SANITARY SEWER IMPROVEMENTS
TO LATERAL 157, WAR INDUSTRY SEWER
SHADOW RIDGE ADDITION
WICHITA, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS
PROJ. NO. 468 83556 (743975)
NEIL D. CABLE, P.E., CITY ENGINEER
FEBRUARY 2003

GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE BASED ON CITY OF WICHITA DATUM (MEAN SEA LEVEL ELEV.– 1187.4 = CITY DATUM).

2. CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE A MINIMUM ADVANCE NOTICE OF FORTY–EIGHT(48)HOURS TO UTILITY COMPANIES PRIOR TO STARTING ANY EXCAVATION AS FOLLOWS:

KANSAS ONE CALL 687–2470

THE CONTRACTOR MUST NOTIFY THE FOLLOWING IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY:

Cox Communications	262–0661
SBC	800–870–8390
Kansas Gas Service	832–3101
Westar	261–6512
Aquila	946–0096
City of Wichita(Water & Sewer)	262–6000

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY PIPELINE COMPANIES AT LEAST 24 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ANY WORK BEING PERFORMED ACROSS AND/OR ADJACENT TO PIPELINES.

3. COST OF EXCAVATION, HAULING AND DUMPING OF EXCESS EXCAVATION SHALL BE SUBSIDIARY TO OTHER ITEMS OF WORK.

4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE INSPECTOR FOR THIS PROJECT 48 HOURS PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT START WORK ON THE PROJECT UNTIL THE PROJECT INSPECTOR ASSIGNED TO THE PROJECT IS PRESENT ON SITE. ANY WORK DONE WITHOUT INSPECTION WILL BE REQUIRED TO BE UNCOVERED FOR INSPECTION.

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

6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PRESERVING PROPERTY IRONS. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO REESTABLISH ANY PROPERTY IRONS WHICH ARE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY HIS CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS SUCH IRONS SHALL BE REESTABLISHED BY A LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE LAWS.

7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTORE ALL DITCHES, SWALES, ROAD SHOULDERS, ENTRANCES AND BANK LINES TO THEIR ORIGINAL SLOPES AND GRADES EXCEPT AS SHOWN OTHERWISE.

8. INTERURBAN TRAFFIC GENERATED OUTSIDE THE PROJECT AREA SHALL BE CARRIED THROUGH CONSTRUCTION. LOCAL RESIDENTIAL TRAFFIC GENERATED WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA SHALL BE CARRIED THROUGH CONSTRUCTION AS FURTHER PROMULGATED BY PROJECT SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

9. UNDERGROUND UTILITY SERVICE LINES AND OVERHEAD UTILITY POLE LINES ARE TO BE ADJUSTED AS NECESSARY BY OTHERS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THE PLANS SPECIFICALLY CALL FOR THEIR ADJUSTMENT BY THE CONTRACTOR 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. LOCATION INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE VARIOUS UTILITY COMPANIES AND IS EITHER FROM COMPANY RECORD DRAWINGS OR COMPANY PROVIDED FIELD LOCATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND EXISTING UTILITIES WITHIN THE RIGHT–OF–WAY WHICH DO NOT CONFLICT WITH PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION.

10. 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, THAT IN THE OPINION OF THE ENGINEER, 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 FLOODPLAIN 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.

11. PROPERTIES WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS MAY HAVE UNDERGROUND SPRINKLER SYSTEMS IN THE 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 THEIR 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 OF WORK.

12. ALL PROPOSED STUBS AND PLUGGED PIPES SHALL BE LOCATED WITH GREEN PLASTIC TAPE.

13. PRIOR TO LAYING THE NEW SEWER LINES THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXPOSE AND VERIFY THE ELEVATION, GRADE AND ALIGNMENT OF THE EXISTING SANITARY SEWER AND NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES FROM THE PLAN.

14. THE CONTRACTOR MUST EXAMINE THE CONSTRUCTION SITE PRIOR TO BIDDING AND BE SATISFIED AS TO THE WORK SHOWN FOR COMPLETION. AFTER BIDS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT ASSERT THAT THERE WAS A MISUNDERSTANDING OF THE QUANTITIES OF WORK OR OF THE NATURE FOR THE WORK TO BE COMPLETED.

15. EXISTING UTILITIES AND THEIR LOCATION, AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS, REPRESENT THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE 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 PLAN LOCATIONS ARE NOT GUARANTEED. ADDITIONAL EXISTING UTILITIES MAY ALSO BE ENCOUNTERED. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO WORK AROUND EXISTING UTILITIES WHICH ARE ENCOUNTERED ON THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXERCISE EXTREME CAUTION DURING TRENCHING OPERATIONS TO AVOID DAMAGING THESE LINES. ANY LINES DAMAGED SHALL BE REPLACED OR REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

16. ALL PIPE JOINTS SHALL BE LAID AND PUSHED 'FULL HOME', WITH THE BEVELED END OF THE SPIGOT MAKING FULL CONTACT WITH THE CHAMFERED AREA AT THE THROAT OF THE BELL OR SOCKET, WITH NO SEPARATION BETWEEN THEM. IF SEPARATION IS DETERMINED, THE PIPE SHALL BE EXCAVATED AND RE–LAID ACCORDING TO SPECIFICATIONS AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

17. AT LEAST 24 HOURS BEFORE CONNECTING NEW SEWER PIPE TO THE EXISTING SEWAGE SYSTEM, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE CITY OF WICHITA SEWER DEPARTMENT (268–4024). THE CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP ANY CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS FROM ENTERING THE EXISTING SANITARY SEWER DURING CONSTRUCTION. TO PREVENT WATER OR DEBRIS FROM ENTERING THE EXISTING SEWER, A MECHANICAL PLUG SHALL BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED TO ISOLATE THE EXISTING SEWER FROM THE NEW CONSTRUCTION UNTIL THE NEW CONSTRUCTION IS CLEANED, TELEVISED AND HAS BEEN ACCEPTED. THE WATER USED FOR CLEANING SHALL NOT BE ADDED TO THE FLOW OF THE EXISTING SEWER. THE CLEANING OR OTHERWISE ACCUMULATED WATER SHALL BE PUMPED OR OTHERWISE REMOVED PRIOR TO TELEVISING.

18. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTAIN HIS OPERATIONS TO PERMIT TRAFFIC THROUGH AND ACROSS CONSTRUCTION AT EXISTING ROADWAYS AT ALL TIMES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ERECT WARNING SIGNS, FLASHING LIGHTS, AND BARRICADES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES TO ENSURE SAFETY AS DIRECTED IN THE GENERAL CONDITIONS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL LIMIT THE EXTENT OF TRENCH TO REMAIN OPEN OVERNIGHT AND WEEKENDS TO LESS THAN 50 FEET.

19. SEEDING AND FERTILIZING OF ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SANITARY SEWER AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS SHALL BE PAID FOR AS A LUMP SUM FOR "SEEDING AND FERTILIZING.

20. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE POSITIVE DRAINAGE AWAY FROM ALL MANHOLE COVERS.



IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

PROJECT LOCATED IN THE S.W.1/4, SEC. 2, T.28S., R.1E. WICHITA, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

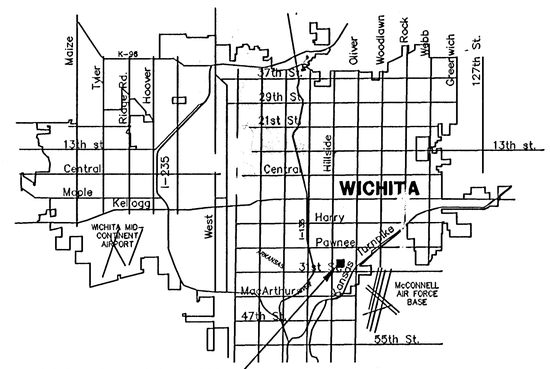
INDEX OF SHEETS

1. Title Sheet
2. Shadow Ridge Site Plan
3–4. Plan & Profile
5. Standard Manhole Details
6. Backfill Details
7–9. Soil Erosion BMP Details

HORIZONTAL CONTROL POINTS

C.P. NO. 1	N 20585.63 E 20251.60	3/4" IRON PIN, NW COR. LOT 7, BLOCK A
C.P. NO. 2	N 20340.88 E 20406.19	3/4" IRON PIN NEAR SW COR. LOT 4, BLOCK A
C.P. NO. 3	N 20696.10 E 20898.41	3/4" IRON PIN, NE COR. LOT 22, BLOCK A

