

STORM WATER DRAIN #181 BRENTWOOD SOUTH ADDITION PROJECT NO. 468-83355 O.C.A. NO. 751309

GENERAL NOTES

Contractor will be required to provide a minimum advance notice of twenty-four (24) 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
Kansas Gas Service	383-8600
K.G.E. Electric	383-8600
Peoples Natural Gas Company	1-800-303-0357
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company	1-800-286-8313
City of Wichita Water Department	262-6000
City of Wichita Sewer Maintenance	262-6000
Williams Pipeline - Terry Blanding	529-6622

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.

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 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 permitting regulations. Any material buried or stockpiled beyond approved of Engineers construction limits would require additional archeological investigations unless buried in a previously approved borrow location.

The Engineer shall take field ties to all quarter section corners. The Contractor shall set a City survey monument in the required location where such quarter section corners fall within the limits of pavement construction. Survey monuments will be furnished by the City. The Engineer will accurately locate and install the iron at the quarter section corner. This work will not be paid for directly, but shall be considered subsidiary to the other pay items of work in the contract.

The Contractor shall notify pipeline companies at least 24 hours in advance of any work being performed across and/or adjacent to pipelines.

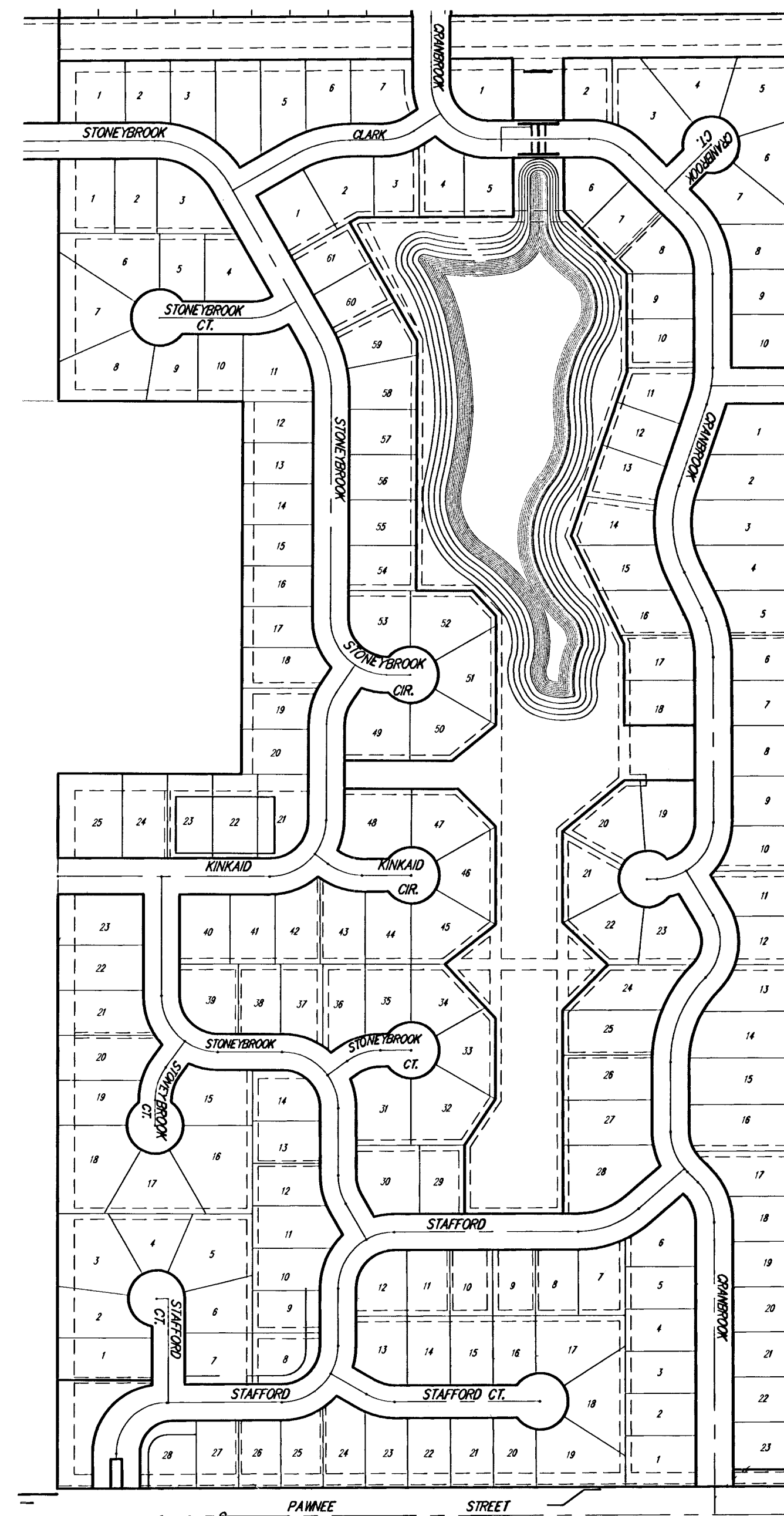
The Contractor shall give all property owners and/or tenants of developed property directly abutting the construction of this project a minimum of ten (10) days advance notice prior to start of construction.

The Contractor shall seed, fertilize and mulch or sod all disturbed areas upon completion of construction.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Site Earthwork:

Cut: 111,541 cu. yds.
Fill: 93,129 cu. yds.
Excess: 18,413 cu. yds.



Scale: 1" = 200'

BENCH MARKS

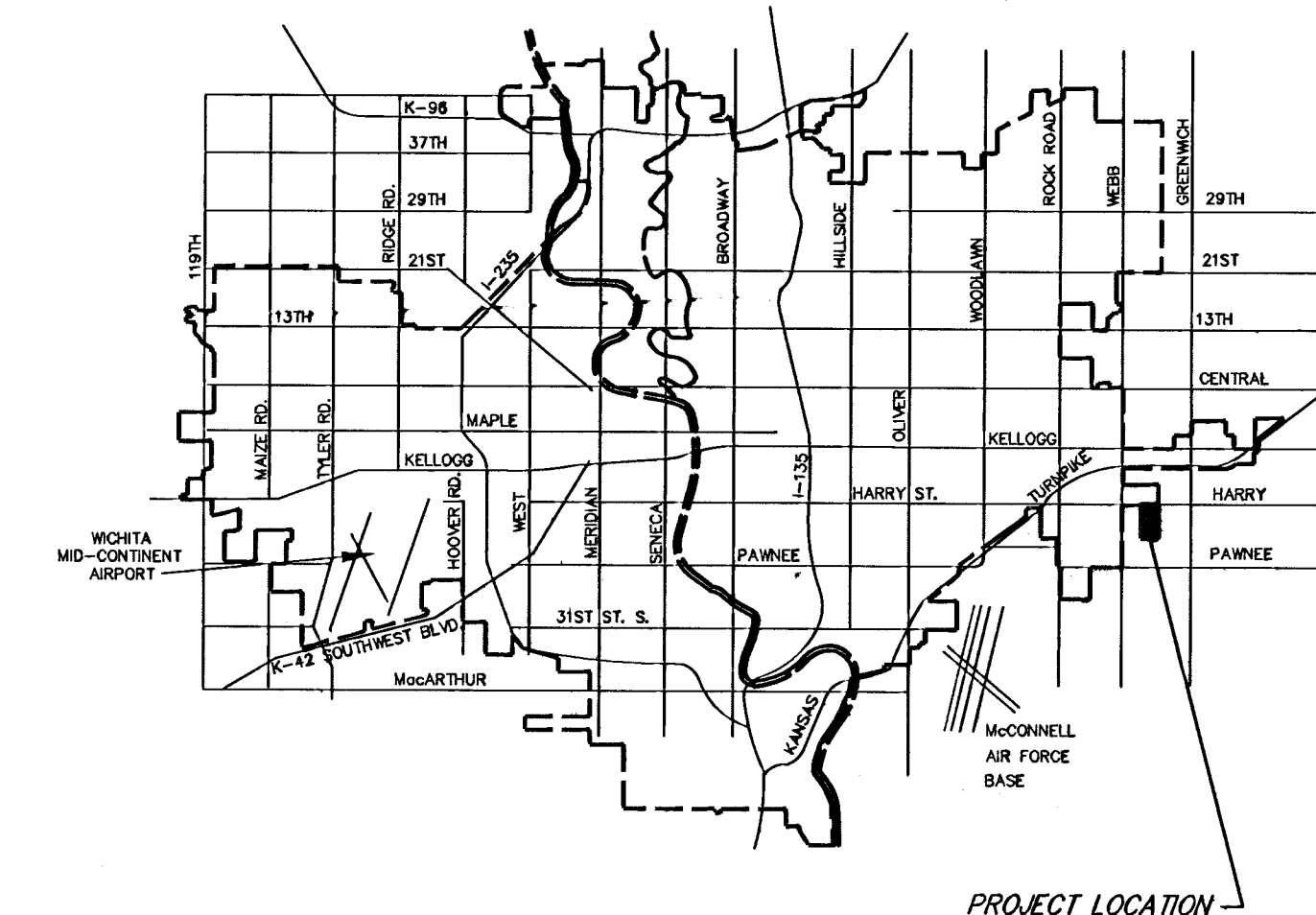
BENCH MARK #1: USGS BRASS PLUG 28' S. & 530' W. OF CENTERLINE INTERSECTION OF CAPRI & PAWNEE ELEV.=1386.25 NGVD

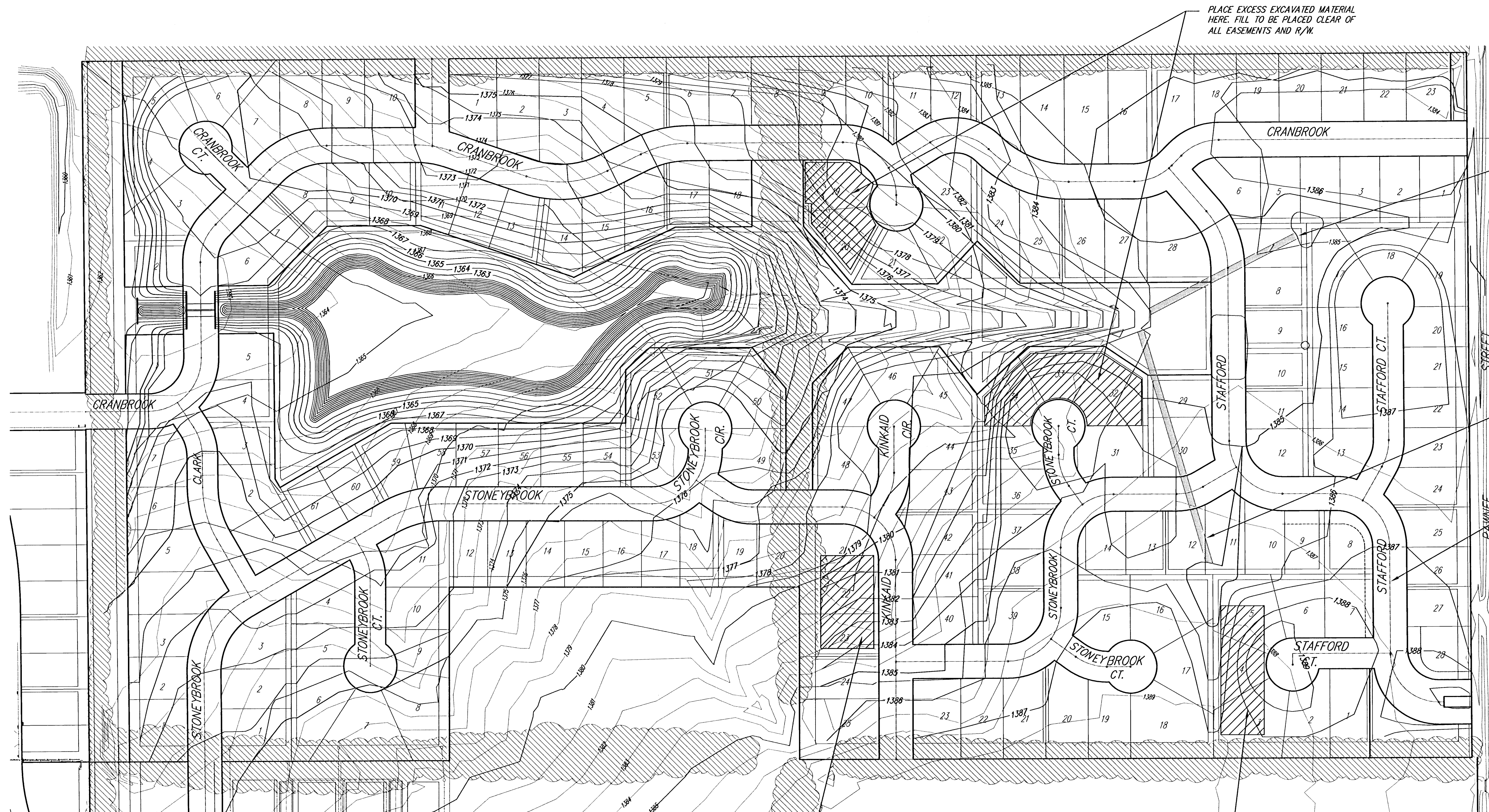
BENCH MARK #2: CITY OF WICHITA STD. DISC 20.8' W & 54.5' S. OF CENTERLINE INTERSECTION DALTON & PAWNEE ELEV.=1379.60

INDEX

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- 12-14. SOIL EROSION BMP'S
15. PLAT COPY

BOOKED
11-4-02
MEG
C-731





PLACE EXCESS EXCAVATED MATERIAL
HERE. FILL TO BE PLACED CLEAR OF
ALL EASEMENTS AND R/W.

CONSTRUCT 310 L.F. TRAPEZOIDAL
DITCH 4' BOTTOM 6:1 SIDES
MIN. 1.0% GRADE.

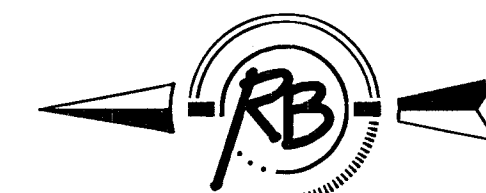
CONSTRUCT 450 L.F. TRAPEZOIDAL
DITCH 4' BOTTOM 6:1 SIDES
MIN. 1.0% GRADE.

ALL FILL PLACED IN STREET R/W
SHALL BE COMPACTED TO
90% STANDARD DENSITY

PLACE EXCESS EXCAVATED MATERIAL
HERE. FILL TO BE PLACED CLEAR OF
ALL EASEMENTS AND R/W.

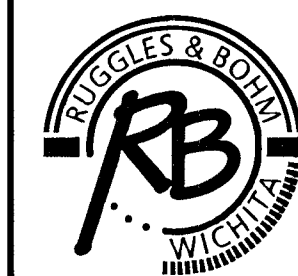
PLACE EXCESS EXCAVATED MATERIAL
HERE. FILL TO BE PLACED CLEAR OF
ALL EASEMENTS AND R/W.

TREES SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM
DAMAGE DURING CONSTRUCTION
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON PLANS.



SCALE 1" = 100'
IRON = •

BRENTWOOD SOUTH ADDITION, DETENTION POND SITE GRADING PLAN WICHITA, KANSAS



Ruggles & Bohm, P.A.
Engineering, Surveying, Land Planning

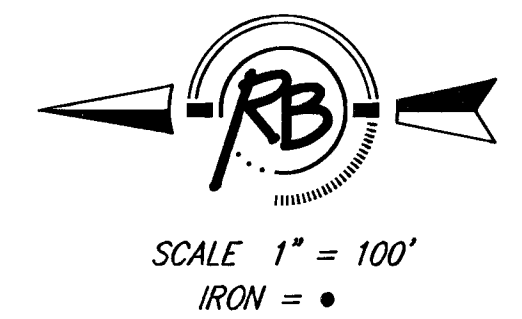
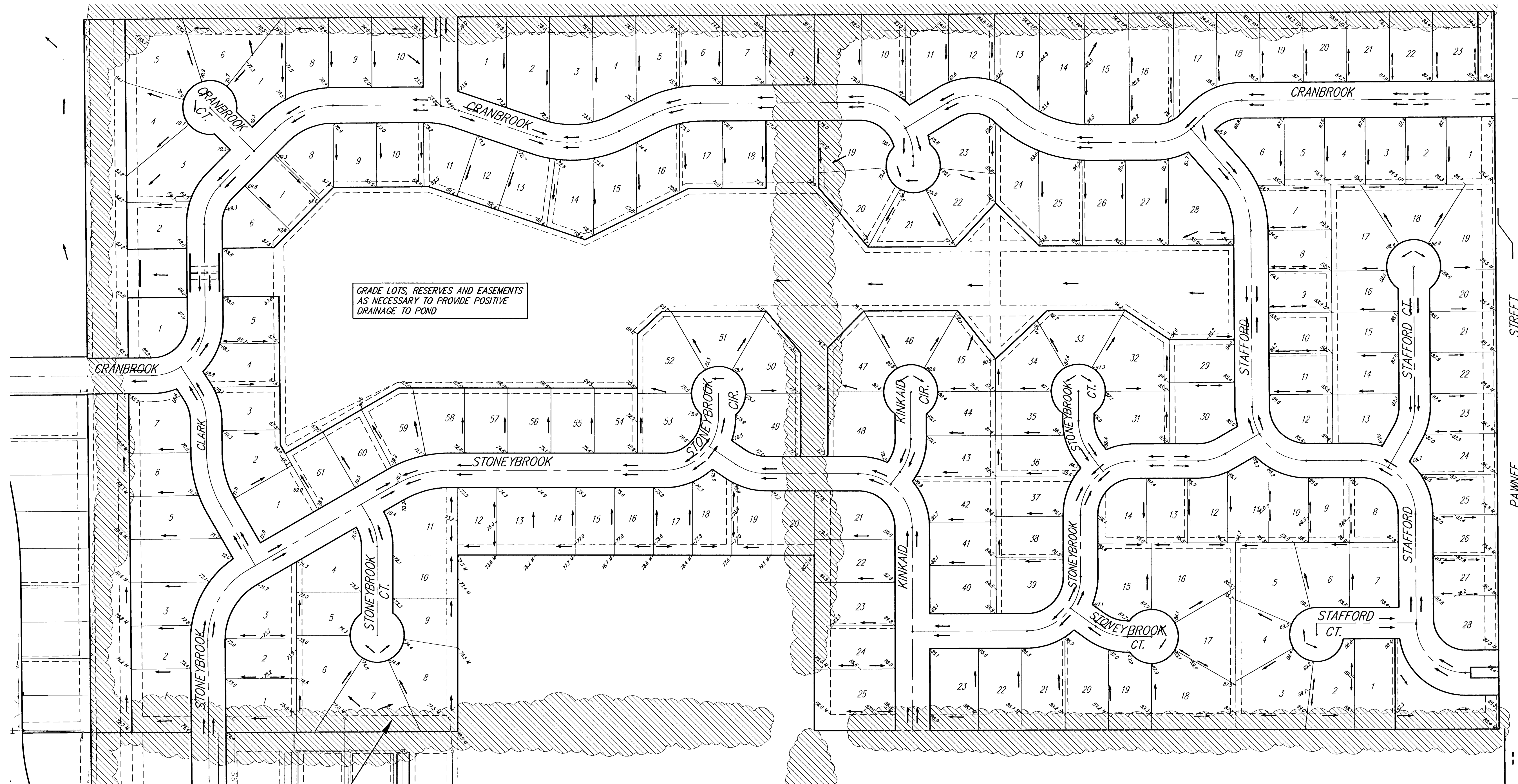
924 North Main
Wichita, Kansas 67203
www.rbkansas.com

(316) 264-8008
(316) 264-4621 fax
E-mail: info@rbkansas.com

DRAWING FILE
pond [Site Grade]

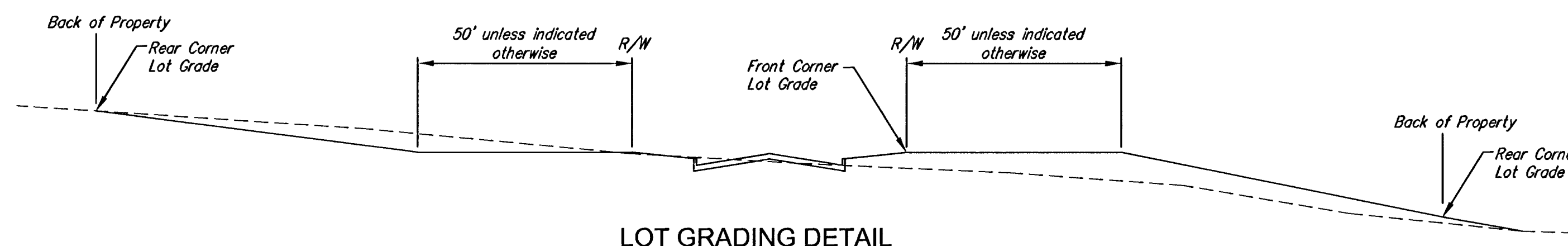
PROJECT NUMBER

DESIGN KWL	SHEET 2 OF 15
DRAWN RA	
REVIEW	
UTILITY	
DATE Feb. 20, 2002	



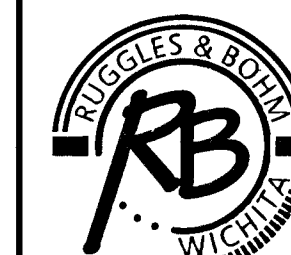
NOTE: GRADE LOTS TO MATCH FOUR CORNER LOT GRADES. SEE GRADING DETAIL, THIS SHEET FOR TYPICAL LOT GRADING.

TREES SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM DAMAGE DURING CONSTRUCTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON PLANS.



