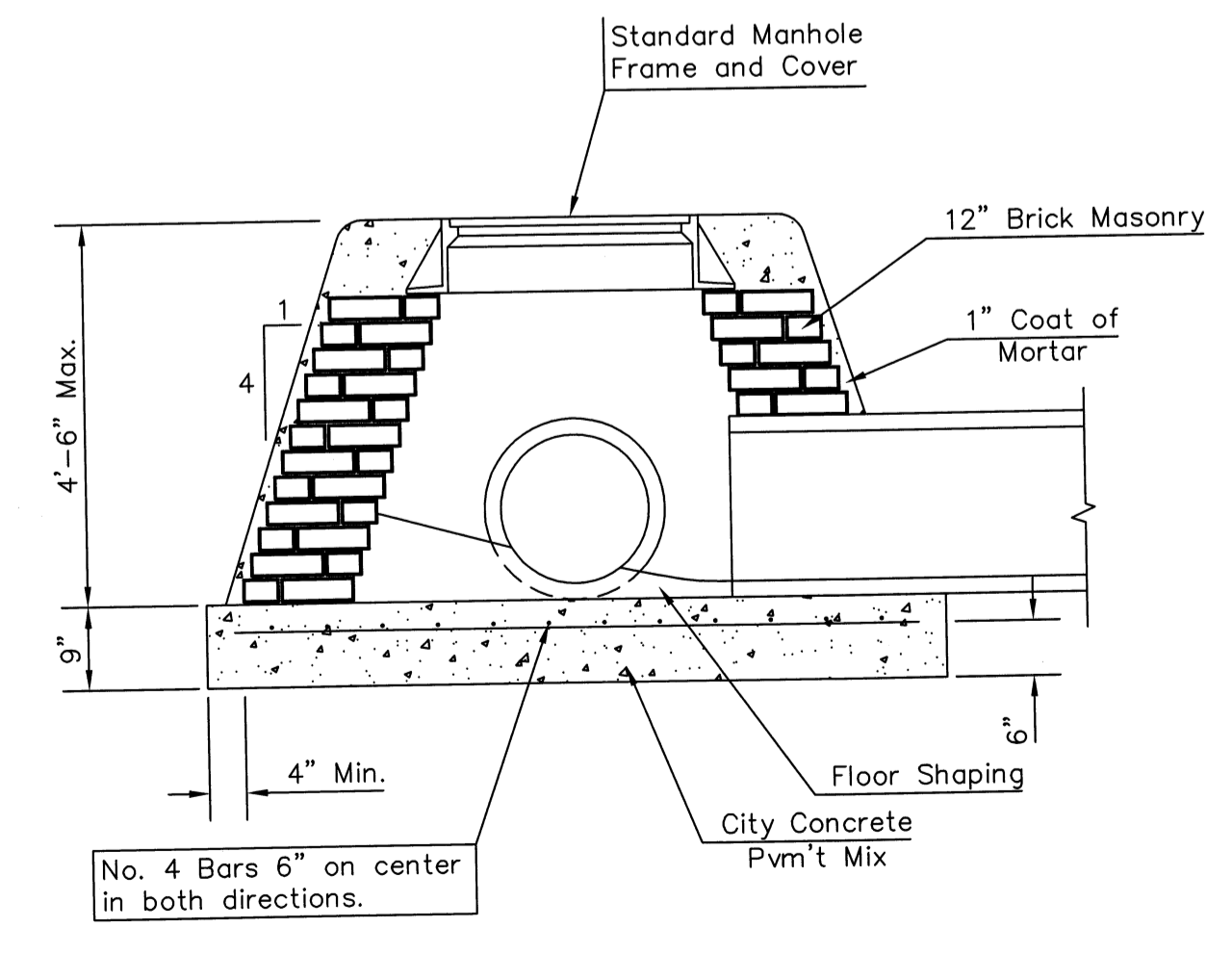


SECTION A-A

FLAT CONCRETE SLAB DETAILS



SPECIAL SHALLOW TYPE "A" MANHOLE

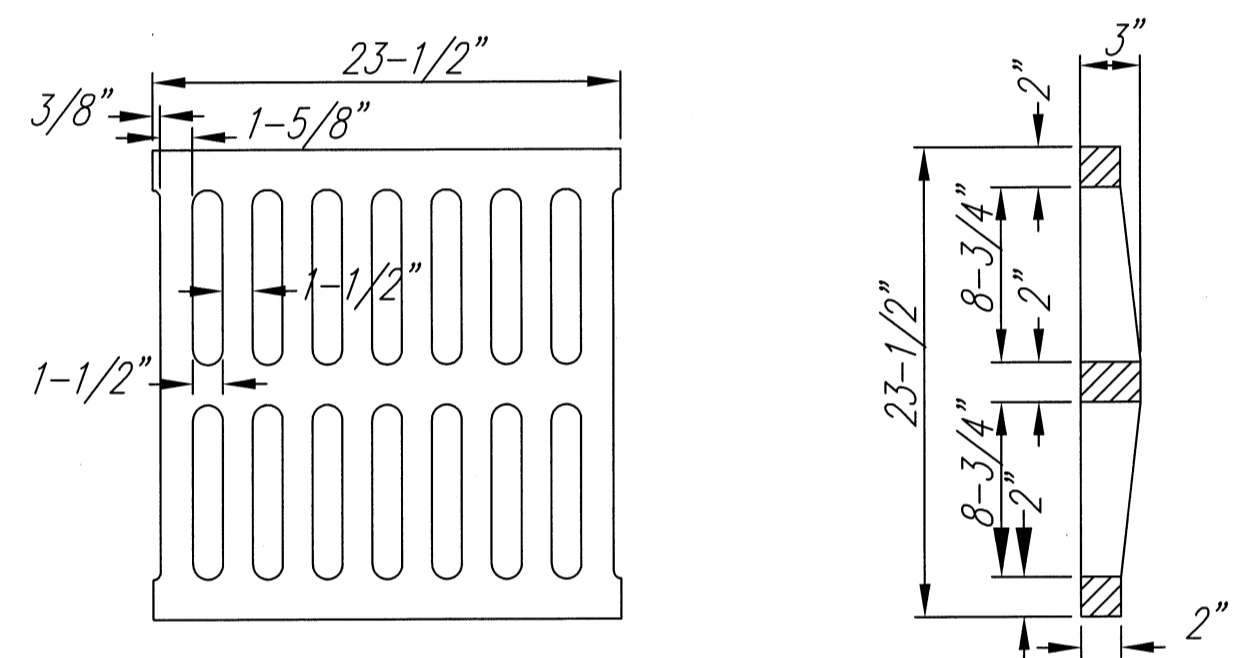
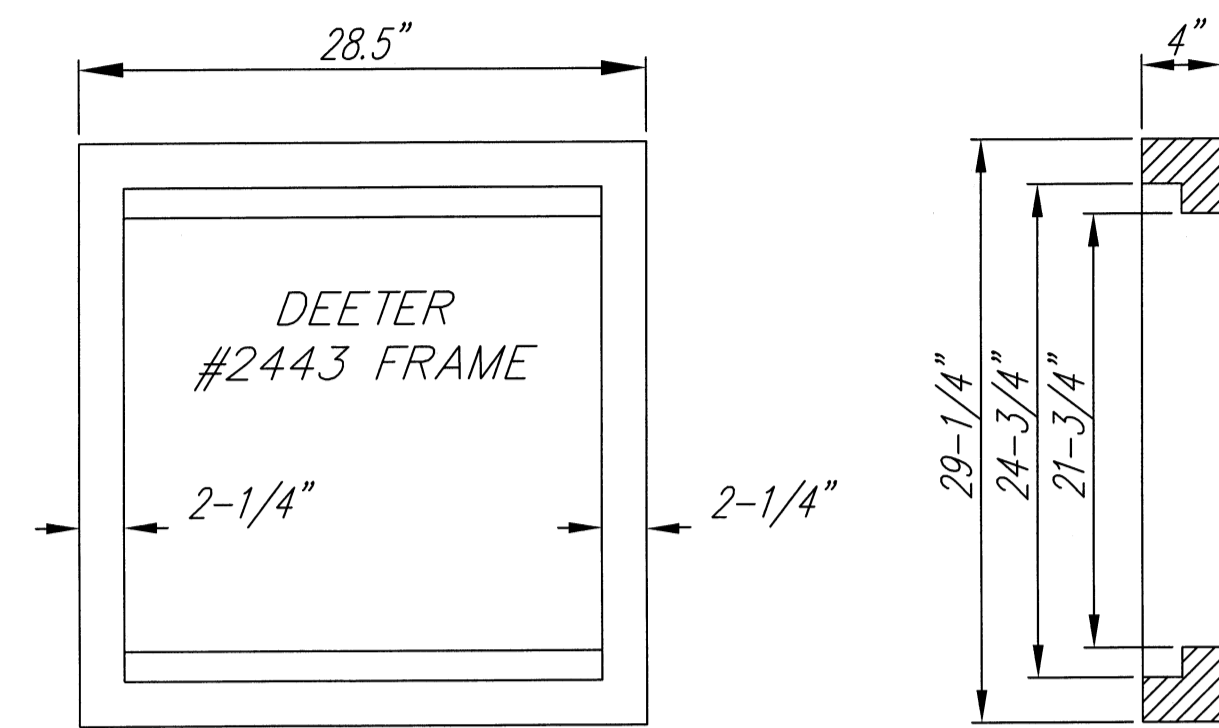


SPECIAL SHALLOW TYPE "B" MANHOLE

GENERAL NOTES

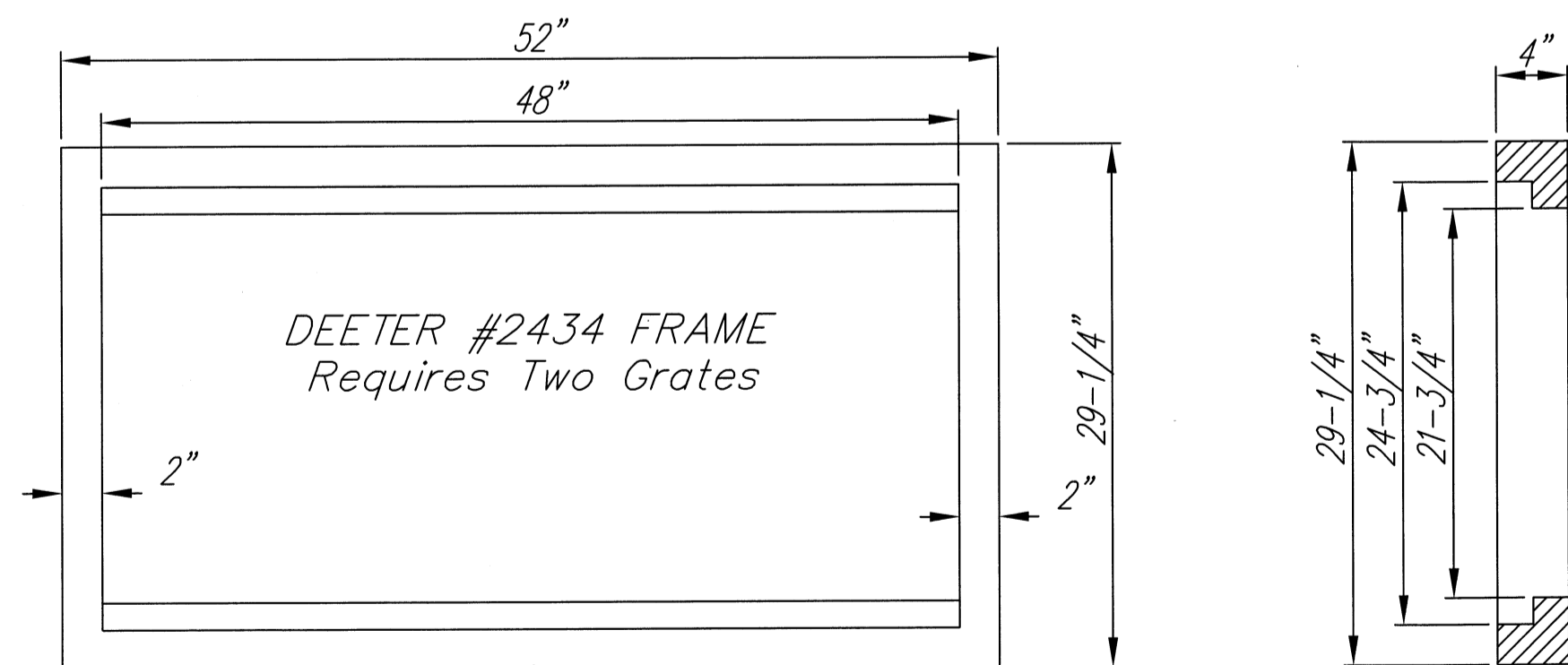
- Mortar used in masonry construction shall contain 8 sacks of cement per cubic yard. Concrete used in manhole bases shall conform to the requirements of concrete for concrete pavement construction as specified in the city standard paving specifications using city concrete cement mix without air entraining admixture. Mortar shall be placed around the manhole ring as shown on the drawings when manholes are constructed in unpaved areas. Type "A" shallow manholes can be used on sewers when the manhole is not located within public street pavement. Manholes constructed where pipe sizes are smaller than 24" shall have an inside diameter of 4". Manholes constructed where pipe sizes are 24" or larger shall have an inside diameter of 5". Completed manhole shall be without leaks and water tight.
- Reinforcing steel shall be installed in the manhole bases and shall consist of no. 4 bars placed on 6" centers in both directions. The manhole base reinforcement shall be placed 6" above the bottom of the manhole base. All costs for furnishing and installing reinforcing steel shall be included in the unit price bid for the manhole.
- The floors of all manholes shall be shaped with flow channels such that the manholes will be self cleaning and free of areas where solids could be deposited as sewage flows through the manhole from all inlet pipes to the outlet pipe. Flow channels shall be formed to match the bottom halves of the inflowing pipes and the outflowing pipe as shown by the drawings. Manhole floors shall have slopes of 3 inches per foot in the areas outside of the flow channels sloped toward the flow channels. Pipes laid through manholes toward the flow channels. Pipes laid through manholes shall have the top half removed to neat lines for the full inside diameter of the manhole. Manhole floors shall then be shaped around the bottom half of the pipe which forms the flow channel.
- Pipes installed within the excavation made for the manhole shall be cradled with concrete to the limits of the manhole excavation. When clay pipe is used, the cradle shall extend to the first joint outside the manhole. The cradle shall be terminated at the clay pipe joint in a manner which will maintain the flexibility of the joint. Cost of cradle within manhole excavation or to clay pipe joints adjacent to manhole shall be included in the unit price bid for the manhole.
- Manhole cover castings and manhole frame castings shall conform to the requirements as indicated in the standard specifications and as shown in the standard detail drawings.
- The crowns of inflowing pipes shall never be set lower than the crown of the outflowing pipe.
- Standard shallow manholes type "A" and "B" shall be paid for at the unit price bid per each for the type and diameter indicated. Standard special shallow manholes type "A" and "B" shall be paid for at the unit price bid per each for the type indicated. All standard shallow manhole diameters will be 4' unless indicated otherwise.
- All brick used in manhole construction shall meet Grade SW of ASTM C652 or C62-87.