LOCATION MAP



PROJECT LOCATION

AS BUILT
7/28/03
R.D.C.
PDF

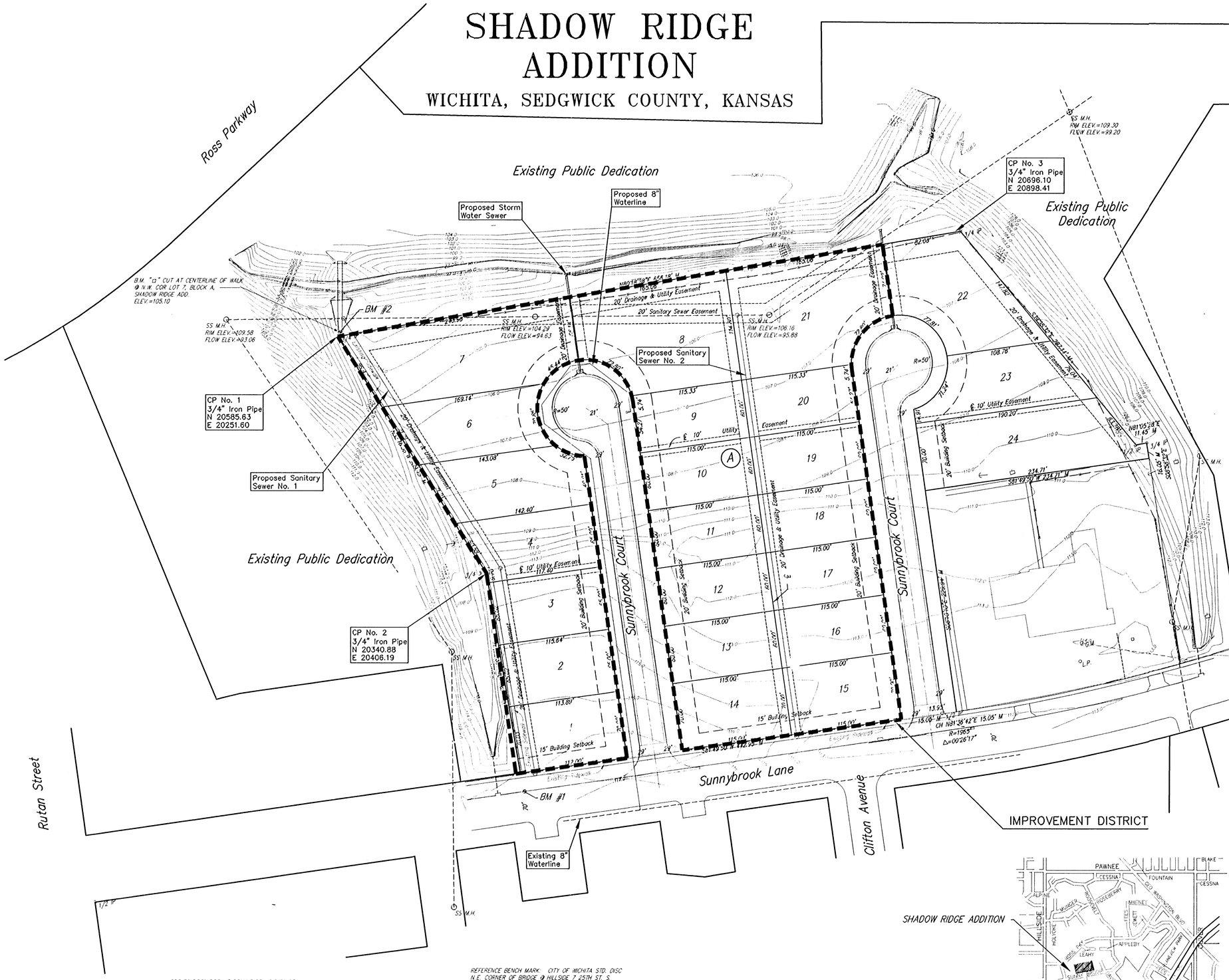
HARLAN DALE FORMICKE LICENSED 10891 KANSAS PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER 3-4-03

PLANS PREPARED BY:
CERTIFIED ENGINEERING DESIGN, P.A.
CED
810 WEST DOUGLAS, SUITE C
WICHITA, KANSAS 67203
PH: (316) 262–8808
FAX: (316) 262–1669

SHEET 1
TOTAL 9

SHADOW RIDGE ADDITION

WICHITA, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS



SHADOW RIDGE ADDITION

VICINITY PLAT

HORIZONTAL CONTROL POINTS

C.P. NO. 1	N 20585.63 E 20251.60	3/4" IRON PIN, NW COR. LOT 7, BLOCK A
C.P. NO. 2	N 20340.88 E 20406.19	3/4" IRON PIN NEAR SW COR. LOT 4, BLOCK A
C.P. NO. 3	N 20696.10 E 20898.41	3/4" IRON PIN, NE COR. LOT 22, BLOCK A

REFERENCE BENCH MARK: CITY OF WICHITA STD. DISC N.E. CORNER OF BRIDGE @ HILLSIDE & 25TH ST. S. ELEV. = 104.34 C.O.W. DATUM

ON SITE BENCH MARK #1: "□" CU." ON TOP OF CURB N. SIDE SUNNYBROOK LANE 456' E. OF RUTAN STREET ELEV. = 116.56 C.O.W. DATUM

ON SITE B.M. #2: "□" CUT AT CENTERLINE OF WALK @ N.W. COR LOT 7, BLOCK A, SHADOW RIDGE ADD. ELEV.=105.10 C.O.W. DATUM

GRAPHIC SCALE

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 50 ft.

ELEVATIONS = CITY OF WICHITA DATUM

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:
Lot 10, Block B, Planeview Subdivision No. 2, Wichita, Kansas, except that part of Lot 10 described as beginning at the southeasterly most corner of said Lot 10; thence N08°58'32"W, 213.70 feet; thence S81°49'50"W, 234.71 feet; thence S08°10'10"E, 229.94 feet to the south line of said Lot 10; thence easterly, along the south line of said Lot 10, said south line being a curve to the left, having a radius of 1965 feet and through a central angle of 6°57'07", a distance of 238.42 feet to the place of beginning.

GROSS SIZE
279390.24 Sq. Ft.
6.41 Acres

NET SIZE OF PLAT
279390.24 Sq. Ft.
6.41 Acres

MINIMUM LOT SIZE
6900.0 Sq. Ft.

ZONING
MF29

CONTROL NUMBER
174846

OWNER

Robert Snyder
3620 E. Sunnybrook
Wichita, KS 67210
Ph: 684-7734

UTILITIES SHOWN REPRESENT THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR DESIGN. ADDITIONAL UTILITIES MAY BE PRESENT ON THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING THE EXACT LOCATION, DEPTH AND SIZE OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE FAILURE TO DO SO.

SITE PLAN FOR SANITARY SEWER IMPROVEMENTS
SHADOW RIDGE ADDITION
WICHITA, SEDGWICK COUNTY
CED PROJ. NO.: 20020908

CERTIFIED ENGINEERING DESIGN, P.A.
810 WEST DOUGLAS, SUITE C
WICHITA, KANSAS 67203
PH.(316)262-8808 FAX.(316)262-1669

DESIGNED: HDF	SCALE: 1"=50'	SHEET 2
DRAWN: CKW	DATE: 02/03	
CHECKED: HDF	CED FILE: SRPlans.dwg	TOTAL 9

SS Line No. 1, Sta. 0+00, Install 4' Dia. Type P MH Top Elev.=103.60 FL IN (S)=93.87 FL IN (E)=93.67 FL OUT (W)=93.65 Contractor Shall Install MH Over Existing 8" Sanitary Sewer Line N 20604.02 E 20257.72

NOTE:
CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, HAYBALES, AND/OR SILT FENCES AS REQUIRED BY CITY OF WICHITA SOIL EROSION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S) (SEE SHEET #9, AND PHASE 1 OF SHEET #7).

Install 304.75 L.F. of 8" Sanitary Sewer Pipe.

Graded Terrain Above CL Of Proposed SS Line No.1 To Match Existing Elevations.

