

MARYLAND 378 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

These specifications are appropriate to all ponds within the scope of the Standard for practice MD-378. All references to ASTM and AASHTO specifications apply to the most recent version.

Areas designated for borrow areas, embankment, and structural works shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped of topsoil. All trees, vegetation, roots and other objectionable material shall be removed. Channel banks and sharp breaks shall be sloped to no steeper than 1:1. All trees shall be cleared and grubbed within 15 feet of the toe of the

Areas to be covered by the reservoir will be cleared of all trees, brush, logs, fences, rubbish and other objectionable material unless otherwise designated on the plans. Trees, brush, and stumps shall be cut approximately level with the ground surface. For dry stormwater management ponds, a minimum of a 25-foot radius around the inlet structure shall be cleared.

All cleared and grubbed material shall be disposed of outside and below the limits of the dam and reservoir as directed by the owner or his representative. When specified, a sufficient quantity of topsoil will be stockpiled in a suitable location for use on the embankment and other designated areas.

Earth Fill

Material - The fill material shall be taken from approved designated borrow areas. It shall be free of roots, stumps, wood, rubbish, stones greater than 6", frozen or other objectionable materials. Fill material for the center of the embankment, and cut off trench shall conform to Unified Soil Classification GC, SC, CH, or CL and must have at least 30% passing the #200 sieve. Consideration may be given to the use of other materials in the embankment if designed by a geotechnical engineer. Such special designs must have construction supervised by a geotechnical engineer. Materials used in the outer shell of the embankment must have the capability to support vegetation of the auglity required to prevent erosion of the embankment.

Placement - Areas on which fill is to be placed shall be scarified prior to placement of fill. Fill materials shall be placed in maximum 8 inch thick (before compaction) layers which are to be continuous over the entire length of the fill. The most permeable borrow material shall be placed in the downstream portions of the embankment. The principal spillway must be installed concurrently with fill placement and not excavated into the embankment.

Compaction - The movement of the hauling and spreading equipment over the fill shall be controlled so that the entire surface of each lift shall be traversed by not less than one tread track of heavy equipment or compaction shall be achieved by a minimum of four complete passes of a sheepsfoot, rubber tired or vibratory roller. Fill material shall contain sufficient moisture such that the required degree of compaction will be obtained with the equipment used. The fill material shall contain sufficient moisture so that if formed into a ball it will not crumble, yet not be so wet that water can be squeezed out.

When required by the reviewing agency the minimum required density shall not be less than 95% of maximum dry density with a moisture content within $\pm -2\%$ of the optimum. Each layer of fill shall be compacted as necessary to obtain that density, and is to be certified by the Engineer at the time of construction. All compaction is to be determined by AASHTO Method T-99 (Standard Proctor).

Cut Off Trench - The cutoff trench shall be excavated into impervious material along or parallel to the centerline of the embankment as shown on the plans. The bottom width of the trench shall be governed by the equipment used for excavation, with the minimum width being four feet. The depth shall be at least four feet below existing grade or as shown on the plans. The side slopes of the trench shall be 1 to 1 or flatter. The backfill shall be compacted with construction equipment, rollers, or hand tampers to assure maximum density and minimum permeability.

Embankment Core — The core shall be parallel to the centerline of the embankment as shown on the plans. The top width of the core shall be a minimum of four feet. The height shall extend up to at least the 10 year water elevation or as shown on the plans. The side slopes shall be 1 to 1 or flatter. The core shall be compacted with construction equipment, rollers, or hand tampers to assure maximum density and minimum permeability. In addition, the core shall be placed concurrently with the outer shell of the embankment.

Structure Backfill

Backfill adjacent to pipes or structures shall be of the type and quality conforming to that specified for the adjoining fill material. The fill shall be placed in horizontal layers not to exceed four inches in thickness and compacted by hand tampers or other manually directed compaction equipment. The material needs to fill completely all spaces under and adjacent to the pipe. At no time during the backfilling operation shall driven equipment be allowed to operated closer than four feet, measured horizontally, to any part of a structure. Under no circumstances shall equipment be driven over any part of a concrete structure or pipe, unless there is a compacted fill of 24" or greater over the structure or pipe.

Structure backfill may be flowable fill meeting the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 313 as modified. The mixture shall have a 100-200 psi; 28 day unconfined compressive strength. The flowable fill shall have a minimum pH of 4.0 and a minimum resistivity of 2,000 ohm-cm. Material shall be placed such that minimum of 6" (measured perpendicular to the outside of the pipe) of flowable fill shall be under (bedding), over and, on the sides of the pipe. It only needs to extend up to the spring line for rigid conduits. Average slump of the fill shall be 7" to assure flowability of the material. Adequate measures shall be taken (sand bags, etc.) to prevent floating the pipe. When using flowable fill, all metal pipe shall be bituminous coated. Any adjoining soil fill shall be placed in horizontal layers not to exceed four inches in thickness and compacted by hand tampers or other manually directed compaction equipment. The material shall completely fill all voids adjacent to the flowable fill zone. At no time during the backfilling operation shall driven equipment be allowed to operate closer than four feet, measured horizontally. to any part of the structure. Under no circumstances shall equipment be driven over any part of a structure or pipe unless there is a compacted fill of 24" or greater over the structure or pipe. Backfill (flowable fill)zone shall be of the type and quality conforming to that specified for the core of the embankment or other embankment materials.

Pipe Conduits

All pipes shall be circular in cross section.

Corrugated Metal Pipe - All of the following criteria shall apply for corrugated metal pipe:

1. Materials - (Polymer Coated steel pipe)- Steel pipes with polymeric coating shall have a minimum coating thickness of 0.01 inch (10 mil) on both sides of the pipe. This pipe and its appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specifications M-245 & M-246 with watertight coupling bands or flanges.

Materials - (Aluminum Coated Steel Pipe) - This pipe and its appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M-274 with watertight coupling bands or flanges. Aluminum Coated Steel Pipe, when used with flowable fill or when soil and/or water conditions warrant the need for increased durability, shall be fully bituminous coated per requirements of AASHTO Specification M-190 Type A. Any aluminum coating damaged or otherwise removed shall be replaced with cold applied bituminous coating compound. Aluminum surfaces that are to be in contact with concrete shall be painted with one coat of zinc chromate primer or two coats of asphalt.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT EXTENDED DETENTION FACILITY

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

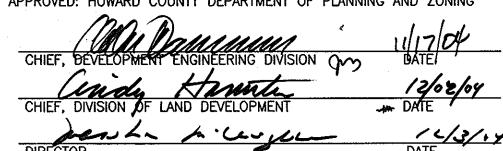
1. FACILITY WILL BE INSPECTED ANNUALLY AND AFTER MAJOR STORMS. INSPECTIONS SHOULD BE PERFORMED DURING WET WEATHER TO DETERMINE IS FUNCTIONING PROPERLY. TOP AND SIDE SLOPES OF THE EMBANKMENT SHALL BE MOWED A MINIMUM OF TWO (2) TIMES A YEAR, ONCE IN JUNE AND ONCE IN SEPTEMBER. OTHER SIDE SLOPES AND MAINTENANCE ACCESS SHOULD BE MOWED AS

. DEBRIS AND LITTER NEXT TO THE OUTLET STRUCTURE SHALL BE REMOVED DURING REGULAR MOWING OPERATIONS AND AS NEEDED.
4. VISIBLE SIGNS OF EROSION IN THE POND AS WELL AS RIPRAP OUTLET AREAS SHALL BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS IT IS NOTICED. NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

1. STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS OF THE POND SUCH AS THE DAM, THE RISER, AND THE PIPES SHALL BE REPAIRED UPON DETECTION OF ANY DAMAGE. THE COMPONENTS SHOULD BE INSPECTED DURING ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

2. SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN ITS ACCUMULATION SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCES THE DESIGN STORAGE, INTERFERE WITH THE FUNCTION OF THE RISER, WHEN DEEMED NECESSARY FOR AESTHETIC REASONS, OR WHEN DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING



POND BOTTOM SOIL CONDITIONS

If broken rock fragments are encountered at finished pond bottom, under cut a minimum of 12" below basin grade and to a horizontal distance of at least 18" beyond each edge of the broken rock and backfill with fine-grained ML or CL soils compacted to a firm condition. This procedure should be performed under the supervision of the project Geotechnical Engineer.

OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION INSPECTION OF THE POND(S) SHOWN HEREON SHALL BE PERFORMED AT LEAST ANNUALLY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHECKLIST AND REQUIREMENTS CONTAINED WITHIN USDA, SCS "STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR PONDS" (MD-378). THE POND OWNER(S) AND ANY HEIRS, SUCCESSORS, OR ASSIGNS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAFETY OF THE POND AND THE CONTINUED OPERATION, SURVEILLANCE, INSPECTION, AND MAINTENANCE THEREOF, THE POND OWNER(S) SHALL PROMPTLY NOTIFY THE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT OF ANY UNUSUAL OBSERVATIONS THAT MAY BE INDICATIONS OF DISTRESS SUCH AS EXCESSIVE SEEPAGE, TURBID SEEPAGE, SLIDING OR SLUMPING.

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED FOR HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION

DISTRICT AND MEET THE TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL POND

THESE PLANS FOR SMALL POND CONSTRUCTION, SOIL EROSION AND

SEDIMENT CONTROL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL

CONSTRUCTION, SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL.

CONSERVATION DESTRICT

concrete shall be painted with one coat of zinc chromate primer or two coats of asphalt. Hot dip galvanized bolts may be used for connections. The pH of the surrounding soils shall be between 4 and 9. 2. Coupling, bands, anti-seep collars, end sections, etc., must be composed of the same material and coatings as the pipe. Metals must be insulated from dissimilar materials with use of rubber or plastic insulating materials at lease 24 mils in thickness. 3. Connections — All connections with pipes must be completely watertight. The drain pipe or barrel connection to

Materials - (Aluminum Pipe) - This pipe and its appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M-196 or M-211 with watertight coupling bands or flanges. Aluminum Pipe, when used with

per requirements of AASHTO Specification M-190 Type A. Aluminum surfaces that are to be in contact with

flowable fill or when soil and/or water conditions warrant for increased durability, shall be fully bituminous coated

the riser shall be welded all around when the pipe and riser are metal. Anti-seep collars shall be connected to the pipe in such a manner as to be completely watertight. Dimple bands are not considered to be watertight.

All connections shall use a rubber or neoprene gasket when joining pipe sections. The end of each pipe shall be rerolled an adequate number of corrugations to accommodate the bandwidth. The following type connections are acceptable for pipes less than 24 inches diameter: flanges on both ends of the pipe with a circular 3/8 inch thick closed cell circular neoprene gasket; and a 12-inch wide hugger type band with o-ring gaskets having a minimum diameter of 1/2 inch greater than the corrugation depth. Pipes 24 inches in diameter and larger shall be connected by a 24 inch long annular corrugated band using a minimum of 4(four) rods and lugs, 2 on each connecting pipe end. A 24-inch wide by 3/8-inch thick closed cell circular neoprene gasket will be installed with 12 inches on the end of each pipe. Flanged joints with 3/8'inch closed cell gaskets the full width of the flange is also acceptable. Helically corrugated pipe shall have either continuously welded seams or have lock seams with internal caulking or

4. Bedding - The pipe shall be firmly and uniformly bedded throughout its entire length. Where rock or soft, spongy or other unstable soil is encountered, all such material shall be removed and replaced with suitable earth compacted to provide adequate support.

Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill." 6. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings.

Reinforced Concrete Pipe - All of the following criteria shall apply for reinforced concrete pipe: 1. Materials - Reinforced concrete pipe shall have bell and spigot joints with rubber gaskets and shall equal or

exceed ASTM C-361. 2. Bedding - Reinforced concrete pipe conduits shall be laid in a concrete bedding/cradle for their entire length. This bedding/cradle shall consist of high slump concrete placed under the pipe and up the sides of the pipe at least 50% of its outside diameter with a minimum thickness of 6 inches. Where a concrete cradle is not needed for structural reasons, flowable fill may be used as described in the "Structure Backfill" section of this standard. Grave bedding is not permitted.

3. Laying pipe - Bell and spigot pipe shall be placed with the bell end upstream. Joints shall be made in accordance with recommendations of the manufacturer of the material. After the joints are sealed for the entire line, the bedding shall be placed so that all spaces under the pipe are filled. Care shall be exercised to prevent any deviation from the original line and grade of the pipe. The first joint must be located within 4 feet from the riser. 4. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill."

5. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be shown on the drawings.

Plastic Pipe - The following criteria shall apply for plastic pipe:

Materials - PVC pipe shall be PVC-1120 or PVC-1220 conforming to ASTM D-1785 or ASTM D-2241. Corrugated High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipe, couplings and fittings shall conform to the following: 4" -10" inch pipe shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M252 Type S, and 12" through 24" inch shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M294 Type S.

2. Joints and connections to anti-seep collars shall be completely watertight.

3. Bedding - The pipe shall be firmly and uniformly bedded throughout its entire length. Where rock or soft, spongy or other unstable soil is encountered, all such material shall be removed and replaced with suitable earth compacted to provide adequate support.

4. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill."

5. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings.

Drainage Diaphragms - When a drainage diaphragm is used, a registered professional engineer will supervise the design and construction inspection.

Concrete shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 414, Mix No. 3.

Rock rigrap shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction Materials, Section 311.

Geotexile shall be placed under all riprap and shall meet requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 921.09, Class C.

Care of Water during Construction All work on permanent structures shall be carried out in areas free from water. The Contractor shall construct and maintain all temporary dikes, levees, cofferdams, drainage channels, and stream diversions necessary to protect to be occupied by the permanent works. The contractor shall also furnish, install, operate, and maintain all necessary pumping and other equipment required for removal of water from various parts of the work and for maintaining the excavations, foundation, and other parts of the work free from water as required or directed by the engineer for constructing each part of the work free from water as required or directed by the engineer for constructing each part of the work. After having served their purpose, all temporary protective works shall be removed or leveled and graded to the extent required to prevent obstruction in any degree whatsoever of the flow of water to the spillway or outlet works and so as not to interfere in any way with the operation or maintenance of the structure. Stream diversions shall be maintained until the full flow can be passed through the permanent works. The removal of water from the required excavation and the foundation shall be accomplished in a manner and to the extent that will maintain stability of the excavated slopes and bottom required excavations and will allow satisfactory performance of all construction operations. During the placing and compacting of material in required excavations, the water level at the locations being refilled shall be maintained below the bottom of the excavation at such locations which may require draining the water sumps from which the water shall be pumped.

Stabilization All borrow areas shall be graded to provide proper drainage and left I a sightly condition. All exposed surfaces of the embankment, spillway, spoil and borrow areas, and berms shall be stabilized by seeding, liming, fertilizing and mulching in accordance with the Natural Resources Conservation Service Standards and Specifications for Critical Area Planting (MD-342) or as shown on the accompanying drawings.