STANDARD/SPECIAL SHALLOW MANHOLES TYPE 'A' & 'B'			
CITY ENGINEER			
PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NUMBER	DATE	
		5/2008	
	DESIGN	DRAWN	
	KM	NS	
	SHEET		
	8 OF 17		



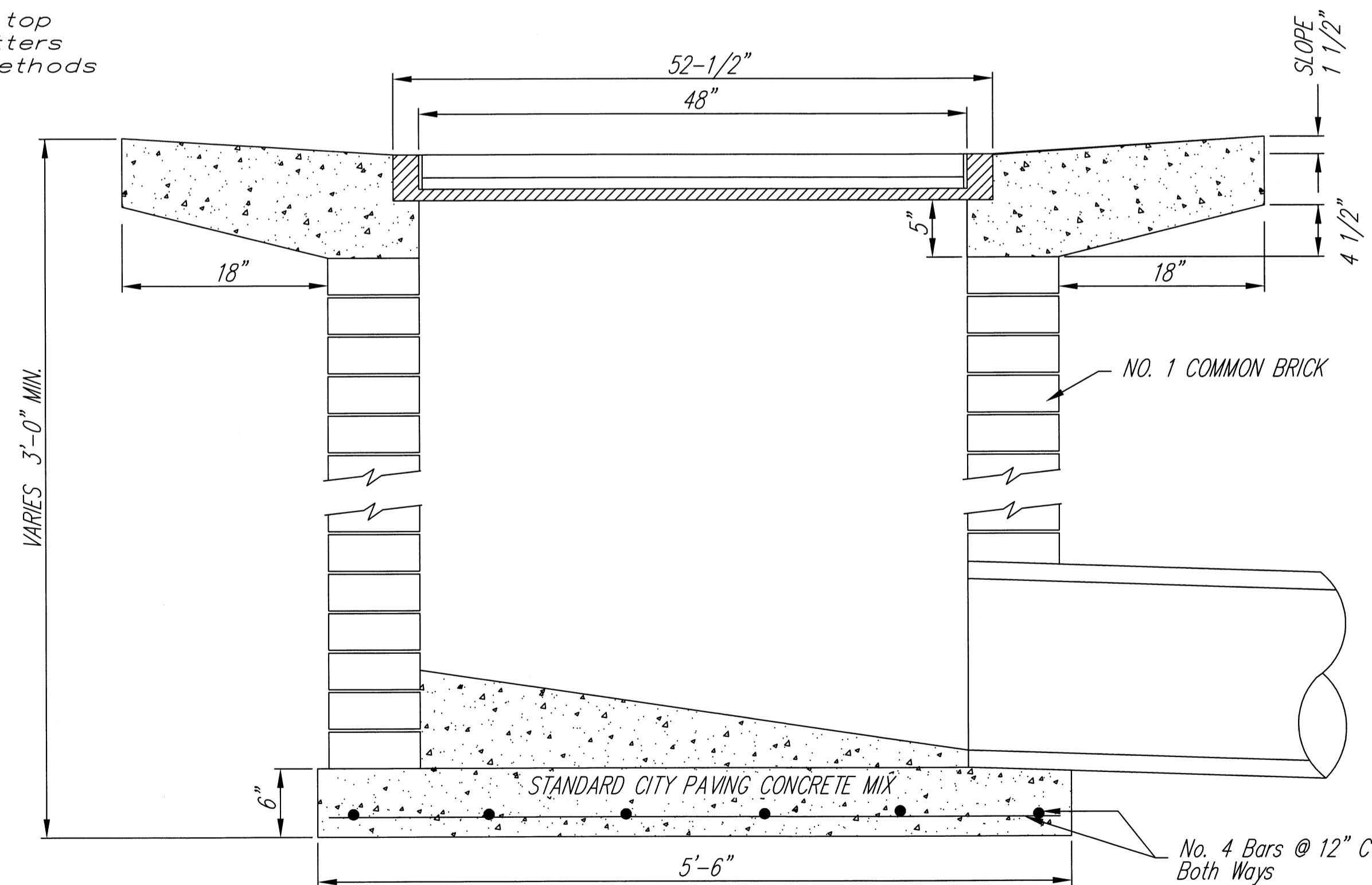
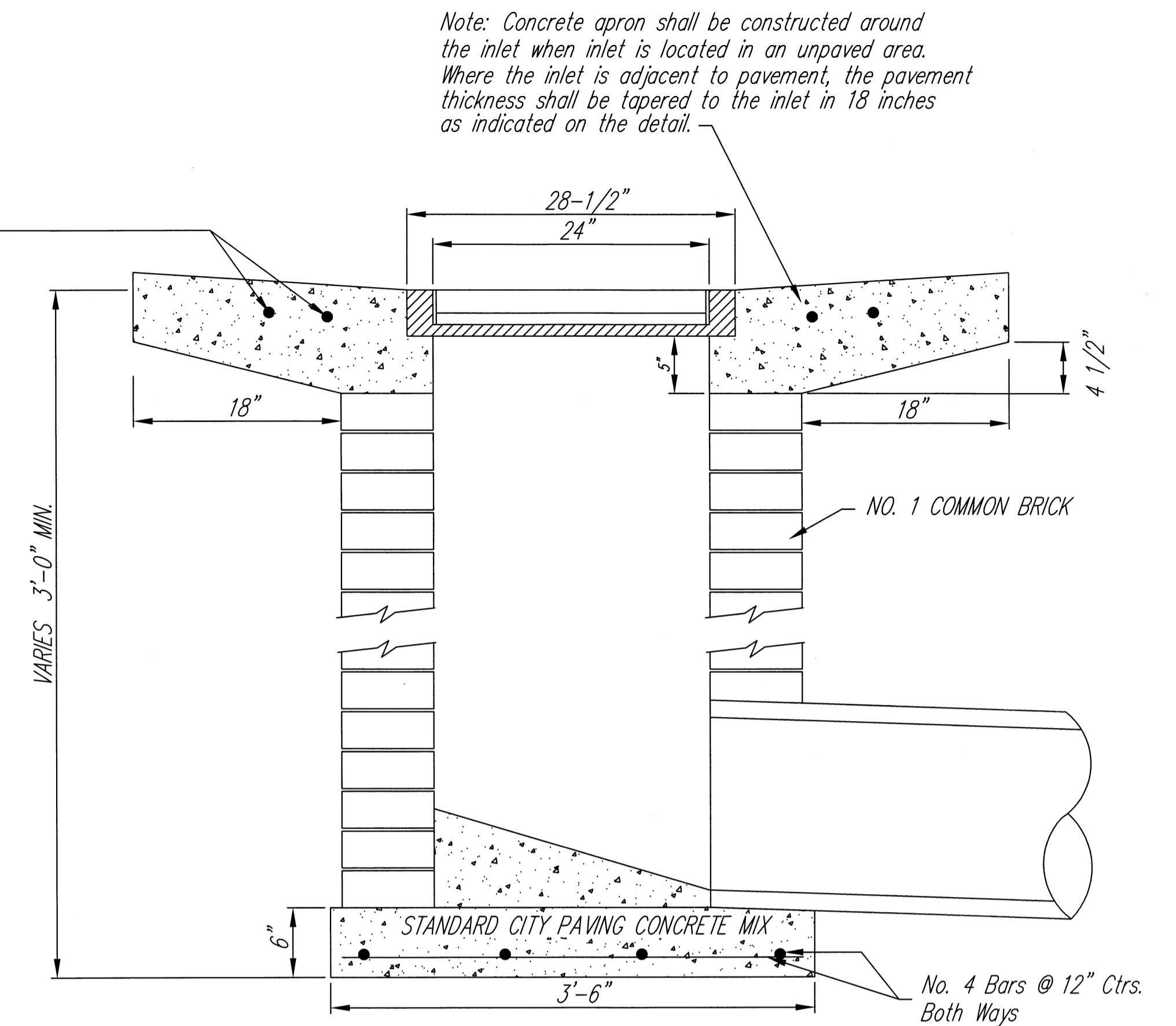
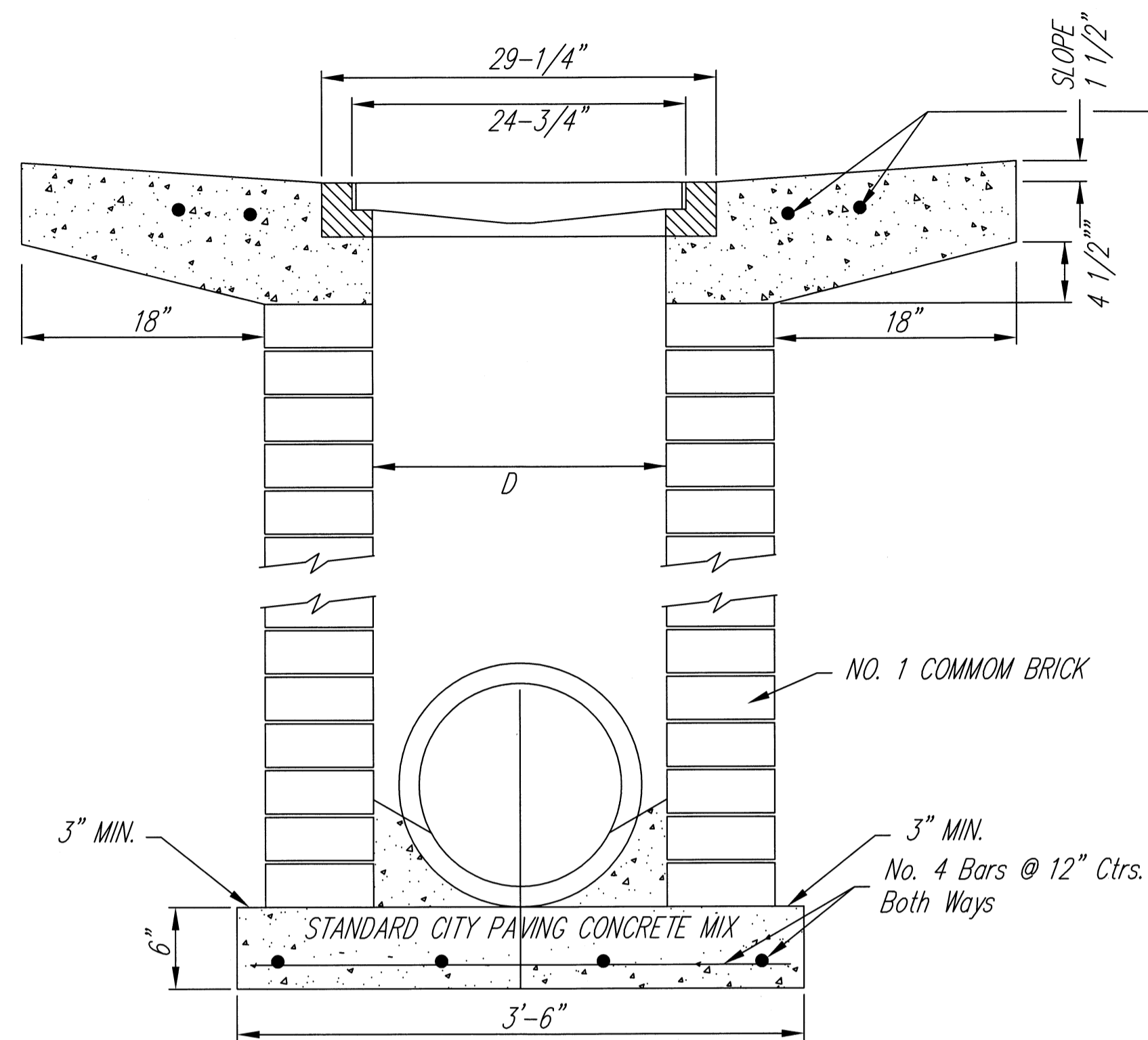
DEETER #2433 GRATE

24" x 24" Frame and Grate Detail



Double 24" x 24" Frame Detail

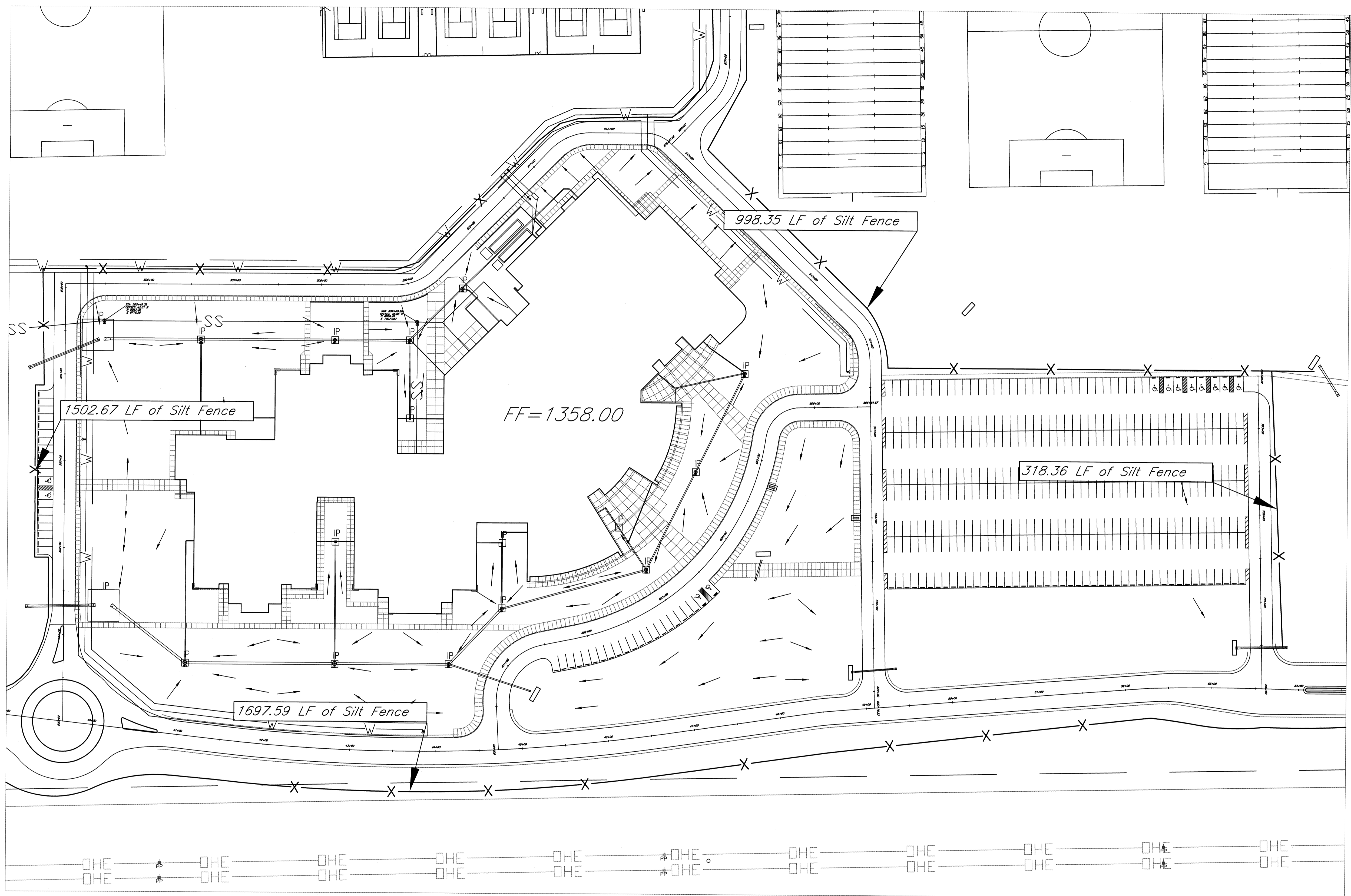
NOTE: Grates shall be imprinted on the top surface with "CITY OF WICHITA" using letters at least 1" in height. Other marking methods may be approved by the engineer.



