

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.

#### Site Preparation

Areas designated for borrow areas, embankment, and structural works shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped of topsoil. All trees, vegetation, roots and other objectionable marerial shall be removed. Channel banks and sharp breaks shall be sloped to no steeper

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 50 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

EXISTING GROUND -

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 Consideration may be given to the use of other materials in the embankment if design and construction are supervised by a geotechnical engineer.

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) lavers 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 the equipment or compaction shall be achieved by a minimum of four

STANDARD SYMBOL

FILTER CLOTH

50' MIN .

PROFILE

50' MIN

PLAN VIEW

3. THICKNESS - NOT LESS THAN SIX (6) INCHES.

WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS.

5:1 SLOPES WILL BE PERMITTED.

LOT WHERE A 30 FOOT MINIMUM LENGTH WOULD APPLY).

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.

Where a minimum required density is specified, it shall not be less than 95% of maximum dry density with a moisture content within +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.

Cut Off Trench - The cutoff trench shall be excavated into impervious material along or parallel to the centerine 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.

## Structure Backfill

Backfill adjacent to pipes or structures shall be of the type and quality conforming to that specified for the actioning fill material. The fill small 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 operate 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

### Pipe Condults

3 511

1. STONE SIZE - USE 2" STONE, OR RECLAIMED OR RECYCLED CONCRETE EQUIVALENT.

4. WIDTH - TEN (10) FOOT MINIMUM, BUT NOT LESS THAN THE FULL WIDTH AT POINTS

FILTER WILL NOT BE REQUIRED ON A SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE LOT.

ENGLNEERING:

2. LENGTH - AS REQUIRED, BUT NOT LESS THAN 50 FEET (EXCEPT ON A SINGLE RESIDENCE

S. FILTER CLOTH - WILL BE PLACED OVER THE ENTIRE AREA PRIOR TO PLACING OF STONE.

6. SURFACE WATER - ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES

7. MAINTENANCE - THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT

SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS THE ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPACTICAL, A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH

APPROVED: FOR PUBLIC WATER, PUBLIC SEWERAGE, STORM

DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND PUBLIC ROADS

THESE PLANS FOR SMALL POND CONSTRUCTION.

SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEET

THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL

All pipes shall be circular in cross section.

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

1. Materials - (Steel Pipe) - This pipe and its appurenances snall be galvanized and fully bituminous coated and shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M-190 Type A with watertight coupling bands. Any

18" MIN COMPACTED EARTH CORE

EXISTING PAVEMENT

-EXISTING

P.AV.EMENT

- MOUNTING BERM

(OPTIONAL)

bituminous coating damaged or otherwise removed shall be replaced with cold applied bituminous coating compound. Steel pipes with polymeric coatings shall have a minimum coating thickness of 0.01 inch (10 mil) on both sides of the pipe. The following coatings or an approved equal may be used: Nexon, Plasti-Cote, Blac-Klad, and Beth-Cu-Loy. Coated comugated steel pipe shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M-245 and M-246.

Materials - (Aluminum Coated Steel Pipe) - This pipe and its appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M-274 with 6. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall watertight coupling bands or flanges. Any aluminum coating damaged or otherwise removed shall be replaced with cold applied bituminous coating compound.

Materials - (Aluminum Pipe) - This pipe and its 1. Materials - Reinforced concrete pipe shall have bell appurenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M-196 or M-211 with waterlight coupling bands or flanges. Aluminum surfaces that are to be in contact with concrete shall be painted with one coat of zinc chromate primer. Hot dip galvanized bolts may be used for connections. The 2. Bedding - All reinforced concrete pipe conduits 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 as the pipe. Metals must be insulated from dissimilar materials with use of rubber or plastic insulating materials at least 24 mils in thickness.
- 3. Connections All connections with pipes must be completely wateright. The drain pipe or barrel connection to 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 waterlight. 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 re-rolled an adequate number of corrugations to accommodate the band width. The following type connections are acceptable for pipes less than 48° in diameter: flanges on both ends of the pipe, a 12 wide standard lap type band with 12° wide by 3/8° thick closed cell circular neoprene gasket; and a 12 wide hugger type band with 0-ring gaskets having a minimum diameter of 1/2 greater than the corrugation depth. Pipes 48° in diameter and larger shall be connected by a 24° long annular corrugated band using rods and lugs. A 12° wide by 3/8° thick closed cell circular neoprene gasket will be installed on the end of each pipe for a total of 24°.

Helically corrugated pipe shall have either continuously welded seams or have lock seams. 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

Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill."

be as shown on the drawings.

Reinforced Concrete Pipe - All of the following criteria shall apply for reinforced concrete pipe:

be as shown on the drawings.

- and spigot joints with rubber gaskets and shall equal or exceed ASTM Designation C-361. An approved equivalent is AWWA Specification C-
- shall be laid in a concrete bedding for their entire length. This bedding shall consist of high slump concrete placed under the pipe and up the sides of the pipe at least 10% of its outside diameter with a minimum thickness of 3 inches, or as shown on the drawings.
- 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 2 feet from the riser.
- 4. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill."
- 5. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings,

Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe - All of the following criteria shall apply for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe:

- Materials PVC pipe shall be PVC-1120 or PVC-1220 conforming to ASTM D-1785 or ASTM D-
- 2. Joints and connections to anti-seep collars shall be

10' MAX C TO C / (MIN 14 1/2 GAUGE

MAX 6" MESH SPACING)

\_\_\_ 36" MIN FENCE POST

36" MIN FENCE POSTS.

= 16" MIN

UNDISTURBED GROUND

STANDARD SYMBOL

DRIVEN 16" INTO GROUND

HEIGHT OF FILTER

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

4. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill."

Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall

# Concrete

Rock Riprap

Concrete shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction

All rock shall be dense, sound, and free from cracks, seams, and other defects conducive to accelerated weathering. The rock fragments shall be angular to subrounded in shape. The least dimension of an individual rock fragment shall be not less than onethird the greatest dimension of the fragment.

## The rock shall have the following properties:

and Materials, Section 608, Mix No. 3

1. Bulk specific gravity (saturated surface-dry basis)

# Absorption not more than three percent.

shall be performed according to ASTM C 88.

not less than 2.5.

and Materials, Section 919.12.

than 20 percent when sodium sulfate is used. Bulk specific gravity and absorption shall be determined according to ASTM C 127. The test for soundness

3. Soundness: Weight loss in five cycles not more

The riprap shall be placed to the required thickness in one operation. The rock shall be delivered and placed in a manner that will insure the riprap in place shall be reasonably homogeneous with the larger rocks uniformly distributed and firmly in contact one to another with the smaller rocks filling the voids between the larger rocks. Filter cloth shall be placed under all riprap and shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction.

CUT OR -

# 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 the areas 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 the 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. 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 of 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 to sumps from which the water shall be pumped.

# Stabilization

EARTH DIKE (TYPE A2)

NO SCALE

CROSS SECTION

1. ALL DIKES SHALL BE COMPACTED BY EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT.

3. TOP WIDTH MAY BE WIDER AND SIDE SLOPES MAY BE FLATTER IF DESIRED TO

4. FIELD LOCATION SHOULD BE ADJUSTED AS NEEDED TO UTILIZE A STABILIZED SAFE

5. EARTH DIKES SHALL HAVE AN OUTLET THAT FUNCTIONS WITH A MINIMUM OF EROSION.
RUNOFF SHALL BE CONVEYED TO A SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE SUCH AS A SEDIMENT TRAP
OR SEDIMENT BASIN WHERE EITHER THE DIKE CHANNEL OR THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE THE

6. STABILIZATION SHALL BE: (A) IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEED AND STRAW MULCH OR STRAW MULCH IF NOT IN SEEDING SEASON, (B) FLOW CHANNEL AS PER CHART BELOW.

FLOW CHANNEL STABILIZATION

DIKE A

LINED RIP-RAP 4-8"

7. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND REQUIRED MAINTENANCE MUST BE PROVIDED AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT.

2" STONE

C. APPROVED EQUIVALENTS CAN BE SUBSTITUTED FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE MATERIAL'S.

SEED AND STRAW MULCH

SEED AND STRAW MULCH

SEED WITH JUTE. OR SOD:

A. STONE TO BE 2 INCH STONE, OR RECYCLED CONCRETE EQUIVALENT, IN A LAYER AT LEAST 3 INCHES IN THICKNESS AND BE PRESSED INTO THE SOIL WITH CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.

B. RIP-RAP TO BE 4-8 INCHES IN A LAYER AT LEAST 8 INCHES THICKNESS AND PRESSED, INTO THE SOIL.

-24-92

2. ALL DIKES SHALL HAVE POSITIVE DRAINAGE TO AN OUTLET.

FACILITATE CROSSING BY CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC.

DIKE ARE NOT ADEQUATELY STABILIZED.

CHANNEL

GRADE

.5-3.0%

3.1-5.0%

8.1-20%

TYPE OF

TREATMENT

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

All borrow areas shall be graded to provide proper drainage and left in 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 Maryland Soil 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 to be employed during the construction process.