Erosion and Sediment Control

Construction operations will be carried out in such a manner that erosion will be controlled and water and air pollution minimized. State and local laws concerning pollution abatement will be followed. Construction plans shall detail erosion and sediment control measures.

BY THE DEVELOPER:

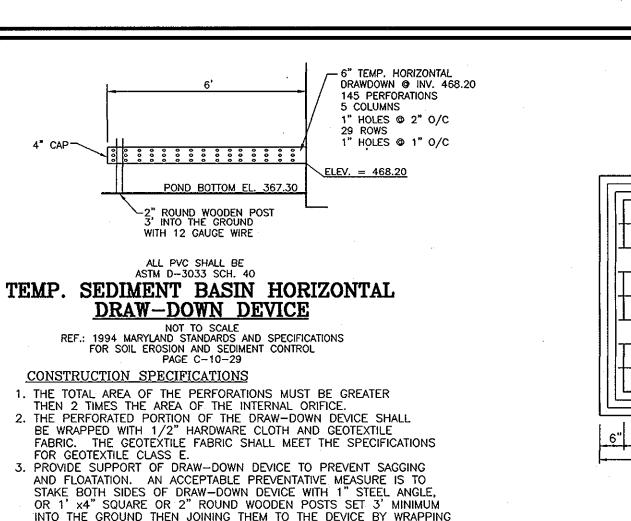
"I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND/OR CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE TO THESE PLANS, AND THAT ANY RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

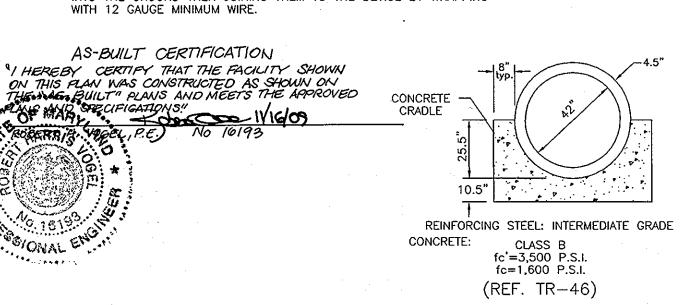
EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT. I SHALL ENGAGE A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER TO SUPERVISE POND CONSTRUCTION AND PROVIDE THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT WITH AN "AS-BUILT" PLAN OF THE POND WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMPLETION."

PPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF SEDIMENT AND

SUMMARY TABLE-ENTIRE SITE

REQUIREMENT	VOLUME REQUIREMENT	VOLUME PROVIDED
WATER QUALITY VOLUME (WQv)	22,651 c.f.	22,651 c.f.
RECHARGE VOLUME (REV)	5,924 c.f.	5,924 c.f.
CHANNEL PROTECTION VOLUME (CPV)	27,878 c.f.	27,878 c.f.
Q ₁₀	N/A	_
Q ₁₀₀	N/A	-





DEWATERING STRATEGY

Dewatering refers to the act of removing and discharging water from excavated areas on construction sites or from sediment traps or basins on construction sites. Standards and specifications for dewatering

These standards apply to removal and discharge of water from any excavated area or sediment trap or basin at any construction site. Given the unique conditions at any particular construction site, any or all of the practices may apply. Regardless of the applicability of the practices listed herein, operators are required to use acceptable procedures for maintenance and dewatering. In all cases, every effort shall be made to

Designers shall specify the preferred procedures for dewatering on plans. In particular, designers should identify procedures for dewatering sediment trops and basins prior to elimination of the last sediment control facility on the site or prior to conversion of sediment control facilities to stormwater management facilities. Recommended procedures shall be consistent with these standards. Atypical site conditions may require innovative dewatering designs. Dewatering measures not referenced in this standard may be used with the consent of the approval authority.

Dewatering of Excavated Areas

- A. Designers shall specify on plans, and in sequences of construction included on plans, practices for dewatering of excavated areas. Plan reviewers shall check to see that procedures for dewatering are included on plans.
- B. In all cases, water removed from excavated areas shall be discharged such that it shall pass through a sediment control device prior to entering receiving waters. Sediment control devices include sediment traps and basins, in addition to the practices in this section. Approved Practices for Dewatering of Excavated Areas
- 1. Pumping of water to an existing sediment basin or trap in which the entire volume of water from the area to be dewatered can be contained without discharge to receiving waters.
- . Pumping of water to an existing sediment basin or trap such that the entire volume of water from the area to be dewatered can be managed without exceeding the design outflow from the sediment . Removable Pumping Station ? Standards and specifications for Removable Pumping Station are
- 4. Use of a Sump Pit ? Standards and specifications for a sump pit are on Detail 20B.

Dewatering of Sediment Traps and Basins

Designers shall specify on plans, and in sequences of construction included on plans, the practices for dewatering of traps and basins. Plan reviewers shall check to see that procedures for dewatering to be used are included on plans. In all cases, water removed from traps and basins shall be discharged so that it passes through a sediment control device prior to entering receiving waters.

Approved Practices for Dewatering of Traps and Basins

1. Removable pumping station.

BY THE ENGINEER:

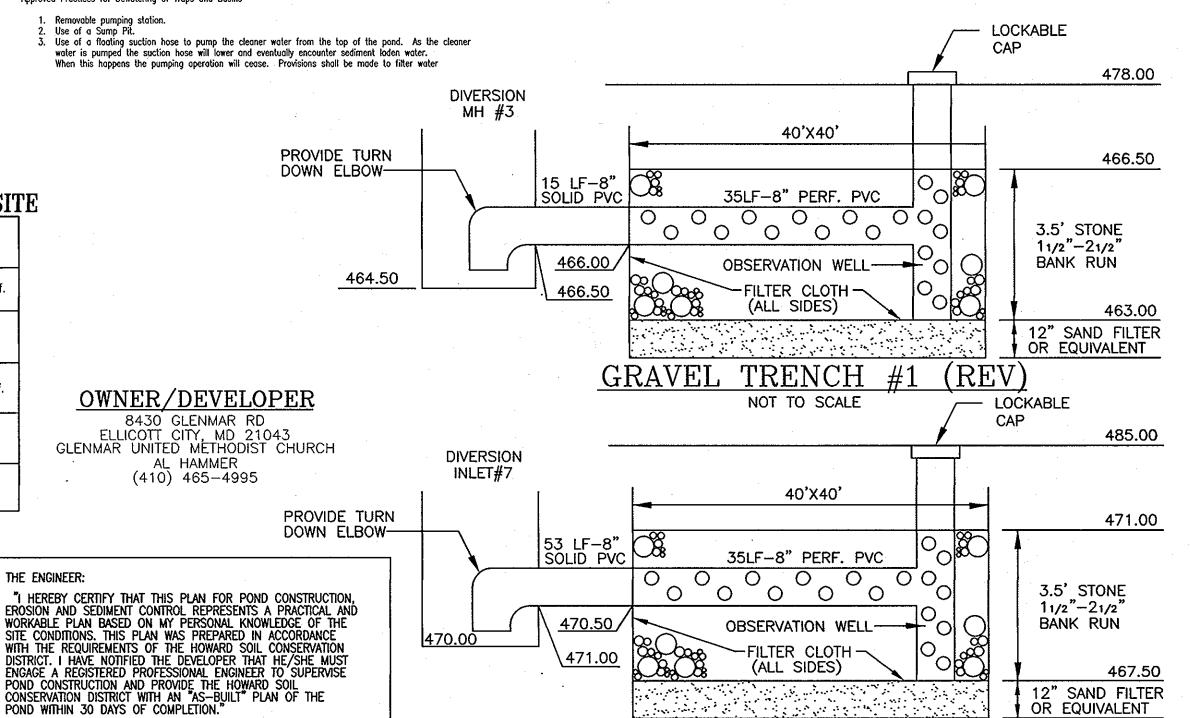
TODAY COMO

J SIGNATURE OF ENGINEER

ROBERT H. VOGEL, P.E.

Use of a floating suction hose to pump the cleaner water from the top of the pond. As the cleaner water is pumped the suction hose will lower and eventually encounter sediment laden water. When this happens the pumping operation will cease. Provisions shall be made to fifter water

10/11/04



GRAVEL TRENCH #2 (REV

NOT TO SCALE

PIPE CRADLE DETAIL

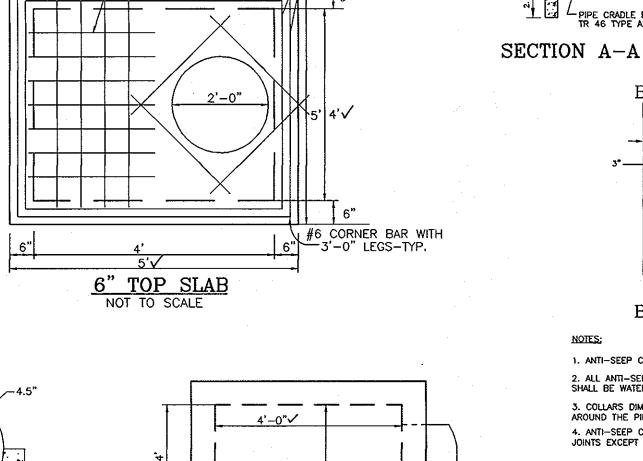
NOT TO SCALE

#4 BARS @ 2" O/C FILLET WELD AT ALL

BAR CROSSINGS AS REQUIRED

SHOP WELDED TO FLAT

BAR @ TOP & BOTTOM AS REQUIRED -

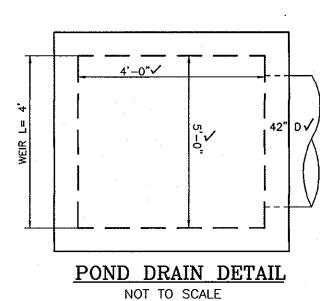


#4 @ 9" EACH WAY
(1 1/2" CLR. TO BOT. OF SLAB)

- 2 #6 CONTINUOUS AT

PERIMETER OF SLAB

42" RCP



3/8" X 3" EXPANSION BOLTS (TYP.) @ TOP

LOW FLOW ORIFICE

NOT TO SCALE

TRASH RACK DETAIL

NOTE: ALL MATERIALS TO BE

BARS EACH END

(TOP & BOTTOM)

TYPE C END WALL

HO. CO. DETAIL SD-5.21

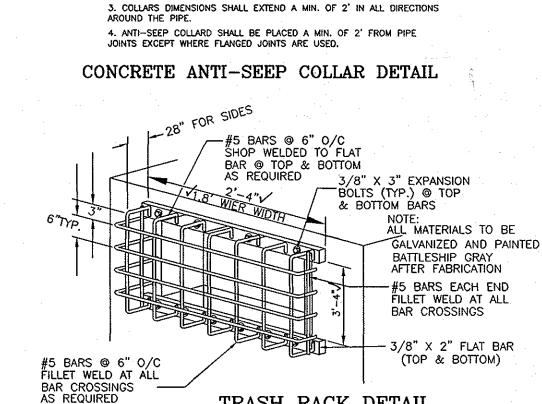
(USE 12" PIPE SPECS.)

FILIFT WELD AT ALL

BATTLESHIP GRAY

AFTER FABRICATION

GALVANIZED AND PAINTED



4 to 6" CC/EW (MIN.)

1. ANTI-SEEP COLLARS SHOULD BE PLACED WITHIN THE SATURATION ZONE.

2. ALL ANTI-SEEP COLLARS AND THEIR CONNECTIONS TO THE CONDUIT SHALL BE WATERTIGHT AND MADE OF COMPATIBLE WITH THE CONDUIT.

-#4 0 6" CC/EW (MIN.)

PIPE CRADLE PER
TR 46 TYPE A2 STD

-- 3" CLR. (TYP)

←PIPE CRADLE PER

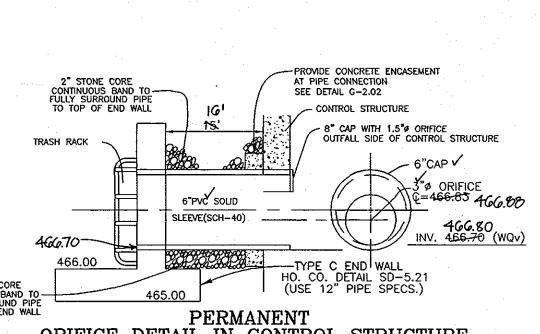
SECTION B-B

TR 46 TYPE A2 STD

ASPHALT JOINT FILLER MATERIAL SHALL RE

EXCEPT BETWEEN CRADLE AND PIPE.

PROVIDED BETWEEN ALL CONCRETE SURFACES



TRASH RACK DETAIL

SIDE VIEW

NOT TO SCALE

ORIFICE DETAIL IN CONTROL STRUCTURE

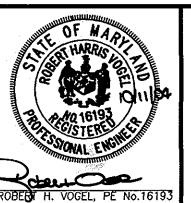
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AS-BUILT

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN STORMWATER MANAGEMENT NOTES AND DETAILS GLEN MAR UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

