

LATERAL 8, MAIN 19 OF THE SOUTHWEST INTERCEPTOR SEWER

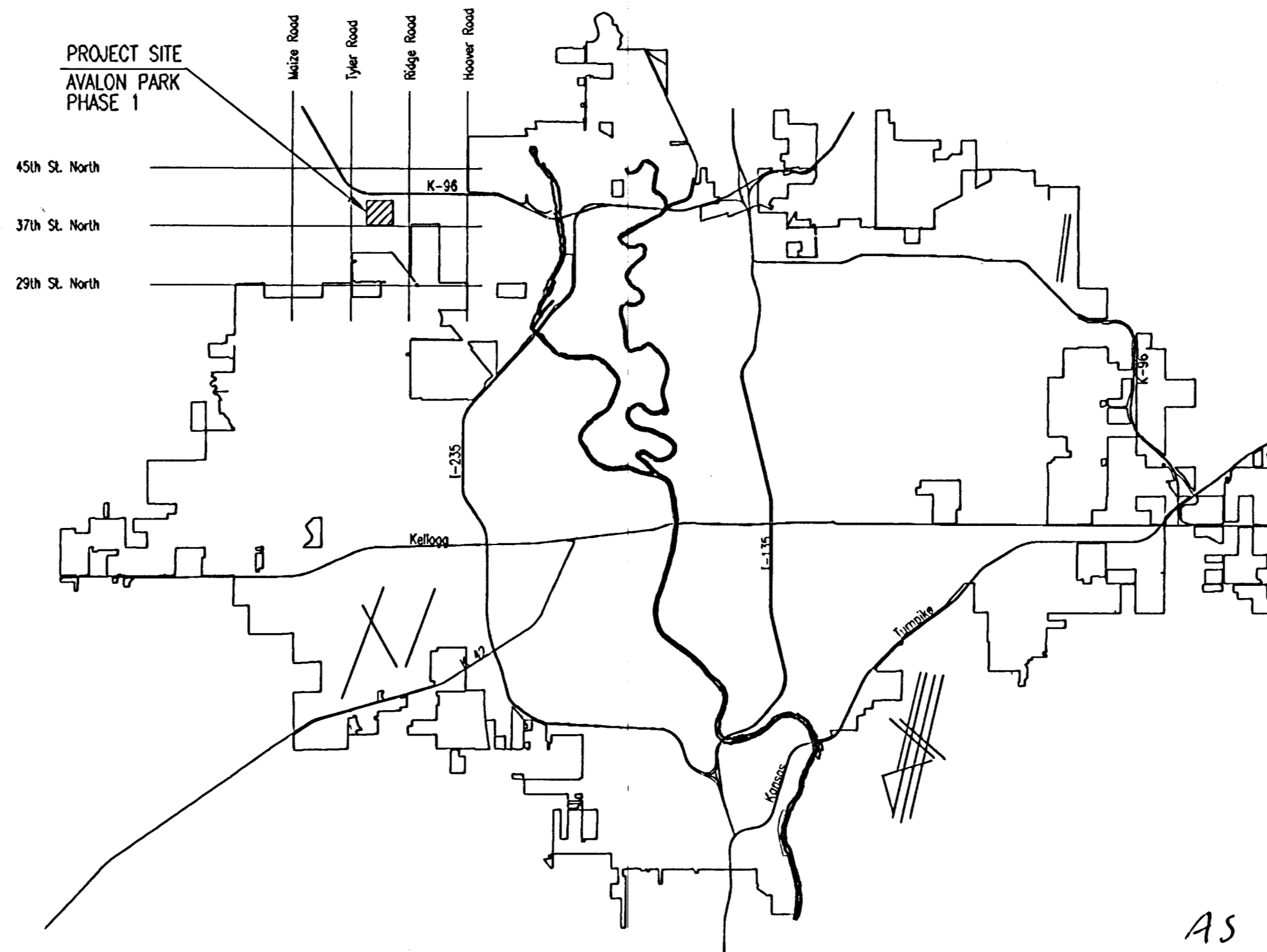
OCA NO. 744036
CITY OF WICHITA PROJECT NO. 468-83688

CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

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

INDEX OF SHEETS

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LOCATION MAP

*AS BUILT
6/4/04
RDL
.PDF*

JANUARY 2004

PLANS PREPARED BY
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, P.A.
ENGINEERS
WICHITA, KANSAS

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE/SEQUENCE

THE CONTRACTOR FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING AVALON PARK PROJECTS SHALL COORDINATE THEIR EFFORTS WITH OTHER CONTRACTORS PERFORMING WORK IN THIS AREA (INCLUDING THE MAIN 19, SOUTHWEST INTERCEPTOR SEWER CONTRACTOR 468-83186) SUCH THAT ANY NECESSARY SIMULTANEOUS CONSTRUCTION CAN PROCEED CONCURRENTLY WITHOUT CAUSING UNDUE DELAYS SO THAT CONSTRUCTION CAN BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE TIME FRAMES AS NOTED.

STORM WATER DRAIN (468-83693)
THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLETE THE AVALON PARK STORM WATER DRAIN CONSTRUCTION BY MARCH 19, 2004.

STREETS/DRAINAGE (GRADING AND PART OF STORM SEWER) (472-83835)
THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLETE THE AVALON PARK STREETS/DRAINAGE GRADING WORK AND THE PROPOSED 30" STORM SEWER NORTH OF 37TH STREET THAT CROSSES LAKE RIDGE BY MARCH 19, 2004.

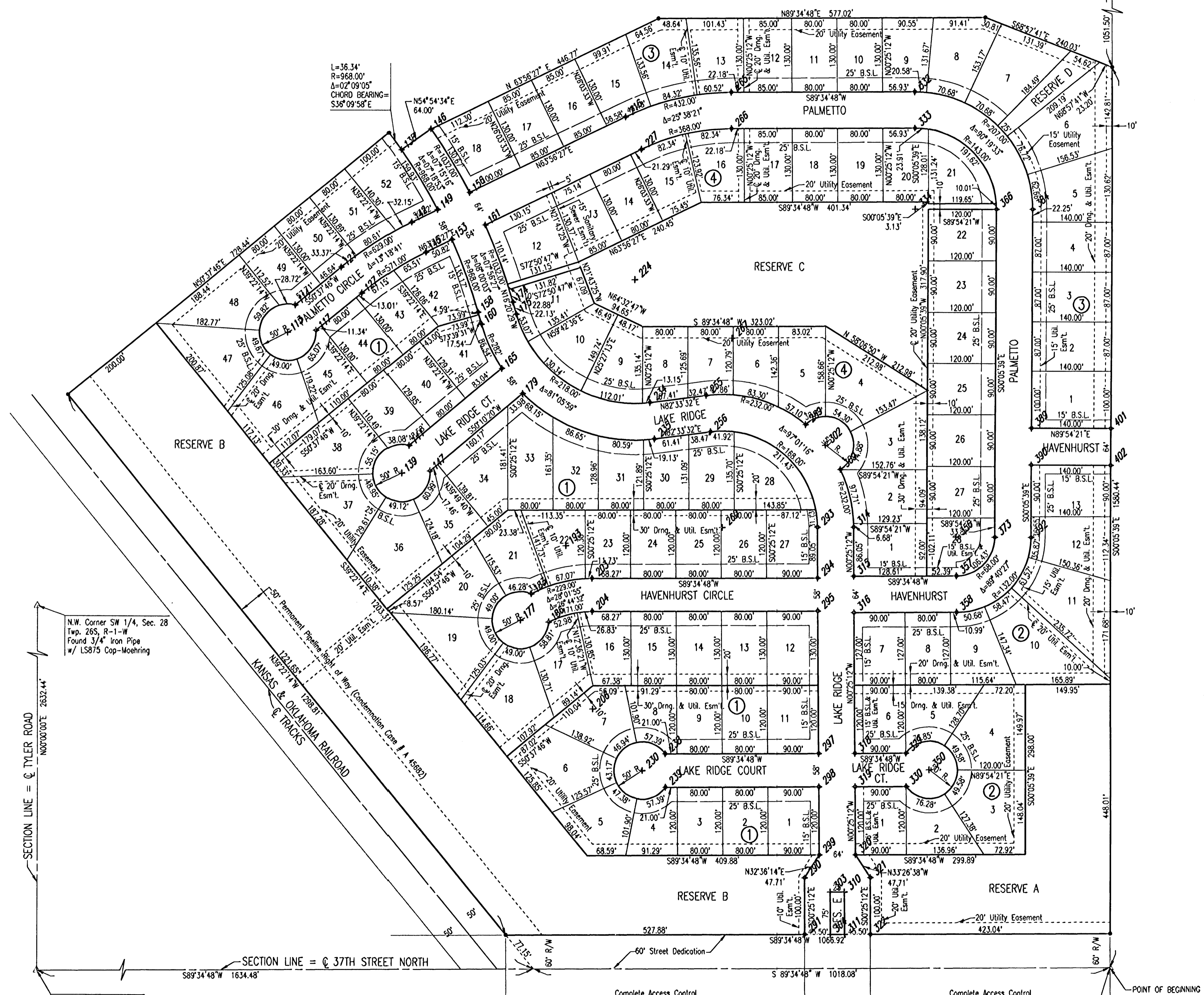
SANITARY SEWER (468-83688)
THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION ON SANITARY SEWER LINE NO. 1 AND 2 BY APRIL 2, 2004, AND COMPLETE THE REMAINDER OF THE PROJECT BY APRIL 16, 2004. THE PROPOSED CONNECTIONS TO THE MAIN 19, SWI PROJECT (PROJECT NO. 468-83186) MANHOLES SHALL BE MADE BY THE AVALON PARK SANITARY SEWER CONTRACTOR UPON COMPLETION OF THE MAIN 19, SWI WORK.

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (448-89866)
THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMMENCE WITH CONSTRUCTION UPON COMPLETION OF SANITARY SEWER LINE NO. 1 AND 2 (PROJECT NO. 468-83688), AND COMPLETE ALL WORK ON THE AVALON PARK WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS BY APRIL 23, 2004. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE STREETS/DRAINAGE CONTRACTOR (PROJECT NO. 472-83835) IN ORDER THAT THE PROPOSED 30" STORM SEWER NORTH OF 37TH STREET THAT CROSSES LAKE RIDGE IS ALSO CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO WATER LINE CONSTRUCTION.

STREETS/DRAINAGE (472-83835)
THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMMENCE WITH CONSTRUCTION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE IMPROVEMENTS UPON COMPLETION OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PROJECT NO. 448-89866), AND COMPLETE ALL WORK ON THE AVALON PARK STREET AND DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS BY MAY 28, 2004.



DSNR: RRY OPER: IRO SCALE: 1"=100.00
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AVALON PARK

AN ADDITION TO WICHITA SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS



SCALE: 1" = 100'
 • = 3/4" IRON PIPE W/PEC CAP UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

COORDINATE LIST		
PL.#	NORTHING	EASTING
100	10892.2944	10603.0777
113	11127.8237	11197.4559
114	11176.0793	11210.5477
117	11131.2418	11247.3389
121	11242.2711	11291.2155
127	11197.4335	11328.0068
138	11448.7691	11395.1383
139	10881.4792	11399.5929
141	10929.8377	11412.2992
142	11321.0725	11413.8918
145	11268.9687	11439.3711
146	11485.5608	11447.5059
147	10885.2953	11449.4471
149	11343.3960	11459.5422
153	11291.2922	11485.0215
156	11374.1790	11515.6627
158	11164.6528	11531.9722
160	11143.4150	11538.1993
161	11316.6852	11543.7777
165	11065.3721	11574.8126
174	11182.6600	11593.3867
175	11161.4221	11599.6138
177	10624.7960	11610.2133
179	11020.8296	11611.9605
183	10671.0948	11629.0924
186	10621.8957	11660.1291
193	10756.0158	11690.2104
203	10698.7480	11736.5142
204	10640.7495	11736.9394
206	10469.7541	11738.1929
216	11508.8601	11791.0783
224	11222.7590	11808.8070
227	11451.3662	11819.1933
230	10362.3914	11825.5284
234	11006.5950	11837.0399
235	10943.1340	11845.3285
238	10391.6892	11866.0455
239	10333.6908	11866.4707
255	11019.5310	11936.0834
256	10956.0699	11944.3719
260	10789.4848	11966.1295
265	11552.7650	11977.6884
266	11488.7667	11978.1575
267	11120.7766	11980.8551
289	10969.6449	12112.3018
290	10175.4910	12112.6342
291	10075.4937	12113.3672
293	10790.7163	12134.1250
294	10701.6675	12134.7777
295	10643.6690	12135.2029
297	10393.6757	12137.0355
298	10335.6773	12137.4606
299	10215.6805	12138.3403
302	10934.1417	12147.5086
303	10150.8252	12158.3162
304	10075.8272	12158.8660
309	10891.9195	12174.2908
310	10151.0085	12183.3155
311	10076.0105	12183.8653
314	10791.1854	12198.1232
315	10705.1365	12198.7540
316	10641.1382	12199.2232
318	10394.1449	12201.0337
319	10336.1464	12201.4589
320	10216.1497	12202.3385
321	10176.3413	12228.6311
322	10076.3440	12229.3641
329	10394.8046	12291.0313
330	10336.8062	12291.4565
332	11555.1408	12301.7841
333	11491.1425	12302.2533
334	11348.1464	12303.3015
350	10366.1039	12331.9736
356	10774.4614	12379.2452
357	10706.4633	12379.7436
358	10642.4650	12380.2128
366	11348.3816	12446.3013
373	10774.5733	12447.2451
384	11348.4868	12510.3012
389	10965.2325	12510.9316
390	10901.2326	12511.0369
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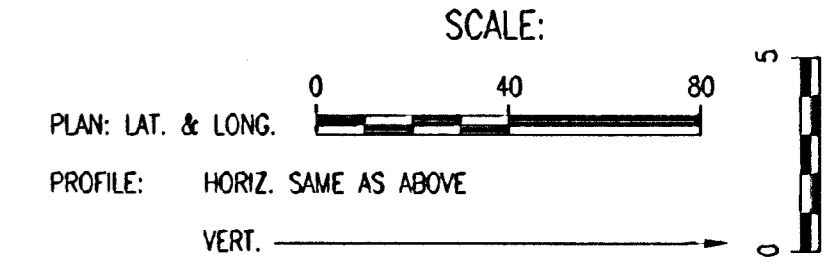
No.	Revision	By	Date
CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS NEIL D. CABLE, P.E. - CITY ENGINEER LATERAL 8, MAIN 19 OF THE SOUTHWEST INTERCEPTOR SEWER - PHASE 1 PLAT CITY OF WICHITA PROJECT NO. 468-83688 Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A. 303 S. TOPEKA • WICHITA, KANSAS 67202 316-262-2691 • FAX 316-262-3003			
Designed by	RRY	Job No.	35-03345-001
Drawn by		Date	AUGUST 2003

Sht. 3 of 13

N-10,519.1792, E-12,205.1173
Sta. 0+00.0
Existing Precast Concrete
Outside Drop MH
Connect new 8" Pipe to
existing 8" Stub.

N-10,221.2008, E-12,207.3017
Sta. 2+98.0
Const. MH 1
Standard MH

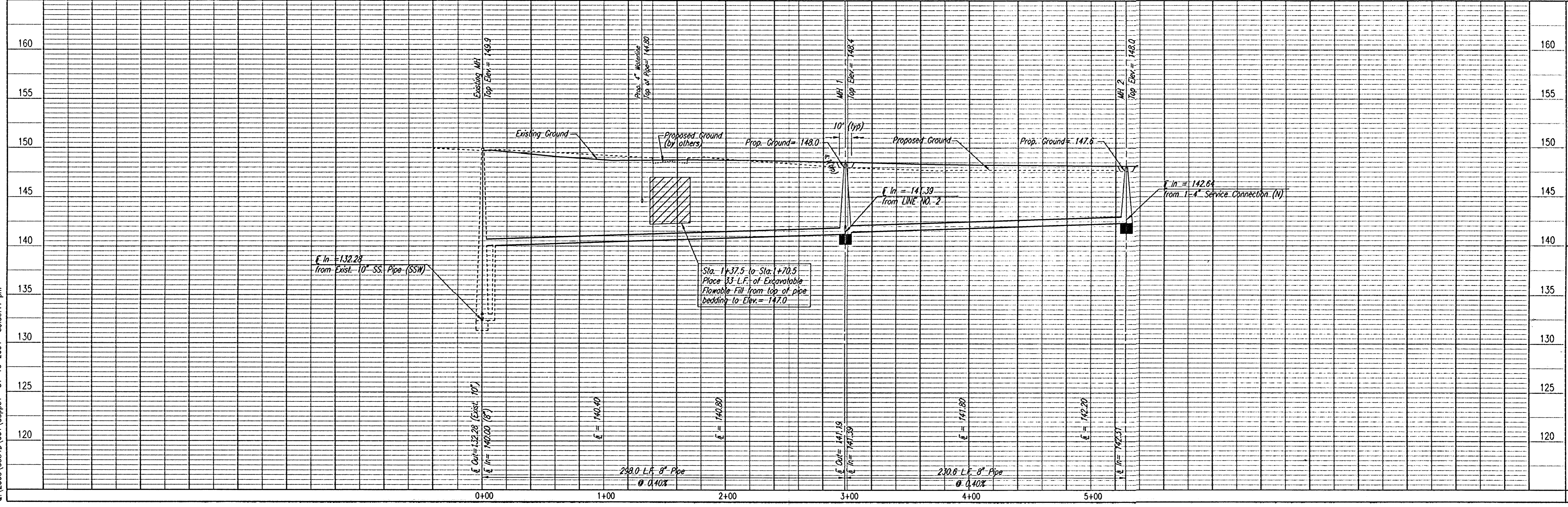
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Sta. 5+28.6
Const. MH 2
Standard MH



PLAN	CHECKED	DATE
	CHECKED	

PROFILE	CHECKED	DATE
	CHECKED	

* PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXCAVATE THE EXISTING 8" PIPE AT SANITARY SEWER STATION 0+00.0 TO VERIFY ITS HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION. THE PIPE LOCATION SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER SO THAT ANY NECESSARY PLAN MODIFICATIONS CAN BE MADE. ANY ADDITIONAL LABOR OR MATERIALS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE CONNECTION SHALL BE CONSIDERED SUBSIDIARY TO THE PROJECT.



