Lateral 20, Main 1, SWI

SANITARY SEWER IMPROVEMENTS

to serve

COX MACHINE 3RD ADDITION

CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

Jim Armour, P.E. City Engineer

Project Number

468-83161

O.C.A. Number

744304

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

to serve

COX MACHINE 3RD ADDITION

CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

Jim Armour, P.E. City Engineer

Project Number

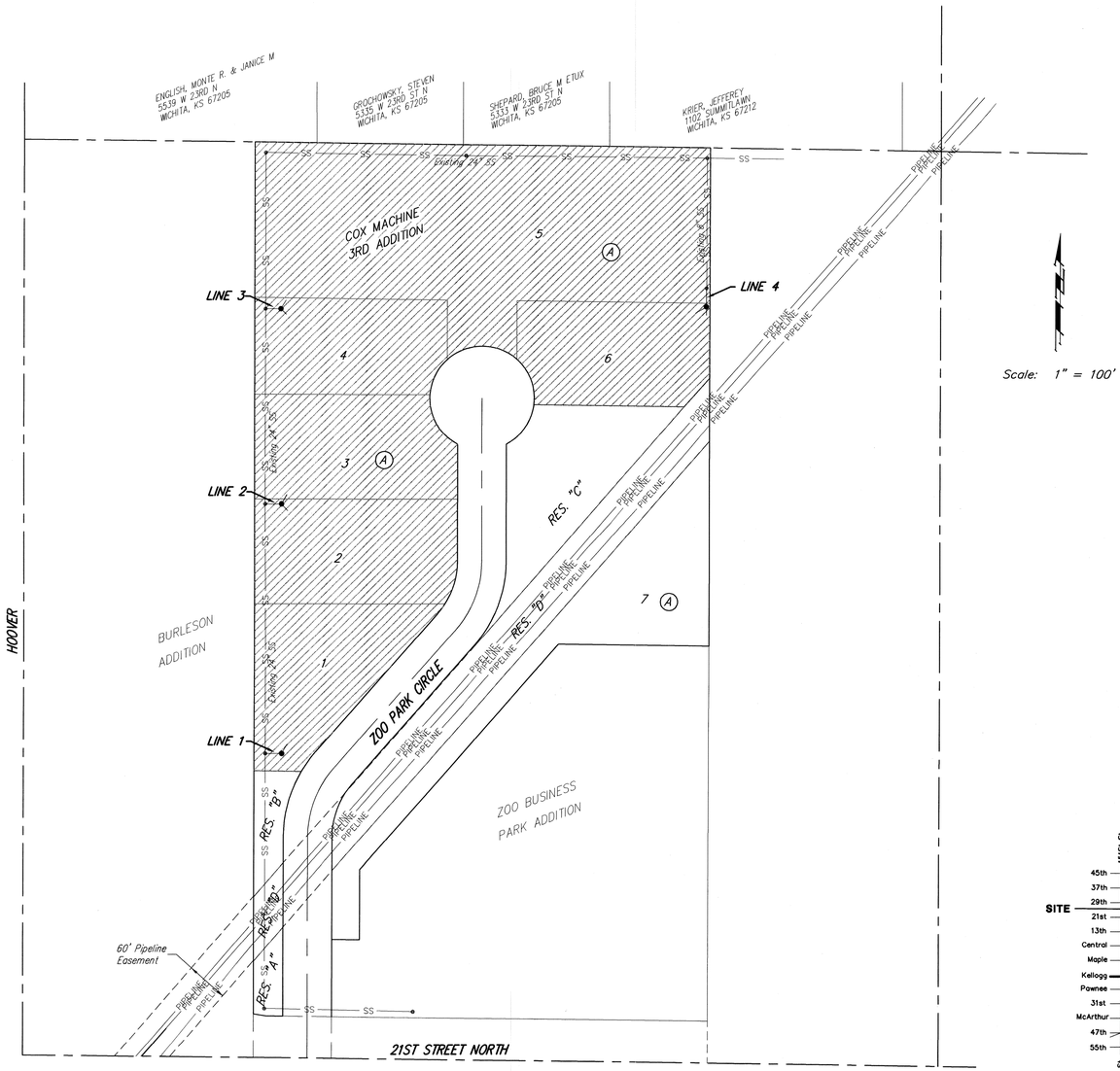
448-90433

O.C.A. Number

735438

Baughman

Baughman Company , P.A. 315 Ellis St. Wichita, KS 67211 P 316-262-7271 F 316-262-0149
ENGINEERING | SURVEYING | PLANNING | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE



BENEFIT DISTRICT

Lateral ~~20~~ 1, Main ~~1~~ 20, SWI

Note: Bid as L1, M20, SWI per engineer - J.Terhune 09/29/2009

SANITARY SEWER IMPROVEMENTS

to serve

COX MACHINE 3RD ADDITION

CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

James L. Armour, P.E. City Engineer

Project Number
468-83161

O.C.A. Number
744304

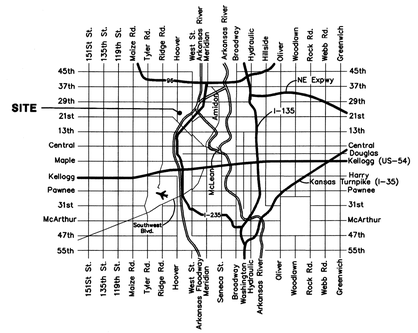
McCullough Construction - Contractor
S. Cody - City of Wichita, Inspector
As-built
Stubs and Risers
Release Date: 08/22/2009
pdf: APRosas 09/29/2009

SHEET INDEX

BENCHMARKS

BM #1: CITY OF WICHITA BENCHMARK DISC, 48.5' W. & 28' N. OF ℄ 21ST STREET NORTH AND HOOVER STREET.
ELEV. = 1326.47 NGVD29

BM #2: RAIL ROAD SPIKE IN POWER POLE 28' N. OF ℄ OF 21ST STREET NORTH ALONG THE WEST LINE OF THE PLAT.
ELEV. = 1327.25 NGVD29



VICINITY MAP

GENERAL NOTES:

1. Contractor will be required to provide notice to utility companies a minimum of forty-eight (48) hours prior to any excavation, as follows:

Kansas One-Call	687-2470

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

Cox Communications	262-4270
Kansas Gas Service	1-888-482-4950
Westar Energy	383-8650
Aquila Energy	1-800-303-0357
AT&T	1-800-288-2020
City of Wichita Water Dept.	268-4563
City of Wichita Sewer Maint.	268-4024
City of Wichita Storm Sewer Maint.	268-4090
City of Wichita Traffic Maint.	268-4034
ConocoPhillips Pipeline Co.	1-877-267-2290
Southern Star Pipeline Co.	529-6600
Kinder-Morgan Pipeline Co.	1-888-844-5658
Quest Midstream Partners L.P.	1-800-467-2751

2. Utility service lines, poles, valve boxes, meters, and etcetera are to be adjusted as necessary by others prior to construction unless the plans specifically call for their adjustment by the Contractor or unless the plans specifically identify a utility to be adjusted by its owner during construction. Existing utilities and their location, as shown on the plans, represent the best information obtainable for design. The Contractor will be required to work around existing utilities within the right-of-way which do not conflict with proposed construction.

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

4. Trees and shrubs in public right-of-way which are in direct conflict with proposed new construction shall be removed by the Contractor ONLY with the Developer or Baughman Company approval. Trees and shrubs which are not in direct conflict with proposed new construction shall be saved and protected from damage.

5. 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 notice prior to start of construction.

6. 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

7. All existing and proposed erosion control measures including silt fencing, erosion control mat, straw bales, inlet barriers, and const. entrance shall be maintained throughout construction by the contractor and until project is accepted by the City of Wichita. The on-site engineer shall complete weekly reports on the status of erosion control measures. The contractor shall be required to comply with maintenance and/or replacement of erosion control measures as determined by the on-site engineer until project is accepted by City of Wichita.

8. The Contractor shall adjust water valve boxes and fire hydrants as directed by the Engineer at the price bid for said adjustments. The Water Department shall field locate water valves one time during construction when requested by 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.

9. Following construction, all disturbed areas shall be regraded and restored to preconstruction grades. Any excess earth remaining from excavation shall be wasted on-site at a location to be determined by the engineer.

10. All areas disturbed during construction shall be seeded at 300 lbs./acre with Rye Grass immediately following construction in that area. Contractor shall prepare ground per City of Wichita Specifications. All costs associated with seeding shall be included in bid item "Project Seeding"

11. No construction or equipment operation shall be allowed within ConocoPhillips, or Quest easements without first contacting a representative from the respective company no less than 48 prior to beginning construction. Contractor and all sub-contractors shall be required to attend a safety meeting with pipeline personnel prior to any mobilization.

12. The Contractor shall be responsible for maintaining continuous flow of sewage through construction. Contractor's proposed method for maintaining sewage flow shall be approved by the Engineer. Cost of maintaining flow of sewage through construction will not be paid for directly and this cost shall be considered as subsidiary to the other pay items of work.

13. The Developer for this project is Steve Cox (316) 943-1342.

14. See Cox Machine 3rd Addition Water Distribution plans for Pipeline Crossing & Erosion Control Plan & details.

15. Manhole tops set above or below existing ground elevations shall be graded around as shown on Sheet 3. All costs for this work item shall be incidental to manhole bid item.

JUSTIN E. GOTTA LICENSED 17819 5/13/09 KANSAS PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

5-13-09

Baughman

Baughman Company, P.A. 315 Ellis St. Wichita, KS 67211 P 316-262-7271 F 316-262-0149
ENGINEERING | SURVEYING | PLANNING | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Benchmarks:

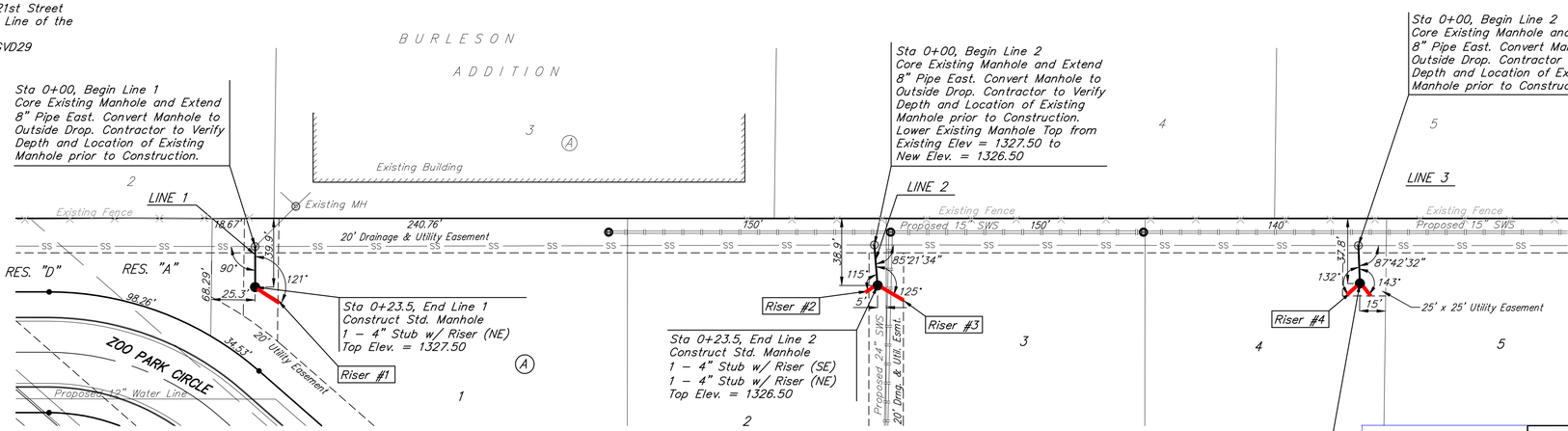
BM #1: City of Wichita Benchmark Disc, 48.5' W. & 28' N. of ℄ 21st Street North and Hoover Street.
Elev. = 1326.47 NGVD29

BM #2: Railroad Spike in Power Pole 28' N. of ℄ of 21st Street North along the West Line of the Plat.
Elev. = 1327.25 NGVD29

