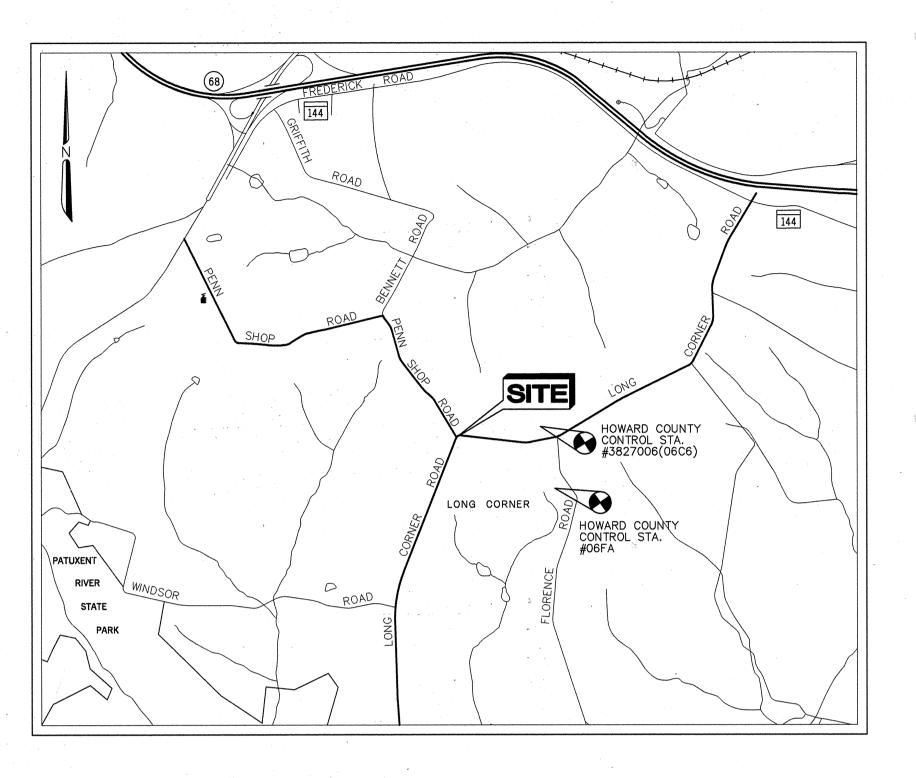
INDEX OF SHEETS

SHEET NO. TITLE SHEET TYPICAL SECTIONS AND PAVEMENT SECTIONS SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS SIGNING AND MARKING PLAN TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN SIGNS PROFILES LONG CORNER ROAD CROSS SECTIONS LONG CORNER ROAD PROFILE AND CROSS SECTIONS PENN SHOP ROAD



LOCATION MAP SCALE 1" = 2000"

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. ALL INFORMATION AND DETAILS ON THESE DRAWINGS SHALL BE AS DIRECTED BY THE HOWARD COUNTY ENGINEER AND THE MDSHA
- 2. ALL STATIONING AND DIMENSIONING ARE TO BE FIELD VERIFIED BY CONTRACTOR.
- 3. STORM DRAINAGE SLOPES ARE TO BE AS DIRECTED BY HOWARD COUNTY ENGINEER UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN ON PLANS.
- 4. APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE SHOWN. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT EXISTING UTILITIES AND TO MAINTAIN UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE. ANY DAMAGE INCURRED SHALL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ENGINEER BY THE CONTRACTOR AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE FOLLOWING UTILITIES OR AGENCIES AT LEAST FIVE (5) DAYS BEFORE STARTING WORK SHOWN ON THESE PLANS.

MISS UTILITY 1-800-257-7777 Alleghany Power - Electric 301-694-4482 Bell Atlantic - Telephone 410-224-9980 One Point Communications — Cable TV 301—618—4848

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE HOWARD COUNTY CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION DIVISION OF ENGINEERING FOR VERIFICATION AND/OR INFORMATION REGARDING:

- A. PROPOSED/EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.
- B. UTILITY RELOCATION.
- C. MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- D. EROSION/SEDIMENT CONTROL CERTIFICATION AND PERMIT
- E. HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL SURVEY CONTROL. F. GRADING PERMIT.
- 5. SEE HOWARD COUNTY STANDARD DETAILS NO'S G-1.01 & G-1.02 FOR STANDARD SYMBOLS.
- 6. COORDINATES BASED ON NAD '27 HORIZONTAL AND NAVD '29 VERTICAL MARYLAND COORDINATE SYSTEM AS PROJECTED BY HOWARD COUNTY GEODETIC CONTROL STATIONS NO. 3827006(06C6) AND NO. 06FA.

3827006(06C6) N, 548394.993 E, 758358.224

06FA

ELEV. 856.055 N, 545997.668 E, 758866.078

ELEV. 807.512 7. MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC FOR BOTH LONG CORNER ROAD AND PENN SHOP ROAD SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY OFF-SITE DETOUR ROUTES. LOCAL TRAFFIC SHALL BE ABLE TO APPROACH WITH IN 500 FEET OF THE WORK ZONE. TWO LOCAL ON-SITE RESIDENCES SHALL HAVE FULL ACCESS AT ALL TIMES VIA LONG CORNER ROAD

SOUTH APPROACH. 8. A STAGING AND STOCKPILE AREA TO BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR

AND APPROVED BY HOWARD COUNTY ENGINEER. 9. TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION BASED ON FIELD SURVEY PREFORMED BY R.B.A. GROUP INC. DATED 4/22/98.

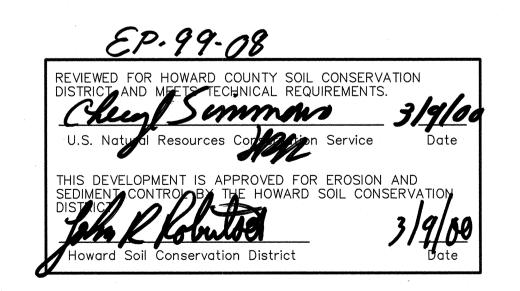
CAPITAL PROJECT NO. J-4168

Long Corner Road at Penn Shop Road

BENCH MARKS

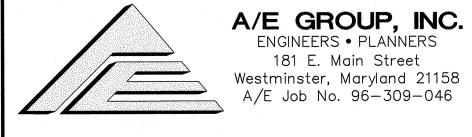
- ELEV. 856.055 STAMPED (BRASS OR ALUMINUM) DISC SET ON TOP OF CONCRETE (3' DEEP) CYLINDRIC BASE 2" BELOW TERRAIN SURFACE.
- ELEV. 807.512 STAMPED (BRASS OR ALUMINUM) DISC SET ON TOP OF CONCRETE (3' DEEP) CYLINDRIC BASE 2" BELOW TERRAIN SURFACE.

"ROUND-ABOUT INTERSECTION" HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



APPROVED: FOR STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND PUBLIC ROADS, HOWARD COUNTY CHIEF, DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS





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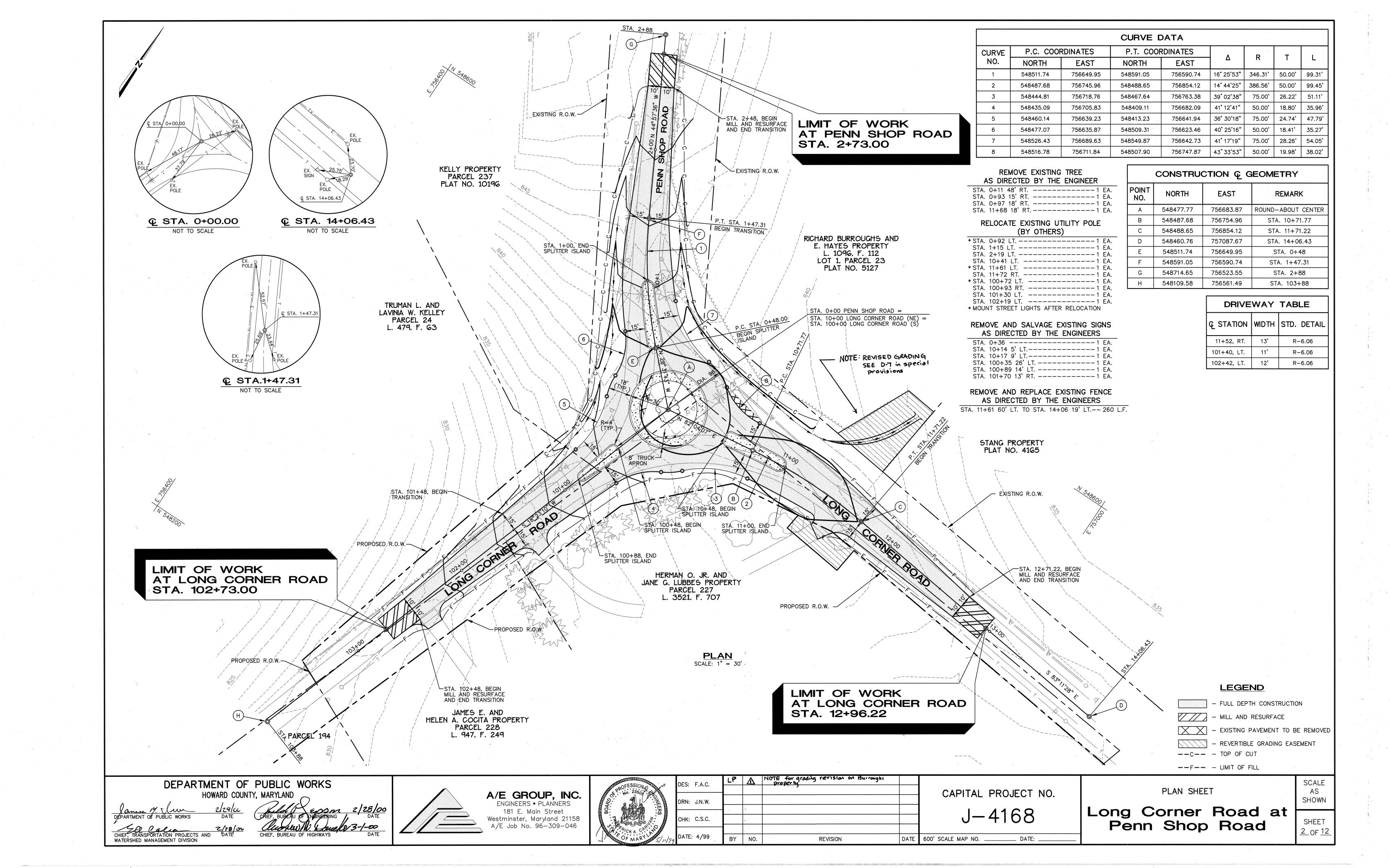
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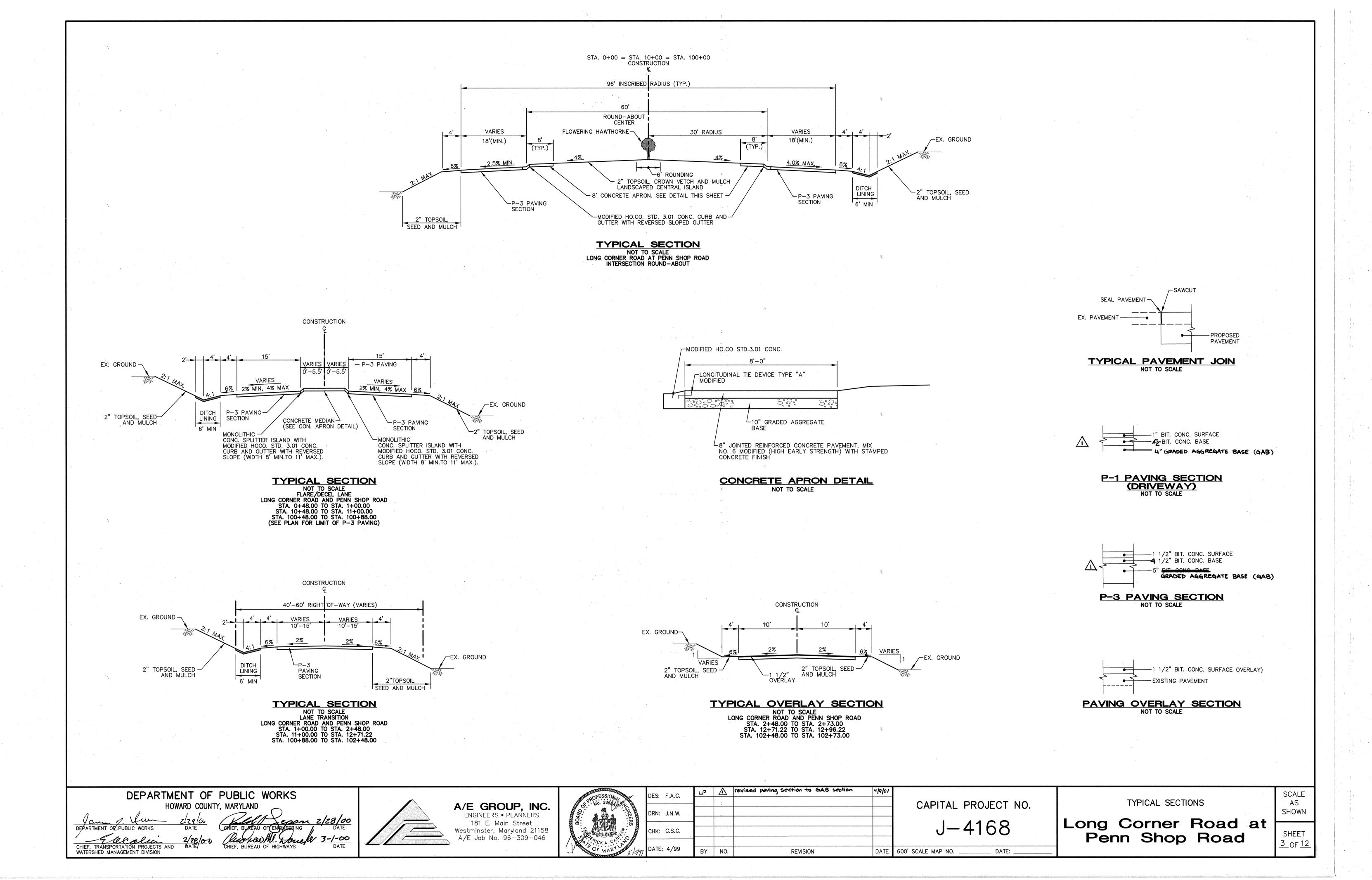
Long Corner Road at Penn Shop Road