LOT GRADING DETAIL

BRENTWOOD SOUTH ADDITION, DETENTION POND
SITE GRADING PLAN
WICHITA, KANSAS



Ruggles & Bohm, P.A.
Engineering, Surveying, Land Planning

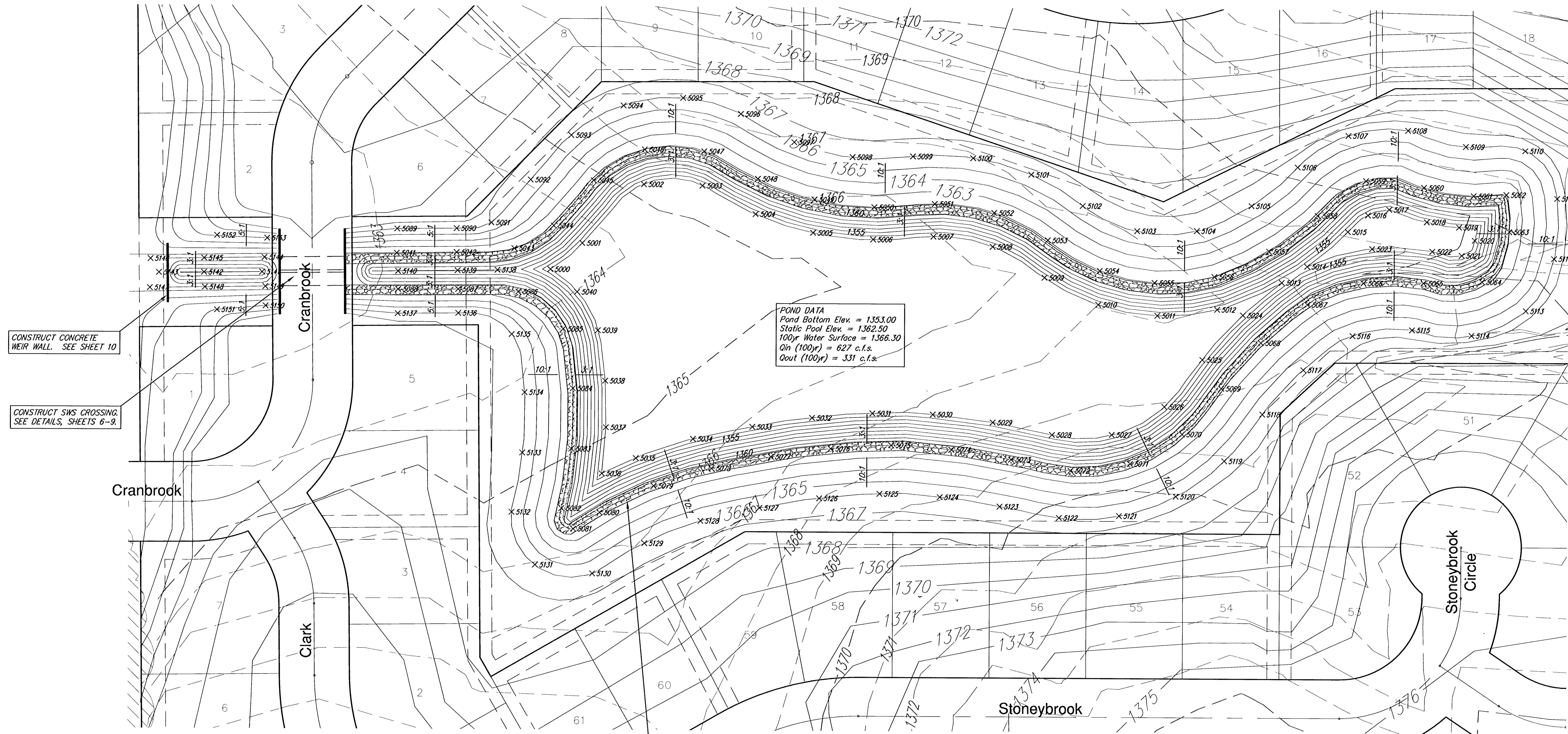
924 North Main
Wichita, Kansas 67203
www.rbkansas.com
(316) 264-8008
(316) 264-1621 fax
E-mail: info@rbkansas.com

DRAWING FILE
pond {Site Grade 2}

PROJECT NUMBER

DESIGN KWL
DRAWN RA
REVIEW
UTILITY
DATE Feb. 20, 2002

SHEET 3 OF 15

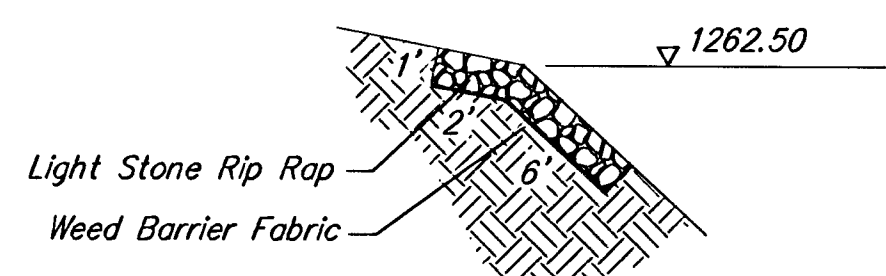


CONSTRUCT CONCRETE
WEIR WALL. SEE SHEET 10

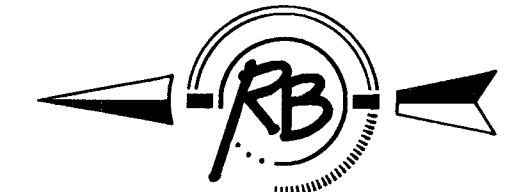
CONSTRUCT SWS CROSSING.
SEE DETAILS, SHEETS 6-9.

POND DATA
Pond Bottom Elev. = 1353.00
Static Pool Elev. = 1362.50
100yr Water Surface = 1366.30
Qin (100yr) = 627 c.f.s.
Qout (100yr) = 331 c.f.s.

INSTALL 2,330 L.F.
LIGHT STONE RIP RAP
AROUND POND AS SHOWN.
SEE DETAIL THIS SHEET.

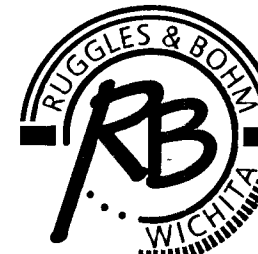


LIGHT STONE RIP RAP DETAIL



Scale : 1" = 40'

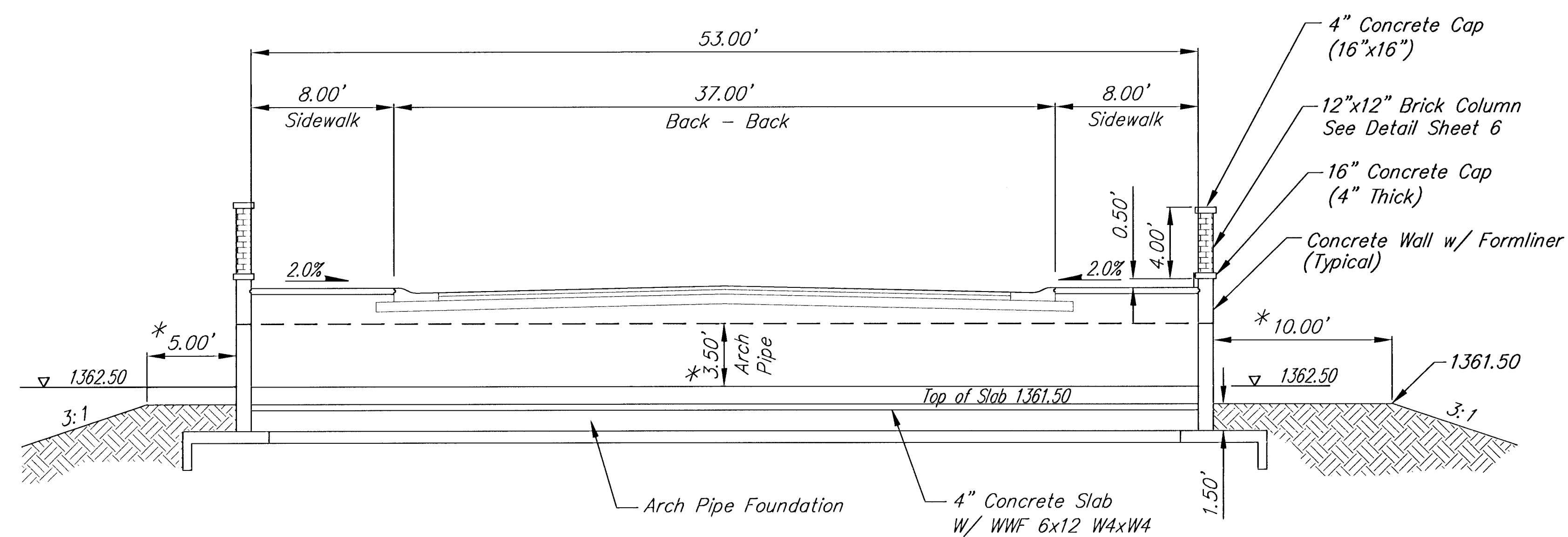
NOTE: THE POND BOTTOM AND SIDES ARE TO BE SCARIFIED A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES, MOISTURE CONDITIONED AND RECOMPACTED TO A MINIMUM OF 95 PERCENT OF STANDARD PROCTOR DENSITY (ASTM D-698) FROM MINUS 3 TO PLUS 3 PERCENT OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT. ADDITIONALLY, ALL GYPSUM/CALICHE SEAMS, SANDY CLAY AND CLAY SHALE ENCOUNTERED SHOULD BE OVER-EXCAVATED A MINIMUM OF 1 FOOT AND REPLACED WITH CLAY.

BRENTWOOD SOUTH ADDITION, DETENTION POND DETENTION POND WICHITA, KANSAS			
 Ruggles & Bohm, P.A. Engineering, Surveying, Land Planning 924 North Main Wichita, Kansas 67203 www.rbkansas.com	DESIGN KWL	SHEET 4 OF 15	
	DRAWN RA		
	REVIEW		
	UTILITY		
DRAWING FILE pond {Pond Plan}	PROJECT NUMBER	DATE Feb. 20, 2002	

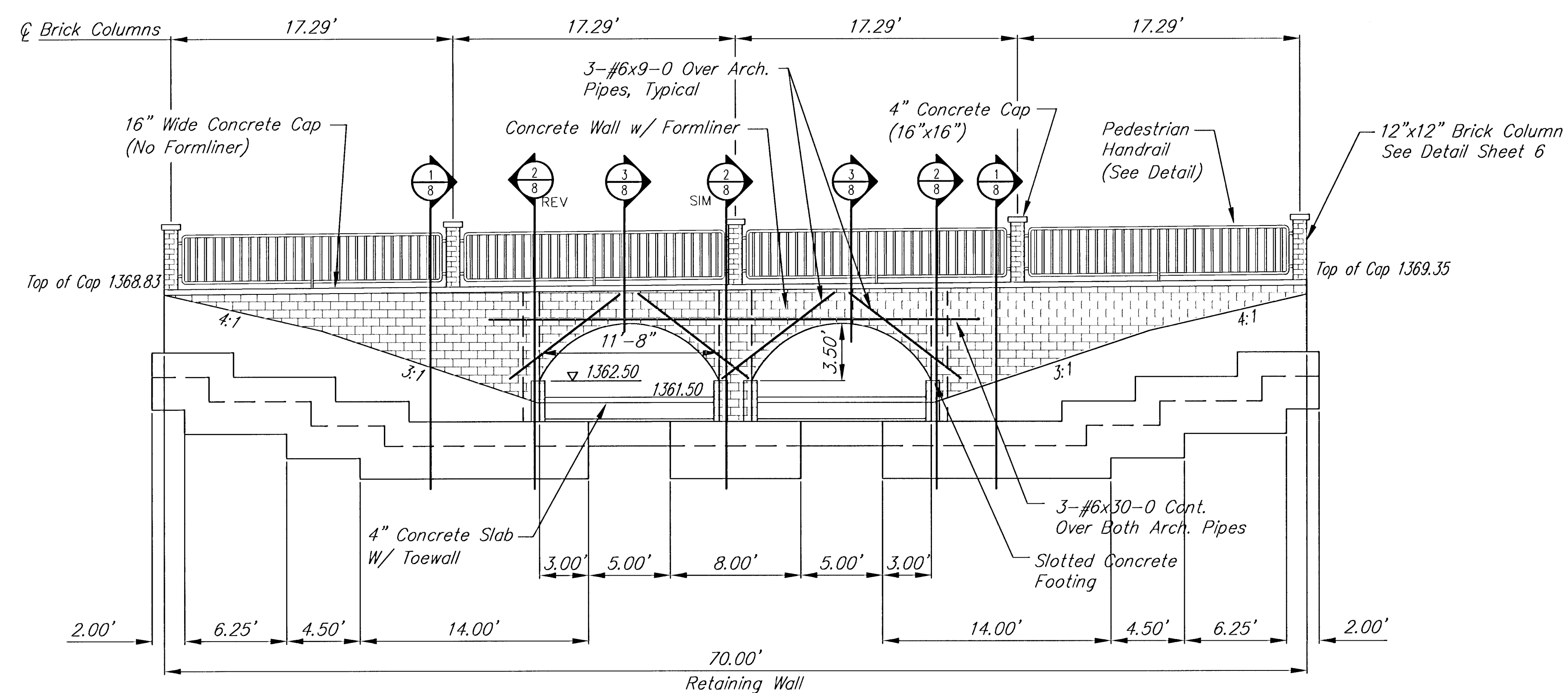
Point No.	Northing	Easting	Elevation
5000	19822.71	21520.42	1353.00
5001	19796.43	21542.07	1353.00
5002	19745.65	21590.88	1353.00
5003	19697.32	21589.96	1353.00
5004	19653.19	21566.67	1353.00
5005	19605.64	21551.52	1353.00
5006	19556.07	21546.23	1353.00
5007	19506.18	21548.80	1353.00
5008	19457.26	21540.64	1353.00
5009	19414.36	21515.41	1353.00
5010	19369.74	21493.28	1353.00
5011	19320.68	21484.36	1353.00
5012	19271.12	21489.69	1353.00
5013	19217.84	21512.23	1353.00
5014	19196.80	21525.66	1353.00
5015	19163.35	21554.45	1353.00
5016	19146.82	21568.21	1353.00
5017	19129.20	21573.00	1353.00
5018	19098.11	21562.87	1353.00
5019	19071.46	21558.63	1353.00
5020	19058.42	21547.84	1353.00
5021	19069.12	21535.38	1353.00
5022	19093.50	21538.59	1353.00
5023	19143.28	21540.51	1353.00
5024	19249.80	21485.06	1353.00
5025	19283.29	21448.02	1353.00
5026	19314.54	21409.10	1353.00
5027	19358.02	21385.72	1353.00
5028	19407.48	21385.39	1353.00
5029	19456.46	21395.45	1353.00
5030	19506.06	21401.75	1353.00
5031	19555.97	21402.50	1353.00
5032	19605.78	21398.57	1353.00
5033	19655.15	21390.88	1353.00
5034	19704.10	21380.70	1353.00
5035	19751.33	21364.50	1353.00
5036	19779.43	21351.65	1353.00
5037	19776.15	21389.92	1353.00
5038	19776.86	21428.33	1353.00
5039	19783.20	21470.02	1353.00
5040	19800.47	21501.79	1353.00
5041	19949.83	21533.26	1362.00
5042	19900.30	21534.05	1362.00
5043	19852.58	21537.48	1362.00
5044	19820.10	21556.41	1362.00
5045	19787.20	21593.99	1362.00
5046	19745.15	21619.68	1362.00
5047	19696.00	21618.37	1362.00
5048	19651.52	21595.88	1362.00
5049	19604.66	21578.96	1362.00
5050	19555.14	21572.92	1362.00
5051	19505.26	21575.81	1362.00
5052	19456.10	21568.63	1362.00
5053	19411.77	21546.22	1362.00
5054	19368.57	21521.32	1362.00
5055	19323.08	21511.65	1362.00
5056	19273.58	21516.83	1362.00
5057	19228.39	21537.89	1362.00
5058	19188.37	21567.61	1362.00
5059	19148.61	21596.62	1362.00
5060	19100.52	21591.39	1362.00
5061	19059.44	21584.65	1362.00
5062	19032.48	21585.74	1362.00
5063	19029.91	21555.11	1362.00
5064	19052.31	21513.76	1362.00
5065	19100.59	21512.33	1362.00
5066	19150.29	21512.17	1362.00
5067	19196.45	21494.20	1362.00
5068	19234.86	21462.24	1362.00
5069	19267.44	21424.40	1362.00
5070	19299.70	21386.43	1362.00
5071	19342.75	21361.74	1362.00
5072	19392.04	21355.86	1362.00
5073	19441.19	21364.84	1362.00

Point No.	Northing	Easting	Elevation
5074	19490.55	21372.67	1362.00
5075	19540.35	21376.13	1362.00
5076	19590.23	21373.10	1362.00
5077	19639.71	21366.18	1362.00
5078	19688.72	21356.36	1362.00
5079	19736.43	21341.64	1362.00
5080	19781.09	21319.33	1362.00
5081	19802.85	21305.76	1362.00
5082	19812.62	21322.69	1362.00
5083	19804.70	21371.99	1362.00
5084	19803.62	21421.91	1362.00
5085	19811.81	21471.02	1362.00
5086	19849.17	21501.70	1362.00
5087	19898.95	21503.57	1362.00
5088	19948.51	21503.27	1362.00
5089	19949.45	21553.27	1366.00
5090	19900.41	21553.76	1366.00
5091	19871.61	21558.66	1366.00
5092	19839.37	21594.31	1366.00
5093	19805.84	21631.26	1366.00
5094	19762.87	21655.97	1366.00
5095	19713.68	21662.50	1366.00
5096	19665.78	21649.46	1366.00
5097	19621.58	21626.29	1366.00
5098	19573.31	21614.22	1366.00
5099	19523.45	21615.01	1366.00
5100	19473.64	21613.79	1366.00
5101	19425.61	21600.39	1366.00
5102	19382.85	21574.73	1366.00
5103	19337.74	21554.23	1366.00
5104	19288.25	21554.55	1366.00
5105	19243.06	21575.40	1366.00
5106	19205.01	21607.60	1366.00
5107	19163.18	21633.94	1366.00
5108	19113.95	21638.53	1366.00
5109	19066.17	21625.36	1366.00
5110	19016.93	21622.14	1366.00
5111	18990.47	21582.81	1366.00
5112	18992.73	21533.13	1366.00
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5114	19060.75	21469.16	1366.00
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5117	19199.69	21440.03	1366.00
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5119	19264.74	21364.42	1366.00
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5121	19351.69	21318.50	1366.00
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5123	19450.54	21325.84	1366.00
5124	19499.93	21333.38	1366.00
5125	19549.76	21335.92	1366.00
5126	19599.58	21331.95	1366.00
5127	19648.88	21323.79	1366.00
5128	19697.62	21312.84	1366.00
5129	19743.87	21294.08	1366.00
5130	19786.97	21268.96	1366.00
5131	19834.25	21275.91	1366.00
5132	19853.90	21319.45	1366.00
5133	19845.27	21368.61	1366.00
5134	19843.56	21418.48	1366.00
5135	19854.40	21466.47	1366.00
5136	19898.75	21483.77	1366.00
5137	19948.75	21483.27	1366.00
5138	19866.50	21519.63	1366.00
5139	19899.40	21519.06	1357.00
5140	19948.70	21518.27	1357.00
5141	20061.05	21517.21	1357.00
5142	20109.01	21516.85	1357.00
5143	20146.38	21516.64	1357.00
5144	20059.16	21529.29	1361.00
5145	20109.02	21528.60	1361.00
5146	20153.40	21527.98	1361.00
5147	20153.86	21503.97	1361.00
5148	20108.32	21504.60	1361.00
5149	20058.36	21505.30	1361.00
5150	20058.05	21489.27	1365.00
5151	20098.27	21485.81	1365.00
5152	20098.48	21547.28	1365.00
5153	20057.00	21545.16	1365.00

BRENTWOOD SOUTH ADDITION, DETENTION POND DETENTION POND COORDINATES WICHITA, KANSAS			
	Ruggles & Bohm, P.A. Engineering, Surveying, Land Planning		DESIGN KWL
	924 North Main Wichita, Kansas 67203 www.rbkansas.com		DRAWN RA
	(316) 264-8008 (316) 264-4621 fax E-mail: info@rbkansas.com		REVIEW
	PROJECT NUMBER		UTILITY
DRAWING FILE pond {Pond Plan}		DATE Feb. 20, 2002	SHEET 5 OF 15



ROADWAY SECTION



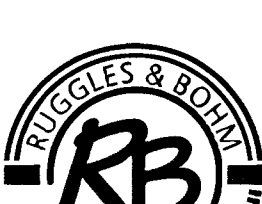
ELEVATION

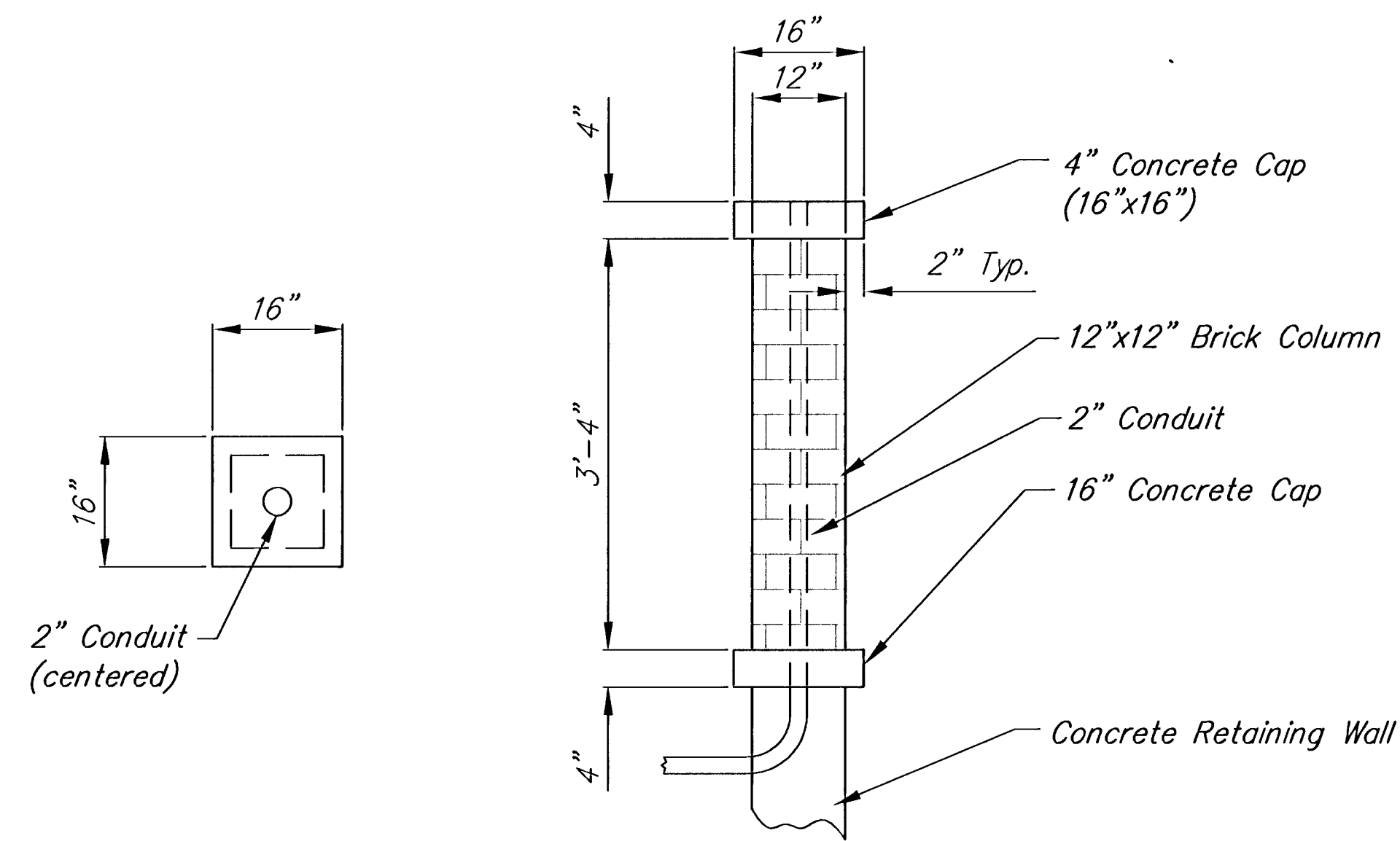


Plan view of a bridge section. The bridge consists of two parallel arch pipes, each labeled "11' x 3.5' Arch Pipe". The pipes are separated by a 18.50' distance, labeled "Back". On either side of the pipes are sidewalks, each 8' wide, labeled "Sidewalk". The total width of the bridge section is 35.00'. The bridge is situated over a waterway, with a stationing marker "4+00" indicating the centerline. The bridge deck is shown with a cross-hatched pattern, and the waterway is shown with a wavy line pattern. The bridge is supported by a central pier and two side piers.