REV. 8-20-01



DROP INLET SINGLE & COUBLE		
CITY ENGINEER JAMES L. ARMOUR, P.E., L.S.		
PROJECT NUMBER XXX-XXXX	OCN NUMBER XXXXXX	DATE 05/2008
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE CITY HALL - SEVENTH FLOOR 455 NORTH MAIN STREET WICHITA, KANSAS 67202-1620 (316) 268-4501 (316) 268-4114 FAX	DESIGN ABC	DRAWN DEF
		SHEET 9 OF 17

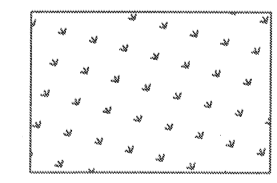
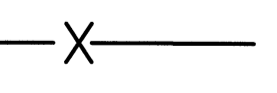
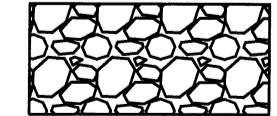
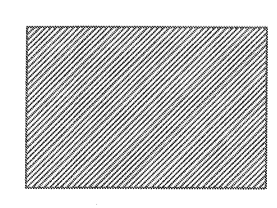



General Notes

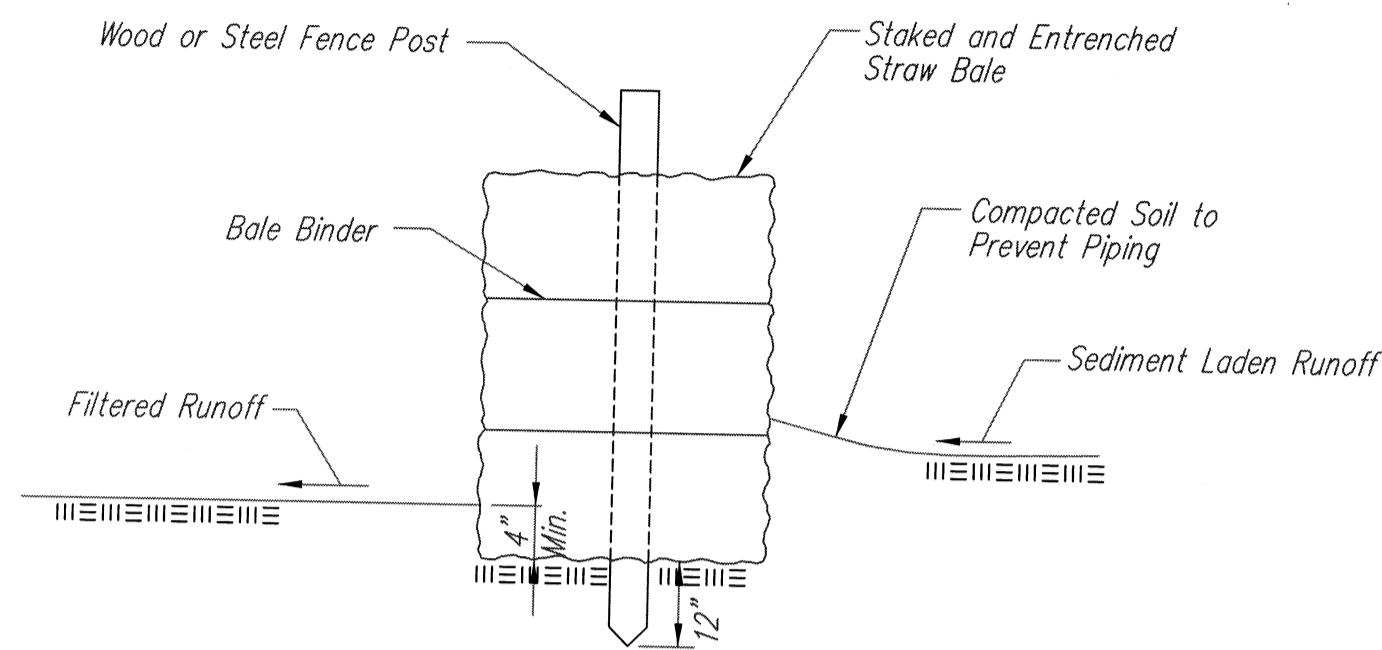
1. The BMP's shown on this sheet are considered minimum standards. Whenever sediment enters the streets, storm sewers, ditches, or ponds, contractor will install additional BMP's, as needed, to correct the problem.
2. The soil erosion BMP's shown hereon must be in place at all times during construction until such time as the site is re-established with paving or grass.
3. Back of Curb Protection: Can include hay bale, silt fence, Curlex barrier, or approved alternate as shown on BMP standard details. This BMP must remain in place until the area between the curb and right-of-way line has been permanently stabilized.
4. The General Contractor is responsible for the installation and maintenance per the prevention maintenance plan.
5. Concrete trucks will be permitted to wash out only at approved locations, then maintain and clean up as conditions require, by contractor. No hazardous materials are expected to be encountered. Any spills (diesel, fuel, oil, etc.) will be cleaned up and removed immediately. Portable toilets will be supplied and maintained at various sites along the project. Disposal of sewage will be handled by a contracting firm specializing in this activity.
6. The above mentioned stormwater prevention methods will be monitored daily and maintained as required. A weekly erosion control log will be posted in the job trailer onsite, and updated weekly.

LEGEND

- Flow Direction
- IP Inlet Protection - to be provided at all inlets subject to silt laden runoff.
- DC Ditch check

-  Temporary Seeding.
-  Silt Fence or Hay Bale Barrier - to be installed along property lines where runoff from construction site can run onto other properties.
-  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.)

Maize South Middle School Erosion Control Plan Wichita, Kansas			
PROJECT NUMBER			
 <small>516 S. Market, Wichita, KS 67202</small>	<small>KEM NO.</small> 07081	<small>FILE</small> pps	<small>DATE</small> 5/2008
	<small>DESIGN</small> KM	<small>DRAWN</small> GP	<small>REVISED</small>
<small>316/264-0242</small>			



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:

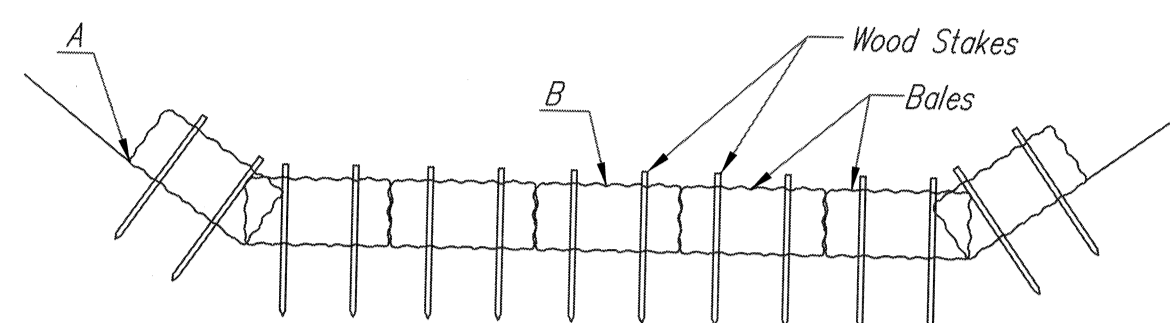
When practical, do not place bale slope barriers across contours. Slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. Concentrated flow over a slope barrier creates a scour hole on the downslope side of the barrier. The scour hole eventually undermines the bales and the barrier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

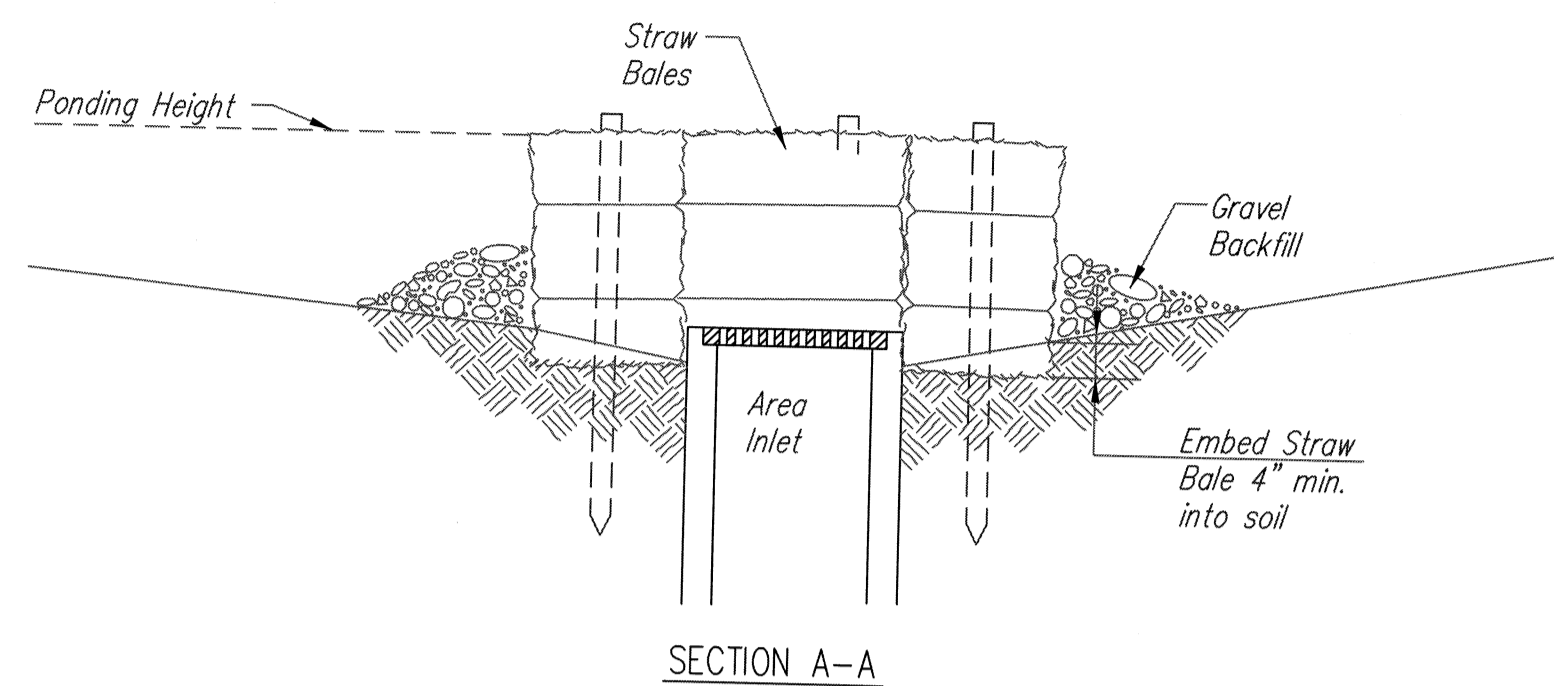
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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.

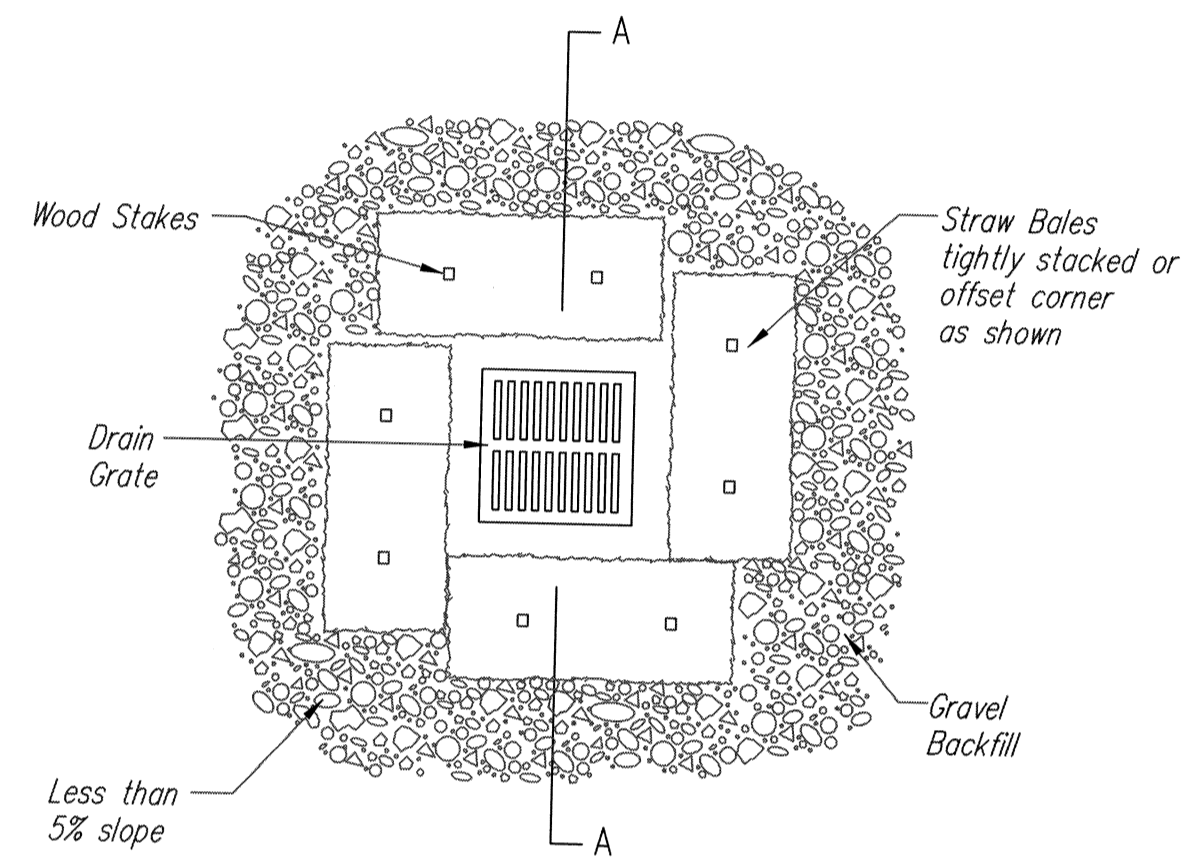
Inspection and Maintenance:

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.