PHASE I AND III TAX MAP 31 BLOCK 1 & 8 5TH ELECTION DISTRICT

ROBERT H. VOGEL ENGINEERING, INC. ENGINEERS · SURVEYORS · PLANNERS

8407 MAIN STREET ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043 TEL: 410.461.7666 FAX: 410.461.8961



DESIGN BY: CHECKED BY: DATE: OCTOBER 2004 1"=30' SCALE: W.O. NO.: 04-64

SHEET 30

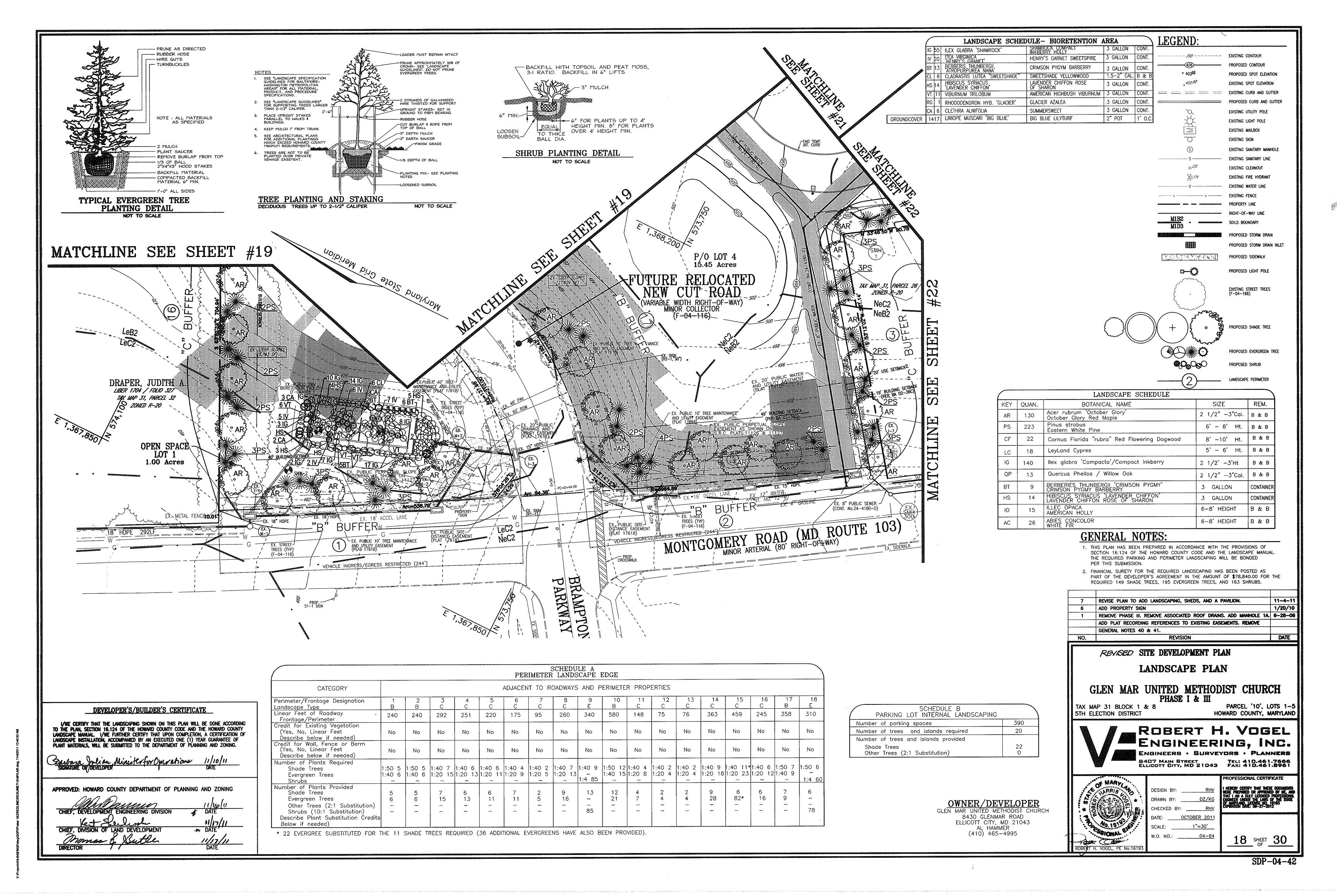
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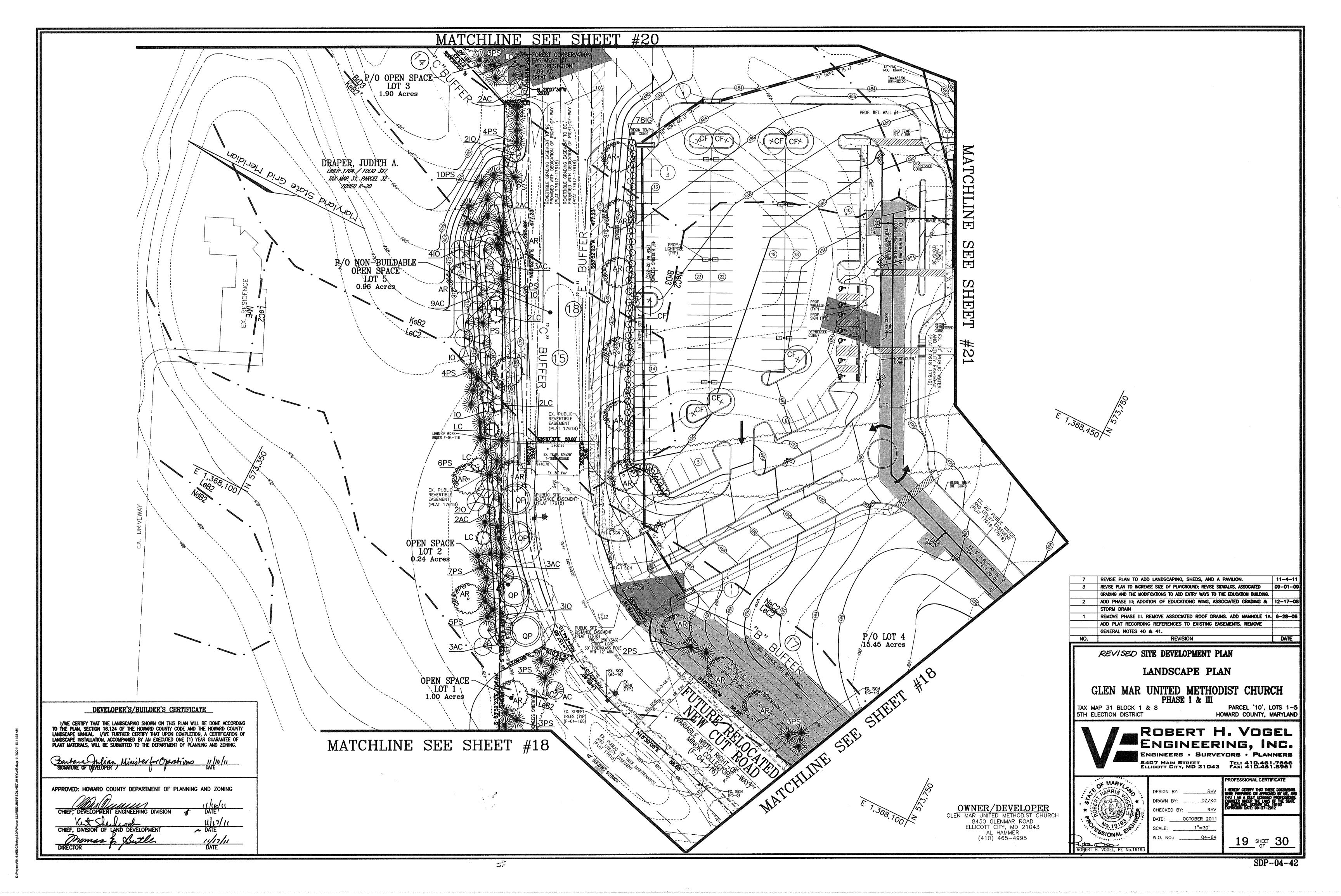
PARCEL '10', LOTS 1-5

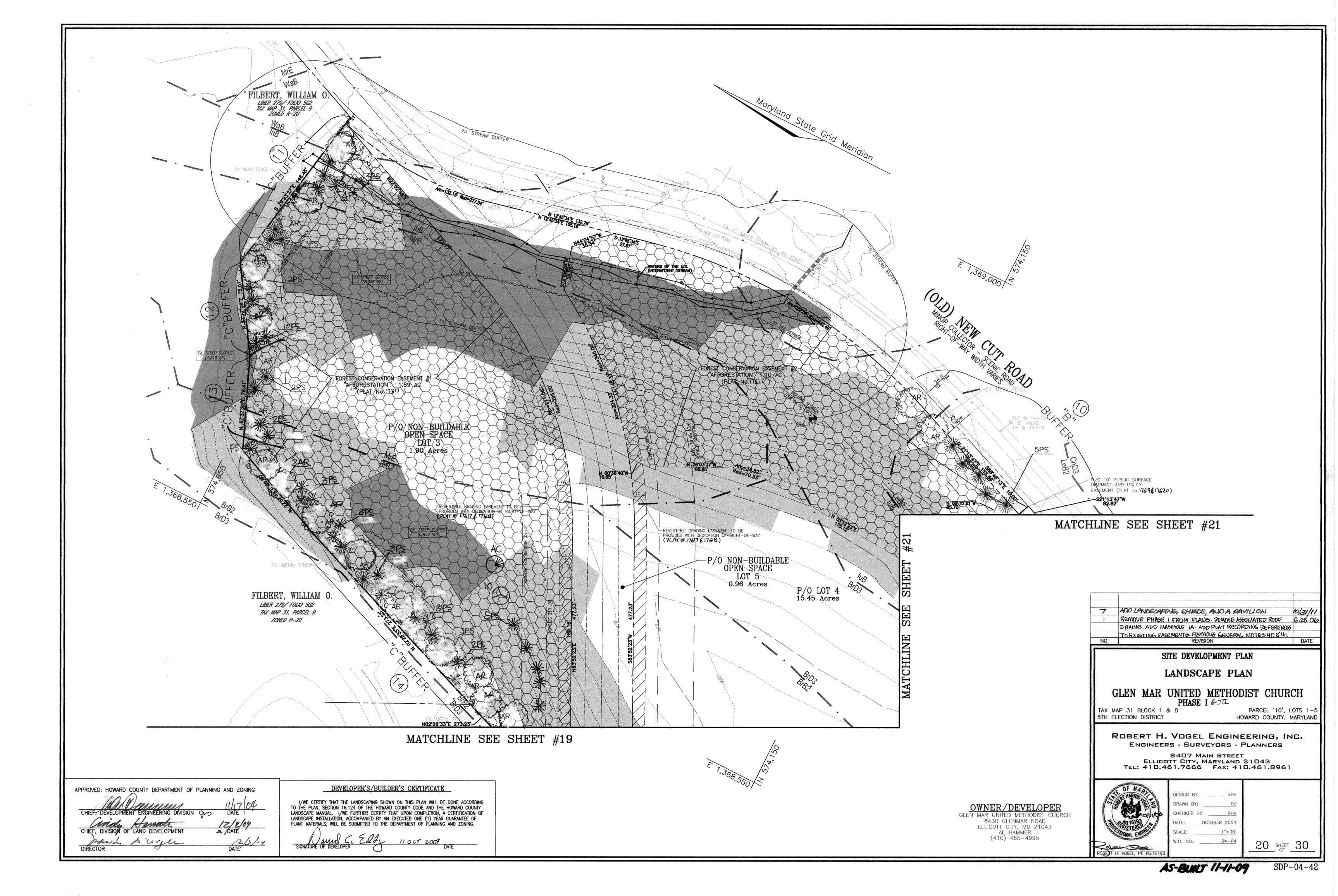
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