SANITARY SEWER LINE NO. 1

LINE NO. 2
See sheet no. 5

①
②
DENOTES SEWER SERVICE.
SEE SHEET NO. 9 FOR SEWER
SERVICE SCHEDULE AND DETAILS



DSNR: RRY OPER: IRO SCALE: 1"=40.00
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Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A.
303 S. TOPEKA • WICHITA, KANSAS 67202
316-262-2691 • FAX 316-262-3003

Designed By: RRY
Job No.: 35-03345-001
Date: JUNE 2003

Drawn By: TLS

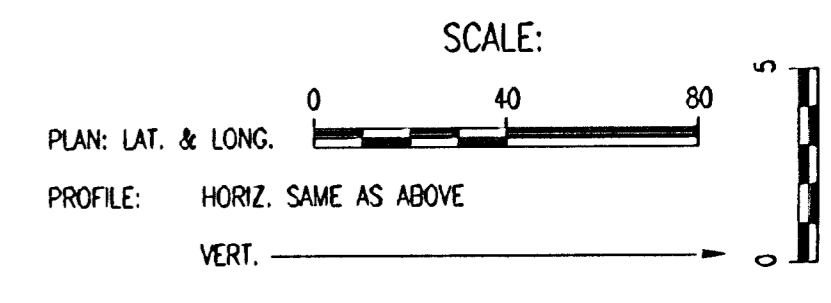
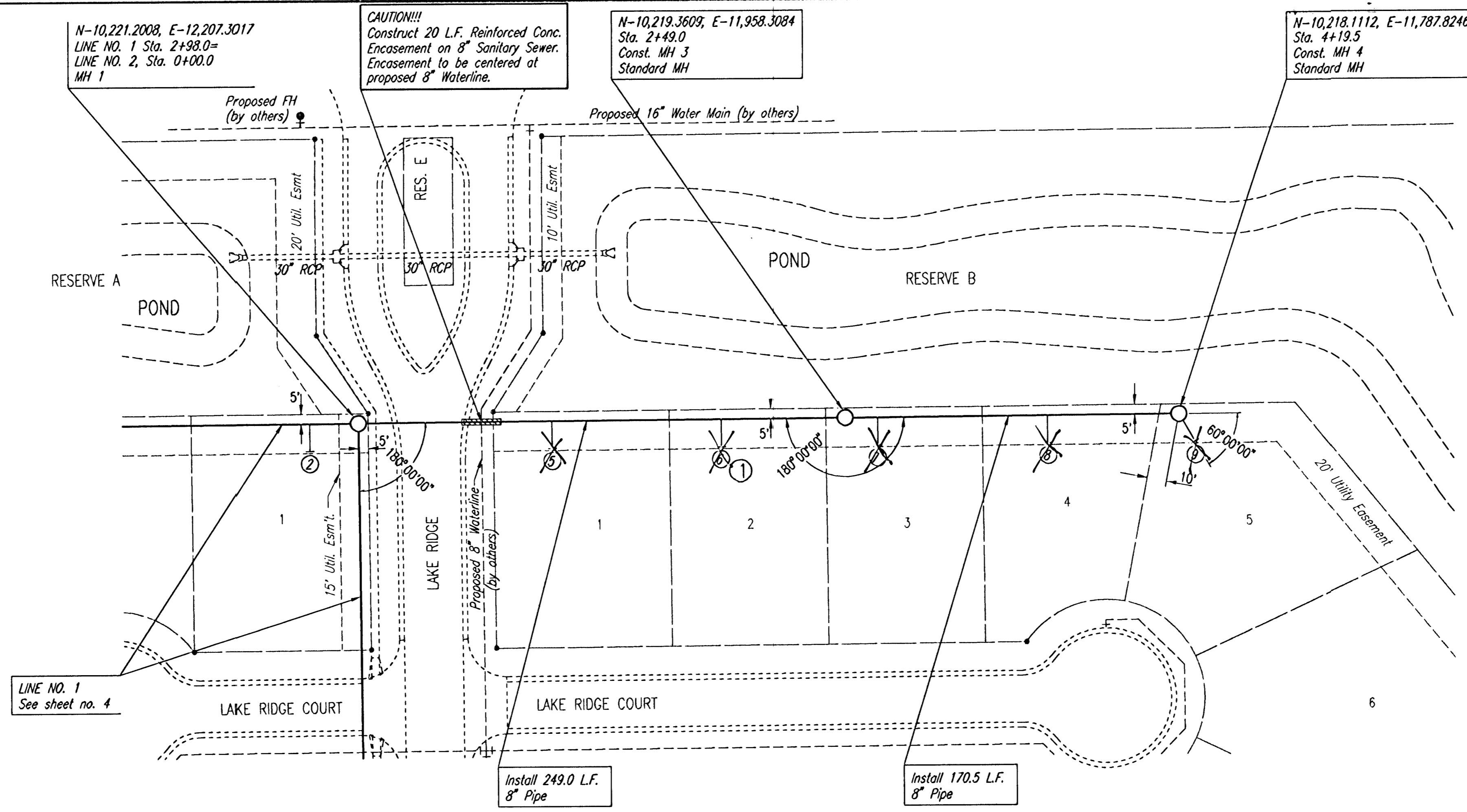
SANITARY SEWER LINE NO. 1
LATERAL 8
SOUTHWEST INTERCEPTOR SEWER (PHASE 1)

Sheet 4 of 13

PLAN	CHECKED	CHECKED
BY		
DATE		

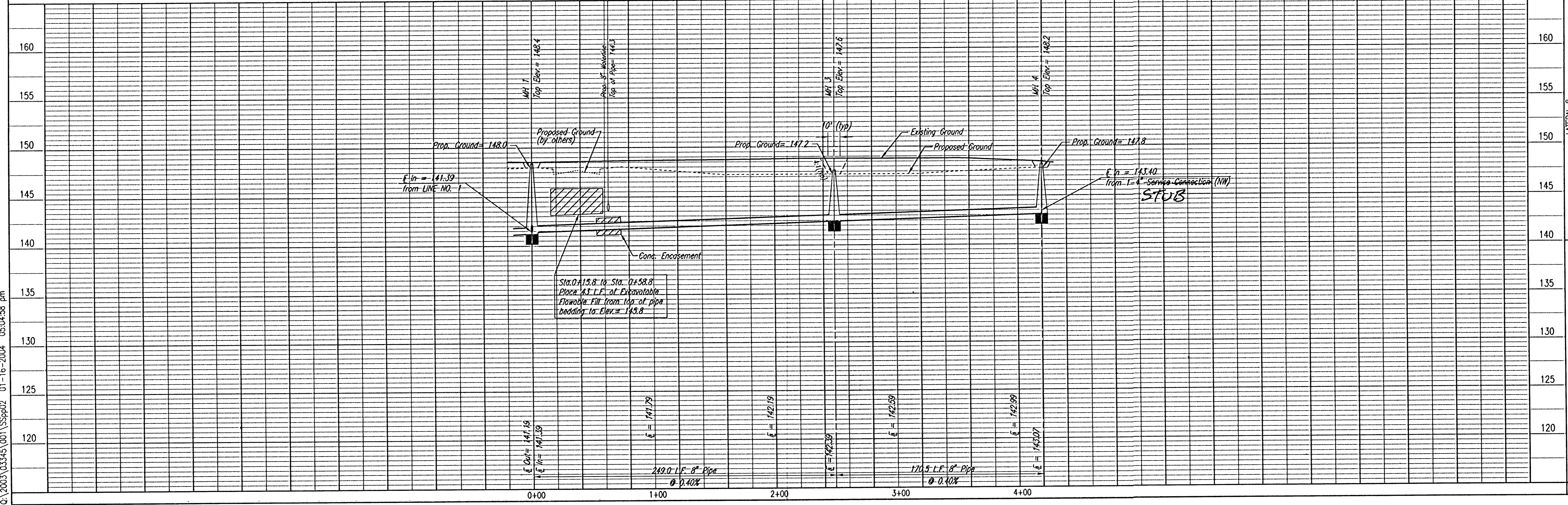
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BY		
DATE		

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①
 ②
 DENOTES SEWER SERVICE.
 SEE SHEET NO. 9 FOR SEWER
 SERVICE SCHEDULE AND DETAILS

SANITARY SEWER LINE NO. 2



Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A.
 303 S. TOPICKA • WICHITA, KANSAS 67202
 316-262-2601 • FAX 316-262-3003

Designed By: RRY
 Drawn By: TLS

Job No.: 35-03345-001
 Date: JUNE 2003

SOUTHWEST INTERCEPT SEWER (PHASE 1)
 SANITARY SEWER LINE NO. 2

NEIL D. CABLE, P.E. - CITY ENGINEER
 CITY OF WICHITA, PROJECT NO. 488-83698

Sheet 5 of 13

PLAN	CHECKED	DATE
	CHECKED	

PROFILE	CHECKED	DATE
	CHECKED	

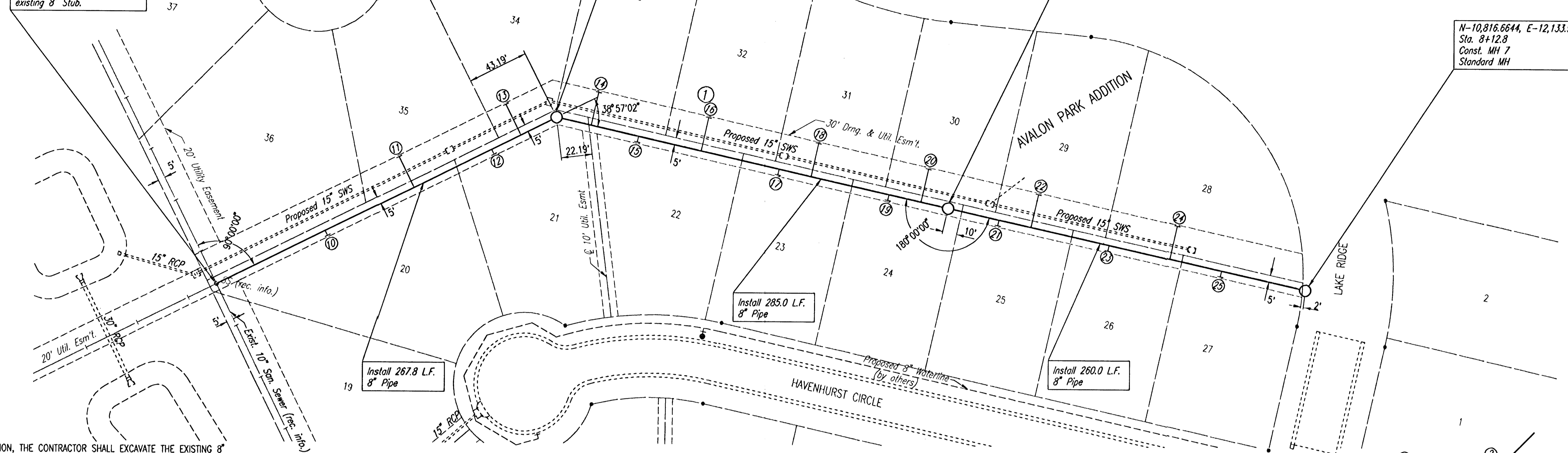
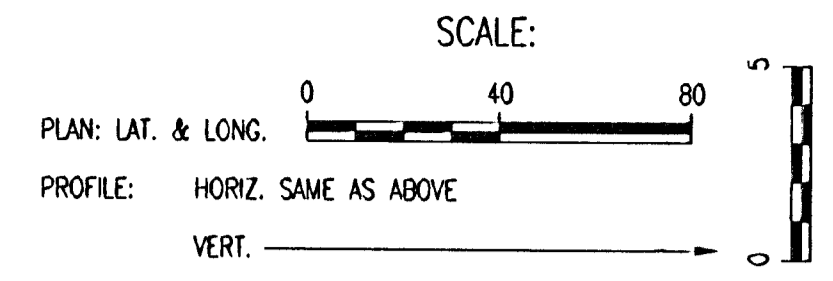
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N-10,642,8130, E-11,381.9922
 Sta. 0+00.0
 Existing Precast Concrete
 Outside Drop MH.
 Connect new 8" Pipe to
 existing 8" Stub.

N-10,812,6697, E-11,588.9966
 Sta. 2+67.8
 Const. MH 5
 Standard MH

N-10,814,7585, E-11,873.9417
 Sta. 5+52.8
 Const. MH 6
 Standard MH

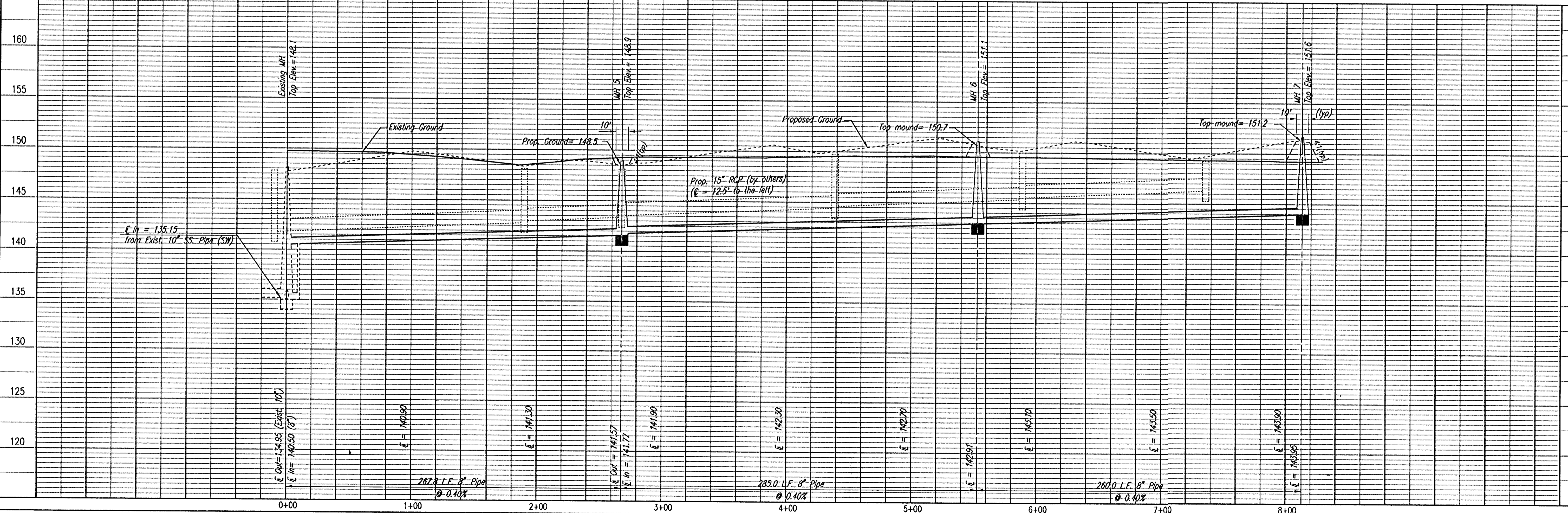
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 Sta. 8+12.8
 Const. MH 7
 Standard MH



* PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXCAVATE THE EXISTING 8" PIPE AT SANITARY SEWER STATION 0+00.0 TO VERIFY ITS HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION. THE PIPE LOCATION SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER SO THAT ANY NECESSARY PLAN MODIFICATIONS CAN BE MADE. ANY ADDITIONAL LABOR OR MATERIALS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE CONNECTION SHALL BE CONSIDERED SUBSIDIARY TO THE PROJECT.

SANITARY SEWER LINE NO. 3

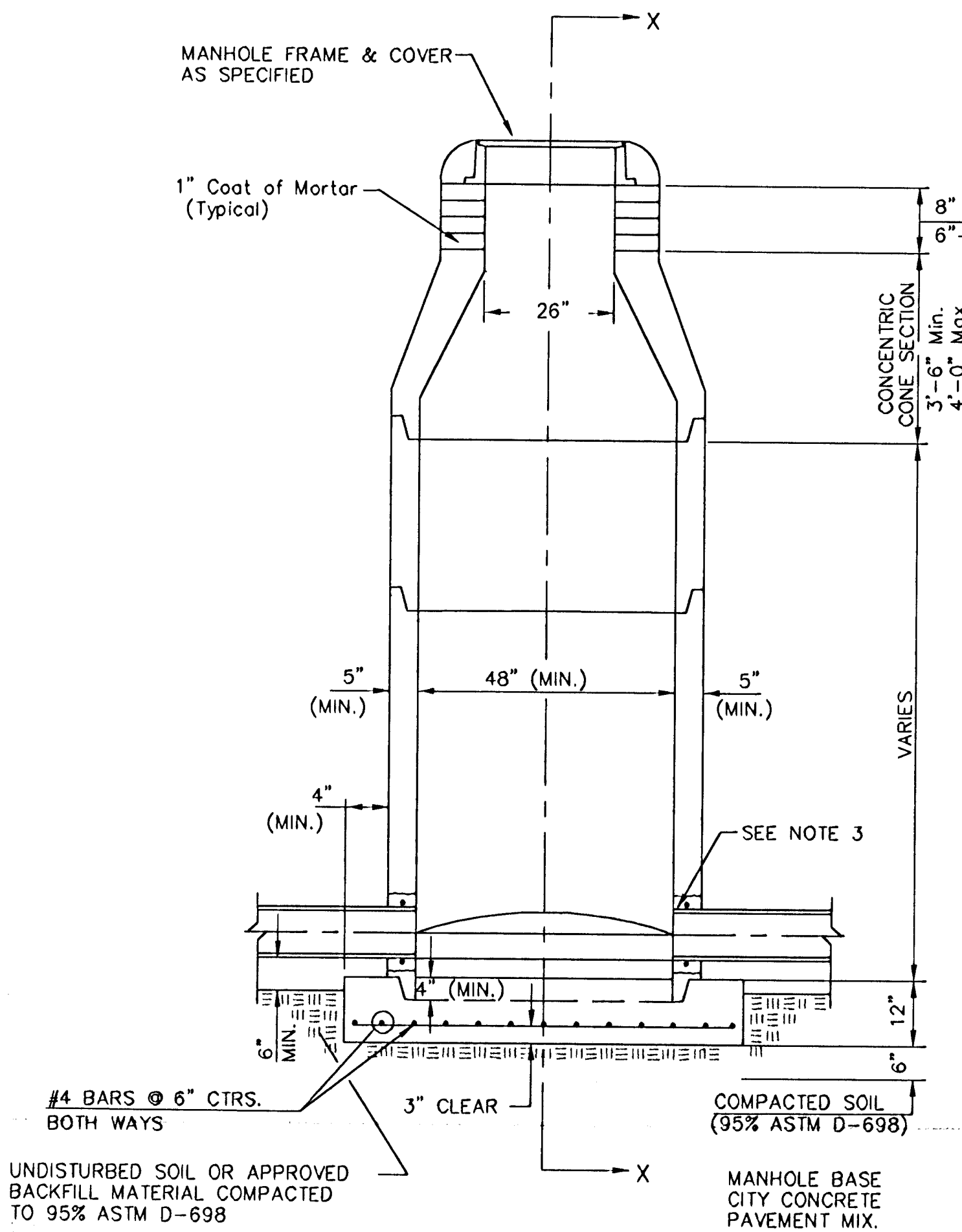
DENOTES SEWER SERVICE. SEE SHEET NO. 9 FOR SEWER SERVICE SCHEDULE AND DETAILS



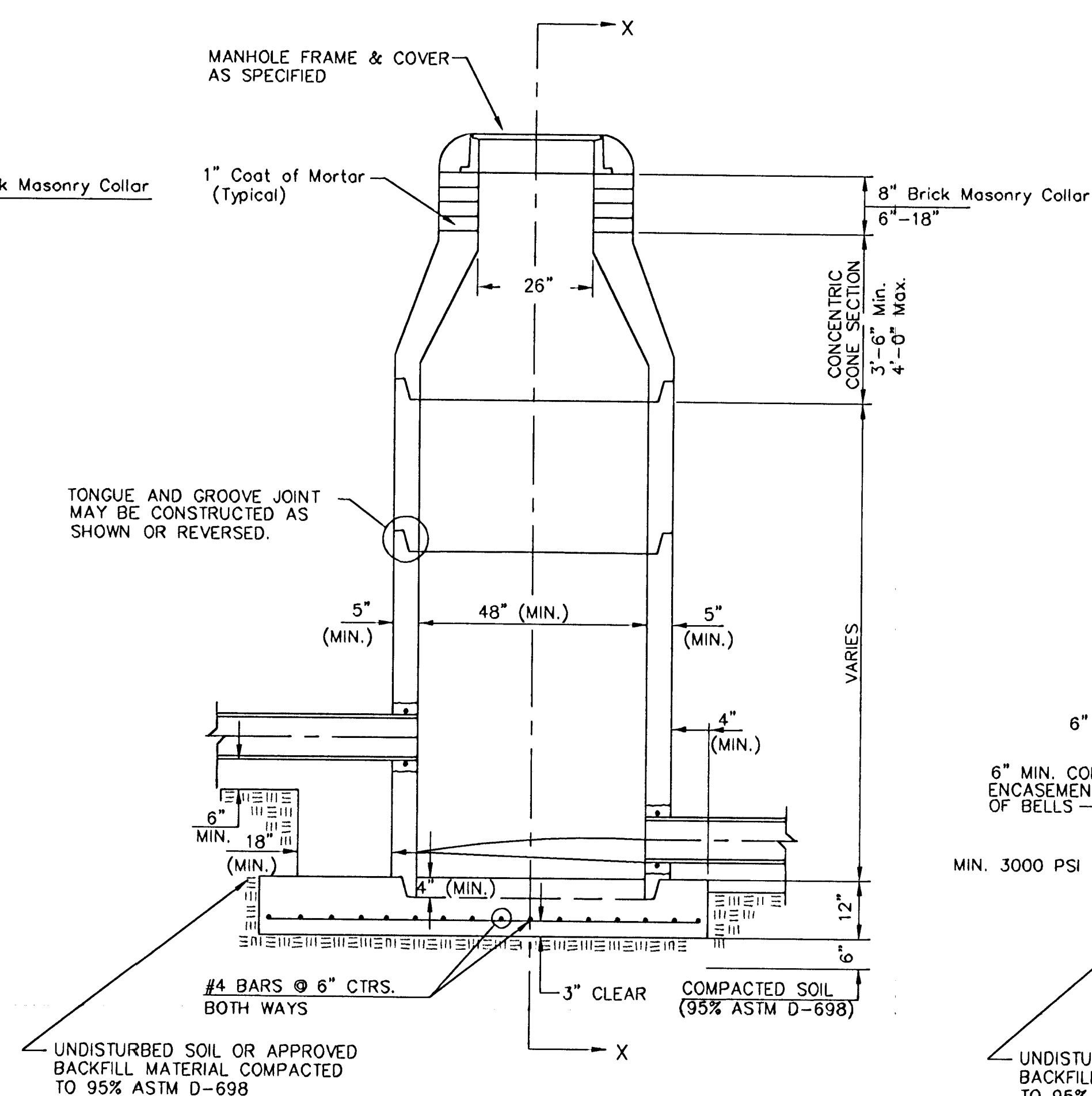
LATERAL & INTERCEPTOR SEWER (PHASE 1)
 SANITARY SEWER LINE NO. 3
 NEL D. CABLE, P.E., CITY ENGINEER
 CITY OF WICHITA, PROJECT NO. 488-8388

Professional Engineering Consultants, P.A.
 803 S. TOPICKA • WICHITA, KANSAS 67202
 316-262-2691 • FAX 316-262-3003
 Job No. 35-03345-001
 Date JUNE 2003
 Designed By RRY
 Drawn By TJS