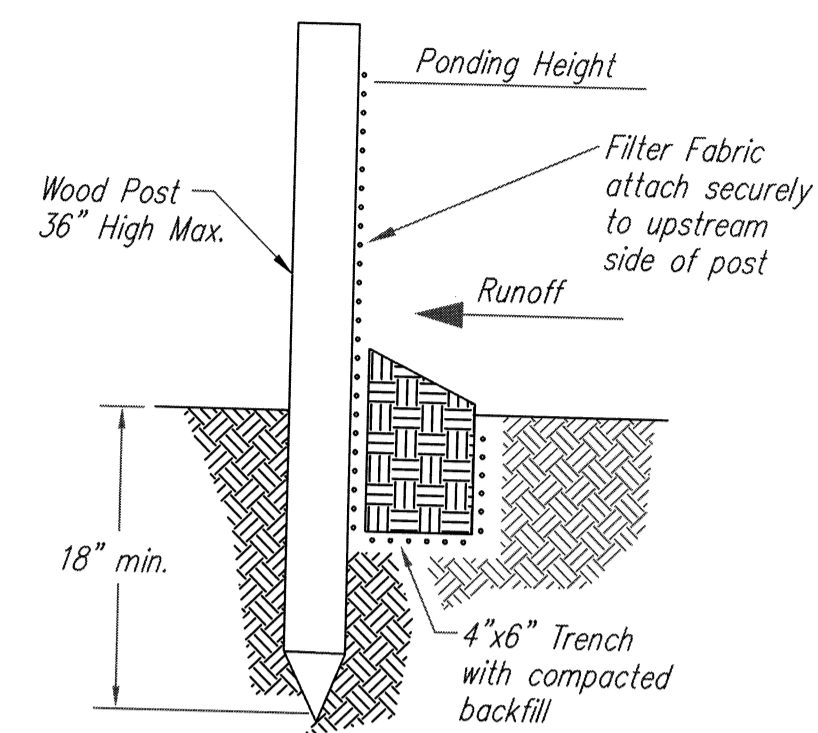
List of common placement installation mistakes to avoid:

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?

**SOIL EROSION
BMP DETAILS**

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

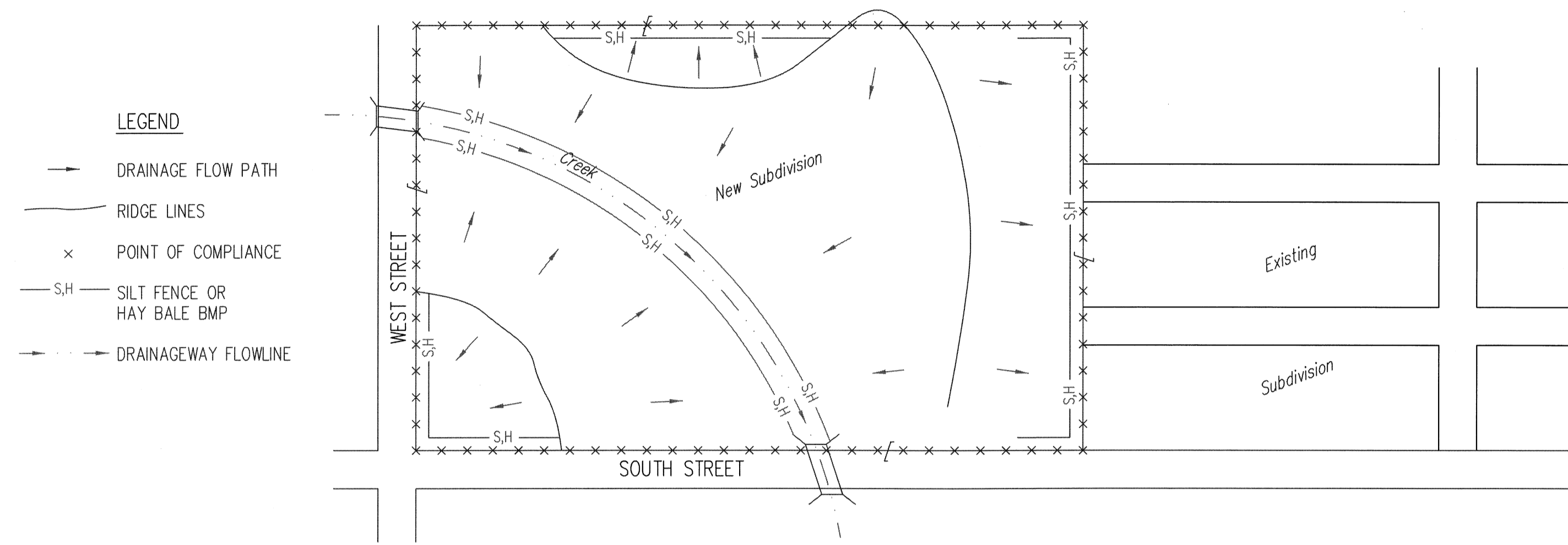
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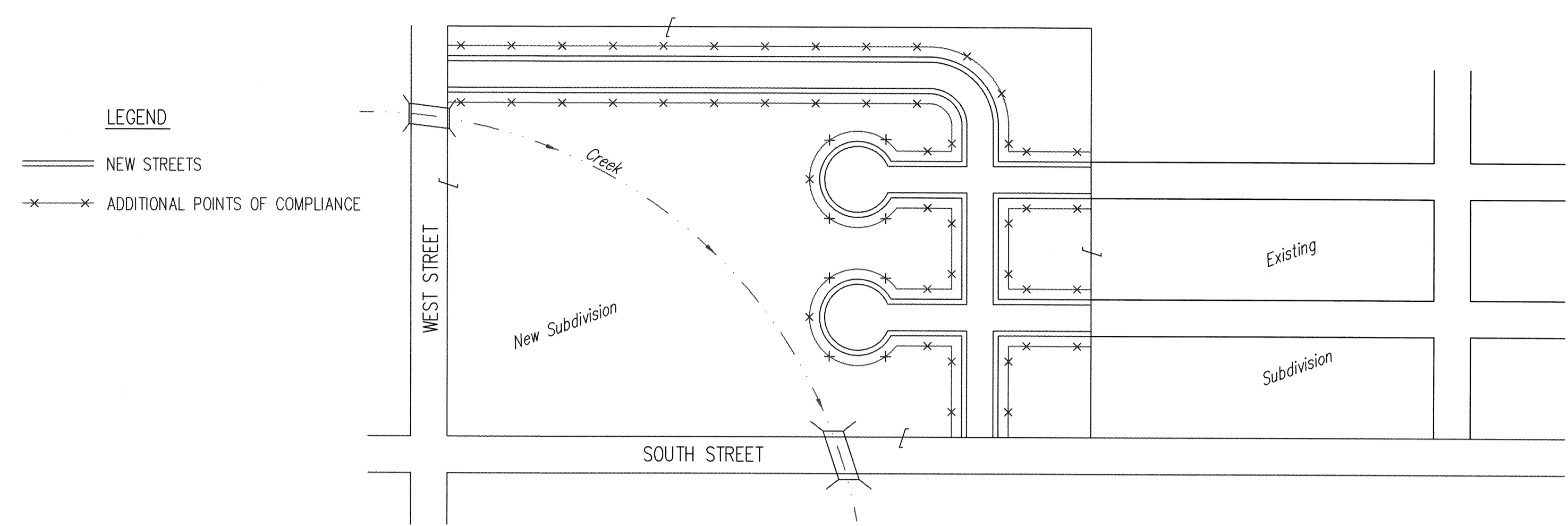
PHASE 1 – INITIAL EARTHWORK AND UTILITIES (EXCEPT STORM SEWER)



- LEGEND**
- DRAINAGE FLOW PATH
 - RIDGE LINES
 - × POINT OF COMPLIANCE
 - S.H.— SILT FENCE OR HAY BALE BMP
 - DRAINAGEWAY FLOWLINE

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. ANY MUD TRACKED ONTO ADJACENT STREETS WILL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF EACH WORK DAY.
5. 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.
6. UTILIZE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AT ENTRANCE AND EXIT ONTO ANY EXISTING PUBLIC STREETS.
7. THE SUBDIVISION DEVELOPER (OWNER) SHALL INSTALL AND MAINTAIN THE ON-SITE BMP'S.

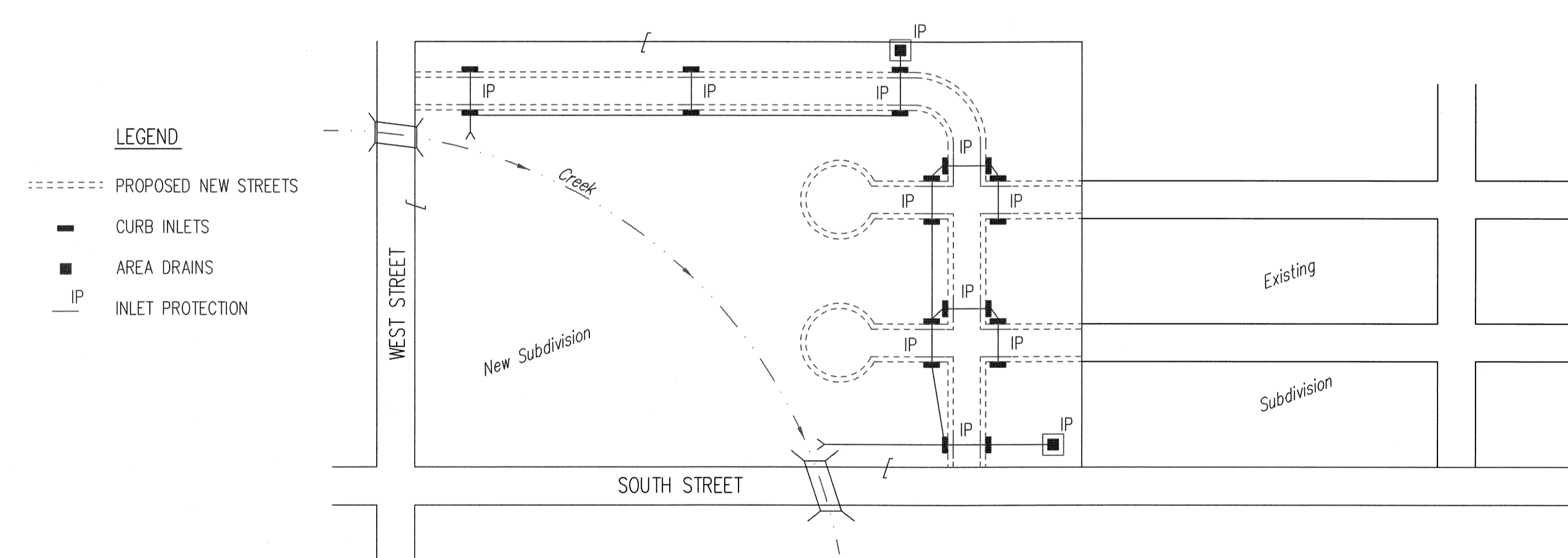
PHASE 3 – STREET CONSTRUCTION



- LEGEND**
- NEW STREETS
 - ×××× ADDITIONAL POINTS OF COMPLIANCE

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. SEE DETAIL THIS SHEET ON BACK OF CURB PROTECTION.
5. 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.
6. THE STREET CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING BACK OF CURB BMP'S.
7. 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.