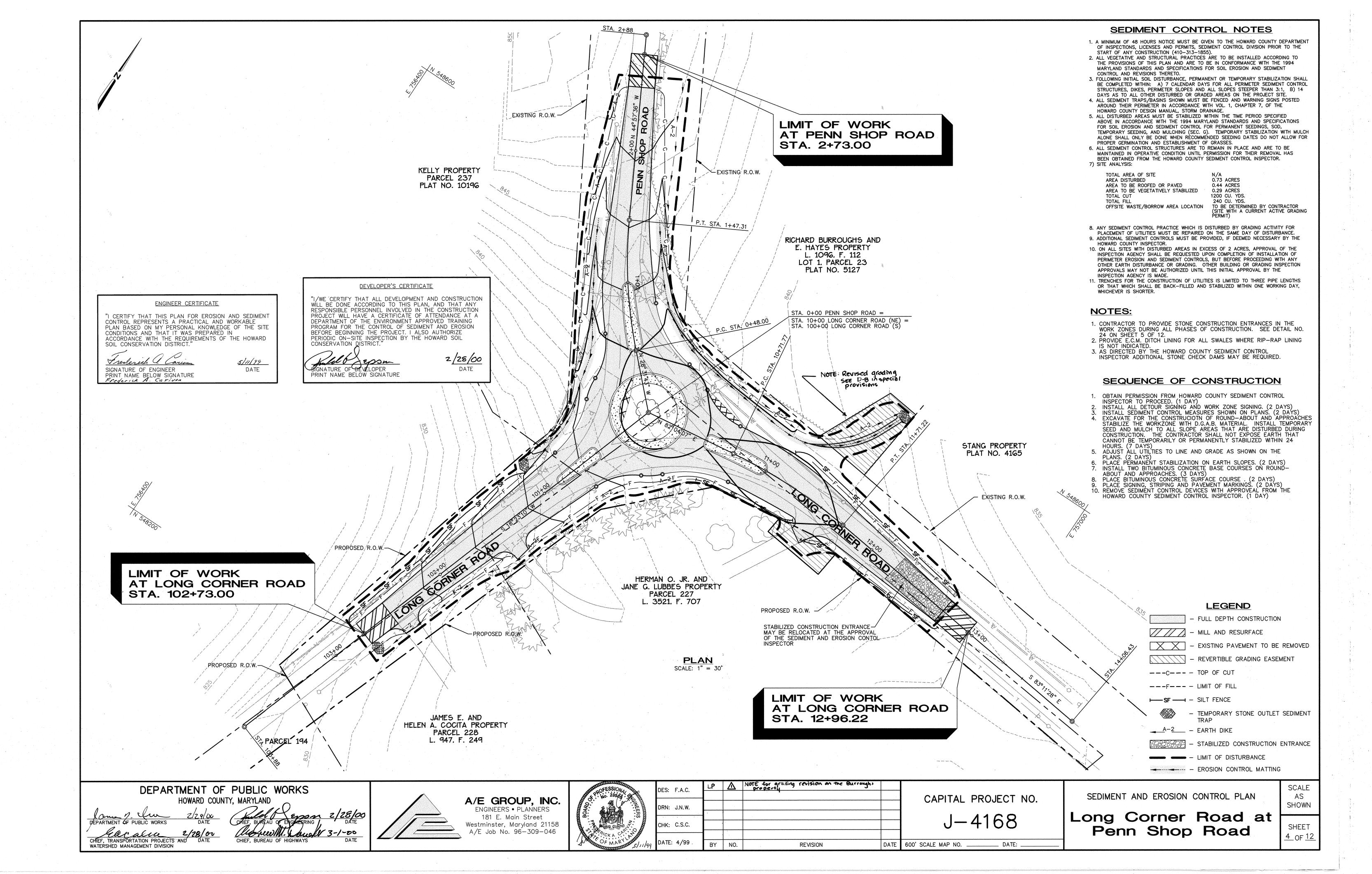
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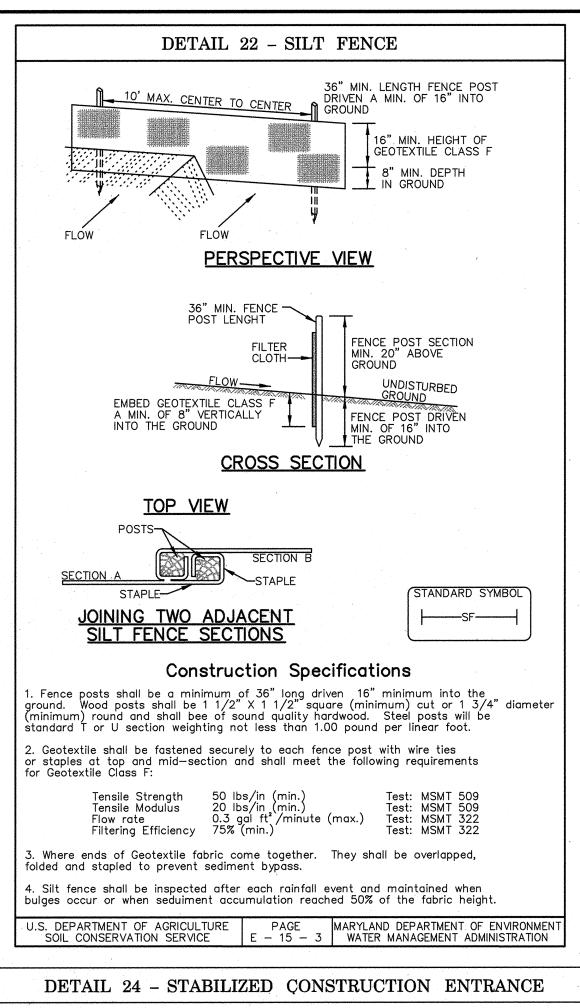
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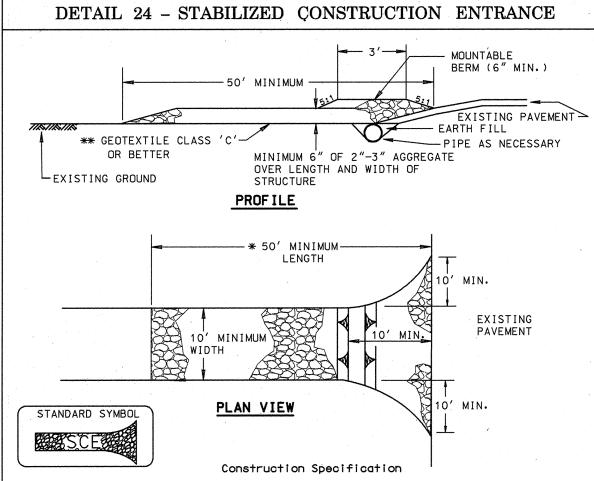
1 OF 12











Length - minimum of 50' (*30' for single residence lot).

2. Width - 10' minimum, should be flared at the existing road to provide a turning

3. Geotextile fabric (filter cloth) shall be placed over the existing ground prior to placing stone. **The plan approval authority may not require single family residences to use geotextile.

4. Stone - crushed aggregate (2" to 3") or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent shall be placed at least 6" deep over the length and width of the

5. Surface Water - all surface water flowing to or diverted toward construction entrances shall be piped through the entrance, maintaining positive drainage. Pipe installed through the stabilized construction entrance shall be protected with a mountable berm with 5:1 slopes and a minimum of 6" of stone over the pipe. Pipe has to be sized according to the drainage. When the SCE is located at a high spot and has no drainage to convey a pipe will not be necessary. Pipe should be sized according to the amount of runoff to be conveyed. A 6" minimum will be required.

6. Location - A stabilized construction entrance shall be located at every point where construction traffic enters or leaves a construction site. Vehicles leaving the site must travel over the entire length of the stabilized construction entrance.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SILT FENCE

Silt Fence Design Criteria

Slope Steepness	(Maximum) Slope Length	(Maximum) Silt Fence Length
Flatter than 50:1	unlimited	unlimited
50:1 to 10:1	125 feet	1,000 feet
10:1 to 5:1	100 feet	750 feet
5:1 to 3:1	60 feet	500 feet
3:1 to 2:1	40 feet	250 feet
2:1 and steeper	20 feet	125 feet

Note: In areas of less than 2% slope and sandy soils (USDA general classification system, soil Class A) maximum slope length and silt fence length will be unlimited. In these areas a silt fence may be the only perimeter control

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

E - 15 - 3A

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

Construction Specification

1. Length - minimum of 50' (*30' for single residence lot).

2. Width - 10' minimum, should be flared at the existing road to provide a turning

3. Geotextile fabric (filter cloth) shall be placed over the existing ground prior to placing stone. **The plan approval authority may not require single family residences to use geotextile.

4. Stone - crushed aggregate (2" to 3"), or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent shall be placed at least 6" deep over the length and width of the

entrances shall be piped through the entrance, maintaining positive drainage. Pipe installed through the stabilized construction entrance shall be protected with a mountable berm with 5:1 slopes and a minimum of 6" of stone over the pipe. Pipe has to be sized according to the drainage. When the SCE is located at a high spot and has no drainage to convey a pipe will not be necessary. Pipe should be sized according to the amount of runoff to be conveyed. A 6" minimum will be required.

6. Location - A stabilized construction entrance shall be located at every point where construction traffic enters or leaves a construction site. Vehicles leaving the site must travel over the entire length of the stabilized construction entrance.

5. Surface Water - all surface water flowing to or diverted toward construction

as necessary to prevent clogging. Geotextile Class C shall be

5. Sediment shall be removed and trap restored to its original dimensions when the sediment has accumulated to one half of the wet storage depth of the trap. Removed sediment shall be deposited in a suitable area and in such a manner that it will not erode.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOIL

<u>Definition</u> and Purpose

Placement of topsoil over a prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation.

To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth. Soils of concern have a low moisture content, low nutrient levels, low pH, materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil gradation.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

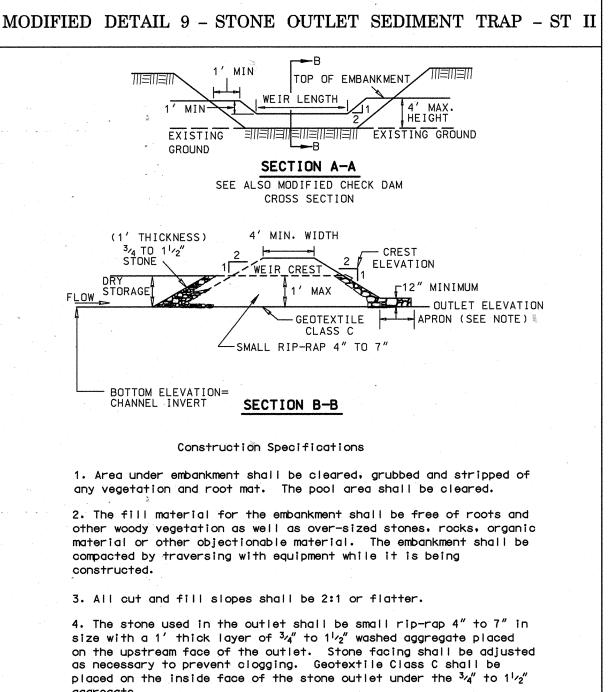
- I. This practice is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where:
 - a. The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce vegetative growth.
 - b. The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants or furnish continuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients.
 - c. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth.
 - d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible
- II. For the purpose of these Standards and Specifications, areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design for adequate stabilization. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 shall have that appropriate stabilization shown on the plans.