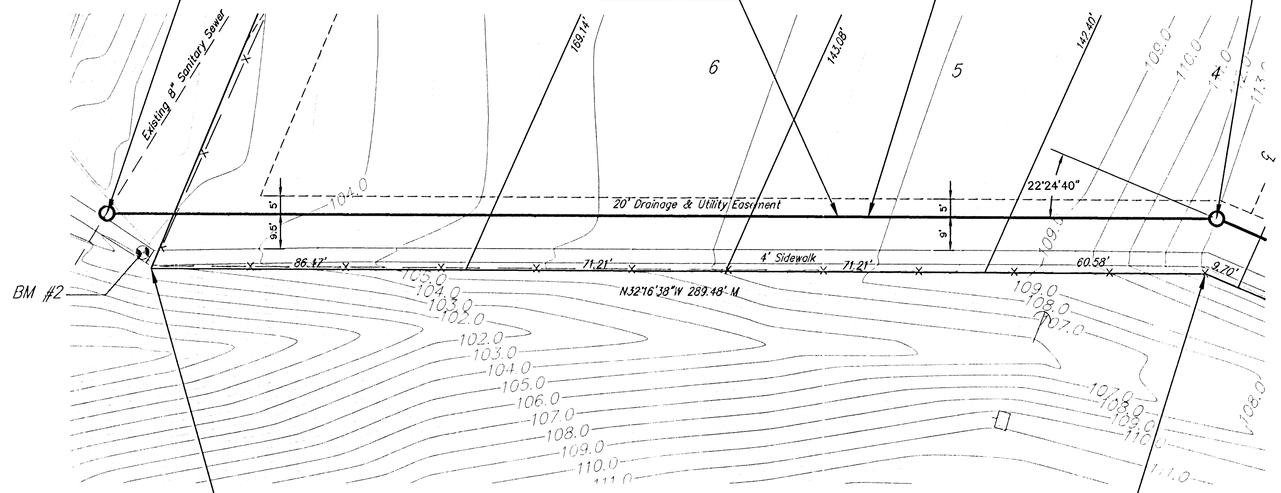
SS Line No. 1, Sta. 3+04.75, 1-Std 4' Dia. Type P MH Top Elev.=113.40 FL Out (N)=102.89 FL In (S)=103.09 N 20346.36 E 20420.47

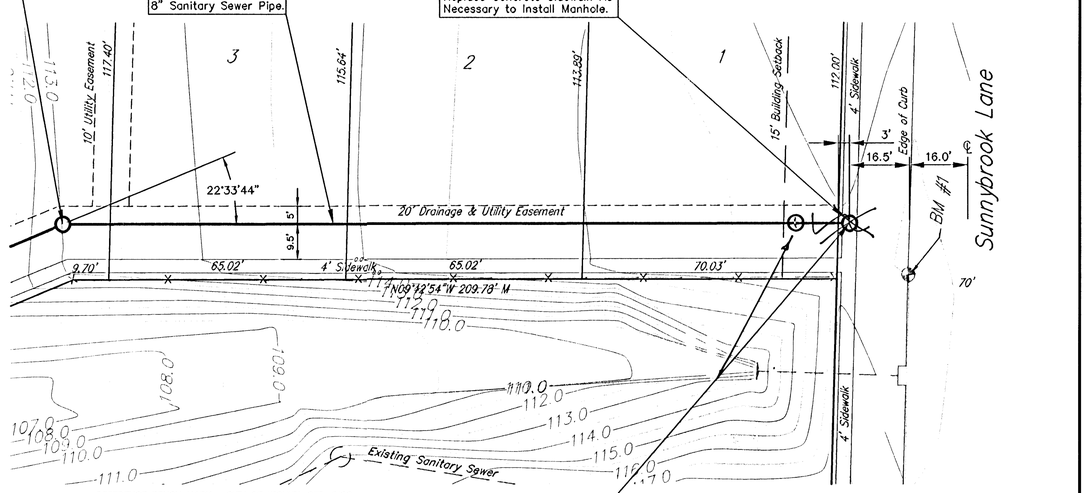
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GRAPHIC SCALE
20 0 10 20 40
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

Install 216.25 L.F. of 8" Sanitary Sewer Pipe.

Contractor Shall Remove And Replace Concrete Sidewalk As Necessary to Install Manhole.





CP No. 1
3/4" Iron Pipe
N 20585.63
E 20251.60

HORIZONTAL CONTROL POINTS

C.P. NO. 1	N 20585.63 E 20251.60	3/4" IRON PIN, NW COR. LOT 7, BLOCK A
C.P. NO. 2	N 20340.88 E 20406.19	3/4" IRON PIN NEAR SW COR. LOT 4, BLOCK A
C.P. NO. 3	N 20696.10 E 20898.41	3/4" IRON PIN, NE COR. LOT 22, BLOCK A

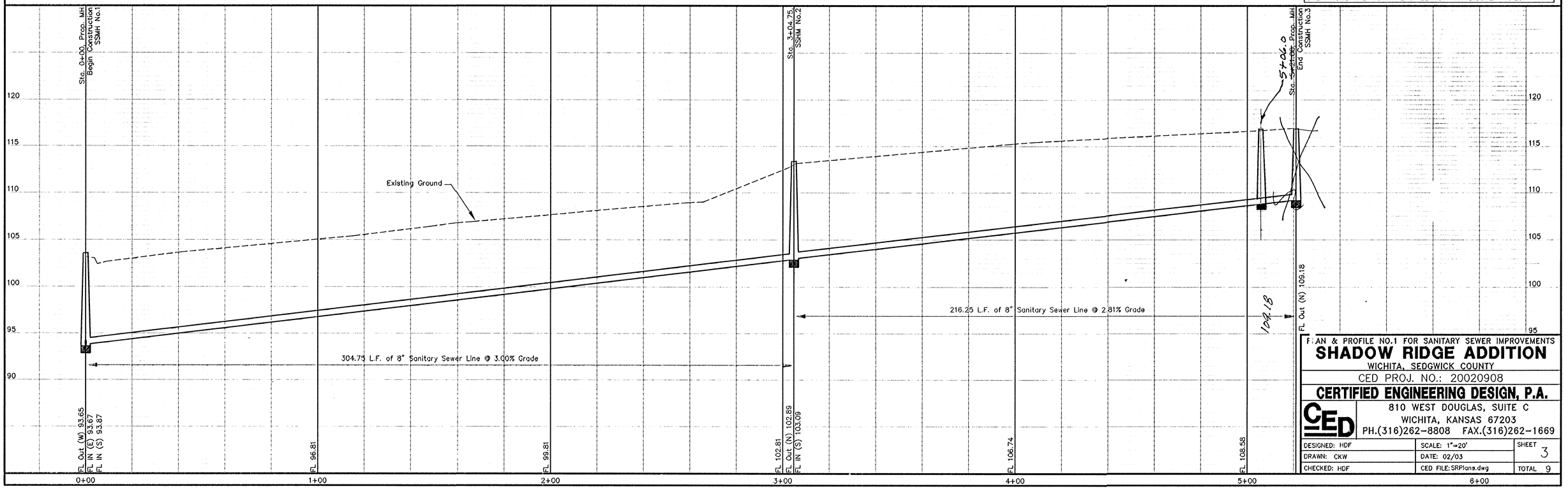
CP No. 2
3/4" Iron Pipe
N 20340.88
E 20406.19

REFERENCE BENCH MARK: CITY OF WICHITA STD. DISC N.E. CORNER OF BRIDGE @ HILLSIDE & 25TH ST. S. ELEV. = 104.34 C.O.W. DATUM
ON SITE BENCH MARK #1: "□" CUT ON TOP OF CURB N. SIDE SUNNYBROOK LANE 456' E. OF RUTAN STREET ELEV. = 116.56 C.O.W. DATUM
ON SITE B.M. #2: "□" CUT AT CENTERLINE OF WALK @ N.W. COR LOT 7, BLOCK A, SHADOW RIDGE ADD. ELEV.=105.10 C.O.W. DATUM

End SS Line No. 1, Sta. ~~5+21.00,~~ 5406 1-Std. 4' Dia. Type P MH Top Elev.=116.90 FL Out (N)=109.18 N 20133.21 E 20456.96

SURVEY DISCLAIMER:
TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY AND CONTOUR MAP USED IN PREPARING PLANS WAS PROVIDED BY SAVOY COMPANY, P.A., 535 S. EMPORIA, SUITE 104, WICHITA, KS. ENGINEER DOES NOT GUARANTEE SURVEY ELEVATIONS FOR ACCURACY. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ELEVATIONS AND NOTIFY ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.