STABILIZATION AS REQUIRED. ON STEEP SLOPES EXCAVATE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED FLOW WIDTH AT FLOW DEPTH

SEEDING:

MULCHING:

- SITE ANALYSIS: TOTAL AREA OF SITE 16.0 AC, AREA DISTURBED 5.0 AC, AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED 3.4 AC AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED - 1.7 AC. TOTAL CUT - 13,500 CU YDS, TOTAL FILL - 10,9000 CU YDS, OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION - ONSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA.
- 2. A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS, LICENSES AND PERMITS.
- SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION, (880-3450). 3. ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PLAN AND ARE
- TO BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE 4. FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR REDISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED
- WITHIN: a). 7 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, DIKES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES GREATER THAN 3:1
- b). 14 DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE. 5. ALL SEDIMENT TRAPS/BASINS SHOWN MUST BE FENCED AND WARNING SIGNS POSTED AROUND THEIR PERIMETER IN ACCORDANCE
- WITH VOL 1 CHAPTER 12. OF THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, STORM DRAINAGE. 6. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1983 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR PERMANENT SEEDINGS (SEC 51) SOD (SEC 54), TEMPORARY SEEDING (SEC 50) AND MULCHING (SEC 52) TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES.
- 7. ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE TO BE MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERMISSION FOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.
- 8. ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE
- REPAIRED ON THE SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE. 9. ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROLS MUST BE PROVIDED, IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE HOWARD COUNTY DPW SEDIMENT CONTROL
- INSPECTOR. 10. ON ALL SITE WITH DISTURBED AREAS IN EXCESS OF 2 ACRES, APPROVAL OF THE INSPECTION AGENCY SHALL BE REQUESTED UPON COMPLETION OF INSTALLATION OF PERIMETER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS, BUT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY OTHER EARTH DISTURBANCE OR GRADING. OTHER BUILDING OR GRADING INSPECTION APPROVALS MAY NOT BE AUTHORIZED UNTIL THIS INITIAL APPROVAL BY THE INSPECTION AGENCY IS MADE.
- 11. TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGTHS OR THAT WHICH CAN BE BACK FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.

## PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

SEEDBED PREPARATION: LOOSEN UPPER 3 INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING DISCING OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING IF NOT PREVIOUSLY LOOSNED. (SEE NOTE #11 ABOVE).

USE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULES: SOIL AMENDMENTS:

1. PREFERRED-APPLY 2 TONS PER ACRE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE (92 LBS/1000 SQUARE FT) AND 600 LBS PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (14 LBS/1000 SQ FT) BEFORE SEEDING. HARROW OR DISC INTO UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL. AT TIME OF SEEDING, APPLY 400 LBS PER ACRE

30-0-0 UREA FORM FERTILIZER (9 LBS/1000 SQ FT). ACCEPTABLE-APPLY 2 TONS PER ACRE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE (92 LBS/1000 SQ FT) AND 1000 LBS PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (23 LBS/1000 SQ FT) BEFORE SEEDING. HARROW OR DISC INTO

UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL. FOR THE PERIODS MARCH 1 THRU APRIL 30, AND AUGUST 1 THRU OCTOBER 15, SEED WITH 60 LBS PER ACRE (1.4 LBS/1000 SQ FT) OF KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE. FOR THE PERIOD MAY 1 THRU

JULY 31, SEED WITH 60 LBS KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE PER ACRE AND 2 LBS PER ACRE (0.5 LBS/1000 SQ FT) OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS. DURING THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 16 THRU FEBRUARY 28, PROTECT SITE BY: OPTION (1) 2 TONS PER ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW MULCH AND SEED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN THE SPRING. OPTION (2) USE SOD. OPTION (3) SEED WITH

60 LBS/ACRE KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE AND MULCH WITH 2 TONS/ACRE WELL ANCHORED STRAW. APPLY 1-1/2 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (70 TO 90 LBS/1000 SQ FT) OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING. ANCHOR MULCH IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLICATION USING MULCH ANCHORING TOOL OR 218 GALLONS PER ACRE (5 GAL/1000 SQ FT) OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT AREAS. ON SLOPES 8 FEET OR HIGHER, USE 348 GALLONS PER ACRE (8 GAL/1000 SQ FT) FOR

MAINTENANCE: INSPECT ALL SEEDED AREAS AND MAKE NEEDED REPAIRS. REPLACEMENTS AND RESEEDING.

# TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

SEEDBED PREPARATION: LOOSEN UPPER 3 INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE

SEEDING IF NOT PREVIOUSLY LOOSENED. (SEE NOTE #11 ABOVE). APPLY 600 LBS PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (14 LBS/1000 SQ FT). SOIL AMENDMENTS:

FOR PERIODS MARCH 1 THRU APRIL 30 AND FROM AUGUST 15 THRU NOV 15 SEED WITH 2-1/2 BUSHEL PER ACRE OF ANNUAL RYE (3.2 LBS/1000 SQ FT) FOR THE PERIOD MAY 1 THRU AUGUST 14, SEED SEEDING:

WITH 3 LBS PER ACRE OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS (.07 LBS/1000 SQ FT) FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 16 THRU FEBRUARY 28, PROTECT SITE BY APPLYING 2 TONS PER ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW MULCH AND SEED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN THE SPRING, OR USE SOD.

MULCHING:

APPLY 1-1/2 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (70-90 LBS/1000 SQ FT) OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING. ANCHOR MULCH IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLICATION USING MULCH ANCHORING TOOL OR 218 GAL PER ACRE (5 GAL/1000 SQ FT) OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT AREAS. ON SLOPES, 8 FT OR HIGHER, USE 348 GAL PER ACRE (8 GAL/1000 SQ FT) FOR ANCHORING.

# SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS

1. OBTAIN REQUIRED PERMITS\_ 2. NOTIFY HOWARD COUNTY OFFICE OF INSPECTIONS 24 HOURS PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION\_ 10/91 3. CLEAR AND GRUB FOR SEDIMENT CONTROLS 4. INSTALL ALL SECIMENT CONTROLS INCLUDING THE SEDIMENT CONTROL POND AND EARTH DIKE. EARTH DIKE, POND AND ASSOCIATED APPURTENANCES SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT SEED & MULCH 5. FINISH ANY NECESSARY CLEARING AND GRUBBING \_\_\_\_ 6. GRADE SITE LAY BASE COURSE AND STABILIZE WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING\_\_\_\_11/91 7. CONSTRUCT FACILITIES AND ROADWAY. \_11 /91 : . SEED AND MULCH EXPOSED AREAS WITH PERMANENT SEEDING. 7/92 9. ONCE SITE IS STABLE AND WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE SEDIMENT

CONTROL INSPECTOR a) REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT FROM CONTROL STRUCTURES AND

DISPOSE OF AS DIRECTED BY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR. b) REMOVE SEDIMENT CONTROLS.

c) PERFORM FINAL GRADING WHERE NECESSARY. d) SEED AND MULCH AREAS DISTURBED BY SEDIMENT CONTROLS WITH PERMANENT SEEDING.

REFERENCE DWG 500-407-E SED CONT PLAN

SHEET 10 OF MYSTY SEDIMENT CONTROL J.O./Est. No. Date Description Approved ENGINEERING NOTES & DETAILS 230-13kV SUBSTATION & 4-BG & E SUBSTATION 13kV FDRS #8381,8382,8383 EC-1118 37874012 HOWARD SERVICE CENTER EC-1117 REV PER COUNTY INFORMATION 5130 ILCHESTER ROAD EC-111.8 REVISED SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 37.874012 SWALE, STORM DRAIN & FENCE HOWARD REPLACEMENT ADDED. SEE SHTS. 15-18 DESIGN GROUP

230-34.5 & 230-13KV SUBSTATION BALTIMORE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY ELECTRIC SYSTEM ENGINEERING RTC orewn .... Scale NONE

Dwg. 500-413-E

# SILT FENCE

1. WOVEN WIRE FENCE TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR STAPLES.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE (14 1/2 GA MIN MAX 6" MESH SPACING)

EMBED FILTER CLOTH

MIN 8" INTO GROUND

SECTION "C-C"

WITH FILTER CLOTH OVER

- 2. FILTER CLOTH TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO
- 3. WHEN TWO SECTIONS OF FILTER CLOTH ADJOIN EACH OTHER THEY SHALL BE OVERLAPPED BY
- FENCE: WOVEN WIRE, 14 GA 6" MAX MESH OPENING
- WOVEN WIRE FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24" AT TOP AND MID SECTION.

# CONSTRUCTION NOTES FOR FABRICATED SILT FENCE

- POSTS: STEEL EITHER T OR U TYPE OR 2" HARDWOOD
  - CLOTH: FILTER X, MIRAFI 100X, STABILINKA T140N OR APPROVED EQUAL.
    - PREFABRICATED UNIT: GE OR AB. ENVIROFENCE, OR APPROVED

#### TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SDEIMENT. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED SIX INCHES AND FOLDED. OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY. 4. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PERFORMED AS NEEDED AND MATERIAL REMOVED WHEN "BULGES" DEVELOP STABALIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE & CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS IN THE SILT FENCE.

DATE: 2-18-12.

POND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

PERSPECTIVE VIEW

CERTIFICATION BY THE ENGINEER

CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY. THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING APPROVED: FOR PUBLIC WATER AND PUBLIC SEWERAGE.SYSTEMS CHIEF, DIVISION
OF COMMUNITY PLANNING Reland Blown
AND LAND DEVELOPMENT: Reland Blown

HOWARD COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER

CERTIFICATION BY THE DEVELOPER

I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN, AND THAT ANY RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTRO OF SEDIMENT AND EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE INSPECTIONS BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. I WILL PROVIDE THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT WITH AN AS-BUILT

COMPLETION. DEVELOPER

ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL

CONSERVATION DISTRICT. ENGINEER

KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE CONDITION AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN

8 20 7 :10

8/7/91 DATE

PLAN OF THE POND WITHIN 30 DAYS OF

H 9-13-20

Microfilmed Orig. D Rev. Date Appd. 30X \

55P-91-111

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED FOR THE

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT AND

MEET THE TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1

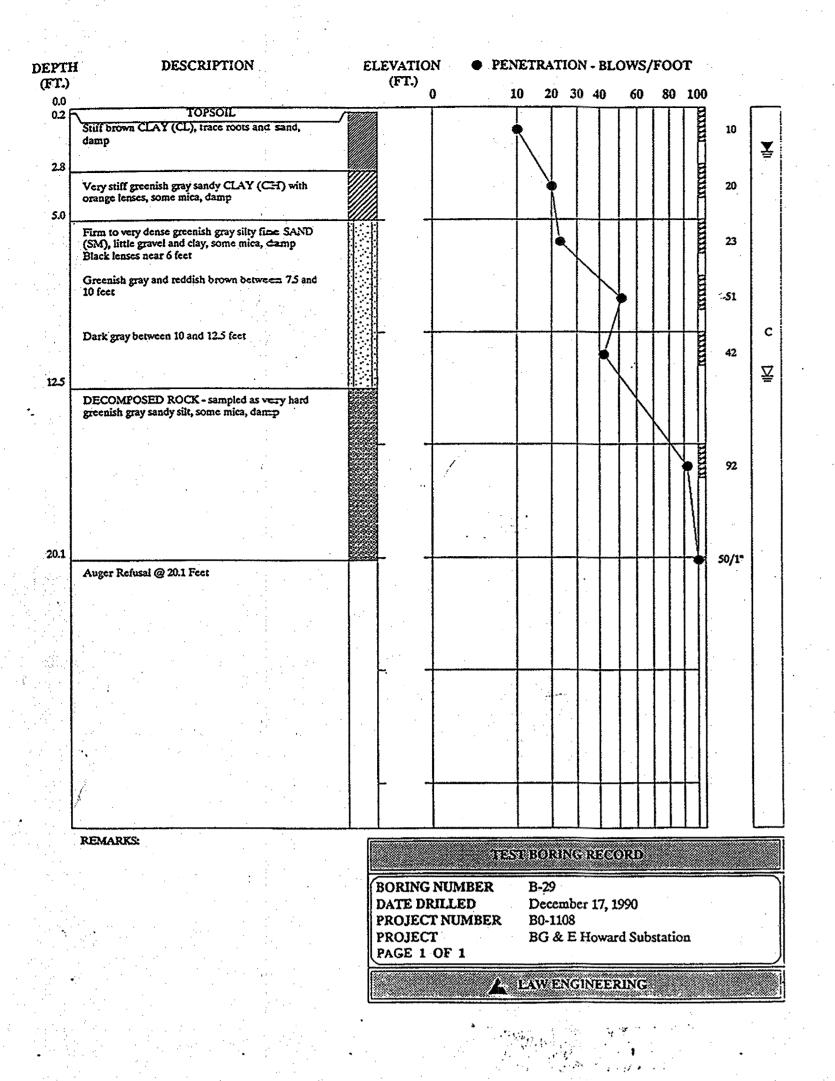
HOWARD CO

TAX MAP 31

PARCEL 557 LOT

SEDIMENT CONTROL

SMALL POND CONSTRUCTION, SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION DISTRICT.



# SPECIAL EXCEPTION CONDITIONS FROM JUNE 11. 1991 HOWARD SUBSTATION ZONING HEARING (BA-91-E)

- 1. THE PETITIONER SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES. INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THOSE PERTAINING TO LIMITATIONS ON NOISE LEVELS.
- 2. THE PETITIONER SHALL SUBMIT A SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING WITHIN SIX (6) MONTHS OF THE DATE OF THIS ORDER.
- 3. THE SPECIAL EXCEPTION IS LIMITED TO THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF THE EQUIPMENT AS DESIGNATED ON THE PETITIONER'S EXHIBIT NUMBER ONE, AND NOT TO ANY OTHER BUILDINGS STRUCTURES, ADDITIONS OR USES; ANY OTHER FUTURE TRANSFORMERS, CAPACITORS, STRUCTURES, ADDITIONS, ACTIVITIES, OR EQUIPMENT NOT INDICATED ON PETITIONER'S EXHIBIT NUMBER ONE ARE NOT APPROVED AND ARE NOT A PART OF THIS GRANTED SPECIAL EXCEPTION.
- 4. THE PETITIONER SHALL COMPLY WITH TESTIMONY PRESENTED AND CONSULT WITH THE VICINAL PROPERTY OWNERS TO DEVELOP AN AGREED UPON LANDSCAPING PLAN FOR THE SCREENING OF THE SITE: HOWEVER, AT MINIMUM, THE SITE SHALL BE SCREENED FROM THE VICINAL PROPERTIES BY A STAGGERED DOUBLE LINE OF EVERGREEN TREES AT LEAST SIX (6) FEET TALL TO BE PLANTED AND MAINTAINED FOR THE LIFE OF THE SPECIAL EXCEPTION ALONG THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN LOT LINES, FOR SAFETY PURPOSES, THERE SHALL BE BREAK IN THE SCREENING IN FRONT OF THE STORM WATER MANAGEMENT POND, SO AS TO CREATE A LINE OF SIGHT FROM THE OFFICE BUILDING INTO THE STORM WATER MANAGEMENT AREA.
- 5. THE PETITIONER SHALL COMPLY WITH TESTIMONY PRESENTED AND SURROUND THE PROPOSED STORM WATER MANAGEMENT POND WITH A SEVEN (7) FOOT TALL CHAIN LINK FENCE TOPPED WITH A ONE (1) FOOT OF BARBED WIRE: SAID FENCE SHALL COMPLY WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESS TO THE STORM WATER MANAGEMENT POND.
- 6. THE PETITIONER SHALL COMPLY WITH TESTIMONY PRESENTED AND PAINT THE LIGHTNING MASTS THROUGHOUT THE SITE SKY BLUE IN COLOR.
- 7. THE PETITIONER SHALL COMPLY WITH TESTIMONY PRESENTED AND PAINT THE PROPOSED SWITCHGEAR BUILDING THEREIN A NEUTRAL, "DESERT TAN" IN COLOR.
- 8. THE PETITIONER SHALL COMPLY WITH TESTIMONY PRESENTED AND LIMIT THE NOISE EMANATING FROM THE FACILITY TO NO LOUDER THAN FIFTY (50) DECIBELS AT THE PROPERTY LINE.

# PENETRATION - BLOWS/FOOT DESCRIPTION (FT.) Firm brown CLAY (CL) with roots, trace sand Stiff greenish gray CLAY (CH) with orange lenses, little lignite, some mica, damp Firm greenish gray silty fine to medium SAND (SM), little gravel and clay, some mica, damp to DECOMPOSED ROCK - sampled as very hard greenish gray sandy silt, some mica, damp 100/10 Boring Terminated @ 29.5 Feet REMARKS: TEST BORING RECORD BORING NUMBER DATE DRILLED December 17, 1990 PROJECT NUMBER B0-1108 BG & E Howard Substation PROJECT PAGE 1 OF 1 LAW ENGINEERING

# GRADING NOTES

- 1. GRADING: DOTTED CONTOUR LINES INDICATE EXISTING TOP OF GRADE. SOLID CONTOUR LINES INDICATE NEW TOP OF FINISH GRADE. ALL FILL TO BE WELL COMPACTED TO 95% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY (ASTM D1557-70).
- 2. FENCE: TO BE CHAIN LINK CONSTRUCTION WITH AN OVERALL HEIGHT OF 8'-0" CONSISTING OF 7'-0" OF FABRIC WITH THREE (3) STRANDS OF BARBED WIRE
- 3. STONE AREA: FENCED IN AREA OR AS NOTED TO BE COVERED WITH 4" OF STONE COVER OVER NEW GRADE. STONE COVER GRADUATION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION SHA-4. STONE SHALL BE GRAY IN COLOR WITH A LOS ANGELES ABRASION RATING LESS THAN 50%.
- 4. ROADWAY: COMPACT SUBGRADE TO 95% DENSITY AS DETERMINED BY ASTM -1557-70 INSTALL 8" OF CR-467 CRUSHED STONE BASE IN TWO LIFTS AND COMPACT EACH LIFT WITH A 10 TON ROLLER. INSTALL 2" BITUMINUS BINDER COURSE. (BI BAND). INSTALL 1" BITUMINUS CONCRETE SURFACE (SN BAND) AS PER MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION' SPEC.
- 5. CONSTRUCTION FORCES SHALL MINIMIZE THE DESTRUCTION OF TREES AND OTHER VEGETATION WHEREVER POSSIBLE.
- 6. HOWARD SUBSTATION IS AN UNATTENDED SUBSTATION AND NO PERMANENT EMPLOYEES WILL BE STATIONED ON THE PREMISES.
- 7 NO WATER SERVICE, SANITARY SEWAGE SERVICE, SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE OR OTHER PLUMBING WILL BE REQUIRED OR INSTALLED.
- 8. BENCH MARK: TOP OF CONCRETE MON EL 471.65' LOCATED C. OF TOWER NO. 288. SOUTHEAST CORNER OF PROPERTY.

# SITE VEGETATION

The site was divided, in the field, into different vegetation units or plant communities. Four vegetation units were identified on the site. Two were identified as having wetland characteristics, while two vegetation units were identified as having nonwetland (upland) characteristics. Limits of the vegetation units are shown on the plan prepared by Spotts, Steven and McCoy, Inc. Area estimates for each unit have been calculated by means of computer interpolation (Digitizing). The following discussion details characteristics of each vegetation unit.

The Meadow Non-Wetland vegetation unit comprises approximately 60.3 percent or 20.05 acres of the total study area acreage. The dominant herbaceous species in this vegetation unit are grass, dogbane, English plantain, wild carrot, poison ivy and virginia creeper. Shrubs and tree species were generally absent. All of this vegetation unit has been mowed this season.

The Meadow Wetland vegetation unit comprises approximately 0.4 percent or 0.13 acres of the total study area acreage. The dominant herbaceous species found in this unit are Cyperus strigosus, beggars tick and arrow leaf tear thumb. No tree or shrub species were found in this unit.

The Forested Non-Wetlands vegetation unit comprises approximately 33.8 percent or 11.23 acres of the total study area acreage. This vegetation unit is found adjacent to the forested wetlands and along Bonnie Branch Road. The dominant herbaceous species in this vegetation unit are American beech, beechdrops, tulip poplar, poison ivy, eulalia grass and spicebush. Lesser amounts of white ash, white oak, Japanese honeysuckle and musclewood were found through-out this vegetation unit.

The Forested Wetlands vegetation unit comprises approximately 6.0 percent or 1.97 acres of the total study area acreage. This vegetation unit is found adjacent to two small streams and a drainage ditch along Bonnie Branch Road. The dominant herbaceous species in this unit, along the streams, are jewelweed, eulalia grass, and false nettle. Dominant shrub species include spicebush and elderberry. Hydrophytic tree species were generally lacking. Most trees covering this area are located outside the wetlands. The dominant herbaceous species found in the road ditch are halberdleaf tear thumb, jewelweed and eulalia grass.