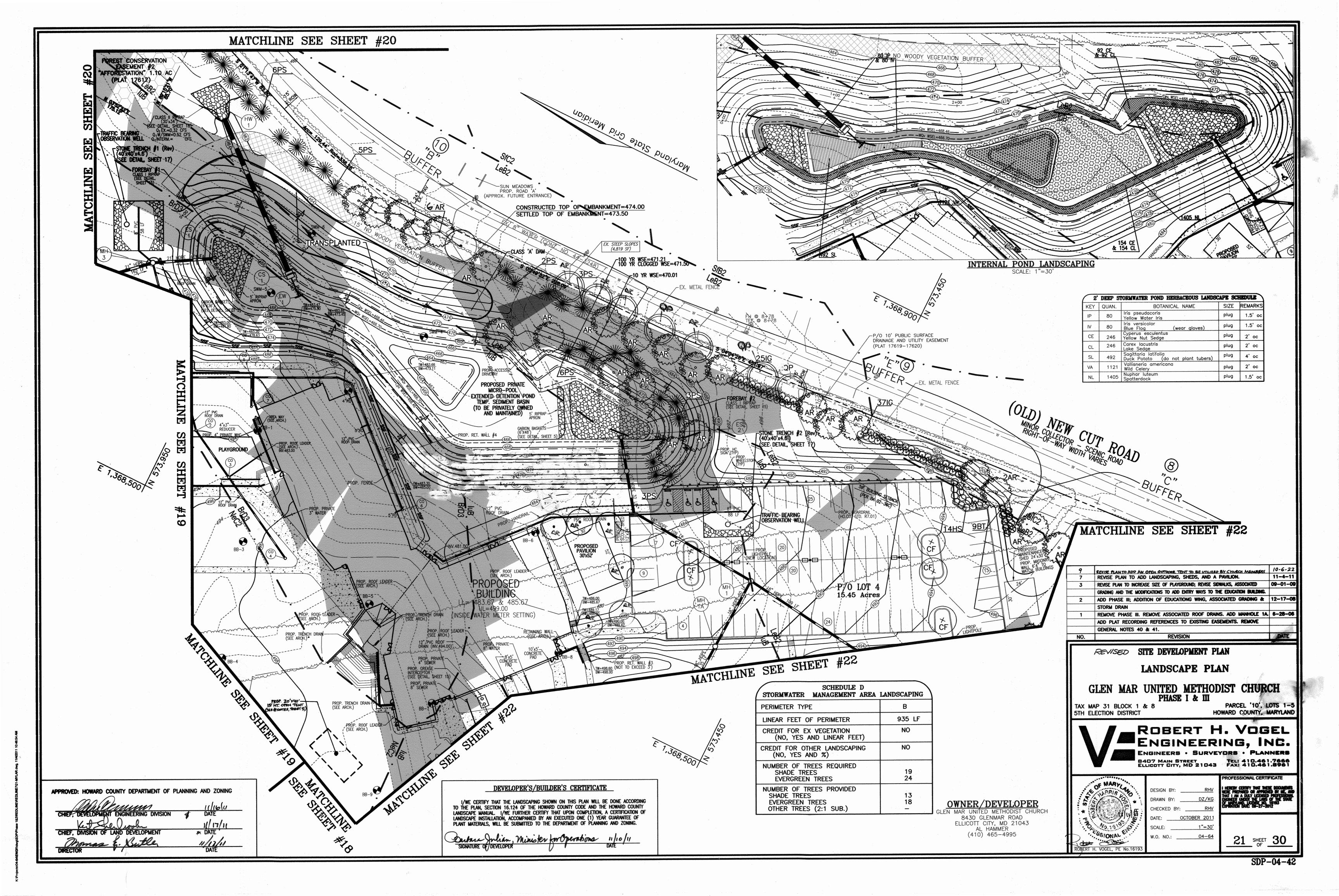
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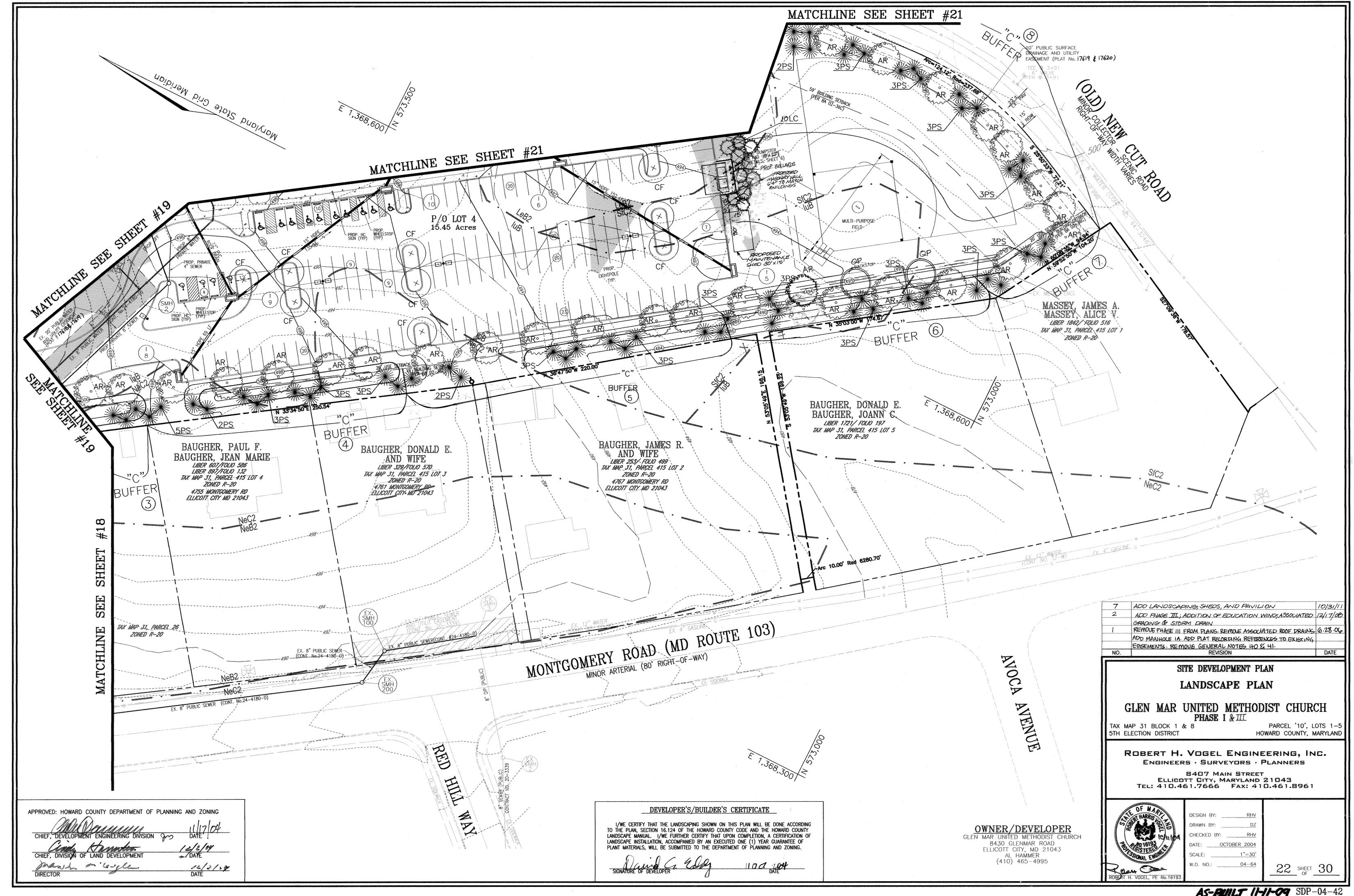
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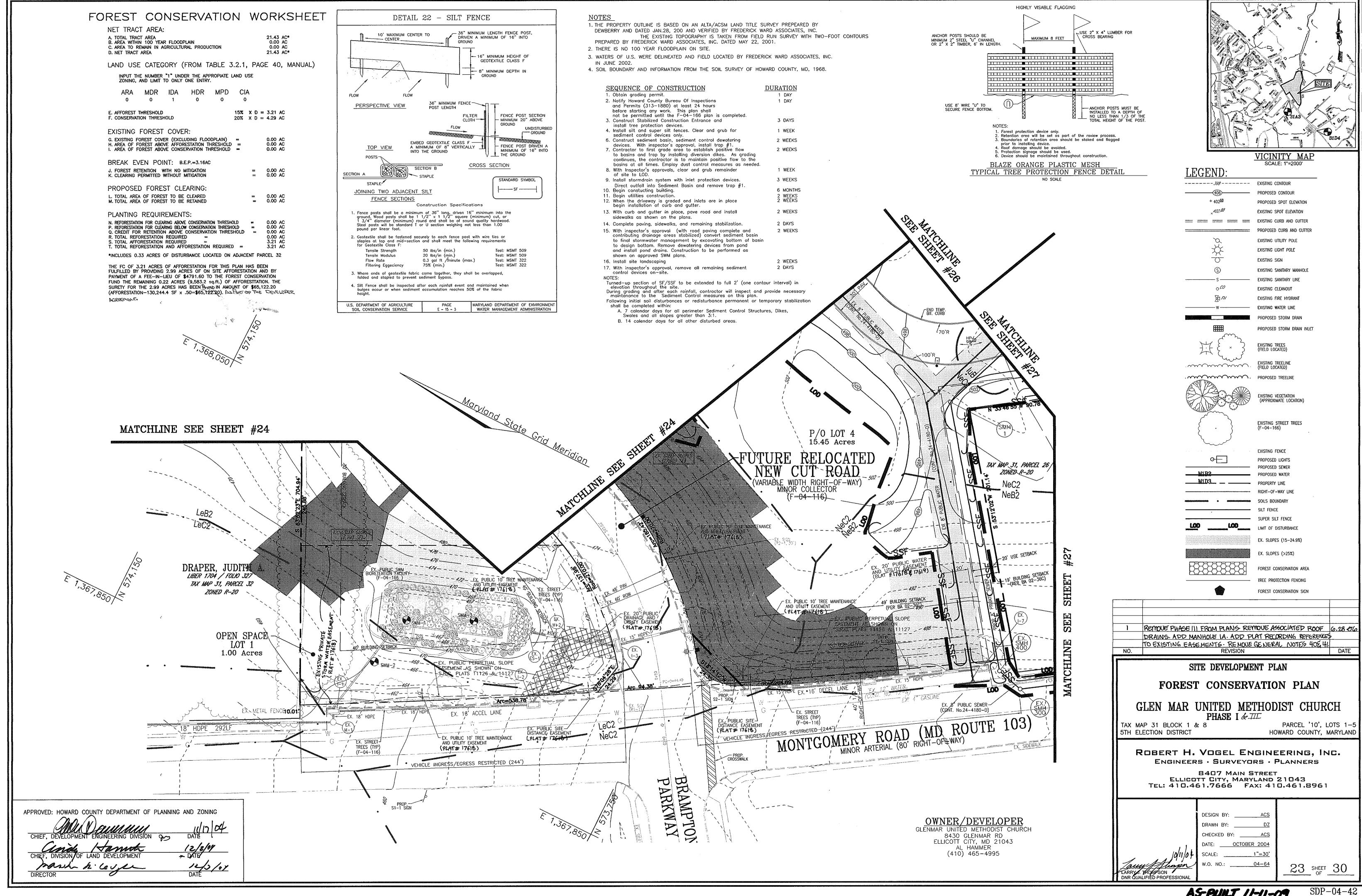