Construction and Material Specifications

- Topsoil salvaged from existing site may be used provided that it meets the standards as set forth in these specifications. Typically, the depth of topsoil to be salvaged for a given soil type can be found in the representative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by USDA—SCS in cooperation with Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station.
- II. Topsoil Specifications Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following:
 - i. Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Regardless, topsoil shall not be a mixture of contrasting texture subsoils and shall contain less than 5% by volume of cinders, stone, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 1 1/2" in diameter.
 - ii. Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such as bermuda grass, quackgrass, johnsongrass, nutsedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.
 - iii. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, ground limestone shall be spread at the rate of 4—8 tons/acre (200—400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil. Lime shall be distributed uniformly over designated areas and worked into the soil in conjunction with tillage operations as described in the following procedures.
- III. For sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres:

i. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization -Section I — Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.

- i. When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions, Grade stabilization Structures, Earth Dikes, Slope Silt Fence and Sediment Traps and Basins.
- ii. Grades on the areas to be topsoiled, which have been previously established, shall be maintained, albeit 4"-8" higher in elevation.
- iii. Topsoil shall be uniformly disturbed in a 4" 8" layer and lightly compacted to a minimum thickness of 4". Spreading shall be preformed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations shall be corrected in order to prevent the formation of depressions or water pockets.
- iv. Topsoil shall not be placed while the topsoil or subsoil is in a frozen or muddy condition, when the subsoil is excessively wet or in a condition that may otherwise be detrimental to proper grading and seedbed preparation.



STONE OUTLET SEDIMENT TRAP - ST II

- 6. The structure shall be inspected periodically and after each rain and
- 7. Construction of traps shall be carried out in such a manner that sediment pollution is abated. Once constructed, the top and outside face of the embankment shall be stabilized with seed and mulch. Points of concentration inflow shall be protected in accordance with Grade Stabilization Structure criteria. The remainder of the interior slopes should be stabilized (one time) with seed and mulch upon trap completion and monitored and maintained erosion free during the life of the trap.
- 8. The structure shall be dewatered by approved methods, removed and the area stabilized when the drainage area has been properly stabilized.
- 9. Refer to Section D for specifications concerning trap dewatering.
- 10. Minimum trap depth shall be measured from the weir elevation.
- 11. The elevation of the top of any dike directing water into the trap must equal or exceed the elevation of the trap embankment.
- 12. Geotextile Class C shall be placed over the bottom and sides of the outlet channel prior to the placement of stone. Sections of filter cloth must overlap at least 1' with the section nearest the entrance placed on top. The filter cloth shall be embedded at least 6" into existing ground at the entrance of the outlet channel.
- 13. Outlet An outlet shall be provided, including a means of conveying the discharge in an erosion free manner to an existing stable channel.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

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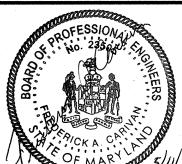
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT DIVISION



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A/E GROUP, INC. **ENGINEERS • PLANNERS** 181 E. Main Street Westminster, Maryland 21158

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MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

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CAPITAL PROJECT NO.

600' SCALE MAP NO. _____ DATE:

J - 4168

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

Long Corner Road at Penn Shop Road

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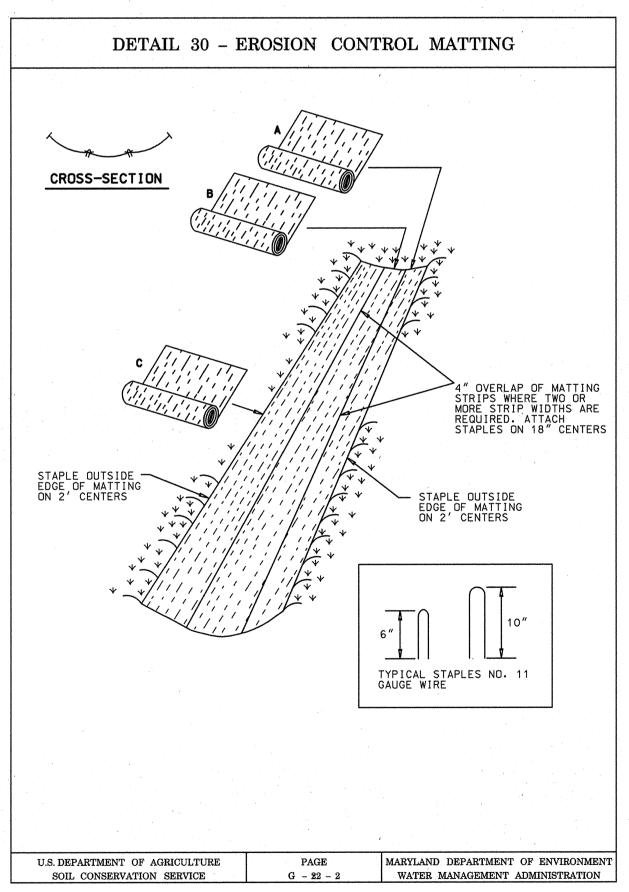
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SHEET 5 OF 12

Section I - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials

- A. Site Preparation
- Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary or permanent) such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins.
- ii. Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually necessary for temporary seeding.
- iii. Schedule required soil tests to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for site having disturbed area over 5 acres.
- Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)
 - Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres. Soil analysis may be performed by the University of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses.
- ii. Fertilizers shall be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by approved equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers shall all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to the applicable state fertilizer laws and shall bear the name, trade name or trademark and warrantee of the producer.
- iii. Lime materials shall be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted) which contains at least 50% total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone shall be ground to such fineness that at least 50% will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 98-100% will pass through a #20 mesh sieve.
- iv. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.
- C. Seedbed Preparation i. Temporary Seeding
 - a. Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3" to 5" by means of suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened it should not e rolled or dragged smooth but left in the roughened condition. Sloped areas (greater than 3:1) should be tracked leaving the surface in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.
 - b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans. c. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.
 - ii. Permanent Seeding
 - a. Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:
 - 1. Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0.
 - 2. Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm)
 - 3. The soil shall contain less than 40% clay but enough fine grained material (>30% split plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lovegrass or serecia lespedeza is to be planted, then a sandy soil (<30% silt plus clay) would be acceptable.
 - 4. Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight.
 - 5. Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequat root penetration. 6. If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required in accordance with
 - Section 21 Standard and Specification for Topsoil. b. Areas previously graded in conformance with the drawings shall be maintained in a true and even grade, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3-5" to permit bonding of the topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from sliding down a slope.
 - Apply soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the plans.
 - Mix soil amendments into the top 3-5" of topsoil by disking or other suitable mans. Lawn areas should be raked to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed application. Where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation, loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface.

Steep slopes (steeper than 3:1) should be tracked by a dozer leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. The top 1-3" of soil should be loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on newly disturbed areas.



D. Seed Specifications

- All seed must meet the requirements of the Marvland State Seed Law. All seed shall be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used shall have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job. Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used.
- ii. Inoculant The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures shall be a pure culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculant shall not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculant as directed on package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75-80 F. can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.
- E. Methods of Seeding
- i. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeder, or a cultipacker seeder.
 - a. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amounts will not exceed the following: nitrogen; maximum of 100 lbs. per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P205 (phosphorous): 200 lbs/ac; K20 (potassium): 200 lbs/ac.
 - b. Lime use only ground agricultural limestone, (Up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydroseeding at any one time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding.
- Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.
- ii. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders. Seed spread dry shall be incorporated into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on the Temporary or Permanent Seeding Summaries or Tables 25 or 26. The seeded area shall then be rolled with
- a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half
- the seeding rate in each direction. iii. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.
- a. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting.
- Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.
- F. Mulch Specifications (In order of preference)
- i. Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye or oat straw, reasonably bright in color, and shall not be musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law.
- ii. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM). a WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous
- WCFM shall be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformly spread slurry.

EROSION CONTROL MATTING

Construction Specifications

- 1. Key-in the matting by placing the top ends of the matting in a narrow trench, 6" in depth. Backfill the trench and tamp firmly to conform to the channel cross-section. Secure with a row of staples about 4" down slope from the trench. Spacing between staples is 6".
- 2. Staple the 4" overlap in the channel center using an 18" spacing between staples.
- 3. Before stapling the outer edges of the matting, make sure the matting is smooth and in firm contact with the soil.