2 - 11' x 3.5' x 55' Aluminum Multi-Plate Arch Pipe —
by Contech or Approved Equal. 0.125" thick with
Type II Reinforcing Ribs @ 18" c-c and Slotted Concrete
Footings (See Detail This Sheet)

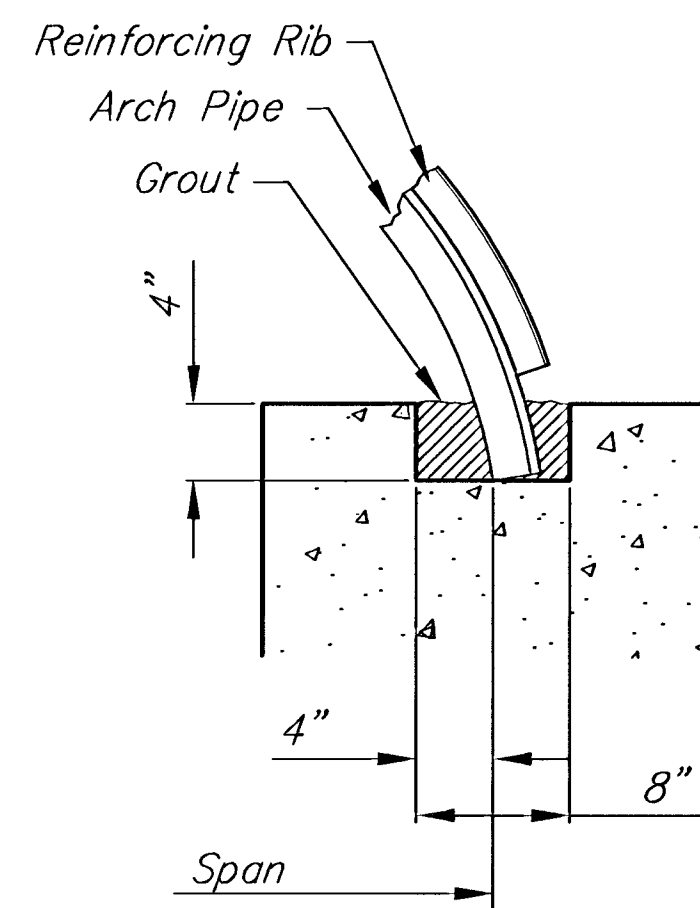
PLAN

		BRENTWOOD SOUTH ADDITION CHANNEL CROSSING DETAIL WICHITA, KANSAS		DESIGN KWL DRAWN RA REVIEW UTILITY	TYPED SH CHECKED SH DATE Feb. 20, 2002
<i>Ruggles & Bohm, F.A.</i> <i>Engineering, Surveying, Land Planning</i> 924 North Main Wichita, Kansas 67203 www.rbkansas.com		(318) 264-8008 (318) 264-4821 fax E-mail: info@rbkansas.com		DRAFTING FIRM box PROJECT NUMBER .	



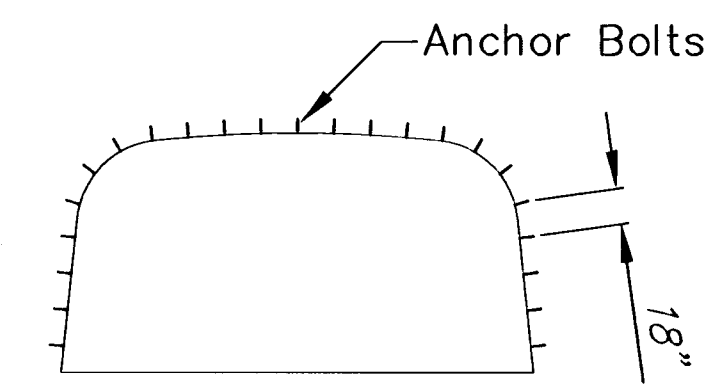
BRICK COLUMN DETAIL

Brick to be Red in color. Contractor shall submit sample prior to construction.

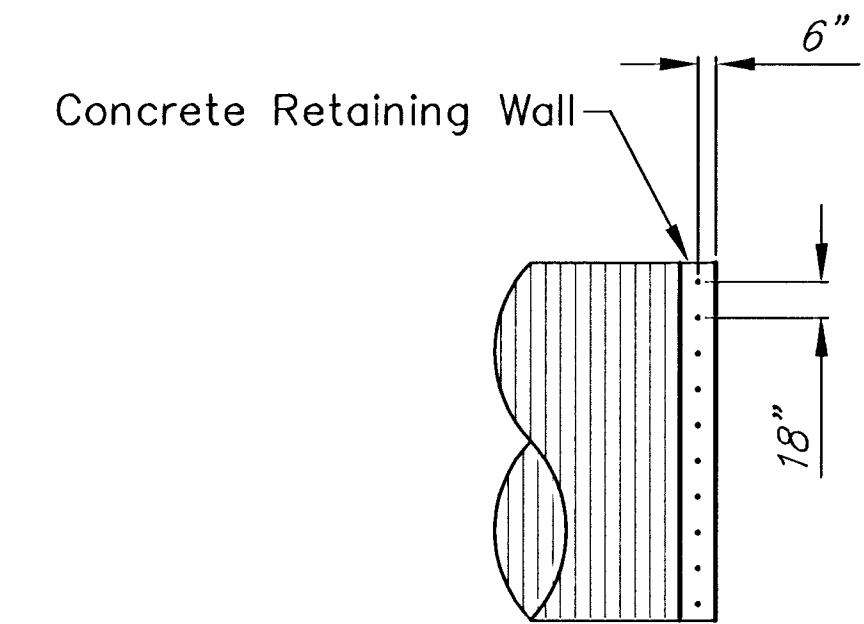


FOOTING SLOT DETAIL

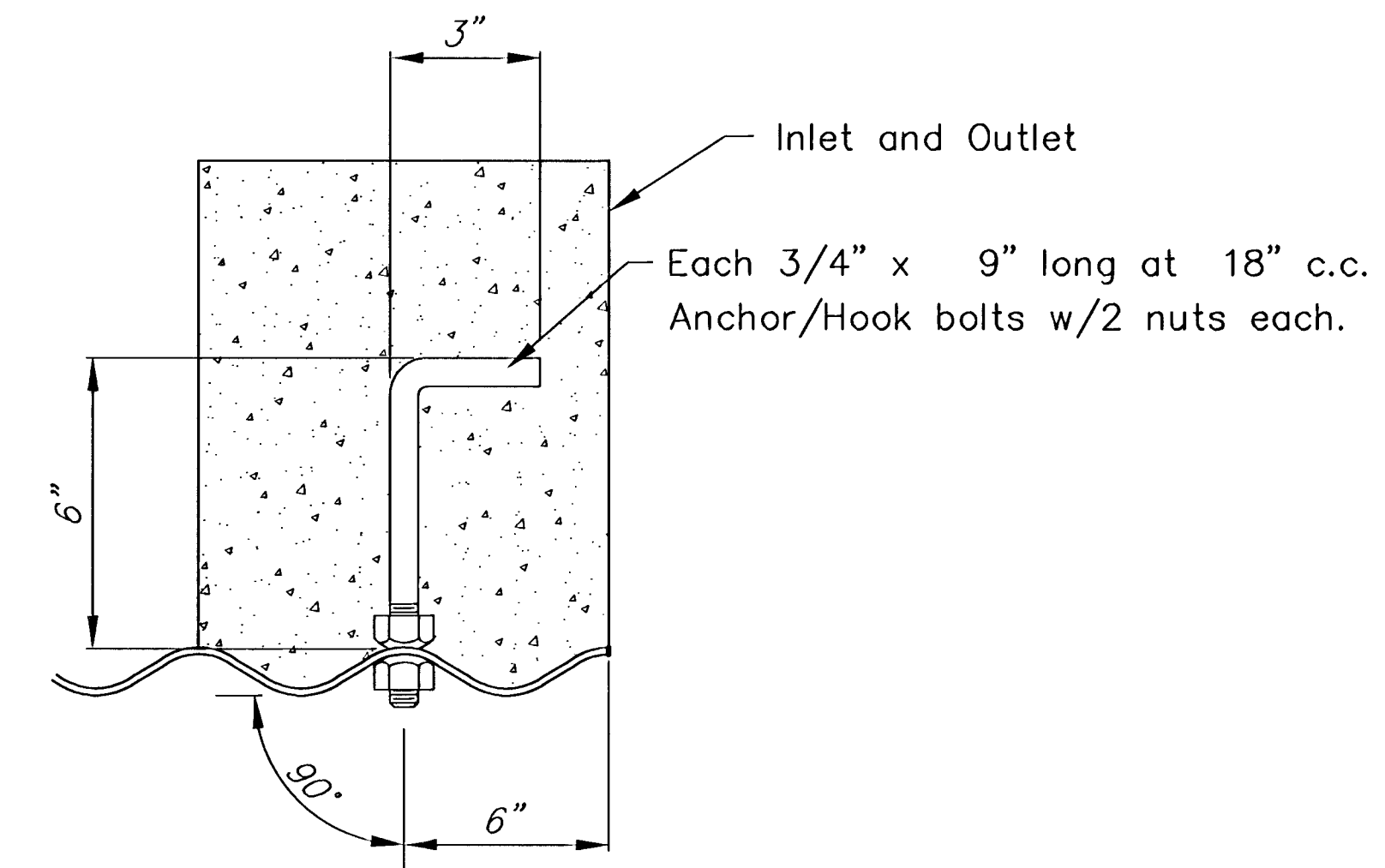
Grout shall be non-metallic, non-shrink material and should contain no corrosion-promoting agents.



Box or Arch



SQUARED END

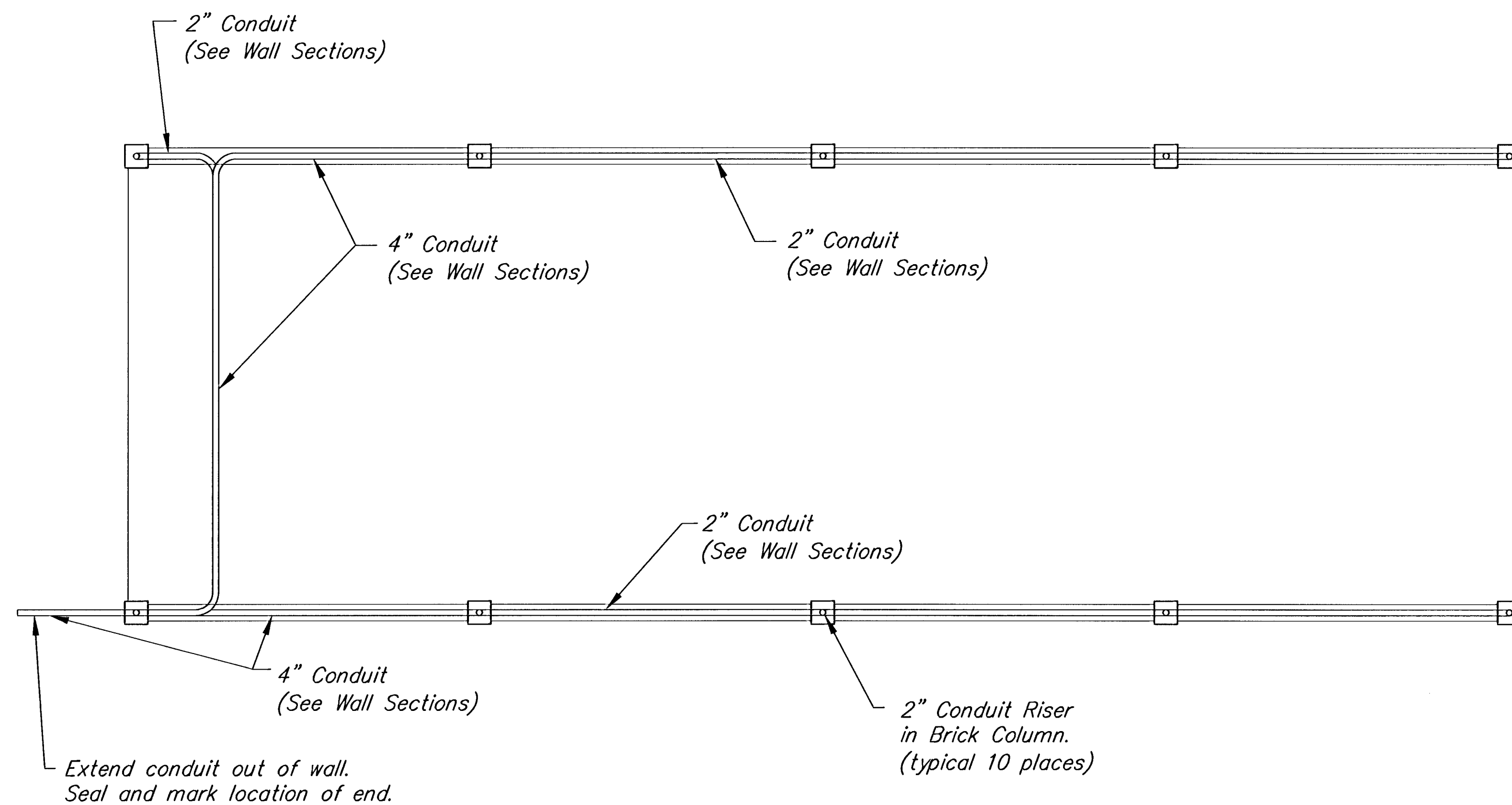


TYPICAL DETAIL

NOTES:

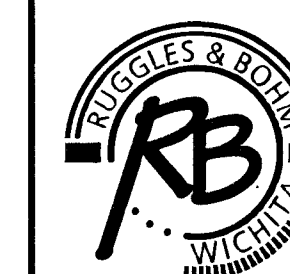
1. Anchor/Hook bolt holes are to be placed in the structure as indicated above. If anchor/hook bolt holes are to be field drilled, note on order.
2. Anchor/Hook bolt holes will be located in either a corrugation crest or valley and will be oriented 90° to the structure.

ALUMINUM STRUCTURAL PLATE CONCRETE HEADWALL ANCHOR/HOOK BOLT PLACEMENT



CONDUIT ROUTING DETAIL

BRENTWOOD SOUTH ADDITION CHANNEL CROSSING DETAILS WICHITA, KANSAS



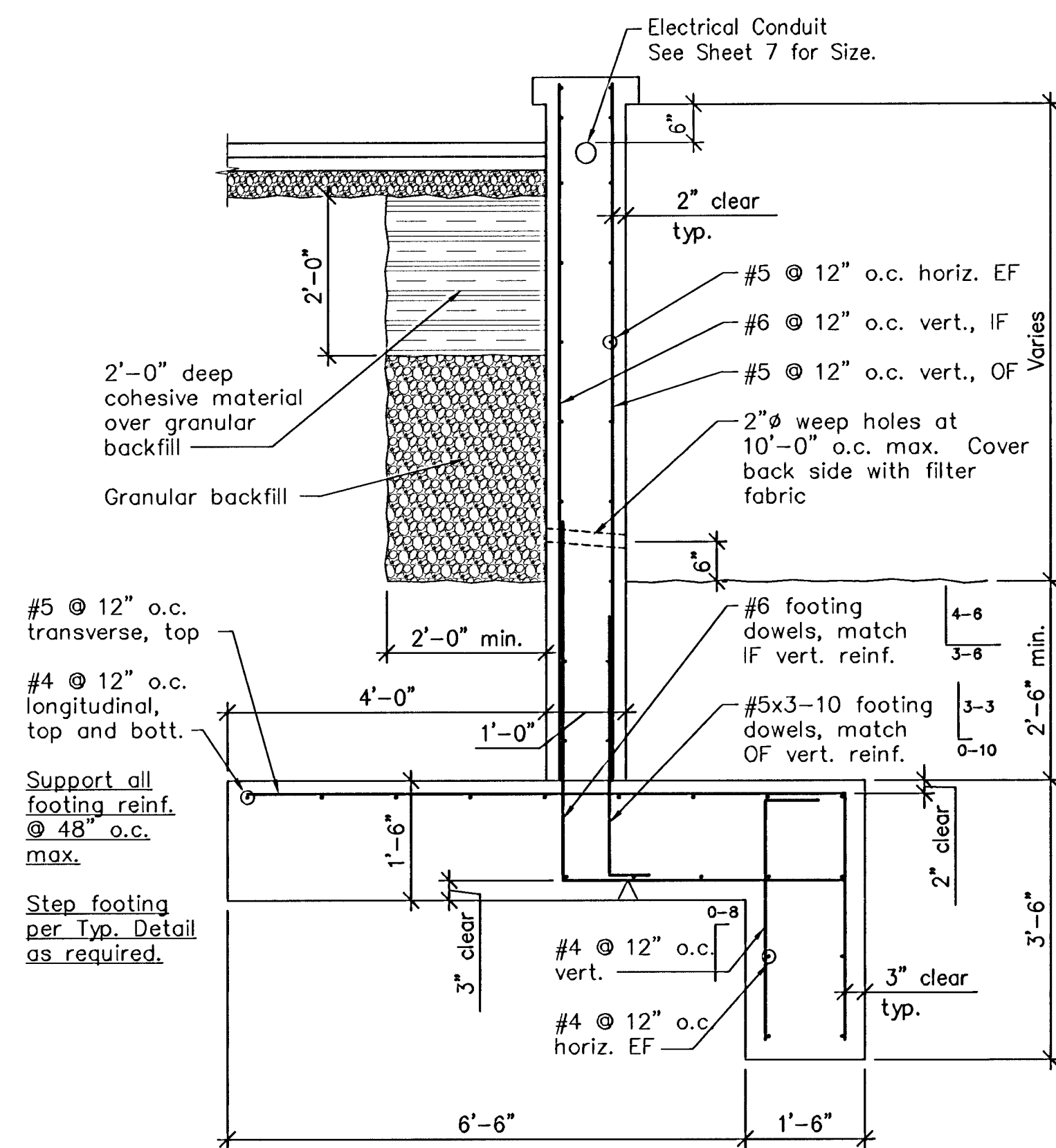
Ruggles & Bohm, P.A.
Engineering, Surveying, Land Planning
924 North Main
Wichita, Kansas 67203
www.rbkansas.com
(316) 284-8008
(316) 284-4621 fax
E-mail: info@rbkansas.com