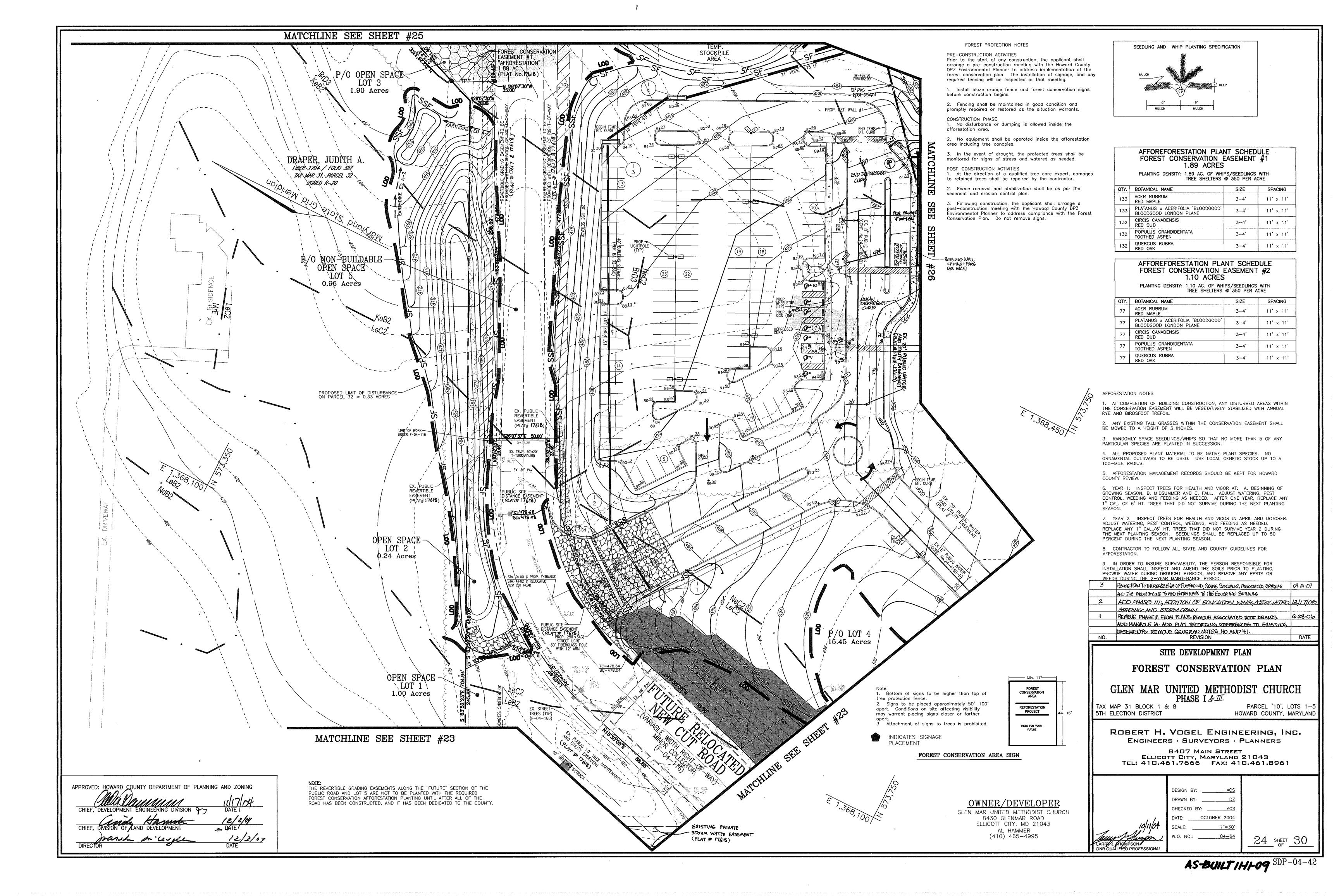


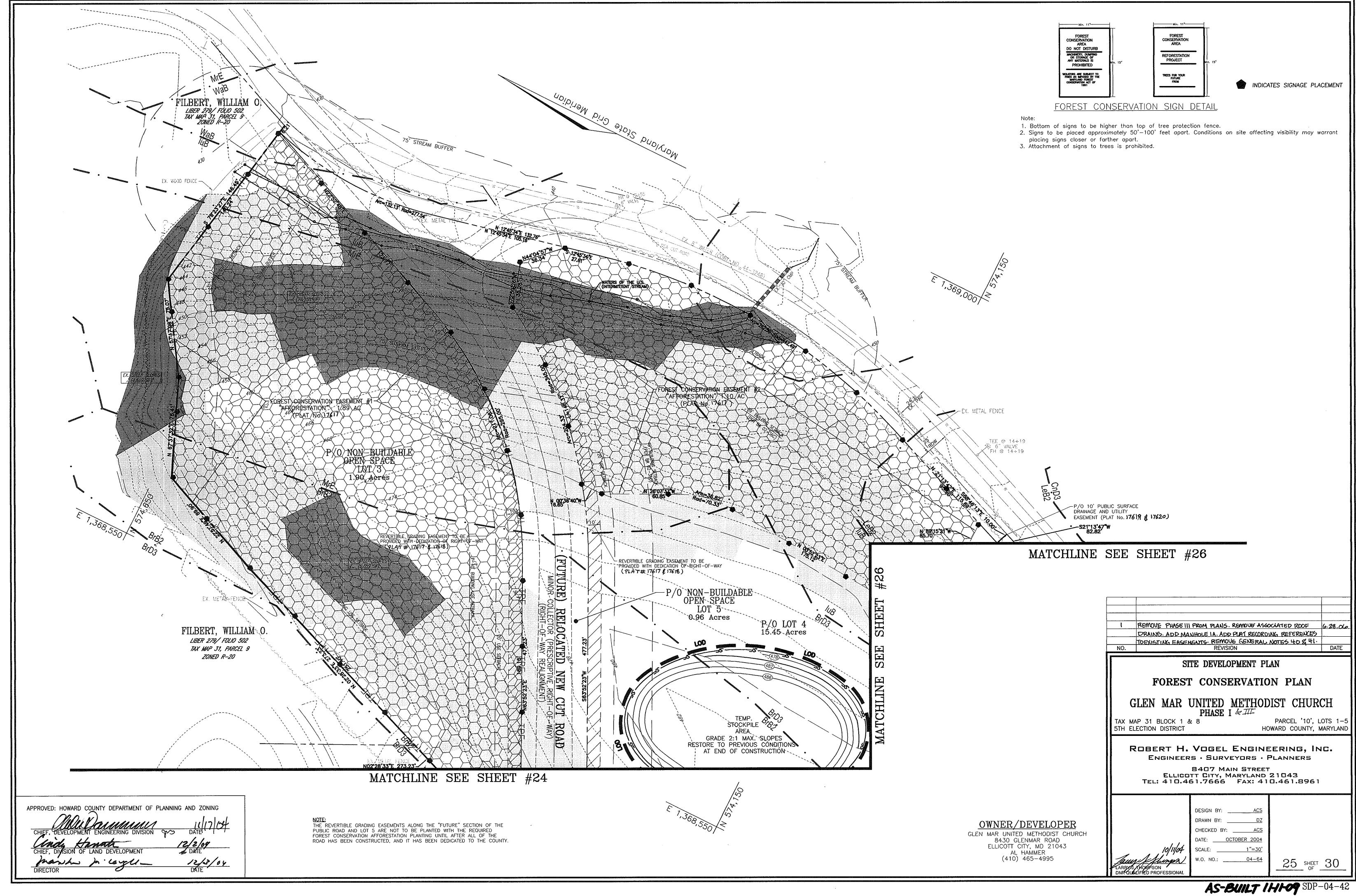


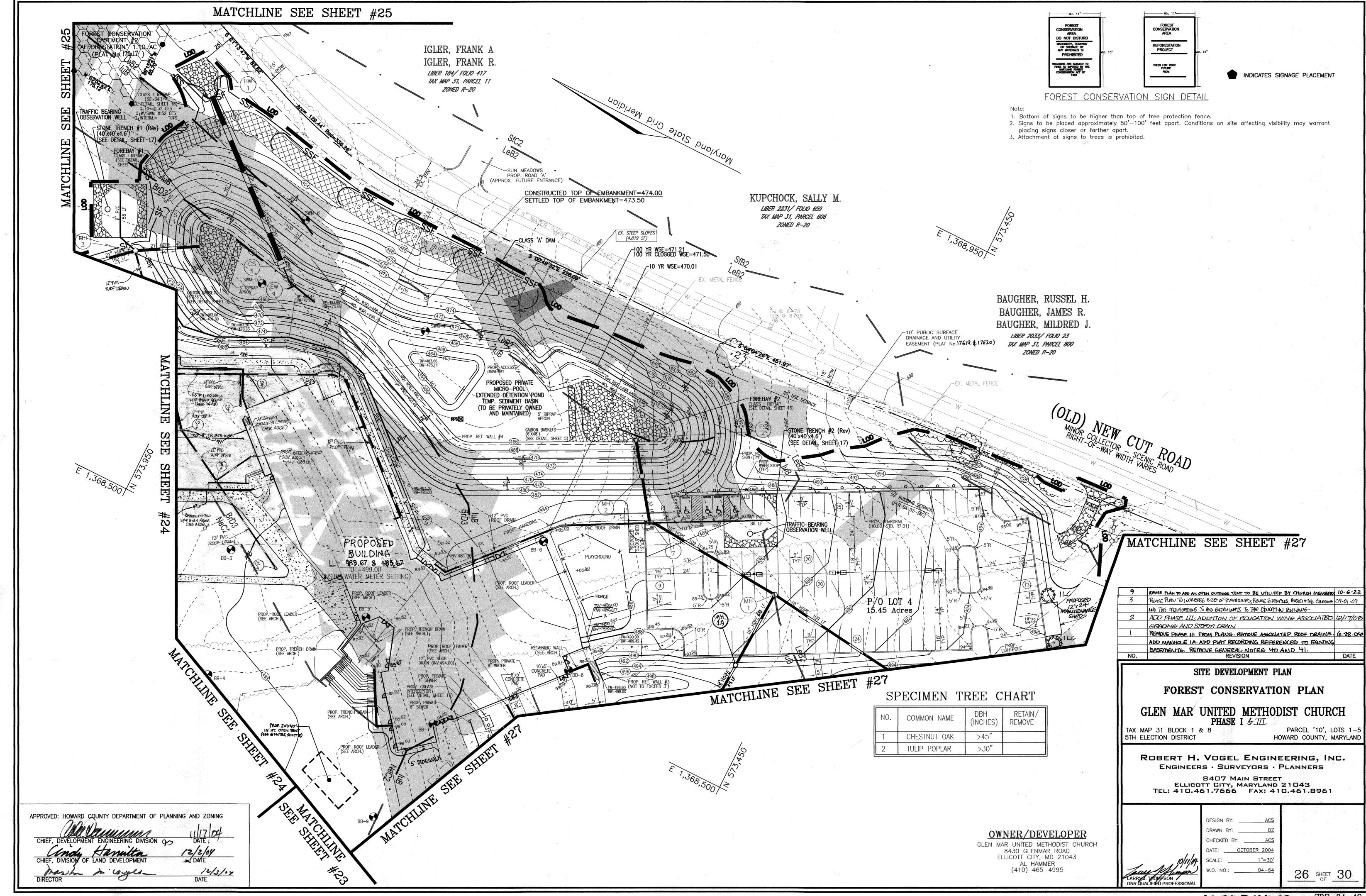


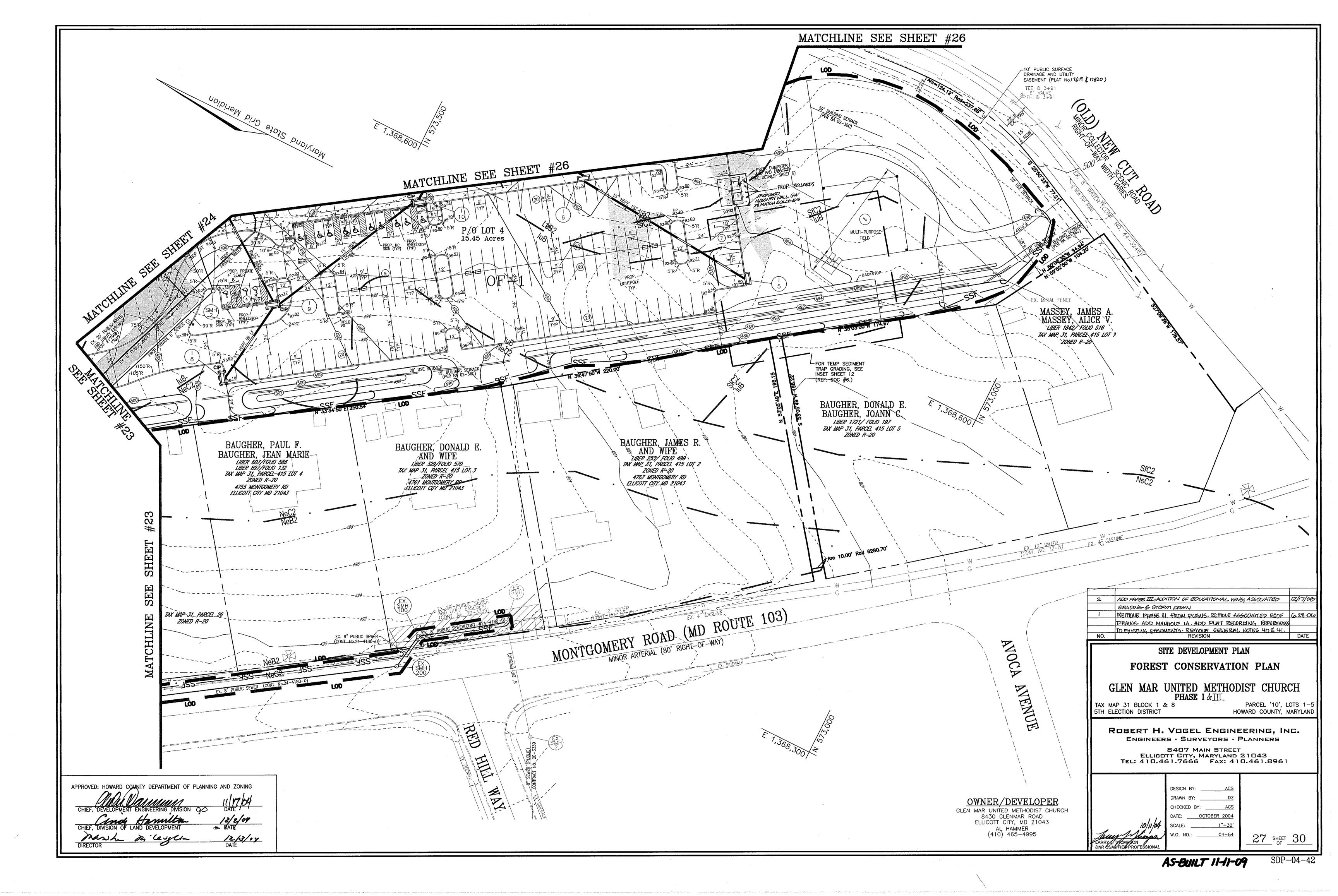


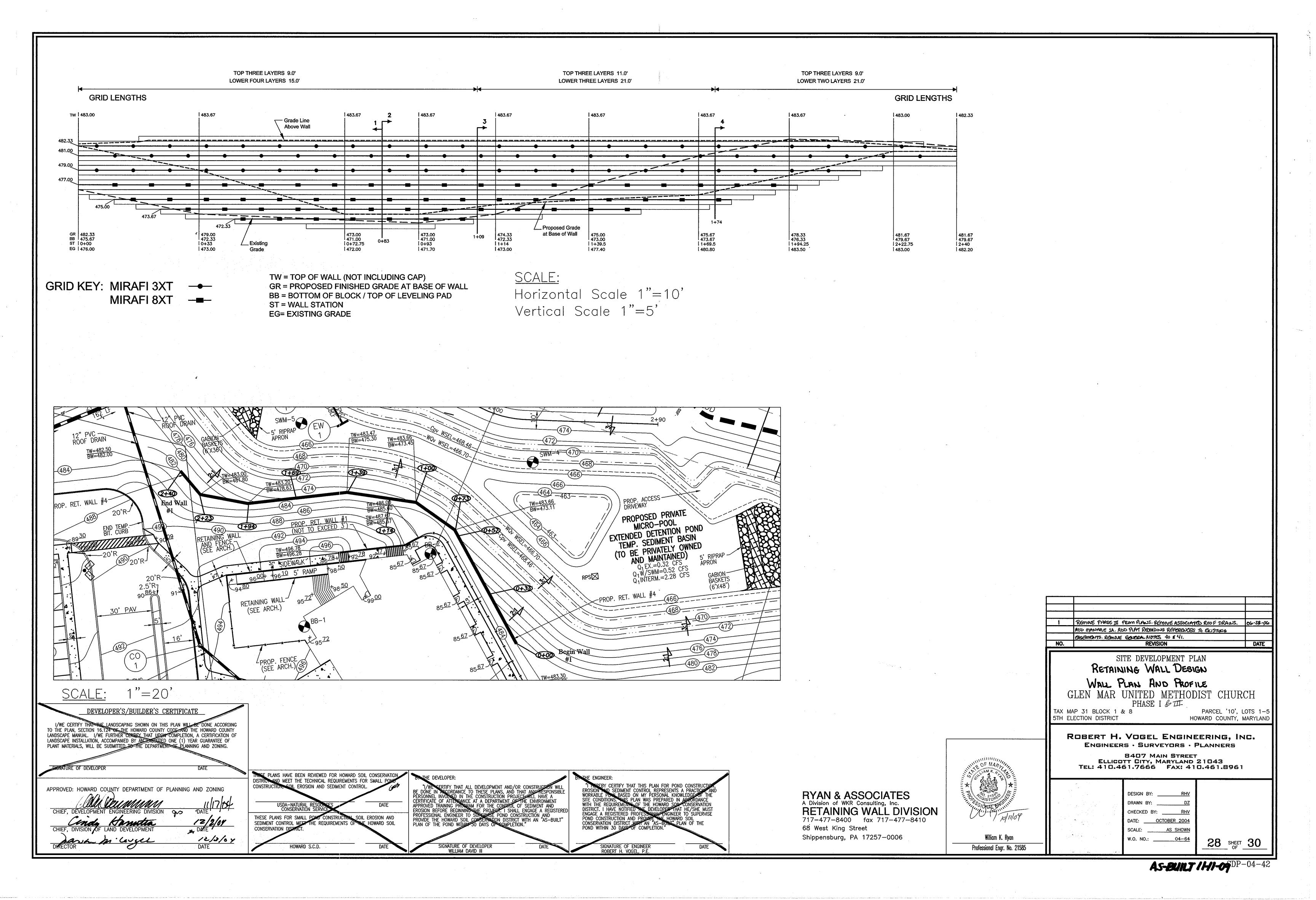












GENERAL NOTES

1. SOIL PARAMETERS: Based on review of the "Report of Subsurface Exploration and Geotechnical Engineering Analysis" dated 05/15/2003 for this site prepared by ECS, Ltd., the following soil parameters were used for the wall design. An internal angle of friction of 32' was used for the foundation soil (the wall's sub-grade) since the borings indicate that the material at this elevation of the wall is most likely dense SM (silty sand) or WR (weathered rock). An internal angle of friction of 30° was used for the infill soil (within the wall's reinforced geogrid zone) and retained soil (behind the wall's reinforced geogrid zone and extending to a distance that is twice the wall's exposed height). This is in accordance with the ECS report which states that only SM or more coarsely graded materials shall be used for wall construction. Therefore both the infill and retained soils must be classified by USCS as gravel (GC, GM, GP or GW) or sand (SC, SM SP or SW). CH (fat clay), CL (lean clay), MH (elastic silt), ML (silt) and OH/ OL/ PT (organic) soils are not acceptable for wall construction. If these unsuitable soils are encountered they shall be removed and replaced with soils that meet or exceed the design friction angle of 30°. The on site geotechnical engineer shall monitor this closely during the construction process. The moisture level of the soils must be $\pm 2\%$ of optimum to obtain proper compaction results. Since proctors were not available for the sandy soils, assumed unit weights (maximum wet densities less 5% for 95% compaction) of 135 PCF for the 32° soils and 130 PCF for the 30° foundation and retained soils were used. The site geotechnical engineer shall run standard proctor tests of the proposed infill and retained soils (prior to wall construction) to verify the actual soil density. Fluctuations of 5 PCF higher or lower will not affect this design, however if the unit weights vary by more than 5 PCF Ryan & Associates (RA) must be notified so that the cross sections can be rerun to verify that all factors of safety are still met. No cohesion was used in any of the calculations.

2. CONSTRUCTION OVERSIGHT: The construction of this wall must be performed under the observation of a Maryland Registered Professional Engineer to ensure that it is built in accordance with the RA General Notes and Specifications.

3. GLOBAL STABILITY: Two global stability analyses were done on G-Slope design software (GA1 at wall station 0+73 & GA2 at wall station 1+39). The geogrid layers were lengthened and strengthened (8XT was required at the bottom) until factors of safety of 1.3 for a dry pond condition and 1.1 for rapid draw down situation (with a piezometric surface at the 100 year flood elevation) were met. Copies of the global stability analyses have been included in the 81/2" X 11" calculations submittal.

4. BEARING CAPACITY: The wall's sub-grade (the soils under the wall's gravel leveling pad and the soils under the wall's reinforced geogrid zone) must be tested by the site geotechnical engineer prior to wall construction and have a minimum allowable bearing capacity of 2,500 PSF. The sub-grade must be virgin (natural undisturbed soil with blow counts ≥12) or suitable fill (≥32°) compacted to 95% of a standard proctor maximum dry density. Any areas of the sub-grade that do not meet this bearing pressure will require undercutting and/or geogrid reinforcing.

5. DESIGN SOFTWARE: Internal and external wall calculations were performed with Keywall 2001 design software (version 3.3.1.64). A table has been included ("Cross Section Details and Factors of Safety") which has the following information: section location (area of wall referenced), total wall height. loads applied, factors of safety (for sliding, overturning, bearing capacity and global stability) and bearing pressure (the load exerted by the wall on the sub-grade). Factors of safety of 1.5 were also met for: geogrid pullout (from the soil and from the block), geogrid overstress (geogrid rupture) and connection (block to geogrid).

6. GEOGRIDS: Mirafi 3XT & 8XT geogrids, which have LTDS (Long Term Design Strengths) of 1558 & 3636 respectively, were used in this design. All geogrid substitutions must have prior approval of RA.

7. WALL PROFILE: The elevation drawing was done to represent the grade changes necessary on the civil drawings and was done in even block course increments of .667' (8"). Minor field changes may be necessary by the wall installer. Lineal footage may be added or subtracted as needed if the wall's height is equal to or less than the design heights. If the wall needs to be raised in height, RA shall be notified and new structural cross sections must be provided before the wall installer proceeds. The cap height of .333' (4") is not shown on the profile drawing however its height may have been used in some cases to achieve the desired TW elevations.

8. FACTORS OF SAFETY: The following factors of safety have been met in this design: Sliding 1.5, Overturning 2.0, Bearing Capacity 2.0, Geogrid Overstress 1.5, Geogrid Pullout 1.5 (from the block and from the soil) and Global Stability 1.3.

9. EMBEDMENT: The wall embedment varies from three to ten blocks. The exact amount of buried blocks may be determined by subtracting the "BB" elevations from the "GR" elevations on the RA profile drawing. Additional blocks were buried in some areas to ensure that the wall is built on virgin soil and not fill soils.