Table 4-1 lists in detail the vegetation identified on site, each plant's wetlands rating and the type of area in which the plant was recorded.

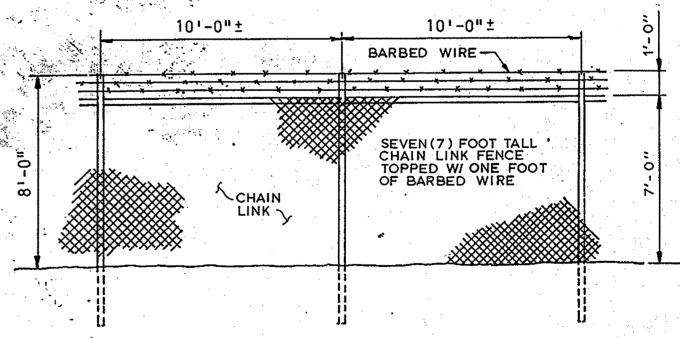
#### TABLE 4-1 COMPREHENSIVE SITE VEGETATION LIST

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	USFWS RATING	HABI' WET	
	Acer negundo	Box elder	FAC+	X	2 t 1
	Acer rubrum	Red maple	FAC	$\mathbf{X}$	
	Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	FACU		X
	Arisaema triphyllum	Jack-in-the-pulpit	FACW-	X	X
	Asclepias incarnata	Swamp milkweed	OBL	X	
	Asclepías syriaca	Common milkweed	-		X
	Boehmeria cylindrica	False nettle	FACW+	$\mathbf{X}$	
	Carpinus caroliniana	Musclewood	FAC	X	X
	Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood			X
	Cyperus strigosus	Straw-colored sedge		X	
	Daucus carrota	Wild carrot	NL	•	X
	Epifagus virginiana	Beechdrops	NL	•	X
	Eulalia viminea	Eulalia grass	FAC	X	X
	Fagus grandifolia	American beech	FACU		X
	Fraxinus americana	White ash	FACU		X
	Impatiens capensis	Jewelweed	FACW	X	•
	Lindera benzoin	Spicebush	FACW-	X	X
	Liriodendron tulipifera	Yellowpoplar	FACU		$\mathbf{X}$
	Lonicera japonica	Japanese			
		honeysuckle	FAC-		X
	Oxalis europaea	Yellow wood sorrel	NL		X
	Oxalis montana	Wood sorrel	FAC-	•	X
	Parthenocissus				
	quenquefolia	Virginia creeper	FACU		X
	Pilea pumila	Clearweed	FACW	X	
	Plantago lancelota	English plantain	NL		X
	Poa spp.	Grass			X
	Polygonum arifolium	Halberdleaf			
		tear thumb	OBL	X	
•	Polygonum persicaria	Lady's thumb	FACW	X	
	Polygonum sagittatum	Arrowleaf		. •	
		tear-thumb	OBL	X	
	Polygonum virginianum	Virginia knotweed	FAC	X	X
	Quercus alba	White oak	FACU		X
	Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry	FACW-	X	
	Solanum carolinense	Horse nettle	NL		X
	Toxicodendron radicans	Poison Ivy	FAC	X	X
	Vernonia noveboracensis	NY ironweed	FACW+	X	
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

### Definitions of USFWS Ratings

- Obligate Always found in wetlands under natural (not planted) conditions (frequency greater than 99%) but may persist in non-wetlands if planted there by man or in wetlands that have been drained, filled or otherwise transformed into non-
- Facultative Wetland Usually found in wetlands (67%-99% frequency) but occasionally found in non-wetlands.
- Facultative Sometimes found in wetlands (34%-66% frequency) but also occurs in
- Facultative Upland seldom found in wetlands (1%-33% frequency) and usually occurs in non-wetlands.
- Upland Not found in wetlands (<1% frequency) in this region.
- Species recently added to the Regional list.
- Species not listed on the 1988 Wetland Plant List.
  - A negative sign following the USFWS rating indicates a species less frequently found in wetlands.
- A positive sign following the USFWS rating indicates a species more frequently found

All ratings are taken from the National List of Plant Species That Occur In Wetlands: Northeast (Region 1). 1988.





CHAIN LINK FENCE DETAIL

GRADING PLAN

							HEET TOP	4
Rev	Date	J.O./Est. No.	Description	Approved	ENGINEERING	MISC D	ETAILS & NOTE	S
·	1991	EC-1117 EC-1118 37874012	230-13kV SUBSTATION & 4- 13kV FDRS #8381,8382,8383 8384		Civil Elec Proj. Engr	BG & Howard	R	
А	11/7/91	EC-1117 EC-1118 37874012	REV AS PER COUNTY INFORMATION		Proj. Mgr Prin. Engr Supv. Engr.	TO THE STATE OF STATE		
Н	9-13-20	·	SWALE, STORM DRAIN & FENCE REPLACEMENT ADDED. SEE SHTS. 15-18			HOWARD		
				DESIGN GROUP Designer Prewn RTC	igner			
					Checked	File Microfilmed	Scale NONE Dwg. 5 0 0 - 4 1 2	Rev.

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1 HOWARD CO TAX MAP 31 PARCEL 557 LOT

SEDIMENT CONTROL

APPROVED: FOR PUBLIC WATER, PUBLIC SEWERAGE, STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND PUBLIC ROADS.

THESE PLANS FOR SMAUL POND CONSTRUCTION.

SOIL EROSION AND SECIMENT CONTROL MEET

THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL

CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

A/CHIEF, DIVISION
OF COMMUNITY PLANNING Refused Blood CERTIFICATION BY THE ENGINEER

CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE CONDITION AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN

ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE THOWARD SOIL

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY, THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

more

CERTIFICATION BY THE DEVELOPER

APPROVED: FOR PUBLIC WATER AND PUBLIC SEWERAGE SYSTEMS:

HOWARD COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

[/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN, AND THAT ANY RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF SEDIMENT AND EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE INSPECTIONS BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