DRAWING FILE
box

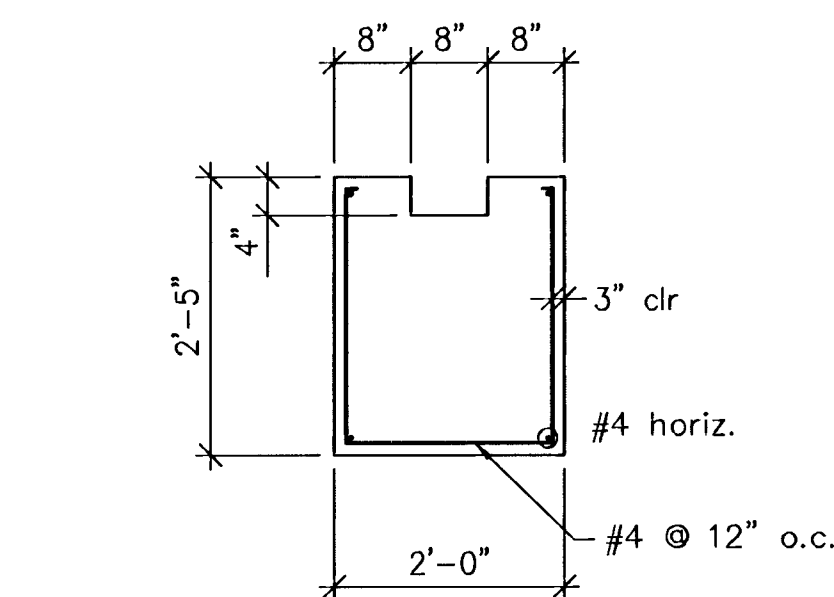
PROJECT NUMBER
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DATE
Feb. 20, 2002

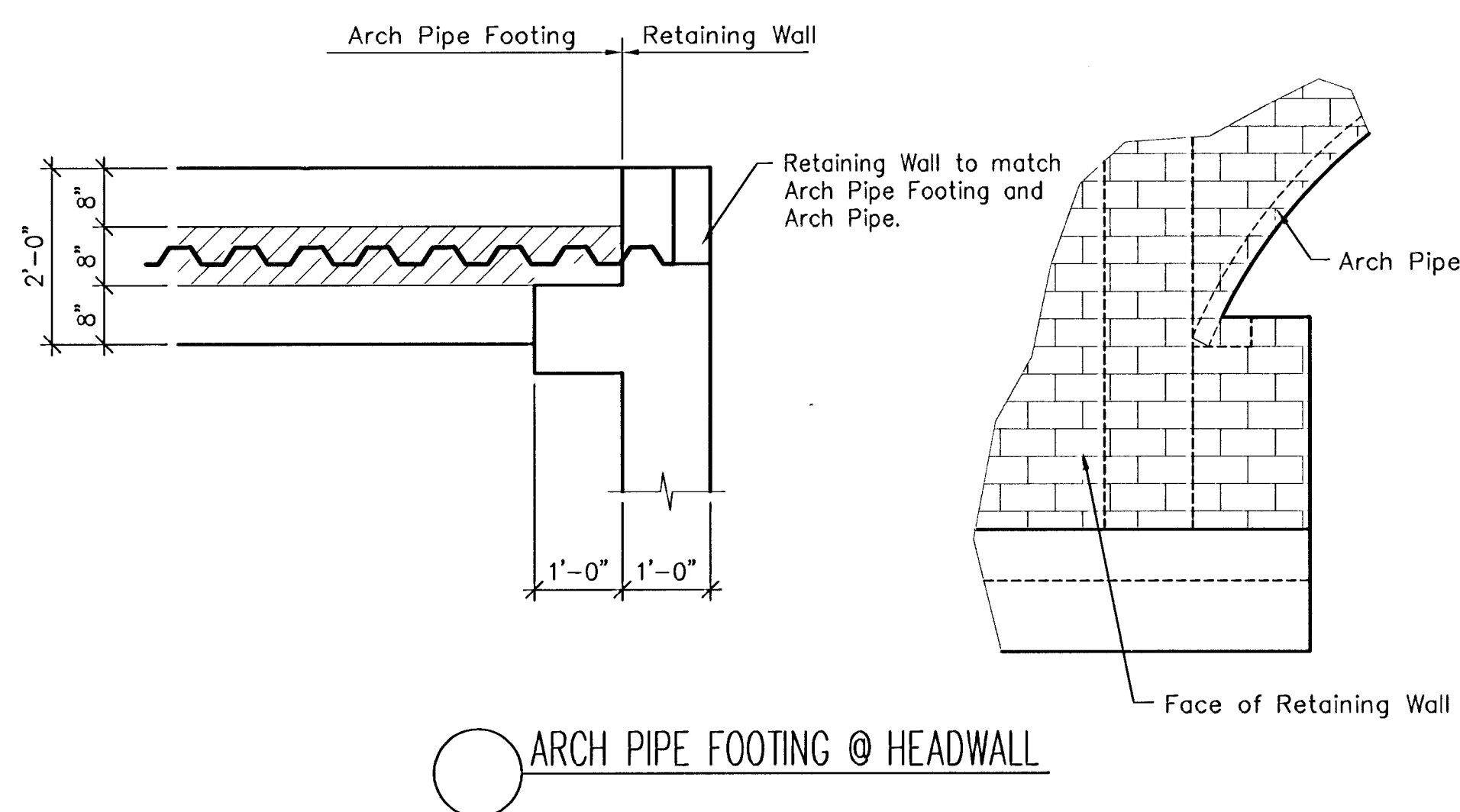
DESIGN
KWL
DRAWN
RA
REVIEW
7
SHEET
CF
15



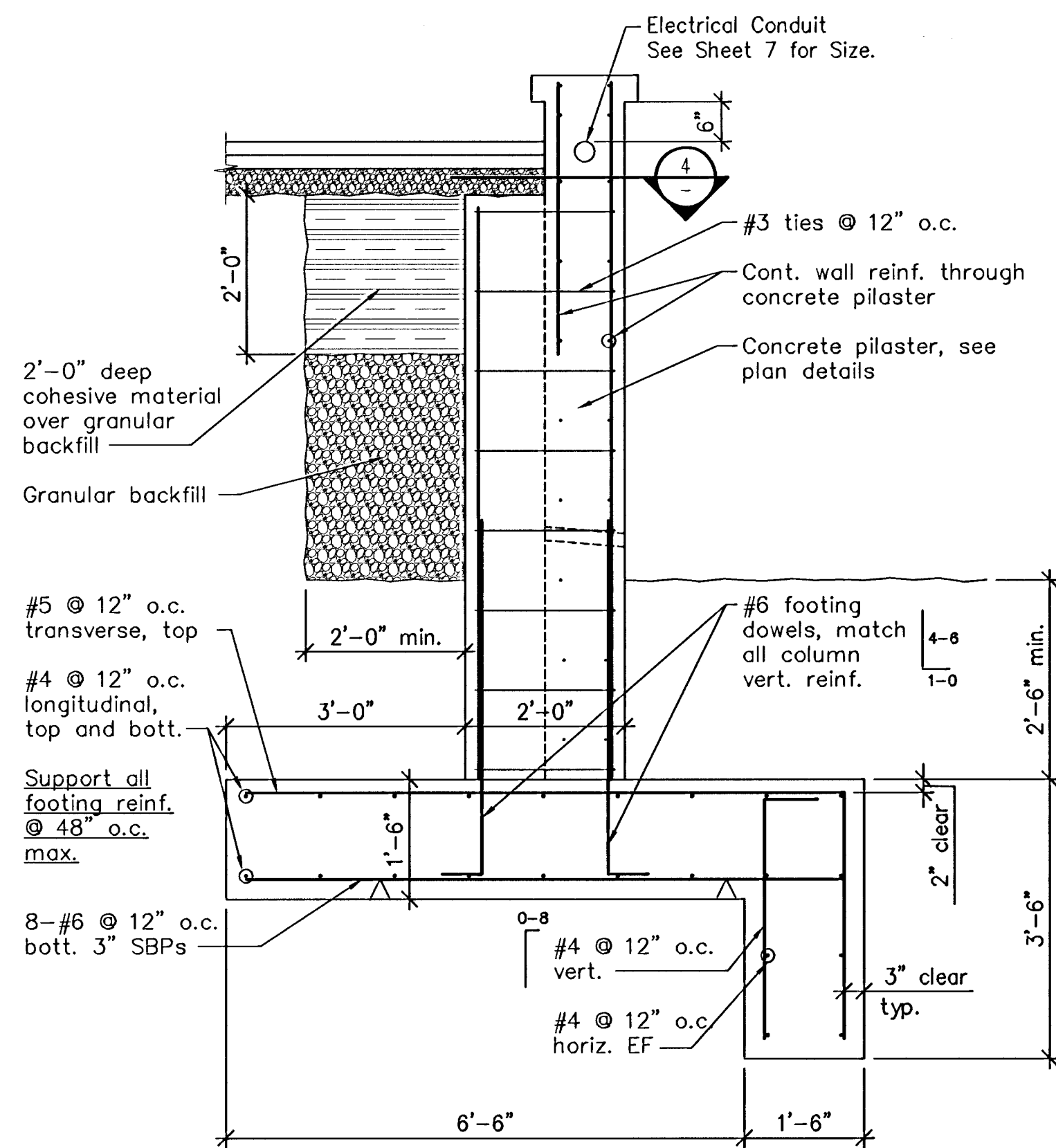
1 TYPICAL RETAINING WALL SECTION
No scale



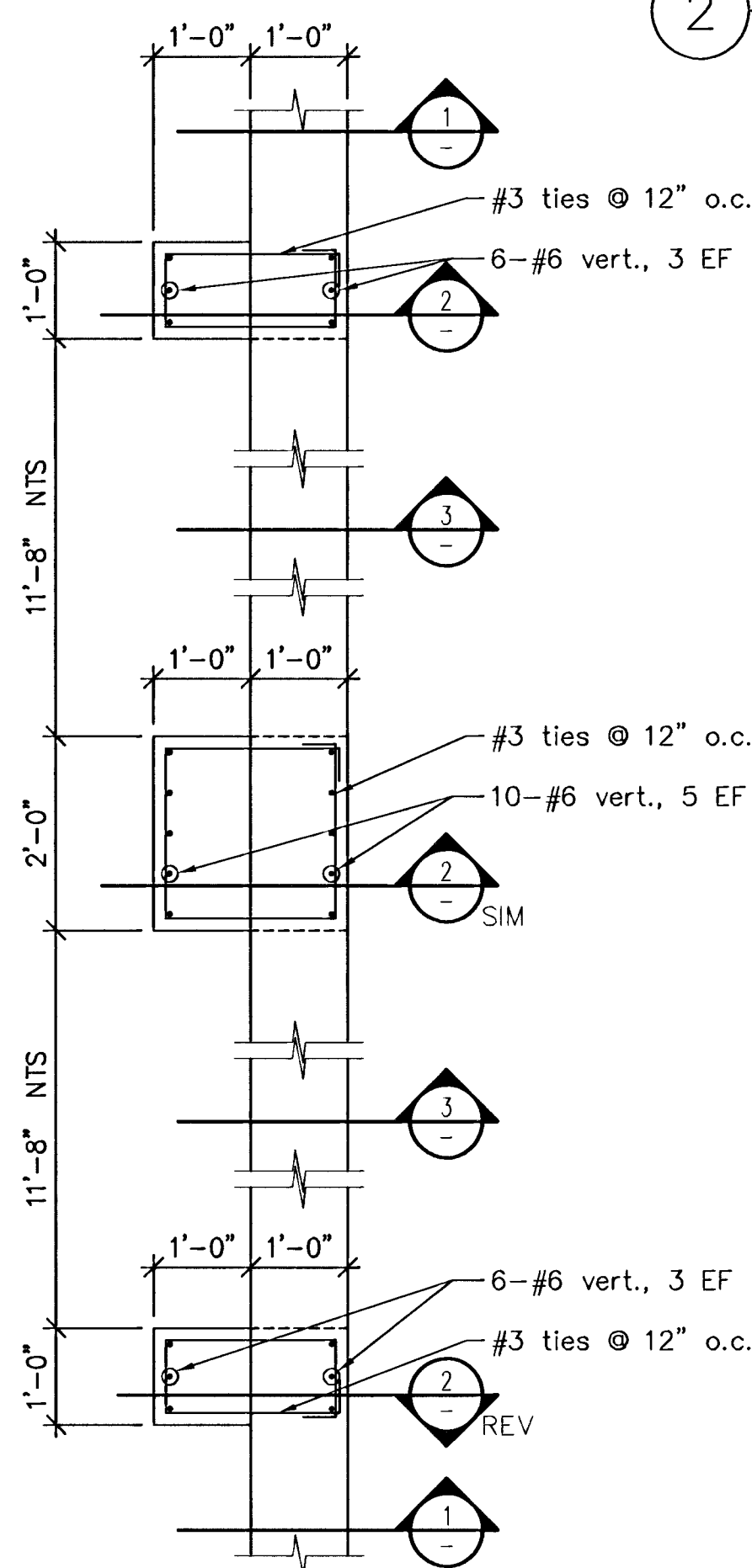
ARCH PIPE FOOTING SECTION
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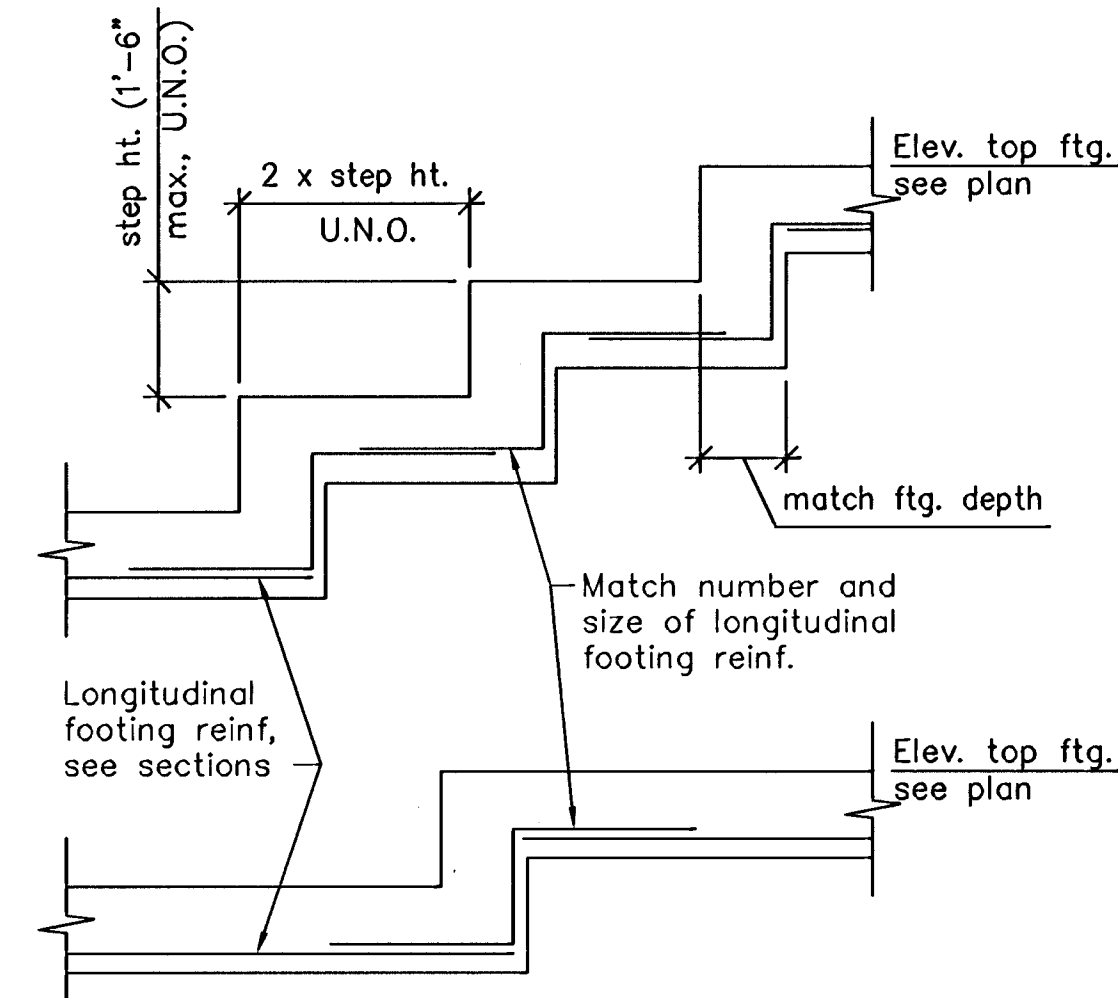
ARCH PIPE FOOTING @ HEADWALL



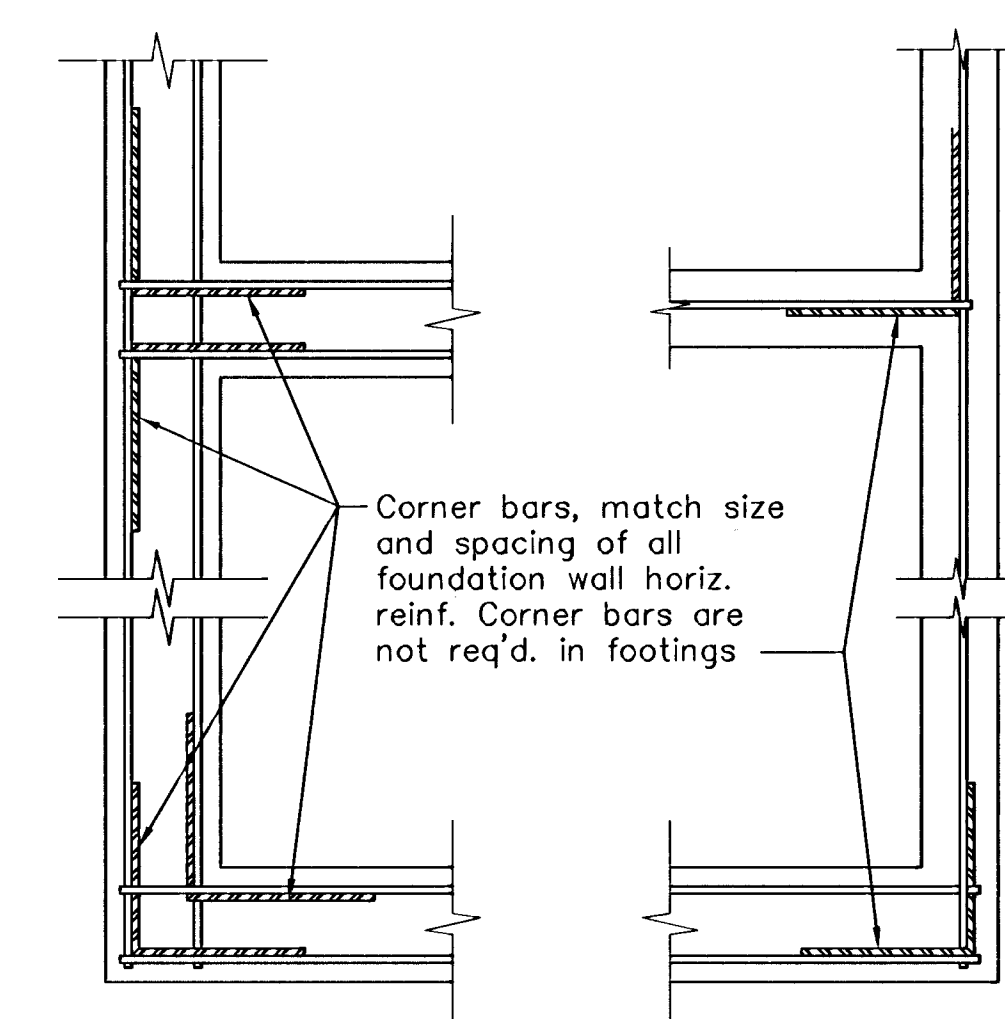
SECTION SIM. BETWEEN ARCH PIPES
2 SECTION AT SIDES OF ARCH. PIPE
No scale