10. REAR DRAIN TILES: A rear drainpipe is required at the back of the wall's reinforced geogrid zone. This is in addition to the mandatory 4" drainpipe at the front of the wall (within the gravel leveling pad or behind the at grade course- depending which drainpipe position is exercised). The rear drainpipe shall be surrounded by a minimum of 6" of clean gravel (#57 or equivalent) and shall be vented to daylight, connected to an underground storm system or have perpendicular solid pipes that run forward and vent it through the wall face at maximum 30' O.C. (it may be connected to the front drainpipe with crosses or tees).

11. BLOCK SYSTEM: This design is valid only for the Keystone Compac II block system. Each segmental wall system has unique dimensions, connection devices and interacts differently with geogrids; therefore other block types may not be substituted.

12. FILTER FABRIC: Filter fabric (Mirafi 140N or equivalent) is required between the 12" gravel drainage layer and the compacted infill soil (as shown on the wall section) since the infill soils will be sandy (non-cohesive soils can slough into and clog the drainage layer).

13. SEPARATE 81/2" X 11" SUBMITTAL: A separate 8 1/2" X 11" booklet has also been provided and includes: cover letter, General Notes, Keywall cross section calculations, G—Slope global stability calculations and RA Specifications.

14. WALL BATTER: The 7.1° batter (1" setback per block course: rear pin position) was used for the Keystone blocks in this design. The 0.5° near vertical batter (1/16" setback per block course: front pin position) may not be used for this wall. NOTE: it is important for the wall installer and the civil engineer/surveyor to predetermine the wall's batter during stake out. The wall will need to be moved forward at its base if there are critical dimensions that must be met on the high sides of the wall.

15. BACK SLOPE: Water management is especially critical since there is a back slope above this wall. Since water is being directed to the wall, the top 8" of compacted fill over the reinforced geogrid zone must have impermeable soil (clay— such as CL, GC or SC) or an underlying geomembrane on top of the reinforced geogrid zone (see RA Specifications for details). The slope may continue to the top of the wall and the water may be directed over it (sheet flow) or a swale may be constructed (clay, concrete or asphalt; see attached swale detail) behind the wall to divert the water around the end(s) of the wall. This swale should have a minimum depth of 8" and a minimum 1-2% slope laterally from the high point to the end(s) of the wall. In no case should the surface water be allowed to pond and saturate the wall's reinforced geogrid zone or be introduced into the 12" drainage layer. NOTE: the soils in the back slope and retained zone (within the wall's zone of influence: behind the reinforced geogrid zone and extending to a distance that is twice the wall's exposed height) must be virgin (natural undisturbed soil with blow counts ≥12) or suitable fill (≥30°) compacted to 95% of a standard proctor maximum dry density. This must be verified by the site geotechnical engineer.

16. INTERACTION WITH BUILDING: The lengths of the geogrid layers are not so long that they meet the building structure, however they are within the building's zone of influence. Therefore, it will be necessary to build the wall prior to or in conjunction with the building pad. A dead load surcharge was applied to model the weight of the building in all calculations (global, internal and external).

17. SPECIAL HOWARD COUNTY RETAINING WALL SPECIFICATIONS:

a. Retaining walls shall only be constructed under the observation of a Registered Professional Engineer and a (NICET, WACEL, or equivalent) certified

b. The required bearing pressure beneath the footing of the wall shall be verified in the field by a certified soils technician. Testing documentation shall be provided to the Howard County Inspector prior to the start of construction. The required test procedure shall be the Dynamic Cone Penetrometer Test ASTM STP-399.

c. The suitability of the fill material shall be confirmed by the on-site soils technician. Each eight inch lift must be compacted to 95% Standard Proctor Density and the testing report shall be made available to the Howard County Inspector upon completion of the construction. d. For walls over ten feet in height, one soil boring is required every 100 feet along the length of the wall, copies of the boring reports shall be provided to the Howard County Inspector prior to the start of construction.

18. TANGENT ANGLES: The angle points as drawn on the civil plans at wall stations 0+73, 1+001+39, 1+94 & 2+23 shall be built as radii (inside & outside curves) to prevent vertical joints.

THESE PLANS FOR SMALL I

SEDIMENT CONTROL ME

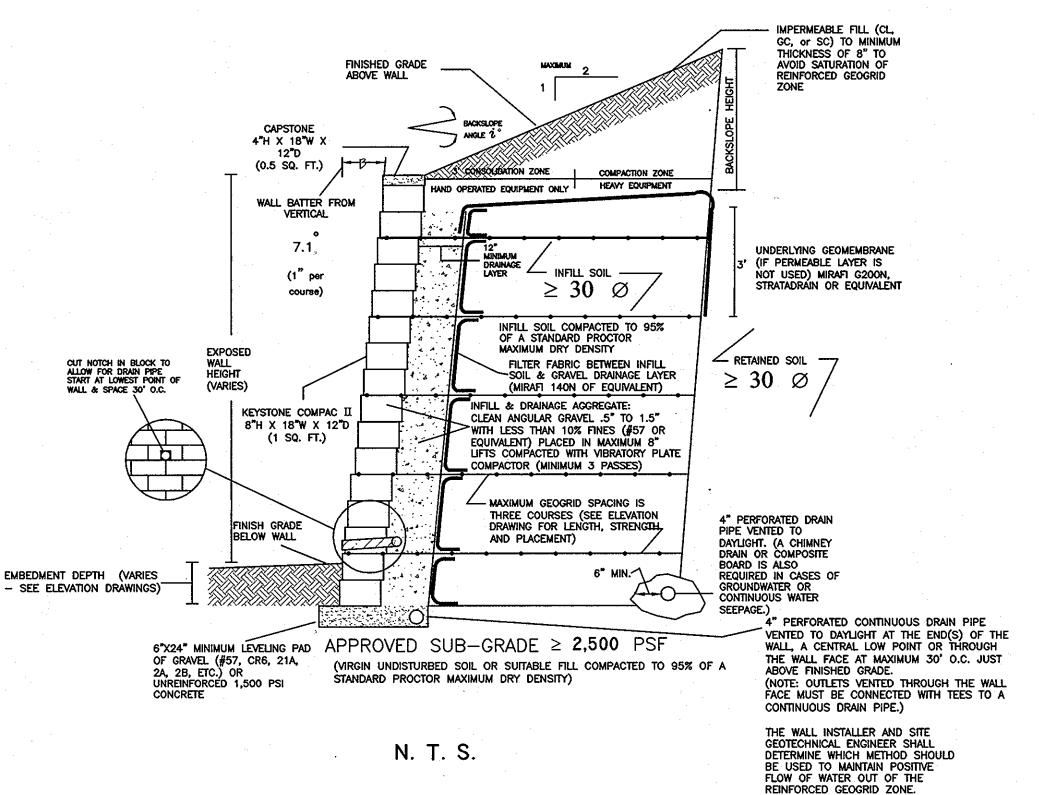
AND MEET THE TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL.

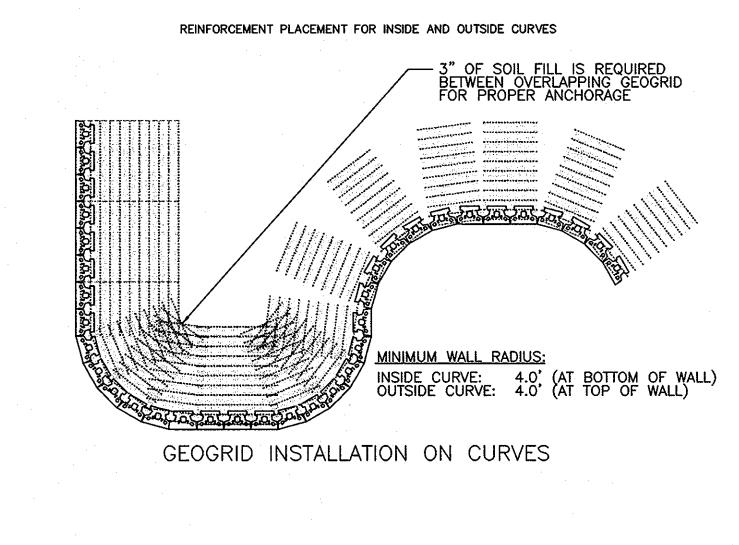
HE REQUIREMENTS OF

19. SPECIFICATIONS: Construction and materials must conform to the attached "Specifications for Retaining Wall Systems".

DEVELOPER'S/BUILDER'S CERTIFICATE LANDSCAPE INSTALLATION, ACCOMP ED BY AN EXECUTED ONE (1) YEAR GUARANTEE OF APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

KEYSTONE COMPAC II WALL SECTION





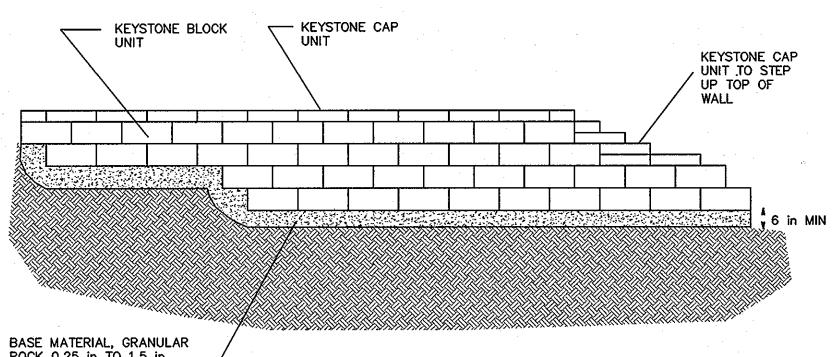
KEYSTONE COMPAC DIMENSIONS

BEVELED FACED UNIT

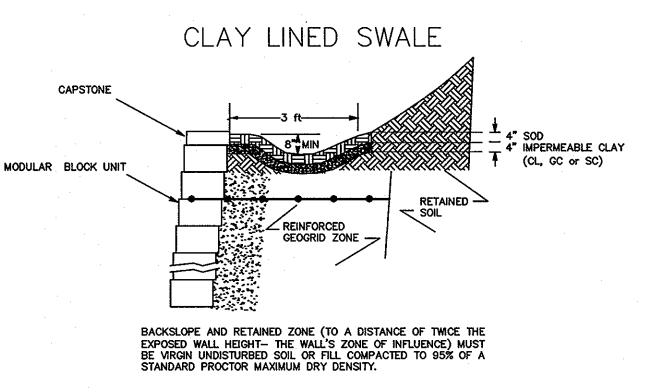
N. T. S.

PLAN VIEW

ELEVATION VIEW

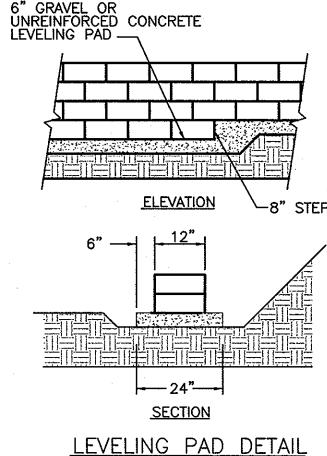


ROCK 0.25 in TO 1.5 in, ___ LESS THAN 10% FINES KEYSTONE STEP DOWN TYPICAL DETAIL



William K. Ryan

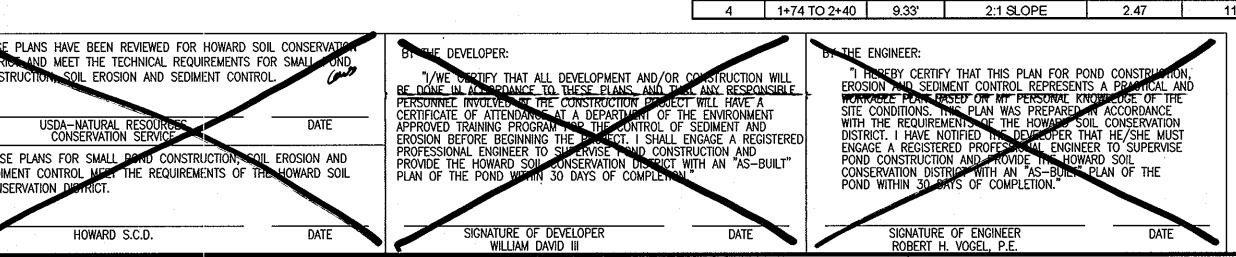
Professional Engr. No. 21585



MATERIAL ESTIMATE

	TAL . FT. BLOCK	CAPS*	PINS	3XT GRID	5XT GRID	DRAIN GRAVEL	PAD GRAVEL	WALL LENGTH
2,454 2,370 168 4,420 835 1,235 145 19							-	240

SECTION	STATION	TOTAL WALL <u>HEIGHT</u>	LOAD APPLIED	SLIDING minimum 1.50	OVERTURNING minimum 2.00	BEARING CAPACITY minimum 2.50	BEARING PRESSURE PSE	GLOBAL STABILITY (dry pond) minimum 1.30	GLOBAL STABILITY (wet pond) minimum 1.30
1	0+00 TO 0+83	12.67'	120 PSF LL & 300 PSF DL	3.35	10.54	21.30	1,730	1.69	1.11
2	0+83 TO 1+09	12.67'	120 PSF LL & 3:1 SLOPE	2.40	6.93	19.33	1,906	1.69	1,11
3	1+09 TO 1+74	11.33'	2:1 SLOPE	2.51	9.82	22.78	2,155	1.53	1.11
4	1+74 TO 2+40	9.33'	2:1 SLOPE	2.47	11.42	24.82	1,893	1.53	1.11



RYAN & ASSOCIATES RETAINING WALL DIVISION

717-477-8400 fax 717-477-8410 68 West King Street Shippensburg, PA 17257-0006

		1
	REMOVE PHASE TIL FROM PLANS, REMOVE ASSOCIATED ROOF DRAMS, ADD	06-28-
- 1	MANHOLE 1A. ADD PLAT REFERENCES TO EXISTING GASEMENTS. REMOVE	
	GRUGARE NOTE 40 8 41.	
).	REVISION	DATE

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN RETAINING WALL GENERAL NOTES, DETAILS,

MATERIAL ESTIMATE AND LOAD TABLE GLEN MAR UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

PHASE I & TIT TAX MAP 31 BLOCK 1 & 8 5TH ELECTION DISTRICT

PARCEL '10', LOTS 1 HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

ROBERT H. VOGEL ENGINEERING, INC. ENGINEERS · SURVEYORS · PLANNERS

8407 MAIN STREET ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043 TEL: 410.461.7666 FAX: 410.461.8961

> DATE: OCTOBER 2004 SCALE: AS SHOWN W.O. NO.: _____04-64

29 SHEET 30

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEGMENTAL RETAINING WALL SYSTEMS

PART 1: GENERAL

1.01 Description

A. Work includes furnishing and installing segmental retaining wall (SRW) Units to the lines and grades designated on the Final Design prepared by Ryan & Associates (RA). Also included are furnishing and installing appurtenant materials required for construction of the retaining wall as shown on the RA Final Design. 1

Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units
- Tensile Properties of Geotextiles by the Wide—Width Strip Method. A. ASTM C 140-B. ASTM D 4595-C. ASTM D 5262-Test Method for Evaluating the Unconfined Creep Behavior of Geo- Grids D. GRI:GG1-

Single Rib Geogrid Tensile Strength . GRI:GG5-Geogrid Pullout F. ASTM D 698-Moisture Density Relationship for Soils, Standard Method G. ASTM D 422-Gradation of Soils H. ASTM 4318-

Atterberg Limits of Soil I. ASTM 3034— Specification for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe J. ASTM D 1248— Specification for Corrugated Plastic Pipe

1.03 Design Standards

A. The following factors of safety must have been met in this design: Sliding 1.5, Overturning 2.0, Bearing Capacity 2.0, Geogrid Overstress 1.5, Geogrid Connection (between the block and the geogrid) and Geogrid Pullout 1.5 (from the block and from the soil).