I WILL PROVIDE THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

PLAN OF THE POND WITHIN 30 DAYS

8/9/9/ ENGINEER

OF COMPLETION. DATE

**DEVELOPER** 

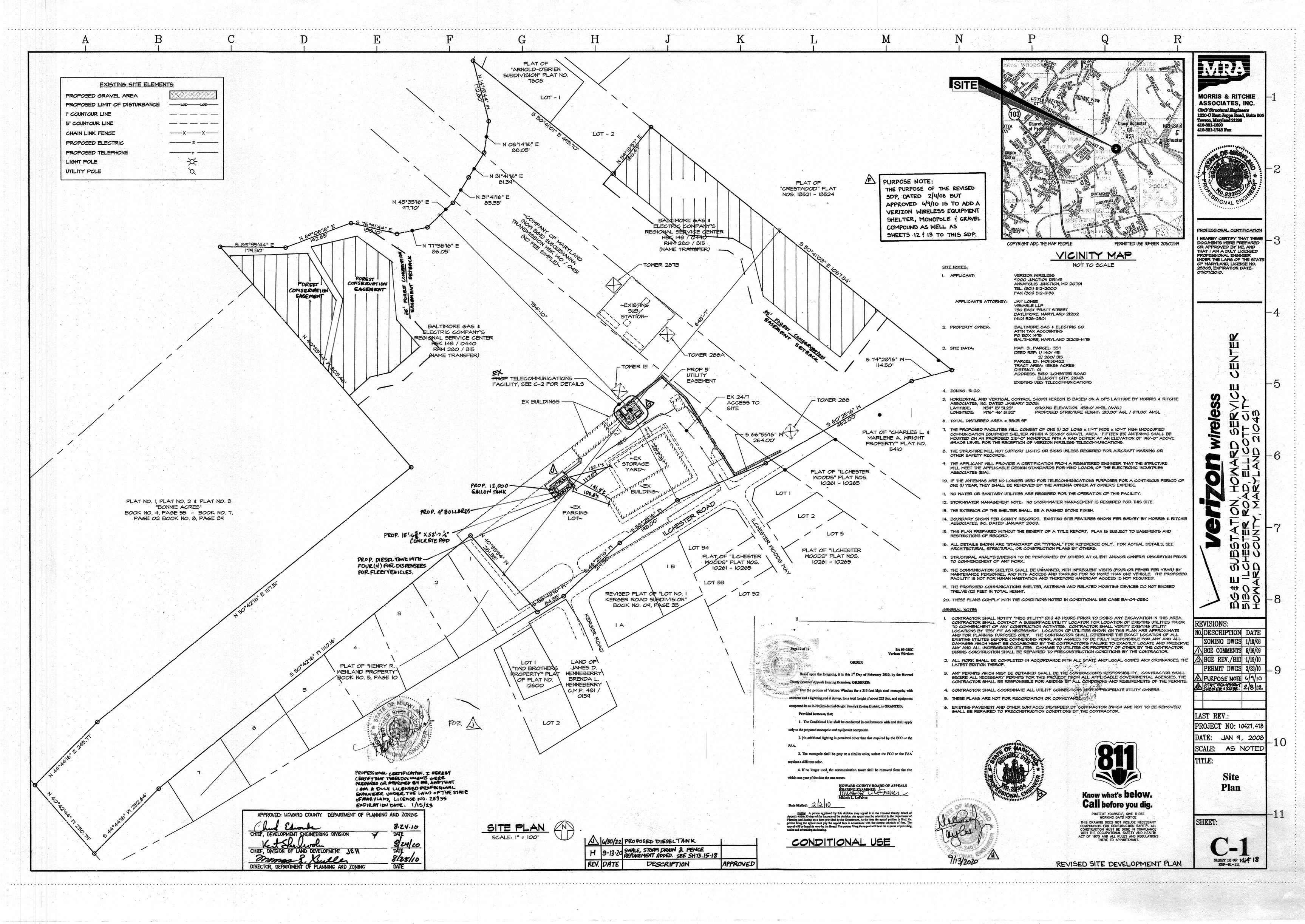
8/9/91 DATE

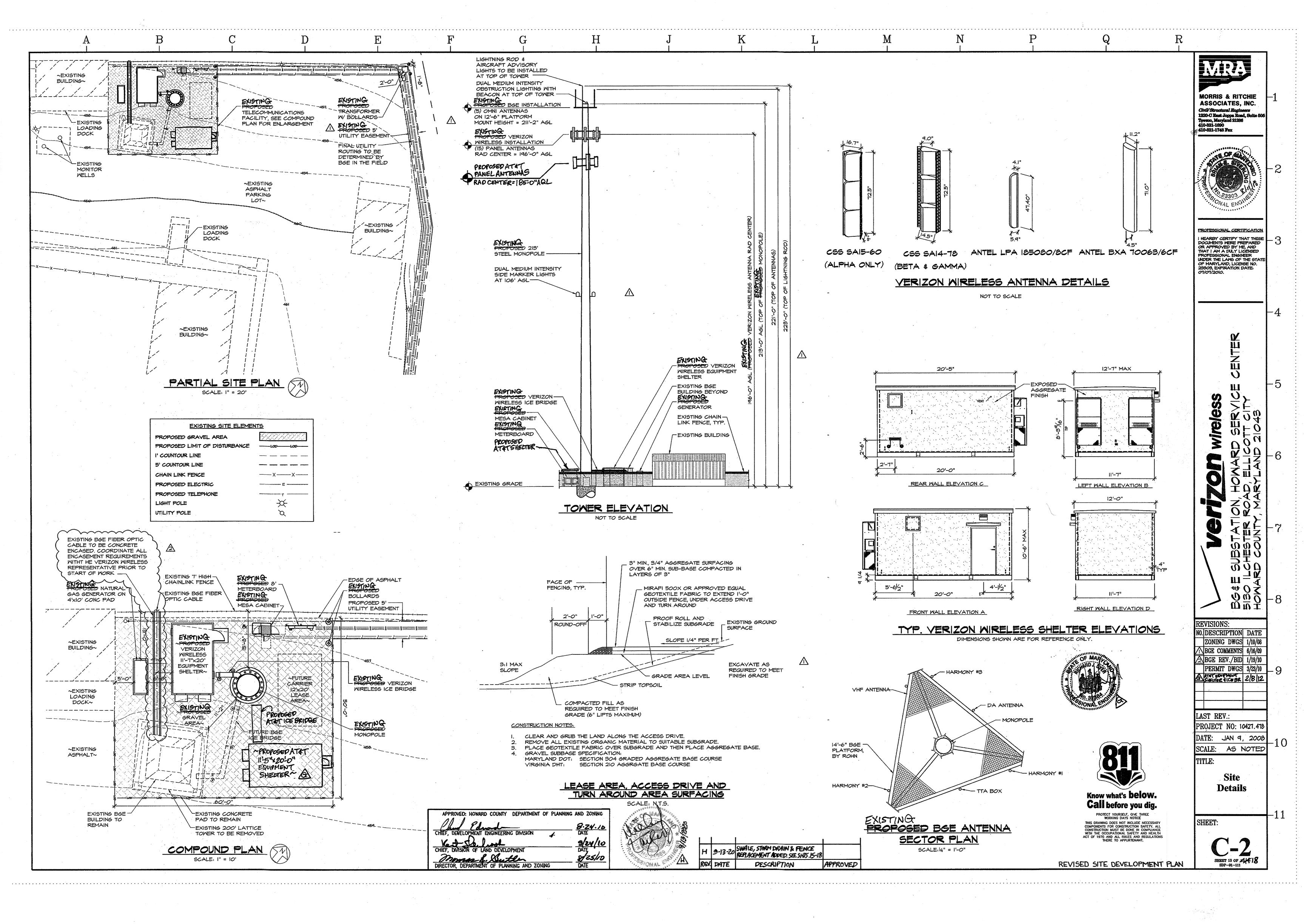
THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED FOR THE

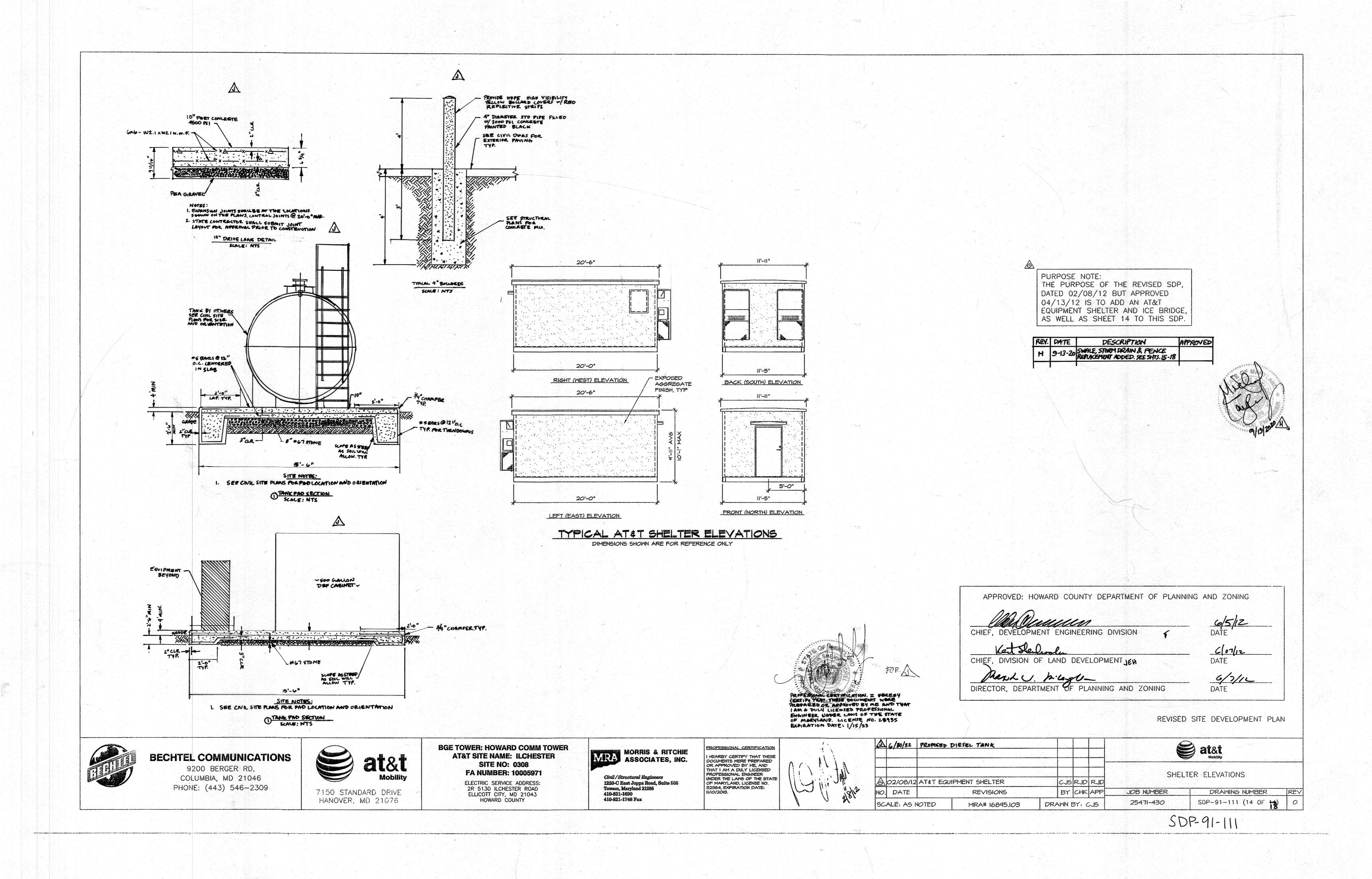
"SMALL POND CONSTRUCTION, SQLL EROSION AND

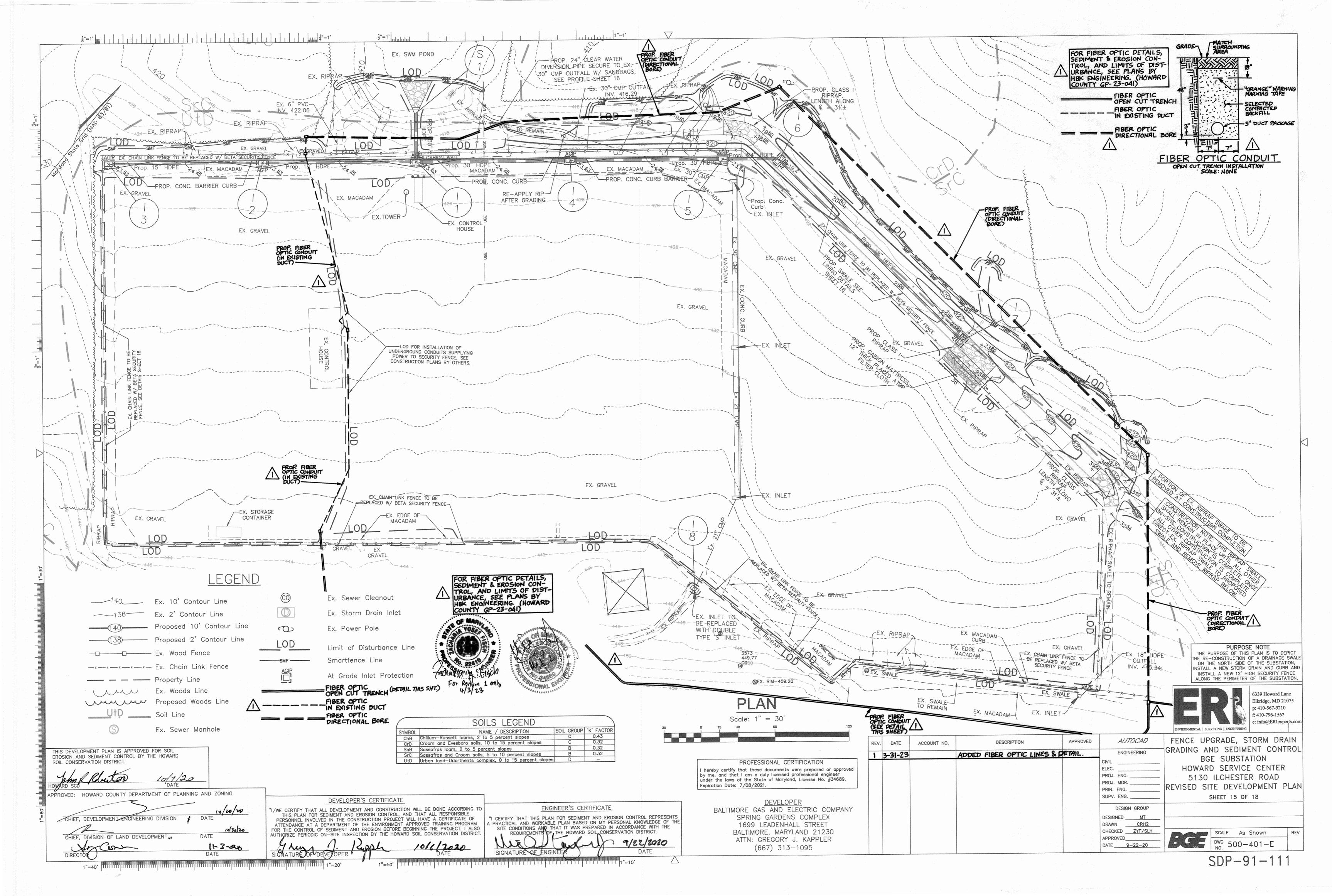
HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT AND