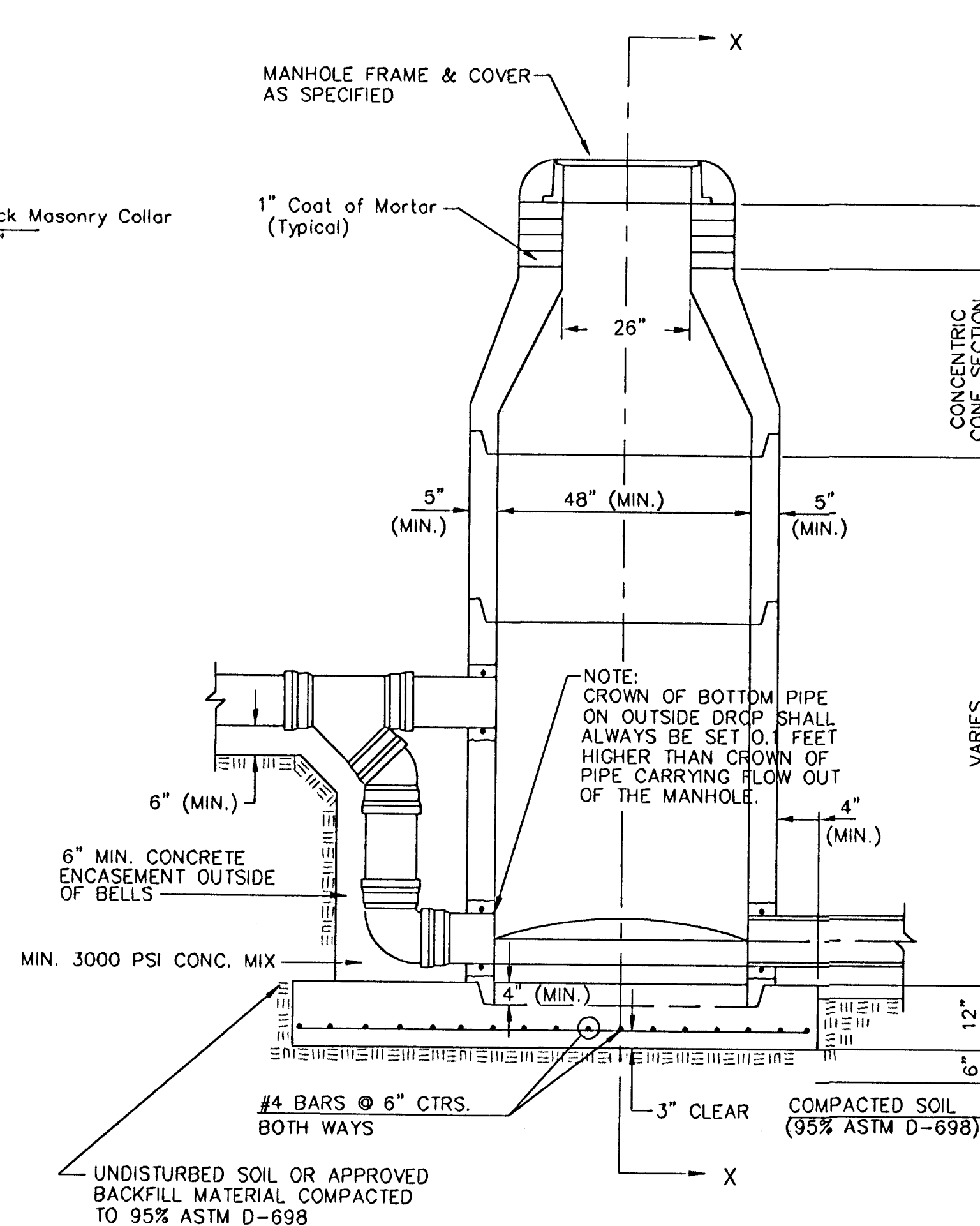
SEWER APPURTENANCES DETAILS



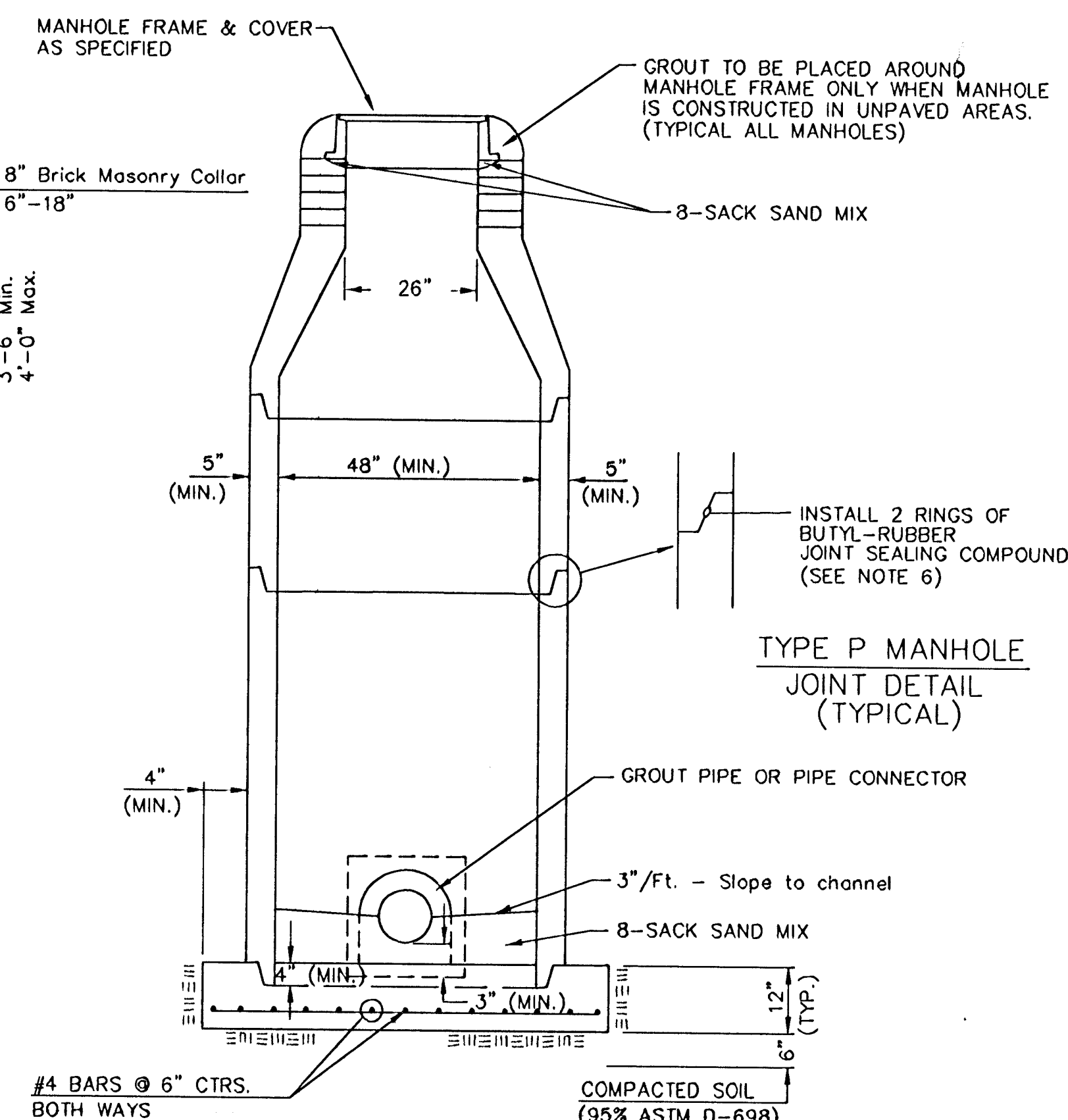
**TYPE P
STANDARD MANHOLE**



**TYPE P
INSIDE DROP MANHOLE**



**TYPE P
OUTSIDE DROP MANHOLE**



**SECTION X
(TYPICAL)**

GENERAL NOTES

PRECAST MANHOLE NOTES

- ALL PRECAST CONCRETE MANHOLE SECTIONS SHALL CONFORM TO THE LATEST REVISIONS OF A.S.T.M. C478 AS MODIFIED BY THE SPECIFICATIONS.
- NON-SHRINK GROUT SHALL BE NON-METALLIC TYPE.
- 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.
- ALL INSIDE SURFACES OF THE CONCRETE MANHOLE WHICH WOULD BE EXPOSED TO SEWER GAS SHALL BE COATED WITH 2 COATS NEMEC SERIES 66 HI-BUILD EPOXOLINE, DRY THICKNESS OF 8 MILS (MIN.).
- EXTERIOR MANHOLE WALLS SHALL BE COATED WITH 1 COAT MOBILARMA 633 BITUMINOUS COATING.
- JOINT SEALING COMPOUND SHALL BE KENT SEAL NO. 2 OR APPROVED EQUAL.
- PRECAST MANHOLES SHALL BE SET AT LEAST 4 INCHES INTO THE MANHOLE BASE.
- 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.
- LIFTING HOLES SHALL BE FILLED WITH NON-SHRINK GROUT AND THE INTERIOR SURFACE COATED AS SPECIFIED.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 TO FACILITATE THE FLOW CHANNELS. PIPES LAID THROUGH MANHOLES SHALL HAVE THE TOP HALF REMOVED TO NEAT LINES FOR THE FULL INSIDE DIAMETER OF THE MANHOLE. MANHOLE FLOORS SHALL THEN BE SHAPED AROUND THE BOTTOM HALF OF THE PIPE WHICH FORMS THE FLOW CHANNEL.
- PIPES INSTALLED WITHIN THE EXCAVATION MADE FOR THE MANHOLE SHALL BE CRADLED WITH CONCRETE TO THE LIMITS OF THE MANHOLE EXCAVATION. WHEN CLAY PIPE IS USED, THE CRADLE SHALL EXTEND TO THE FIRST JOINT OUTSIDE THE MANHOLE. THE CRADLE SHALL BE TERMINATED AT THE CLAY PIPE JOINT IN A MANNER WHICH WILL MAINTAIN THE FLEXIBILITY OF THE JOINT. COST OF CRADLE WITHIN MANHOLE EXCAVATION OR TO CLAY PIPE JOINTS ADJACENT TO MANHOLE SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE UNIT PRICE BID FOR THE MANHOLE.

- MANHOLE COVER CASTINGS AND MANHOLE FRAME CASTINGS SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS AS INDICATED IN THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND AS SHOWN IN THE STANDARD DETAIL DRAWING.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

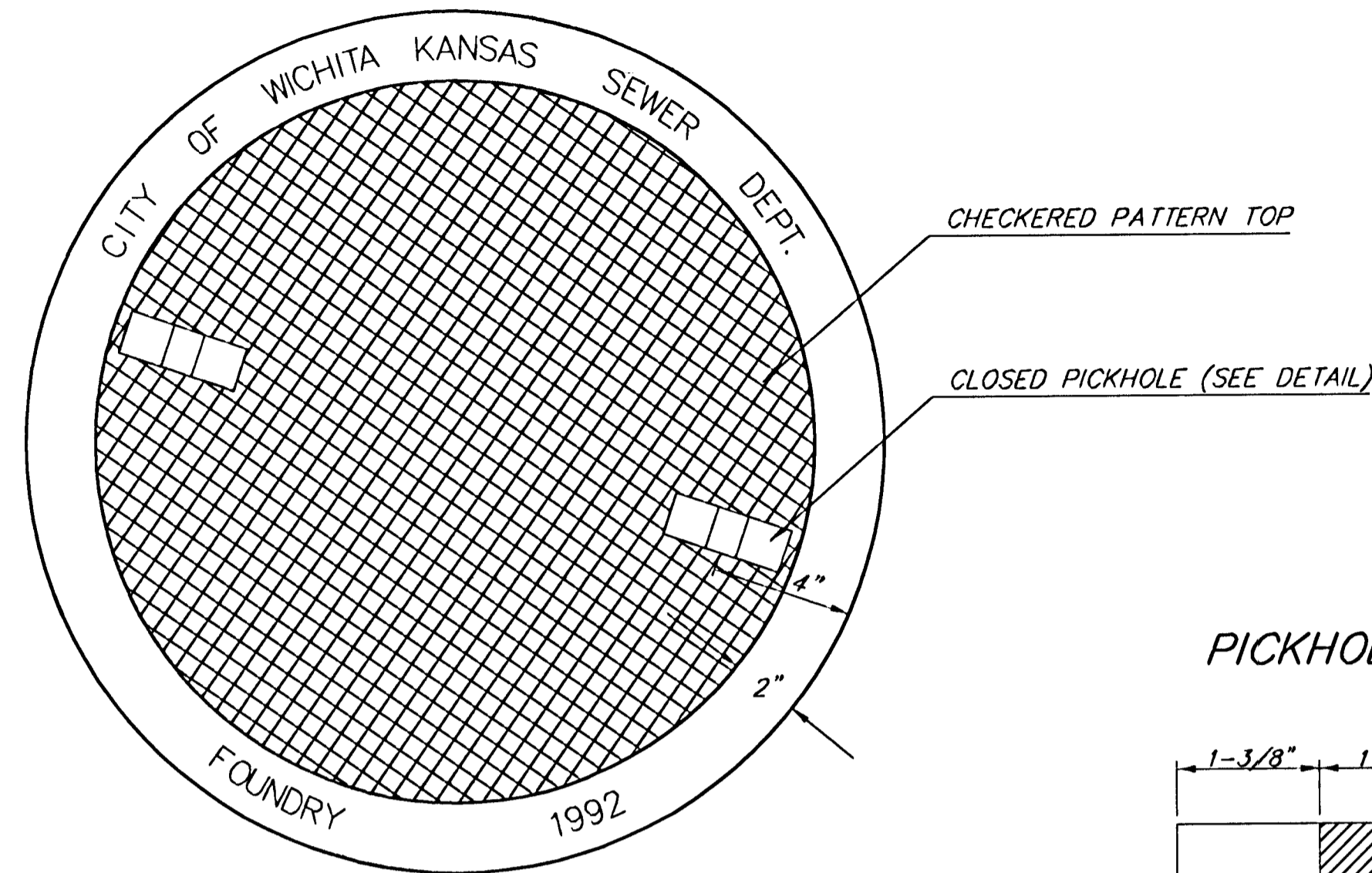
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<p>THE CITY OF WICHITA</p> <p>CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE CITY HALL - SEVENTH FLOOR 458 NORTH MAIN STREET WICHITA, KANSAS 67202 (316) 268-2500 (316) 268-4114 FAX</p>	STANDARD TYPE 'P' MANHOLES	
	NEIL D. CABLE, P.E. - CITY ENGINEER	
	PROJECT NUMBER 468-83688	OCA NO. 744036
	DATE MAR 96	SHEET 7 OF 13

MANHOLE COVER
Weight = 180 Lbs.

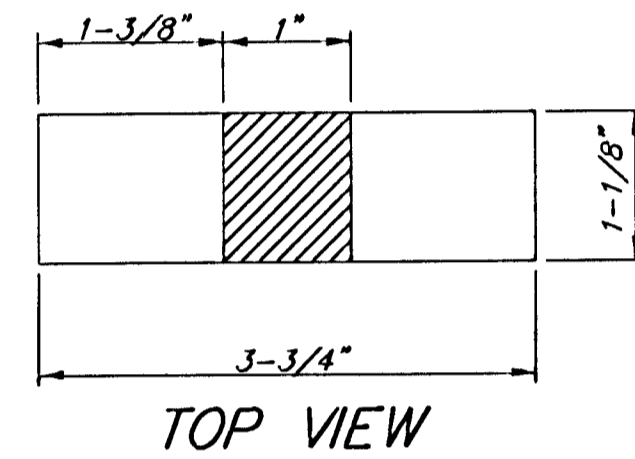
MANHOLE FRAME AND COVER DETAIL

ADOPTED AS STANDARD DESIGN BY
CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