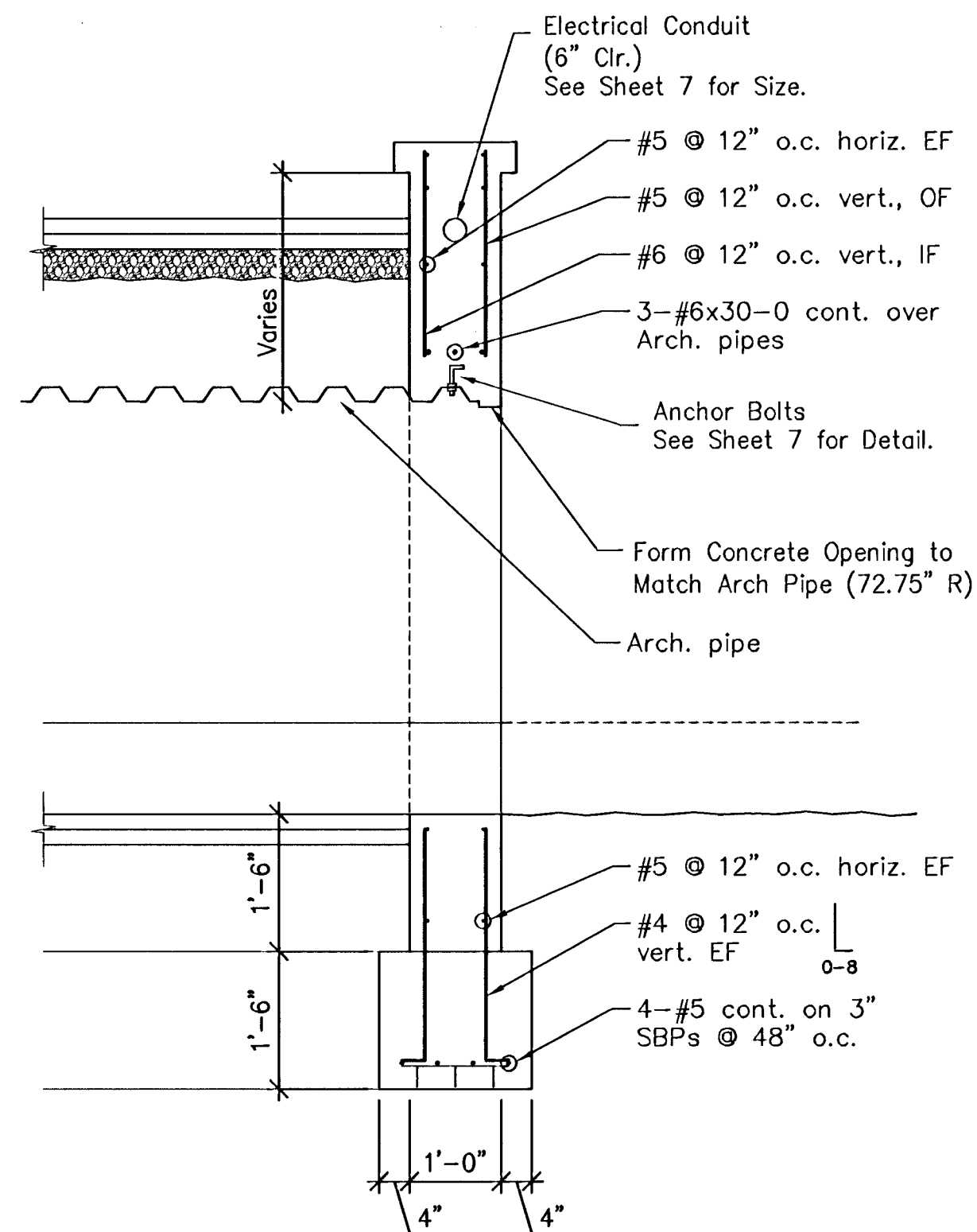
4 PLAN DETAIL AT TOP OF WALL
No scale



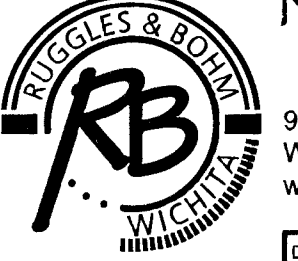
5 TYP. STEPPED FTG. DETAIL
No scale

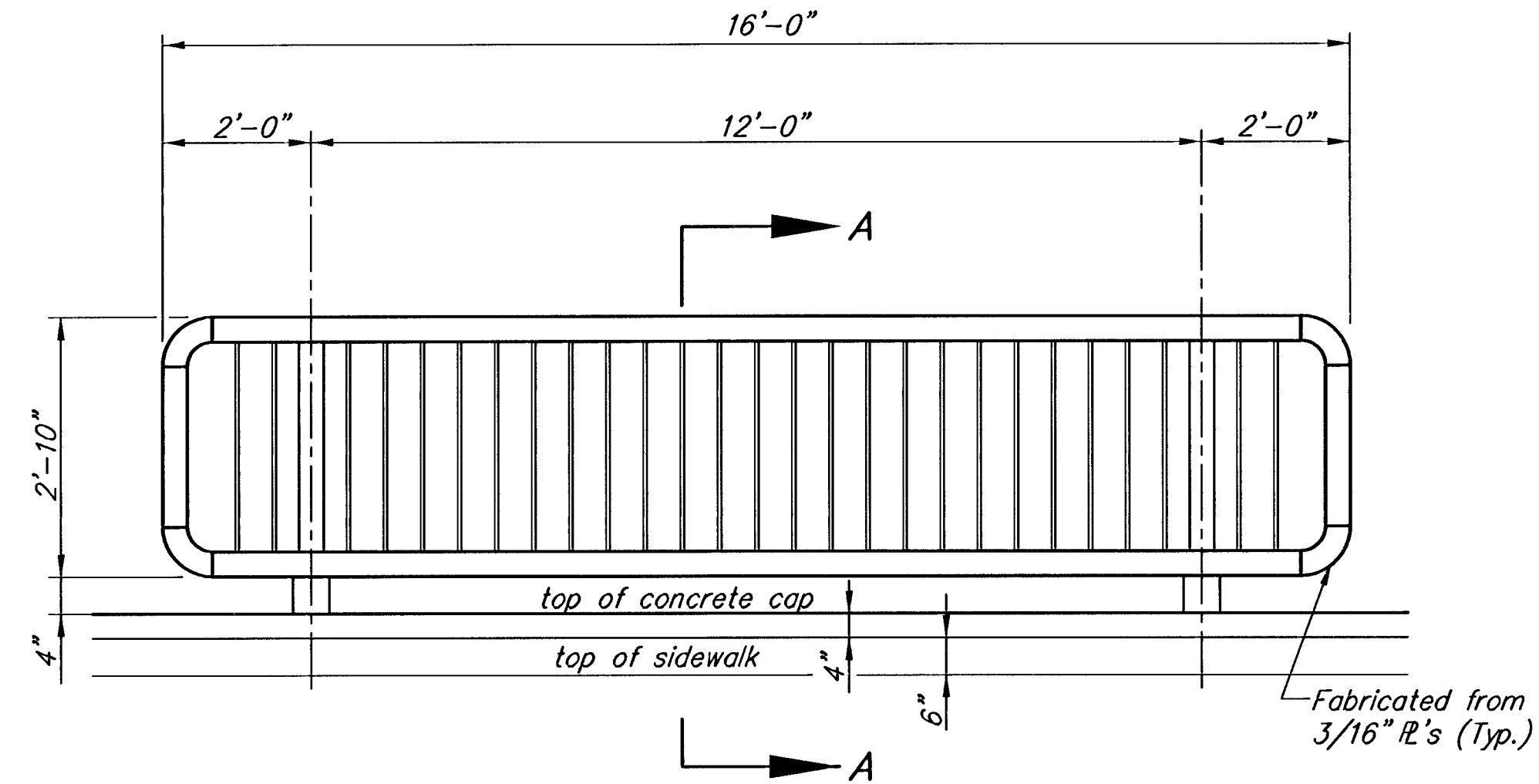


6 TYP. CORNER BAR DETAIL
No scale

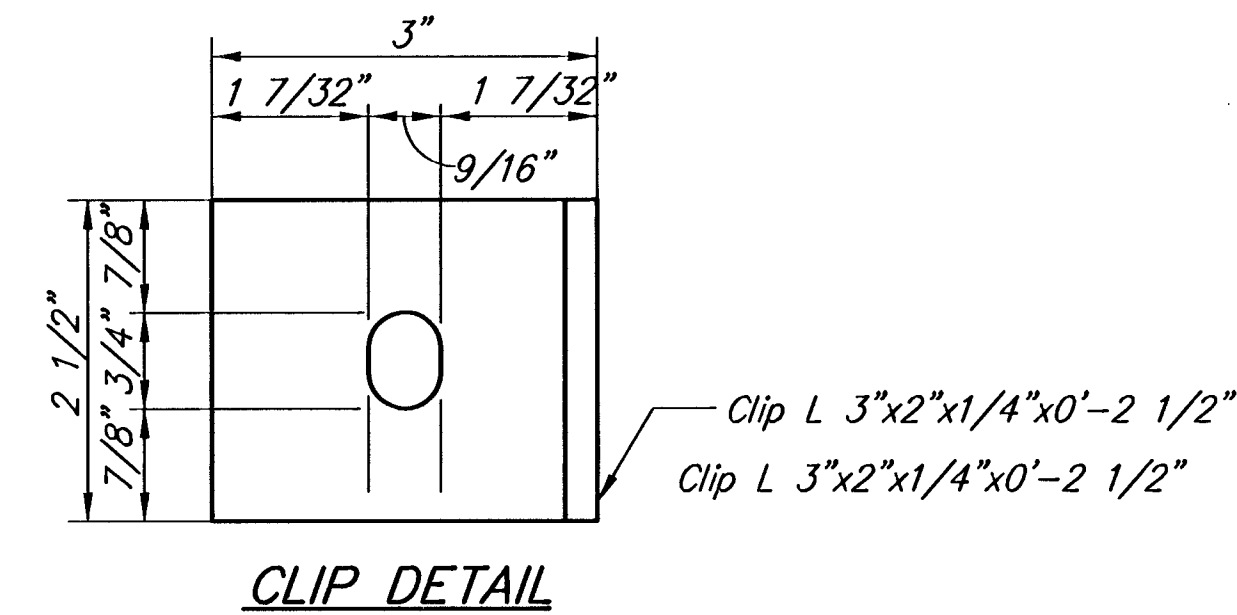


3 SECTION AT ARCH PIPE
No scale

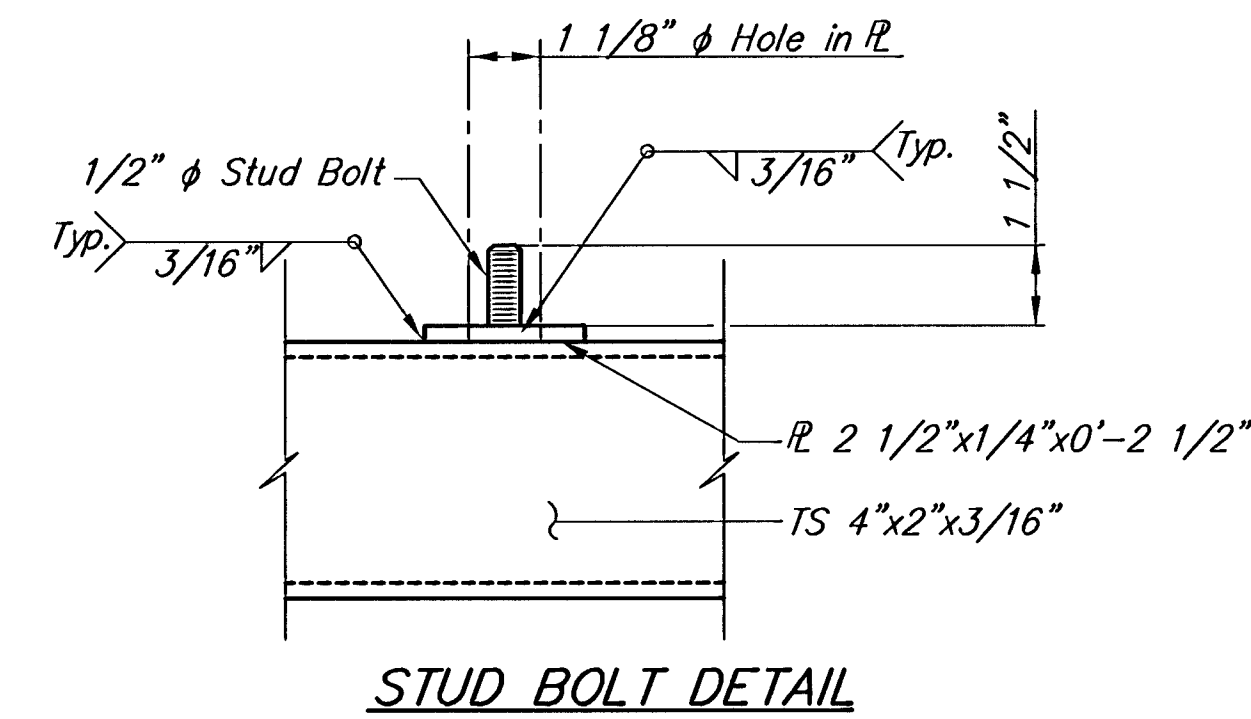
BRENTWOOD SOUTH ADDITION RETAINING WALL SECTIONS WICHITA, KANSAS			
	Ruggles & Bohm, P.A. Engineering, Surveying, Land Planning 924 North Main Wichita, Kansas 67203 www.rbkansas.com		(316) 264-8008 (316) 264-4621 fax E-mail: info@rbkansas.com
	DESIGN KWL DRAWN RA REVIEW UTILITY		SHEET 8 OF 15
DRAWING FILE box		PROJECT NUMBER DATE Feb. 20, 2002	



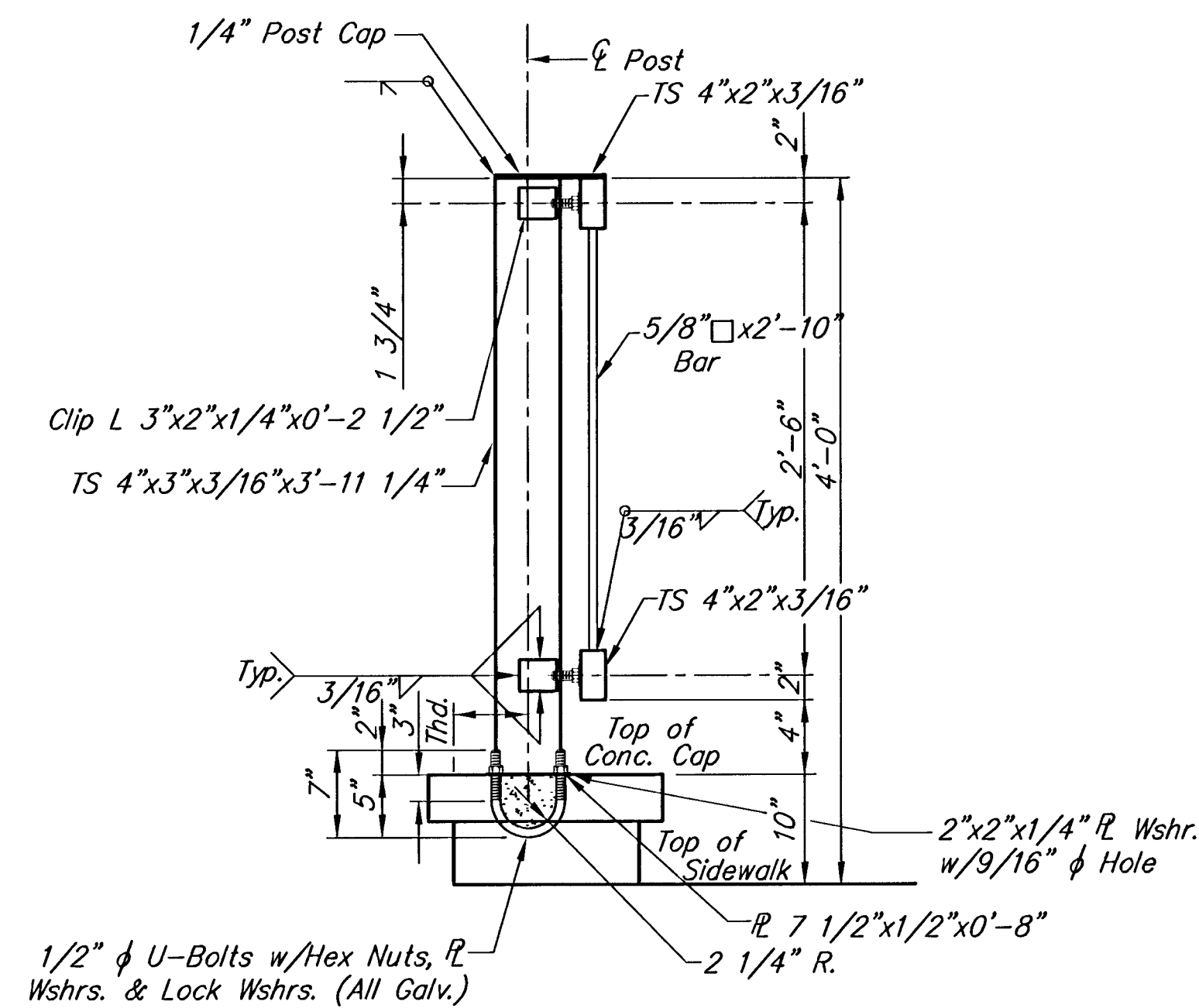
HANDRAIL ELEVATION
Typical 8 Each



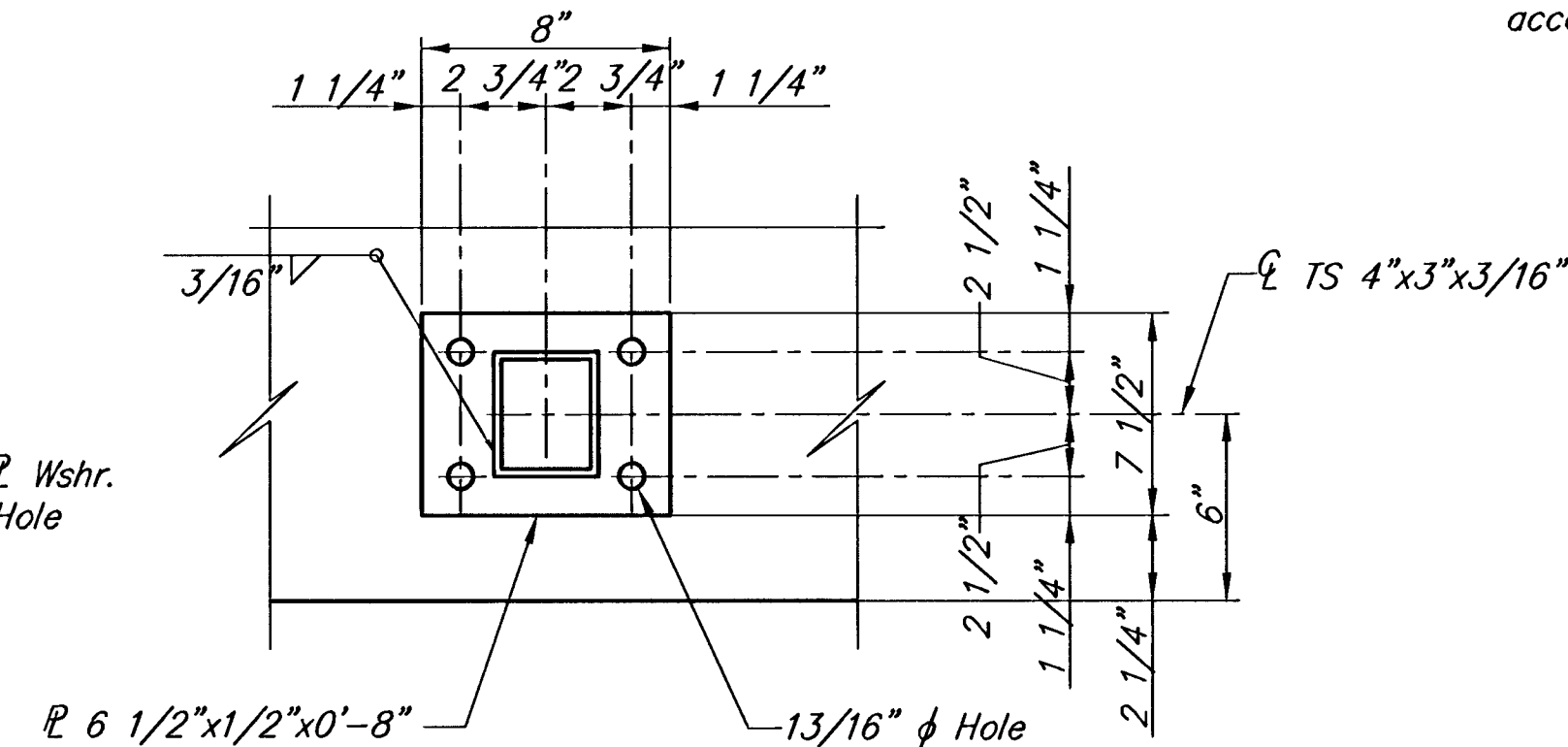
HANDRAIL TABLE	
EACH	RAIL LENGTH
8	16.0'
TOTALS	128.0'