SANITARY SEWER LATERAL NO. 1



PLAN & PROFILE NO.1 FOR SANITARY SEWER IMPROVEMENTS

SHADOW RIDGE ADDITION

WICHITA, SEDGWICK COUNTY

CED PROJ. NO.: 20020908

CERTIFIED ENGINEERING DESIGN, P.A.
810 WEST DOUGLAS, SUITE C
WICHITA, KANSAS 67203
PH.(316)262-8808 FAX.(316)262-1669

DESIGNED: HDF	SCALE: 1"=20'	SHEET 3
DRAWN: CKW	DATE: 02/03	
CHECKED: HDF	CED FILE: SRPlans.dwg	TOTAL 9

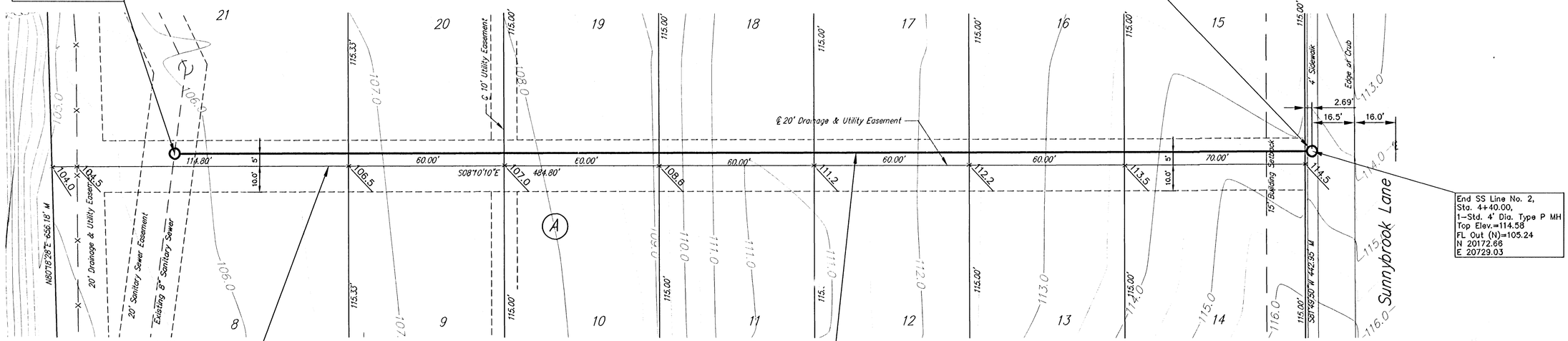
SS Line No. 2, Sta. 0+00,
1–Std. 4' Dia. Type P MH
Top Elev.= 105.58
FL In (S)= 95.91
FL In (E)= 95.71
FL Out (W)= 95.68
Contractor Shall Install MH Over Existing 8" Sanitary Sewer Line
N 20608.19
E 20666.50

NOTE:
CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, HAYBALES, AND/OR SILT FENCES AS REQUIRED BY CITY OF WICHITA SOIL EROSION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S) (SEE SHEET #9, AND PHASE 1 OF SHEET #7).

UTILITIES SHOWN REPRESENT THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR DESIGN. ADDITIONAL UTILITIES MAY BE PRESENT ON THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING THE EXACT LOCATION, DEPTH AND SIZE OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE FAILURE TO DO SO.

GRAPHIC SCALE
20 0 10 20 40
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

Contractor Shall Remove And Replace Concrete Sidewalk As Necessary to Install Manhole.



End SS Line No. 2,
Sta. 4+40.00,
1–Std. 4' Dia. Type P MH
Top Elev.=114.58
FL Out (N)=105.24
N 20172.66
E 20729.03

Terrain along property line to be re-graded according to drainage plan.

Install 440.00 L.F. of 8" Sanitary Sewer Pipe.

HORIZONTAL CONTROL POINTS

C.P. NO. 1	N 20585.63 E 20251.60	3/4" IRON PIN, NW COR. LOT 7, BLOCK A
C.P. NO. 2	N 20340.88 E 20406.19	3/4" IRON PIN NEAR SW COR. LOT 4, BLOCK A
C.P. NO. 3	N 20696.10 E 20898.41	3/4" IRON PIN, NE COR. LOT 22, BLOCK A

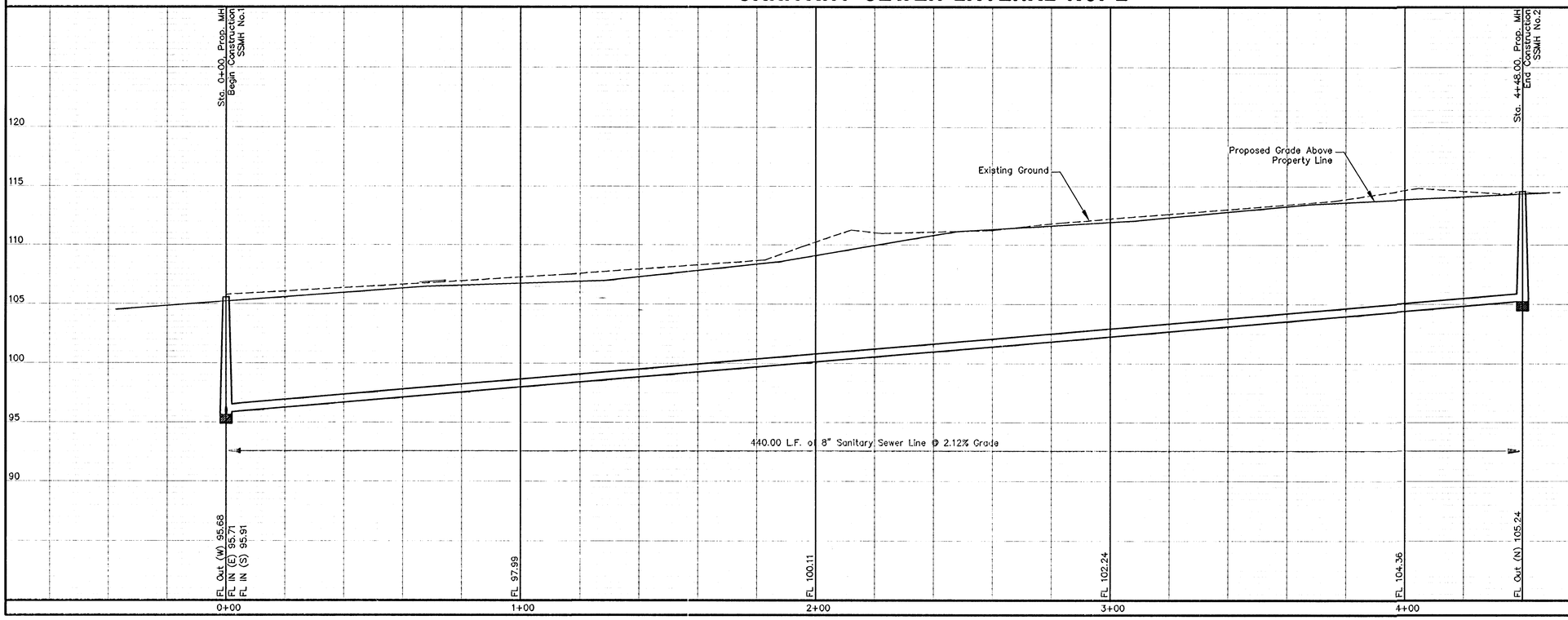
REFERENCE BENCH MARK: CITY OF WICHITA STD. DISC N.E. CORNER OF BRIDGE @ HILLSIDE 7 25TH ST. S. ELEV. = 104.34 C.O.W. DATUM

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SANITARY SEWER LATERAL NO. 2

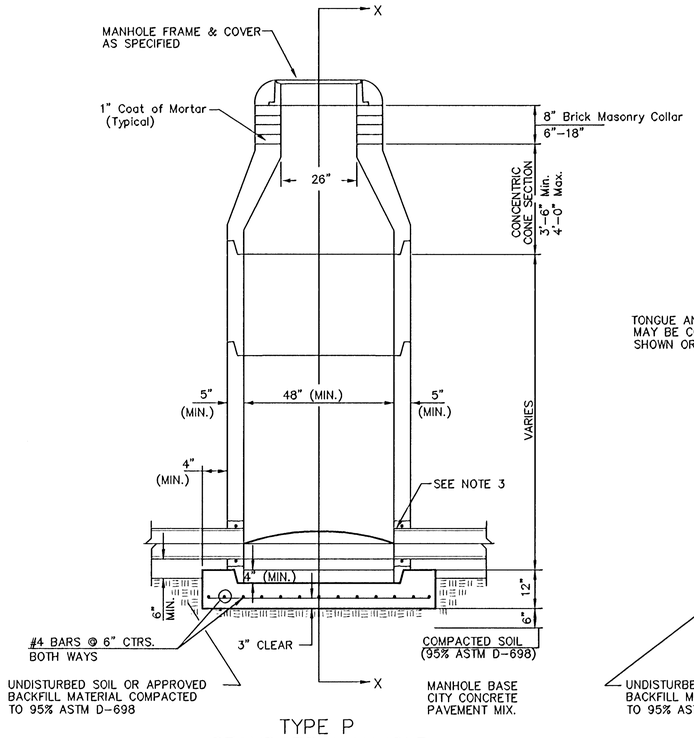


PLAN & PROFILE NO.2 FOR SANITARY SEWER IMPROVEMENTS
SHADOW RIDGE ADDITION
WICHITA, SEDGWICK COUNTY
CED PROJ. NO.: 20020908