• = Iron

40 0 40

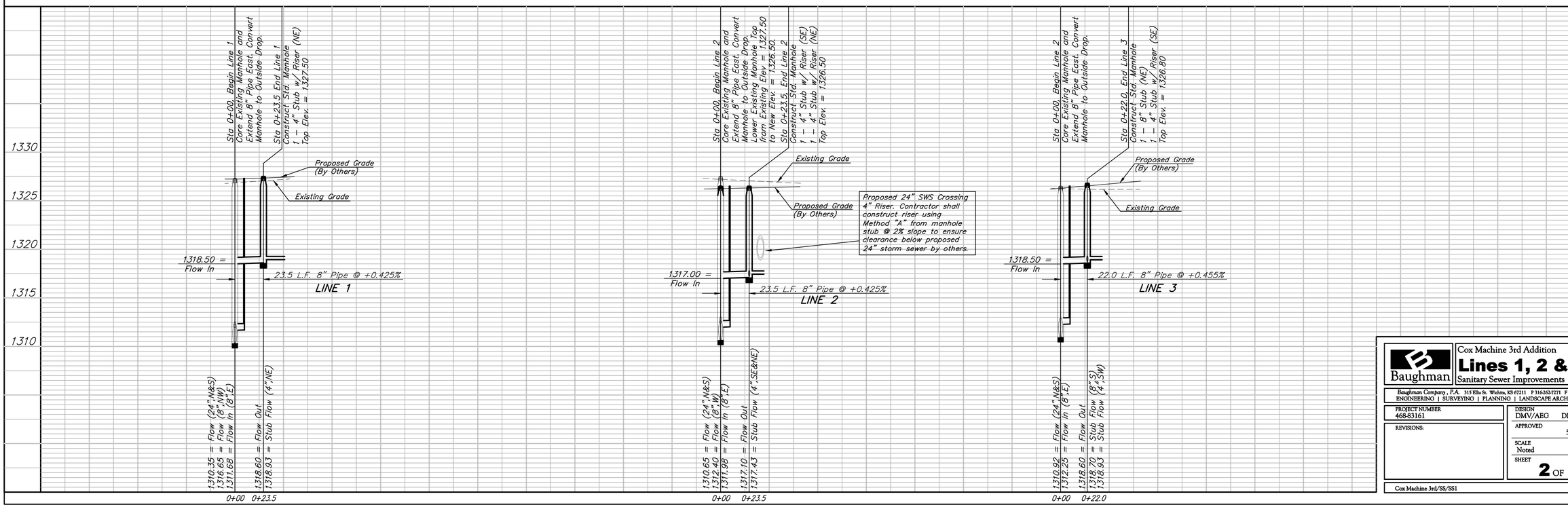
5 0



SEWER SERVICE TABLE

Distance from Main to Riser (Lt./Rt.)	NUMBER	TYPE	LOCATION LOT NO.	LOCATION BLOCK NO.	LOCATION LINE NO.	STATION \ DIRECTION	FOR INFORMATION ONLY APPROXIMATE LENGTH 4" PIPE VERTICAL	FOR INFORMATION ONLY APPROXIMATE LENGTH 4" PIPE HORIZONTAL
15 Lt.	1	4" Stub	1	A	1	0+23.5	4'	16'
6 Rt.	2	4" Stub	2	A	2	0+23.5	3.5'	6'
17.5 Lt.	3	4" Stub	3	A	2	0+23.5	3.5'	17.5'
7.5 Rt.	4	4" Stub	4	A	3	0+22.0	4'	7.5'

NOTE: Vertical Riser Pipe shall be extended to 2' minimum above ground water elevation and 4' maximum below proposed ground elevation.



Baughman

Cox Machine 3rd Addition

Lines 1, 2 & 3

Sanitary Sewer Improvements

Baughman Company, P.A. 315 Ellis St. Wichita, KS 67211 P 316.262.7271 F 316.262.0149
ENGINEERING | SURVEYING | PLANNING | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

PROJECT NUMBER 468-83161

DESIGN DMV/AEG DRAWN DMV/AEG

APPROVED DATE 5/13/09

REVISIONS:

SCALE Noted

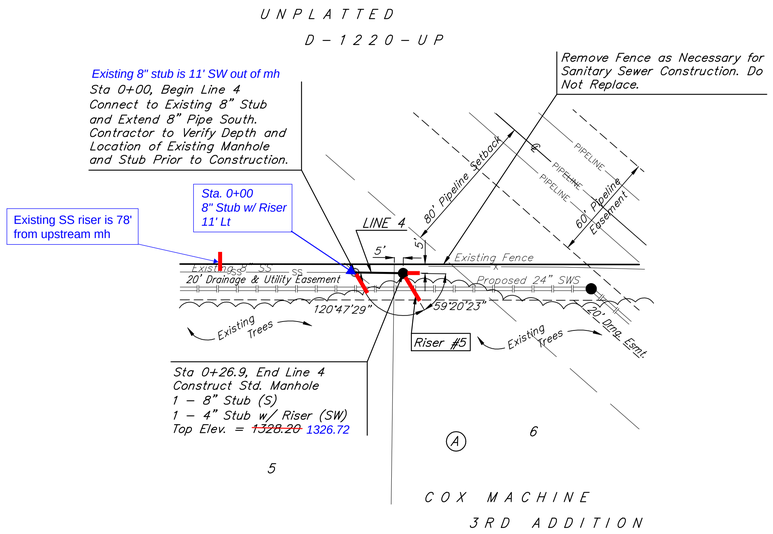
SHEET 2 OF 13

Cox Machine 3rd/SS/SS1

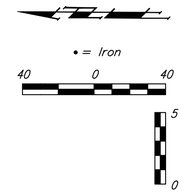
Benchmarks:

BM #1: City of Wichita Benchmark Disc, 48.5' W. & 28' N. of ℄ 21st Street North and Hoover Street.
Elev. = 1326.47 NGVD29

BM #2: Railroad Spike in Power Pole 28' N. of ℄ of 21st Street North along the West Line of the Plat.
Elev. = 1327.25 NGVD29



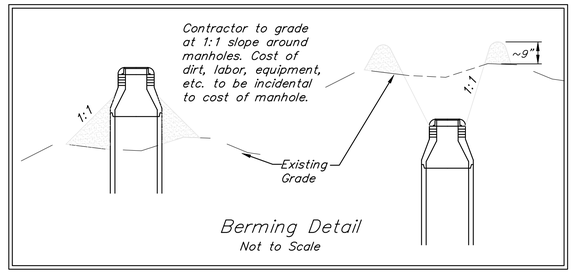
Remove Trees as Necessary for Sanitary Sewer Construction.



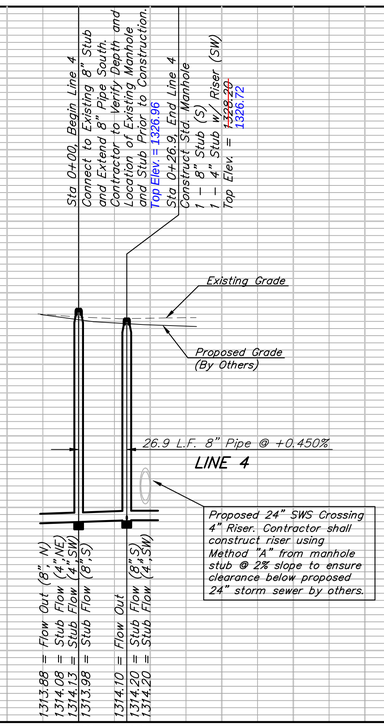
SEWER SERVICE TABLE

NUMBER	TYPE	LOCATION			STATION \ DIRECTION	FOR INFORMATION ONLY		DISTANCE FROM MAIN TO RISER (Lt./Rt.)
		LOT NO.	BLOCK NO.	LINE NO.		APPROXIMATE LENGTH 4" PIPE VERTICAL	HORIZONTAL	
5	4" Stub	6	A	4	0+26.9	10'	17.5'	18.5' Lt.

NOTE: Vertical Riser Pipe shall be extended to 2' minimum above ground water elevation and 4' maximum below proposed ground elevation.



Berming Detail
Not to Scale



Baughman

Cox Machine 3rd Addition
Line 4
Sanitary Sewer Improvements

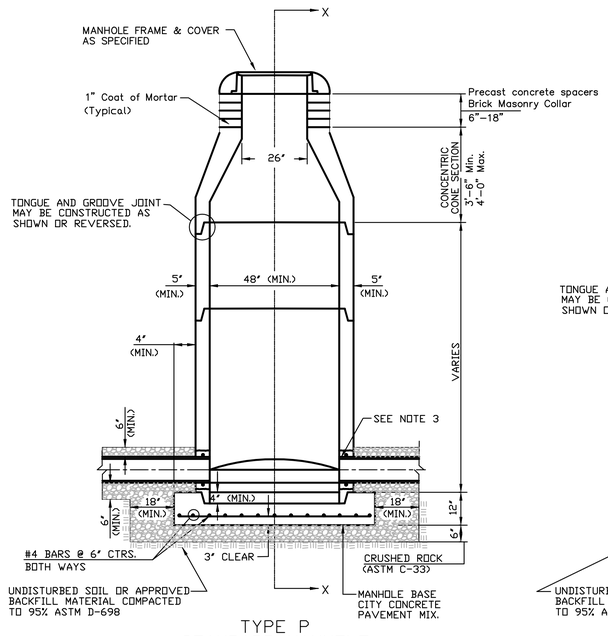
Baughman Company, P.A. 315 Ellis St. Wichita, KS 67211 P 316.262.7271 F 316.262.0149
ENGINEERING | SURVEYING | PLANNING | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