STUD BOLT DETAIL

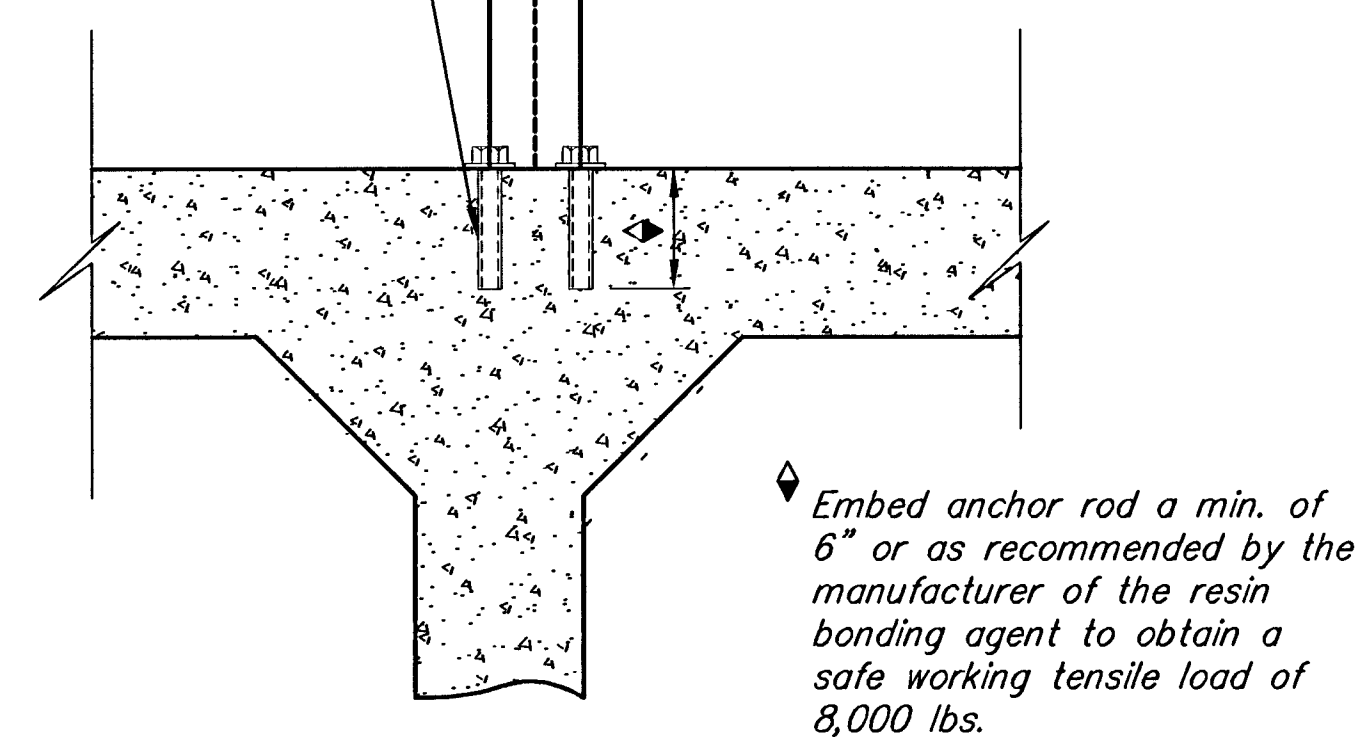


SECTION A-A

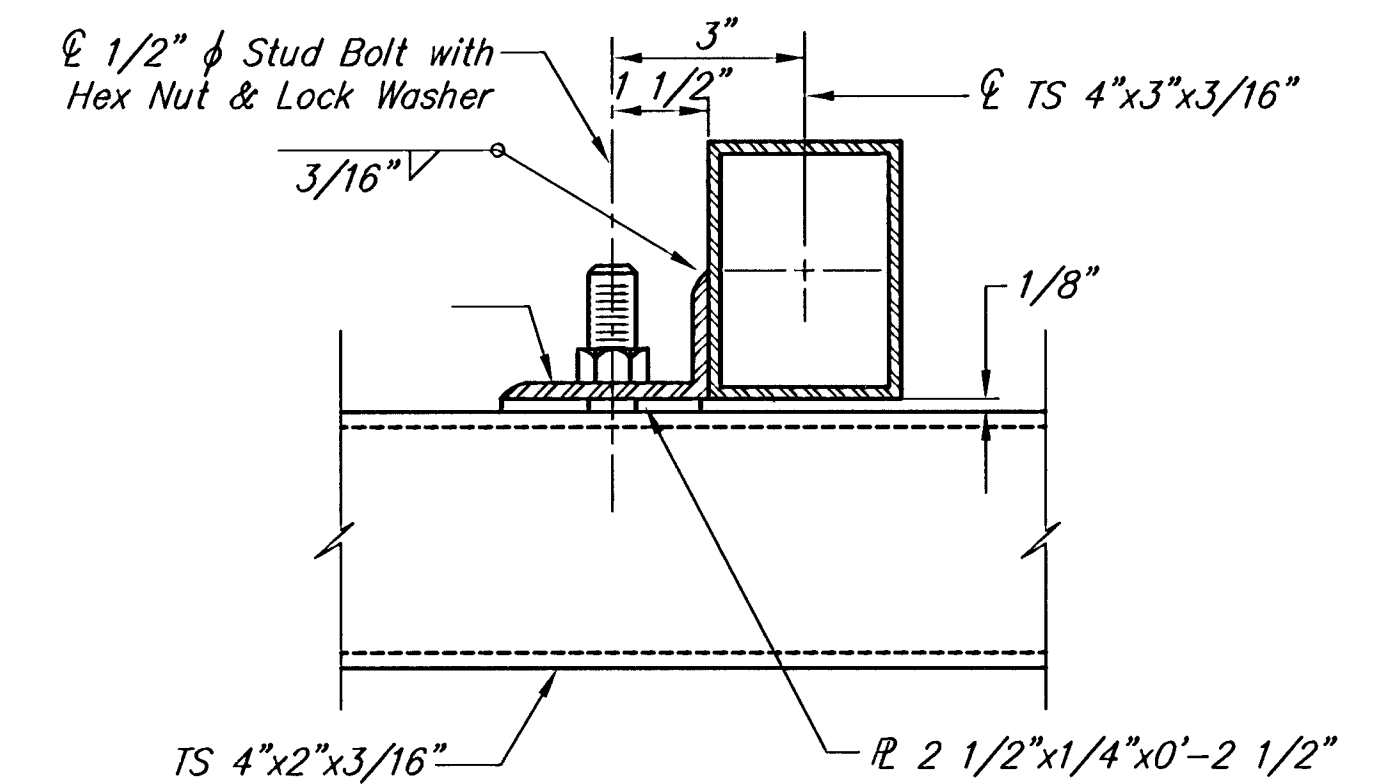


BASE PLATE DETAIL

3/4" Dia. A36 Threaded Rod to be grouted with an approved epoxy or polyester resin in accordance with KDOT Specifications



ANCHOR ROD DETAIL



RAIL CONNECTION DETAIL

BRIDGE HANDRAIL NOTES:

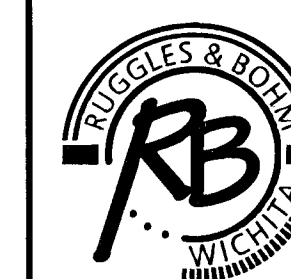
The rail members shall conform to ASTM Designation A36 or equivalent.

Rail shall be fabricated in lengths to include a minimum of two and a maximum of three panels. Posts shall be set vertical. Shims may be used between concrete and base plates of posts.

All parts of Bridge Handrail shall be painted. Shop and field coats shall conform to organic or inorganic Zinc for primer and "High-Build Polyurethane Finish Coat" at the Standard Specifications for State Road and Bridge Construction, 1990 Edition, Kansas Department of Transportation. All materials, equipment and labor necessary for the installation of the Handrail on the bridge shall be subsidiary to the bid item, "Handrail".

Handrail shall be hunter Green in color. Contractor to submit color chart to Engineer for approval. Touch Up: All bolts, nuts and studs and other small areas of damaged paint (10 S.F. or less) requiring touch up will be prepared and painted w/approved alluminum epoxy mastic primer.

**BRENTWOOD SOUTH ADDITION
HANDRAIL DETAILS
WICHITA, KANSAS**

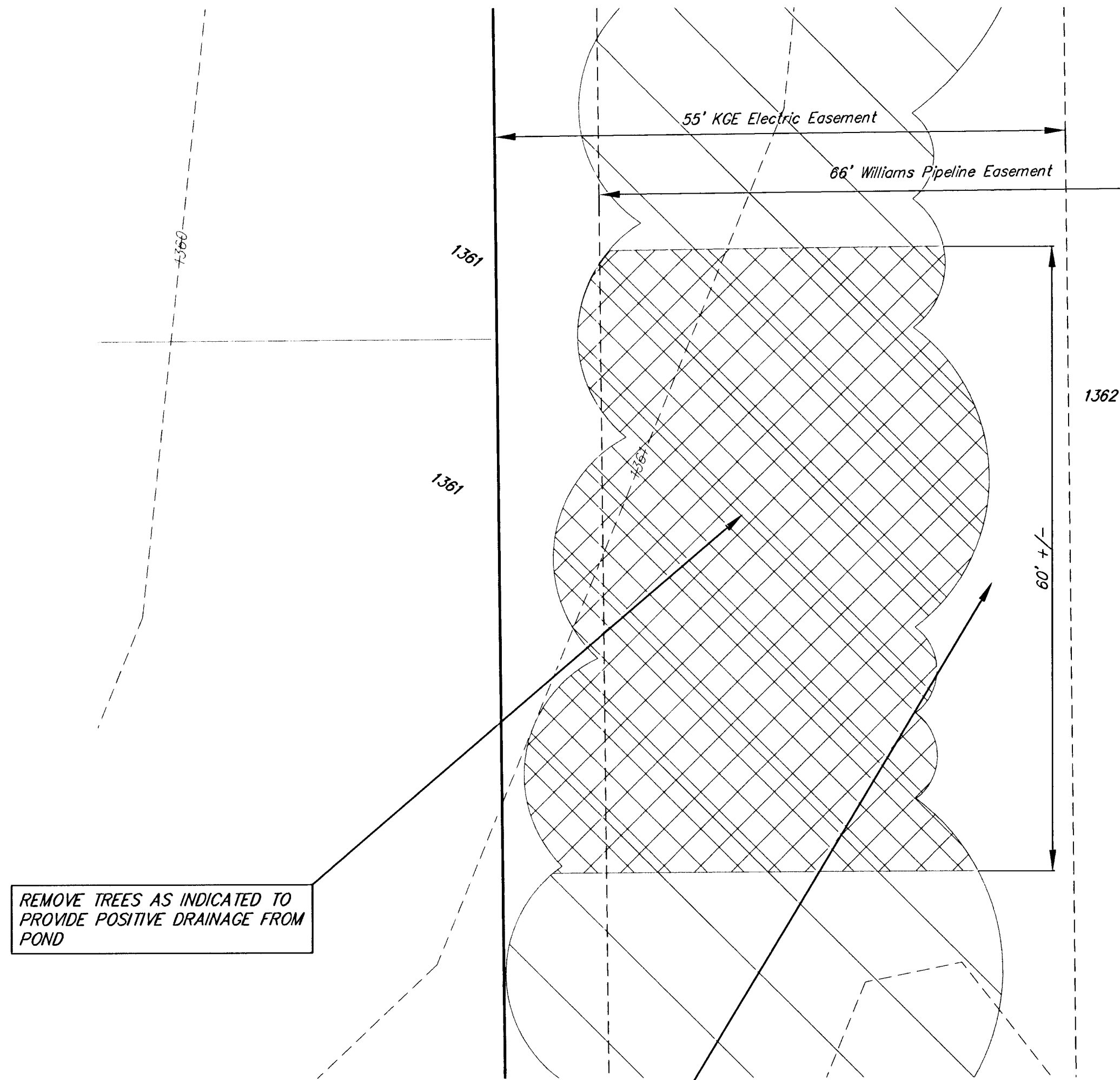


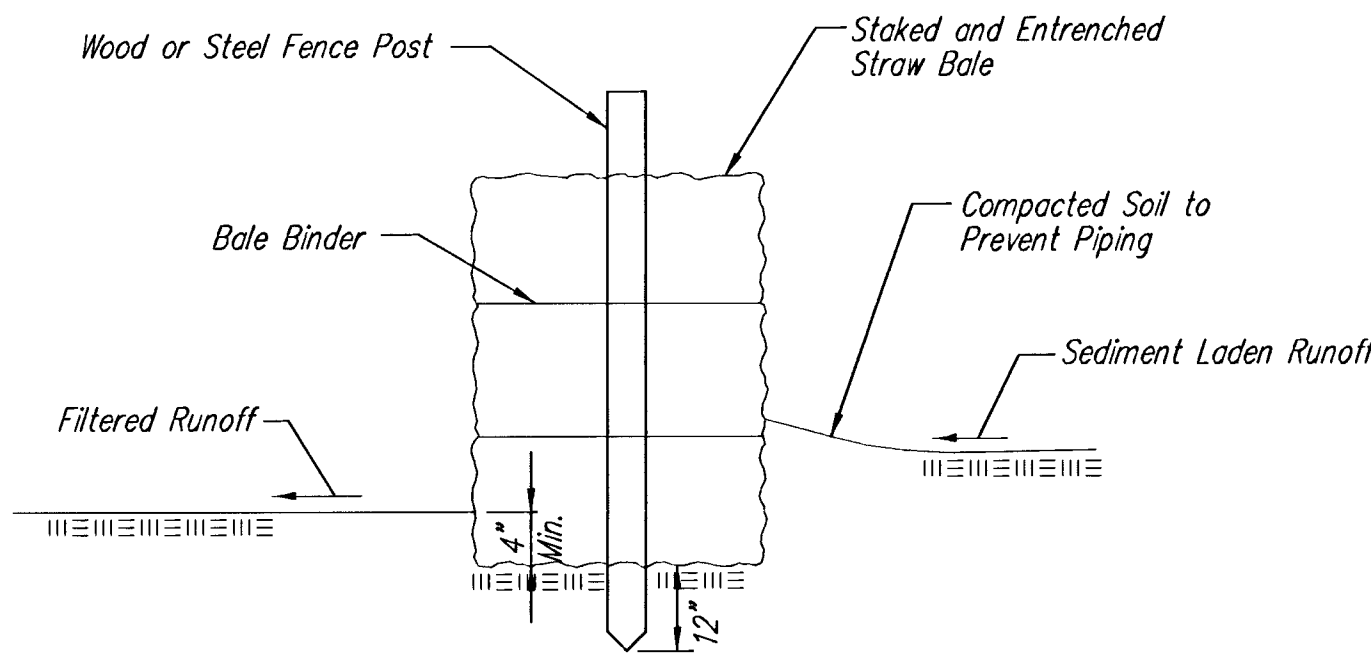
Ruggles & Bohm, P.A.
Engineering, Surveying, Land Planning
924 North Main
Wichita, Kansas 67203
(316) 264-8008
(316) 264-4621 fax
E-mail: info@rbkansas.com

DRAWING FILE
HDRAIL1

PROJECT NUMBER

DESIGN KWL
DRAWN RA
REVIEW
UTILITY
DATE Feb. 20, 2002
SHEET 9 OF 15





STRAW BALE BARRIERS

Material Specification:

Bale slope barriers may be constructed of wheat straw, oat straw, prairie hay, or bromegrass hay that is free of weeds declared noxious by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The stakes used to anchor the bales should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.

Placement:

A slope barrier should be used at the toe of a slope when a ditch does not exist. The slope barrier should be placed on nearly level ground 5' to 10' away from the toe of a slope. The barrier is placed away from the toe of the slope to provide adequate storage for settling out sediment. When practicable, bale slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. Bale slope barriers can also be placed along right-of-way fence lines to keep sediment from crossing onto adjacent property. When placed in this manner, the slope barrier will not likely follow contours.

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench the length of the planned slope barrier that is 4" deep and a bale's width wide. Make sure that the trench is excavated along a single contour. When practicable, slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. Place the soil on the upslope side of the trench for later use. Place the bales in the trench, making sure that they are butted tightly. Two stakes should be driven through each bale along the centerline of the ditch check, approximately 6" to 8" in from the bale ends. Stakes should be driven at least 12" into the ground. Once all the bales have been installed and anchored, place the excavated soil against the upslope side of the check and compact it. The compacted soil should be no more than 3" to 4" deep.

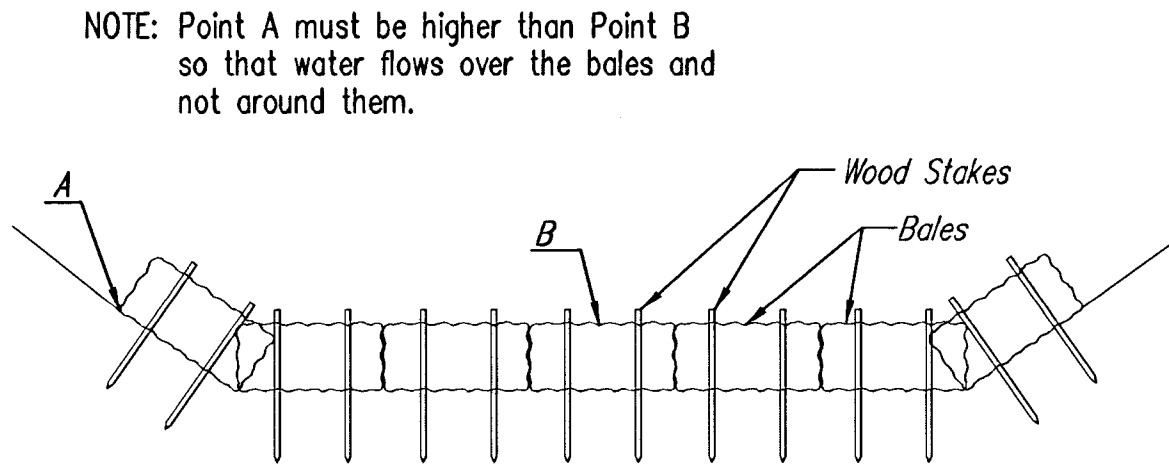
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

When practicable, do not place bale slope barriers across contours. Slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. Concentrated flow over a slope barrier creates a scour hole on the downslope side of the barrier. 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?



STRAW BALE DITCH CHECKS

Material Specification:

Bale ditch checks may be constructed of wheat straw, oat straw, prairie hay, or bromegrass hay that is free of weeds declared noxious by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The stakes used to anchor the bales should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long. Optional: The downstream scour apron should be constructed of a double-netted straw erosion-control blanket at least 6' wide. Optional: The metal landscape staples used to anchor the erosion-control blanket should be at least 8" long.

Placement:

Bale ditch checks should be placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch. The ditch check should extend far enough so that the ground level at the ends of the check is higher than the top of the lowest center bale. This prevents water from flowing around the check. Checks should not be placed in ditches where high flows are expected. Rock checks should be used instead. Bales should be placed in ditches with slopes of 6% or less. For slopes steeper than 6%, rock checks should be used. The following table provides check spacing for a given ditch grade:

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

Proper installation method:

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

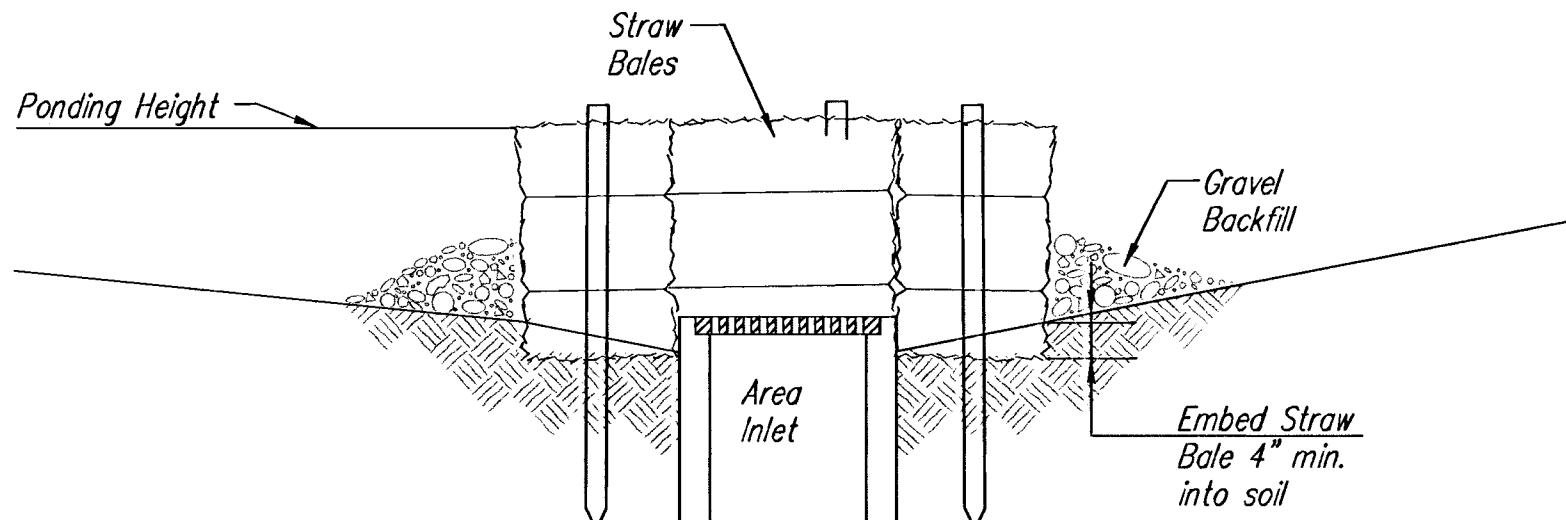
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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

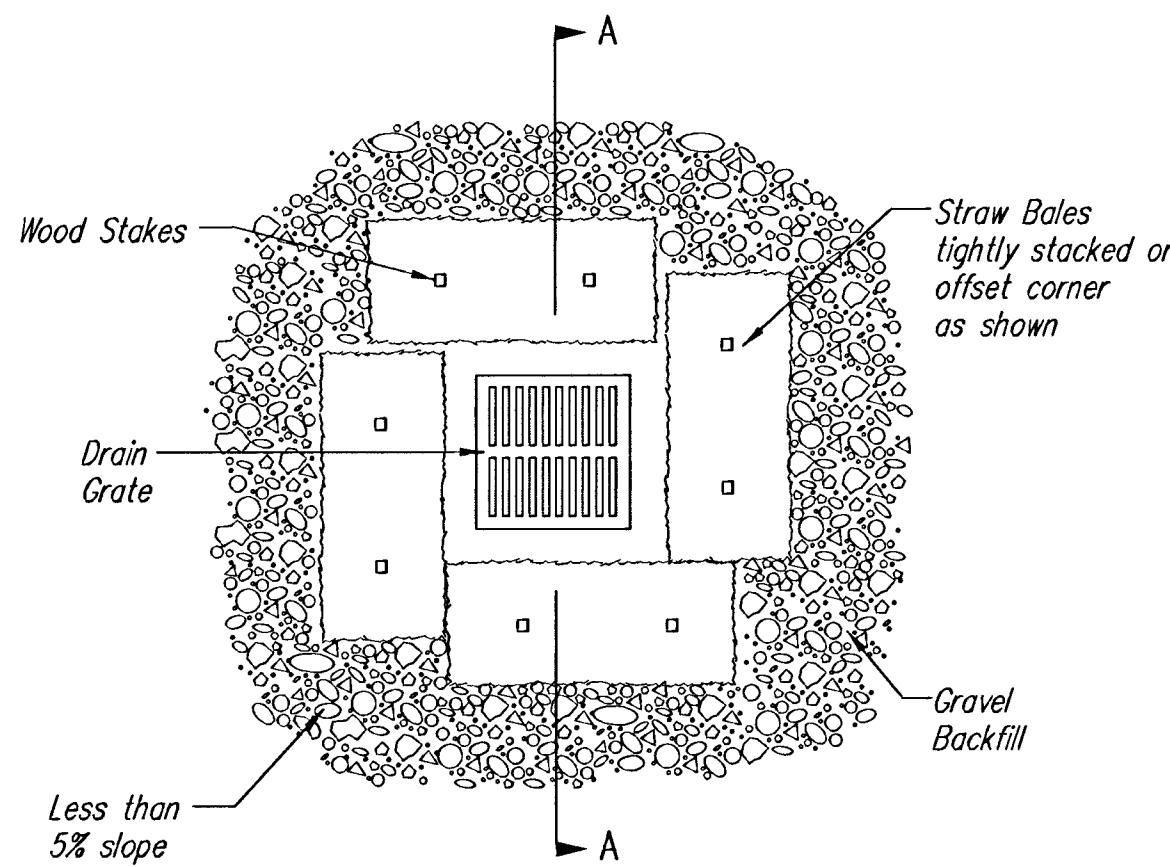
Inspection and Maintenance:

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

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



SECTION A-A



STRAW BALE BARRIERS FOR AREA INLETS
(INLET PROTECTION)

Material Specification:

Bale area inlet barriers should be constructed of wheat straw, oat straw, prairie hay, or bromegrass hay that is free of weeds declared noxious by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The stakes used to anchor the bales should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.