4. Staples shall be placed 2' apart with 4 rows for each strip, 2

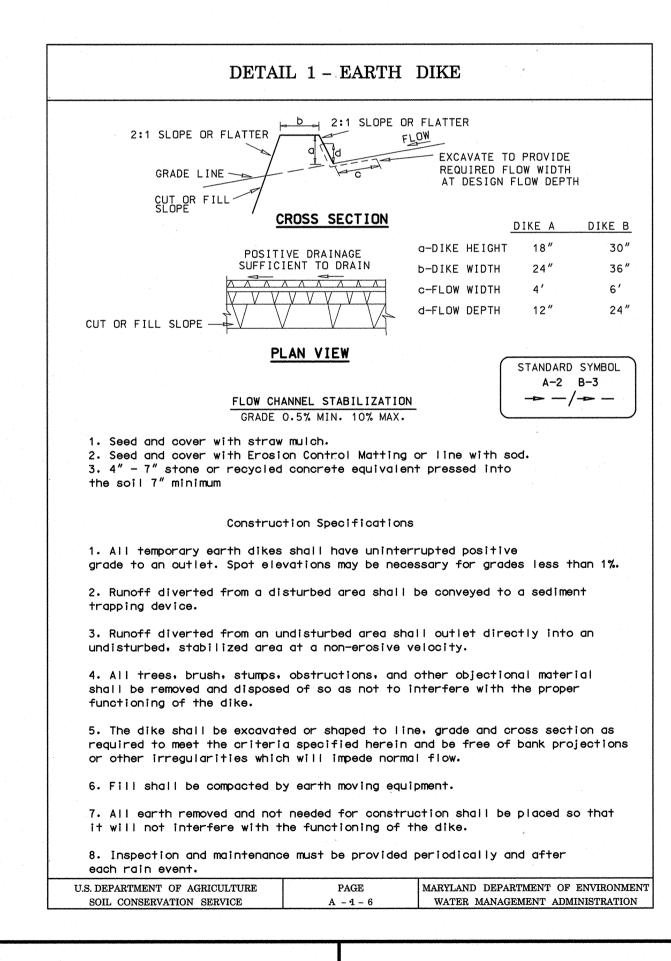
- outer rows, and 2 alternating rows down the center. 5. Where one roll of matting ends and another begins, the end of the top strip shall overlap the upper end of the lower strip by 4", shiplap fashion. Reinforce the overlap with a double row of staples
- 6. The discharge end of the matting liner should be similarly secured with 2 double rows of staples.

spaced 6" apart in a staggered pattern on either side.

Note: If flow will enter from the edge of the matting then the area effected by the flow must be keyed-in-

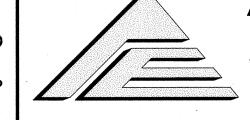
MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

- WCFM, including dy, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.
- WCFM materials shall be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood cellulose fiber mulch will remain in uniform suspension in water under agitation and will blend with seed. fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry. The mulch material shall form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and shall cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedinas.
- e. WCFM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be
- WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length to approximately 10 mm., diameter approximately 1 mm., pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6% maximum and water holding capacity of 90% minimum. Note: Only sterile straw mulch should be used in areas where one species of grass is desired.
- G. Mulching Seeded Areas Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding. . If grading is completed outside of the seeding season, mulch alone shall be applied as prescribed in this section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed in accordance with these specifications.
 - ii. When straw mulch is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Mulch shall be applied to a uniform loose depth of between 1" and 2". Mulch applied shall achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. If a mulch anchoring tool is to be used, the rate should be increased to 2.5 tons/acre.
 - iii. Wood cellulose fiber used as a mulch shall be applied at a net dry weight of 1,500 lbs. per acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water, and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs. of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.
- H. Securing Straw Mulch (Mulch Anchoring): Mulch anchoring shall be performed immediately following mulch application to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following
- methods (listed by preference), depending upon size of area and erosion hazard: i. A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawing implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface a minimum of two (2) inches. The practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. If used on sloping land, this practice should be used on the contour if possible.
- ii. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchorina straw. The fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 pounds/acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall e mixed with water and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.
- iii. Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and on crests of banks. The remainder of area should appear to e uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders - such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

CHIEF, TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT DIVISION



A/E GROUP, INC. **ENGINEERS • PLANNERS** 181 E. Main Street Westminster, Maryland 21158 A/E Job No. 96-309-046



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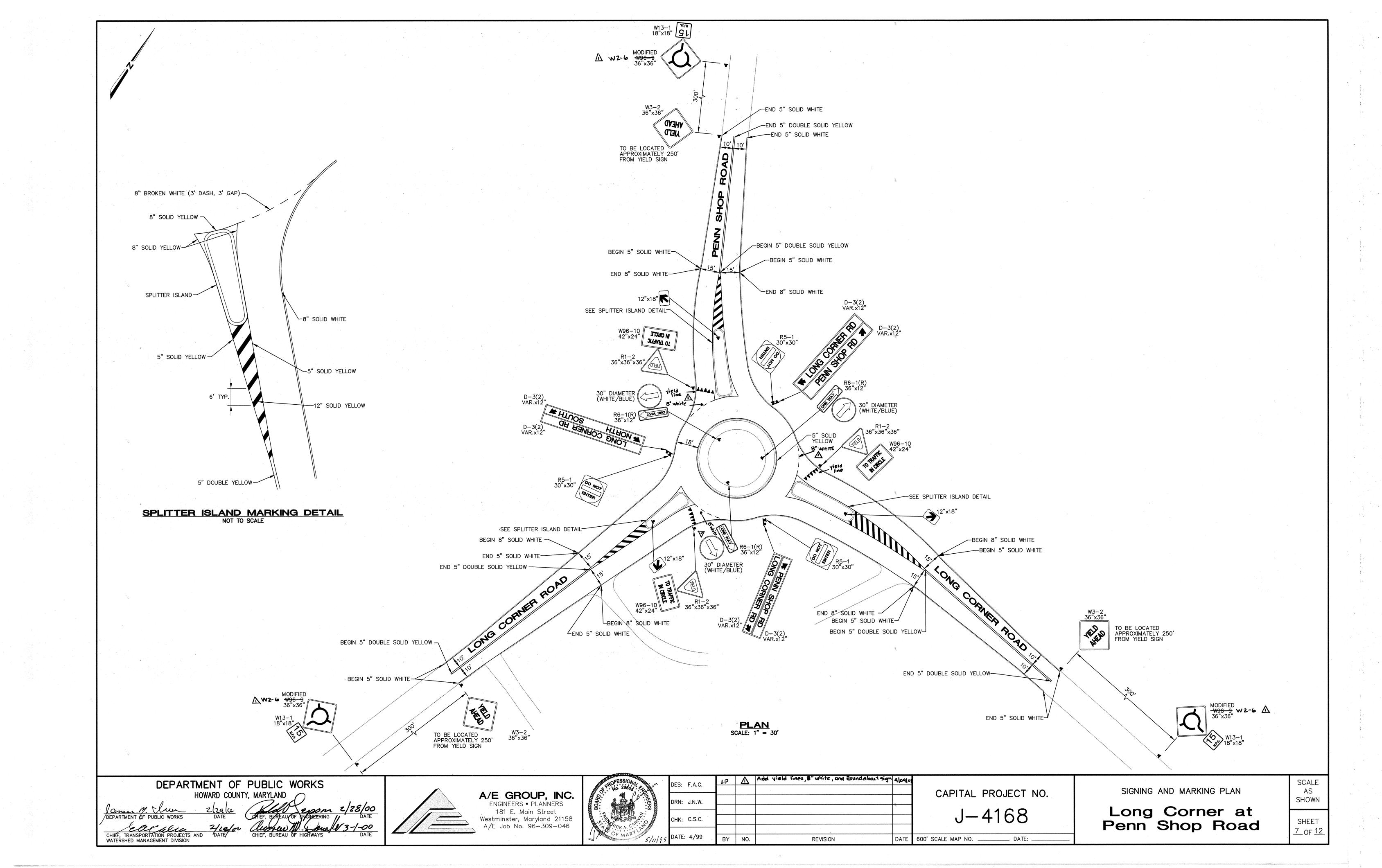
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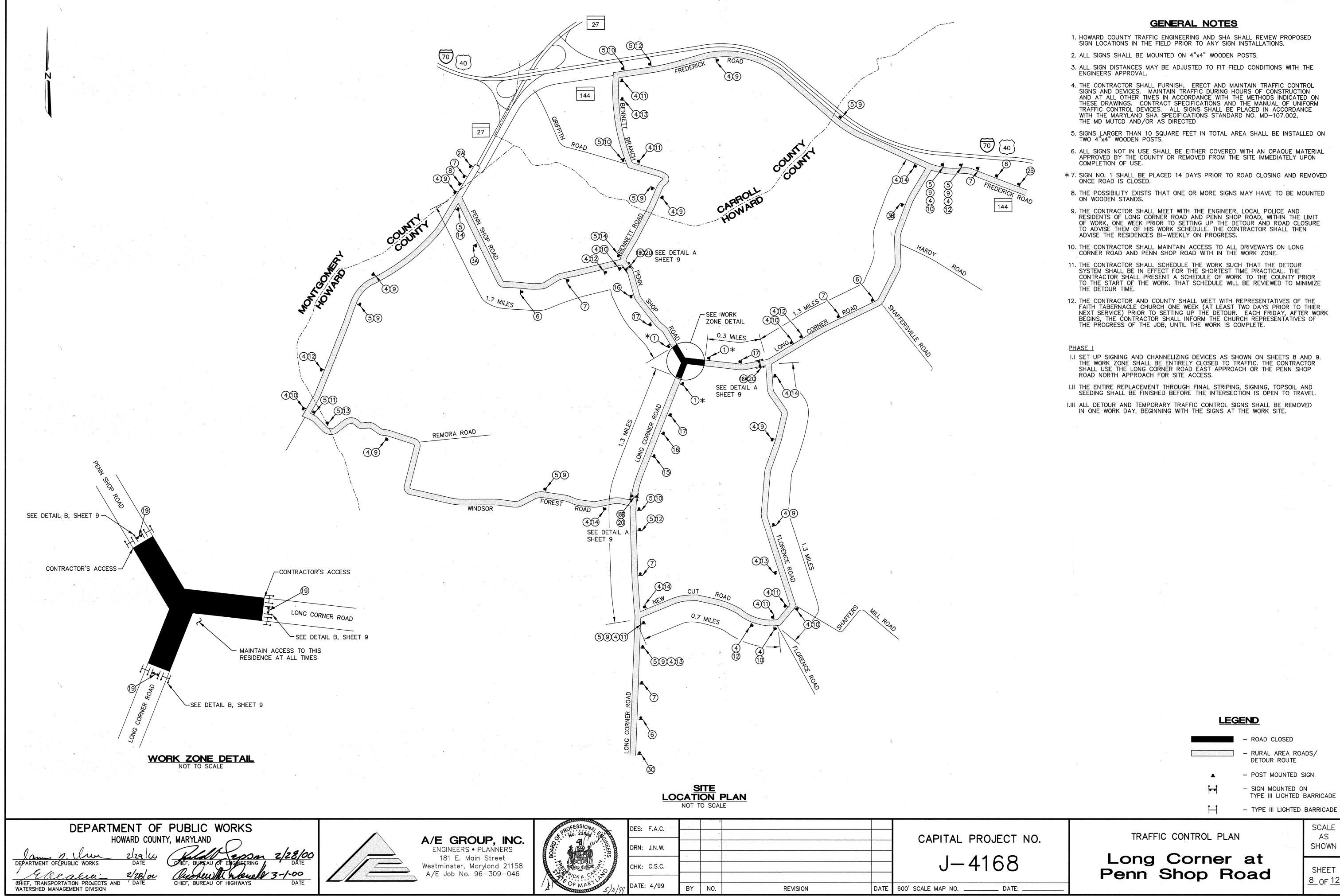
SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