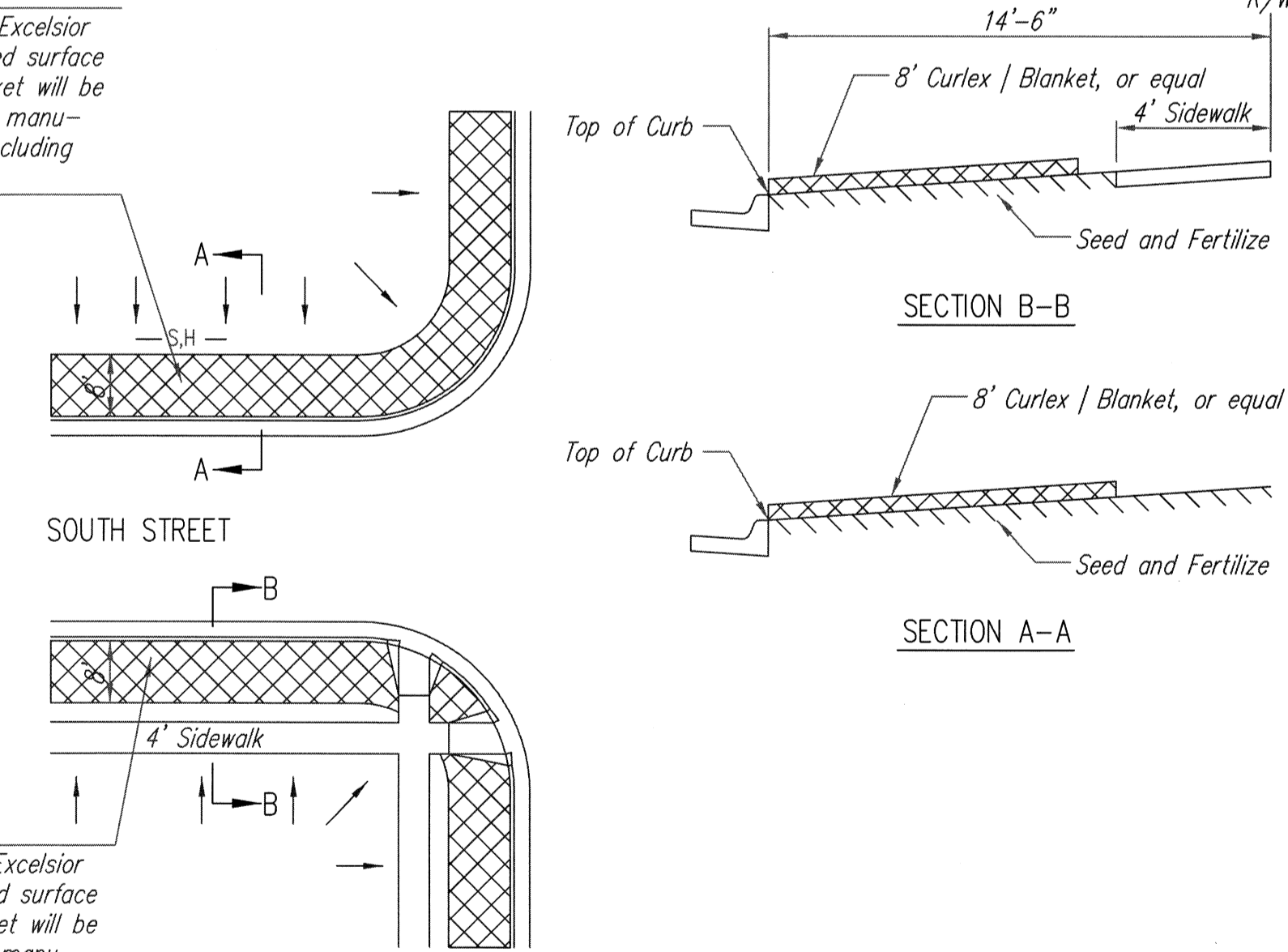
PHASE 2 – INSTALLATION OF STORM SEWER



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED NEW STREETS
 - CURB INLETS
 - AREA DRAINS
 - IP INLET PROTECTION

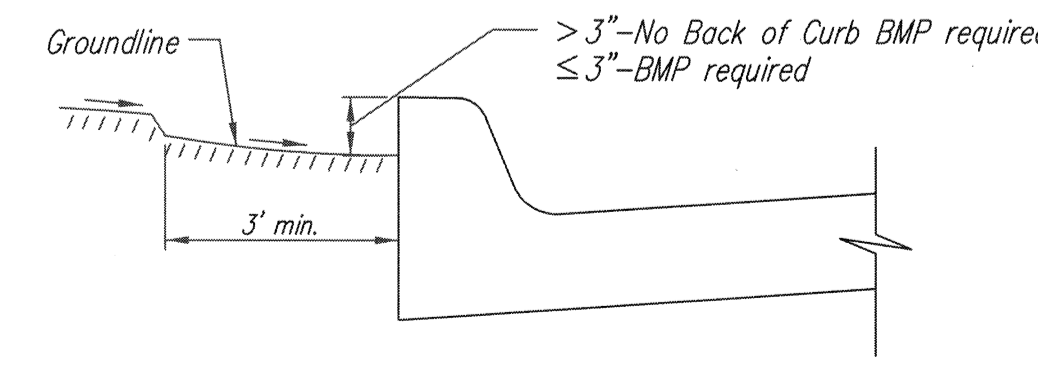
1. DURING THIS PHASE OF SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT, ALL BMP'S REQUIRED IN PHASE 1 SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE AND BE MAINTAINED.
2. AS NEW STORM SEWERS, WITH INLETS, ARE INSTALLED, THE STORM SEWERS MUST NOW BE PROTECTED SO ALL NEW INLETS BECOME POINTS OF COMPLIANCE.
3. AREA DRAINS – AS SOON AS WATER CAN FLOW INTO THESE DRAINS, HAYBALE OR SILT FENCE PROTECTION WILL BE INSTALLED AROUND THEM.
4. CURB OPENING INLETS – AS SOON AS WATER CAN FLOW INTO THESE DRAINS, INLET PROTECTION BMP'S MUST BE INSTALLED. SEE PHASE 3 – STREET CONSTRUCTION.
5. 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.
6. THE SUBDIVISION DEVELOPER WILL MAINTAIN THESE BMP'S ONCE INSTALLED.
7. 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 | 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.



BMP—Install 8' wide Curlex | 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.

BACK OF CURB PROTECTION DETAIL



CURB BACKFILL DETAIL

- GENERAL NOTES:**
1. 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.
 2. 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.
 3. BMP'S SHALL BE MAINTAINED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS TO REMAIN EFFECTIVE. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE AS INDICATED ON THE BMP DETAIL SHEETS.
 4. PERSONS DESTROYING BMP'S SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMMEDIATELY REPAIRING THEM OR INSTALLING SUITABLE REPLACEMENT BMP'S.
 5. 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.
 6. 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.
 7. 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.
 8. 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.
 9. 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

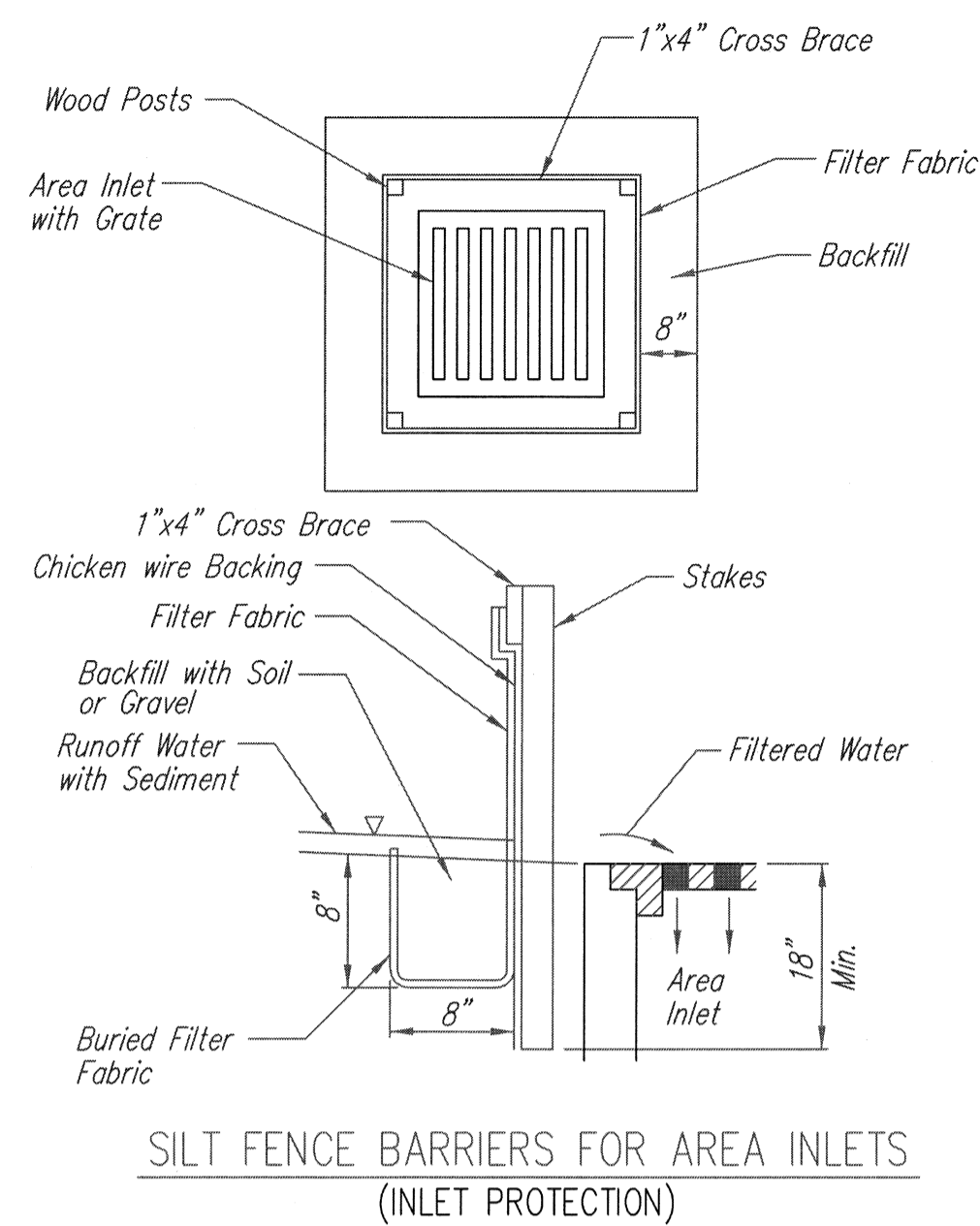
CITY OF WICHITA

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

PROJECT NUMBER: _____ OCA NO.: _____

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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.

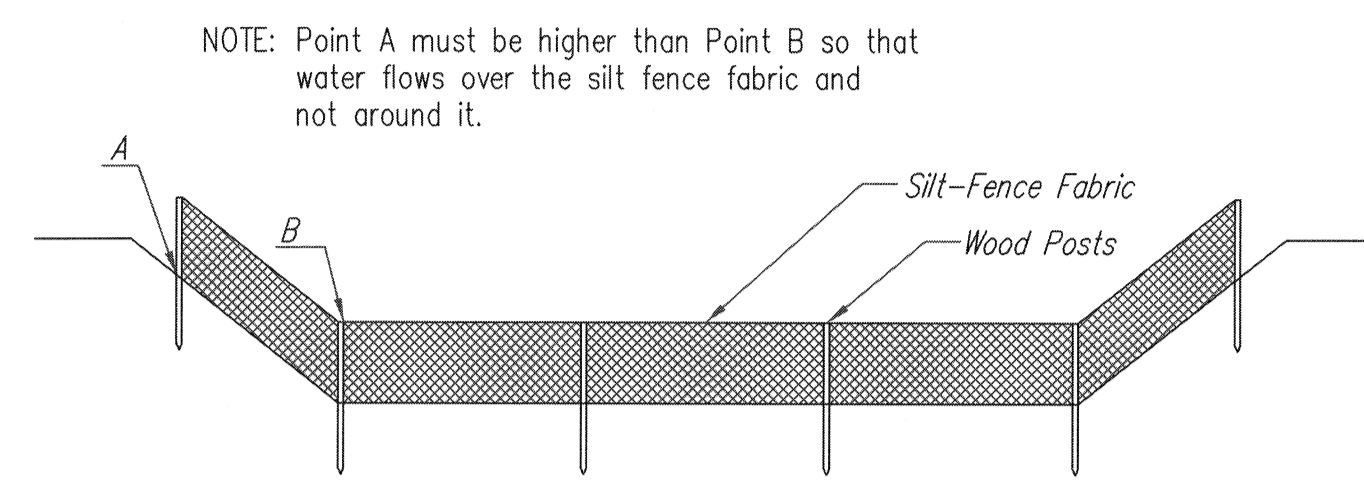
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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?



ELEVATION
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 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:

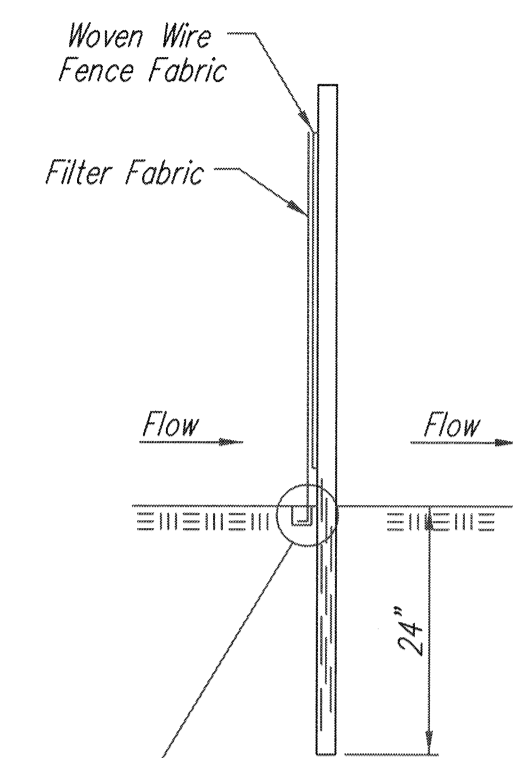
Ditch Check Ditch grade (%)	Spacing Check Spacing (feet)
0.5	200
1.0	200
2.0	100
3.0	65
4.0	50
5.0	40
6.0	30

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.

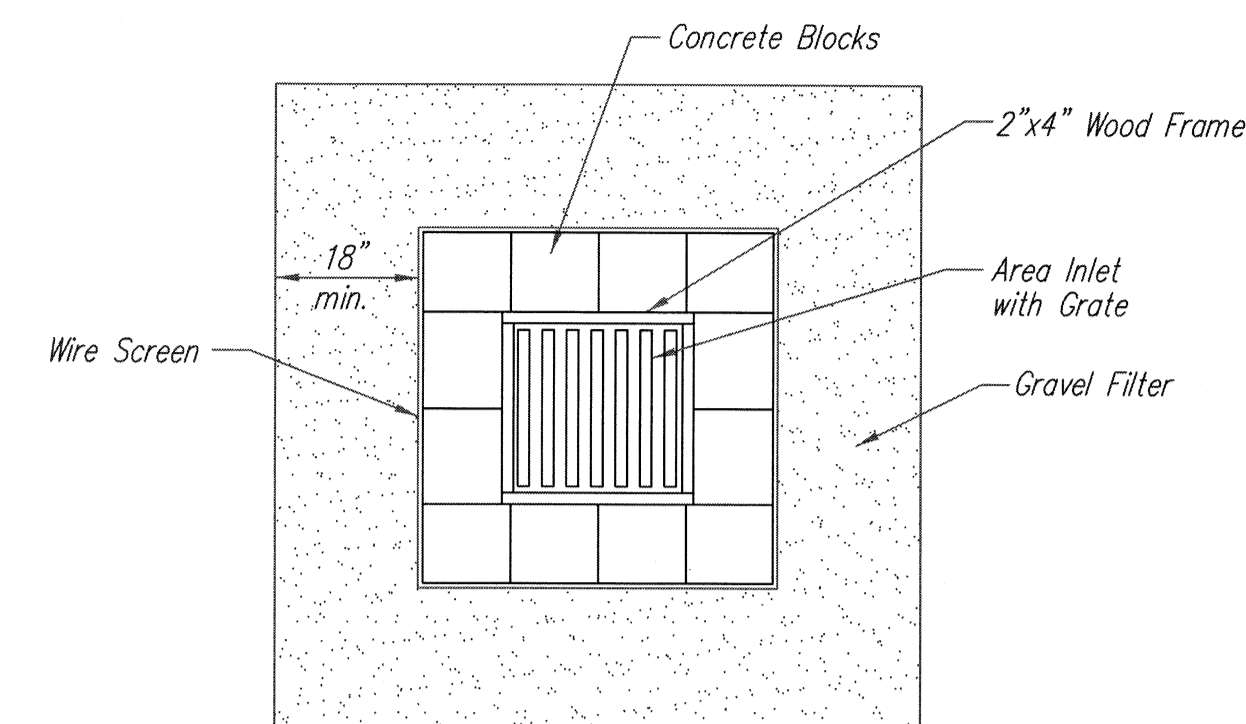


ANCHOR TRENCH DETAIL

Inspection and Maintenance:

Silt fence ditch checks should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

- Does water flow around the ditch check?
- Does water flow under the ditch check?
- Does the silt fence sag excessively?
- Has the silt fence torn or become detached from the posts?
- Does sediment need to be removed from behind the ditch check?