PROJECT NUMBER 468-83161
DESIGN DMV/AEG DRAWN DMV/AEG
APPROVED DATE 5/13/09
REVISIONS:
SCALE Noted
SHEET **3** OF **13**

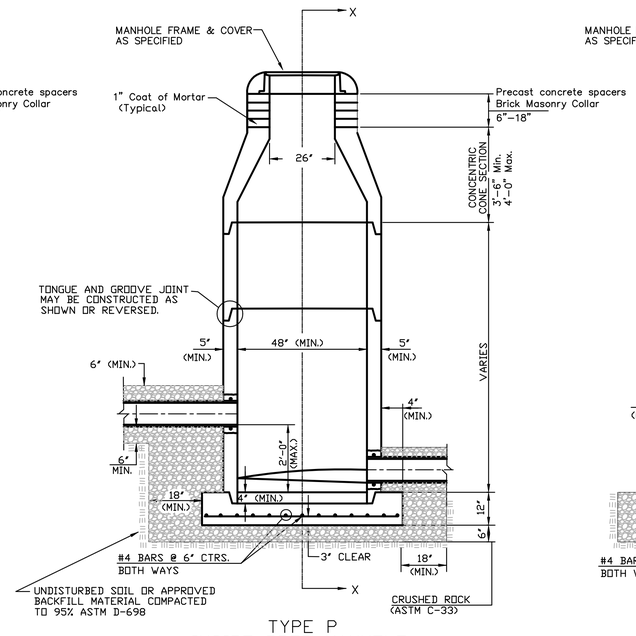
Cox Machine 3rd/SS/SS1

SEWER APPURTENANCES DETAILS

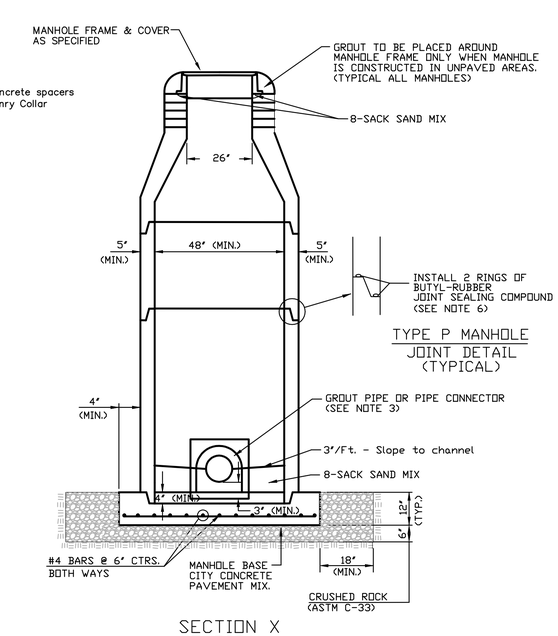
ADOPTED AS STANDARD DESIGN BY CITY OF WICHITA, KS AUGUST 2007



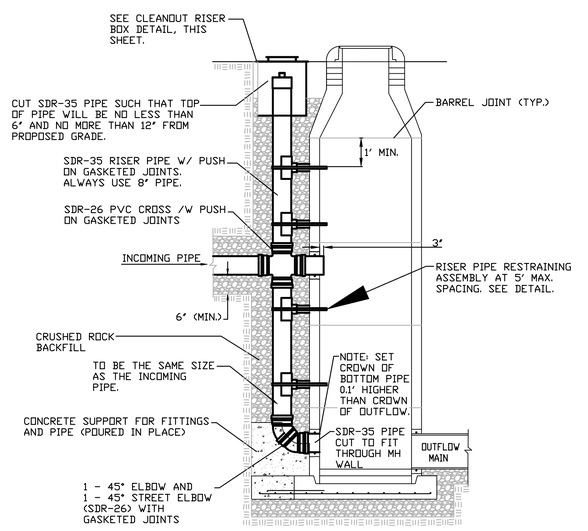
TYPE P
STANDARD MANHOLE
Not to Scale



TYPE P
INSIDE DROP MANHOLE
Not to Scale



SECTION X
(TYPICAL)
Not to Scale



TYPE P
OUTSIDE DROP MANHOLE
Not to Scale

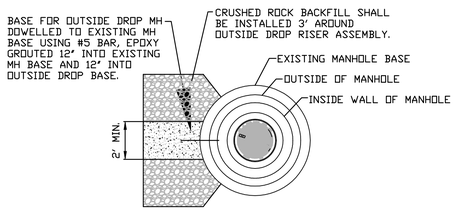
PRECAST MANHOLE GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL PRECAST CONCRETE MANHOLE SECTIONS SHALL CONFORM TO THE LATEST REVISIONS OF A.S.T.M. C478 AS MODIFIED BY THE SPECIFICATIONS.
2. NON-SHRINK GROUT SHALL BE NON-METALLIC TYPE.
3. APPROVED FLEXIBLE WATERSTOP GASKETS SHALL BE INSTALLED TO JOIN THE SEWER TO THE MANHOLE WALL WHEN P.V.C. PIPE IS USED. FOR OTHER TYPES OF PIPE THE SEWER SHALL BE GROUTED IN PLACE WITH NON-SHRINK GROUT. THE SEWER PIPE SHALL BE SUPPORTED WITH CRUSHED ROCK A MINIMUM OF 3 FEET FROM THE MANHOLE WALL AND TO THE FIRST JOINT FOR V.C.P. SUCH THAT THE JOINT REMAINS FLEXIBLE.
4. ALL INSIDE SURFACES OF THE CONCRETE MANHOLE WHICH WOULD BE EXPOSED TO SEWER GAS SHALL BE COATED PER SECTION 804.4 OF STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
5. EXTERIOR MANHOLE WALLS SHALL BE COATED PER SECTION 804.4 OF STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
6. JOINT SEALING COMPOUND SHALL BE PER 804.4 OF STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
7. PRECAST MANHOLES SHALL BE SET AT LEAST 4 INCHES INTO THE MANHOLE BASE.
8. TOP OF MANHOLE FLOOR SLAB SHALL BE AT LEAST 3 INCHES BELOW THE FLOW LINE OF THE OUTLET PIPE TO INSURE SUFFICIENT MINIMUM THICKNESS OF SHAPED INVERT.
9. LIFTING HOLES SHALL BE FILLED WITH NON-SHRINK GROUT AND THE INTERIOR SURFACE COATED AS SPECIFIED.
10. MORTAR USED IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONTAIN 8 SACKS OF CEMENT PER CUBIC YARD. CONCRETE USED IN MANHOLE BASES SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF CONCRETE FOR CONCRETE PAVEMENT CONSTRUCTION AS SPECIFIED IN THE CITY STANDARD PAVING SPECIFICATIONS USING CITY CONCRETE PAVEMENT MIX WITHOUT AIR ENTRAINING ADMIXTURE. MORTAR SHALL BE PLACED AROUND THE MANHOLE RING AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS WHEN MANHOLES ARE CONSTRUCTED IN UNPAVED AREAS. COMPLETED MANHOLE SHALL BE WITHOUT LEAKS AND WATER TIGHT.
11. REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE INSTALLED IN THE MANHOLE BASES AND SHALL CONSIST OF NO. 4 BARS PLACED ON 6' CENTERS IN BOTH DIRECTIONS. THE MANHOLE BASE REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE PLACED AT LEAST 3" ABOVE THE BOTTOM OF THE MANHOLE BASE. ALL COSTS FOR FURNISHING AND INSTALLING REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE UNIT PRICE BID FOR THE MANHOLE.
12. WALL THICKNESS SHALL BE 1' GREATER THAN MANHOLE DIAMETER IN FEET.
13. OPENINGS SHALL BE CORE DRILLED INTO THE MANHOLE WALL WHEN OUTSIDE DROPS ARE CONSTRUCTED ON EXISTING MANHOLES. SUCH OPENINGS DRILLED INTO EXISTING MANHOLES SHALL BE AS SMALL AS PRACTICAL TO FACILITATE INSTALLING AND GROUTING THE NEW PIPE IN PLACE. WATERSTOP GASKETS SHALL BE USED WITH P.V.C. PIPE. THE NEW PIPE SHALL BE GROUTED INTO THE OPENING USING AN APPROVED NONSHRINK GROUT FOR THE FULL MANHOLE WALL THICKNESS. THE EXTERIOR OF THE COMPLETED CONNECTION SHALL BE SEALED WITH AN APPROVED BITUMINOUS COATING SUCH THAT THE CONNECTION WILL BE WATER TIGHT. FLOOR OF MANHOLE SHALL BE MODIFIED TO FORM NEW FLOW CHANNEL FOR THE NEW CONNECTION AS INDICATED BY THE DRAWING. THIS WORK, INCLUDING MODIFICATION OF MANHOLE FLOOR, SHALL BE PAID FOR AT THE UNIT PRICE BID FOR OUTSIDE DROP STACK CONSTRUCTED ON EXISTING MANHOLE.
14. THE FLOORS OF ALL MANHOLES SHALL BE SHAPED WITH FLOW CHANNELS SUCH THAT THE MANHOLES WILL BE SELF CLEANING AND FREE OF AREAS WHERE SOLIDS COULD BE DEPOSITED AS SEWAGE FLOWS THROUGH THE MANHOLE FROM ALL INLET PIPES TO THE OUTLET PIPE. FLOW CHANNELS SHALL BE FORMED TO MATCH THE BOTTOM HALVES OF THE INFLOWING PIPES AND THE OUTFLOWING PIPE AS SHOWN BY THE DRAWINGS EXCEPT FOR INSIDE DROP MANHOLES. FLOW CHANNELS FOR INSIDE DROP MANHOLES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AS INDICATED BY THE DRAWING. MANHOLE FLOORS SHALL HAVE SLOPES OF 3 INCHES PER FOOT IN THE AREAS OUTSIDE OF THE FLOW CHANNELS SLOPED TOWARD THE FLOW CHANNELS. PIPES LAID THROUGH MANHOLES SHALL HAVE THE TOP HALF REMOVED TO THE 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.
15. MANHOLE COVER CASTINGS AND MANHOLE FRAME CASTINGS SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS AS INDICATED IN THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND AS SHOWN IN THE STANDARD DETAIL DRAWING.
16. THE VERTICAL DROP IN INSIDE DROP MANHOLES SHALL NOT EXCEED 2' REGARDLESS OF PIPE SIZE. THE CROWNS OF INFLOWING PIPES SHALL NEVER BE SET LOWER THAN THE CROWN OF THE OUTFLOWING PIPE.
17. STANDARD MANHOLES AND STANDARD INSIDE DROP MANHOLES SHALL BE BID AS STANDARD MANHOLES FOR THE TYPE AND DIAMETER INDICATED. OUTSIDE DROP MANHOLES SHALL BE BID AS STANDARD OUTSIDE DROP MANHOLES FOR THE TYPE AND DIAMETER INDICATED. ALL MANHOLE DIAMETERS WILL BE 4' UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE.
18. A BRICK MASONRY COLLAR SHALL BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE CAST IRON FRAME AND THE CONCENTRIC CONE. THE COLLAR WILL HAVE 8" WALLS AND A VERTICAL HEIGHT OF 6" MINIMUM AND 18" MAXIMUM. A 1" COAT OF MORTAR WILL BE PLASTERED ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE COLLAR. THE USE OF PRE-CAST CONCRETE SPACERS FOR MANHOLE TOP ADJUSTMENT IS ALSO ALLOWED.
19. THE FULL DIAMETER OF THE MANHOLE SHALL EXTEND THE ENTIRE DEPTH OF THE MANHOLE TO THE CONE SECTION. NO REDUCTION IN MANHOLE DIAMETER WILL BE ALLOWED.
20. REFER TO PLANS FOR SIZE OF OUTSIDE DROP RISER, SADDLES AND CROSS.
21. FRAMES AND CHIMNEYS OF ALL MANHOLES CONSTRUCTED IN A FLOODWAY OR UNDER A PAVED SURFACE SHALL BE SEALED WITH AN EXTERNAL CHIMNEY SEAL, AS MANUFACTURED BY CRETEX SPECIALTY PRODUCTS, OR PRE-APPROVED EQUAL. THE CHIMNEY SEAL SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS AND CONSIST OF A FLEXIBLE EXTERNAL RUBBER SLEEVE, INTERLOCKING EXTENSIONS AND STAINLESS STEEL COMPRESSION BANDS, DESIGNED TO REMAIN FLEXIBLE THROUGHOUT A 25 YEAR LIFE, ALLOWING REPEATED VERTICAL MOVEMENT OF THE FRAME OF NOT LESS THAN 2 INCHES AND/OR REPEATED HORIZONTAL MOVEMENT OF NOT LESS THAN 1/2 INCH, WITH A SLEEVE PORTION THAT IS CORRUGATED WITH A MINIMUM UNEXPANDED VERTICAL HEIGHT OF EITHER 6 INCHES OR 9 INCHES AND CAPABLE OF BEING MECHANICALLY LOCKED TO THE MANHOLE FRAME, WITH A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 3/16 INCHES MADE FROM A HIGH QUALITY RUBBER COMPOUND CONFORMING TO THE APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM C-923, WITH A MINIMUM OF 1500 PSI TENSILE STRENGTH, A MAXIMUM 18% COMPRESSION SET AND A HARDNESS (DURDOMETER) OF 48+5, WITH BANDS INTEGRALLY FORMED FROM 16 GAUGE STAINLESS STEEL CONFORMING TO ASTM A-240, TYPE 304, WITH NO WELDED ATTACHMENTS AND WITH A MINIMUM ADJUSTMENT RANGE OF 2 DIAMETER INCHES, USING SCREWS, BOLTS AND NUTS OF STAINLESS STEEL CONFORMING TO ASTM F-593 AND 594, TYPE 304.
22. ALL MANHOLE SECTION JOINTS THAT WILL BE IN GROUNDWATER SHALL BE WRAPPED WITH AN EXTERNAL JOINT SEAL, CRETEXWRAP EXTERNAL JOINT SEAL, OR PRE-APPROVED EQUAL. EXTERNAL JOINT SEAL SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS, AND SHALL MEET OR EXCEED THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM C-877 TYPE II, AND HAVE PASSED THE ASTM C-1244 TEST. EXTERNAL JOINT SEAL SHALL CONSIST OF A COLLAR 9" TO 18" WIDE WITH AN OUTER LAYER OF POLYETHYLENE WITH A MINIMUM TENSILE STRENGTH OF 4,000 PSI AND A MINIMUM TEAR RESISTANCE OF 1500 PSI, AND AN UNDER LAYER OF RUBBERIZED MASTIC REINFORCED WITH WOVEN POLYPROPYLENE FABRIC, WITH TWO 5/8" STEEL STRAPS LOCATED WITHIN THE COLLAR 3/4" FROM EACH EDGE AND CONFINED IN TUBES THAT ISOLATE THEM FROM THE MASTIC AND ALLOW THEM TO SLIP FREELY WHEN MECHANICALLY TIGHTENED AND LOCKED AROUND THE MANHOLE JOINT, AND FURNISHED WITH A MINIMUM OF 6" OVERLAP AND A CLOSING FLAP TO COVER ANY REMAINING EXPOSED STRAP.

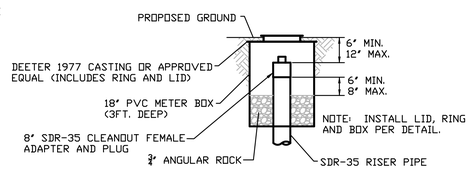
= CRUSHED ROCK *

= UNDISTURBED SOIL

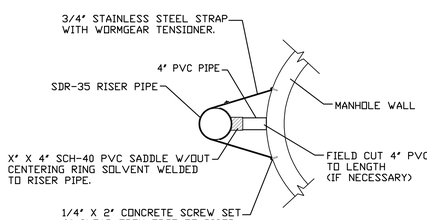
* CRUSHED ROCK USED FOR ENCASEMENT AND BEDDING SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM C-33, GRADATION NO. 67, AND SHALL MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT COARSE AGGREGATE, SECTION 406.2, CITY OF WICHITA STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS. ALL CRUSHED ROCK FOR BEDDING AND ENCASEMENT SHALL EXTEND TO THE LIMITS OF THE MANHOLE EXCAVATION.



MH BASE DETAIL
Not to Scale



CLEAN-OUT RISER BOX DETAIL
Not to Scale



SUPPORT/SPACER DETAIL
Not to Scale

L:\Sewers\Manhole Type P Detail.dwg

CITY OF WICHITA
PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING

STANDARD TYPE 'P' MANHOLES

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

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NUMBER	DATE
468-83161	744304	5/09

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE
CITY HALL – SEVENTH FLOOR
455 NORTH MAIN STREET
WICHITA, KANSAS 67202-1620
(316) 268-4501
(316) 268-4114 FAX

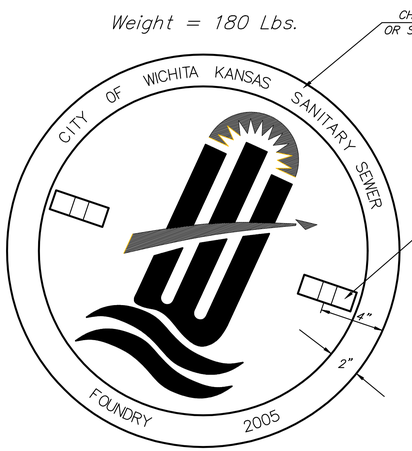
DESIGN	DRAWN
ABC	DEF

SHEET
4 OF 13

STANDARD AND LIGHT WEIGHT MANHOLE FRAME AND COVER DETAIL

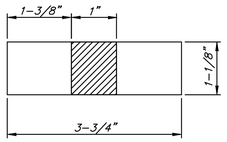
ADOPTED AS STANDARD DESIGN BY
CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

MANHOLE COVER
Weight = 180 Lbs.