Long Corner at Penn Shop Road

SCALE AS SHOWN

SHEET 6 OF 12





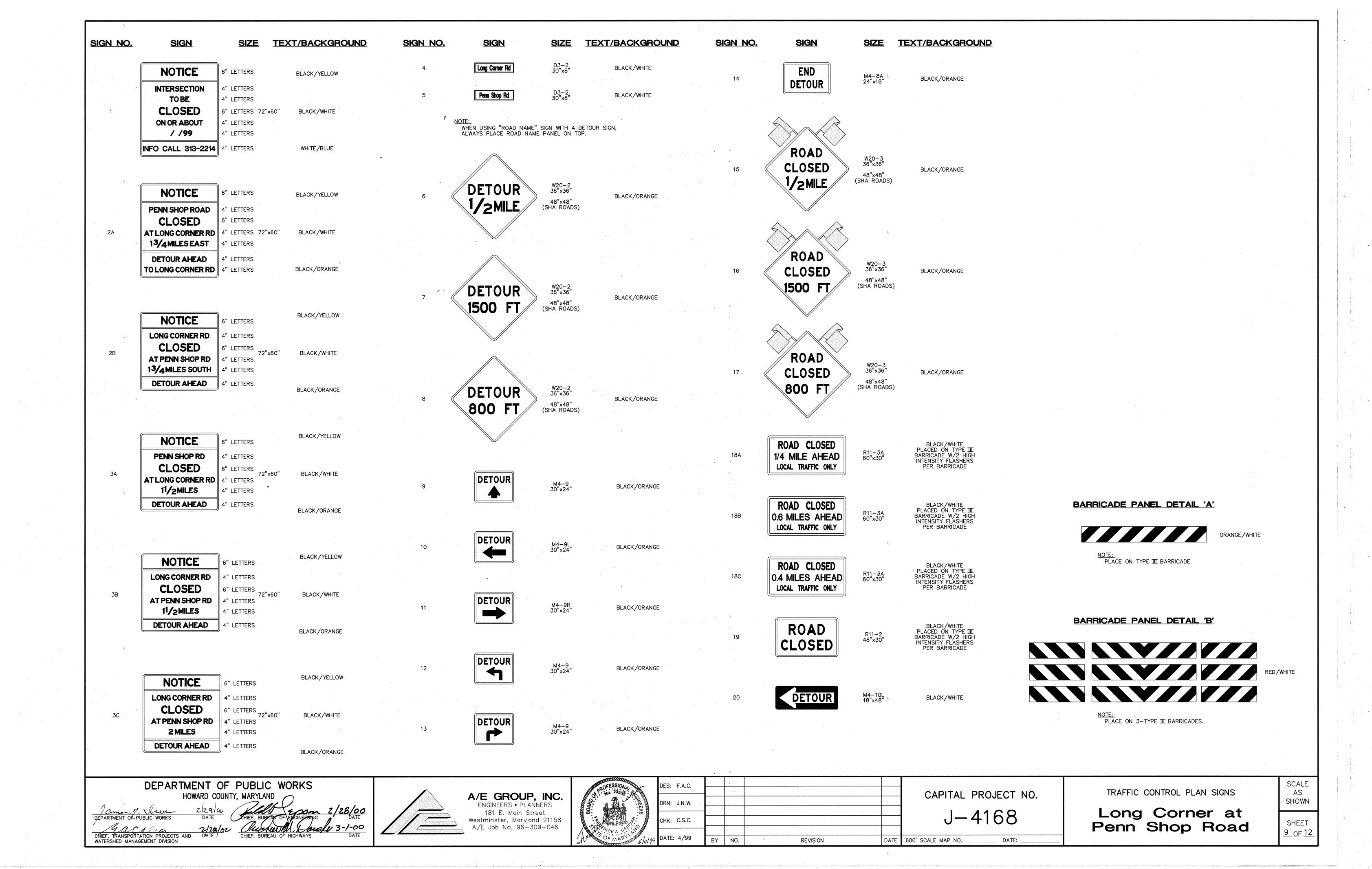
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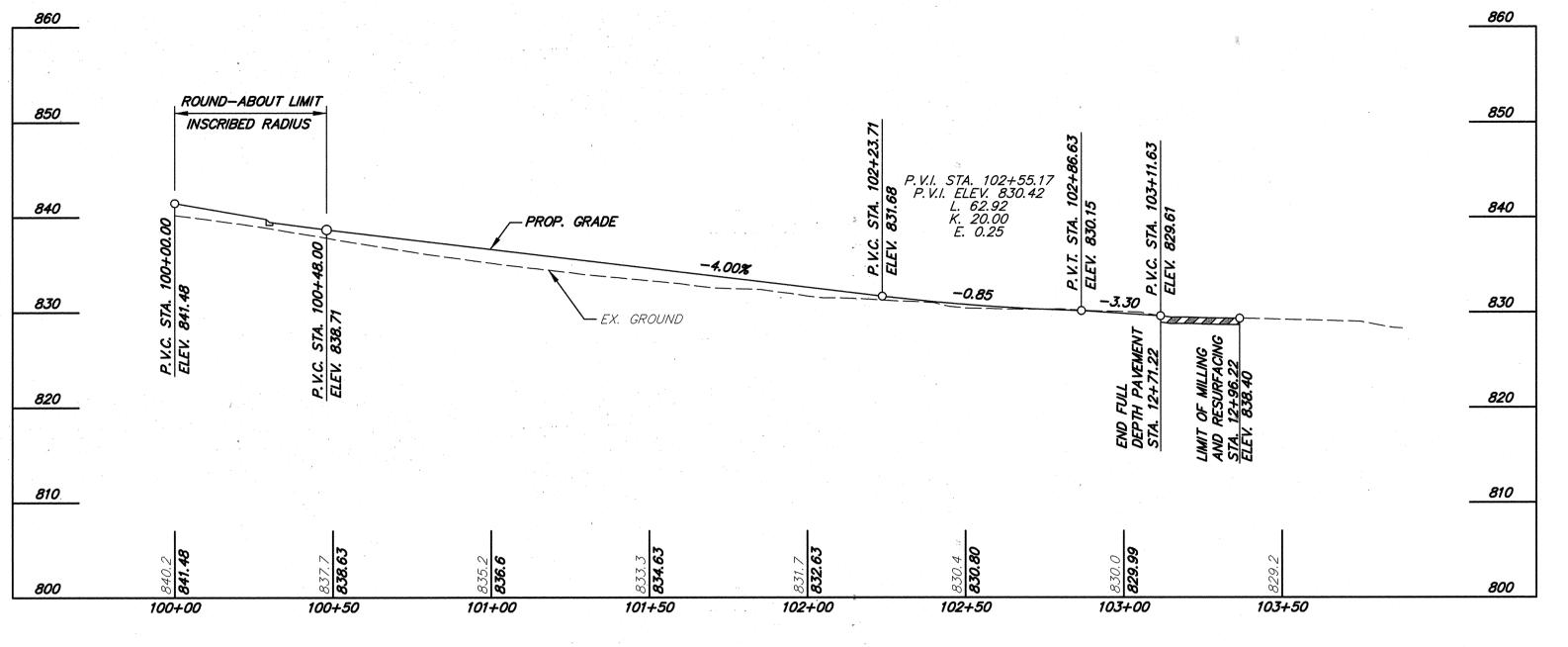
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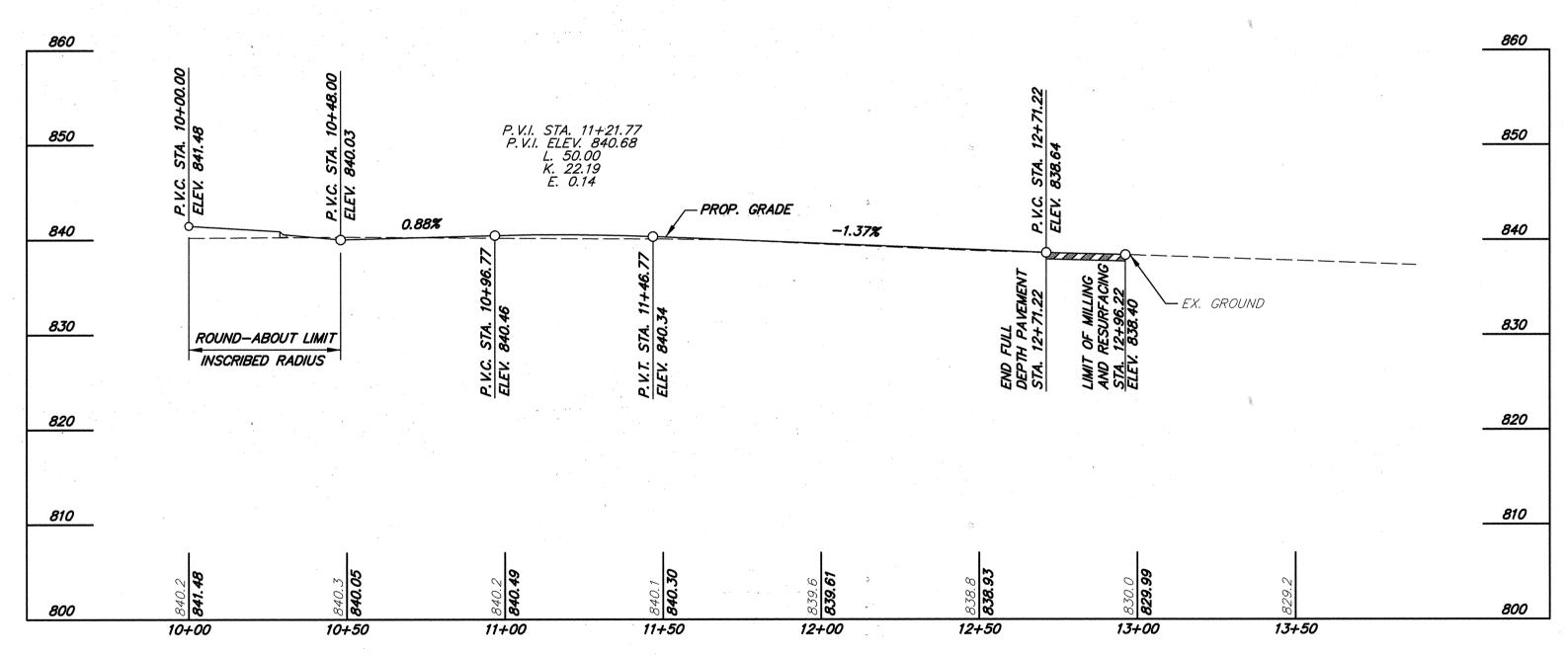
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8 OF 12