CONCRETE BLOCK FILTER FOR AREA DRAIN
(INLET PROTECTION)

Gravel barriers provide little filtering of large inflow waters. However, when installed correctly and maintained, they can effectively treat low runoff flows.

Placement of gravel filters around area drains must be completed in a manner that will not cause local flooding.

Gravel filters can be used if the immediate and adjacent area to the area drain consists of soil or pavement.

Only gravel filters are to be installed on top of the pavement.

Instructions for Installing:

- STEP 1: Place concrete blocks around the grate. The blocks can be stacked one or two high and should be supported by a 2"x4" board.
- STEP 2: Wrap 1/2" mesh wire screen around the concrete blocks.
- STEP 3: Place 1" to 1-1/2" diameter rock around the blocks and wire screen. Be sure the rock extends down from the top of the concrete block.
- STEP 4: To prevent damage to vehicles, signs warning drivers about the structures may be necessary.

An alternative method is use of gravel bags that are supported to prevent collapsing.

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

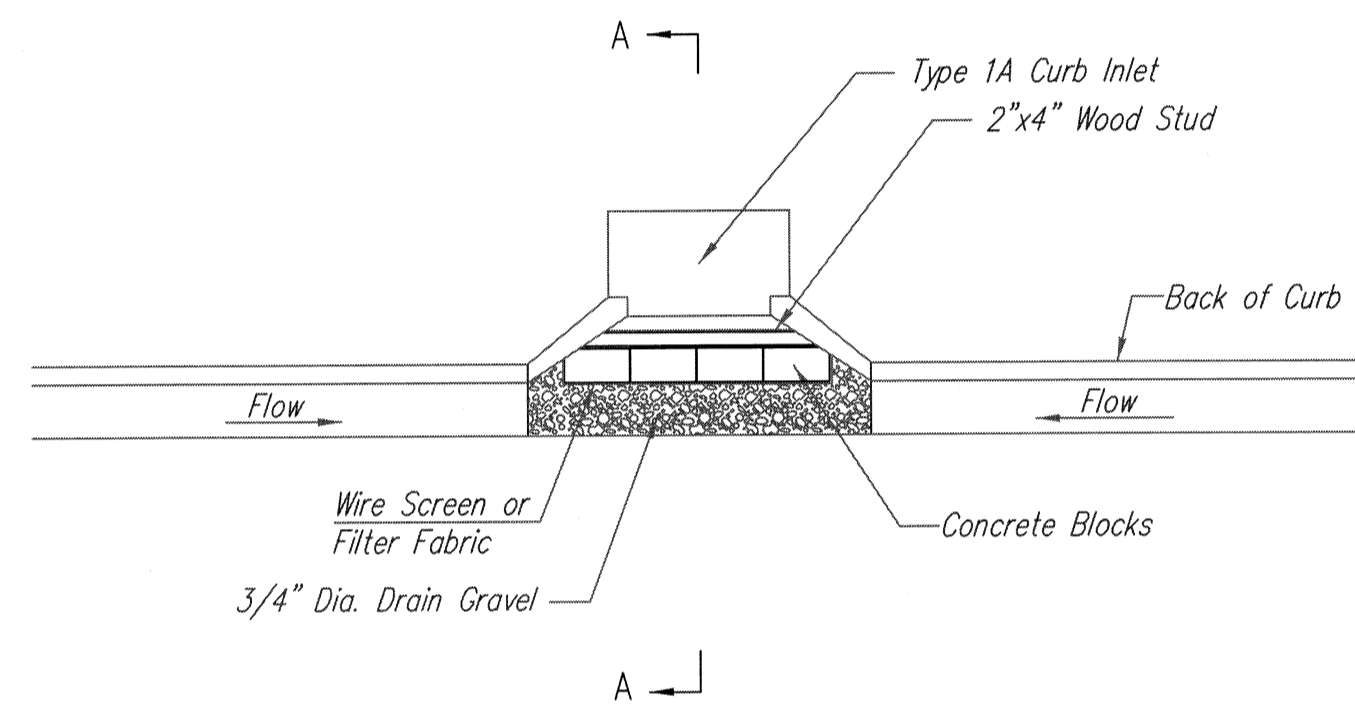
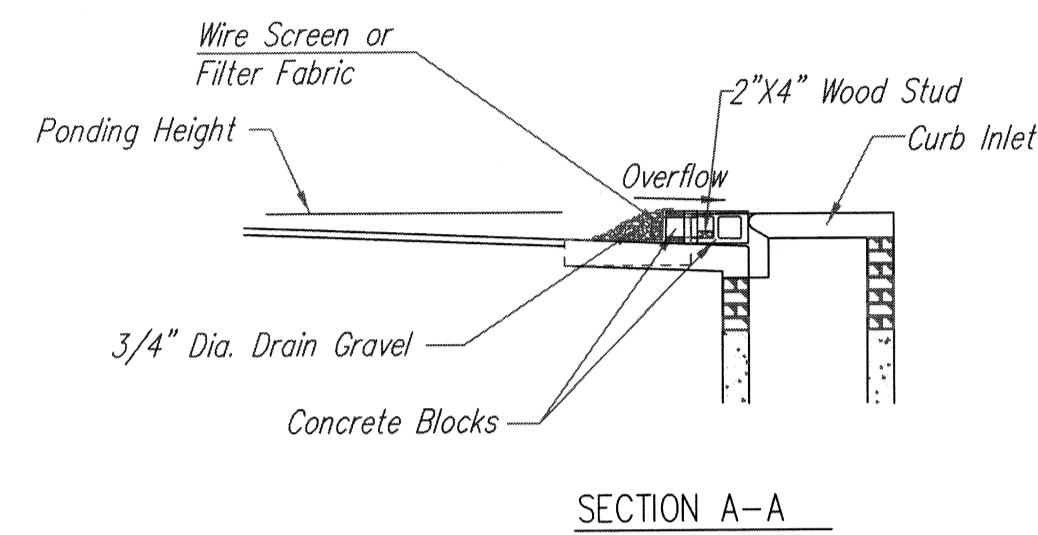
Maintenance:

All gravel filters installed around area drains should be inspected and repaired after each runoff event. Sediment should be removed when material is within 3" of the top of any block. Periodically, the gravel should be raked to increase infiltration and filtering of runoff waters. Accumulated sediment is to be removed immediately from roads and streets after every runoff event.

**SOIL EROSION
BMP DETAILS**

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

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
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**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.

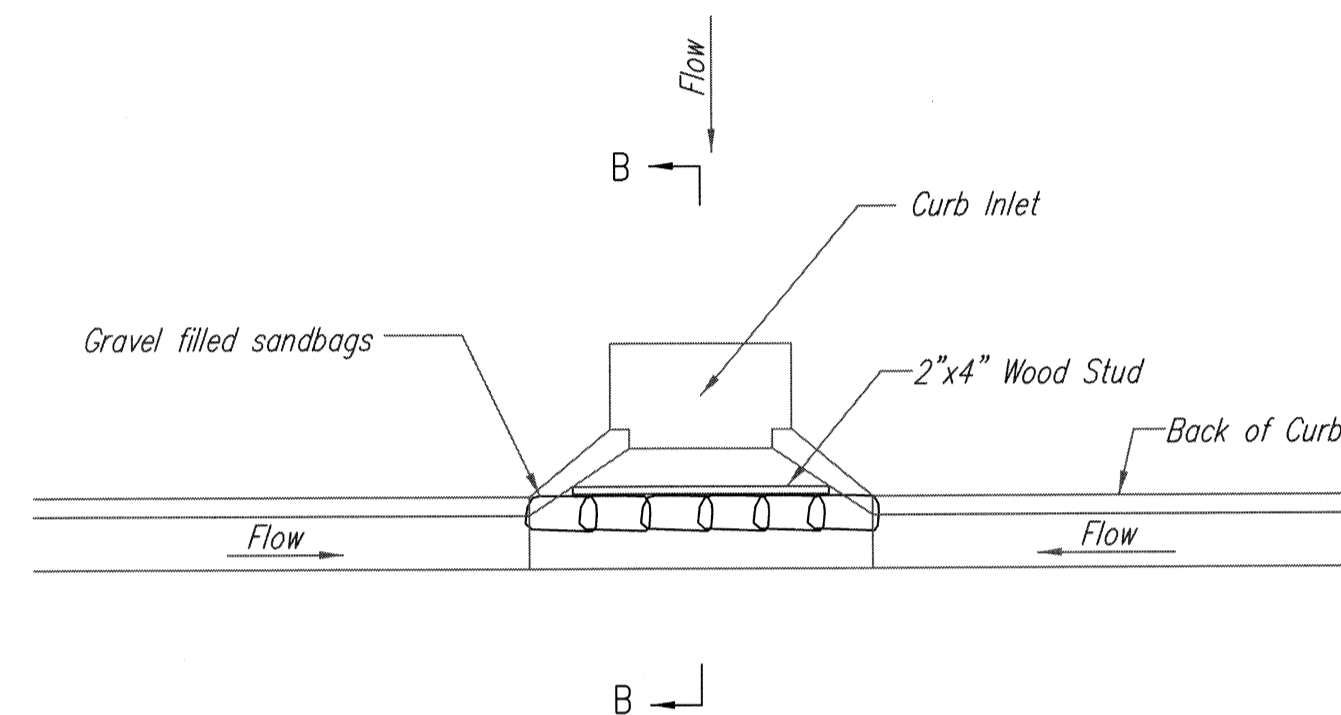
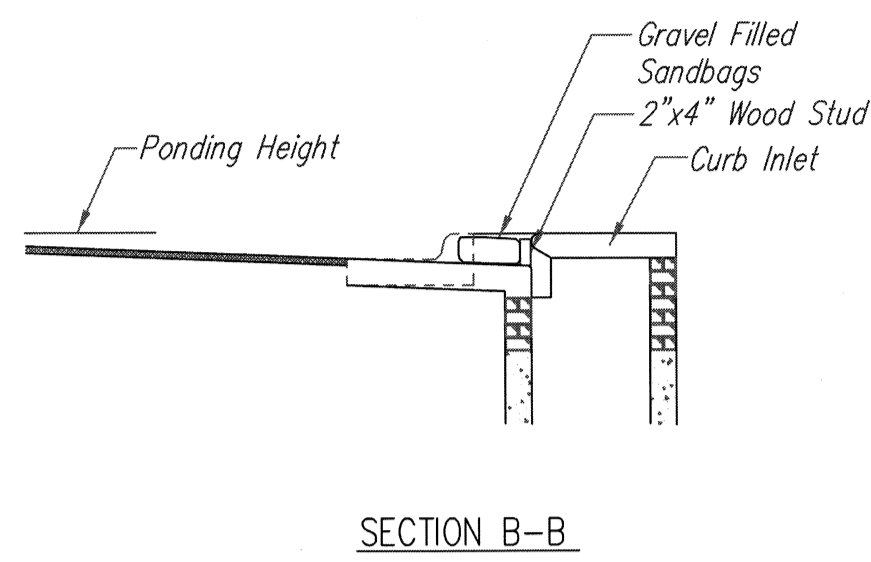
Instructions for Installing:

- 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.

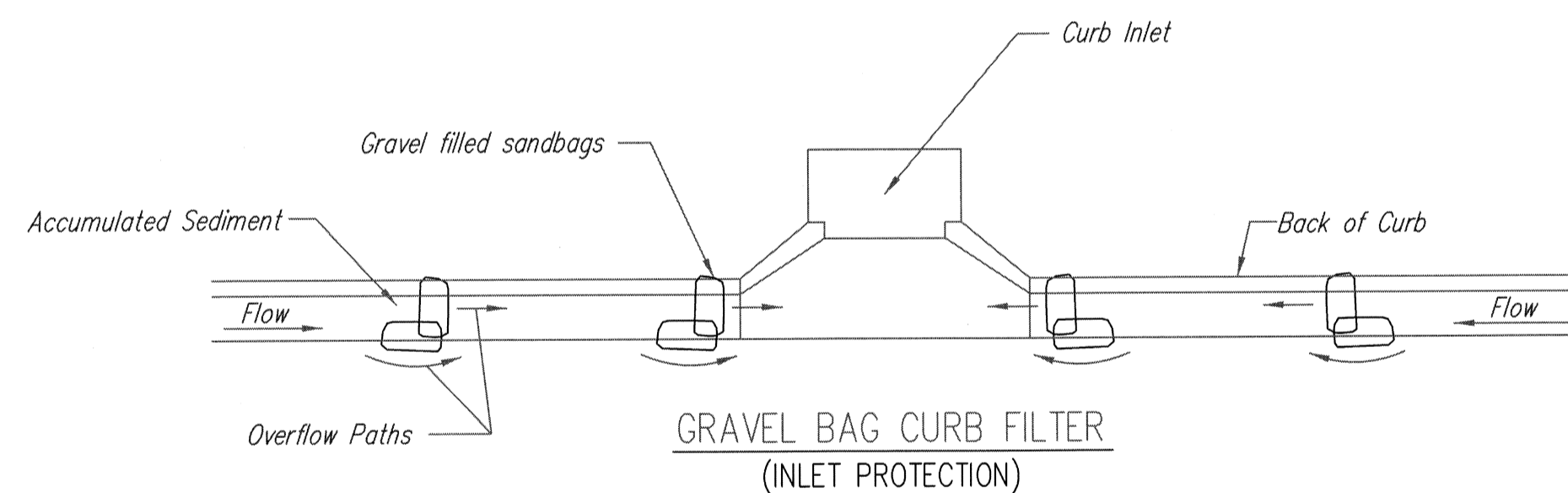
Maintenance:

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.