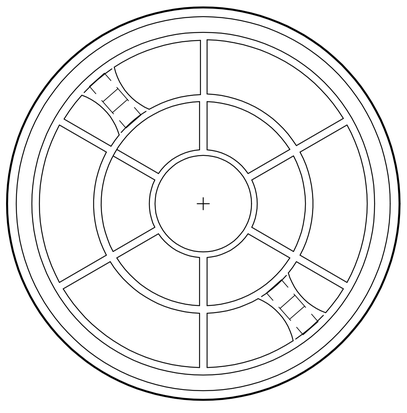


TOP VIEW

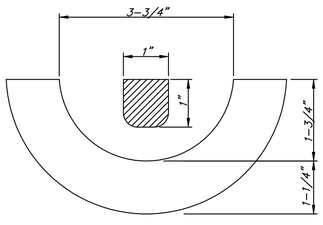
PICKHOLE DETAIL



TOP VIEW

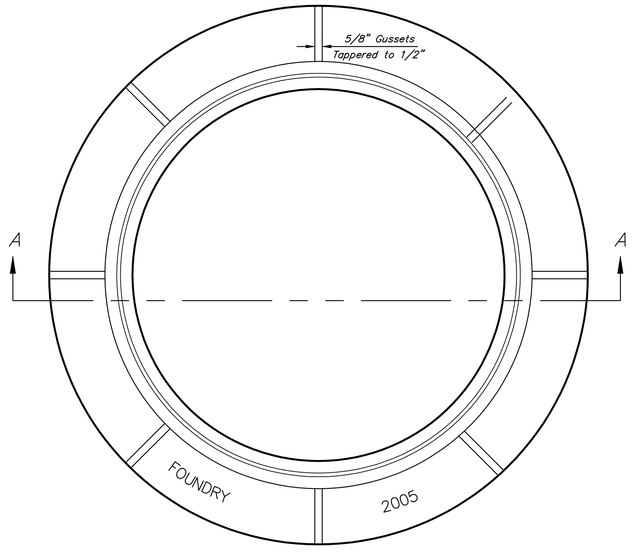


BOTTOM VIEW

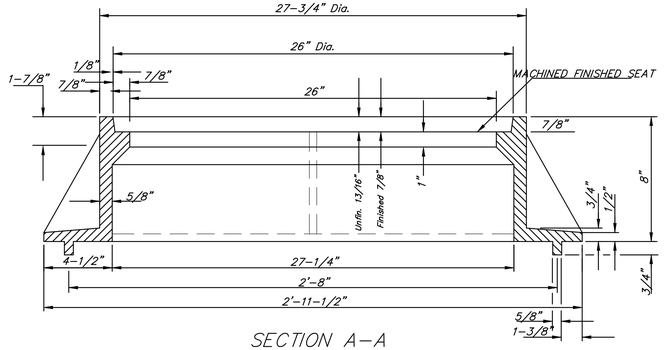


SECTION VIEW

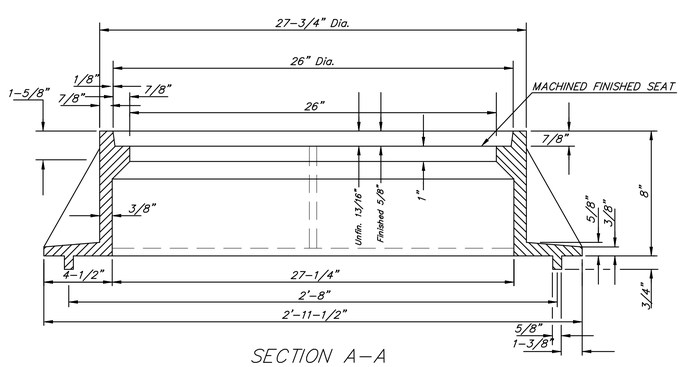
LIGHT WEIGHT
MANHOLE FRAME
Weight = 161 Lbs.



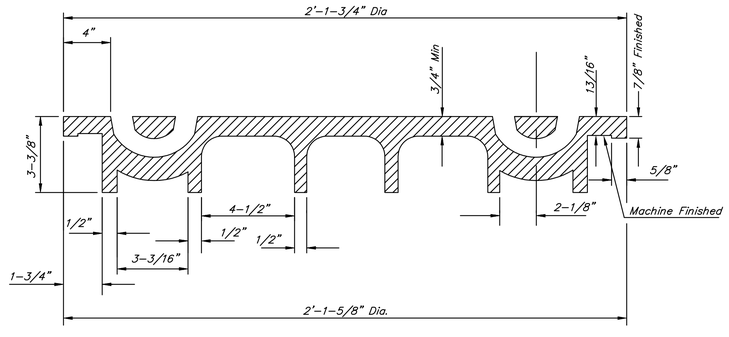
TOP VIEW



SECTION A-A
STANDARD
MANHOLE FRAME
Weight = 250 Lbs.



SECTION A-A
LIGHT WEIGHT
MANHOLE FRAME
Weight = 161 Lbs.



SECTION VIEW

GENERAL NOTES

1. MANHOLE CASTINGS SHALL BE MANUFACTURED USING GOOD QUALITY GRAY IRON CONFORMING TO CLASS 30 OF A.S.T.M. DESIGNATION A-48. DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS SHOWN ON THE DETAILED DRAWINGS SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS AND ANY DEVIATIONS FROM THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN MUST BE SPECIFICALLY APPROVED. THE FINISHED CASTINGS SHALL BE OF UNIFORM QUALITY, FREE FROM BLOWHOLES, POROSITY, HARD SPOTS, SHRINKAGE DISTORTIONS OR OTHER DEFECTS.
2. LIGHT WEIGHT MANHOLE CASTINGS SHALL WEIGH A MINIMUM OF 180 POUNDS ON THE SOLID COVER AND 161 POUNDS ON THE MANHOLE RING. THIS IS A TOTAL OF 341 POUNDS ON A RING AND COVER SET. CASTINGS WEIGHING LESS THAN THE MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.
3. STANDARD MANHOLE CASTINGS SHALL WEIGH A MINIMUM OF 180 POUNDS ON THE SOLID COVER AND 430 POUNDS ON THE MANHOLE RING. THIS IS A TOTAL OF 430 POUNDS ON A RING AND COVER SET. CASTINGS WEIGHING LESS THAN THE MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.
4. MANHOLE CASTINGS SHALL BE MANUFACTURED SUCH THAT A COVER MANUFACTURED BY ANY ONE FOUNDRY WILL FIT INTERCHANGEABLY INTO A FRAME MANUFACTURED BY ANOTHER FOUNDRY AND STILL MEET ALLOWABLE CLEARANCES AND NON-ROCKING REQUIREMENTS. THIS WILL REQUIRE MANUFACTURING OF THE MATCHING FACES ON THE COVER AND THE FRAME TO CLOSE TOLERANCES.
5. THE OUTSIDE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE VERTICAL FACE OF THE COVER AND THE INSIDE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE VERTICAL FACE IN THE FRAME RECESS SHALL BE MANUFACTURED TO TOLERANCES SUCH THAT THE CLEARANCE BETWEEN THE COVER AND FRAME WILL NOT EXCEED 1/8" AT ANY POINT AROUND THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE COVER. THE SEATING SURFACES BETWEEN THE COVER AND FRAME SHALL BE MACHINED SUCH THAT THESE SEATING SURFACES SHALL MAKE FULL CONTACT FOR THEIR FULL CIRCUM-FERENCE TO PRECLUDE THE COVER FROM ROCKING IN THE FRAME.
6. THE MANHOLE FRAME AND COVER SHALL BE MARKED WITH LETTERING INDICATING THE NAME OF THE MANUFACTURER AND THE YEAR WHEN THE COVER OR FRAME WAS CAST. THE COVER SHALL BE FURTHER IDENTIFIED WITH REGARDS TO OWNERSHIP USING LETTERS AT LEAST 1 INCH IN HEIGHT. THIS IDENTIFICATION SHALL BE "CITY OF WICHITA SANITARY SEWER", OR "CITY OF WICHITA STORM SEWER". THE TEXTURE OF THE TOP SURFACE OF THE COVER SHALL BE MANUFACTURED IN A CHECKERED PATTERN DESIGN AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS. SMOOTH BLOCKOUTS SHALL BE UTILIZED TO HIGHLIGHT THE LETTERING ON THE COVER SURFACE. THE TOTAL AREA OF SMOOTH SURFACE BLOCKOUT SHALL NOT EXCEED THE AREA AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWING. POSITIONING OF SMOOTH BLOCKOUTS AND LETTERING MAY VARY FROM THAT SHOWN ON THE DETAILED DRAWING.
7. MANHOLE FRAME WITHOUT MUDRING TO BE USED ONLY ON RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS WHERE ADDITIONAL CLEARANCE IS NEEDED.

REV. 3-13-02, MCG

L:\Sewers\Manhole Frame Cover Light Weight R.dwg

CITY OF WICHITA PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING

STANDARD & LIGHT WEIGHT MANHOLE FRAME AND COVER

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

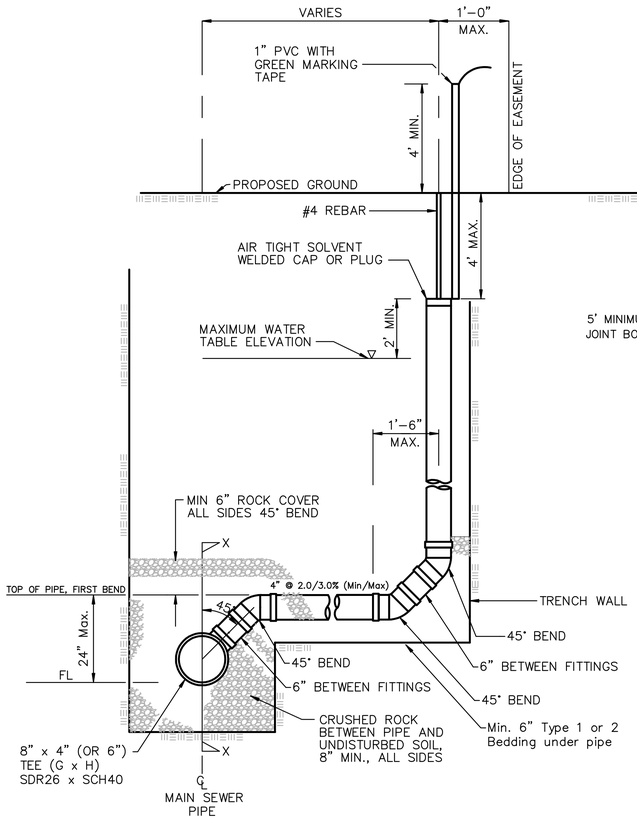
PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NUMBER	DATE
468-83161	744304	08/04

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE
CITY HALL - SEVENTH FLOOR
455 NORTH MAIN STREET
WICHITA, KANSAS 67202-1620
(316) 268-4501
(316) 268-4114 FAX

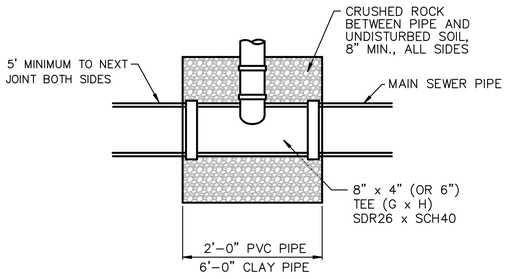
DESIGN	DRAWN
COW	COW

SHEET 5 OF 13

VERTICAL RISER DETAILS
ADOPTED AS STANDARD DESIGN BY CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS AUGUST 2007



METHOD "A"

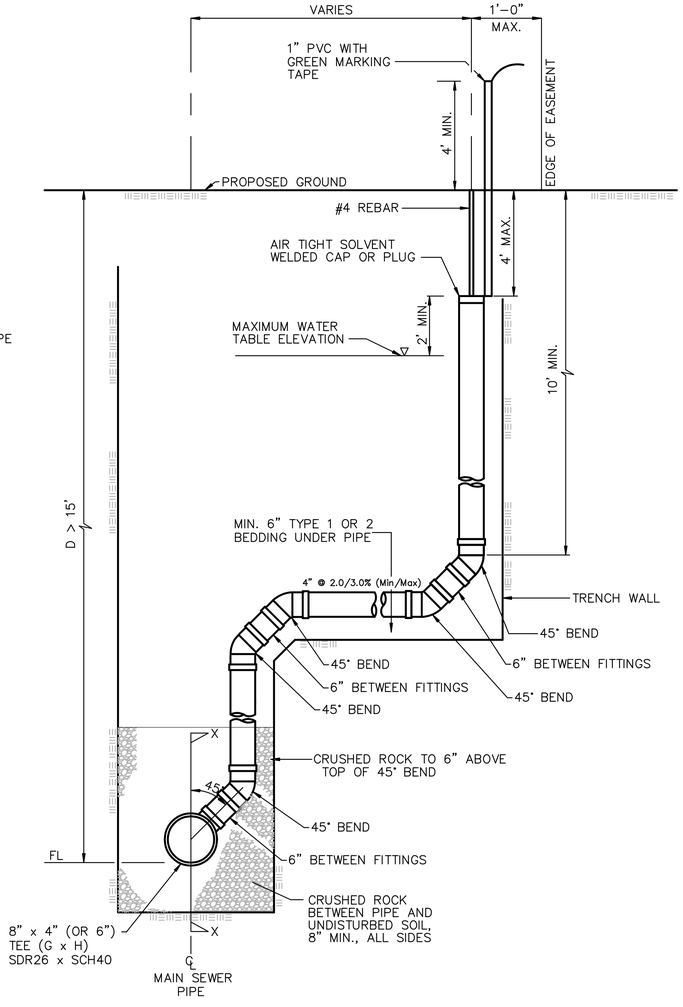


TYPICAL SECTION X–X

= CRUSHED ROCK *

= UNDISTURBED SOIL

*** CRUSHED ROCK USED FOR ENCASEMENT AND BEDDING SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM C–33, GRADATION NO. 67, AND SHALL MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT COARSE AGGREGATE, SECTION 406.2, CITY OF WICHITA STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS. ALL CRUSHED ROCK FOR BEDDING AND ENCASEMENT SHALL EXTEND TO THE LIMITS OF THE MANHOLE EXCAVATION.**



METHOD "B"

NOTE: RISER PIPE REQUIREMENTS AT MANHOLE STUBS SHALL BE SIMILAR TO THOSE SHOWN ABOVE.