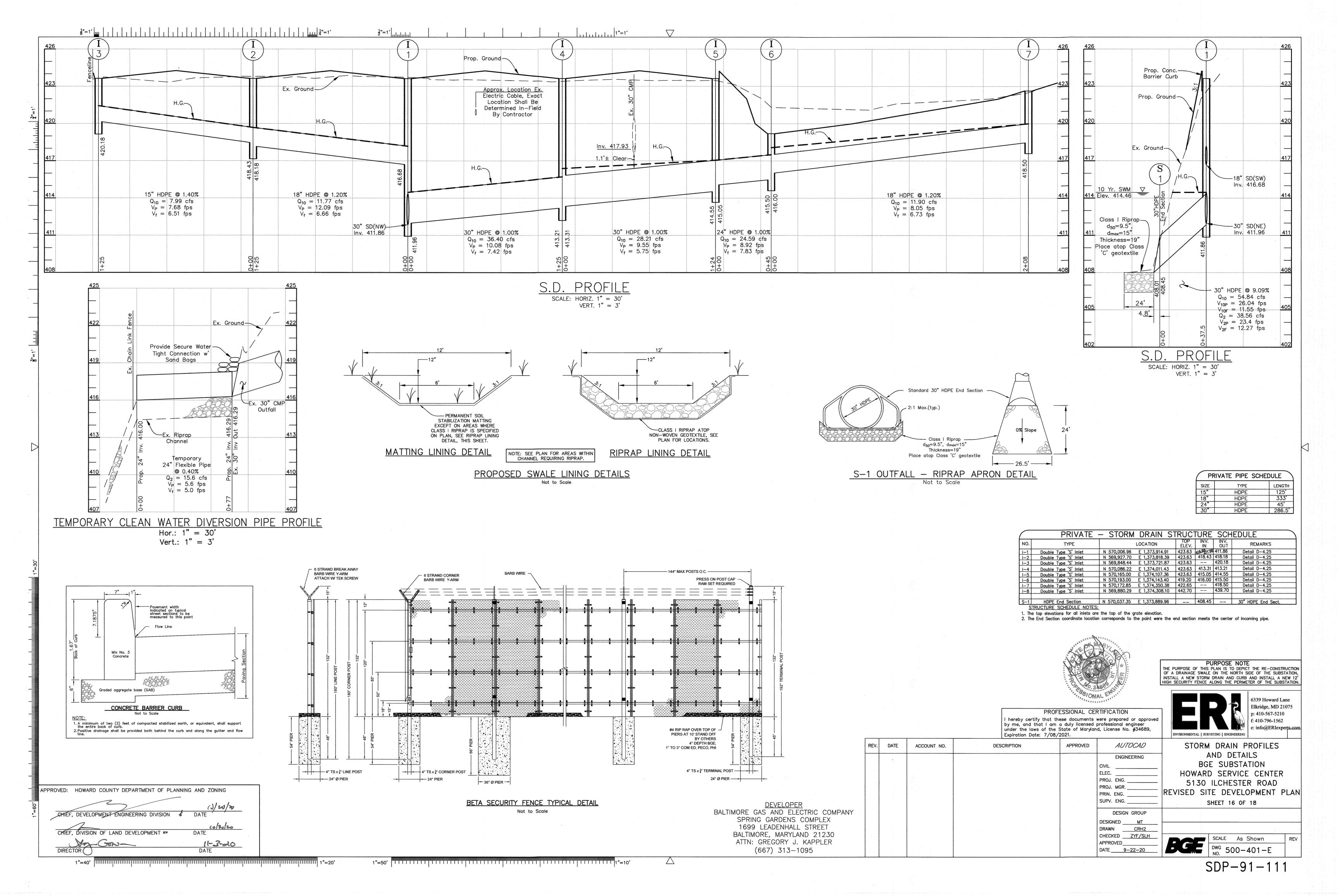
MEET THE TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR

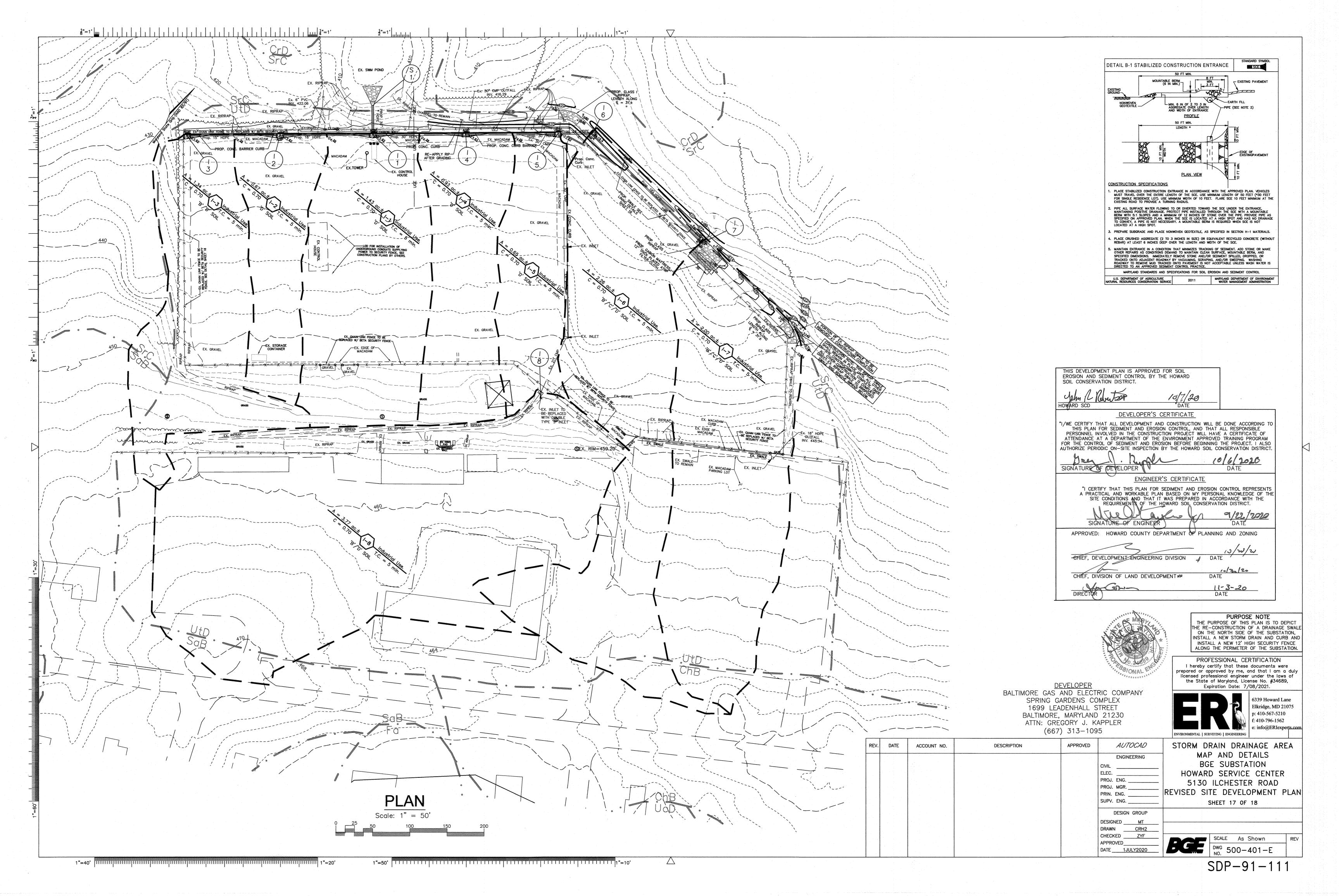












the rates originally specified. DETAIL E-9-2 NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE -EX. PIPE OUTFALL CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT NA