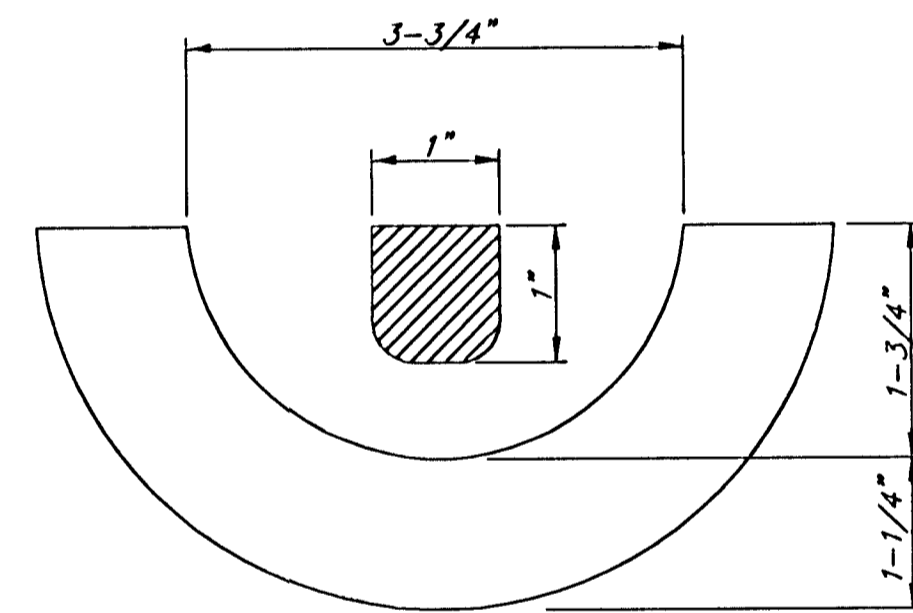


TOP VIEW

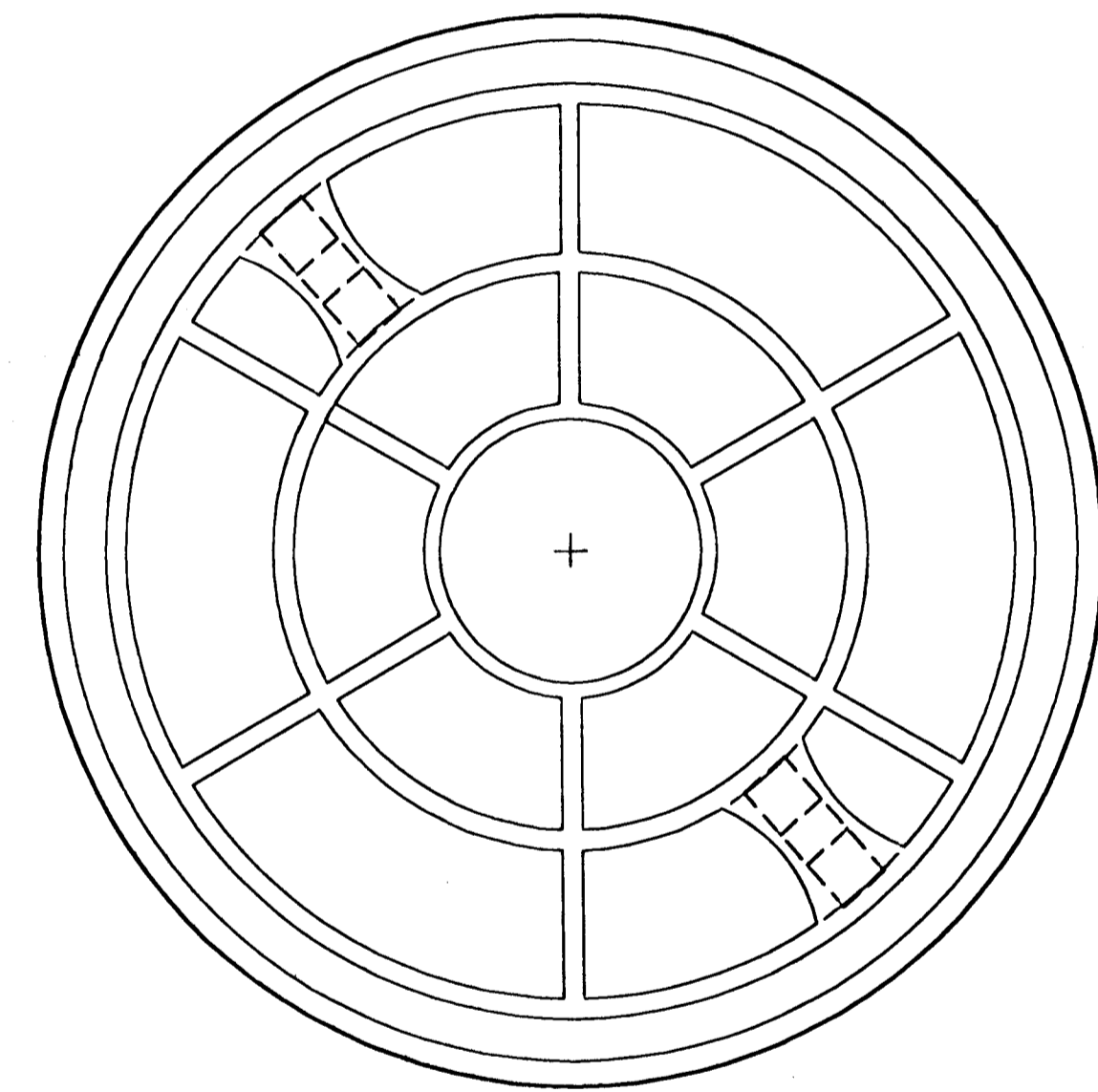
PICKHOLE DETAIL



TOP VIEW

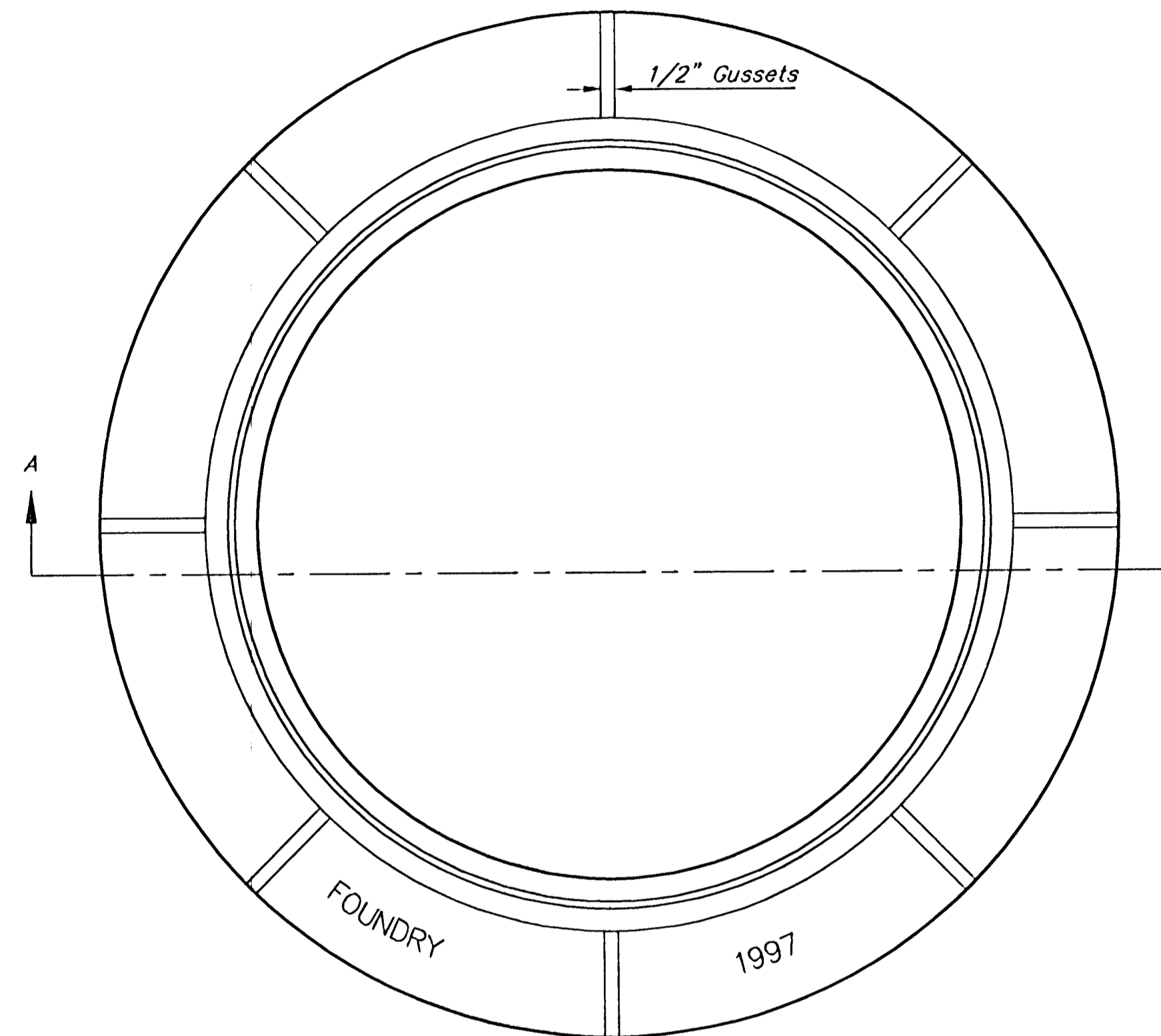


SECTION VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW

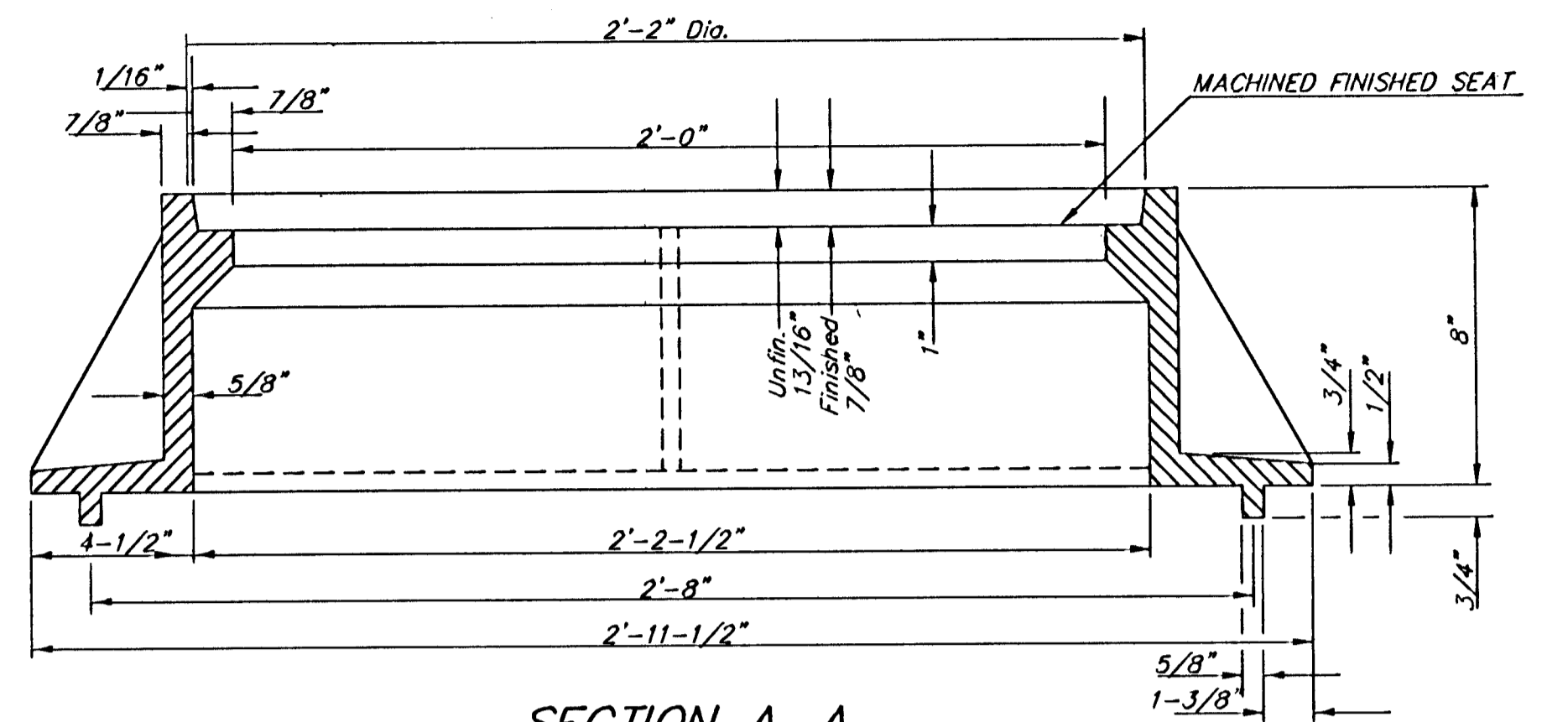
MANHOLE FRAME
Weight = 240 Lbs.



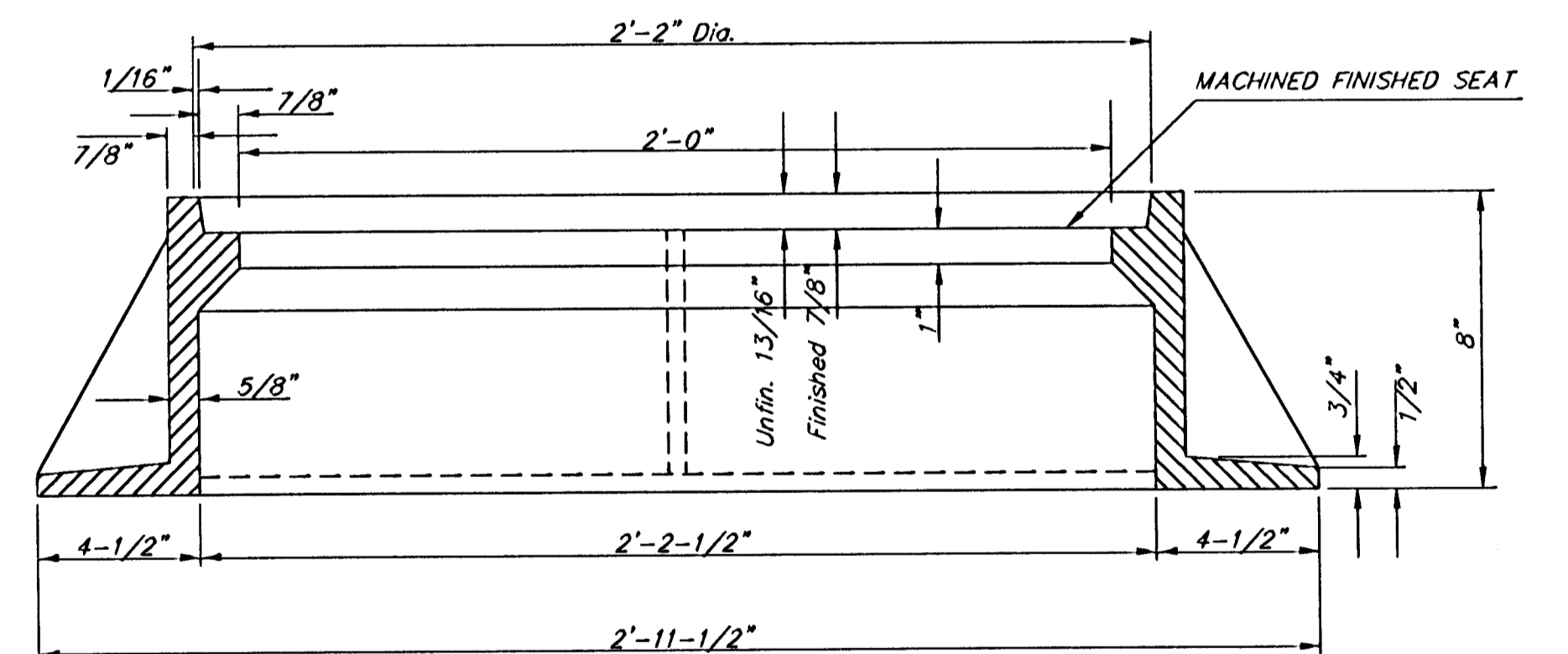
TOP VIEW

GENERAL NOTES

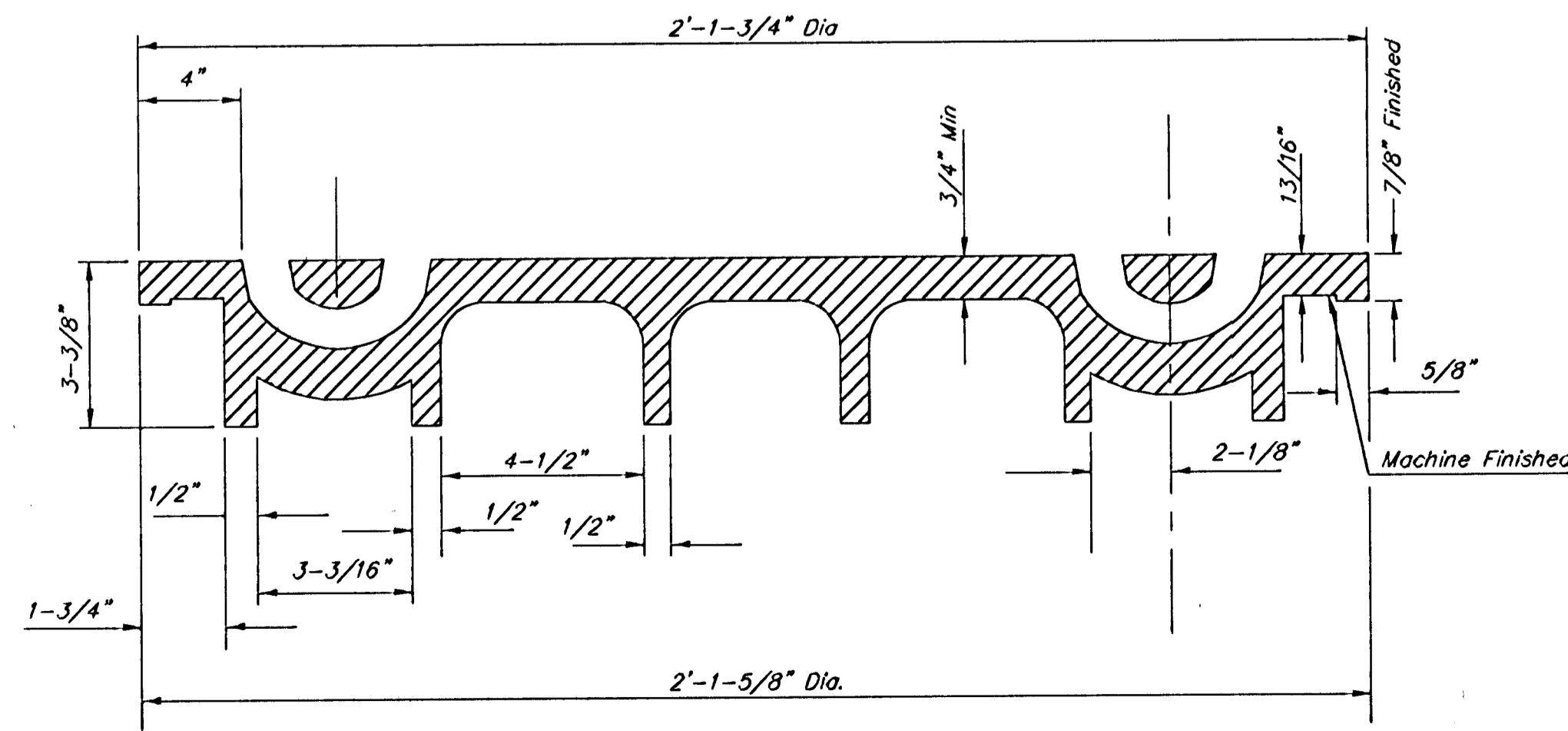
- MANHOLE CASTINGS SHALL BE MANUFACTURED USING GOOD QUALITY GRAY IRON CONFORMING TO CLASS 30 OF A.S.T.M. DESIGNATION A-48. DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS SHOWN ON THE DETAILED DRAWINGS SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS AND ANY DEVIATIONS FROM THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN MUST BE SPECIFICALLY APPROVED. THE FINISHED CASTINGS SHALL BE OF UNIFORM QUALITY, FREE FROM BLOWHOLES, POROSITY, HARD SPOTS, SHRINKAGE DISTORTIONS OR OTHER DEFECTS.
- MANHOLE CASTINGS SHALL WEIGH A MINIMUM OF 180 POUNDS ON THE SOLID COVER AND 240 POUNDS ON THE MANHOLE RING. THIS IS A TOTAL OF 420 POUNDS ON A RING AND COVER SET. CASTINGS WEIGHING LESS THAN THE MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.
- MANHOLE CASTINGS SHALL BE MANUFACTURED SUCH THAT A COVER MANUFACTURED BY ANY ONE FOUNDRY WILL FIT INTERCHANGEABLY INTO A FRAME MANUFACTURED BY ANOTHER FOUNDRY AND STILL MEET ALLOWABLE CLEARANCES AND NON-ROCKING REQUIREMENTS. THIS WILL REQUIRE MANUFACTURING OF THE MATCHING FACES ON THE COVER AND THE FRAME TO CLOSE TOLERANCES.
- THE OUTSIDE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE VERTICAL FACE OF THE COVER AND THE INSIDE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE VERTICAL FACE IN THE FRAME RECESS SHALL BE MANUFACTURED TO TOLERANCES SUCH THAT THE CLEARANCE BETWEEN THE COVER AND FRAME WILL NOT EXCEED 1/8" AT ANY POINT AROUND THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE COVER. THE SEATING SURFACES BETWEEN THE COVER AND FRAME SHALL BE MACHINED SUCH THAT THESE SEATING SURFACES SHALL MAKE FULL CONTACT FOR THEIR FULL CIRCUMFERENCE TO PRECLUDE THE COVER FROM ROCKING IN THE FRAME.
- THE MANHOLE FRAME AND COVER SHALL BE MARKED WITH LETTERING INDICATING THE NAME OF THE MANUFACTURER AND THE YEAR WHEN THE COVER OR FRAME WAS CAST. THE COVER SHALL BE FURTHER IDENTIFIED WITH REGARDS TO OWNERSHIP USING LETTERS AT LEAST 1 INCH IN HEIGHT. THIS IDENTIFICATION SHALL BE "CITY OF WICHITA SEWER DEPARTMENT". THE WORD DEPARTMENT MAY BE ABBREVIATED. THE TEXTURE OF THE TOP SURFACE OF THE COVER SHALL BE MANUFACTURED IN A CHECKERED PATTERN DESIGN AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS. SMOOTH BLOCKOUTS SHALL BE UTILIZED TO HIGHLIGHT THE LETTERING ON THE COVER SURFACE. THE TOTAL AREA OF SMOOTH SURFACE BLOCKOUT SHALL NOT EXCEED THE AREA AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWING. POSITIONING OF SMOOTH BLOCKOUTS AND LETTERING MAY VARY FROM THAT SHOWN ON THE DETAILED DRAWING.



SECTION A-A
MUD RING



SECTION A-A



SECTION VIEW

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<p>THE CITY OF WICHITA CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE 405 NORTH MAIN STREET WICHITA, KANSAS 67202 (316) 266-4201 (316) 266-6114 FAX</p>	MANHOLE FRAME AND COVER	
	NEIL D. CABLE, P.E. - CITY ENGINEER	
	PROJECT NUMBER 468-83688	OCA NO. 744036
	DATE MAR 96	SHEET 8 OF 13