GENERAL NOTES

1. RISERS. Risers shall be installed to serve all lots or tracts where the sanitary sewer main is below the water table. Risers shall also be installed to serve all lots and tracts where the sanitary sewer main depth is greater than 12 feet below the proposed ground elevation. Installation of risers because of field conditions shall be as approved by the Construction Engineer. The location of the risers to serve developed property shall be approved by the property owner and the Construction Engineer.

2. PIPE STUBS. Pipe stubs shall be installed in manholes where locations of manholes will provide satisfactory service connection as determined by the Construction Engineer. The vertical distance between the flowline of the manhole pipe stub and the flowline of the sanitary sewer main out of the manhole shall not exceed 2 feet. Risers shall be utilized at manhole pipe stubs as indicated in Note 1. Manhole pipe stubs shall be set such that the top of the stub is not lower than the top of the sanitary sewer main.

3. SIZING. Pipe stubs and risers shall be sized according to the plans and riser table where risers are indicated by the plans. Where risers or pipe stubs are required because of field conditions, the risers and stubs shall be six–inch diameter for commercial or industrial properties and 4" or 6" diameter for residential properties, based on lot size and sanitary sewer main depth. Sizing of risers and stubs must be approved by the Construction Engineer prior to installation.

4. RISER OR STUB MATERIAL. Risers and stubs shall be constructed of Schedule 40 PVC Pipe, meeting the requirements of the latest revision of A.S.T.M. All pipe joints, on the riser itself, shall be solvent welded. The 8" x 4" or 8" x 6" full body tee shall be SDR 26 PVC pipe, gasket x solvent weld.

5. ROCK ENCASEMENT. Riser connections to clay pipe sanitary sewers shall be rock encased both ways from the riser centerline. The rock encasement shall extend three feet from the riser centerline or stop at the first sanitary sewer pipe joint within three feet of the riser centerline. Riser connections to PVC Sanitary Sewer mains shall be rock encased one foot each way from the riser centerline. Crushed rock shall conform to ASTM C–33, Gradation No. 67, and shall meet all requirements for Portland Cement Concrete Pavement Coarse Aggregate, Section 406.2, City of Wichita Standard Specifications.

6. BEDDING. Beyond the limits of the rock encasement, bedding around the sanitary sewer riser shall be compacted Pipe Bedding Type 1 or 2. The bedding shall be placed and compacted from the depth of the sanitary sewer main to the top of the sanitary sewer riser pipe. Compacted Pipe Bedding Type 1 or 2 shall be required for all risers whether constructed in vertical wall or sloped wall trenches. Bedding material and construction practices shall be approved by the Construction Engineer prior to installation.

7. SUPPORT OF RISERS. Sanitary sewer riser pipe shall be supported during trench backfill. The riser pipe shall be held in a vertical position at all times until trench backfill and compaction has been completed. Contractor's methods for supporting and backfilling the riser pipe shall be approved by the Construction Engineer.

8. PLUGGING. The ends of the riser pipes and manhole stubs shall be plugged using an airtight solvent welded cap or plug. Cap or plug fittings shall be approved by the Construction Engineer prior to installation. Caps or plugs which do not provide an airtight seal will not be accepted.

9. TOP OF THE RISER PIPE. The top elevation of the sanitary sewer riser pipe shall be built per plan elevations, unless otherwise directed by the Construction Engineer. Where riser elevations are not shown on the plans, the top of the risers shall be set at an elevation four feet below the proposed ground surface. If ground water is encountered, the top of the riser pipe shall be set at an elevation two feet (min.) above the maximum water table elevation, regardless of the riser elevation shown on the plans.

10. MARKING. Locations of the ends of the sanitary sewer riser pipe shall be marked by installing 1" PVC from the top of the riser to a minimum of 4' above the top of finished grade. No. 4 rebar shall be placed centered over the riser from the cap to the existing ground. The 1" PVC pipe shall be wrapped with green colored plastic tape, for the full length above ground surface. The green tape shall be 4 mil Polyethylene film with a minimum width of three inches, specifically manufactured for the purpose of identifying underground sewers.

11. LOCATION MEASURES. The project inspector shall record and document the location of all risers constructed as measured from the nearest manhole, indicating the direction from the manhole, the direction and distance from the main, riser size, and elevation of the top of the riser.

12. RISER LOCATION. The riser shall be located per plan if shown. If not shown on the plan, the riser shall be located at the center of the lot, within one foot of the property side of the easement for the lot being served. All riser locations shall be approved by the Construction Engineer prior to installation.

13. PAYMENT. "Sanitary sewer risers" shall be paid for at the contract unit price per each, which price shall be full compensation for all pipe, fittings, marking tape, length of 1" PVC, length of No. 4 rebar, rock encasement, support during backfill, backfill, labor, site restoration, and any other items necessary to complete the work.

    "Manhole stubs" shall be paid for at the contract unit price per each, which shall be full compensation for all labor, material, and incidentals necessary to complete the work including all pipe, fittings, rock encasement, and all other items as required and listed for "Sanitary Sewer Risers".

L:\Sewers\Riser Detail.dwg

CITY OF WICHITA PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING

VERTICAL RISER DETAIL

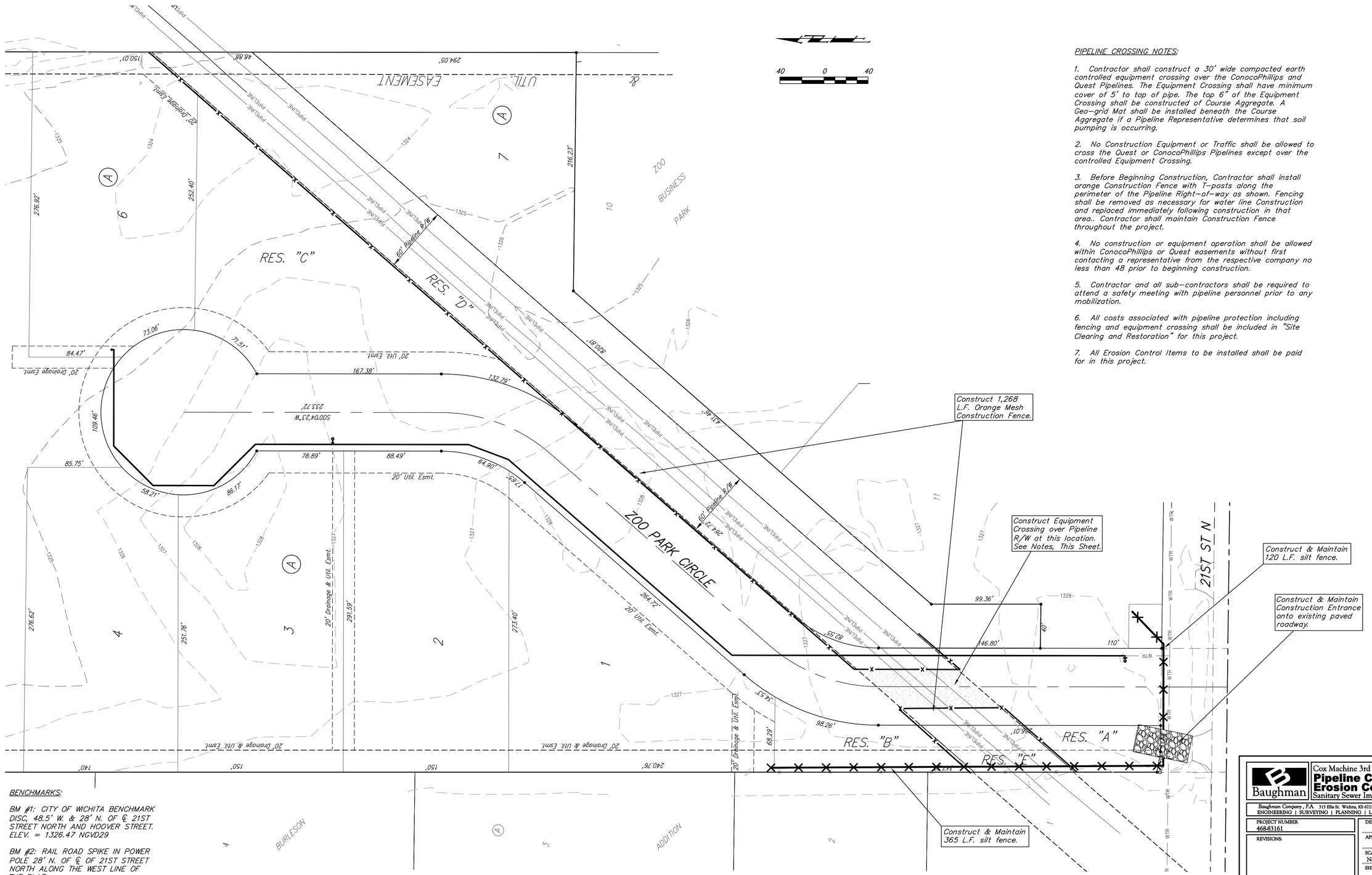
CITY ENGINEER
JAMES L. ARMOUR, P.E., L.S.
ACTING

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NUMBER	DATE
468–83161	744304	MM/YY

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE
CITY HALL – SEVENTH FLOOR
455 NORTH MAIN STREET
WICHITA, KANSAS 67202–1620
(316) 268–4507
(316) 268–4114 FAX

DESIGN	DRAWN
ABC	DEF

SHEET 6 OF 13



PIPELINE CROSSING NOTES:

1. *Contractor shall construct a 30' wide compacted earth controlled equipment crossing over the ConocoPhillips and Quest Pipelines. The Equipment Crossing shall have minimum cover of 5' to top of pipe. The top 6" of the Equipment Crossing shall be constructed of Course Aggregate. A Geo-grid Mat shall be installed beneath the Course Aggregate if a Pipeline Representative determines that soil pumping is occurring.*

2. *No Construction Equipment or Traffic shall be allowed to cross the Quest or ConocoPhillips Pipelines except over the controlled Equipment Crossing.*

3. *Before Beginning Construction, Contractor shall install orange Construction Fence with T-posts along the perimeter of the Pipeline Right-of-way as shown. Fencing shall be removed as necessary for water line Construction and replaced immediately following construction in that area.. Contractor shall maintain Construction Fence throughout the project.*

4. *No construction or equipment operation shall be allowed within ConocoPhillips or Quest easements without first contacting a representative from the respective company no less than 48 prior to beginning construction.*

5. *Contractor and all sub-contractors shall be required to attend a safety meeting with pipeline personnel prior to any mobilization.*

6. *All costs associated with pipeline protection including fencing and equipment crossing shall be included in "Site Clearing and Restoration" for this project.*

7. *All Erosion Control Items to be installed shall be paid for in this project.*

BENCHMARKS:

BM #1: CITY OF WICHITA BENCHMARK DISC, 48.5' W. & 28' N. OF ℄ 21ST STREET NORTH AND HOOVER STREET. ELEV. = 1326.47 NGVD29

BM #2: RAIL ROAD SPIKE IN POWER POLE 28' N. OF ℄ OF 21ST STREET NORTH ALONG THE WEST LINE OF THE PLAT. ELEV. = 1327.25 NGVD29

Baughman

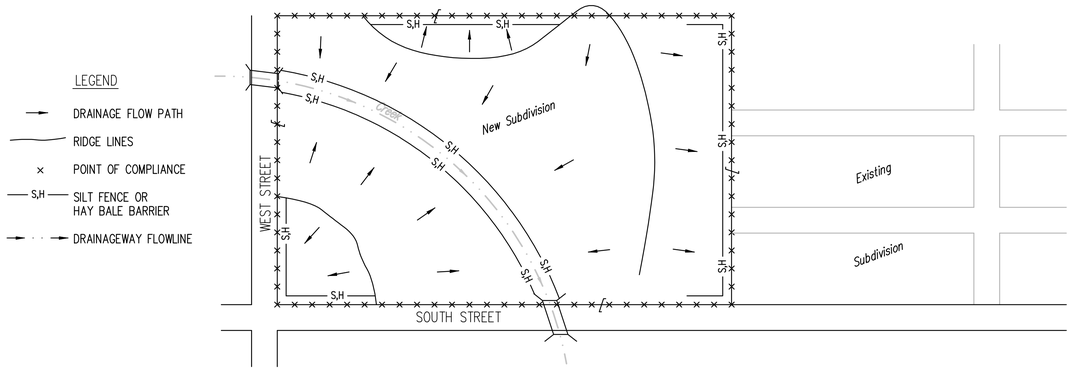
Cox Machine 3rd Addition
Pipeline Crossing and Erosion Control Plan
Sanitary Sewer Improvements