Placement:

Bale area inlet barriers should be placed directly around the perimeter of a drop inlet. When a bale area inlet barrier is located near an inlet that has steep approach slopes, the storage capacity behind the barrier is drastically reduced. Timely removal of sediment must occur for a barrier to operate properly in this location.

Proper Installation Method:

Excavate a trench around the perimeter of the area inlet that is at least 4" deep by a bale's width wide. Place the bales in the trench, making sure that they are butted tightly. Some bales may need to be shortened to fit into the trench around the area inlet. Two stakes should be driven through each bale, approximately 6" to 8" in from the bale ends. Stakes should be driven at least 12" into the ground. Once all the bales have been installed and anchored, place the excavated soil against the receiving side of the barrier and compact it. The compacted soil should be no more than 3" to 4" deep. Note: When a bale area inlet barrier is placed in a shallow median ditch, make sure that the top of the barrier is not higher than the paved road. In this configuration, water may spread onto the roadway causing a hazardous condition.

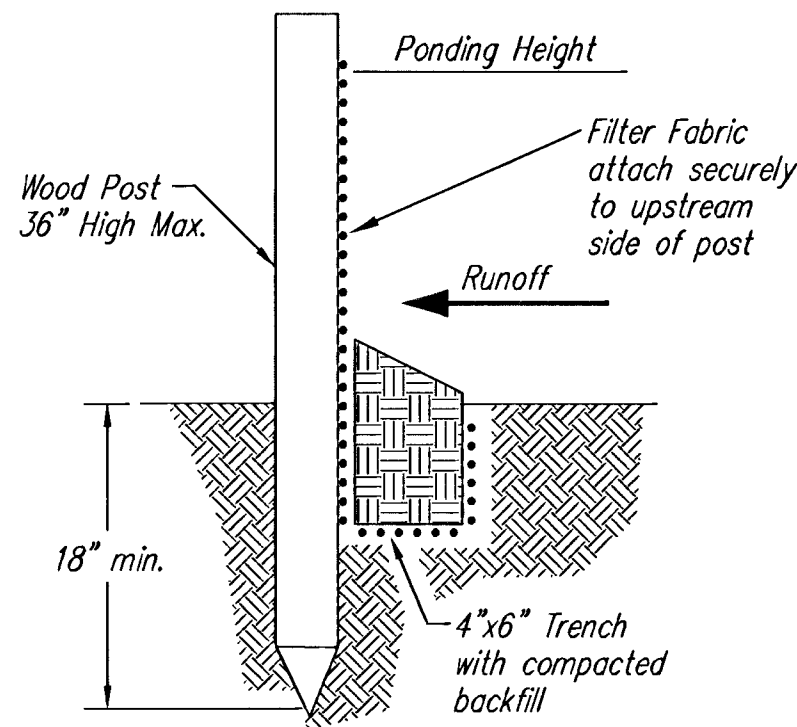
List of common placement installation mistakes to avoid:

Bales should be placed directly against the perimeter of the area inlet. This allows overtopping water to flow directly into the inlet instead of onto nearby soil causing scour. Bale area inlet barriers must be dug into the ground. Bales at ground level do not work because they allow water to flow under the barrier.

Inspection and Maintenance:

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

- Does water flow under the area inlet barrier?
- Does water flow through spaces between abutting bales?
- Are any bales dislodged?
- Are bales decomposing due to age and/or water damage?
- Does sediment need to be removed from behind the area inlet barrier?



SILT FENCE BARRIERS

SILT FENCE BARRIERS

Material Specification:

Silt fence fabric should conform to the 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, iails, etc.). The silt fence will rip and fail. Do not place silt fence slope barriers in areas with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the barrier is not sufficiently anchored, it will wash out. Silt fence slope barriers must be dug into the ground—silt fence at ground level does not work because water will flow underneath.

Inspection and Maintenance:

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

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



SOIL EROSION
BMP DETAILS

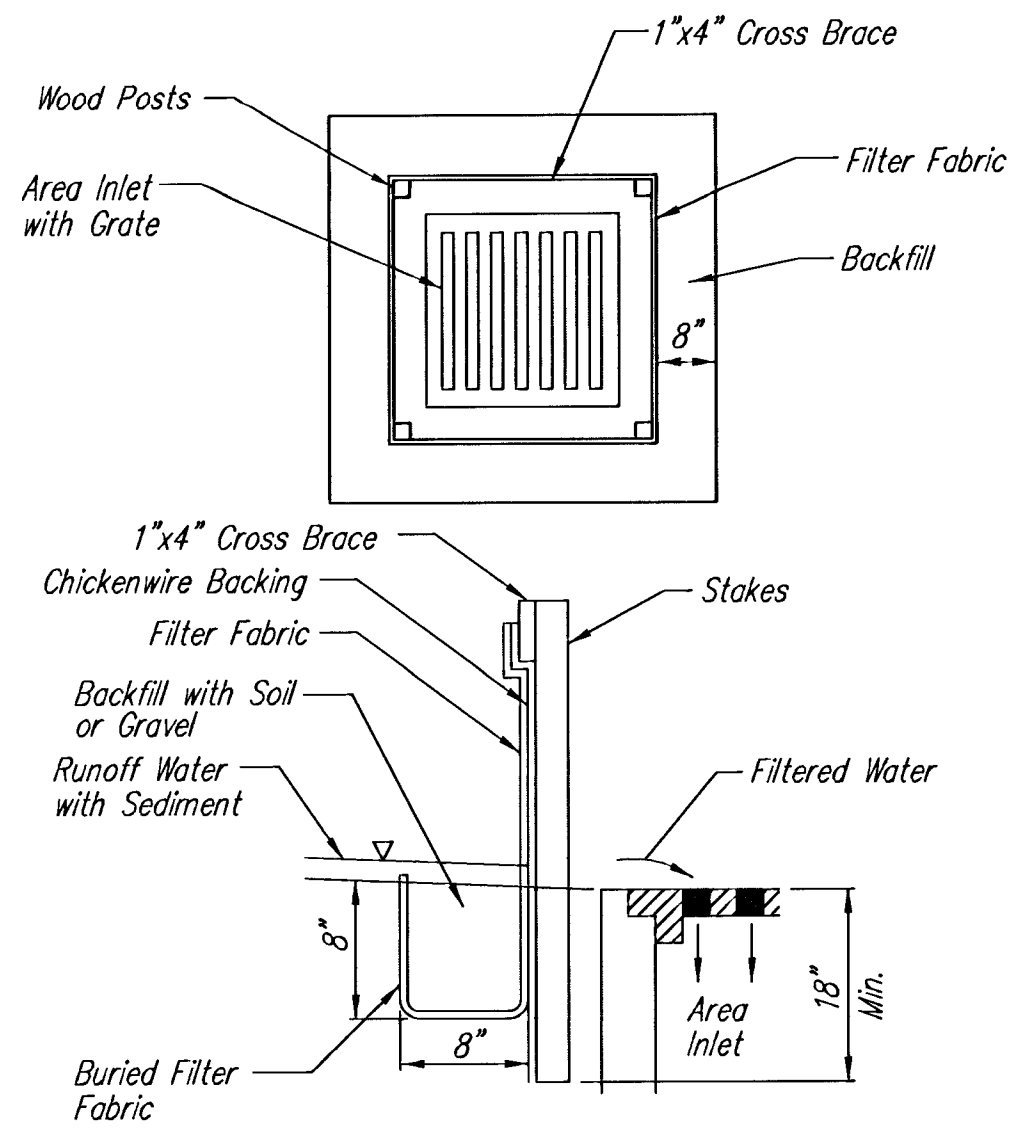
CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E.
STORM WATER ENGINEER

PROJECT NUMBER
468-83355

OCA NO.
751309

DATE
MAY 2001

SHEET 12 OF 15



SILT FENCE BARRIERS FOR AREA INLETS
(INLET PROTECTION)

Material Specification:

Silt fence fabric should conform to the AASHTO M288 96 silt fence specification. The wire or polymeric mesh backing used to help support the silt fence fabric should conform to the AASHTO M288 96 silt fence specification. The posts used to support the silt fence fabric should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long. The material used to frame the tops of the posts should be 1" by 4" boards. Silt fence fabric and support backing should be attached to the wooden posts and frame with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

Placement:

Place a silt fence drop inlet barrier in a location where it is unlikely to be overtopped. Water should flow through silt fence, not over it. Silt fence barriers for area inlets often fail when repeatedly overtopped. When used as a barrier for area inlets, silt fence fabric and posts must be supported at the top by a wooden frame. When a silt fence barrier for area inlets is located near an inlet that has steep approach slopes, the storage capacity behind the barrier is drastically reduced. Timely removal of sediment must occur for a barrier to operate properly in this location.

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench around the perimeter of the area inlet that is at least 8" deep by 8" wide. Drive posts to a depth of at least 18" around the perimeter of the area inlet. The distance between posts should be 4' or less. If the distance between two adjacent corner posts is more than 4', add another post(s) between them. Connect the tops of all the posts with a wooden frame made of 1" by 4" boards. Use nails or screws for fastening. Attach the wire or polymeric-mesh backing to the outside of the post/frame structure with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails. Roll out a continuous length of silt fence fabric long enough to wrap around the perimeter of the area inlet. Add more length for overlapping the fabric joint. Place the edge of the fabric in the trench, starting at the outside edge of the trench. Line all three sides of the trench with the fabric. Backfill over the fabric in the trench with the excavated soil and compact. After filling the trench, approximately 24" to 36" of silt fence fabric should remain exposed. Attach the silt fence to the outside of the post/frame structure with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails. The joint should be overlapped to the next post.

Note: When a silt fence barrier for area inlet is placed in a shallow median ditch, make sure that the top of the barrier is not higher than the paved road. In this configuration, water may spread onto the roadway causing a hazardous condition.

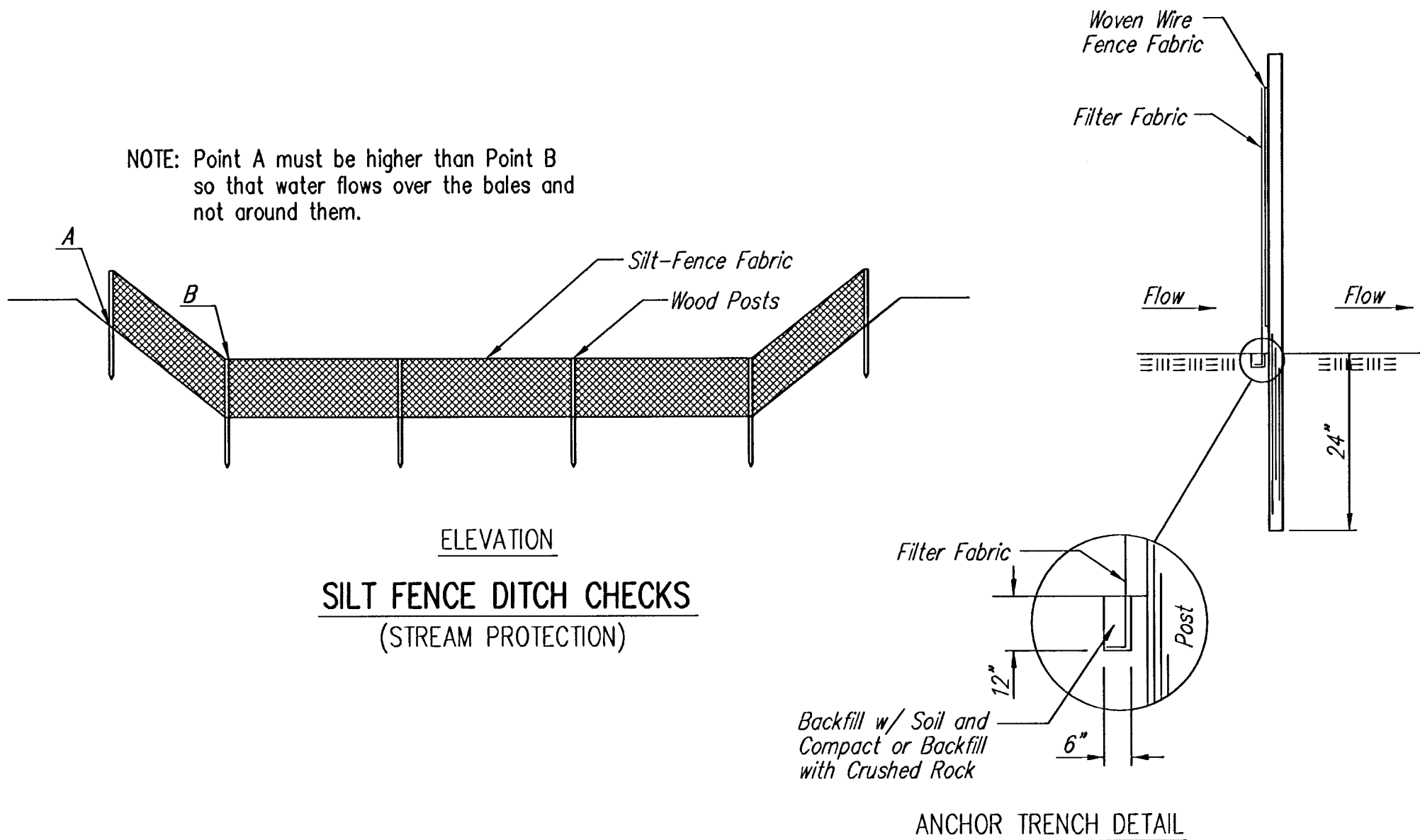
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

Water should flow through a silt fence barrier for area inlet—not over it. Place a silt fence barrier for area inlet in a location where it is unlikely to be overtopped. Silt fence barrier for area inlets often fail when repeatedly overtopped. Do not place posts on the outside of the silt fence barrier for area inlet. In this configuration, the force of the water is not resisted by the posts, but only by the staples (wire, zip-ties, nails, etc.). The silt fence will rip and fail. Do not install silt fence barrier for area inlets without framing the top of the posts. The corner posts around area inlets are stressed in two directions whereas a normal silt fence is only stressed in one direction. This added stress requires more support.

Inspection and Maintenance:

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

Does water flow under the silt fence?
Does the silt fence sag excessively?
Has the silt fence torn or become detached from the posts?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the area inlet barrier?



ELEVATION
SILT FENCE DITCH CHECKS
(STREAM PROTECTION)

ANCHOR TRENCH DETAIL

Material Specification:

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

Placement:

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

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

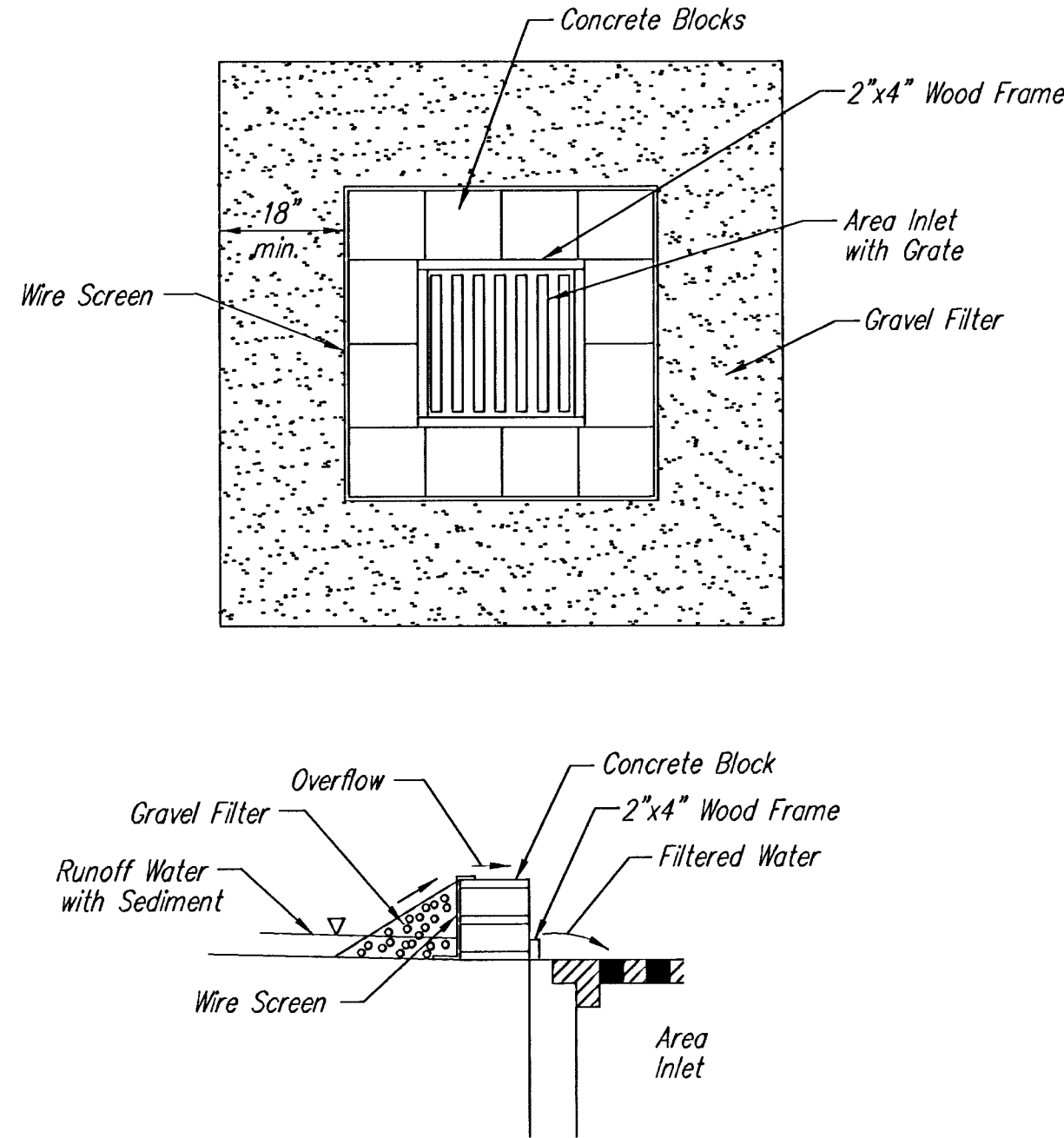
Ditch Check Ditch grade (%)	Spacing Check Spacing (feet)
0.5	200
1.0	200
2.0	100
3.0	65
4.0	50
5.0	40
6.0	30

Proper installation method:

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

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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



CONCRETE BLOCK FILTER FOR AREA DRAIN
(INLET PROTECTION)

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

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

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

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

Instructions for Installing:

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

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

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

Maintenance:

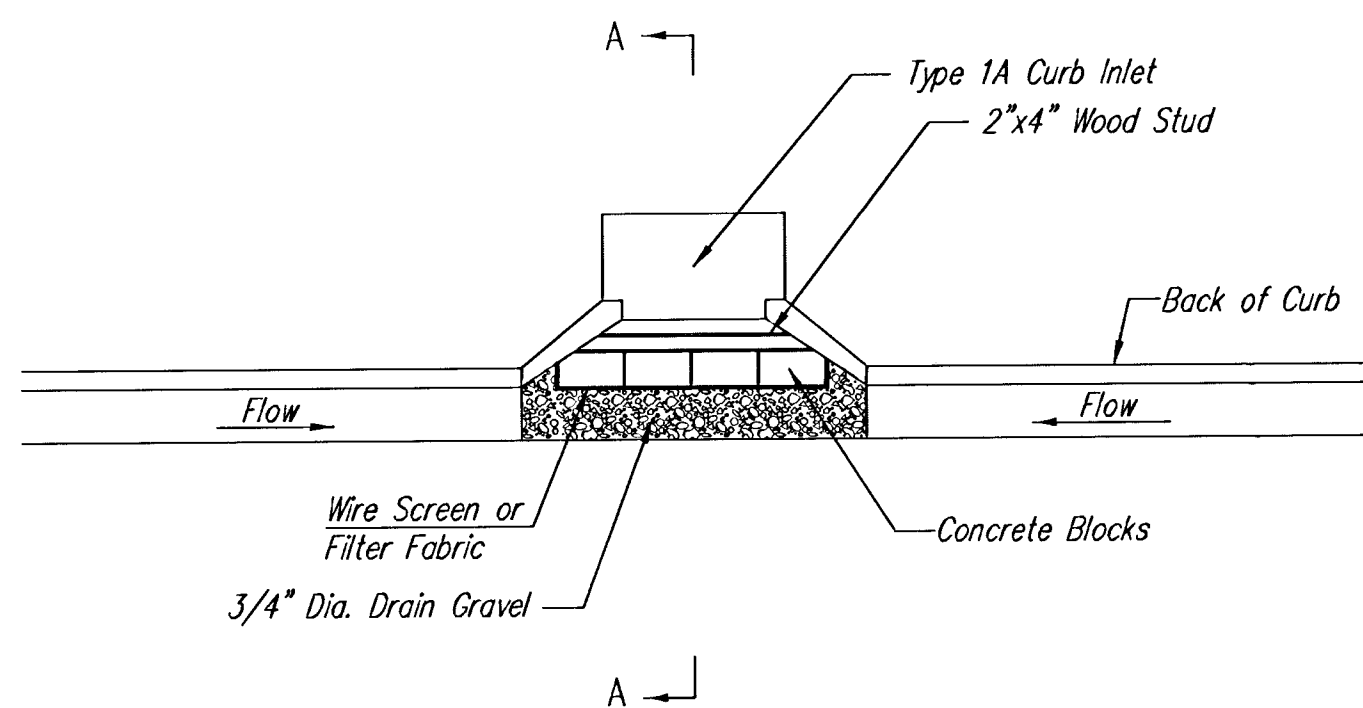
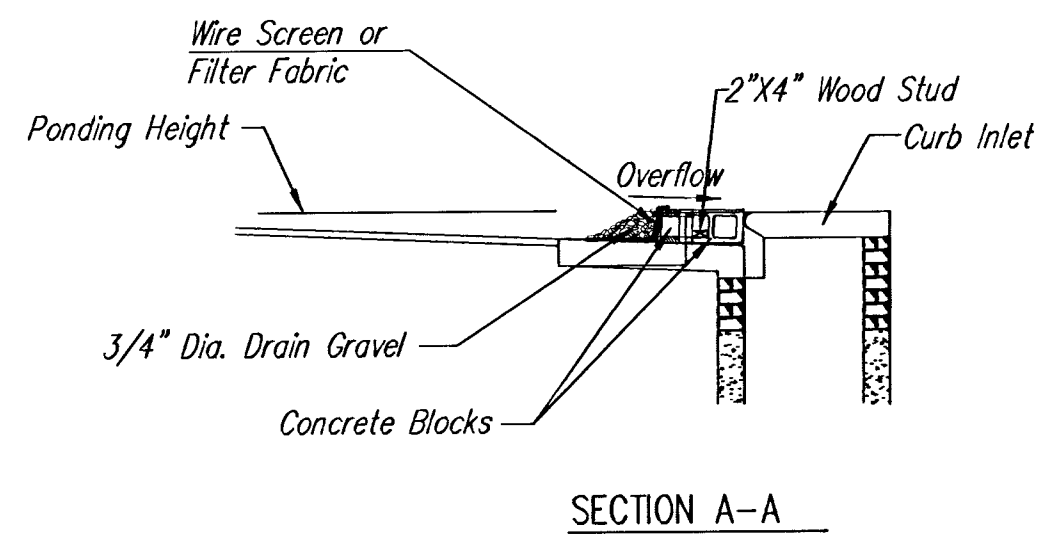
All gravel filters installed around area drains should be inspected and repaired after each runoff event. Sediment should be removed when material is within 3" of the top of any block. Periodically, the gravel should be raked to increase infiltration and filtering of runoff waters. Accumulated sediment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

Inspection and Maintenance:

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

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

	SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS	
	CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E. STORM WATER ENGINEER	
	PROJECT NUMBER 468-83355	OCA NO. 751309
	DATE MAY 2001	SHEET 13 OF 15



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.