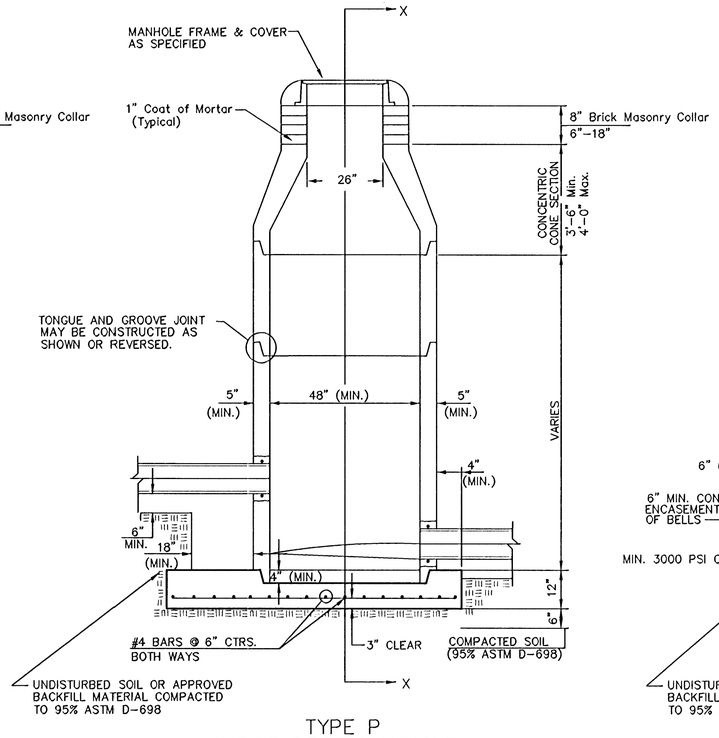
CERTIFIED ENGINEERING DESIGN, P.A.
810 WEST DOUGLAS, SUITE C
WICHITA, KANSAS 67203
PH.(316)262–8808 FAX.(316)262–1669

DESIGNED: HDF	SCALE: 1"=20'	SHEET 4
DRAWN: CKW	DATE: 02/03	
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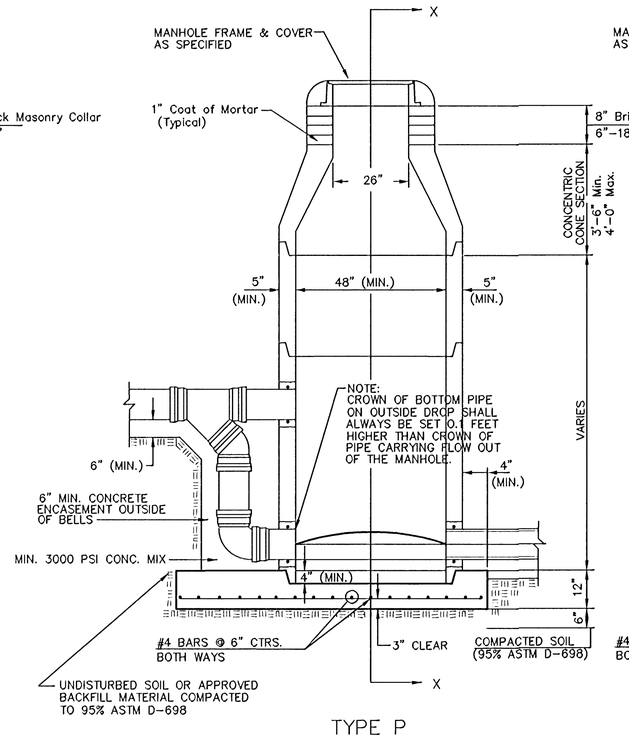
SEWER APPURTENANCES DETAILS



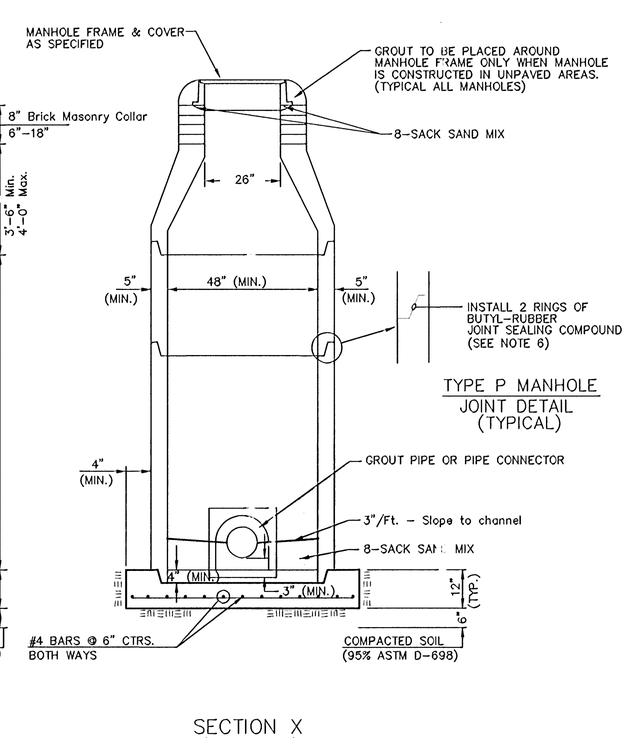
TYPE P
STANDARD MANHOLE



TYPE P
INSIDE DROP MANHOLE



TYPE P
OUTSIDE DROP MANHOLE



TYPE P MANHOLE
JOINT DETAIL
(TYPICAL)

SECTION X
(TYPICAL)

GENERAL NOTES

PRECAST MANHOLE 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 A.B.S. COMPOSITE PIPE OR 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 CONCRETE ENCASEMENT 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 WITH 2 COATS TNEMEC SERIES 66 HI–BUILD EPOXOLINE, DRY THICKNESS OF 8 MILS (MIN.)
5. EXTERIOR MANHOLE WALLS SHALL BE COATED WITH 1 COAT MOBILARMA 633 BITUMINOUS COATING.
6. JOINT SEALING COMPOUND SHALL BE KENT SEAL NO. 2 OR APPROVED EQUAL.
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. 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.
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. OPENINGS SHALL BE CUT INTO THE MANHOLE WALL WHEN OUTSIDE DROPS ARE CONSTRUCTED ON EXISTING MANHOLES. SUCH OPENINGS CUT 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. AND A.B.S. COMPOSITE 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.
13. 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 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.
14. 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 MAHOLE. 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.
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' FOR INFLOWING PIPES SIZED 12" OR SMALLER AND 2' FOR INFLOWING PIPES LARGER THAN 12". 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.