Baughman Company, P.A. 315 Ellis St. Wichita, KS 67211 P 316.262.7271 F 316.262.0149
ENGINEERING | SURVEYING | PLANNING | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

PROJECT NUMBER	DESIGN	DRAWN
468-83161	RDM	RDM
REVISIONS:	APPROVED	DATE 5-13-09
	SCALE Noted	
	SHEET 7 OF 13	

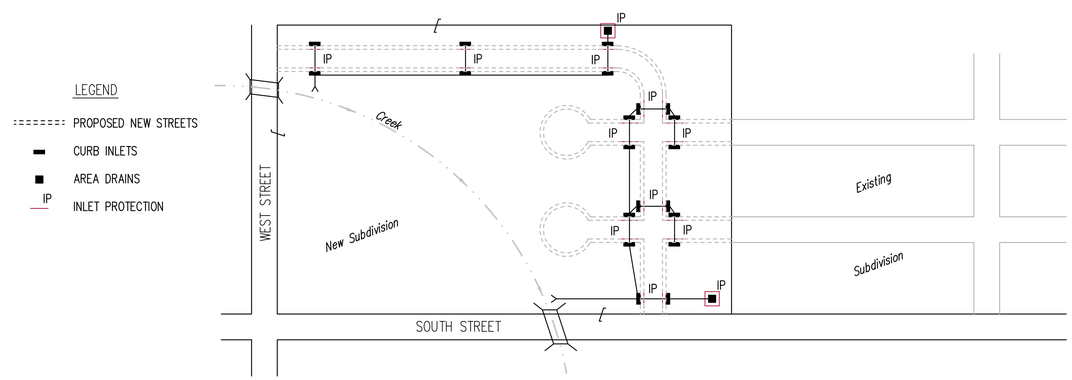
\Cox Machine 3rd\SS\07_SS_EC Plan.dwg 08-10-E204

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



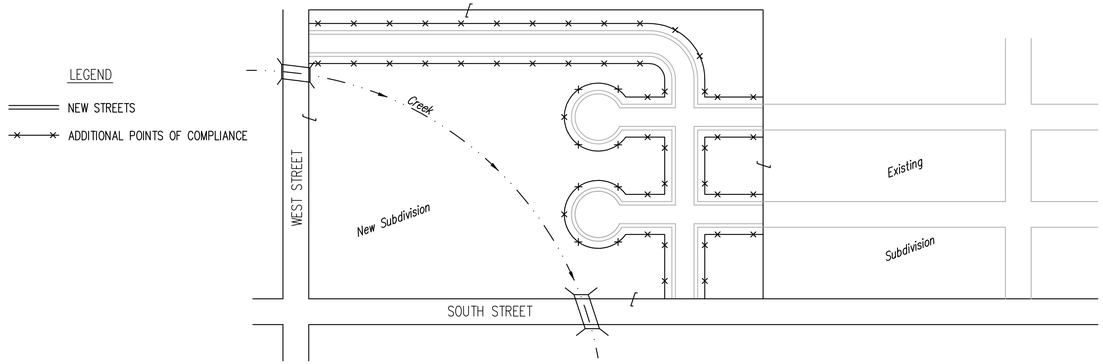
1. DURING THIS PHASE OF SUBDIVISION CONSTRUCTION, THE POINTS OF COMPLIANCE ARE THE PERIMETER BOUNDARIES AND ANY DRAINAGE WAYS OR STORM SEWERS DRAINING THROUGH OR FROM THE SITE. SHOULD LAKES BE CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE SUBDIVISION THAT WILL DISCHARGE DURING STORMS, THEY ARE ALSO A POINT OF COMPLIANCE.
2. HAY BALES OR SILT FENCE MUST BE CONSTRUCTED ALONG THE PROPERTY LINE WHERE ON SITE WATER CAN DRAIN OFF THE PROPERTY. THESE EROSION CONTROL DEVICES WILL ALSO BE INSTALLED ALONG ANY DRAINAGE DITCH OR LAKE THAT CAN DISCHARGE.
3. SHOULD SILT OR SEDIMENT ENTER THE DITCHES OR STREETS ON THE ADJACENT BOUNDARY STREETS, APPROPRIATE EROSION CONTROL DEVICES WILL BE PLACED WITHIN THE SUBDIVISION TO PREVENT THIS.
4. ANY MUD TRACKED ONTO ADJACENT STREETS WILL BE REMOVED WITHIN 48 HOURS OR BY FRIDAY AT 6:00 PM, WHICHEVER IS EARLIER.
5. CONTRACTORS WORKING WITHIN THE SITE WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO USE INDIVIDUAL EROSION CONTROL DEVICES 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 EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AT THEIR WORK LOCATIONS, AS NEEDED.
6. UTILIZE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AT ENTRANCE AND EXIT ONTO ANY EXISTING PUBLIC STREETS.
7. IF THE INITIAL EARTH WORK AND UTILITIES ARE DONE AS PART OF A PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, THESE EROSION CONTROL DEVICES WILL BE INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR AS SPECIFIED IN THE INDIVIDUAL PROJECT CONTRACTS. THE CONTRACTOR WILL MAINTAIN THE DEVICES UNTIL COMPLETION OF THE CONTRACT, AT WHICH TIME THE DEVELOPER WILL ASSUME MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES. IF THESE CONTRACTS ARE NOT PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS, THE DEVELOPER WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING AND MAINTAINING THESE DEVICES.
8. WITHIN 14 DAYS OF COMPLETION OF EARTHWORK ACTIVITIES IN ANY GIVEN AREA, THAT AREA SHALL BE TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY SEEDED AND MULCHED.

PHASE 2 – INSTALLATION OF STORM SEWER



1. DURING THIS PHASE OF SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT, ALL EROSION CONTROL DEVICES 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, HAY BALE OR SILT FENCE PROTECTION WILL BE INSTALLED AROUND THEM.
4. CURB OPENING INLETS – AS SOON AS WATER CAN FLOW INTO THESE DRAINS, INLET PROTECTION DEVICES MUST BE INSTALLED. IF WATER CANNOT FLOW INTO CURB INLETS UNTIL STREET CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE, THEN STREET CONTRACTOR WILL INSTALL INLET PROTECTION. SEE PHASE 3 – STREET CONSTRUCTION.
5. THE STORM SEWER CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING THESE DEVICES.
6. THE SUBDIVISION DEVELOPER WILL MAINTAIN THESE EROSION CONTROL DEVICES ONCE INSTALLED.
7. ALL DISTURBED GROUND WILL BE FINAL GRADED AND TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY SEEDED WITHIN 14 DAYS IF COMPLETION OF WORK IN ANY GIVEN PART OF THE SUBDIVISION.
8. 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.

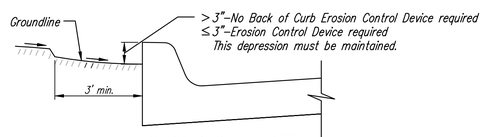
PHASE 3 – STREET CONSTRUCTION



1. DURING THIS PHASE OF SUBDIVISION CONSTRUCTION, NEW STREETS ARE INSTALLED. ALL EROSION CONTROL DEVICES 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. EROSION CONTROL DEVICES 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), ADDITIONAL DEVICES WILL BE REQUIRED AT POINTS WHERE WATER BREAKS OVER CURB WHICH COULD RESULT IN THE PLACEMENT OF SEDIMENT IN THE GUTTER.
4. SEE DETAIL SHEET FOR BACK OF CURB PROTECTION.
5. THE BACK OF CURB PROTECTION SPECIFIED ON THIS PLAN MAY HAVE TO BE SUPPLEMENTED WITH HAY BALE OR SILT FENCE EROSION CONTROL DEVICES 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 EROSION CONTROL DEVICES.
7. THE INDIVIDUAL LOT OWNERS WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE BACK OF CURB EROSION CONTROL DEVICES IN FRONT OF THEIR LOTS UNTIL SUCH TIME AS ADJACENT DISTURBED EARTH IS STABILIZED WITH GRASS OR SOD.

GENERAL NOTES:
1. THE INTENT OF ALL EROSION CONTROL DEVICES IS TO PREVENT ERODED SOIL FROM ENTERING DITCHES, STORM SEWERS, LAKES, STREETS OR ANY OTHER OTHER DRAINAGE FEATURE.
2. THIS SHEET IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE GUIDELINES AS TO WHAT TYPE OF EROSION CONTROL DEVICES WILL BE INSTALLED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS. CONTRACTORS ARE EXPECTED TO BID PROJECTS ACCORDINGLY.
3. EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE MAINTAINED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS TO REMAIN EFFECTIVE. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE AS INDICATED ON SOIL EROSION BMP'S DETAIL SHEETS.
4. PERSONS DESTROYING EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMMEDIATELY REPAIRING THEM OR INSTALLING SUITABLE REPLACEMENT DEVICES.
5. THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANY SUBDIVISION THAT DISTURBS 1 ACRE OR MORE WILL REQUIRE A FEDERAL/STATE NPDES STORMWATER PERMIT. THE PREPARATION OF A STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN IS REQUIRED. EROSION CONTROL DEVICES ARE REQUIRED. THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THIS SHEET ARE THE MINIMUM STANDARDS TO BE SHOWN ON POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS.
6. FOR SUBDIVISIONS SMALLER THAN 1 ACRE, SOIL EROSION DEVICES 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 SOIL EROSION DEVICES 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 EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHOWN ON THIS SHEET IS FOR SITUATIONS NORMALLY ENCOUNTERED. FROM TIME TO TIME, SITUATIONS WILL ARISE THAT MAY REQUIRE DEVICES OTHER THAN THAT SHOWN. EROSION CONTROL DEVICES, 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.

SEE DETAIL SHEET FOR
BACK OF CURB PROTECTION DETAIL



CURB BACKFILL DETAIL
(STREET CONSTRUCTION ONLY)

CITY OF WICHITA

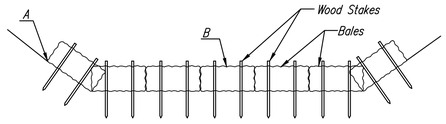
SOIL EROSION BMPs

SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

JIM ARMOUR, P.E.
CITY ENGINEER

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
468–83161	744304
DATE: JAN 2007	SHEET 8 OF 13

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.
Straw bale ditch 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 (%)	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".

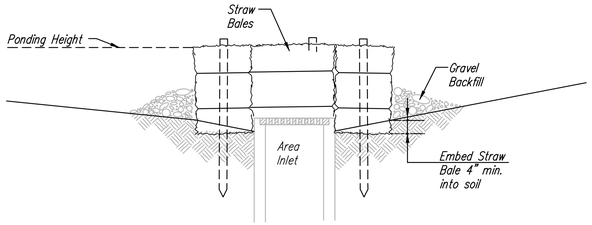
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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.

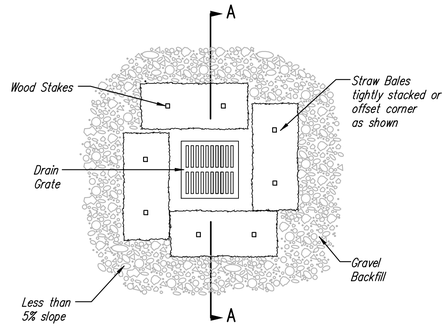
Inspection and Maintenance:

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.
Twine should be used to bind bales. The use of wire binding is prohibited because it does not biodegrade readily.

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.

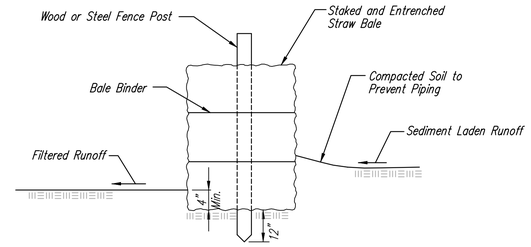
List of common placement installation mistakes to avoid:

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?



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.
Twine should be used to bind bales. The use of wire binding is prohibited because it does not biodegrade readily.

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?

CITY OF WICHITA

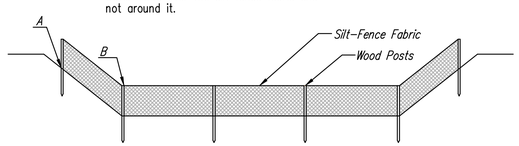
SOIL EROSION BMPs

STRAW BALE DITCH CHECK AND BARRIER DETAILS

JIM ARMOUR, P.E.
CITY ENGINEER

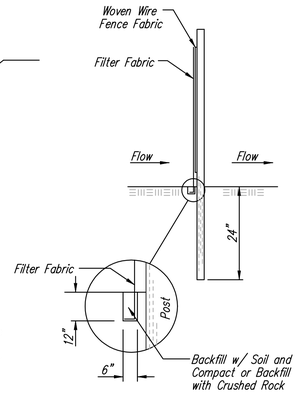
PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
468-83161	744304
DATE: JAN 2007	SHEET 9 OF 13

NOTE: Point A must be higher than Point B so that water flows over the silt fence fabric and not around it.