VERTICAL RISER DETAILS

ADOPTED AS STANDARD DESIGN

BY

CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

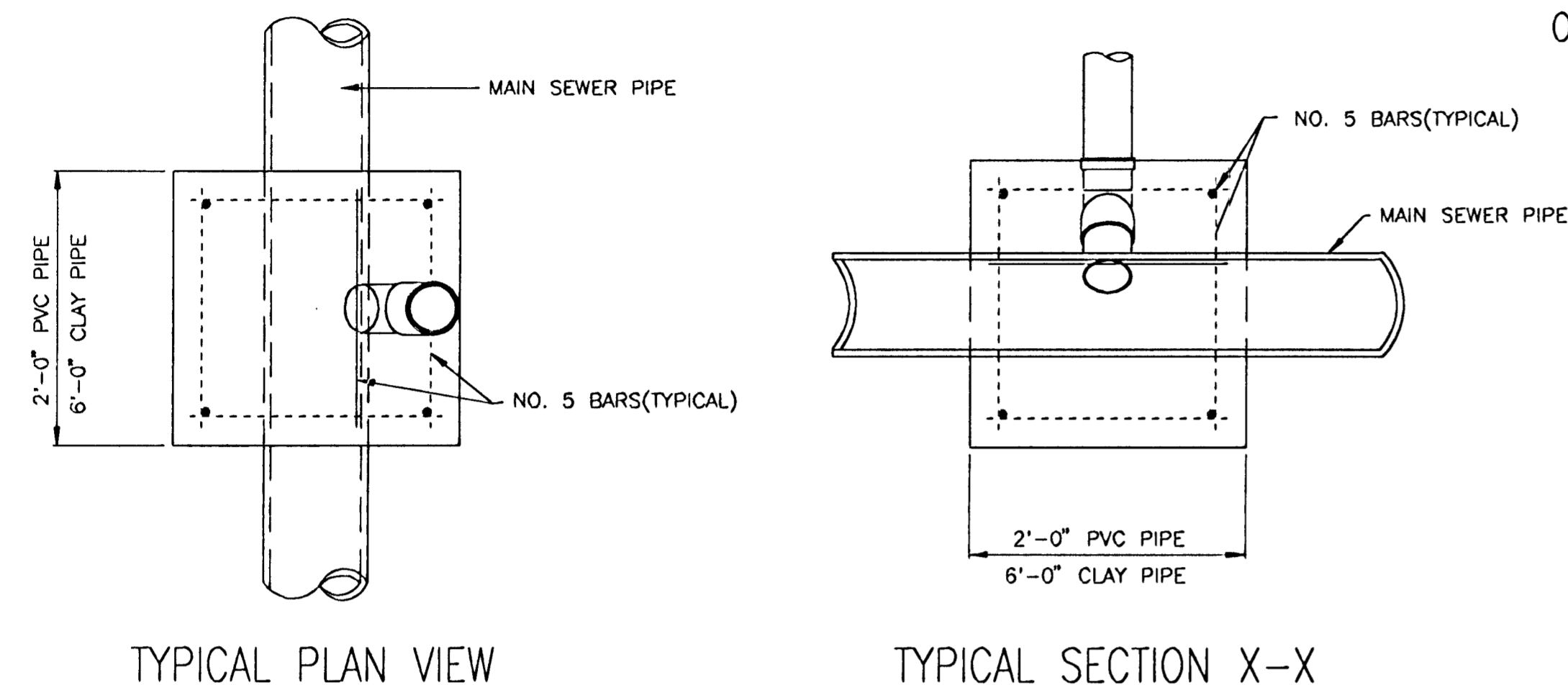
OCTOBER 1992

GENERAL NOTES

- RISERS.** Risers shall be installed to serve all lots or tracts where the sanitary sewer main is below the water table. Risers shall also be installed to serve all lots and tracts where the sanitary sewer main depth is greater than 12 feet below the proposed ground elevation. Installation of risers because of field conditions shall be as approved by the Construction Engineer. The location of the risers to serve developed property shall be approved by the property owner and the Construction Engineer.
- PIPE STUBS.** Pipe stubs shall be installed in manholes where locations of manholes will provide satisfactory service connection as determined by the Construction Engineer. The vertical distance between the flowline of the manhole pipe stub and the flowline of the sanitary sewer main out of the manhole shall not exceed 2 feet. Risers shall be utilized at manhole pipe stubs as indicated in Note 1. Manhole pipe stubs shall be set such that the top of the stub is not lower than the top of the sanitary sewer main.
- SIZING.** Pipe stubs and risers shall be sized according to the plans and riser table where risers are indicated by the plans. Where risers or pipe stubs are required because of field conditions, the risers and stubs shall be six-inch diameter for commercial or industrial properties and 4" or 6" diameter for residential properties, based on lot size and sanitary sewer main depth. Sizing of risers and stubs shall be approved by the Construction Engineer prior to installation.
- RISER OR STUB MATERIAL.** Risers and stubs shall be constructed of Schedule 40 PVC Pipe, meeting the requirements of the latest revision of A.S.T.M. All pipe joints shall be solvent welded.
- REINFORCED CONCRETE ENCASEMENT.** Riser connections to clay pipe sanitary sewers shall be reinforced concrete encased both ways from the riser centerline. The reinforced concrete encasement shall extend three feet from the riser centerline or stop at the first sanitary sewer pipe joint within three feet of the riser centerline. Riser connections to PVC Sanitary Sewer mains shall be reinforced concrete encased one foot each way from the riser centerline. The concrete encasement shall be reinforced using reinforcing steel as shown in the appropriate drawing. The concrete shall conform to the City Standard Specifications for concrete pavement.
- BEDDING.** Bedding around the sanitary sewer riser shall be compacted Pipe Bedding Type 1 or 2. The bedding shall be placed and compacted from the depth of the sanitary sewer main to the top of the sanitary sewer riser pipe. Compacted Pipe Bedding Type 1 or 2 shall be required for all risers whether constructed in vertical wall or sloped wall trenches. Bedding material and construction practices shall be approved by the Construction Engineer prior to installation.
- SUPPORT OF RISERS.** Sanitary sewer riser pipe shall be supported during trench backfill. The riser pipe shall be held in a vertical position at all times until trench backfill and compaction has been completed. Contractor's methods for supporting and backfilling the riser pipe shall be approved by the Construction Engineer.
- PLUGGING.** The ends of the riser pipes and manhole stubs shall be plugged using an airtight solvent welded cap or plug. Cap or plug fittings shall be approved by the Construction Engineer prior to installation. Caps or plugs which do not provide an airtight seal will not be accepted.
- TOP OF THE RISER PIPE.** The top elevation of the sanitary sewer riser pipe shall be built per plan elevations, unless otherwise directed by the Construction Engineer. Where riser elevations are not shown on the plans, the top of the riser shall be set at an elevation four feet below the proposed ground surface. If ground water is encountered, the top of the riser pipe shall be set at an elevation two feet (min.) above the maximum water table elevation, regardless of the riser elevation shown on the plans.
- MARKING.** Locations of the ends of the sanitary sewer riser pipe shall be marked by fastening green colored plastic tape to the end of the riser. The tape shall be supported by a length of wooden 2 x 4, extending from the top of the riser pipe to the proposed ground surface. The green tape shall be visible and extend one foot above the proposed ground surface. The green tape shall be 4 mil Polyethylene film with a minimum width of three inches, specifically manufactured for the purpose of identification of underground sewers.
- LOCATION MEASURES.** The project inspector shall record and document the location of all risers constructed as measured from the nearest manhole, indicating the direction from the manhole, the direction and distance from the main, riser size, and elevation of the top of the riser.
- RISER LOCATION.** The riser shall be located per plan if shown. If not shown on the plan, the riser shall be located at the center of the lot, within one foot of the property side of the easement for the lot being served. All riser locations shall be approved by the Construction Engineer prior to installation.
- PAYMENT.** "Sanitary sewer risers" shall be paid for at the contract unit price per each, which price shall be full compensation for all pipe, fittings, marking tape, length of wooden 2 x 4, reinforced concrete encasement, support during backfill, backfill, labor, site restoration, and any other items necessary to complete the work.

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

REVISED NOTE 4 - APRIL 98



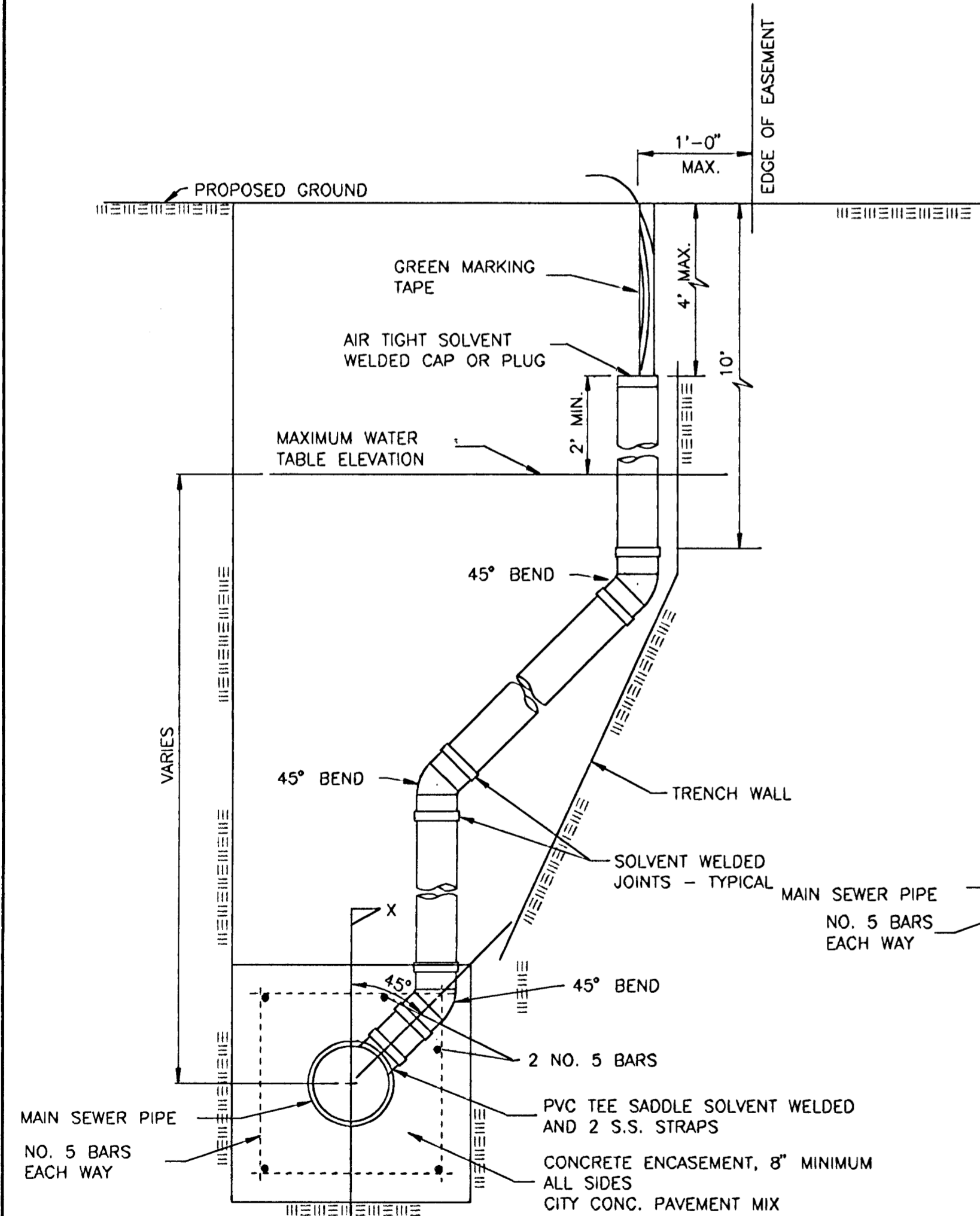
TYPICAL PLAN VIEW

TYPICAL SECTION X-X

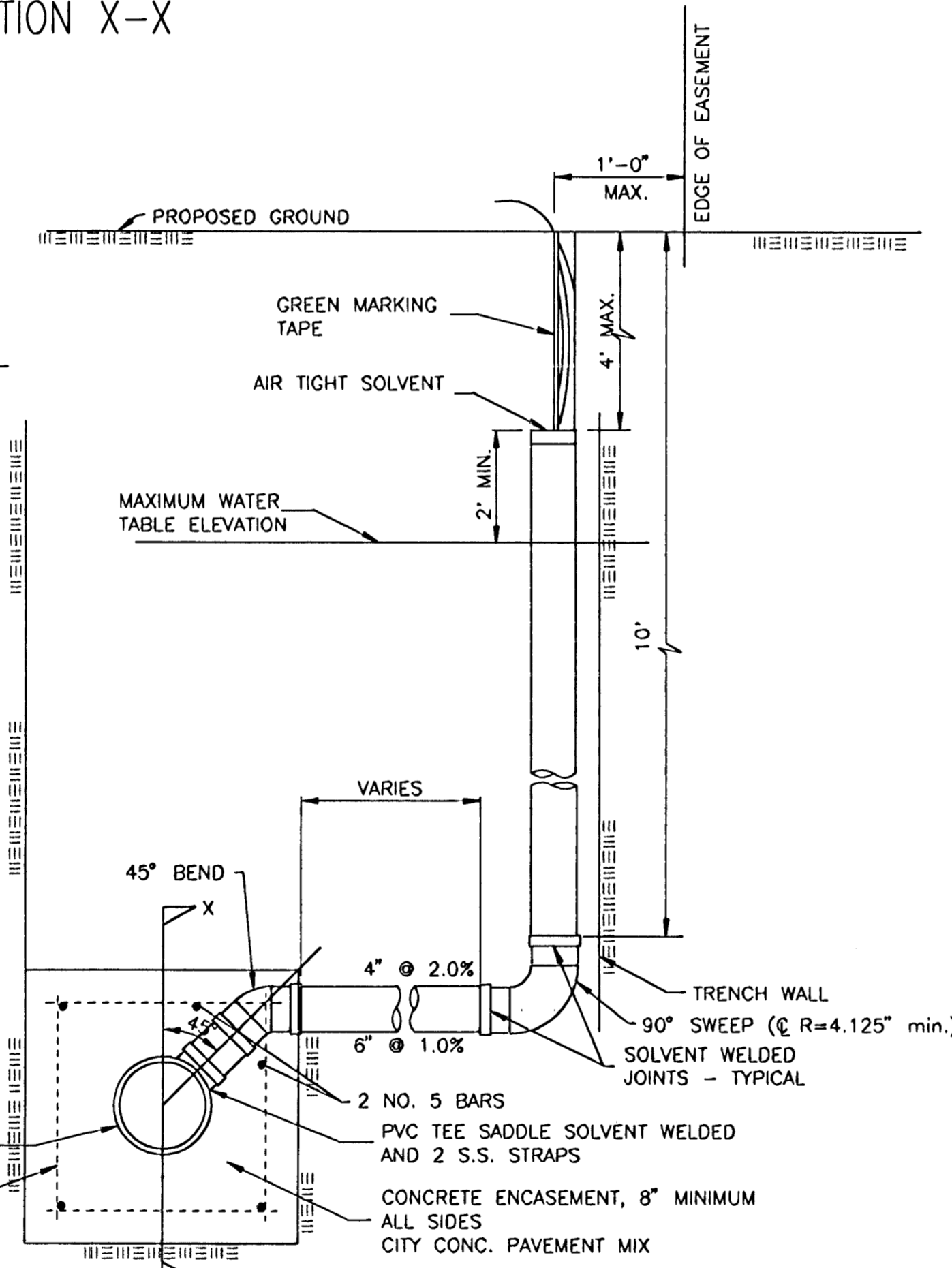
NO.	SIZE	LOCATION				FOR INFORMATION ONLY		RECORD INFORMATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT INSPECTOR)		NO.
		BLOCK NO.	LOT NO.	LINE NO.	STATION/DIRECTION	APPROXIMATE LENGTH 4" PIPE		DISTANCE FROM NEAREST MANHOLE		
						VERTICAL	HORIZONTAL	UPSTREAM	DOWNSTREAM	
1	4" Service Connection	2	6	1	0+45/Lt.	6'	9'			1
2	4" Service Connection	2	1	1	3+25/Lt.	3'	14'			2
3	4" Service Connection	2	2	1	4+30/Lt.	2'	14'			3
4	4" Service Connection	2	3	1	5+28/N.	2'	14'			4
5	4" Service Connection	1	1	2	1+00/Rt.	2'	14'			5
6	4" Service Connection	1	2	2	1+85/Rt.	2'	14'			6
7	4" Service Connection	1	3	2	2+65/Rt.	1'	14'			7
8	4" Service Connection	1	4	2	3+52/Rt.	1'	14'			8
9	4" Service Connection	1	5	2	4+19.5/NW	1'	14'			9
10	4" Service Connection	1	20	3	0+86/Rt.	5'	4'			10
11	4" Service Connection	1	35	3	1+55/Lt.	4'	24'			11
12	4" Service Connection	1	21	3	2+17/Rt.	4'	4'			12
13	4" Service Connection	1	34	3	2+40/Lt.	4'	24'			13
14	4" Service Connection	1	33	3	2+93/Lt.	3'	24'			14
15	4" Service Connection	1	22	3	3+27/Rt.	4'	4'			15
16	4" Service Connection	1	32	3	3+73/Lt.	5'	24'			16
17	4" Service Connection	1	23	3	4+30/Rt.	4'	4'			17
18	4" Service Connection	1	31	3	4+53/Lt.	4'	24'			18
19	4" Service Connection	1	24	3	5+10/Rt.	5'	4'			19
20	4" Service Connection	1	30	3	5+33/Lt.	5'	24'			20
21	4" Service Connection	1	25	3	5+90/Rt.	4'	4'			21
22	4" Service Connection	1	29	3	6+13/Lt.	4'	24'			22
23	4" Service Connection	1	26	3	6+70/Rt.	4'	4'			23
24	4" Service Connection	1	28	3	7+14/Lt.	3'	24'			24
25	4" Service Connection	1	27	3	7+52/Rt.	3'	4'			25

NOTES:

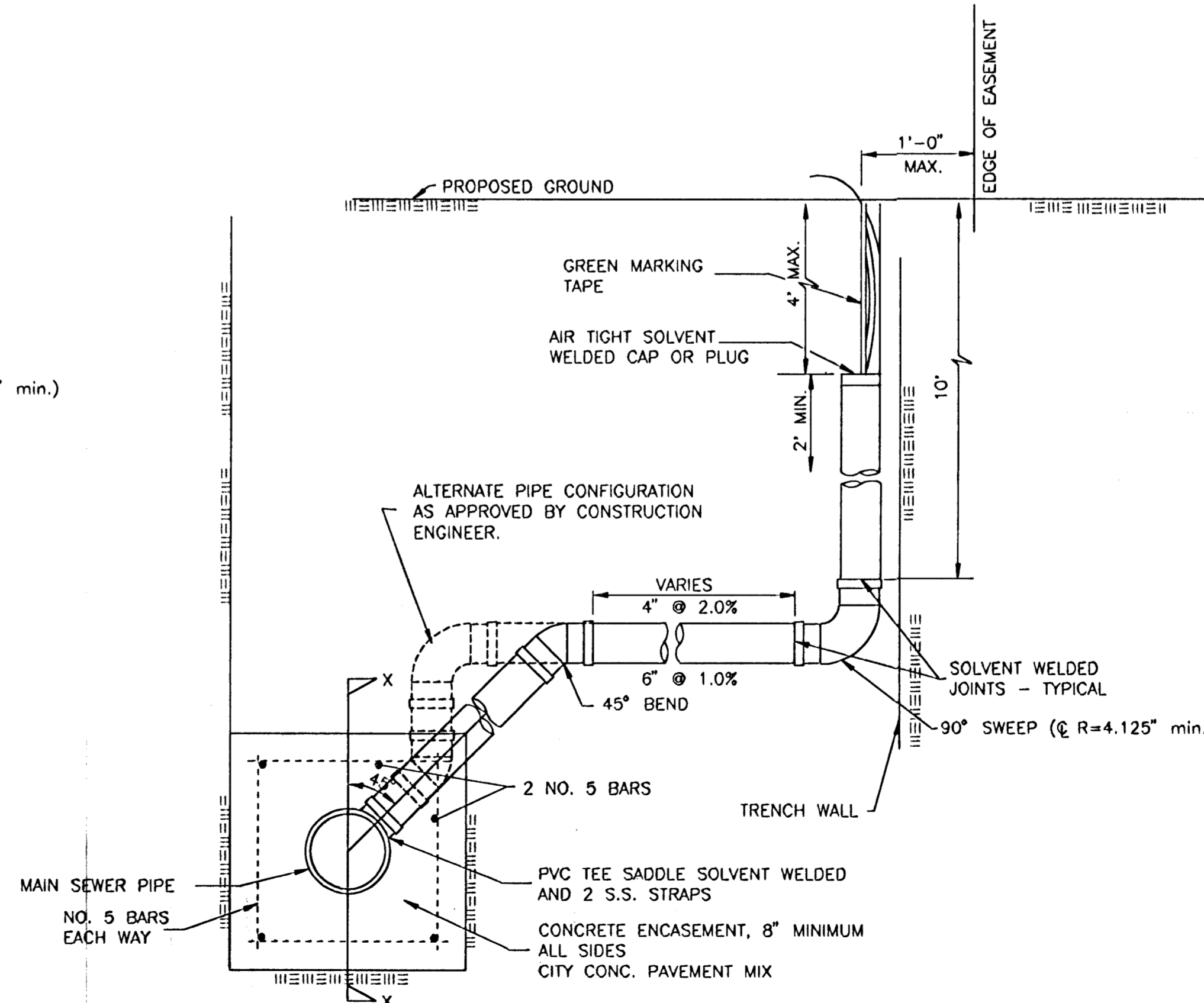
- Vertical Riser Pipe shall be extended to 2' minimum above ground water elevation and 4' maximum below proposed ground elevation.
- Method "B" shall be utilized for all services crossing proposed storm sewers. (Service No's 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24.)



METHOD "A"



METHOD "B"

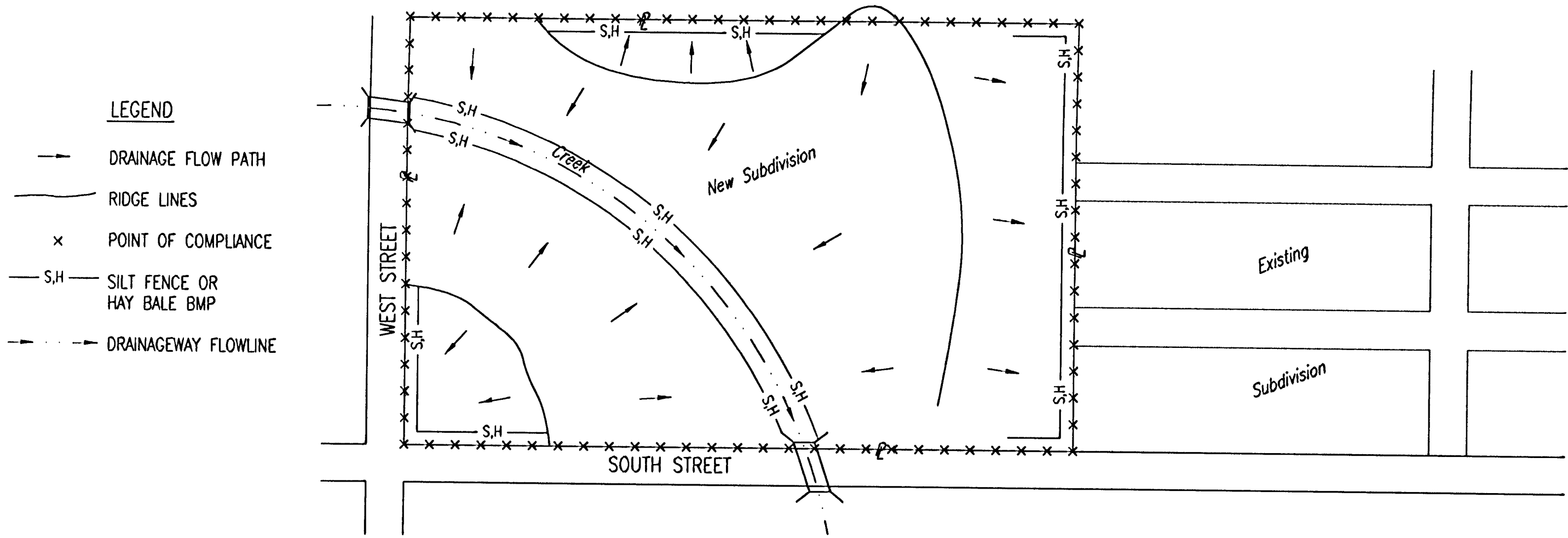


METHOD "C"

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

<p>THE CITY OF WICHITA</p> <p>CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE CITY HALL - SEVENTH FLOOR 455 NORTH MAIN STREET WICHITA, KANSAS 67202 (316) 268-4501 (316) 268-4114 FAX</p>	<p>VERTICAL RISER DETAIL</p>	
	<p>NEIL D. CABLE, P.E. - CITY ENGINEER</p>	
<p>PROJECT NUMBER 468-83688</p>	<p>OCA NO. 744036</p>	
<p>DATE MAR 98</p>	<p>SHEET 9 OF 13</p>	