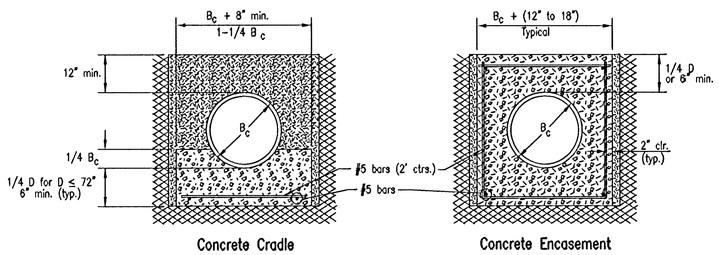
THE CITY OF WICHITA
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE
CITY HALL – SEVENTH FLOOR
455 NORTH MAIN STREET
WICHITA, KANSAS 67202
(316) 268–4601
(316) 268–4174 Fax

STANDARD TYPE 'P' MANHOLES

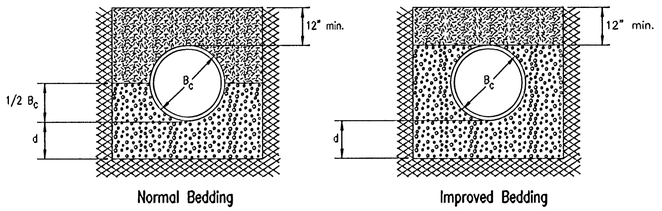
NEIL D. CABLE P.E. – CITY ENGINEER

PROJECT NUMBER	INDEX CODE
468 83556	(743975)
DATE	SHEET 5 OF 9
FEB 2003	

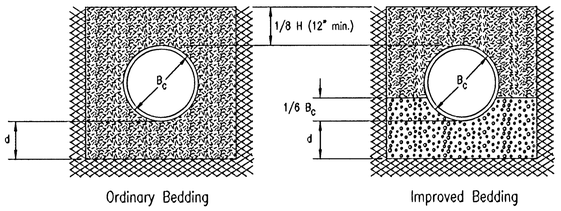
Sheet No.	Total Sheets



CLASS A



CLASS B



CLASS C

PIPE ZONE BACKFILLING

B_c = Outside Pipe Diameter

H = Backfill from Top of Pipe to Existing Ground

D = Inside Pipe Diameter

d = Depth of Bedding Material Below Pipe

= Granular Bedding Material or Sand-Gravel Bedding

= Compacted Embedment

= Concrete

Depth of Bedding Material Below Pipe		
D	d(min) Soil	d(min) Rock
27" & smaller	4"	6"
30" to 60"	5"	9"
66" & larger	6"	12"

Granular Bedding Material shall be an approved material consisting of durable crushed rock conforming with the requirements of the latest revision of ASTM C-33 Size No. 67 (3/4" to No. 4); to be placed in not more than 6" layers and compacted by slicing with a shovel or vibrating. Soundness, abrasion, and absorption limits shall be as required for coarse aggregates in Section 03010-Concrete Work in the specifications.

Sand-Gravel Bedding Material - sand-gravel mix meeting Type UD-1 of the 1990 Kansas Standard Specifications for State Road and Bridge Construction.

Compacted Embedment shall be an approved sand material free from debris, organic material, and stones with 100% passing the 3/4" sieve to be placed in uniform layers not more than 6" thick and compacted to 95 percent maximum density as determined by ASTM D698. Granular Bedding Material may be substituted for all or part of Compacted Embedment Materials.

Class A "Concrete Cradle" and/or Class A "Concrete Encasement" is not required unless specified on the plans. However, where unexpected trench conditions exist or improper trenching is performed Class A Bedding may be required as determined by the Engineer.

Class B Bedding shall be used for all flexible pipe.

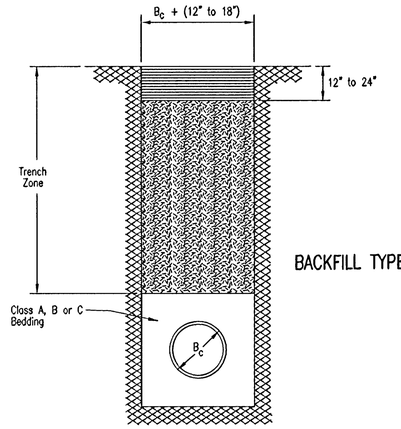
a. Class B Normal Bedding shall be used for PVC Pipe unless wet conditions are encountered.

b. Class B Improved Bedding shall be used for other flexible pipe, and for PVC pipe in wet conditions.

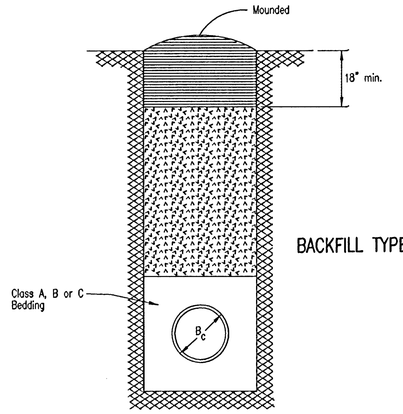
Class C Bedding shall be used for all rigid pipe.

a. Class C Ordinary Bedding shall be used for all rigid pipe unless wet conditions are encountered.

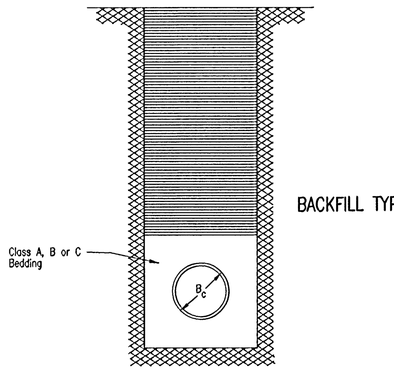
b. Class C Improved Bedding shall be used for wet conditions existing in the trench, as directed by the Engineer, at no additional cost to the Owner. The dimensions shall be equal to that required for "rock" excavation (see specifications).



BACKFILL TYPE I



BACKFILL TYPE II



BACKFILL TYPE III

TRENCH ZONE BACKFILLING

B_c = Outside Pipe Diameter

= Compacted Granular Backfill

= Uncompacted Earth Backfill

= Compacted Earth Backfill

Compacted Granular Backfill material shall be an approved sand material free from debris, organic material and stones with 100% passing the 3/4" sieve and not more than 15% passing a No. 200 sieve; to be jetted and mechanically vibrated into place and compacted to 95% density as determined by ASTM D698.

Uncompacted Earth Backfill material may be natural soil free from large clods or stones, brush, roots more than 2 inches in diameter, debris, and junk. Flooding with water shall be provided as directed by the Engineer.

Compacted Earth Backfill shall consist of material existing prior to trenching or selected material as directed by the Engineer, and shall be compacted to 90% density as determined by ASTM D698.

Backfill: Backfill material and compaction requirements shall conform to either Type I, Type II or Type III as specified in the plans. One years maintenance will be required on all backfill.

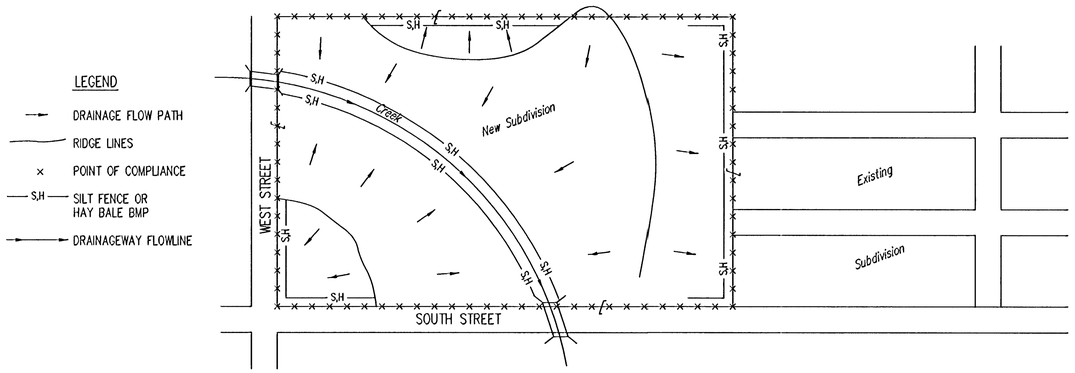
Backfilling Through Rock: Backfilling through rock shall be performed as specified in the paragraph Backfill above, except that the Pipe Zone is increased to provide eighteen (18) inches of cover over the pipe. When approved by the Engineer the remainder of the backfill may be excavated rock provided the excavated rock has been broken up so that earth and rock will thoroughly mix and not result in voids around the larger pieces of rock. Any excess rock remaining after the trench has been backfilled shall be removed or wasted as directed by the Engineer.

Backfilling Under Pavement: Backfilling under existing or proposed pavement shall be performed as Backfill Type I to a level of two (2) feet from the bottom of the pavement. The remainder of the trench shall be backfilled with selected material, sufficiently damp to be properly compacted in layers not exceeding six (6) inches in depth, compaction shall be performed with mechanical tampers and continued until a relative density of 100 percent of standard density, in conformance with ASTM D 698 is attained.

Backfilling Under Gravel Streets: Where the trench crosses or is in existing gravel surfaced streets, the backfill shall be compacted as provided in the paragraph "Backfilling Under Pavement".