ELEVATION

SILT FENCE DITCH CHECKS
(STREAM PROTECTION)



ANCHOR TRENCH DETAIL

Material Specification:

Silt fence fabric should conform to the AASHTO M288 96 silt fence specification.
The posts used to support the silt fence fabric should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.
Silt fence fabric should be attached to the wooden posts with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

Placement:

Place silt fence in ditches where it is unlikely that it will be overtopped.
Water should flow through a silt fence ditch check, not over it. Silt fence ditch checks often fail when overtopped.
Silt fence ditch checks should be placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch.
The silt fence should extend far enough so that the ground level at the ends of the fence is higher than the top of the low point of the fence. This prevents water from flowing around the check.
Silt fence ditch 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 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 at least 12" deep by 6" wide.
Extend the trench in a straight line along the entire length of the proposed ditch check.
Place the soil on the upstream side of the trench for later use.
Roll out a continuous length of silt fence fabric on the downstream side of the trench.
Place the edge of the fabric in the trench starting at the top upstream edge of the trench.
Line two sides of the trench with the fabric as shown on detail. Backfill over the fabric in the trench with the excavated soil and compact. After filling the trench, approximately 24" to 36" of silt fence fabric should remain exposed.
Lay the exposed silt fence on the upstream side of the trench to clear an area for driving in the posts. Just downstream of the trench, drive posts into the ground to a depth of at least 24". Place posts no more than 4' apart.
Attach the silt fence to the anchored post with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

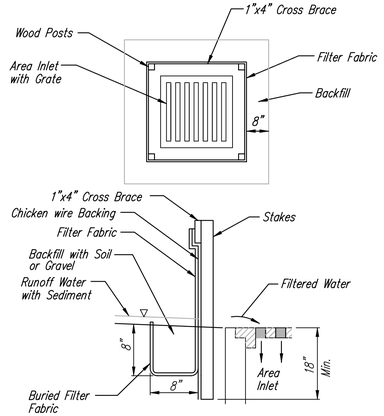
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

Water should flow through a silt fence ditch check–not over it. Place silt fence in ditches where it is unlikely that it will be overtopped. Silt fence installations quickly deteriorate when water overtops them.
Do not place silt fence posts on the upstream side of the silt fence fabric. In this configuration, the force of the water is not restricted by the posts, but only by the staples (wire, zip ties, nails, etc.). The silt fence will rip and fail.
Do not place a silt fence ditch check directly in front of a culvert outlet. It will not stand up to the concentrated flow.
Do not place silt fence ditch checks in ditches that will likely experience high flows. They will not stand up to concentrated flow.
Follow prescribed ditch check spacing guidelines. If spacing guidelines are exceeded, erosion will occur between the ditch checks.
Do not allow water to flow around the ditch check. Make sure that the ditch check is long enough so that the ground level at the ends of the fence is higher than the low point on the top of the fence.
Do not place silt fence ditch checks in channels with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the check is not anchored sufficiently, it will wash out.

Inspection and Maintenance:

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

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



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.

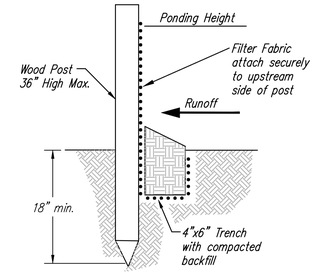
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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 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?

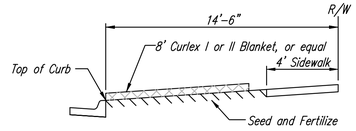
CITY OF WICHITA

SOIL EROSION BMPs

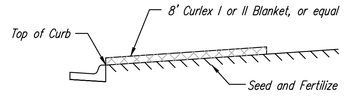
SILT FENCE DITCH CHECK AND BARRIER DETAILS

JIM ARMOUR, P.E.
CITY ENGINEER

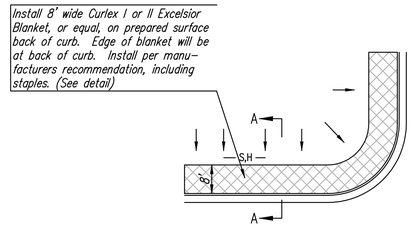
PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
468–83161	744304
DATE: JAN 2007	SHEET 10 OF 13



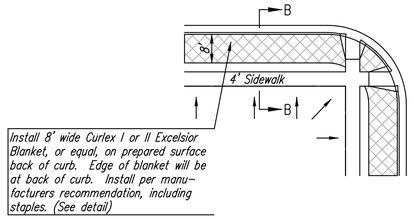
SECTION B-B



SECTION A-A



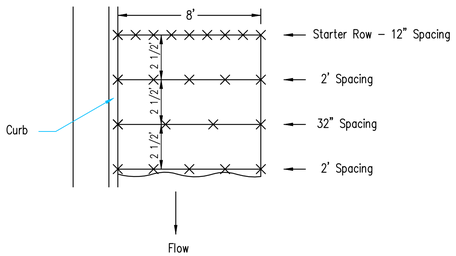
SOUTH STREET



NOTES:

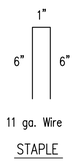
1. EXCELSIOR MAT TO BE INSTALLED WHEN SOD IS NOT SPECIFIED ON PROJECT.
2. EXCELSIOR BLANKET TO BE INSTALLED OVER SEED AND FERTILIZER, AS SPECIFIED IN THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS.
3. AFTER INSTALLATION OF EXCELSIOR BLANKET, AT LOCATIONS WHERE CONCENTRATED FLOW CARRIES SEDIMENT OVER THE CURB AND INTO THE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

BACK OF CURB PROTECTION DETAIL



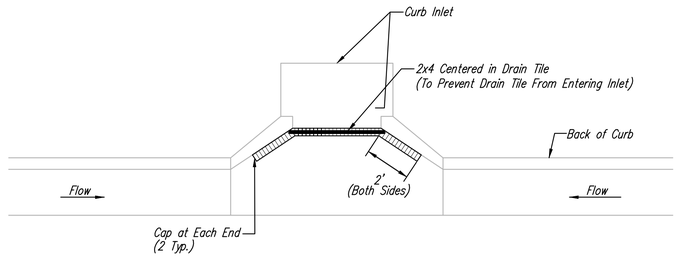
STAPLE PATTERN

NOTES: Use 6" seam overlap



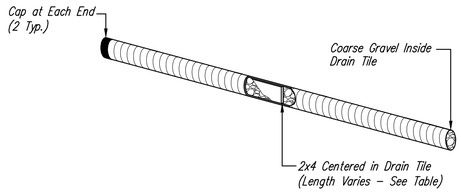
STAPLE

DETAILS FOR CURLEX I OR II BLANKETS



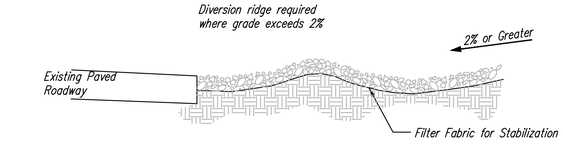
Note:
Place 4" perforated PVC pipe, filled with 1/2"-1" dia. gravel, in front of curb inlet as shown.

2X4 LENGTH	INLET TYPE	INLET OPENING
5'-6"	1-A	5'-0"
10'-6"	1-A	10'-0"
15'-6"	1-A	15'-0"

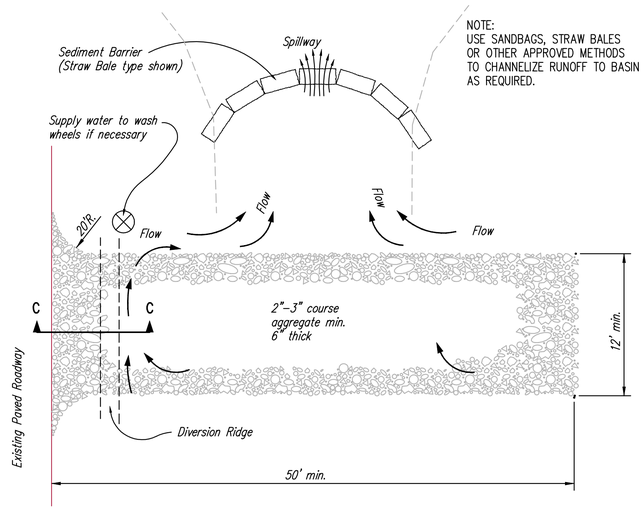


CURB INLET PROTECTION

4" PERFORATED PIPE W/ GRAVEL



SECTION C-C



STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOTES:

1. THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.
2. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.
3. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN, AS SHOWN ABOVE.
4. DRIVE ENTRANCES ONTO RESIDENTIAL LOTS WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO HAVE THE SEDIMENT BARRIER SHOWN, BUT WHEEL WASHING MAY BE REQUIRED IF STABILIZED ENTRANCE IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO KEEP MUD FROM BEING TRACKED ONTO ADJACENT STREET. ENTRANCE SHALL EXTEND FROM BACK OF CURB TO DWELLING.

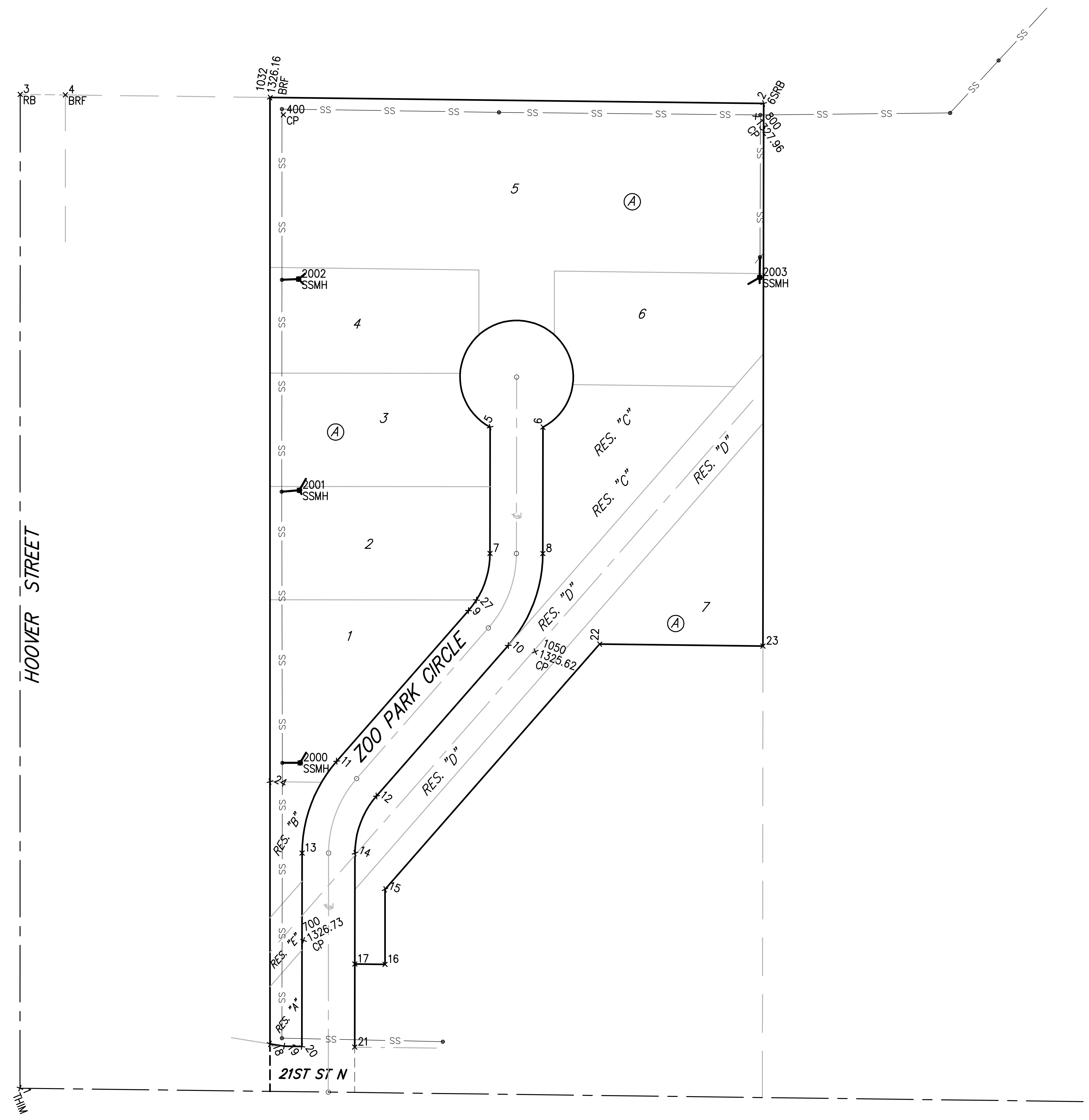
CITY OF WICHITA

SOIL EROSION BMPs

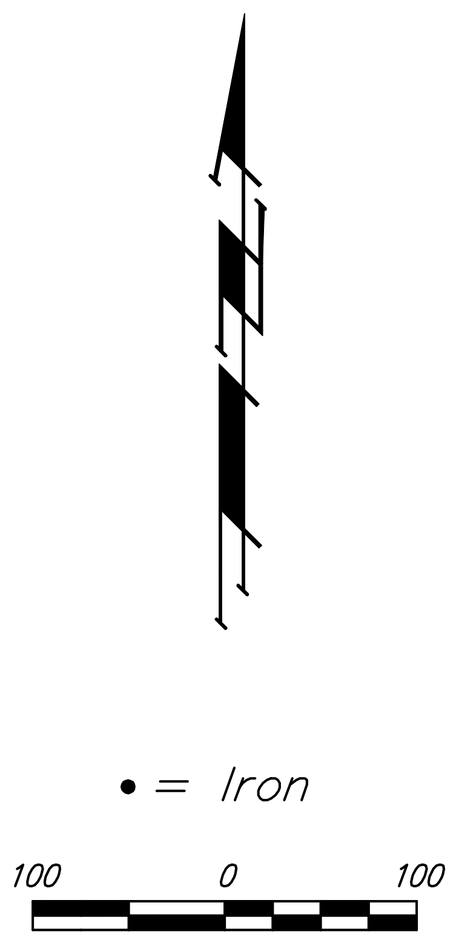
BACK OF CURB PROTECTION, CURB INLET PROTECTION AND CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