PART 2: MATERIALS & DESIGN PARAMETERS

2.01 Segmental Retaining Wall Units

A. SRW Units shall be machine formed, Portland Cement concrete blocks specifically designed for retaining wall applications. The SRW Unit currently approved for this project is:

Keystone Compac II as manufactured by Betco Block & Products

NOTE: Where Keystone specifications and reference documents conflict with these specifications, the RA specifications hold

B. SRW Units shall be sound and free of cracks or other defects that would interfere with the proper placing of the units or significantly impair the strength or permanence of the structure. Cracking or excessive chipping may be grounds for rejection. Units showing cracks longer than 1/2 inch shall not be used within the wall. Units showing chips visible at a distance of 30 feet from the wall shall not be used within the wall.

C. Concrete used to manufacture SRW Units shall have a minimum 28 days compressive strength of 3,000 PSI and a maximum moisture absorption rate, by weight, of 8% as determined in accordance with ASTM C 140. Compressive strength test specimens shall conform to the saw-cut coupon provisions of Section 5.2.4 of ASTM C 140 with the following exception: Coupon shall be taken from the least dimension of the unit of a size and shape representing the geometry of the unit as a

D. SRW Units molded dimensions shall not differ more than ± 1/8 inch from that specified, except height—which shall be ± 1/16 inch as measured in accordance with ASTM C 140.

2.02 Geosynthetic Reinforcemen

A. Geosynthetic reinforcement shall consist of geogrids as indicated on the RA Final Design. No geogrid substitutions shall be permitted without the prior approval of RA (a partial redesign may be necessary if geogrids are substituted). NOTE: it is always acceptable to substitute a higher strength geogrid (of the same manufacturer) for a lower strength geogrid.

A. Shear connectors shall be 1/2 inch diameter thermoset isopthalic polyester resin-pultruded fiberglass reinforcement rods of equivalents to provide connection between vertically and horizontally adjacent units. Strength of shear connectors between vertical adjacent units shall be applicable over a design temperature of 10 degrees F to +100 degrees F. These connector shall be capable of holding the geogrid in the proper design position during geogrid pre-tensioning and backfilling. The pins have several positions. The rear pin position results in a 1" setback and a 9.5° batter and the center pin position results in a near vertical setback with an approximate positive batter of 1.0°. The batter for which RA designed this wall will be stated in the RA Final Design General Notes and on the structural cross sections. It is always acceptable to change from the near vertical batter to 9.5° since it is more conservative (yields higher factors of safety); however the cross sections will need to be revised (partial redesign is necessary) to change from the 9.5° batter to 1.0°.

2.04 Leveling Pad

A. Material for the leveling pad shall consist of compacted gravel or unreinforced concrete. Typical gravels used for this leveling pad are #57, CR6, 21A, 2A modified, 2B, RC6, RC57, etc. Lean un-reinforced concrete with a strength of 1,500 PSI may also be used for the leveling pad.

2.05 Drainage Aggregate

A. Drainage aggregate shall be clean angular gravel (#57 or equivalent) with a size of 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inches and less than 10% fines (passing the #200 sieve). Rounded "pea gravel" type aggregate is not permissible since it does not have the necessary frictional properties. Recycled gravel may be used if it meets the above criterion.

2.06 Drainage Pipe

A. The drainage collection pipe shall be a 4 inch perforated or slotted PVC or corrugated HDPE pipe.

2.07 Infill Soil: within the reinforced geogrid zone

A. The soils used must meet or exceed the friction angle stated in the RA Final Design (in the General Notes, on the typical wall section and on the structural cross sections). The reinforced material shall be free of debris and organic material (i.e.no plants, roots, sod, top soil, trash, wood, etc.). The infill soil shall not consist of CH (fat clay). MH (elastic silt) or OH/ OL/ PT (organic) soils.

B. Rocks may be used as infill material as long as they have a maximum size of 6 inches and a mean diameter of 3 inches. Recycled concrete is permissible for infill except with certain polyester geogrids in water applications. In the case of water applications the geogrid manufacturer shall be consulted to see if the alkali in the recycled material will cause corrosive damage to their geogrid.

C. Select gravel (classified by USCS as GP or GW) is normally an acceptable substitution in the event suitable soils (those meeting RA's and the site geotechnical engineer's requirements) are not readily available. However, the unit weights of gravel can vary widely (clean gravel is typically 105 PCF and "crusher run" gravel is typically 135 PCF) so RA must be notified so that revised sections can be run prior to making any substitutions. In some cases clean gravel actually requires longer geogrid because of its extremely light unit weight (typically 105 PCF).

2.10 Soil Investigation

A. RA recommends that every retaining wall design be preceded by an in-situ soil investigation by a licensed geotechnical engineer. However, if the owner and/or wall installer elects not to have an investigation conducted RA may assume soil design parameters based on: published data by the Soil Conservation Service (soil maps), a verbal description by the owner and/or wall installer or by RA's previous experience in certain geographic areas. It must be understood that the owner and/or wall installer bears full responsibility to the election not to have a soil investigation performed.

2.11 Site History & Information

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PLANT MATERIALS, WILL BE

LANDSCAPE INSTALLATION, ACCOMPANIED

A. Many factors other than soil information affect the performance and design of the retaining wall. RA relies on information provided by the owner and/or wall installer when designing a retaining wall. RA bears no responsibility if the owner and/or wall installer omit critical information required to properly design the wall. Information critical to wall design from the site consist of: topographic features (such as slopes), soil types, utilities, storm water management, structures (including buildings, other existing or proposed walls, swimming pools, etc.), site geological phenomenon, groundwater, loads with the wall's zone of influence (such as driveways, patios, roadways, sidewalks, etc.) and any other readily known site factors that could potentially impact the RA Final Design.

BE DONE ACCORDING

ODE AND THE HOWARD COUNTY

JPON COMPLETION, A CERTIFICATION OF

OF PLANNING AND ZONING.

EXECUTED ONE (1) YEAR GUARANTEE OF

2.08 Retained Soil: the area beyond the infill soil and extending to a distance that is twice the wall's exposed height

A. This soil must meet or exceed the friction angle stated in the RA Final Design (in the General Notes, on the typical wall section and on the structural cross sections). This soil must be virgin (natural undisturbed soil with blow counts ≥12) or suitable fill (friction angle ≥ the RA Final Design requirement) compacted to 95% of a standard proctor

2.09 Foundation Soil: the soil under the wall's gravel leveling pad and the soil under the reinforced geogrid zone

A. The foundation soil must meet or exceed the minimum allowable bearing capacity stated in the RA Final Design (in the General Notes and on the typical wall section). The sub-grade must be virgin (natural undisturbed soil with blow

≥12) or suitable fill (friction angle ≥ the RA Final Design requirement) compacted to 95% of a standard proctor maximum dry density. If highly plastic soils (CH or MH) or organic soils (OH, OL, or PT) are encountered in the sub-grade they must be removed and replaced with suitable soil or gravel that is placed in controlled lifts and compacted to 95% of a standard proctor maximum dry density. If the organic or plastic soils extend so deep that they cannot be totally removed, they shall be undercut a minimum of 4' and replaced with suitable soils or gravel.

PART 3: CONSTRUCTION

3.01 Inspection

A. RA considers all retaining walls to be critical structures, meaning most walls require a considerable financial investment by the owner and failure of a wall will negatively impact a property both financially and from a public safety perspective. The owner or owner's representative is responsible for verifying that the wall installer meets all of the requirements of the RA Final Design (as stated in these specifications and the project's General Notes). This includes all submittals for materials and design, qualifications and proper installation of the wall system. All walls with an exposed height of 6 feet or greater must have the construction certified by a licensed geotechnical/ structural engineer registered in the jurisdiction of the project. Additionally, after the wall has been completed it is highly recommended that it be surveyed to establish the wall's current horizontal and vertical alignment.

B. The wall installer's field construction supervisor shall have demonstrated experience and be qualified to direct all

C. RA provides construction review on some retaining wall projects. RA verifies general compliance with the RA Final Design; however, it is the wall installer's ultimate responsibility to construct the structure properly in accordance with the RA Final Design. RA's liability is limited to the amount of our fees for the scope of work provided for the wall desians and construction oversight.

A. The wall installer shall excavate to the lines and grades shown on the RA Final Design and the project's civil plans. The wall installer shall take precautions to minimize over-excavation. Over-excavation shall be filled with compacted soil (friction angle ≥RA design parameters) or gravel as directed by the site geotechnical engineer.

B. The wall installer shall verify the location of existing structures and utilities prior to excavation. The wall installer shall ensure that all surrounding structures are protected from the effects of wall excavation. Excavation support (shoring), if required, is the responsibility of the wall installer. All excavation must be conducted in accordance with OSHA (federal) and state safety regulations. All work to construct the wall must be in accordance with 29CFR1926 sub-part P (OSHA Excavation Safety Requirements).

3.03 Foundation Preparation

A. Following excavation, the foundation soils (under the wall's gravel leveling pad and under the wall's reinforced geogrid zone) shall be examined by the site geotechnical engineer to assure that the actual foundation soil strenath meets or exceeds the minimum allowable bearing capacity in the RA Final Design (stated in the General Notes and shown on the typical wall section). Soils that do not meet the required strength shall be removed and replaced with approved select structural fill or gravel and be compacted to 95% of a standard proctor maximum dry density for the full depth.

B. In cases of poor bearing capacity or fill soils, an enlarged geogrid reinforced leveling pad may be required. This typically consists of a 1 foot deep X 4 foot wide leveling pad with geogrid under (on the sub-grade) and within the gravel (6 inches above the sub-grade). The sub-grade must be compacted with a "J-Tamp" or "Jumpina Jack" type compactor with a minimum of three passes prior to geogrid placement. These extra measures will increase the soil's bearing capacity by a minimum of 1,000 PSF (RA shall be consulted if the soil's bearing capacity needs to be increased by more than 1,000 PSF).

3.04 Leveling Pad Construction

A. The leveling pad shall be placed so that its top elevation is the same as the bottom of block ("BB") elevation on the RA Final Design profile drawing. It shall have a minimum thickness of 6 inches and a minimum width of 2 feet. The leveling pad should, at a minimum, extend laterally at least a distance of 6 inches from the toe and heel of the

B. The leveling pad material shall be compacted to 95% of a standard proctor maximum dry density with a vibratory plate compactor to provide a firm level-bearing surface on which to place the first course of SRW Units. A thin layer (not to exceed 1/2 inch) of well-graded sand or stone dust may be used to smooth the top of the leveling

3.05 SRW Unit Installation

A. All SRW Units shall be installed at the proper elevation and orientation as shown on the RA Final Design profile drawing and in conjunction with the project's civil plans. The SRW Units shall be installed in general accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations (RA's Final Design shall govern in any conflict between the two requirements).

B. The first course of SRW Units shall be placed on the leveling pad. The units shall be leveled side—to—side, front—to—rear and with adjacent units, and aligned to ensure intimate contact with the leveling pad. The first course is the most important for accurate and acceptable results. Alignment may be done by means of a string line or an offset from the base line to the backs of the blocks. SRW units shall have a minimum 4 inch overlap of units on each successive course so that the wall is interlocked and continuous. No horizontal gaps greater than 1/4 inch between the faces of adjacent units are permitted.

C. Because the wall has a setback, its batter must be predetermined during the stake out process by the civil engineer/surveyor and wall installer. If there are critical dimensions that must be met on the high side of the wall then the base (at the toe) will need to be moved forward to compensate.

D. Lay out of curves and corners shall be installed in accordance with the civil plans and the RA Final Design. Construction techniques for curves and corners shall be in general accordance with the SRW manufacturer's installation quidelines. In general, all tangent angles shown on the civil drawings should be changed into curves to enhance the wall's strength and appearance. Continuous vertical joints are not recommended. Inside and outside 90° corners may be constructed without compromising the wall's integrity if they are properly interlocked. Inside corners should be constructed so that the SRW Units interlock (according to manufacturer's recommendations) and outside corners should incorporate special corner blocks when possible. If special outside corner blocks are not available from the block manufacturer for this project then the manufacturer's guidelines for building structural outside corners shall be followed. If gluing is necessary only industrial grade adhesives or sealants designed for concrete-to-concrete applications may be used (adhesives designed for plastic or wood applications are not

E. Clean all excess debris from the tops of the SRW Units and install the next course.

F. Repeat procedures to extent of wall height.

G. A ±2° tolerance is permitted horizontally for wall batter (block setback). In no case shall a wall go beyond vertical (have a negative batter). Walls shall be built level (not with grade), however a ±1.5 inch tolerance over a 10 foot distance is permitted vertically (as checked from left to right along the wall).

H. Embedment shall be a minimum of 1 inch buried for every 1 foot of wall exposed with one block minimum when the front slope is 4:1 or greater (more level). Walls constructed on 3:1 front slopes or less (more steep) require additional buried blocks. See the profile drawing in the RA Final Design for the exact amount of embedment (the amount of buried block can be determined at each wall station by subtracting the "BB" elevations from the "GR"

WORKABLE PLAN

POND WITHIN 3

ROBERT H. VOGEL, P.E.

DISTRICT.

3.06 Geogrid Reinforcement Placement

A. All geogrid reinforcement shall be installed at the proper elevation, length and strength as shown on the proper profile and structural cross sections in the RA Final Design. Partial geogrid coverage is not acceptable: no gaps shall be present between geogrid layers. 100% coverage is required, however it is not necessary to overlap the geogrid pieces. The geogrid shall be laid horizontally on the compacted infill soil and on top of the concrete SRW Units. The geogrid must be embedded into the SRW Units to the face. The wall installer shall verify that the orientation of the geogrid is in accordance with the geogrid manufacturer's recommendations. The highest strength direction of the geogrid must be perpendicular to the wall face (the geogrid must not be laid parallel to the wall—cannot be rolled out with the wall).

B. Geogrid reinforcement layers shall be one continuous piece for their entire embedment length. Overlapping of the geogrid in the design strength direction (perpendicular to the wall face) is not permitted.