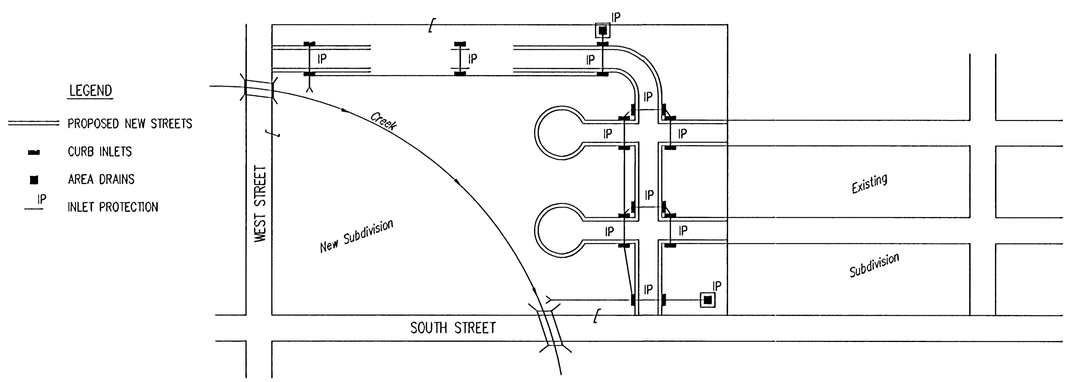
BACKFILL DETAILS

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



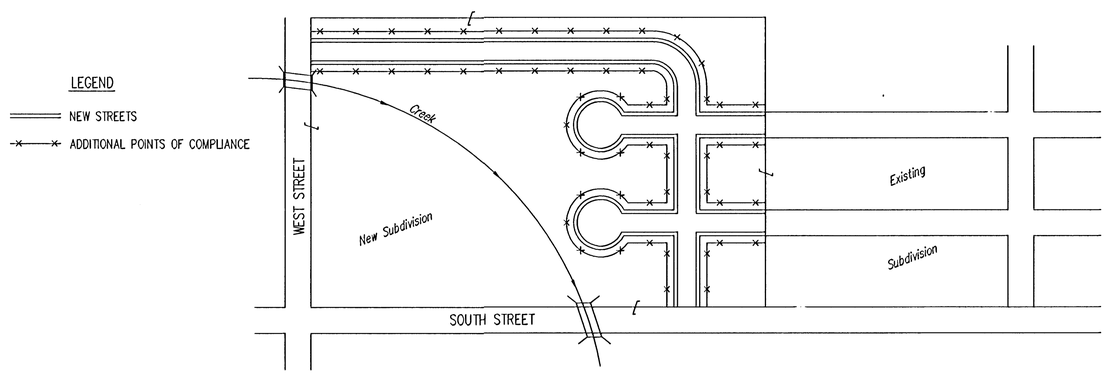
1. DURING THIS PHASE OF SUBDIVISION CONSTRUCTION, THE POINTS OF COMPLIANCE ARE THE PERIMETER BOUNDARIES AND ANY DRAINAGE WAYS OR STORM SEWERS DRAINING THROUGH OR FROM THE SITE. SHOULD LAKES BE CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE SUBDIVISION THAT WILL DISCHARGE DURING STORMS, THEY ARE ALSO A POINT OF COMPLIANCE.
2. 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 2 – INSTALLATION OF STORM SEWER

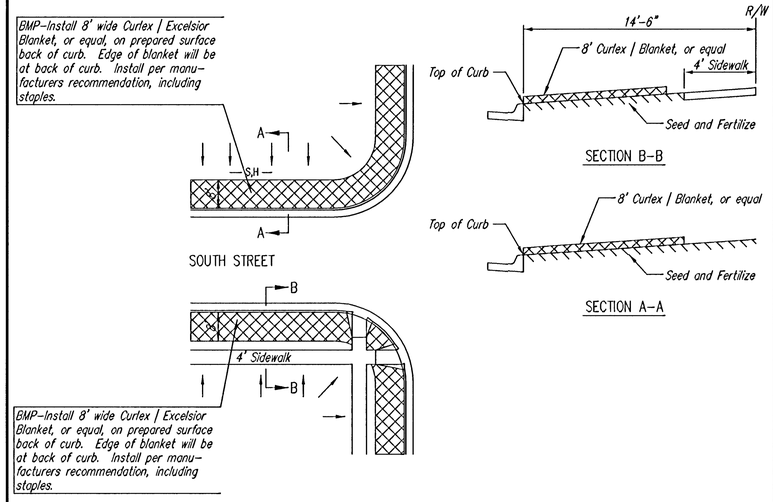


1. DURING THIS PHASE OF SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT, ALL BMP'S REQUIRED IN PHASE 1 SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE AND BE MAINTAINED.
2. AS NEW STORM SEWERS, WITH INLETS, ARE INSTALLED, THE STORM SEWERS MUST NOW BE PROTECTED SO ALL NEW INLETS BECOME POINTS OF COMPLIANCE.
3. AREA DRAINS – AS SOON AS WATER CAN FLOW 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.

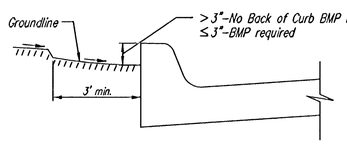
PHASE 3 – STREET CONSTRUCTION



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.



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.

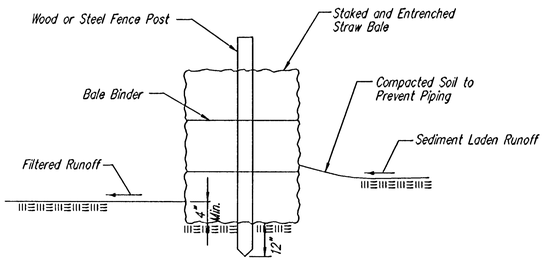
CITY OF WICHITA

SOIL EROSION BMPS SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

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

PROJECT NUMBER 468 83556 | OCA NO. (743975)

DATE FEB 2003 | SHEET 7 OF 9



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:

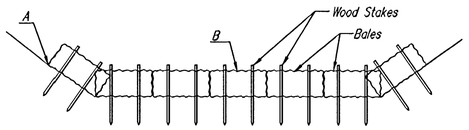
When practical, do not place bale slope barriers across contours. Slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. Concentrated flow over a slope barrier creates a scour hole on the downslope side of the barrier. The scour hole eventually undermines the bales and the barrier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

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

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench perpendicular to the ditch flowline that is 4" deep and a bale's width wide. Extend the trench in a straight line along the entire length of the proposed ditch check. Place the soil on the upstream side of the trench-it will be used later.
Optional: On the downstream side of the trench, roll out a length of erosion-control blanket (scour apron) equal to the length of the trench. Place the upstream edge of the erosion-control blanket along the bottom upstream edge of the trench. The erosion control blanket should be anchored in the trench with one row of 8" landscape staples placed on 18" centers. The remainder of the erosion-control blanket (the portion that is not lying in the trench) will serve as the downstream scour apron. This section of the blanket should be anchored to the ground with 8" landscape staples placed around the perimeter of the blanket on 18" centers. The remainder of the blanket should be anchored using two evenly spaced rows of 8" landscape staples on 18" centers placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch.
Place the bales in the trench, making sure that they are butted tightly. Two stakes should be driven through each bale along the centerline of the ditch check, approximately 6" to 8" in from the bale ends. Stakes should be driven at least 12" into the ground.
Once all the bales have been installed and anchored, place the excavated soil against the upstream side of the check and compact it. The compacted soil should be no more than 3" to 4" deep and extend upstream no more than 24".

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

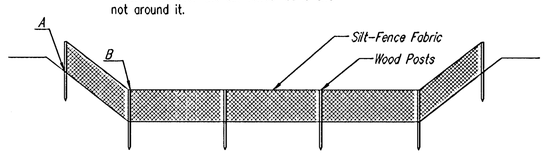
Do not place a bale ditch check directly in front of a culvert outlet. It will not stand up to the concentrated flow.
Do not place bale ditch checks in ditches that will likely experience high flows. They will not stand up to concentrated flow.
Follow prescribed ditch-check spacing guidelines. If spacing guidelines are exceeded, erosion will occur between the ditch checks.
Do not allow water to flow around the ditch check. Make sure that the ditch check is long enough so that the ground level at the ends of the check is higher than the top of the lowest center bale.
Do not place bale ditch checks in channels with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the check is not anchored sufficiently, it will wash out.
Bale ditch checks must be dug into the ground. Bales at ground level do not work because they allow water to flow under the check.

Inspection and Maintenance:

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

Does water flow around the ditch check?
Does water flow under the ditch check?
Does water flow through spaces between abutting bales?
Are any bales and/or scour aprons (optional) dislodged?
Are bales decomposing due to age and/or water damage?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the ditch check?