**B-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS** <u>FOR</u> VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION Using vegetation as cover to protect exposed soil from erosion To promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. Conditions Where Practice Applies On all disturbed areas not stabilized by other methods. This specification is divided into sections on incremental stabilization; soil preparation, soil amendments and topsoiling; seeding and mulching; temporary stabilization; and permanent stabilization. Effects on Water Quality and Quantity Stabilization practices are used to promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. When soil is stabilized with vegetation, the soil is less likely to erode and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall, thereby reducing sediment loads and runoff to downstream areas. Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of runoff, infiltration, evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Over time, vegetation will increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent plant growth. Vegetation will help reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, and other chemicals carried by runoff to receiving waters. Plants will also help protect groundwater supplies by assimilating those substances present within the root zone. Sediment control practices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching, and vegetative establishment. Adequate Vegetative Establishment Inspect seeded areas for vegetative establishment and make necessary repairs, replacements, and reseedings within the planting season. . Adequate vegetative stabilization requires 95 percent groundcove 2. If an area has less than 40 percent groundcover, restabilize following the original recommendations for lime, fertilizer, seedbed preparation, and seeding. 3. If an area has between 40 and 94 percent groundcover, over-seed and fertilize using half of . Maintenance fertilizer rates for permanent seeding are shown in Table B.6. AT-GRADE INLET PROTECTION MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA = 1 ACRE - 1/4 TO 11/5 IN STONE PLAN / CUT AWAY VIEW ∠ IN HARDWARE CLOTH CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS I. USE NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS. 2. LIFT GRATE AND WRAP WITH NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE TO COMPLETELY COVER ALL OPENINGS. SECURE WITH WIRE TIES AND SET GRATE BACK IN PLACE. PLACE CLEAN 1/4 TO 1/2 INCH STONE OR EQUIVALENT RECYCLED CONCRETE 6 INCHES THICK ON THE GRATE I. STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION REQUIRES FREQUENT MAINTENANCE. REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT TO MAINTAIN FUNCTION AND AVOID PREMATURE CLOGGING. IF INLET PROTECTION DOES NOT COMPLETELY DRAIN WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER A STORM EVENT, IT IS CLOGGED WHEN THIS OCCURS, REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND CLEAN, OR REPLACE GEOTEXTILE AND STONE. MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL CLEAR WATER DIVERSION PIPE W/ ANCHORS OR SAND BAGS. PLAN FOR SIZE PLAN VIEW CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS FLEXIBLE PIPE IS PREFERRED. HOWEVER, CORRUGATED METAL PIPE OR EQUIVALENT PVC PIPE CAN BE USED. MAKE ALL JOINTS WATERTIGHT. FOR SANDBAGS USE MATERIALS THAT ARE RESISTANT TO ULTRA-VIOLENT RADIATION, TEARING, AND PUNCTURE AND WOVEN TIGHTLY ENOUGH TO PREVENT LEAKAGE OF FILL 3. AT A MINIMUM, SECURELY ANCHOR DIVERSION PIPE AT EACH DOWNGRADE JOINT. . SET OUTLET END OF DIVERSION PIPE LOWER THAN INLET END. PROVIDE OUTLET PROTECTION AS REQUIRED ON APPROVED PLAN. . KEEP POINT OF DISCHARGE FREE OF EROSION. MAINTAIN WATER TIGHT CONNECTIONS AND POSITIVE DRAINAGE. REPLACE SANDBAGS IF TORN. THIS DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

**B-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS** SOIL PREPARATION, TOPSOILING, AND SOIL AMENDMENTS

The process of preparing the soils to sustain adequate vegetative stabilization To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth Conditions Where Practice Applies

Where vegetative stabilization is to be established Soil Preparation

1. Temporary Stabilization a. Seedbed preparation consists of loosening soil to a depth of 3 to 5 inches 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 must not be rolled or dragged smooth but left in the roughened condition. Slopes 3:1 or flatter are to be tracked with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.

STANDARD SYMBOL

AGIP

- ¾ TO 1½ IN STONE

b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.

c. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means

a. A soil test is required for any earth disturbance of 5 acres or more. The minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment are:

ii. Soluble salts less than 500 parts per million (ppm)

i. Soil pH between 6.0 and 7.0.

iii. Soil contains less than 40 percent clay but enough fine grained material (greater than 30 percent silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception: if lovegrass will be planted, then a sandy soil (less than 30 percent silt plus clay) would be

iv. Soil contains 1.5 percent minimum organic matter by weight.

v. Soil contains sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration. b. Application of amendments or topsoil is required if on-site soils do not meet the above conditions.

 Graded areas must be maintained in a true and even grade as specified on the approved plan, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3 to

d. Apply soil amendments as specified on the approved plan or as indicated

e. Mix soil amendments into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means. Rake lawn areas to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed application Loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation. Track slopes 3:1 or flatter with tracked equipment leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. Leave the top 1 to 3 inches of soil loose and friable. Seedbed

1. Topsoil is placed over prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation. The purpose is to provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth. Soils of concern have low moisture content, low nutrient levels, low pl materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil gradation.

loosening may be unnecessary on newly disturbed areas

2. Topsoil salvaged from an existing site may be used provided 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-NRCS.

3. Topsoiling 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.

4. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and

5. Topsoil Specifications: Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following a. Topsoil must be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, or loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Topsoil must not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and must contain less than 5 percent by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 11/2

b. Topsoil must be free of noxious plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, quack grass, Johnson grass, nut sedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others

c. Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil.

Topsoil Applicatio a. Erosion and sediment control practices must be maintained when applying

b. Uniformly distribute topsoil in a 5 to 8 inch layer and lightly compact to a minimum thickness of 4 inches. Spreading is to be performed 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 must be corrected in order to prevent the

c. Topsoil must not be placed if 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.

formation of depressions or water pockets.

Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications 1. Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas of 5 acres or more. Soil analysis may be performed by a recognized private or commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for

2. Fertilizers must be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by appropriate equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers must all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to the applicable laws and must bear the name, trade name or trademark and warranty of the

3. Lime materials must be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted except when hydroseeding) which contains at least 50 percent total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone must be ground to such fineness that at least 50 percent will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and

98 to 100 percent will pass through a #20 mesh sieve. 4. Lime and fertilizer are to be evenly distributed and incorporated into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means.

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO

THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL. AND THAT ALL RESPONSIBLE

PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF

ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM

FOR THE CONTROL OF SEDIMENT AND EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT. I ALSO

AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

5. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, spread ground limestone at the rate of 4 to 8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil.

4/30/20

**B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION:** SEEDING AND MULCHING

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Criteria

All seed used must have been tested within the 6 months immediately

preceding the date of sowing such material on any project. Refer to

Table B.4 regarding the quality of seed. Seed tags must be available

only if the ground is frozen. The appropriate seeding mixture must be

upon request to the inspector to verify type of seed and seeding rate

To the surface of all perimeter controls, slopes, and any disturbed area not under

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover

applied when the ground thaws.

and make the inoculant less effective.

active grading

Specifications

To protect disturbed soils from erosion during and at the end of construction

a. All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law All seed must be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. b. Mulch alone may be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates

A. Seed Mixtures

To stabilize disturbed soils with permanent vegetation.

recommended by the soil testing agency c. Inoculants: The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures must be a pure culture of nitrogen fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants must not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculants as directed on the 2. Turfgrass Mixtures package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used

d. Sod or seed must not be placed on soil which has been treated with soil sterilants or chemicals used for weed control until sufficient time has elapsed (14 days min.) to permit dissipation of phyto-toxic materials.

Temperatures above 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit can weaken bacteria

Application a. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast

> i. Incorporate seed into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on Temporary Seeding Table B.1, Permanent Seeding Table B.3, or site-specific seeding summaries

ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction. Roll the seeded area with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact.

b. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil. i. 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.

ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

c. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes i. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates should not exceed the following: nitrogen, 100 pounds per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P2O5 (phosphorous), 200 pounds per acre; K2O (potassium), 200 pounds per acre.

ii. 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

iii. Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immediately and

without interruption.

iv. When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil.

B. Mulching 1. Mulch Materials (in order of preference) a. Straw consisting of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye, oat, or barley and reasonably bright in color. Straw is to be free of noxious weed seeds as

> specified in the Maryland Seed Law and not musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty. Note: Use only sterile straw mulch in areas where one species of grass is desired. b. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM) consisting of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state.

i. WCFM is to be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visua inspection of the uniformly spread slurry.

ii. WCFM, including dye, must contain no germination or growth

iii. WCFM materials are to 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 must form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and must cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil

without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings. iv. WCFM material must not contain elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phyto-toxic.

v. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length of approximately 10 millimeters, diameter approximately 1 millimeter, pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6 percent maximum and water holding capacity of 90 percent

a. Apply mulch to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.

 b. When straw mulch is used, spread it over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons per acre to a uniform loose depth of 1 to 2 inches. Apply mulch to achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. When using a mulch anchoring tool, increase the application rate to 2.5 tons per acre.

c. Wood cellulose fiber used as mulch must be applied at a net dry weight of 1500 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water to attain a mixture with a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water

a. Perform mulch anchoring immediately following application of mulch to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon the size of the area and erosion hazard: A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to

to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. If used on sloping land, this practice should follow the contour. ii. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. Apply the fiber binder at a net dry weight of 750 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water at a maximum of 50 pounds of

wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface a minimum of 2

inches. This practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited

iii. Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used. Follow application rates as specified by the manufacturer. Application of liquid binders needs to be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and on crests of banks. Use of asphalt binders is strictly prohibited.

iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4 to 15 feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long.