C. Tracked construction equipment shall not be operated directly on the geogrid. A minimum of 6 inches of backfill is required prior to operation of tracked vehicles over the geogrid. Turning should be kept to a minimum. Rubber—tired equipment may pass over the geogrid reinforcement at slow speeds (less than 5 MPH).

D. The geogrid shall be in tension and free of wrinkles prior to placement of the infill soil. Nominal tension shall be applied to the geogrid and secured in place with staples, stakes or by hand until it is covered by 6 inches of infill soil.

E. For inside & outside corners and inside & outside curves the geogrid shall be placed according to the manufacturer's instructions to provide total geogrid coverage. On outside corners the geogrid should be shifted up or down one course and alternated so that the geogrid comes into the reinforced geogrid zone from both legs of the 90° angle. Geogrid layers should never be placed on top of one another: there must be a minimum o 3 inches of compacted infill soil between geogrid layers.

A. Drainage aggregate (clean gravel such as #57 or equivalent) shall be installed behind the entire wall face from the first course below grade to one course from the top of the wall. The drainage gravel shall be placed to a minimum thickness of 12 inches behind the SRW Units. Drainage gravel shall also fill all voids between and within (if hollow) the SRW Units. SRW Units must be filled with drainage aggregate in one course lifts (SRW Units may not be stacked in two or three course lifts and then have the gravel dumped in from the top through multiple courses). An impermeable clay layer (CL, GC or SC) shall be placed on top of the 12" drainage layer. If clayey soils are not readily available, a layer of filter fabric (Mirafi 140N or equivalent) shall be placed on top of the gravel (below the topsoil) to prevent the downward migration of fines.

B. Drainpipes are mandatory and shall be vented to daylight at the end(s) of the wall, at a central low point of the wall, or through the wall face at maximum intervals of 30 feet on center (no more than 6 inches above finished grade when vented through the wall face). The pipe(s) must maintain gravity flow of water outside the reinforced geogrid zone. Water must drain to an outlet and have positive flow. If a continuous pipe is run, it shall daylight into a storm sewer manhole or along a slope at an elevation lower than the lowest point of the pipe within the drainage aggregate. When drainpipes are daylighted at the end(s) of a wall they must be visible and unobstructed. The drainpipes should be checked by the owner on a regular basis to ensure that they remain open (not blocked, filled in, grown over, pinched).

C. A rear drainpipe is required at the back of the wall's reinforced geogrid zone. This rear drainpipe shall be surrounded by a minimum 🐠 6 inches of clean gravel (#57 or equivalent) and surrounded with filter fabric to prevent the migration of fines. The rear drainpipe must vent to daylight, be directed to a storm sewer manhole (see instructions for front drainpipe in section 3.07B above) or be vented through the wall face at maximum 30' on center. If it is vented through the wall face then the perpendicular pipes must be solid. They may or may not be connected to the front

D. Chimney drains (a second 12 inch layer of drainage aggregate within the rear 1 foot of the reinforced geogrid zone or directly behind the reinforced geogrid zone) must be installed when groundwater is present or likely (to an elevation that is a minimum of 1 foot above predicted levels as given by the site geotechnical engineer), when stated in the RA Final Design or when required by the site geotechnical engineer.

E. All drainage zone aggregate shall be placed in loose lifts not to exceed 8 inches and compacted with a vibratory plate compactor (minimum of

3.08 Backfill Placement

three passes).

A. The infill soil shall be placed as shown in the RA Final Design in the maximum compacted lift thickness of 10 inches and shall be compacted to a minimum of 95% of a standard proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D 698) at a moisture content within 2% of optimum. The backfill shall be placed and spread in such a manner as to eliminate wrinkles or movement of the geogrid and the SRW units. Compaction testing shall be done at 25%, 50 %, 75% and 100% of the wall height or as specified by the site geotechnical engineer.

B. Only a vibratory plate or small—scale vibratory smooth drum compactor equipment shall be allowed within 3 feet of the front of the wall face. *Compaction within the 3 feet behind the wall face shall be achieved by at least three (3) passes of the lightweight mechanical plate compactor or roller. Heavy equipment (such as track hoes, ride on rollers, pans, etc.) must be kept back a minimum of 3 feet from the rear of the wall.

C. At the end of each day's operation, the wall installer shall slope the last level of backfill away from the wall facing to direct water runoff away

D. At completion of wall construction if final grading, paving, landscaping and/or storm drainage installation adjacent to the wall is not placed immediately after wall completion, temporary grading shall be provided to ensure that water runoff is not allowed to collect or pond behind the wall

E. Filter fabric (Mirafi 140N or equivalent) is required when the infill soil is classified as poorly graded sand (SP) or well graded sand (SW) since these soils are non-cohesive and could potentially slough, clogging the gravel drainage layer. Filter fabric is optional between the 12 inch gravel drainage layer and the compacted infill soil if the backfill soils are clayey (CL or SC), gravelly (GC, GM, GP or GW) or silty (ML or SM). 3.09 SRW Caps

A. SRW caps shall be properly aligned and glued (for safety reasons) to the underlying SRW Units with a flexible high-strength concrete adhesive or sealant designed for "concrete to concrete" applications (not for plastic or wood). Rigid adhesive or mortar is not acceptable.

Water Applications

A. When walls are installed in water applications (such as storm water ponds, streams, bulkheads, areas adjacent to flood plains, etc.) all clean gravel must be used as infill up to 1 foot above the 100 year flood elevation, the high water level or the top of berm/spillway. This gravel must be free draining and have less than 10% fines (#57 or equivalent). Filter fabric (Mirafi 140N or equivalent) must go in front of the buried block, under the leveling pad, behind the reinforced geogrid zone (vertically up to the extent of the gravel infill) and on top of the gravel infill (horizontally). This is required to prevent the migration of fines into the gravel infill. Rip rap is required in front of the bottom three courses on walls installed in tidal waters. Rip rap is also required when indicated on the civil plans and where pipes with active—water flow exit through the wall.

3.11 Rails, Fences & Other Structures

A. The scope of RA for this project does not include fence or railing designs. Typical details have been given to provide general guidelines for the installation of fences, guardrails and railings behind walls. RA cannot give specific details because the type, placement and height of fences and rails vary widely and because the requirements are different depending on the municipality and regulatory authority. RA can provide a project specific fence or rail detail and structural design for an additional fee if given exact information (material type and size and manufacturer's specifications and

B. Open fences and railings not subject to wind loads (minimum of 50% open and maximum of 50% solid) may be placed directly behind the wall or in the wall (can be placed in the blocks only if they are a hollow system and if the cores and web alignment will accept the posts) as long as they are not subject to vehicular impact. Solid or semi-solid fences that are subject to wind loads must be kept back a minimum of 3 feet from rear of the wall to prevent loading of the wall.

C. Guardrails subject to vehicular impact must be kept back a minimum of 3 feet from the rear of the wall to prevent loading of the wall. Guardrails may be placed closer than this 3 foot minimum only if a barrier (such as curbing, wheel stops, etc.) is in place to prevent vehicular impact (the overhang of vehicles must be considered when determining this).

D. Light post foundations, sign foundations and similar structures subject to wind loads must be kept back a minimum of 3 feet from the rear of the wall to prevent loading of the wall.

E. In cases where these 3 foot minimum distances cannot be met due to restraints on the site, additional analyses will need to be done to determine methods of stabilization. RA can provide these designs for an additional fee.

A. Reinforced Concrete Pipes (RCP) may pass through the leveling pad or wall structure without additional means of support (it should be verified from the pipe manufacturer that the pipe can withstand a load equal to or greater than that exerted by the wall— as stated in the RA Final Design General Notes under "Bearing Capacity". The SRW units may be cut to fit around the pipe and the voids filled with non-shrink arout or type "M" mortar. A concrete collar may be cast around the structure if desired for ease of construction and aesthetic considerations. When a collar is cast, the top of the collar must line up with an even block course to maintain proper alignment, neat workmanship and to eliminate horizontal cuttina of blocks.

B. The wall may not bear on plastic or steel pipes (such as ADS, CMP, HDPE, PVC, SLCPP, etc.) or utilities (such as electric, gas, phone lines, sewer or water lines, etc.). Grade beams or lintels must be used to bridge these non-load bearing structures. If a specific grade beam or lintel is not specified in the RA Final Design, RA shall be consulted to determine the size, strength and reinforcing of the grade beam or lintel. If these non-load bearing pipes or utilities are located at minimum of 42 inches below the wall's leveling pad then a grade beam or lintel is not necessary.

C. Concrete storm structures may be located behind a wall and be within the reinforced geogrid zone as dictated by the project's civil drawings. If the structure(s) cannot be moved out of the reinforced geogrid zone and the geogrid cannot be installed to its full design length the following shall apply. On small structures (such as collection boxes, concrete pipes less than 18 inches, inlets, manholes, etc.) it is acceptable to shorten the geogrid from the design length and meet the structure. The area between the wall and structure where the geogrid has been shortened must be filled with gravel (#57 or equivalent) and not soil. The gravel must be compacted to 95% of a standard proctor maximum dry density with a vibratory plate compactor. On large structures and in cases where pipes parallel the wall for long distances, RA shall be consulted to determine the impact on the wall before allowing this to be done.

D. The wall's integrity may be compromised if pipes or structures burst or develop leaks and allow water or fluids to saturate the reinforced geogrid zone. RA is not responsible for wall failure that results from pipes or structures that burst or leak and allow water or fluids to saturate the reinforced geogrid zone.

William K. Rvan

Professional Engr. No. 21585

3.13 Construction Adjacent to Completed Wall

A. The owner or owner's representative is responsible for ensuring that construction adjacent to the wall by others does not disturb the wall or place temporary construction loads on the wall that exceed design loads, including loads such as water pressure, temporary grades, or equipment loading. Heavy paving or grading equipment shall be kept a minimum of three feet behind the back of the wall face. Equipment with wheel loads in excess of 150 PSF live load shall not be operated with 10 feet of the face of the retaining wall during construction adjacent to the wall. Care should be taken by the general contractor or owner to ensure water runoff is directed away from the wall structure until final grading and surface drainage collection systems are completed

B. Care must be taken when installing appurtenances (such as generators, transformers, etc.) or utilities within the reinforced geogrid zone of the wall. The compaction integrity of the reinforced geogrid zone must be maintained, both below and beside (around) the appurtenance or utility. Neglecting to do so may cause hydrostatic pressure and wall failure.

3.14 Storm Water Management & Slopes

A. The segmental retaining wall is not a storm water management structure. The wall can accommodate the rainfall above the reinforced geogrid zone but not the watershed (including the retained zone). Therefore it is absolutely essential that surface water be prevented from entering (and ultimately saturating) the reinforced geogrid zone. This is usually accomplished by the site engineer (owner's civil engineer) grading the surface behind the wall to direct surface water to swales that divert the water around the wall ends, to inlets or over the top of the wall through scuppers. If water is directed to the wall (such as applications with back slopes), the top 8 inches of compacted fill over the reinforced geogrid zone must have impermeable soil (such as CL, GC or SC). If clayey soils are not readily available an underlying geomembrane (geosynthetic liner) may also be used. This geomembrane shall be Mirafi G200N, Stratadrain or equivalent. It shall extend downward vertically a minimum of 3 feet behind the reinforced geogrid zone, be laid horizontally on top of the reinforced geogrid zone with a maximum slope of 10:1 and extend forward into the 12

B. The site geotechnical engineer is responsible for verifying the stability of slopes on the project. RA's scope includes only wall the design, not the evaluation of back slopes (above walls) or front slopes (at the base of walls). RA performs global stability analyses on walls that rest on major front slopes, however only the wall is analyzed, not the actual slopes above or below the wall. It is the responsibility of the site geotechnical engineer to determine if the site soils are able to sustain the proposed grades. If not, they shall determine and specify the additional reinforcement that is necessary to provide the proper slope stability and prevent erosion.

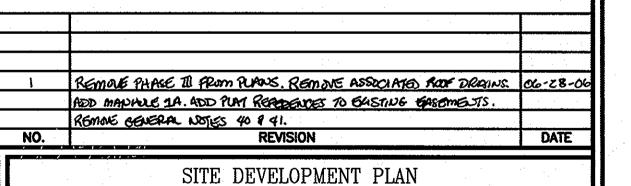
3.15 Post Construction Responsibilities

Retaining walls are a substantial financial investment. Therefore it is in the owner's best interest that a wall maintenance budget be established within the overall property management budget to monitor and provide preventative maintenance. Retaining wall maintenance, at a minimum, should consist of: checking drainage, inspecting for settling and surveying to verify alignment and batter. This service should be by qualified personnel under the supervision of a licensed geotechnical/structural engineer. RA can provide this service for an additional fee.

B. RA SHOULD BE NOTIFIED AS SOON AS REASONABLY POSSIBLE IF THE RETAINING WALL EXHIBITS CONDITIONS CONTRARY TO THE RA FINAL DESIGN SO THAT RA MAY BE CONSULTED TO PROTECT THE OWNER'S INVESTMENT.

END OF SECTION Revised 01-21-04

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RETAINING WALL SPECIFICATIONS

GLEN MAR UNITED METHODIST CHURCH PHASE I AII

TAX MAP 31 BLOCK 1 & 8 5TH ELECTION DISTRICT

> ROBERT H. VOGEL ENGINEERING, INC. ENGINEERS · SURVEYORS · PLANNERS

8407 MAIN STREET ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043 TEL: 410.461.7666 FAX: 410.461.8961

> DESIGN BY: CHECKED BY: OCTOBER 2004 SCALE: AS SHOWN ____04-64 W.O. NO.:

30 SHEET 30

PARCEL '10', LOTS

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

AS-BUILT 11-11-09 SDP-04-42

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING Hamilton 12/3/14

DEVELOPER'S/BUILDER'S CERTIFICATE

THE LANDSCAPING SHOWN ON THIS PLAN OF THE HOWARD COUNTY

> PLANS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED FOR HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION AND MEET THE TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL PON SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL. CONSTRUC FY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND/OR CONST THESE PLANS AND THAT WILL RESPONSIBLE. ERTIFICAT THE ENVIRONMENT DATE USDA-NATURAL F CONSERVATION PPROVE SHALL ENGAGE A REGISTERED rosion before beginnin F POND CONSTRUCTION AND THE DISTRICT WITH AN "AS-BUILT" PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER T THESE PLANS FOR SMALL CONSTRUC OIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEET REQUIREMENTS O CONSERVATION DISE HOWARD S.C.D. WILLIAM DAVID III

IMENT CONTROL REPRESENTS A PRACTI **RYAN & ASSOCIATES** O ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLE SITE CONDITIONS. THIS A A Division of WKR Consulting, Inc. HAVE NOTIFIED 1 ENGAGE A REGISTERED PROFESS POND CONSTRUCTION AND CONSERVATION DISTRICE WITH AN 68 West King Street

RETAINING WALL DIVISION 717-477-8400 fax 717-477-8410

Shippensburg, PA 17257-0006