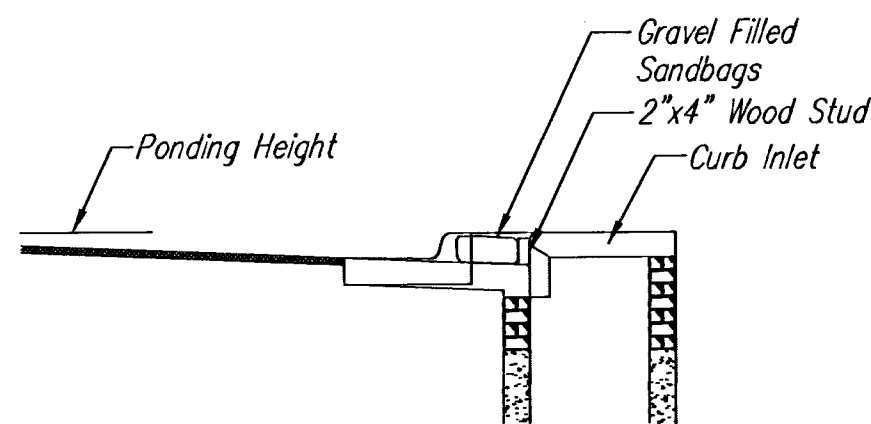
Instructions for Installing:

- 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.

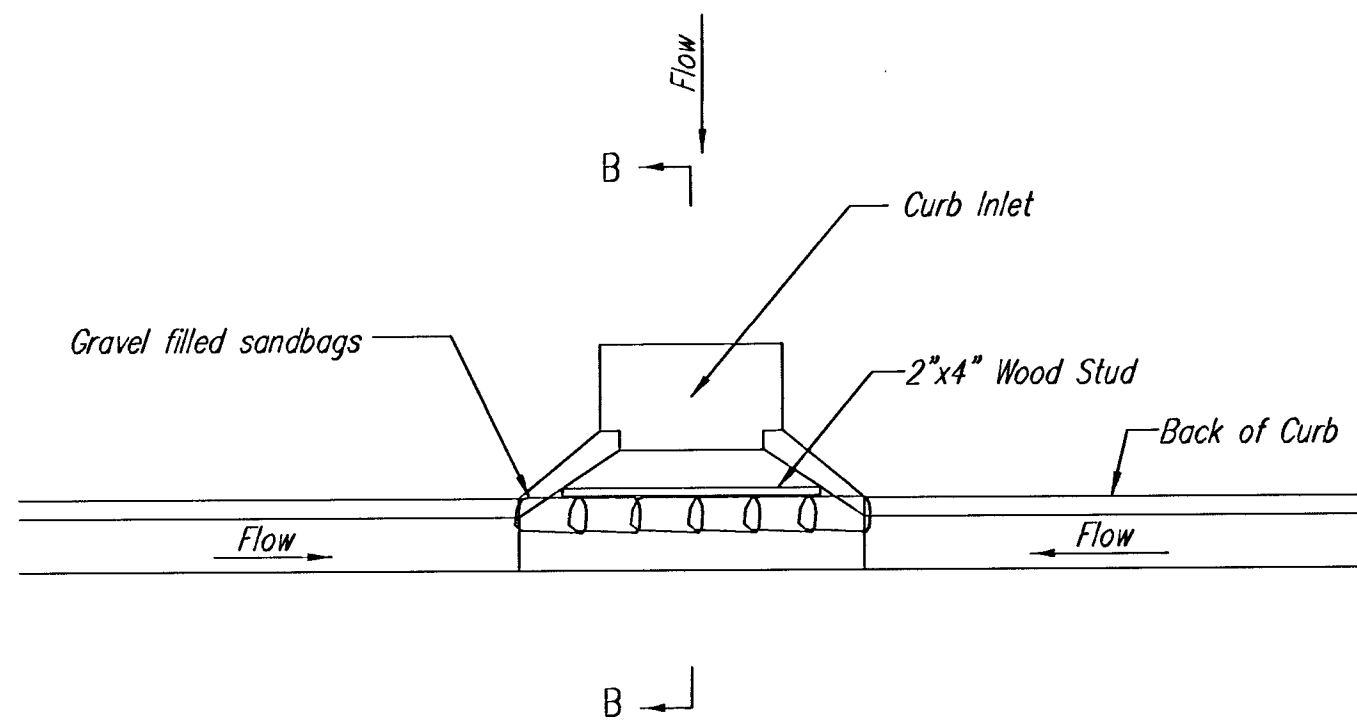
Use of rock with diameters smaller than 1" in the bag may result in clogging of pores and reduce the amount of water flowing into an inlet.

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.

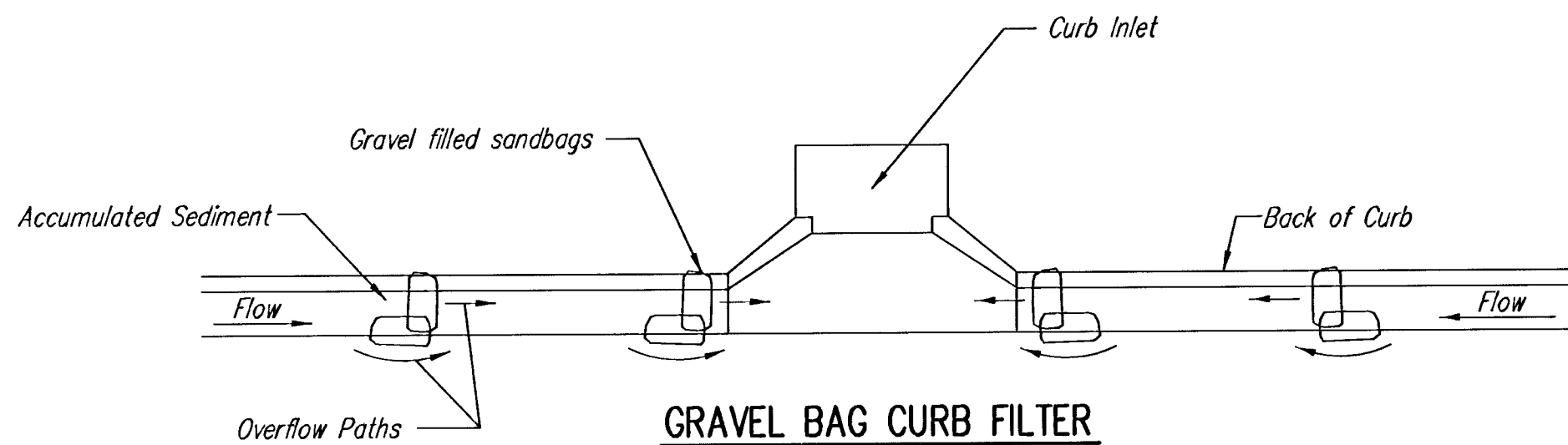


SECTION B-B



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.

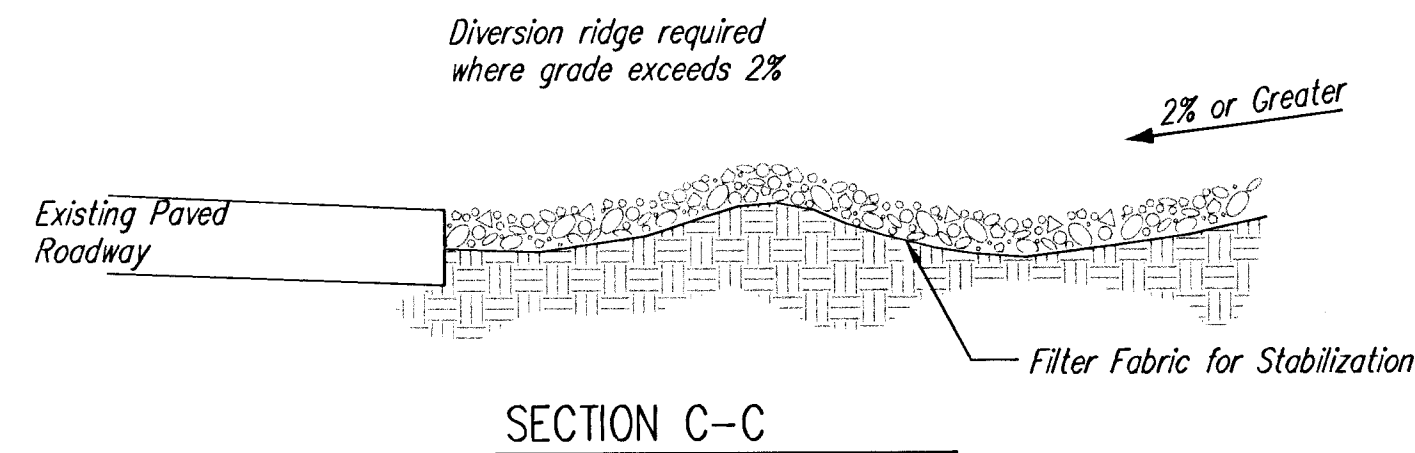
Spacing:

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

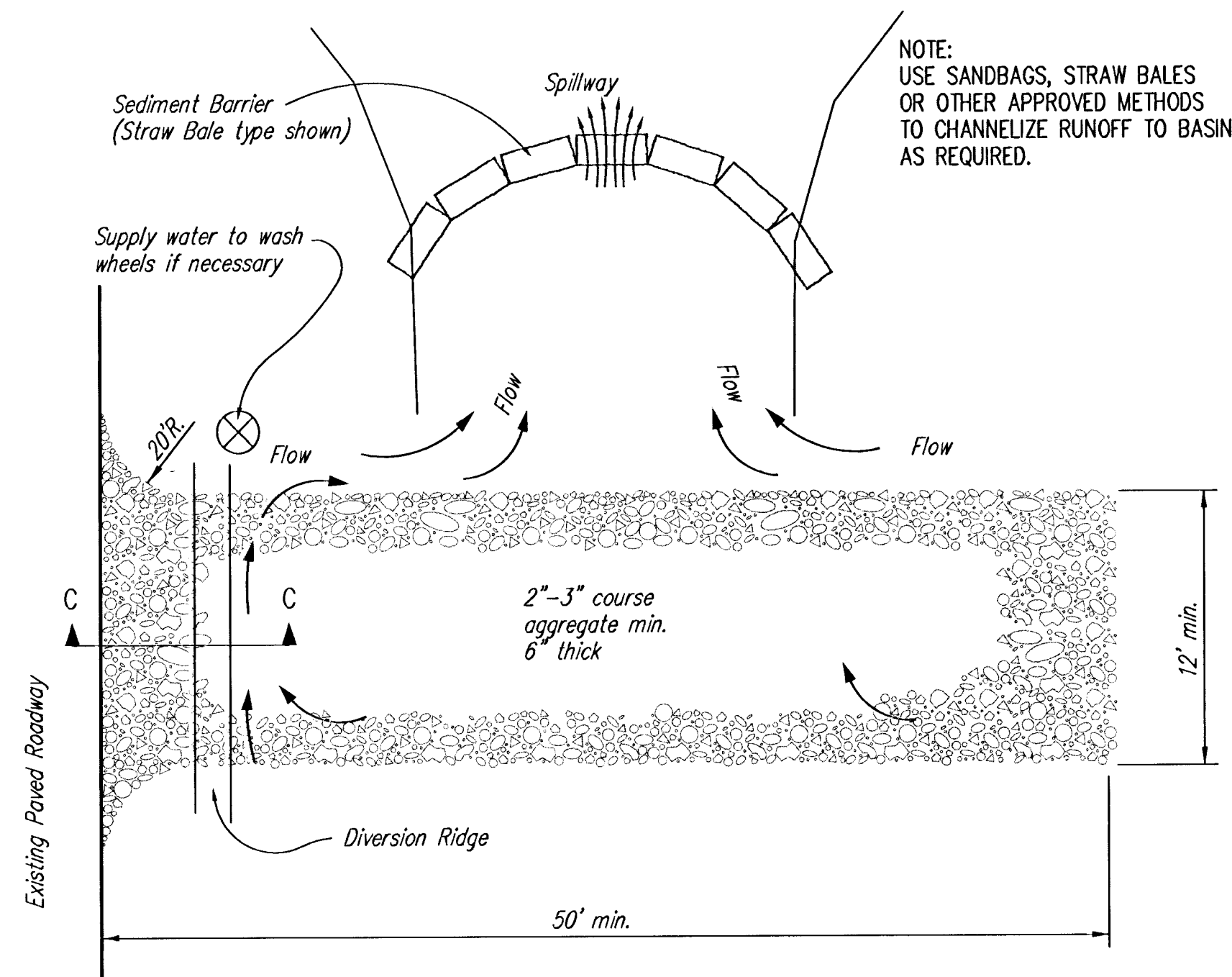
GRADE (%)	SPACING (FEET)
0.5	75
1.0	45
2.0	18
3.0	12
4.0	9
5.0	6

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.



SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS

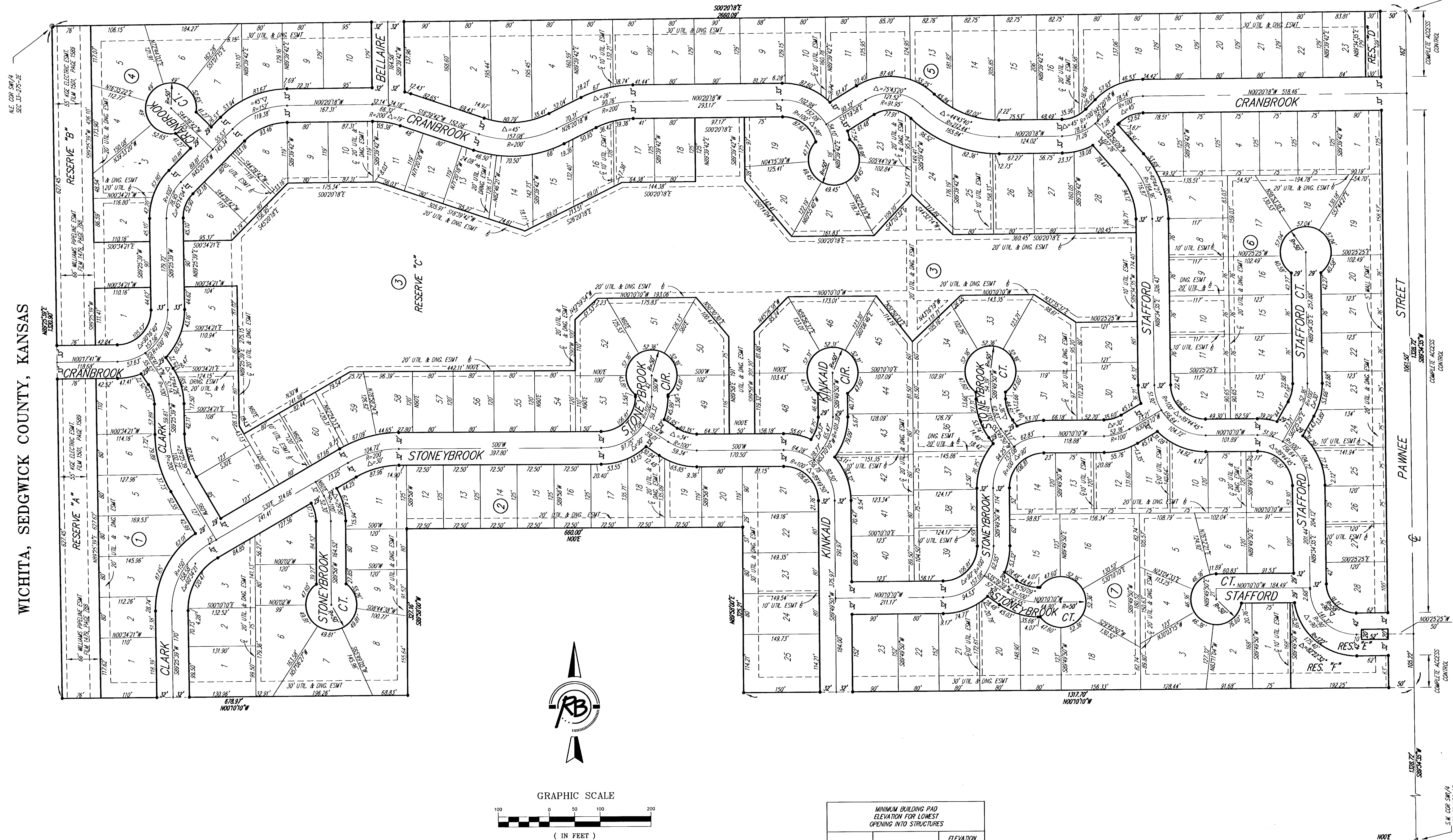
CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E.
STORM WATER ENGINEER

PROJECT NUMBER 468-83355 OCA NO. 751309

DATE MAY 2001 SHEET 14 OF 15

BRENTWOOD SOUTH ADDITION

WICHITA, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS



Please contact Western Resources (or its successor) Electric Transmission Engineering Department (currently 785-575-8219) before conducting any proposed construction activities that could place people, equipment, or facilities within Western Resources' easement, shown on this plat, designated as Film 1501, Page 1589, dated December 29, 1994.

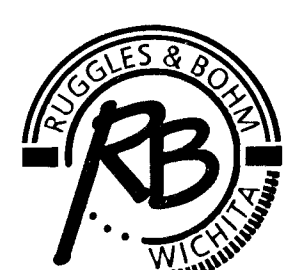
- Δ = CITY OF WICHITA CONTROL THIMBLE (FOUND)
- = 1/2" REBAR W/CARBON CAP (FOUND)
- = 5/8" REBAR (FOUND)
- = 1/2" REBAR W/SRB CAP (SET)

MINIMUM BUILDING PAD ELEVATION FOR LOWEST OPENING INTO STRUCTURES		
BLOCK	LOT NO.	ELEVATION (N.G.V.D.)
3	Lots 1-20, 47 Lots 50-61	1369

BENCH MARK #1: USGS BRASS PLUS 28" S. & 530" W. OF CENTERLINE INTERSECTION OF CAPRI & PAWNEE ELEV.=1388.25 NGVD

BENCH MARK #2: CITY OF WICHITA STD. DISC 20.8" W. & 54.5" S. OF CENTERLINE INTERSECTION DALTON & PAWNEE ELEV.=1378.60

Brentwood South Addition
FINAL PLAT
WICHITA, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS



Ruggles & Bohm, P.A.
Engineering, Surveying, Land Planning
924 North Main
Wichita, Kansas 67203
www.rbkansas.com
(316) 264-8008
(316) 264-4621 fax
E-mail: info@rbkansas.com

DRAWING FILE
paving {Plat Copy}

PROJECT NUMBER

DESIGN
KWL
DRAWN
RA
REVIEW
UTILITY
DATE
Feb. 20, 2002

SHEET
15
OF
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58-05-05-04