JIM ARMOUR, P.E.
CITY ENGINEER

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
468-83161	744304
DATE: JAN 2007	SHEET 11 OF 13



Point Table				
Point #	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Raw Description
1	5000.00	1000.00		THIM
2	6303.66	1984.90		6SRB
3	6315.65	1000.23		RB
4	6314.89	1060.05		BRF
5	5875.12	1622.66		
6	5875.03	1692.66		
7	5707.88	1622.45		
8	5707.79	1692.45		
9	5632.28	1593.97		
10	5586.17	1646.64		
11	5432.95	1419.47		
12	5386.84	1472.14		
13	5311.33	1373.67		
14	5311.24	1443.67		
15	5263.29	1483.48		
16	5163.93	1483.48		
17	5164.44	1443.48		
18	5058.66	1331.07		
19	5055.61	1349.76		
20	5055.32	1373.34		
21	5054.44	1443.34		
22	5587.93	1767.68		
23	5585.28	1984.00		
24	5405.84	1331.08		
27	5646.25	1604.44		
50	4967.06	3628.44		RRSPIKE
400	6288.58	1348.76		CP
700	5195.71	1375.53	1326.73	CP
800	6286.48	1974.44	1327.96	CP
1032	6311.54	1331.06	1326.16	BRF
1050	5577.94	1682.47	1325.62	CP
2000	5430.69	1370.99		SSMH
2001	5791.55	1369.98		SSMH
2002	6071.11	1368.89		SSMH
2003	6073.30	1979.64		SSMH



Baughman

Cox Machine 3rd Addition

Coordinates

Sanitary Sewer Improvements

Baughman Company , P.A. 315 Ellis St. Wichita, KS 67211 P 316-262-7271 F 316-262-0149
ENGINEERING | SURVEYING | PLANNING | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

PROJECT NUMBER
468-83161

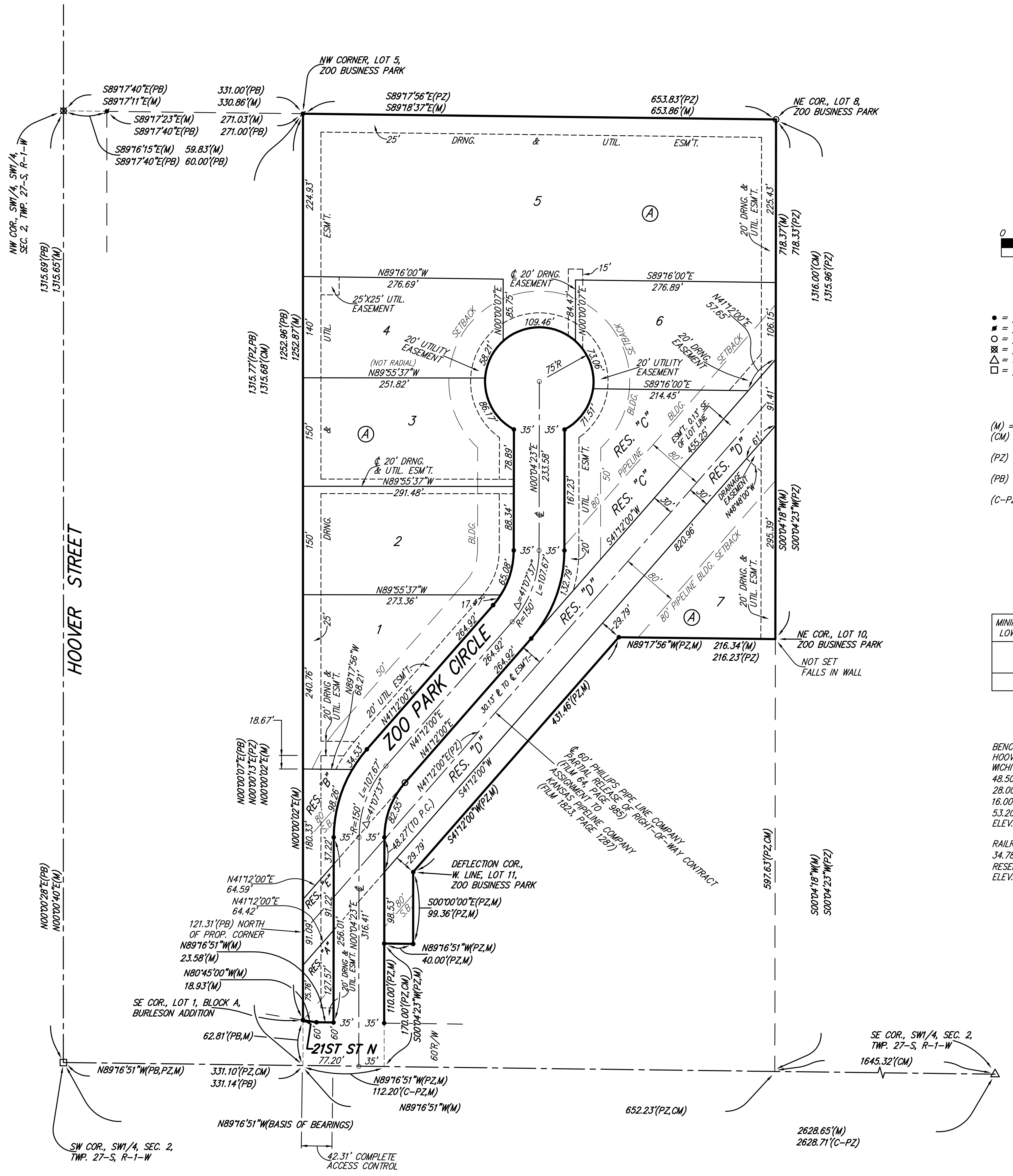
REVISIONS:

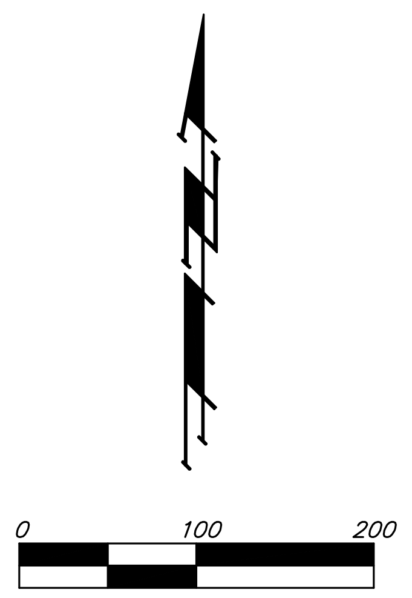
DESIGN
DRAWN AEG
APPROVED
DATE 5-13-09
SCALE Noted
SHEET **12** OF **13**

\Cox Machine 3rd\SS\07_SS_EC Plan.dwg 08-10-E203

COX MACHINE 3RD ADDITION

WICHITA, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS





● = #4 REBAR W/ "BAUGHMAN" CAP (SET)
⊘ = #4 REBAR W/ "BAUGHMAN" CAP (FOUND)
○ = #5 REBAR W/ "SRB" CAP (FOUND)
⊠ = #6 REBAR (FOUND)
△ = RAILROAD SPIKE W/ CROSS (FOUND)
□ = #4 REBAR IN THIMBLE (FOUND)

(M) = MEASURED
(CM) = CALCULATED PER MEASURED INFO.
(PZ) = PLATTED INFO. PER ZOO BUSINESS PARK
(PB) = PLATTED INFO. PER BURLESON ADDITION
(C-PZ) = CALCULATED PER INFO. FROM ZOO BUSINESS PARK

MINIMUM BUILDING PAD ELEVATIONS FOR LOWEST OPENING TO THE STRUCTURES		
LOT	BLOCK	ELEVATION NGVD29
6, 7	A	1326.0

BENCHMARK:
HOOVER & 21ST STREET NORTH – CITY OF WICHITA BENCHMARK DISK
48.50' WEST OF ℄
28.00' NORTH OF ℄
16.00' W. OF POWER POLE
53.20' NW OF SECTION CORNER
ELEV. = 1326.47 NGVD29

RAILROAD SPIKE IN POWER POLE
34.78' S. & 0.7' W. OF THE SW CORNER, RESERVE "A", COX MACHINE 3RD ADDITION.
ELEV. = 1327.25 NGVD29

NOTE:
A drainage plan has been developed for this subdivision and is on file with the City of Wichita, Kansas. Drainage intent shall remain as depicted or as modified with the approval of the City Engineer of the City of Wichita, Kansas. No obstructions which impede the flow of this drainage plan shall be allowed.

State of Kansas)
SS
Sedgwick County)
We, Baughman Company, P.A., Surveyors in aforesaid county and state do hereby certify that we have surveyed and platted "COX MACHINE 3RD ADDITION", Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas and that the accompanying plat is a true and correct exhibit of the property surveyed, described as and being a replat of all of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, Zoo Business Park, Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas, together with all of Reserves "B", "C", and "D", all as platted in said Zoo Business Park, together with all of Zoo Park Circle as dedicated in said Zoo Business Park.

Existing public easements and dedications being vacated by virtue of K.S.A. 12–512(b).

All being situated in the SW1/4 of Sec. 2, Twp. 27–S, R–1–W of the 6th P.M., Sedgwick County, Kansas.

Baughman Company, P.A.

________________________________, Surveyor
Michael G. Conrey

Know all men by these presents that we, the undersigned, have caused the land in the surveyors certificate to be platted into Lots, a Block, a Street, and Reserves, to be known as "COX MACHINE 3RD ADDITION", Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas. The utility easements are hereby granted as indicated for the construction and maintenance of all public utilities. The drainage and utility easements are hereby granted as indicated for drainage purposes and for the construction and maintenance of all public utilities. The drainage easements are hereby granted as indicated for drainage purposes. The streets are hereby dedicated to and for the use of the public. Reserves "A" and "B" are hereby reserved for entry features/monuments, signage, irrigation, walls, walks, lighting, landscaping, recreational structures, berms, drainage purposes, and utilities as confined to easements. Reserve "C" is hereby reserved for entry features/monuments, signage, irrigation, walls, walks, lighting, landscaping, recreational structures, berms, lakes, drainage purposes, and utilities as confined to easements. Reserves "D" and "E" are hereby reserved for landscaping, drainage purposes, pipelines as confined to easements, and utilities as confined to easements. Access controls shall be as depicted on the face of the plat and are hereby granted to the City of Wichita, Kansas. Reserves "A", "B", "C", "D", and "E" shall be owned and maintained by the Lot Owners Association for the addition. The Minimum Building Pad Elevations for the lowest opening to the structures shall be as indicated on the face of the plat.

Coxco, LLC, a Kansas limited liability company

________________________________, Manager
Steven E. Cox

State of Kansas)
SS
Sedgwick County)
The foregoing instrument acknowledged before me, this_______day of____________, 2009, by Steven E. Cox, Manager of Coxco, LLC, a Kansas limited liability company, on behalf of the limited liability company.

__________________________, Notary Public

My App't. Exp.__________

We, the undersigned holders of a mortgage on the above described property, do hereby consent to this plat of "COX MACHINE 3RD ADDITION", Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas.

Emprise Bank

________________________________, __________
(Title)

State of Kansas)
SS
Sedgwick County)
The foregoing instrument acknowledged before me, this_____day of____________, 2009, by________________,
________________ of Emprise Bank, on behalf of the bank.
(Title)

__________________________, Notary Public

My App't. Exp.__________

This plat of "COX MACHINE 3RD ADDITION", Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas has been submitted to and approved by the Wichita–Sedgwick County Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, Wichita, Kansas.

Dated this_______day of________________,_____.
Wichita–Sedgwick County Metropolitan Area Planning Commission

________________________________, Chair
Darrell Downing

________________________________, Secretary
John L. Schlegel

This plat approved and all dedications shown hereon accepted by the City Council of the City of Wichita, Kansas, this_______day of________________, 2009.

________________________________, Mayor
Carl Brewer

________________________________, City Clerk
Karen Sublett

Reviewed in accordance with K.S.A. 58–2005 on this_______day of____________, 2009.

____
Tricia L. Robello, L.S. #1246
Deputy County Surveyor
Sedgwick County, Kansas

Entered on transfer record this_______day of____________, 2009.

________________________________, County Clerk
Kelly B. Arnold

State of Kansas)
SS
Sedgwick County)
This is to certify that this plat has been filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, this______day of____________, 2009 at_____o'clock___M; and is duly recorded.

____________________________, Register of Deeds
Bill Meek

________________________________, Deputy
Tonya Buckingham

Baughman Company , P.A.
315 Ellis St. Wichita, KS 67211 P 316-262-7271 F 316-262-0149
Baughman ENGINEERING | SURVEYING | PLANNING | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
F:\PLAT\COX MACHINE 3RD ADDITION\DWG\COXMACHINE3RD-F.DWG-MGC