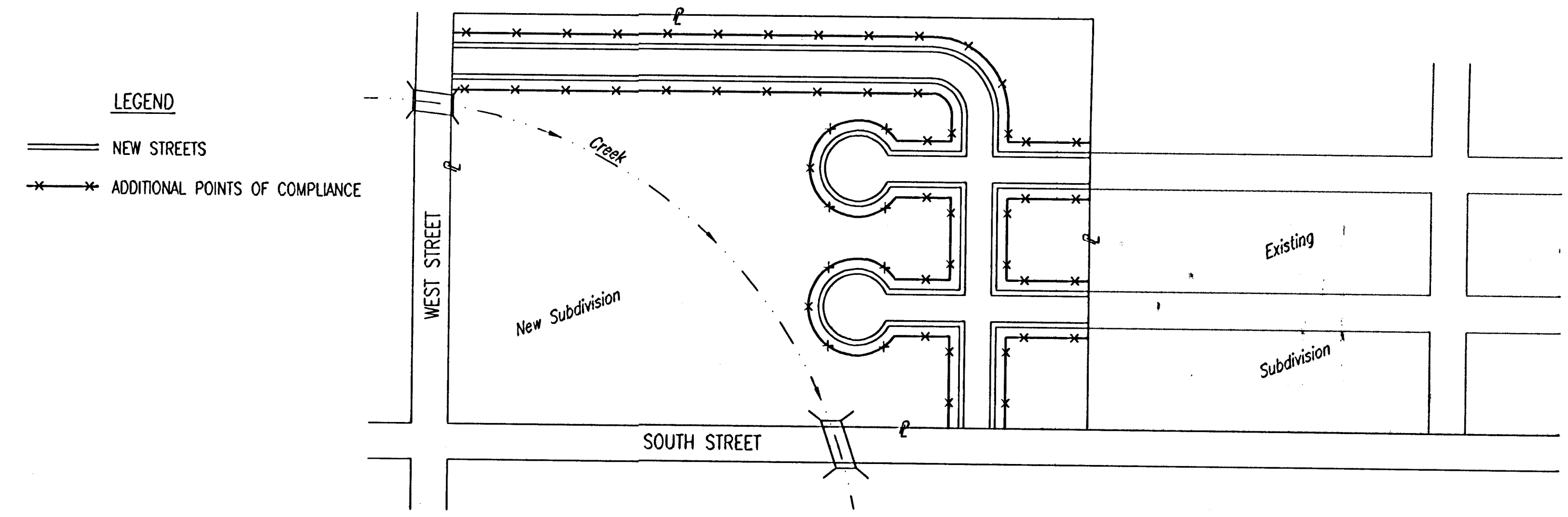
PHASE 1 - INITIAL EARTHWORK AND UTILITIES (EXCEPT STORM SEWER)



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

1. DURING THIS PHASE OF SUBDIVISION CONSTRUCTION, THE POINTS OF COMPLIANCE ARE THE PERIMETER BOUNDARIES AND ANY DRAINAGE WAYS OR STORM SEWERS DRAINING THROUGH OR FROM THE SITE. SHOULD LAKES BE CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE SUBDIVISION THAT WILL DISCHARGE DURING STORMS, THEY ARE ALSO A POINT OF COMPLIANCE.
2. HAYBALES OR SILT FENCE MUST BE CONSTRUCTED ALONG THE PROPERTY LINE WHERE ON SITE WATER CAN DRAIN OFF THE PROPERTY. THESE BMP'S WILL ALSO BE INSTALLED ALONG ANY DRAINAGE DITCH OR LAKE THAT CAN DISCHARGE.
3. SHOULD SILT OR SEDIMENT ENTER THE DITCHES OR GUTTERLINES ON THE ADJACENT BOUNDARY STREETS, APPROPRIATE BMP'S WILL BE PLACED WITHIN THE SUBDIVISION TO PREVENT THIS.
4. ANY MUD TRACKED ONTO ADJACENT STREETS WILL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF EACH WORK DAY.
5. CONTRACTORS WORKING WITHIN THE SITE WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO USE INDIVIDUAL BMP'S AS LONG AS THOSE SPECIFIED ABOVE ARE IN PLACE AND EFFECTIVE. CONTRACTORS WORKING ON THE BOUNDARY LINE STREETS OR ON ADJACENT PROPERTIES TO EXTEND UTILITIES ARE EXPECTED TO USE BMP'S AT THEIR WORK LOCATIONS, AS NEEDED.
6. UTILIZE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AT ENTRANCE AND EXIT ONTO ANY EXISTING PUBLIC STREETS.
7. THE SUBDIVISION DEVELOPER (OWNER) SHALL INSTALL AND MAINTAIN THE ON-SITE BMP'S.

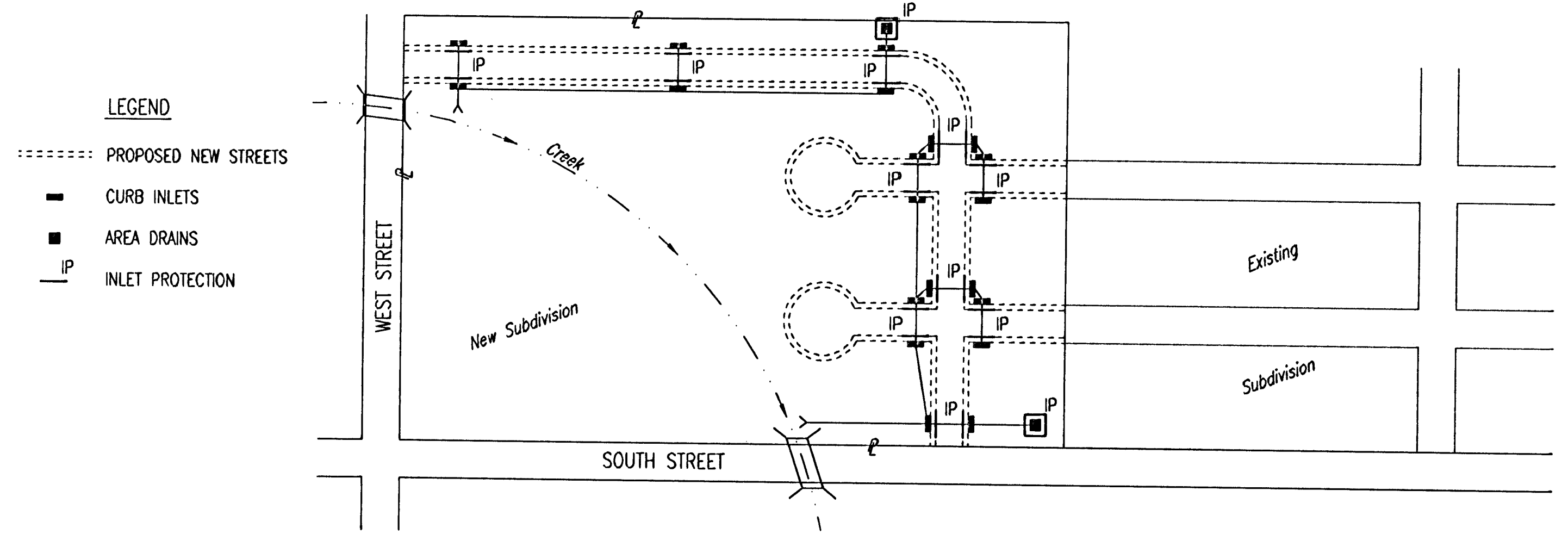
PHASE 3 - STREET CONSTRUCTION



- LEGEND**
- == NEW STREETS
 - x-x- ADDITIONAL POINTS OF COMPLIANCE

1. DURING THIS PHASE OF SUBDIVISION CONSTRUCTION, NEW STREETS ARE INSTALLED. ALL BMP'S INSTALLED DURING PHASE 1 AND 2 MUST STILL BE MAINTAINED. THE POINT OF COMPLIANCE NOW SHIFTS TO THE BACK OF CURB ALONG EACH STREET.
2. CURB OPENING INLET PROTECTION:
 - A. SUMP AREAS - INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED WHEN STREET SUBGRADE WORK IS COMPLETED.
 - B. NON-SUMP LOCATIONS - PROVIDE INLET PROTECTION AS SOON AS BASE COURSE ASPHALT IS INSTALLED, BEFORE THE SURFACE COURSE LIFT.
3. BMP'S WILL BE REQUIRED BACK OF CURB WHEREVER WATER CAN FLOW OVER THE CURB AND THE CURB HAS BEEN BACKFILLED TO WITHIN 3" OR LESS OF THE TOP OF CURB (SEE CURB BACKFILL DETAIL). FOR CURBS NOT YET ENTIRELY BACKFILLED (3" OR MORE BELOW TOP OF CURB), BMP'S WILL BE REQUIRED AT POINTS WHERE WATER BREAKS OVER CURB WHICH COULD RESULT IN THE PLACEMENT OF SEDIMENT IN THE GUTTER.
4. SEE DETAIL THIS SHEET ON BACK OF CURB PROTECTION.
5. THE BACK OF CURB PROTECTION SPECIFIED ON THIS PLAN MAY HAVE TO BE SUPPLEMENTED WITH HAYBALE OR SILT FENCE BMP'S AT LOCATIONS WHERE CONCENTRATED FLOW RESULTS IN SEDIMENT BEING CARRIED OVER THE EXCELSIOR MATS.
6. THE STREET CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING BACK OF CURB BMP'S.
7. THE INDIVIDUAL LOT OWNERS WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE BACK OF CURB BMP'S IN FRONT OF THEIR LOTS UNTIL SUCH TIME AS ADJACENT DISTURBED EARTH IS STABILIZED WITH GRASS OR SOD.

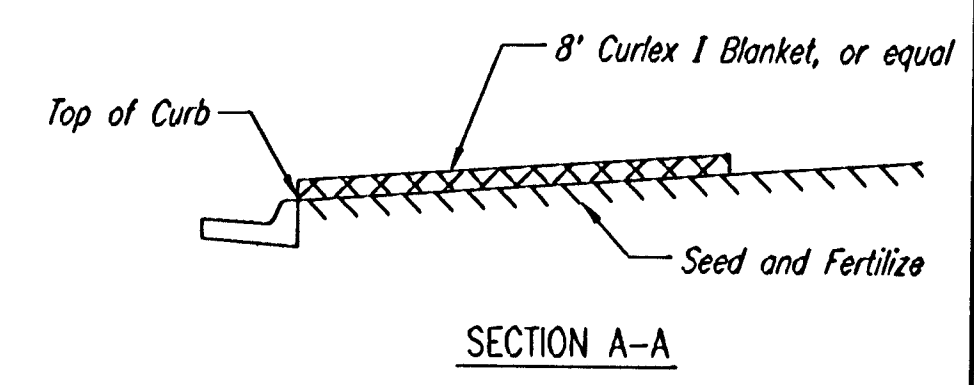
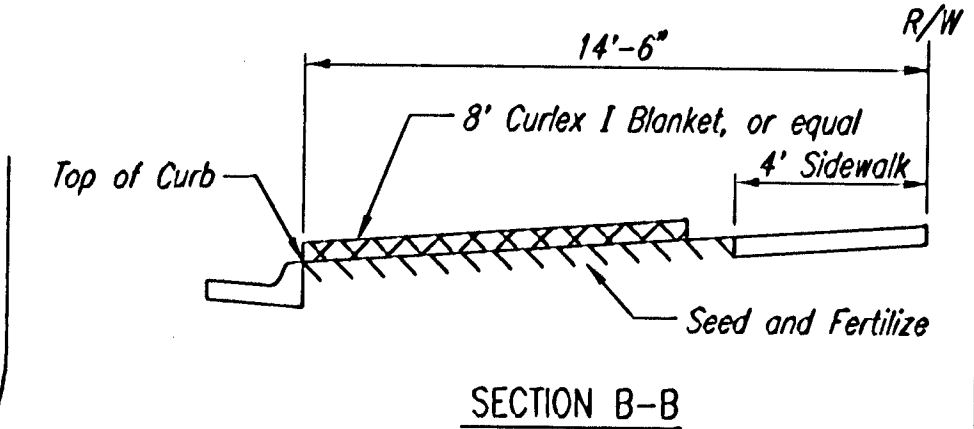
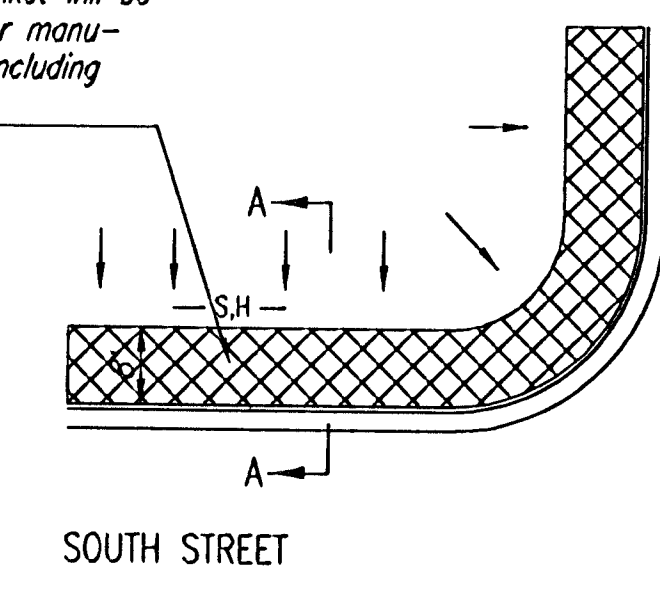
PHASE 2 - INSTALLATION OF STORM SEWER



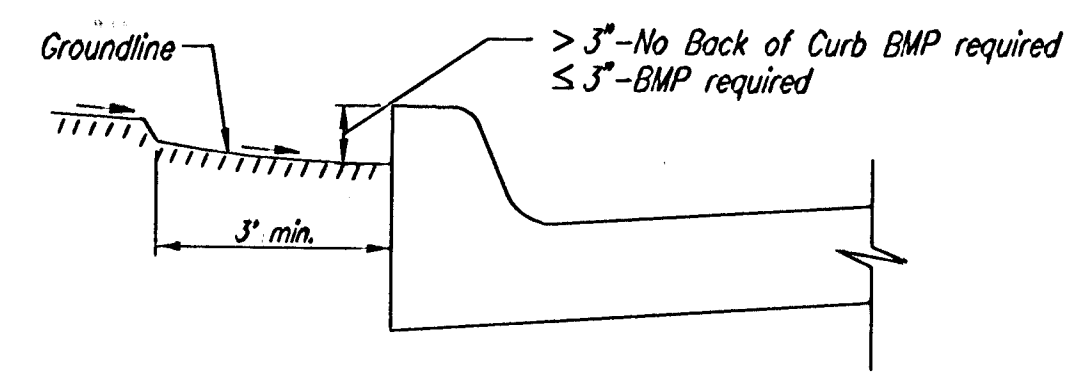
- LEGEND**
- - - - - PROPOSED NEW STREETS
 - CURB INLETS
 - AREA DRAINS
 - IP- INLET PROTECTION

1. DURING THIS PHASE OF SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT, ALL BMP'S REQUIRED IN PHASE 1 SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE AND BE MAINTAINED.
2. AS NEW STORM SEWERS, WITH INLETS, ARE INSTALLED, THE STORM SEWERS MUST NOW BE PROTECTED SO ALL NEW INLETS BECOME POINTS OF COMPLIANCE.
3. AREA DRAINS - AS SOON AS WATER CAN FLOW INTO THESE DRAINS, HAYBALE OR SILT FENCE PROTECTION WILL BE INSTALLED AROUND THEM.
4. CURB OPENING INLETS - AS SOON AS WATER CAN FLOW INTO THESE DRAINS, INLET PROTECTION BMP'S MUST BE INSTALLED. SEE PHASE 3 - STREET CONSTRUCTION.
5. THE STORM SEWER CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING THESE BMP'S. IF WATER CANNOT FLOW INTO CURB INLETS UNTIL STREET CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE, THEN STREET CONTRACTOR WILL INSTALL INLET PROTECTION.
6. THE SUBDIVISION DEVELOPER WILL MAINTAIN THESE BMP'S ONCE INSTALLED.
7. ONCE ALL DISTURBED GROUND DRAINING TO AN INLET HAS BEEN RESTABILIZED WITH GRASS OR SOD, THE SUBDIVISION DEVELOPER WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PERMANENTLY REMOVING THE INLET PROTECTION.

BMP-Install 8' wide Curlex I Excelsior Blanket, or equal, on prepared surface back of curb. Edge of blanket will be at back of curb. Install per manufacturer's recommendation, including staples.



BMP-Install 8' wide Curlex I Excelsior Blanket, or equal, on prepared surface back of curb. Edge of blanket will be at back of curb. Install per manufacturer's recommendation, including staples.



BACK OF CURB PROTECTION DETAIL

CURB BACKFILL DETAIL

- GENERAL NOTES:**
1. THE INTENT OF ALL SOIL EROSION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (B.M.P.'S) IS TO PREVENT ERODED SOIL FROM ENTERING DITCHES, STORM SEWERS, OR ANY OTHER DRAINAGE FEATURE.
 2. THIS SHEET IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE GUIDELINES AS TO WHAT TYPE OF BMP'S WILL BE INSTALLED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS. CONTRACTORS ARE EXPECTED TO BID PROJECTS ACCORDINGLY.
 3. BMP'S SHALL BE MAINTAINED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS TO REMAIN EFFECTIVE. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE AS INDICATED ON THE BMP DETAIL SHEETS.
 4. PERSONS DESTROYING BMP'S SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMMEDIATELY REPAIRING THEM OR INSTALLING SUITABLE REPLACEMENT BMP'S.
 5. THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANY SUBDIVISION THAT DISTURBS 5 ACRES OR MORE WILL REQUIRE A FEDERAL/STATE NPDES STORMWATER PERMIT. THE PREPARATION OF A STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN IS REQUIRED. EROSION CONTROL BMP'S ARE REQUIRED. THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THIS SHEET ARE THE MINIMUM STANDARDS TO BE SHOWN ON POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN.
 6. FOR SUBDIVISIONS SMALLER THAN 5 ACRES, SOIL EROSION BMP'S ARE REQUIRED. ALSO, DEVELOPERS AND CONTRACTORS ARE ENCOURAGED TO DEVELOP POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS FOR EACH PROJECT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
 7. FAILURE TO USE AND MAINTAIN BMP'S IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 16.32 OF THE CITY CODE AND WILL SUBJECT THE SUBDIVISION DEVELOPER AND CONTRACTORS TO THE PENALTIES PROVIDED THEREIN.
 8. THE APPLICATION OF BMP'S SHOWN ON THIS SHEET IS FOR SITUATIONS NORMALLY ENCOUNTERED. FROM TIME TO TIME, SITUATIONS WILL ARISE THAT MAY REQUIRE A DIFFERENT BMP OTHER THAN THAT SHOWN. BMP'S, OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN, MAY BE UTILIZED SO LONG AS THEY ARE EFFECTIVE AND MAINTAINED.
 9. A STABILIZED EARTH SURFACE IS DEFINED AS ONE THAT IS HARD SURFACED WITH CONCRETE, ASPHALT, OR THE LIKE, OR ONE ON WHICH 70% OF THE GRASS HAS GERMINATED ON THE ENTIRE SURFACE.



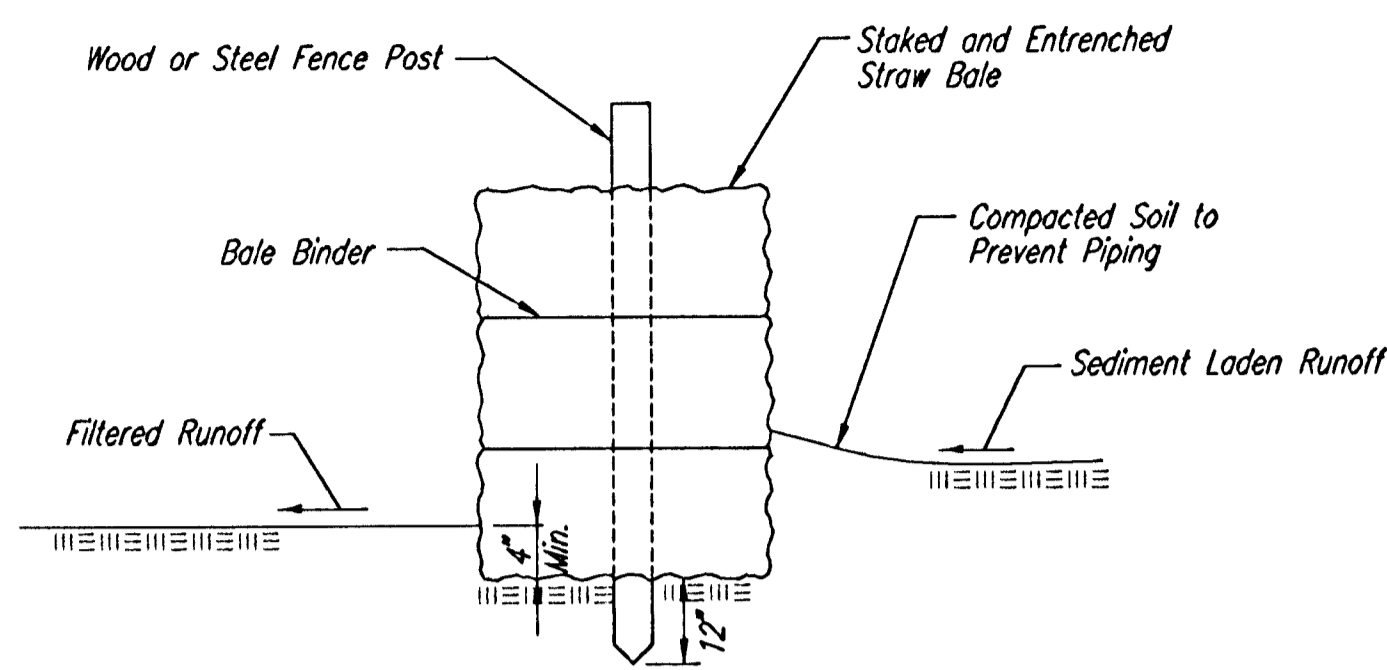
SOIL EROSION BMP'S SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

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

PROJECT NUMBER 468-83688 OCA NO. 744036

DATE MAY 2001 SHEET 10 OF 13

DSNR: RRY OPER: TRG SCALE: 1=1.00
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STRAW BALE BARRIERS

Material Specification:

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

Placement:

A slope barrier should be used at the toe of a slope when a ditch does not exist. The slope barrier should be placed on nearly level ground 5' to 10' away from the toe of a slope. The barrier is placed away from the toe of the slope to provide adequate storage for settling out sediment.