**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.

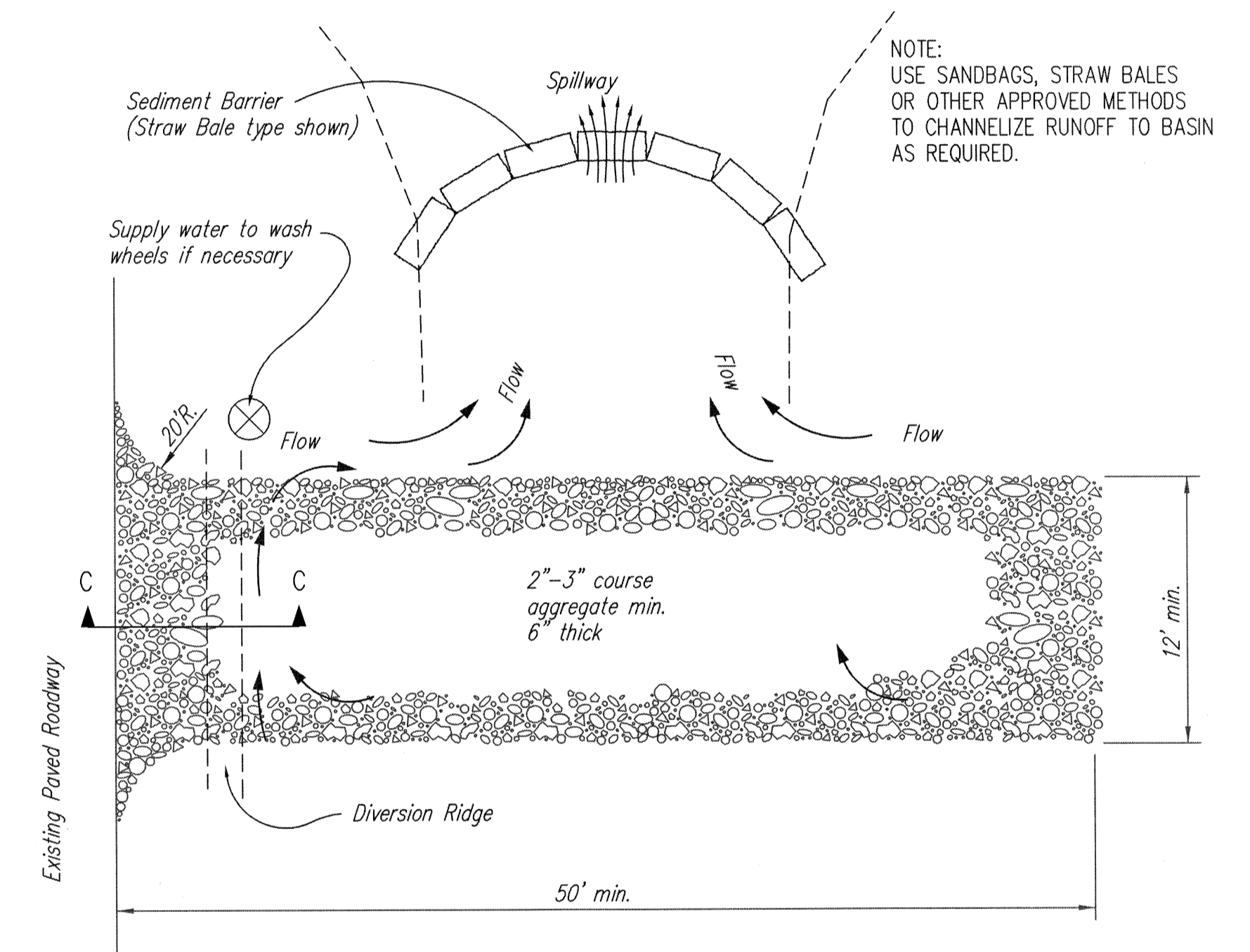
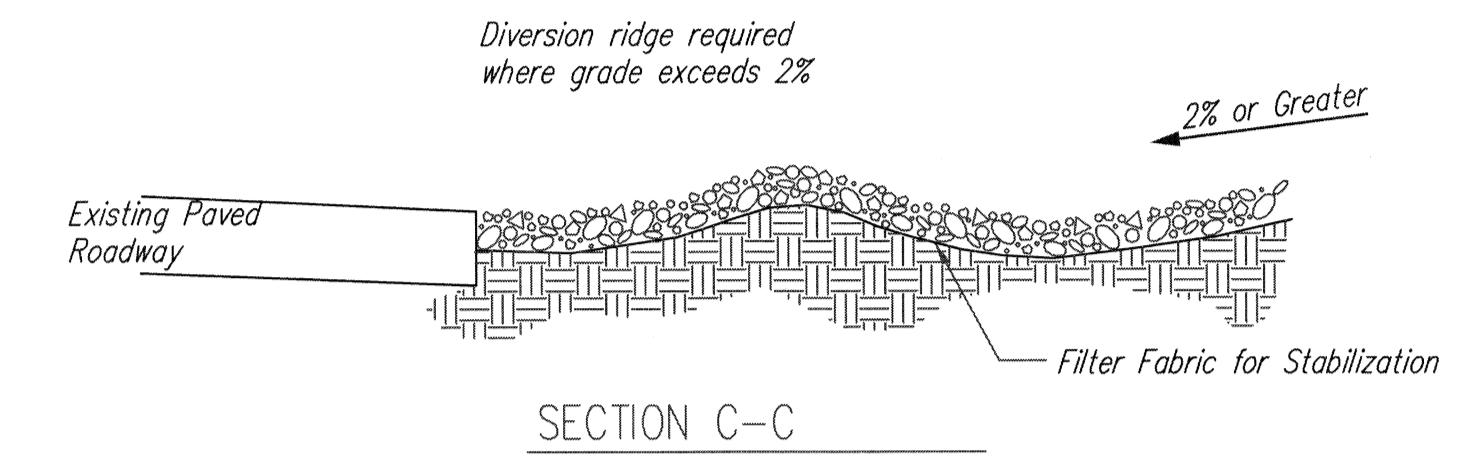
Spacing:

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.



STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOTES:

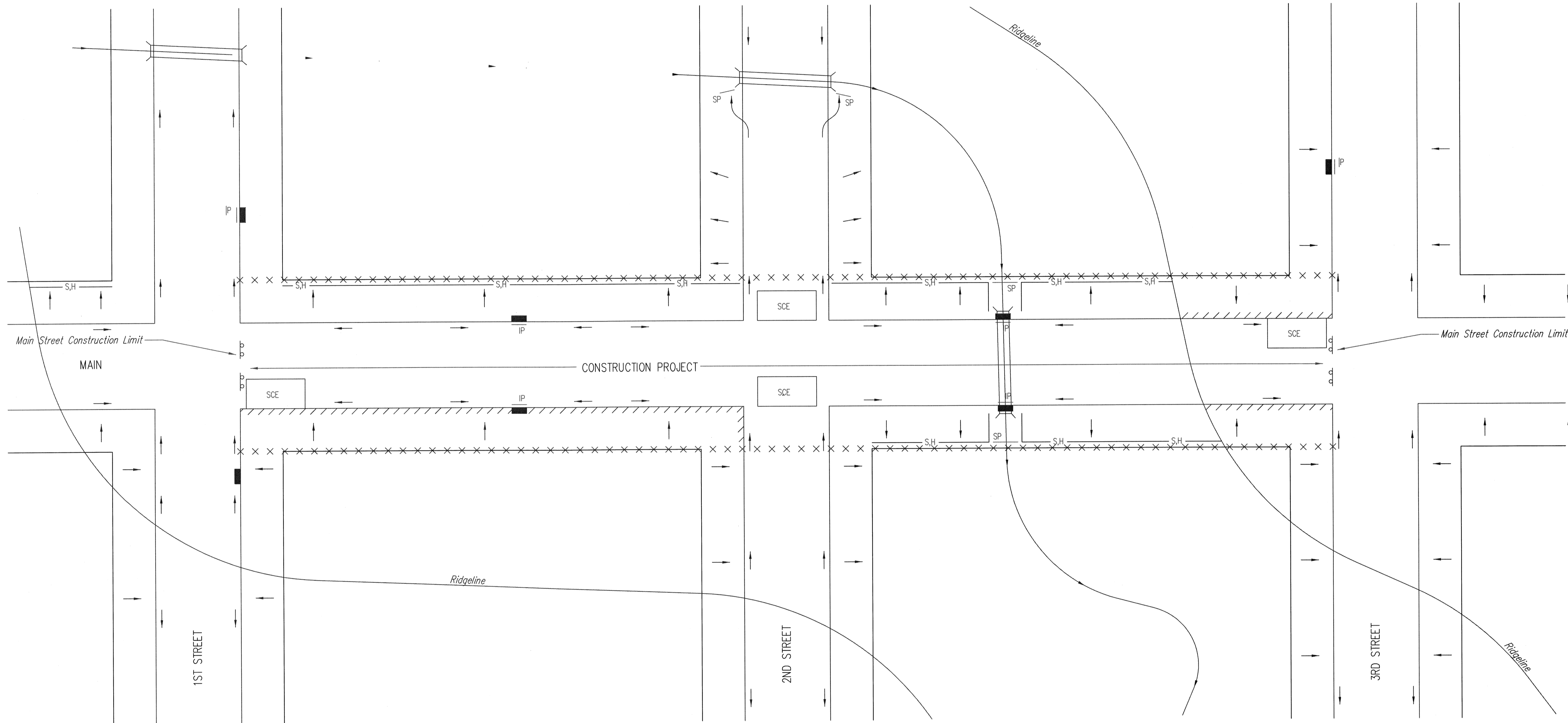
1. THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.
2. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.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

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	SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS	
	CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E. STORM WATER ENGINEER	
	PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
	DATE MAY 08	Sheet 14 of 17

GENERAL NOTES:

- THIS SHEET IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE GUIDELINES AS TO WHAT TYPES OF BMP'S WILL BE INSTALLED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS. CONTRACTORS ARE EXPECTED TO BID PROJECTS ACCORDINGLY.
- BMP'S MUST BE MAINTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR THROUGHOUT THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS.
- IF THE PROJECT WILL DISTURB 5 ACRES OR MORE, A FEDERAL/STATE NPDES STORMWATER PERMIT IS REQUIRED. A DETAILED STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN, IS REQUIRED. THE BMP'S SHOWN ON THIS SHEET ARE CONSIDERED TO BE THE MINIMUM TO BE SHOWN IN THE POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN.
- FOR PROJECTS DISTURBING LESS THAN 5 ACRES, CONTRACTORS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PREPARE STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS 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 CONTRACTOR TO THE PENALTIES PROVIDED FOR 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 THOSE SHOWN. BMP'S, OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN, MAY BE UTILIZED AS LONG AS THEY ARE EFFECTIVE AND MAINTAINED.

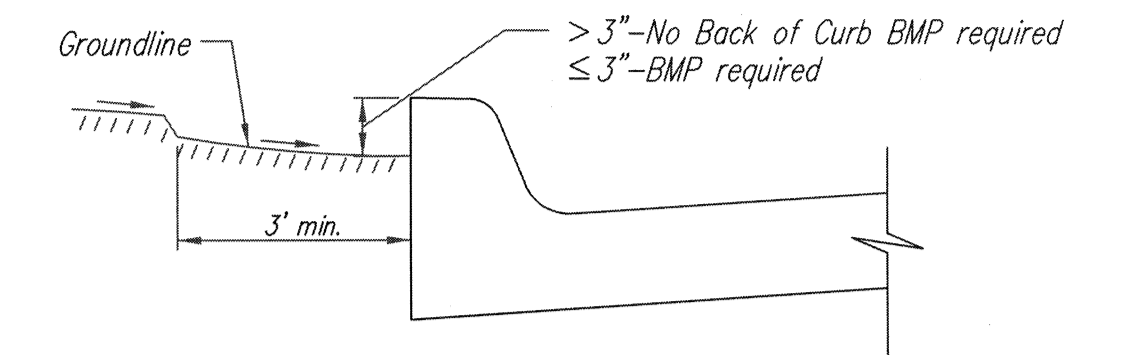


LEGEND

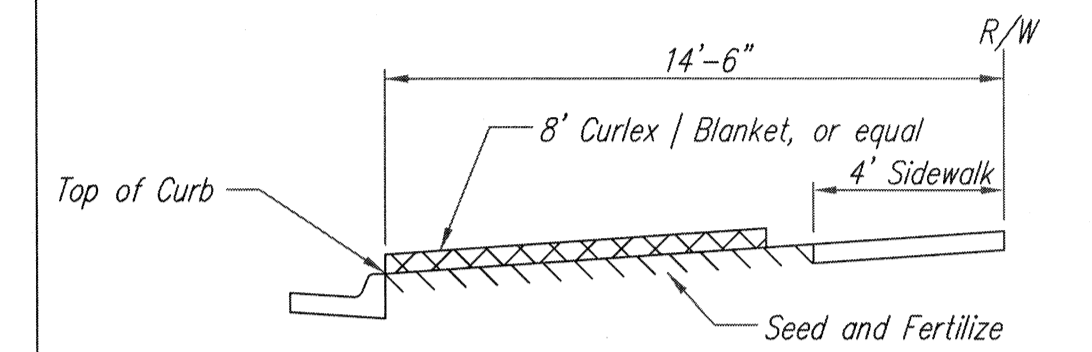
- R-O-W LIMITS
- DRAINAGE FLOW PATH
- x x x x R/W LIMIT WITHIN CONSTRUCTION LIMIT
- STORM WATER INLETS
- IP INLET PROTECTION
- S.H SILT FENCE OR HAYBALE BMP
- SP STREAM PROTECTION
- SCE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
- //// BACK OF CURB PROTECTION

NOTES:

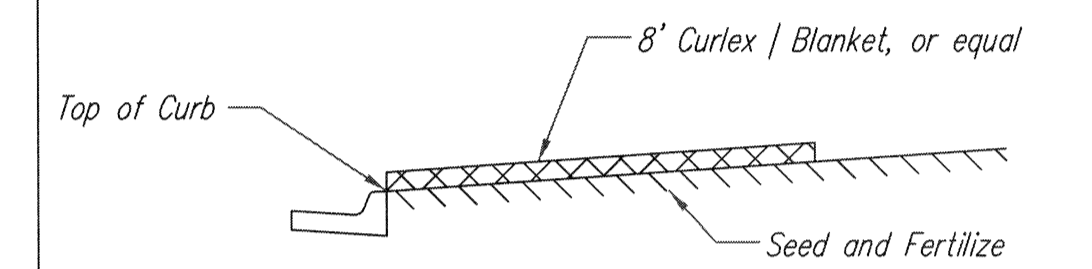
- GENERAL BMP GOAL IS TO KEEP ALL SEDIMENT CONFINED TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE, AND OUT OF ALL UNDERGROUND PIPES, DITCHES, AND OTHER DRAINAGE FACILITIES.
- THE POINT OF COMPLIANCE IS GENERALLY THE RIGHT-OF-WAY LINES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION.
- BMP'S WILL BE REQUIRED AT ALL POINTS ALONG THE PROJECT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



CURB BACKFILL DETAIL

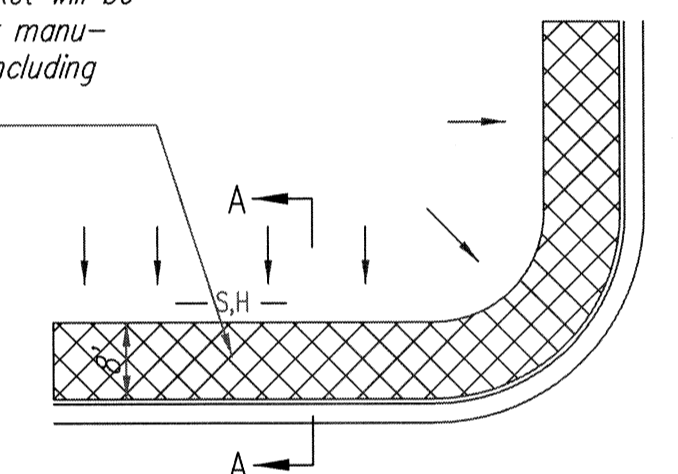


SECTION B-B

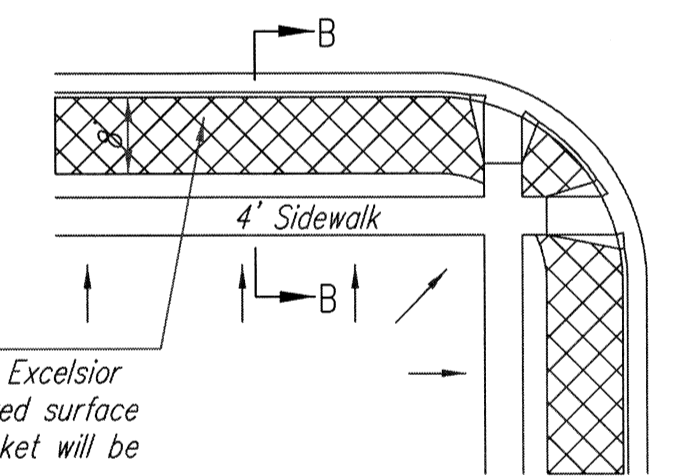


SECTION A-A

BMP—Install 8' wide Curlex | 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.



SOUTH STREET



BMP—Install 8' wide Curlex | 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.

BACK OF CURB PROTECTION DETAIL

NOTES:

- EXCELSIOR MAT TO BE INSTALLED WHEN SOD IS NOT SPECIFIED ON PROJECT.
- EXCELSIOR BLANKET TO BE INSTALLED OVER SEED AND FERTILIZER, AS SPECIFIED IN THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS.
- AFTER INSTALLATION OF EXCELSIOR BLANKET, AT LOCATIONS WHERE CONCENTRATED FLOW CARRIES SEDIMENT OVER THE CURB AND INTO THE GUTTER, SUPPLEMENTAL BMP'S WILL BE INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR AS NEEDED, TO FIX THE PROBLEM.

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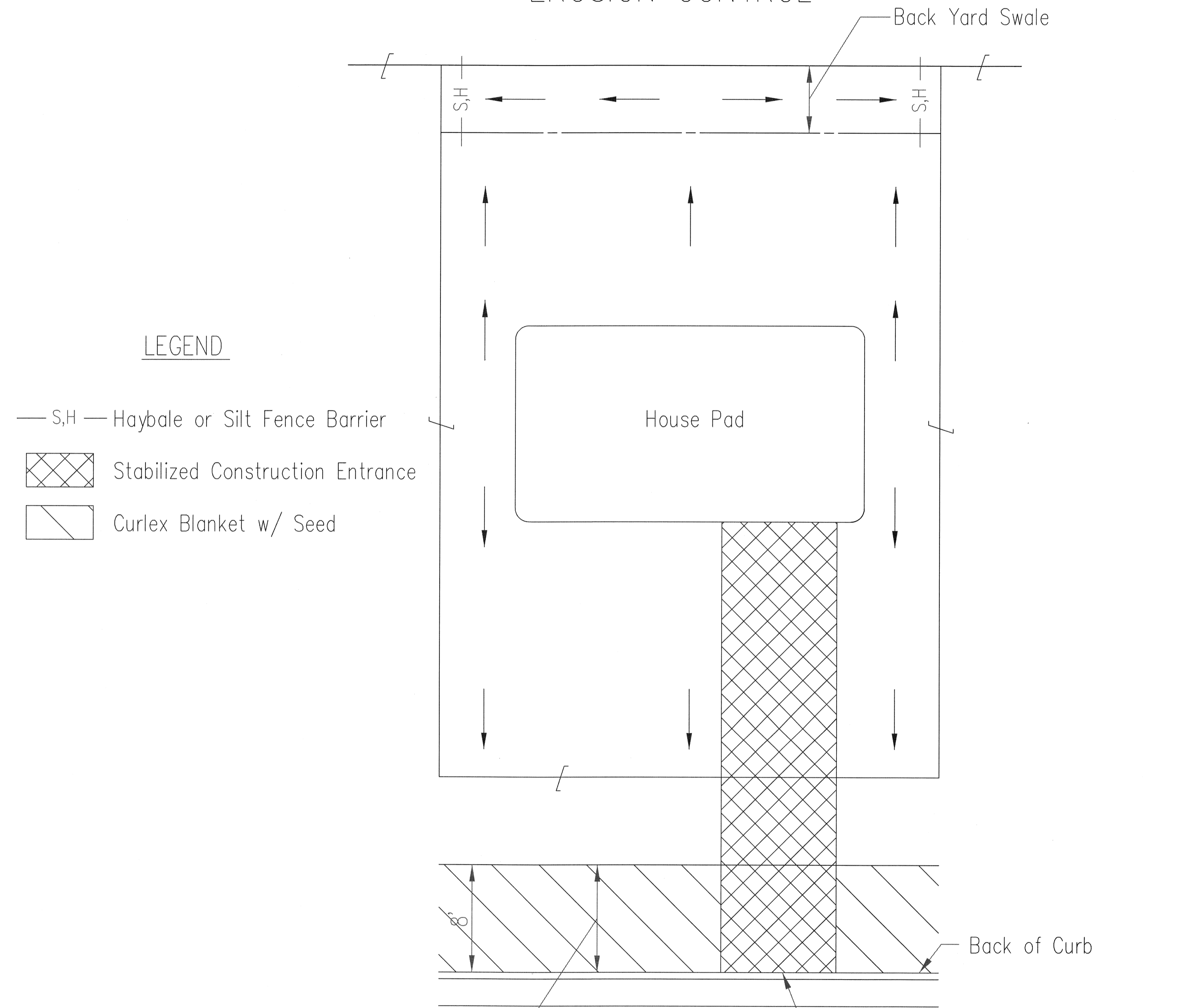
SOIL EROSION BMP'S
STREET
IMPROVEMENT
PROJECTS

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

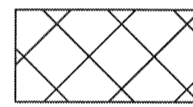

PROJECT NUMBER OCA NO.

DATE MAY 08 Sheet 15 of 17

INDIVIDUAL RESIDENTIAL LOT EROSION CONTROL



LEGEND

- S,H — Haybale or Silt Fence Barrier
-  Stabilized Construction Entrance
-  Curlex Blanket w/ Seed

DO NOT DISTURB

If Curlex Excelsior Blanket with seed and fertilizer or equivalent BMP has been placed back of curb. If not present, or if builder destroys integrity of this area, builder will be required to replace back of curb sediment barrier. (See General Notes)

Install and maintain stabilized construction entrance, if concrete drive is not present.

General Notes

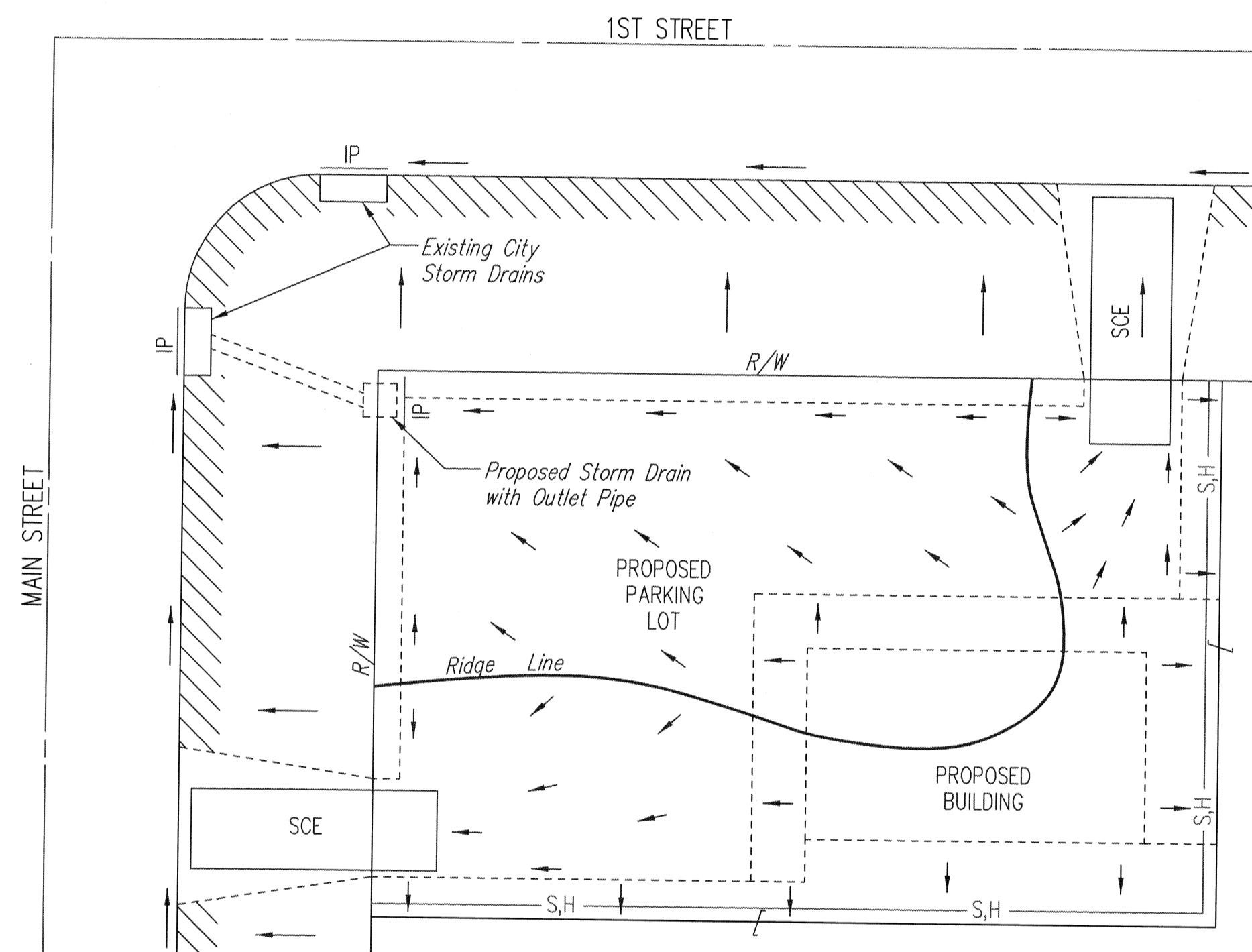
1. This standard detail sheet is a part of your building permit. The BMP's shown on this sheet are considered minimum standards. Whenever sediment enters the streets, storm sewers, ditches, or ponds from any house construction site, the builder will install additional BMP's, as needed, to correct the problem.
2. The soil erosion BMP's shown on this sheet must be in place at all times during construction and until such time as the lawn is established. 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 the BMP'S.
3. Failure to install, protect, and maintain BMP's are violations of Section 16.32 of the City Code and will subject the property owner and contractors to the penalties provided therein. Destroying B.M.P.'s by driving over them is a citable offense.
4. Back of Curb Sediment Barrier: In new subdivisions, the City's street contractor will seed the area between the back of curb and property line and install a back of curb sediment barrier (BMP). As long as the builder protects this area, additional BMP's should not be needed except, possibly, at locations of concentrated runoff where sediment gets by the BMP. The builder is expected to inspect and maintain the barriers placed by the street contractor, and add additional BMP's, as required, to ensure that sediment does not leave the building site.

In older subdivisions on existing streets, and in new subdivisions if the builder allows the sediment barriers and/or grass to be destroyed, the builder will be responsible for placing sediment barriers.
5. Rear Lot Drainage (if applicable): If the subdivision drainage plan calls for drainage at or near the rear property line, the builder is required to place one sediment barrier at the downstream property boundary.
6. Lakes: If the side or rear property line abuts a reserve area containing a lake, that entire property line will be protected by a sediment barrier.
7. Sediment barrier method can be at the discretion of the builder providing that it is effective, and properly maintained. All sediment barriers must be dug into the ground to be effective.
8. Any mud tracked onto the street will be cleaned up by the builder at the end of each day's work.



*SOIL EROSION BMPS
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING
LOTS*

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




- 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.

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 CITY OF WICHITA	SOIL EROSION BMPS COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT SITES	
	CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E. STORM WATER ENGINEER	
	PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
	DATE MAY 08	SHEET 17 OF 17