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)

Material Specification:

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

Placement:

Place silt fence in ditches where it is unlikely that it will be overtopped.
Water should flow through a silt fence ditch check, not over it. Silt fence ditch checks often fail when overtopped.
Silt fence ditch checks should be placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch.
The silt fence should extend far enough so that the ground level at the ends of the fence is higher than the top of the low point of the fence. This prevents water from flowing around the check.
Checks should not be placed in ditches where high flows are expected. Rock checks should be used instead.
Silt fence should be placed in ditches with slopes of 6% or less. For slopes steeper than 6%, rock checks should be used.

The following table provides check spacing for a given ditch grade:

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

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench perpendicular to the ditch flowline that is at least 12" deep by 6" wide.
Extend the trench in a straight line along the entire length of the proposed ditch check.
Place the soil on the upstream side of the trench for later use.
Roll out a continuous length of silt fence fabric on the downstream side of the trench.
Place the edge of the fabric in the trench starting at the top upstream edge of the trench.
Line two sides of the trench with the fabric as shown on detail. Backfill over the fabric in the trench with the excavated soil and compact. After filling the trench, approximately 24" to 36" of silt fence fabric should remain exposed.
Lay the exposed silt fence on the upstream side of the trench to clear an area for driving in the posts. Just downstream of the trench, drive posts into the ground to a depth of at least 24". Place posts no more than 4' apart.
Attach the silt fence to the anchored post with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

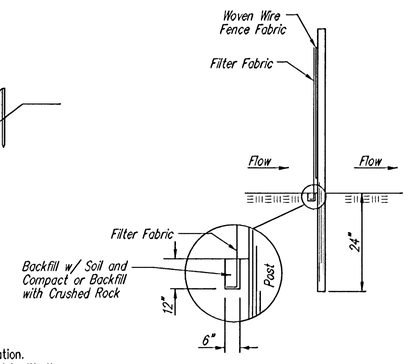
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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

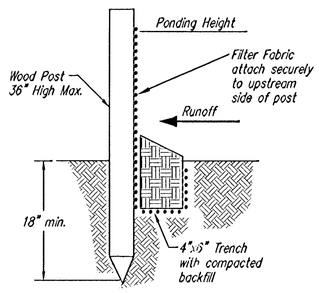
Inspection and Maintenance:

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?



ANCHOR TRENCH DETAIL



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:

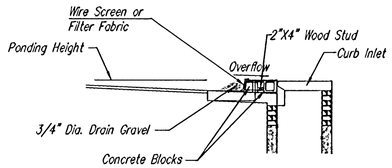
Are there any points along the slope barrier where water is concentrating?
Does water flow under the slope barrier?
Do the silt fences sag excessively?
Has the silt fence torn or become detached from the posts?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the slope barrier?

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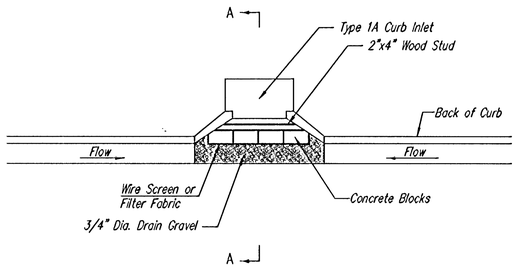
SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS

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

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
468 83556	(743975)
DATE FEB 2003	SHEET 8 OF 9



SECTION A–A



CURB INLET GRAVEL FILTERS
(INLET PROTECTION–RESIDENTIAL STREETS ONLY)

NOTE: Other types of curb inlet protection may be approved by the city so long as equal protection is provided.

A gravel inlet filter shall be installed at sump locations on residential streets. This type of protection is not to be used on arterial or collector streets at any time that it would pose an undue traffic hazard.

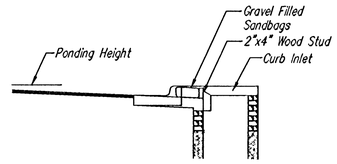
Instructions for Installing:

STEP 1: Place concrete blocks around the inlet as shown on drawing. Insert 2x4 board as shown.
STEP 2: Wrap 1/2" mesh wire screen around the concrete blocks.
STEP 3: Place 1" to 1–1/2" diameter rock around the blocks and wire screen. Be sure the rock extends down from the top of the concrete block.
STEP 4: To prevent damage to vehicles, signs warning drivers about the structures may be necessary. An alternative installation is the use of gravel bags supported by a 2"x4" board to prevent collapsing.

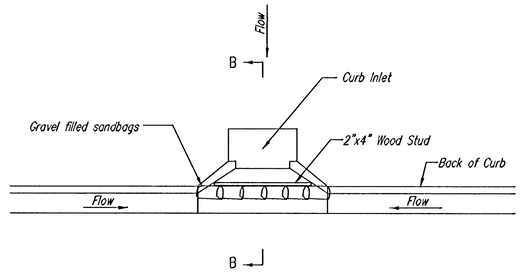
Use of rock with diameters smaller than 1" in the bag may result in clogging of pores and reduce the amount of water flowing into an inlet.

Maintenance:

All curb inlet gravel filters shall be inspected and repaired after each runoff event. Sediment deposits are to be removed once material is within 8 cm (3 inches) of the top of any block. Periodically, the gravel shall be raked to increase infiltration and filtering of runoff waters. Accumulated sediment is to be removed immediately from roads and streets.

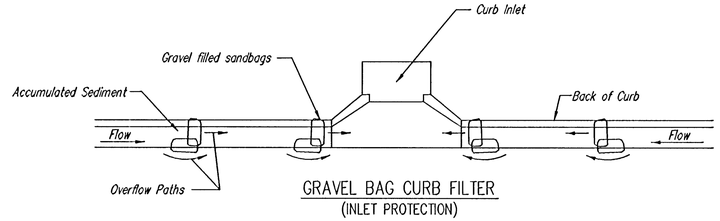


SECTION B–B



CURB INLET SANDBAG FILTERS
(INLET PROTECTION)

NOTE: Other types of curb inlet protection may be approved by the City so long as equal protection is provided.



GRAVEL BAG CURB FILTER
(INLET PROTECTION)

NOTE: Place two or more sets of bags in a manner that results in maximum support. The flow line bag must be lower than top of curb.

CURB SEDIMENT TRAPS

When inlets are located on streets having a grade (i.e., sump conditions do not exist), installing gravel (or sand) bags in the gutter flow line to create small sediment traps can be considered. Gravel bags are recommended over sand bags to allow for drainage.

If the spacing between bags becomes too large, little sediment may be trapped. Spacing of bags should be completed using the table or graph that illustrates placement distances based upon street slope. When installed in the gutter, bag tops must be lower than the sidewalk.

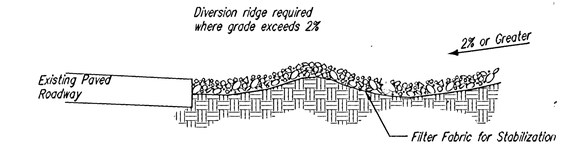
Spacing:

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

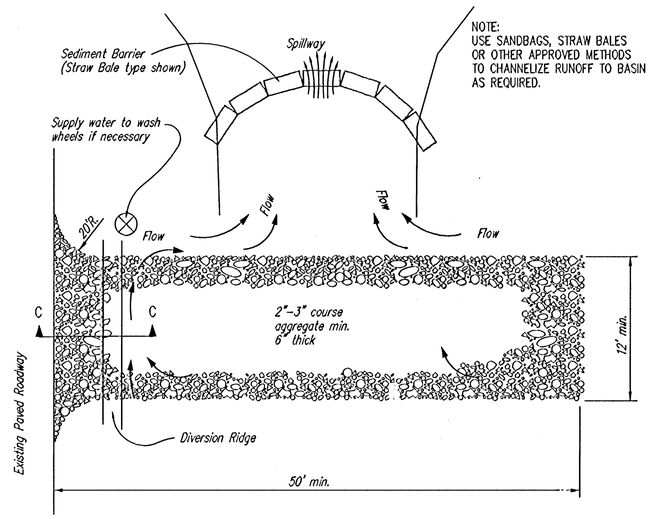
GRADE (%)	SPACING (FEET)
0.5	75
1.0	45
2.0	18
3.0	12
4.0	9
5.0	6

Maintenance:

Collected sediment shall be removed after every runoff event. Bags that are destroyed by vehicular traffic or through natural deterioration are to be immediately replaced.



SECTION C–C



STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOTES:

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

CITY OF WICHITA

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STORM WATER ENGINEER

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