When practicable, bale slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow.

Bale slope barriers can also be placed along right-of-way fence lines to keep sediment from crossing onto adjacent property. When placed in this manner, the slope barrier will not likely follow contours.

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench the length of the planned slope barrier that is 4" deep and a bale's width wide. Make sure that the trench is excavated along a single contour. When practicable, slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. Place the soil on the upslope side of the trench for later use.

Place the bales in the trench, making sure that they are butted tightly. Two stakes should be driven through each bale along the centerline of the ditch check, approximately 6" to 8" in from the bale ends. Stakes should be driven at least 12" into the ground.

Once all the bales have been installed and anchored, place the excavated soil against the upslope side of the check and compact it. The compacted soil should be no more than 3" to 4" deep.

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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

Do not place bale slope barriers in areas with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the barrier is not anchored sufficiently, it will wash out.

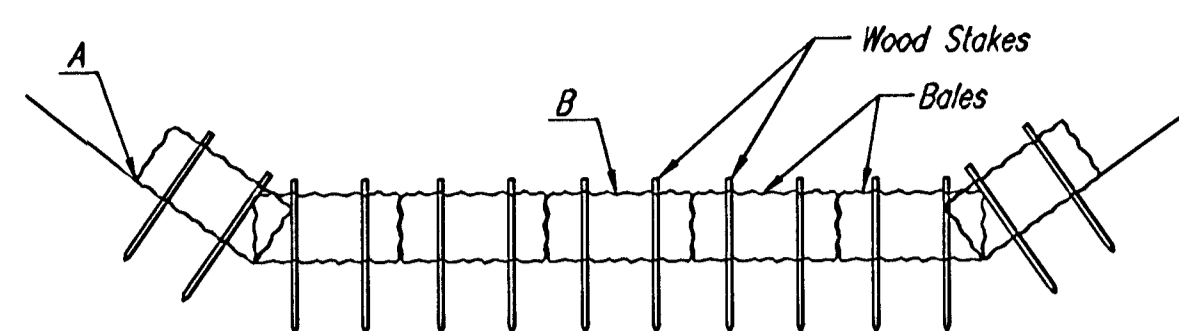
Bale slope barriers must be dug into the ground. Bales at ground level do not work because they allow water to flow under the barrier.

Inspection and Maintenance:

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

- Are there any points along the slope barrier where water is concentrating?
- Does water flow under the slope barrier?
- Does water flow through spaces between abutting bales?
- Are any bales dislodged?
- Are bales decomposing due to age and/or water damage?
- Does sediment need to be removed from behind the slope barrier?

NOTE: Point A must be higher than Point B so that water flows over the bales and not around them.



STRAW BALE DITCH CHECKS

Material Specification:

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

Optional: The metal landscape staples used to anchor the erosion-control blanket should be at least 8" long.

Placement:

Bale ditch checks should be placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch. The ditch check should extend far enough so that the ground level at the ends of the check is higher than the top of the lowest center bale. This prevents water from flowing around the check.

Checks should not be placed in ditches where high flows are expected. Rock checks should be used instead.

Bales should be placed in ditches with slopes 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 (%)	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.

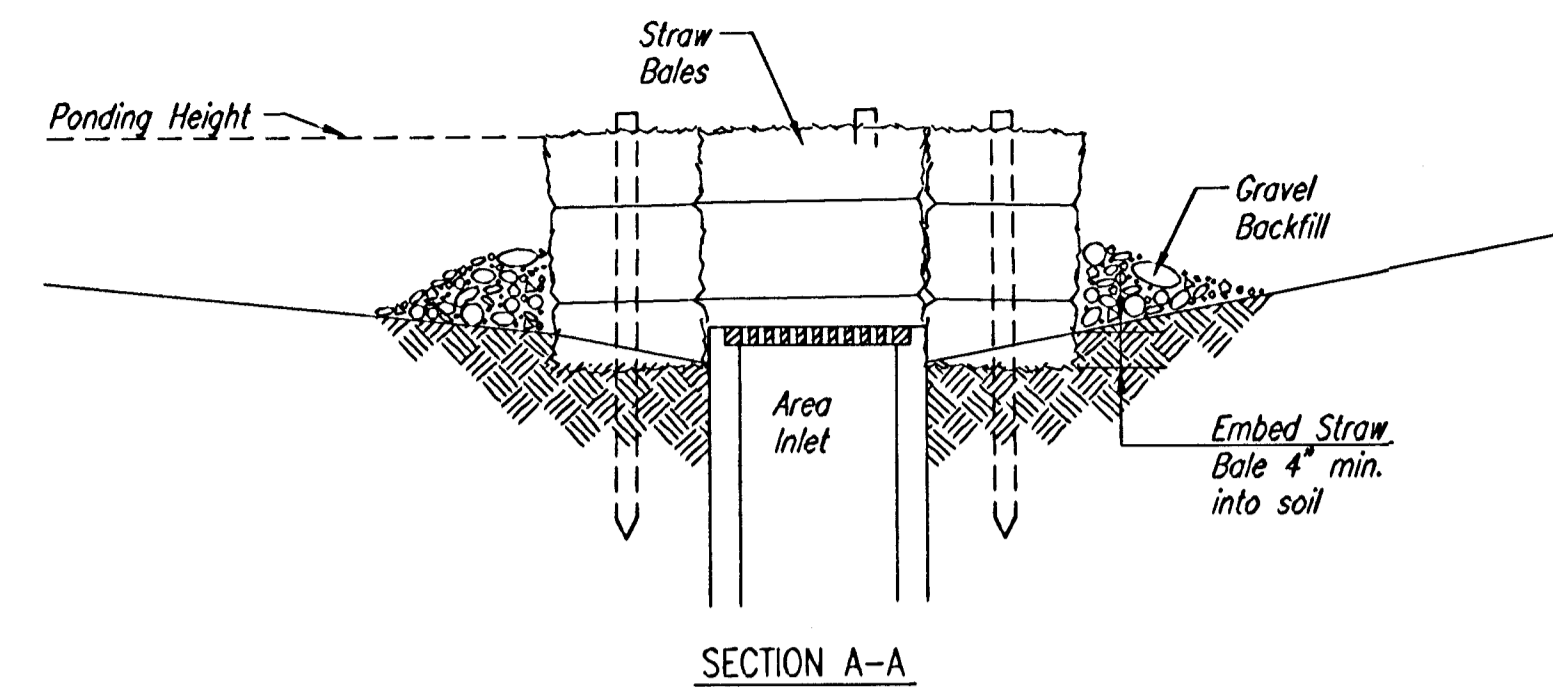
Do not place bale ditch checks in channels with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the check is not anchored sufficiently, it will wash out.

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.

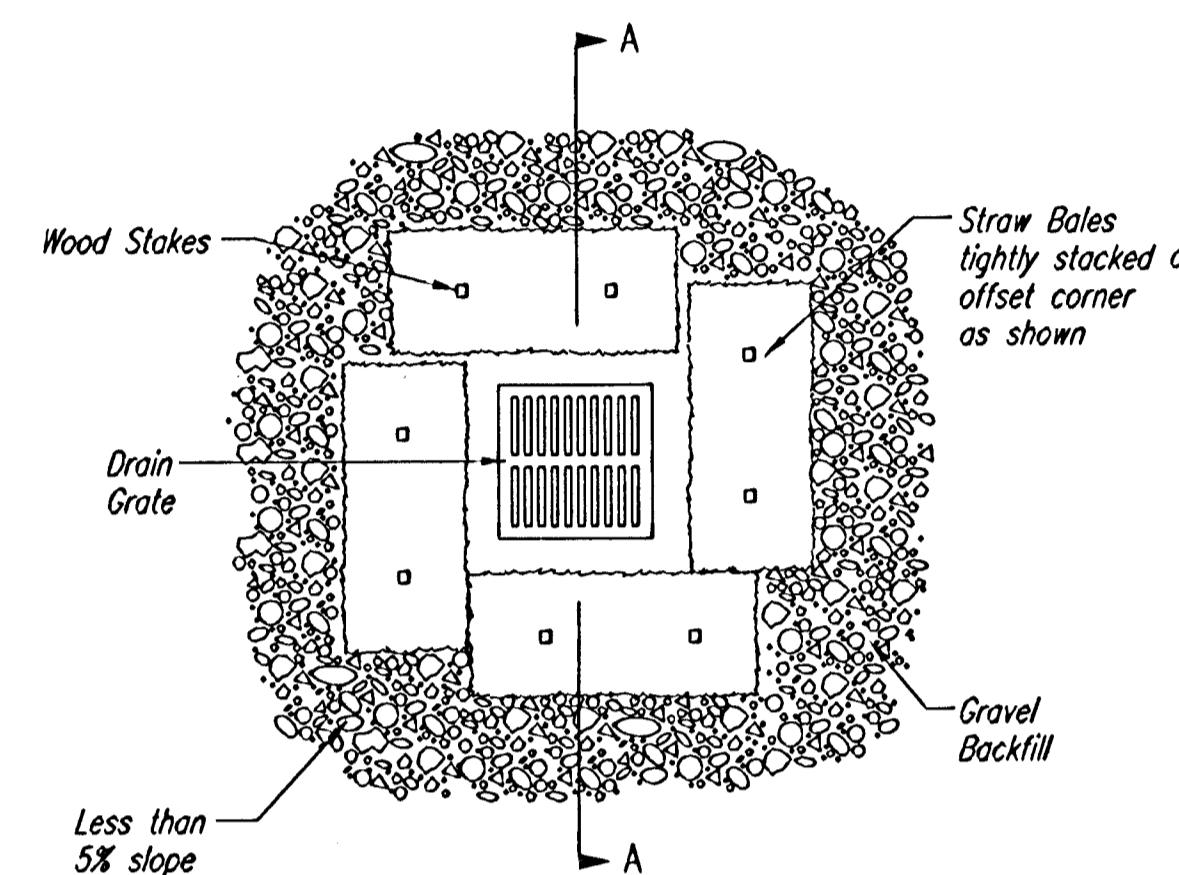
Inspection and Maintenance:

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.

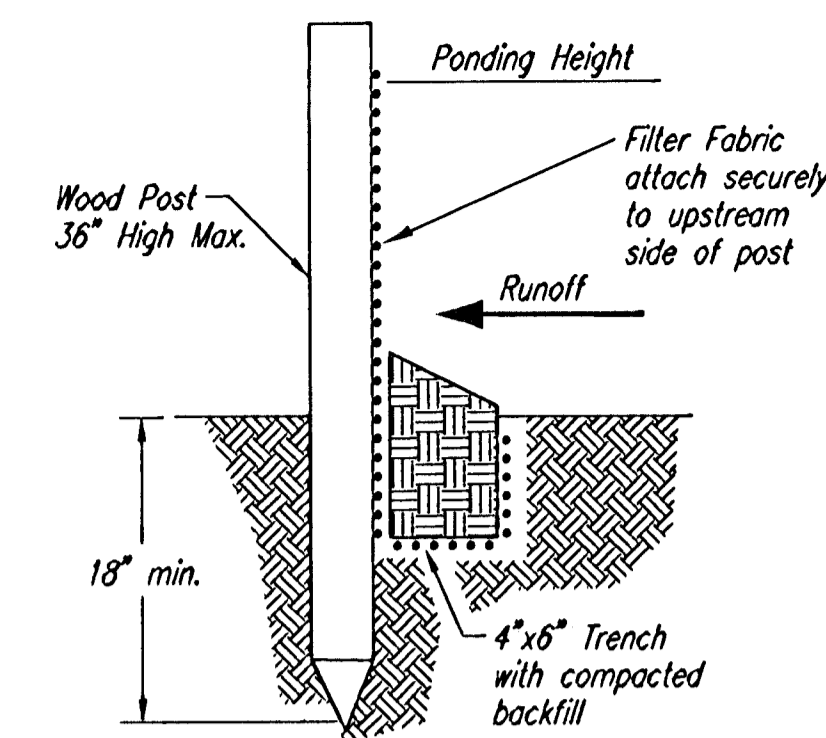
List of common placement installation mistakes to avoid:

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.

Just downslope of the trench, drive posts into the ground to a depth of at least 18". Place posts no more than 4' apart. Attach the silt fence to the anchored post with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

When practicable, do not place silt fence slope barriers across contours. Slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. When the flow concentrates, it overtops the barrier and the silt fence slope barrier quickly deteriorates. Do not place silt-fence posts on the upslope side of the silt fence fabric. In this configuration, the force of the water is not restricted by the posts, but only by the staples (wire, zip ties, nails, etc.). The silt fence will rip and fail.

Do not place silt fence slope barriers in areas with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the barrier is not sufficiently anchored, it will wash out. Silt fence slope barriers must be dug into the ground—silt fence at ground level does not work because water will flow underneath.

Inspection and Maintenance:

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

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

**SOIL EROSION
BMP DETAILS**

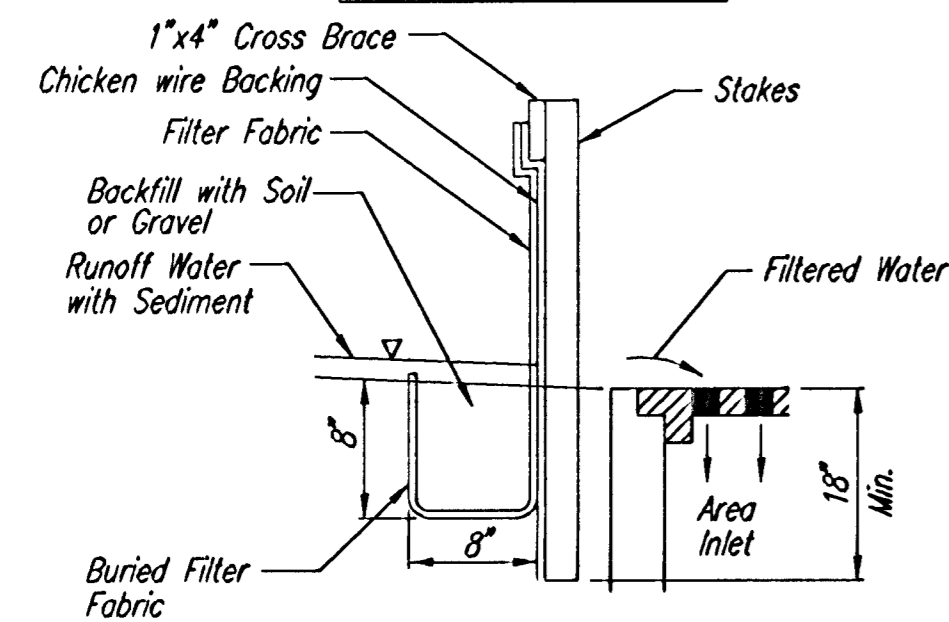
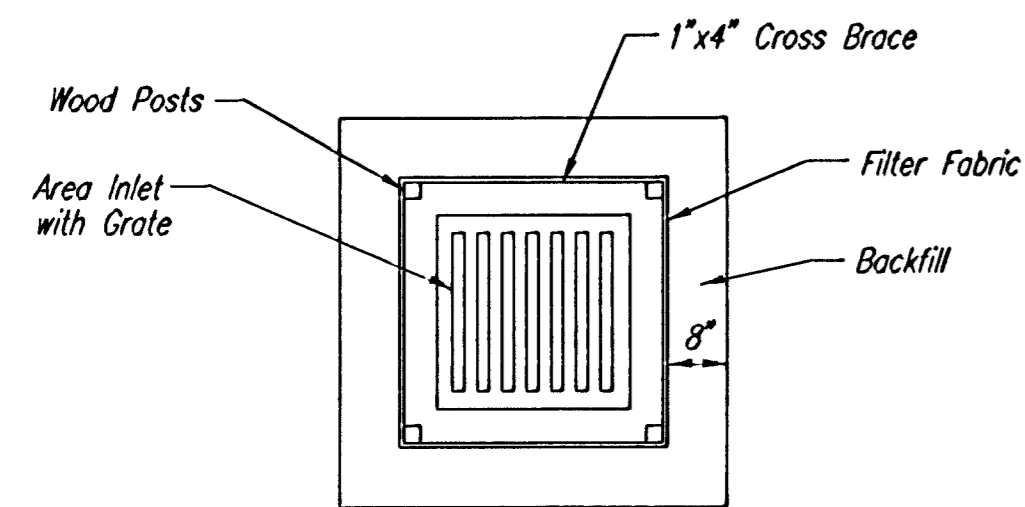
CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E.
STORM WATER ENGINEER

PROJECT NUMBER
468-83688

OCA NO.
744036

DATE
MAY 2001

SHEET 11 OF 13



SILT FENCE BARRIERS FOR AREA INLETS
(INLET PROTECTION)

Material Specification:

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

Placement:

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

Proper installation method:

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

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

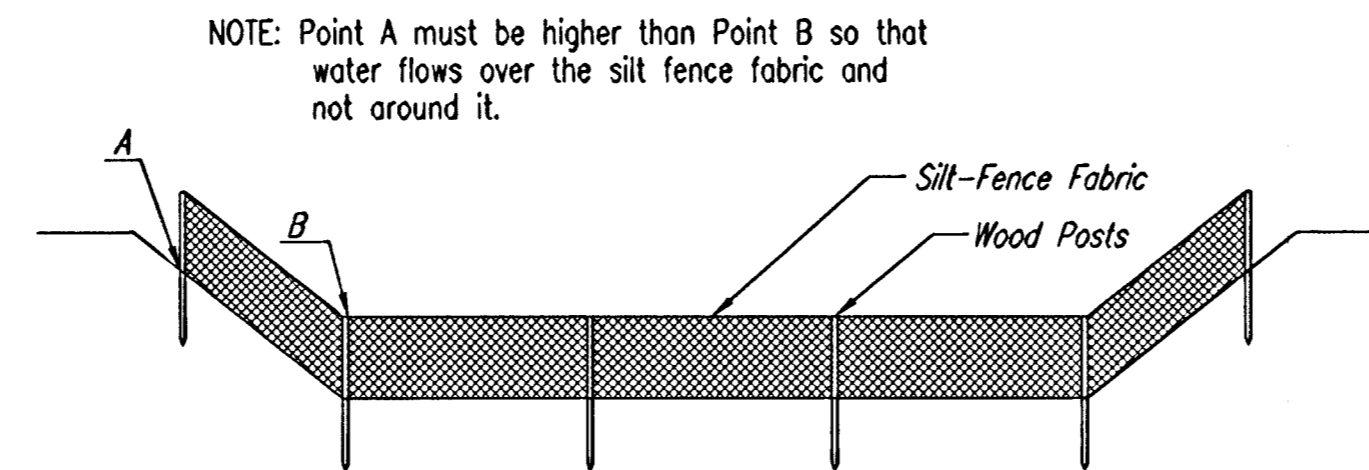
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

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

Inspection and Maintenance:

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

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



ELEVATION
SILT FENCE DITCH CHECKS
(STREAM PROTECTION)

Material Specification:

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

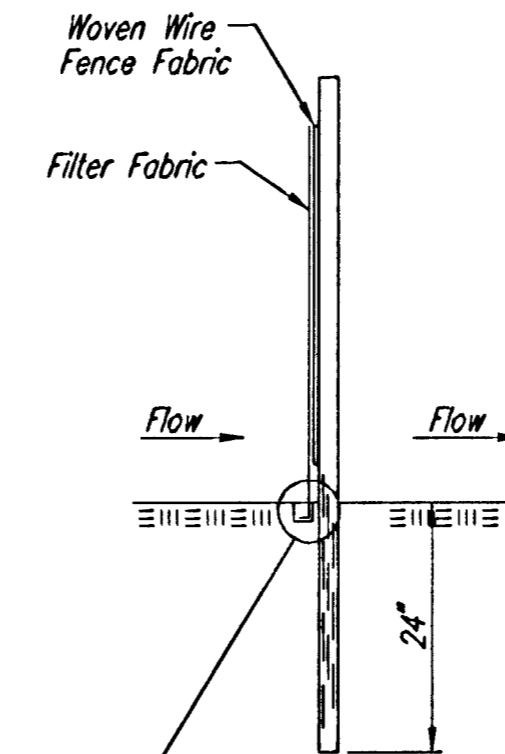
Ditch Check Ditch grade (%)	Spacing Check Spacing (feet)
0.5	200
1.0	200
2.0	100
3.0	65
4.0	50
5.0	40
6.0	30

Proper installation method:

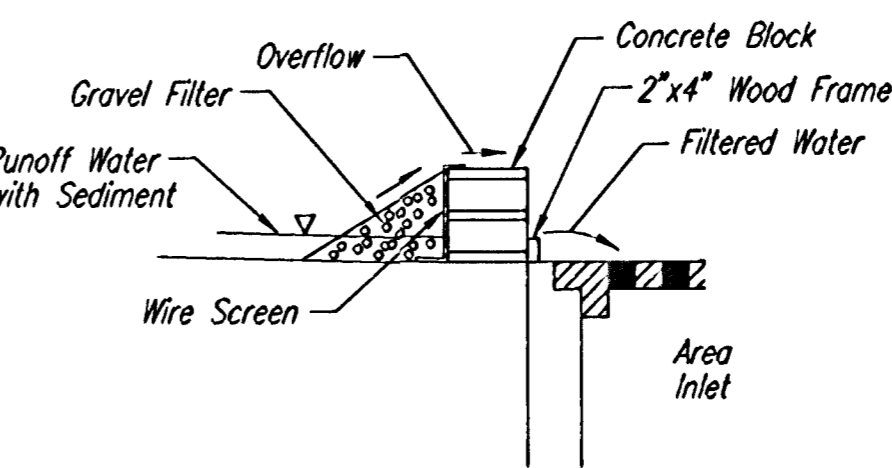
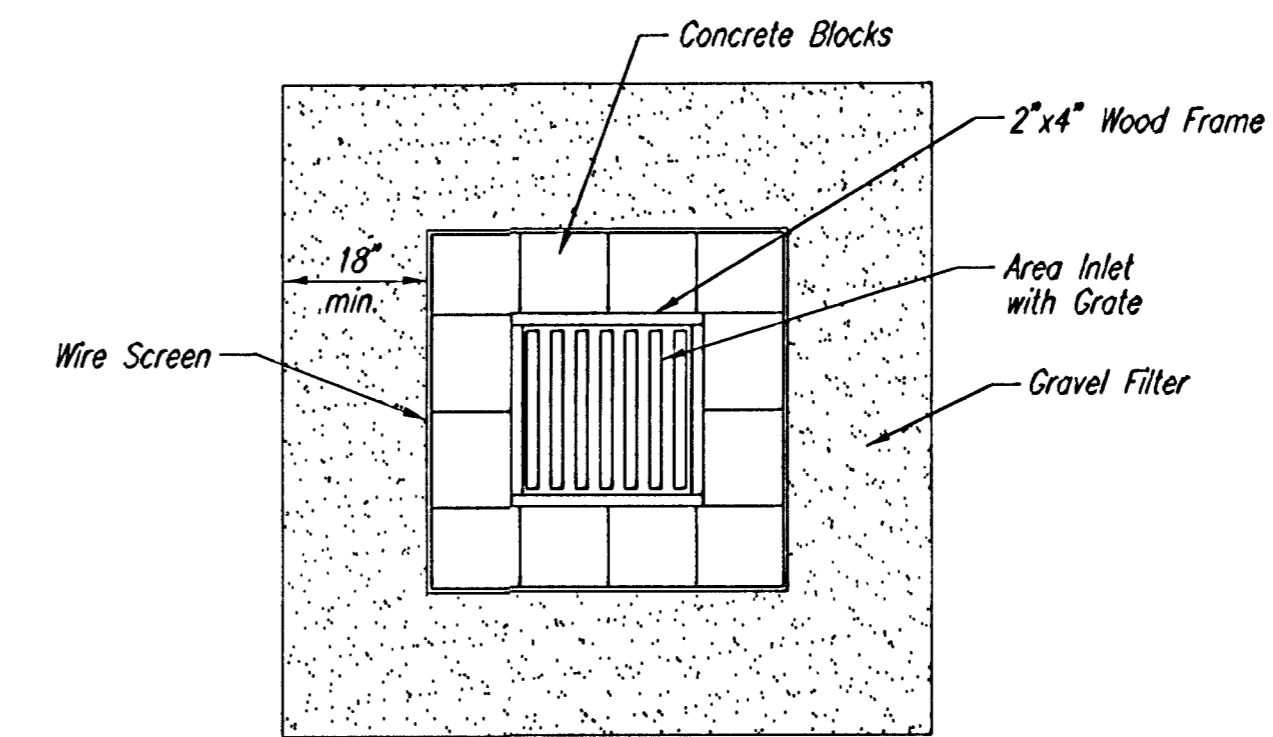
Excavate a trench perpendicular to the ditch flowline that is at least 12" deep by 6" wide. Extend the trench in a straight line along the entire length of the proposed ditch check. Place the soil on the upstream side of the trench for later use. Roll out a continuous length of silt fence fabric on the 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.



ANCHOR TRENCH DETAIL



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" x 4" 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:

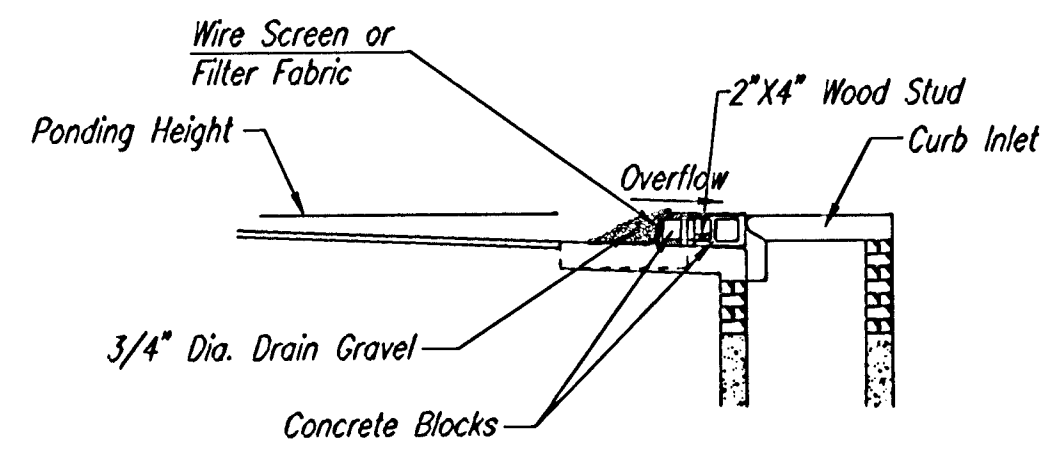
Silt fence ditch checks should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

- 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?

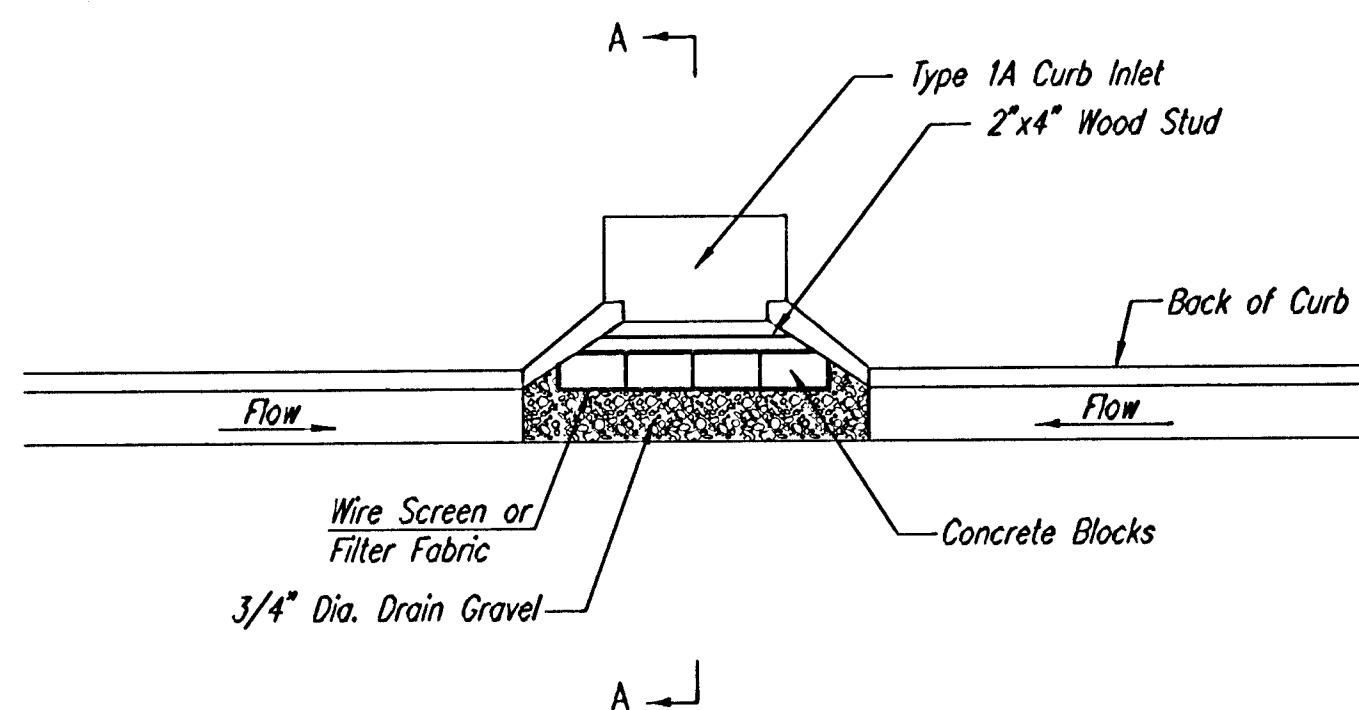
SOIL EROSION
BMP DETAILS

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

PROJECT NUMBER 468-83688	OCA NO. 744036
DATE MAY 2001	SHEET 12 OF 13



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.

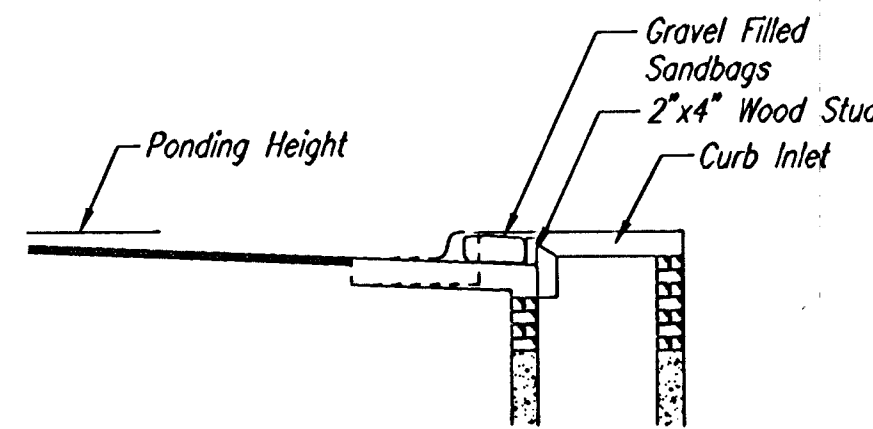
Instructions for Installing:

- 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.

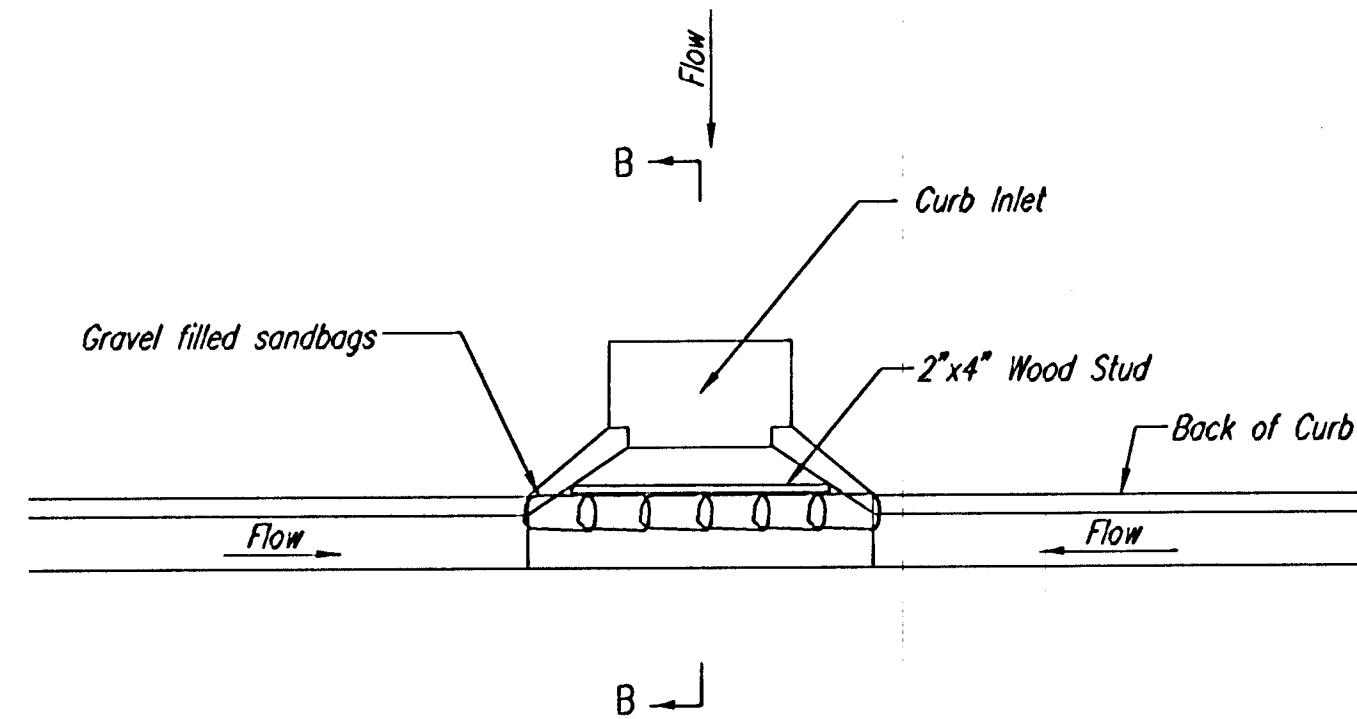
Use of rock with diameters smaller than 1" in the bag may result in clogging of pores and reduce the amount of water flowing into an inlet.

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.

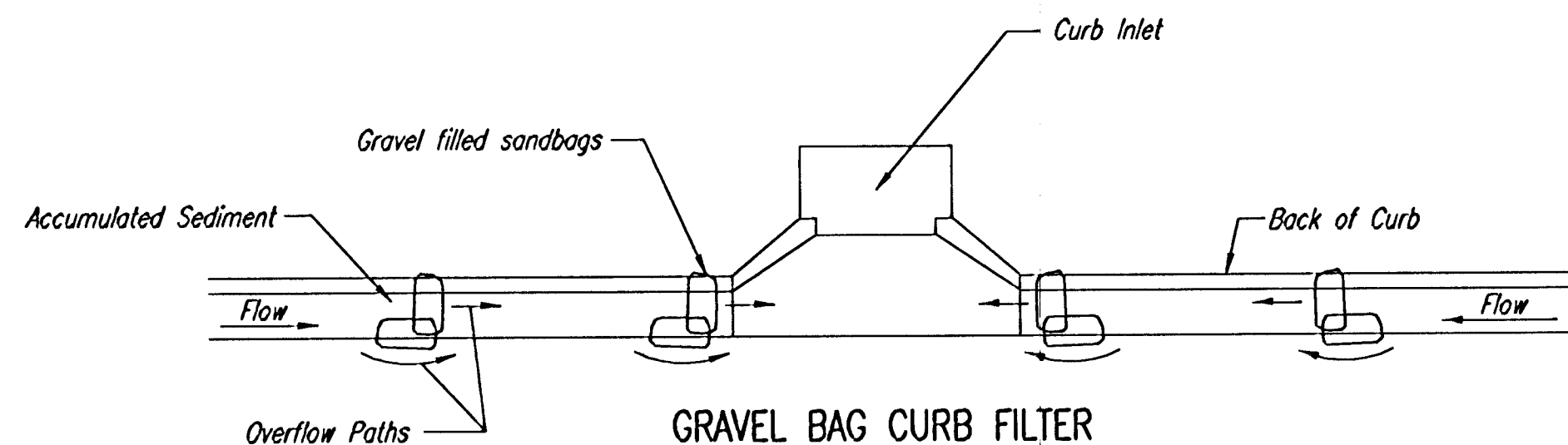


SECTION B-B



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.

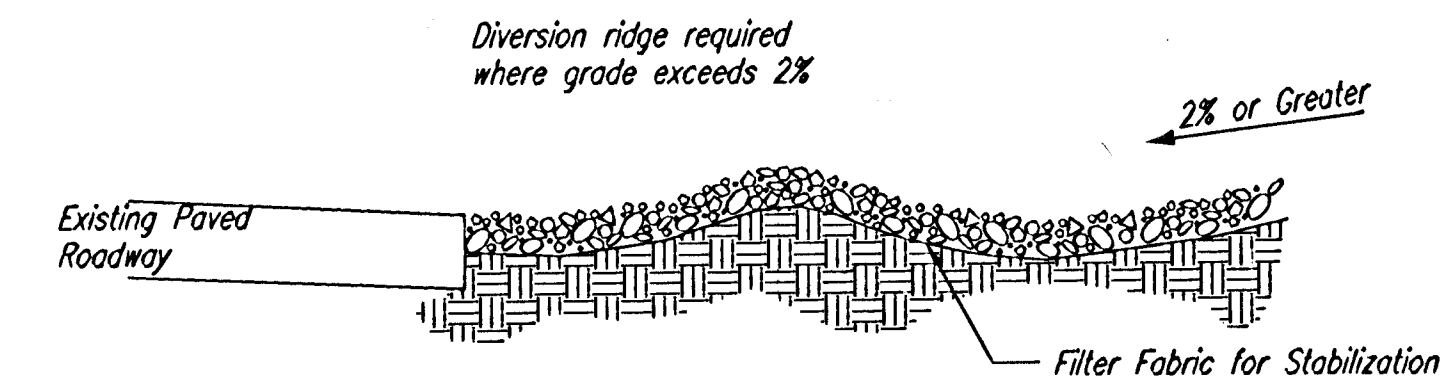
Spacing:

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

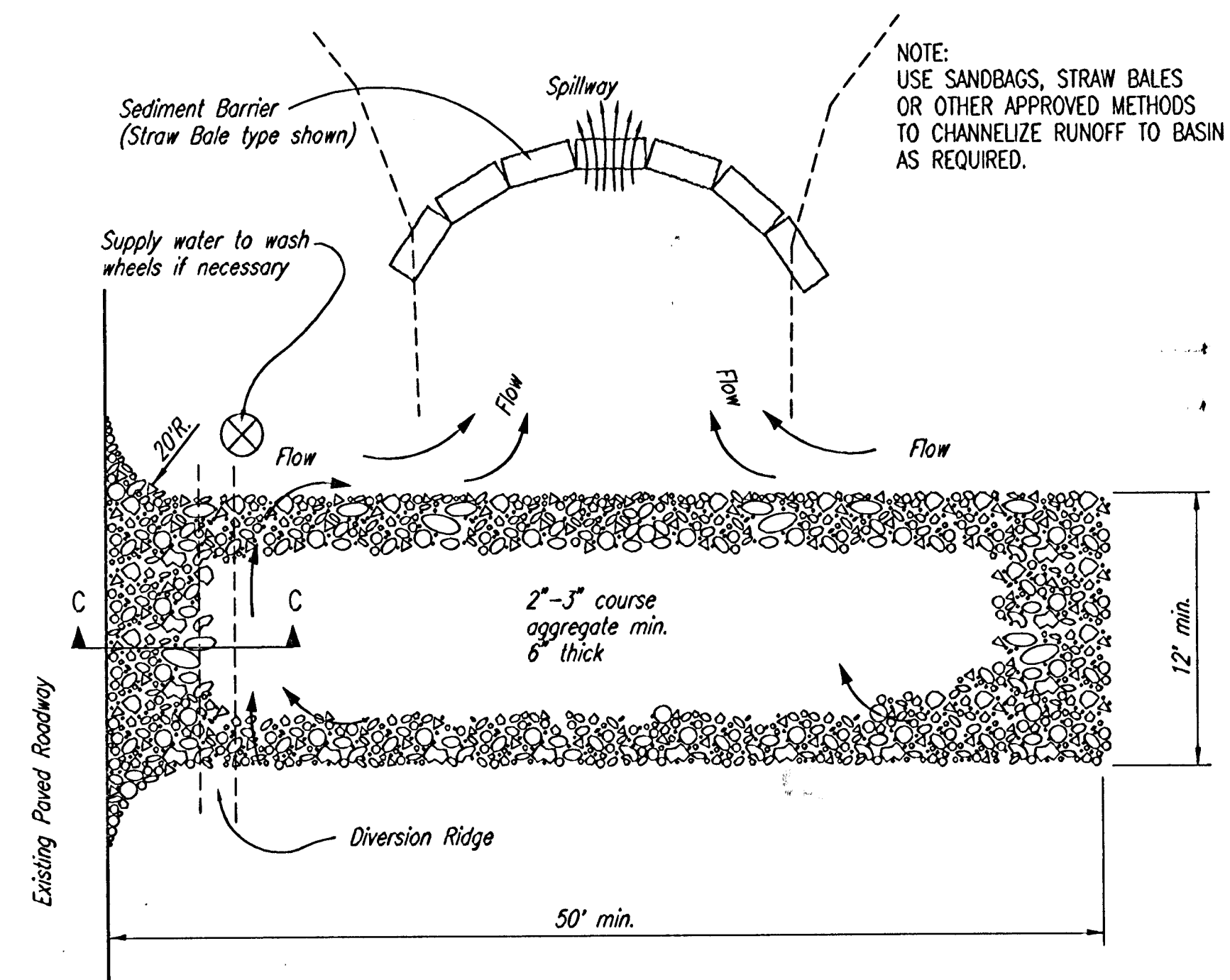
GRADE (%)	SPACING (FEET)
0.5	75
1.0	45
2.0	18
3.0	12
4.0	9
5.0	6

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.

	SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS	
	CHRISTOPHER M. CARRIER, P.E. STORM WATER ENGINEER	
	PROJECT NUMBER 468-83688	OCA NO. 744036
	DATE MAY 2001	SHEET 13 OF 13