LONG CORNER ROAD (SOUTH) PROFILE SCALE: 1" = 30' 1" = 10'

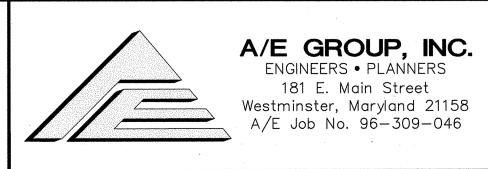


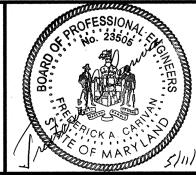
LONG CORNER ROAD (NORTHEAST)

PROFILE

SCALE: 1" = 30'
1" = 10'

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND





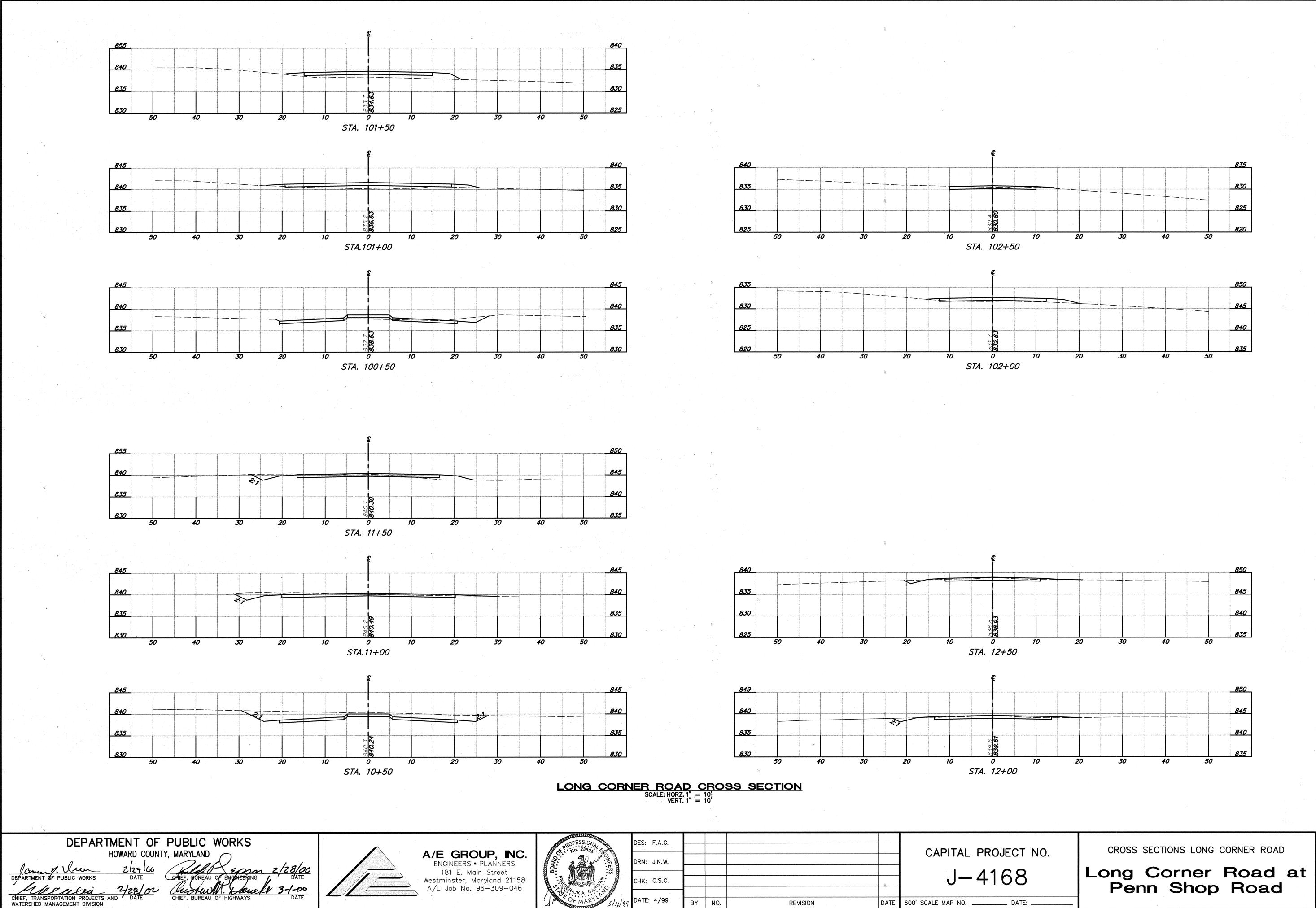
199	DATE:	4/99	BY	NO.	REVISION	DATE	600' SCALE MAP NO DATE:
l	CHK:	C.S.C.					J-4168
I		0.11.11.					1 4400
	DRN:	J.N.W.		***			CALITAL TROOLET NO.
	DE2:	r.A.C.		×			CAPITAL PROJECT NO.
•	DES.	F.A.C.			[]		

PROFILES LONG CORNER ROAD

Long Corner Road at Penn Shop Road

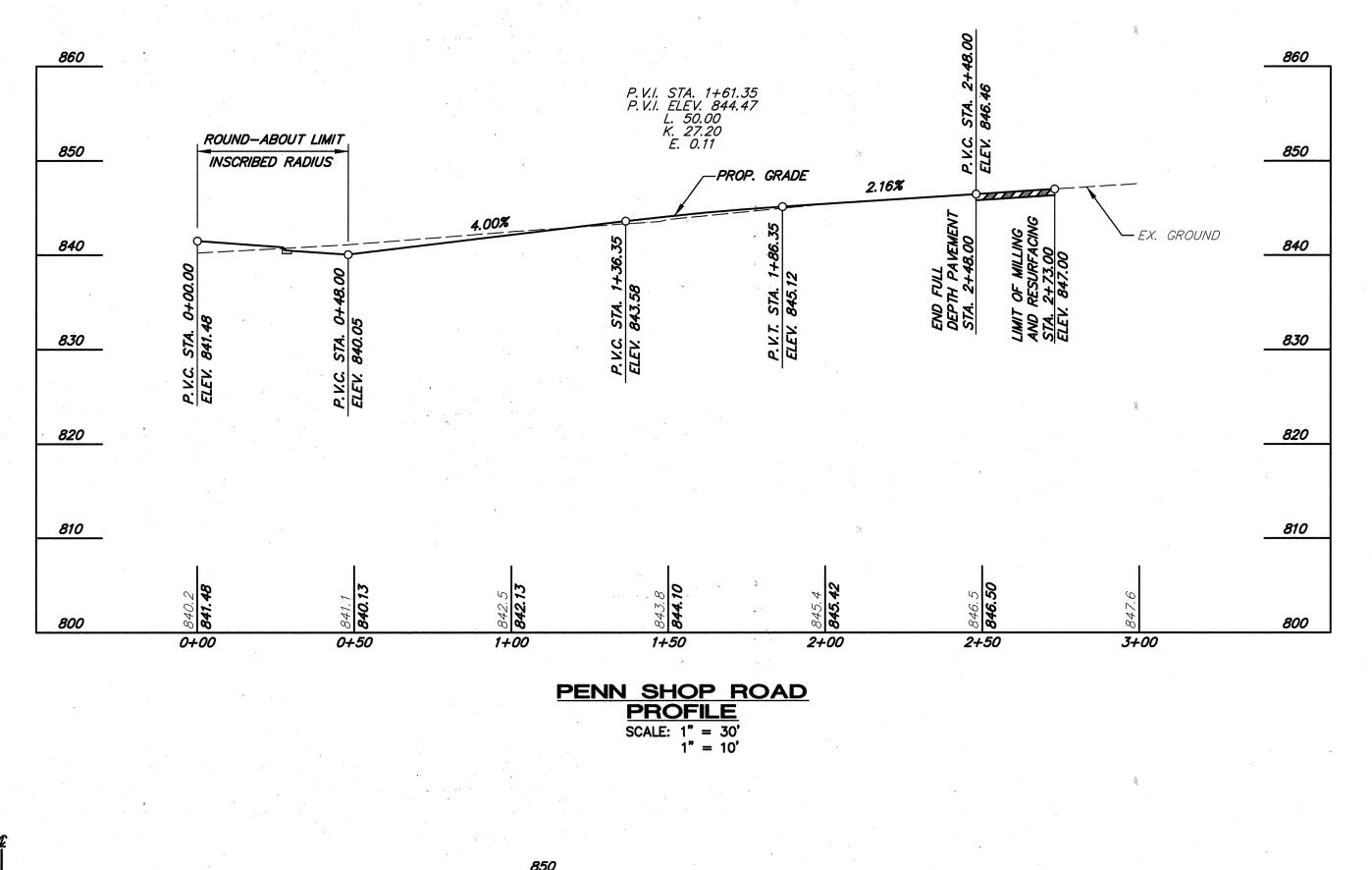
SCALE AS SHOWN

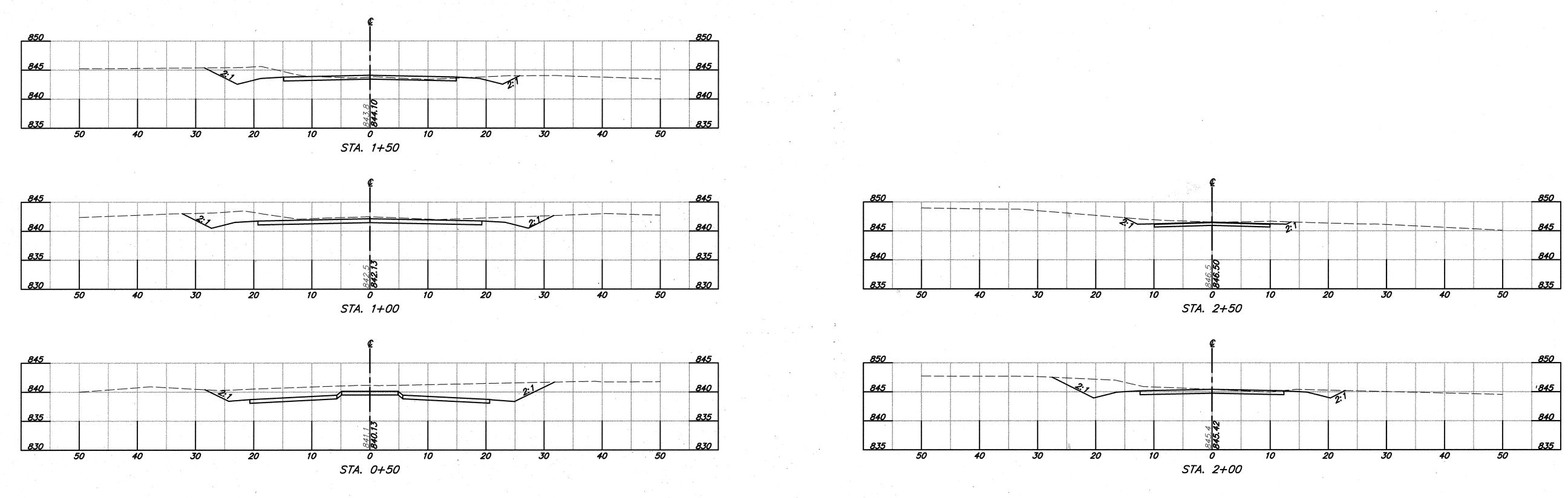
SHEET <u>10 of 12</u>



SHEET 11 OF 12

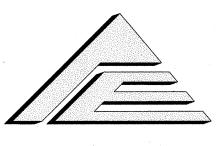
SCALE AS SHOWN



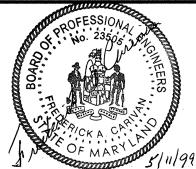


PENN SHOP ROAD CROSS SECTION SCALE: HORZ. 1" = 10' VERT. 1" = 10'

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



A/E GROUP, INC.
ENGINEERS • PLANNERS
181 E. Main Street
Westminster, Maryland 21158
A/E Job No. 96-309-046



	CHK: C.S.C.					J-4168
y	DATE: 4/99	BY	NO.	REVISION	DATE	600' SCALE MAP NO DATE:

PROFILE AND CROSS SECTIONS PENN SHOP ROAD CAPITAL PROJECT NO. J-4168

Long Corner Road at Penn Shop Road

SCALE SHOWN

SHEET 12 OF 12