**B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS** PERMANENT STABILIZATION

To use long-lived perennial grasses and legumes to establish permanent ground cover or disturbed soils. Conditions Where Practice Applies Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for 6 months or more

1. General Use a. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table B.3 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3) and based on the site condition or purpose found on Table B.2. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The Summary is to be placed

Criteria

b. Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, stream

banks, or dunes or for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA-NRCS Technical Field Office Guide, Section 342 - Critical Area

c. For sites having disturbed area over 5 acres, use and show the rates

d. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply urea form fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 1/2 pounds per 1000 square feet (150 pounds per acre) at the time of seeding in addition to the soil amendments shown in the Permanent Seeding Summary

a. Areas where turfgrass may be desired include lawns, parks, playgrounds, and commercial sites which will receive a medium to high level of maintenance. b. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed below based on the site conditions or purpose. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding

dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The summary is to be placed on the

i. Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in areas that receive intensive management. Irrigation required in the areas of central Maryland and Eastern Shore. Recommended Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars Seeding Rate: 1.5 to 2.0 pounds per 1000 square feet. Choose a minimum of three Kentucky bluegrass cultivars with each ranging from 10 to 35 percent of the total mixture by weight.

ii. Kentucky Bluegrass/Perennial Rye: Full Sun Mixture: For use in full sun areas where rapid establishment is necessary and when turf will receive medium to intensive management. Certified Perennial Ryegrass Cultivars/Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Seeding Rate: 2 pounds mixture per 1000 square feet. Choose a minimum of three Kentucky bluegrass cultivars with each ranging from 10 to 35 percent of the total mixture by weight.

iii. Tall Fescue/Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in drough prone areas and/or for areas receiving low to medium management in full sun to medium shade. Recommended mixture includes; Certified Tall Fescue Cultivars 95 to 100 percent. Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 0 to 5 percent. Seeding Rate: 5 to 8 pounds per 1000 square feet. One or more cultivars may be blended.

iv. Kentucky Bluegrass/Fine Fescue: Shade Mixture: For use in areas with shade in Bluegrass lawns. For establishment in high quality, intensively managed turf area. Mixture includes; Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 30 to 40 percent and Certified Fine Fescue and 60 to 70 percent. Seeding Rate: 11/2 to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Select turforass varieties from those listed in the most current University of Maryland Publication, Agronomy Memo #77, "Turfgrass

Choose certified material. Certified material is the best guarantee of cultivar purity. The certification program of the Maryland Department of Agriculture, Turf and Seed Section, provides a reliable means of consumer protection and assures a pure genetic line

c. Ideal Times of Seeding for Turf Grass Mixtures Western MD: March 15 to June 1, August 1 to October 1 (Hardiness Zones: 5b, 6a) Central MD: March 1 to May 15, August 15 to October 15 (Hardiness Zone: 6b) Southern MD, Eastern Shore: March 1 to May 15, August 15 to October 15 Hardiness Zones: 7a, 7b)

> d. Till areas to receive seed by disking or other approved methods to a depth of 2 to 4 inches, level and rake the areas to prepare a proper seedbed. Remove stones and debris over 11/2 inches in diameter. The resulting seedbed must be in such condition that future mowing of grasses will pose no difficulty.

e. If soil moisture is deficient, supply new seedings with adequate water for plant growth (1/2 to 1 inch every 3 to 4 days depending on soil texture) until they are firmly established. This is especially true when seedings are made late in the planting season, in abnormally dry or hot seasons, or on adverse

B. Sod: To provide quick cover on disturbed areas (2:1 grade or flatter). a. Class of turfgrass sod must be Maryland State Certified. Sod labels must be made available to the job foreman and inspector.

> b. Sod must be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of ¾ inch, plus or minus ¼ inch, at the time of cutting. Measurement for thickness must exclude top growth and thatch. Broken pads and torn or uneven ends will not be acceptable

c. Standard size sections of sod must be strong enough to support their own weight and retain their size and shape when suspended vertically with a firm grasp on the upper 10 percent of the section d. Sod must not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively

dry or wet) may adversely affect its survival e. Sod must be harvested, delivered, and installed within a period of 36 hours. Sod

not transplanted within this period must be approved by an agronomist or soil scientist prior to its installation

a. During periods of excessively high temperature or in areas having dry subsoil, lightly irrigate the subsoil immediately prior to laying the sod.

b. Lay the first row of sod in a straight line with subsequent rows placed parallel to it and tightly wedged against each other. Stagger lateral joints to promote more uniform growth and strength. Ensure that sod is not stretched or overlapped and that all joints are butted tight in order to prevent voids which would cause air drying

c. Wherever possible, lay sod with the long edges parallel to the contour and with staggering joints. Roll and tamp, peg or otherwise secure the sod to prevent slippage on slopes. Ensure solid contact exists between sod roots and the

d. Water the sod immediately following rolling and tamping until the underside of the new sod pad and soil surface below the sod are thoroughly wet. Complete the

operations of laying, tamping and irrigating for any piece of sod within eight hours. a. In the absence of adequate rainfall, water daily during the first week or as often

and sufficiently as necessary to maintain moist soil to a depth of 4 inches. Water sod during the heat of the day to prevent wilting.

b. After the first week, sod watering is required as necessary to maintain adequate c. Do not mow until the sod is firmly rooted. No more than 1/3 of the grass leaf must

be removed by the initial cutting or subsequent cuttings. Maintain a grass height of at least 3 inches unless otherwise specified.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

1. Obtain grading and permit. Read entire sequence of construction. 2. Notify Howard County Department of Inspections, License and Permits at (410) 313-1880 at least 24 hours before starting any work.

3. If deemed necessary by Sediment Control Inspector install Stabilized Construction Entrance (SCE) at location agreed upon in field. Install Smartfence or alternative super silt fence. (3 days)

4. Install 24" temporary clear water diversion pipe, grade swales\*, install storm drains, barrier curbs and riprap. Install At Grade Inlet Protection (AGIP) immediately after installation on each inlet, except Inlet I-8. Immediately stabilize the swales with permanent soil stabilization matting and permanent seeding or with riprap ( for swale areas shown with riprap on the plan) after completion of grading. No stockpiling shall occur on—site, all excess dirt and debris shall be hauled off—site. \*Note The existing riprap swale along the western side of site shall remain in place until all other on-site construction is complete and stabilized, then this existing swale shall be directed to the proposed swale using class I riprap and the

downstream portion of existing riprap swale shall be removed, see plan. (3 weeks) 5. Upon stabilization of all disturbed areas and with the permission of the Sediment Control Inspector remove all sediment control measures and stabilize any areas disturbed areas in the process. (3 days)

I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL REPRESENTS

A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE CONDITIONS AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. Jul 9/22/2020 SIGNATURE OF ENGINEER

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT (HSCD)
STANDARD SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES A pre-construction meeting must occur with the Howard County Department of Public Works, Construction Inspection Division (CID), 410-313-1855 after the future LOD and protected areas are marked clearly in the field. A minimum of 48 hour notice to CID must be given at the following stages:

a. Prior to the start of earth disturbance. b. Upon completion of the installation of perimeter erosion and sediment controls, but before proceeding with any other earth disturbance or grading, c. Prior to the start of another phase of construction or opening of another grading unit, d. Prior to the removal or modification of sediment control practices.

Other building or grading inspection approvals may not be authorized until this initial approval by the inspection agency is made. Other related state and federal permits shall be referenced, to ensure coordination and to avoid conflicts with this plan. All vegetative and structural practices are to be installed according to the provisions of this plan and are to be in conformance with the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND

SEDIMENT CONTROL, and revisions thereto.

Following initial soil disturbance or re-disturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization is required within three (3) calendar days as to the surface of all perimeter controls, dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes, and all slopes steeper than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (3:1); and seven (7) calendar days as to all other disturbed areas on the project site except for those areas under active grading.

All disturbed areas must be stabilized within the time period specified above in accordance with the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for topsoil (Sec. B-4-2), permanent seeding (Sec. B-4-5), temporary seeding (Sec. B-4-4) and mulching (Sec. B-4-3). Temporary stabilization with mulch alone can only be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates if the ground is frozen. Incremental stabilization (Sec. B-4-1) specifications shall be enforced in areas with >15' of cut and/or fill. Stockpiles (Sec.B-4-8) in excess of 20 ft. must be benched with stable outlet. All concentrated flow, steep slope, and highly erodible areas shall receive soil stabilization matting (Sec. B-4-6).

All sediment control structures are to remain in place, and are to be maintained in operative condition until permission for their removal has been obtained from the CID.

0.96 Acres± (LOD) Total Area of Site: Area Disturbed: Area to be roofed or paved: \_ Acres± Area to Vegetively Stabilized: Acres± \_ Cu.Yds.± \_ Cu.Yds.± Offsite waste/borrow area location:

placement of utilities must be repaired on the same day of disturbance Additional sediment control must be provided, if deemed necessary by the CID. The site and all controls shall be inspected by the contractor weekly; and the next day after each rain event. A written report by the contractor made available upon request, is part of every inspection and should include:

Any sediment control practice which is disturbed by grading activity for

 Inspection date Inspection type (routine, pre-storm event, during rain event) Name and title of inspector · Weather information (current conditions as well as time and amount of last recorded precipitation) · Brief description of project's status (e.g., percent complete)

and/or current activities Evidence of sediment discharges Identification of plan deficiencies · Identification of sediment controls that require maintenance Identification of missing or improperly installed sediment

· Compliance status regarding the sequence of construction and

stabilization requirements Photographs Monitoring/sampling · Maintenance and/or corrective action performed Other inspection items as required by the General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities (NPDES,

Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to three pipe lengths or that which can and shall be back-filled and stabilized by the end of each workday, whichever is shorter.

Any major changes or revisions to the plan or sequence of construction must be reviewed and approved by the HSCD prior to proceeding with construction. Minor revisions may allowed by the CID per the list of HSCD-approved field changes.

. Disturbance shall not occur outside the L.O.D. A project is to be sequenced so that grading activities begin on one grading unit (maximum acreag 20 ac. per grading unit) at a time. Work may proceed to a subsequent grading unit when at least 50 percent of the disturbed area in the preceding grading unit has been stabilized and approved by the CID. Unless otherwise specified and approved by the HSCD, no more than 30 acres cumulatively may be disturbed at a given time.

2. Wash water from any equipment, vehicles, wheels, pavement, and other sources must be treated in a sediment basin or other approved washout

Topsoil shall be stockpiled and preserved on—site for redistribution onto final grade.

4. All Silt Fence and Super Silt Fence shall be placed on—the—contour, and be imbricated at 25 minimum intervals, with lower ends curled uphill by 2

5. Stream channels must not be disturbed during the following restricted time periods (inclusive): • Use I and IP March 1 - June 15

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, and associated permits shall be on-site and available when the site is active.

\* Earthwork quantities are solely for the purpose of calculating fees. Contractor to verify all quantities prior to the start of construction. \*\* To be determined by contractor, with pre-approval of the Sediment Control Inspector with an approved and active grading permit

All vegetative and structural practices are to be installed according to the provisions of this plan and are to be in conformance with the most current MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, and revisions thereto (see Standard Sediment Control Note #2)

Permanent Seeding Summary Hardiness Zone (From Figure B.3) \_\_\_\_\_7
Seed Mixture(From Table B.3) \_\_\_\_3 & 8 (10-20-20) Application | Seeding Dates \* . Species Rate (lb/ac) P205 Tongue /1-5/31 Sheep Fescue 2/15-4/30 ++ 20 Redtop  $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$  in. (1.0 lb/) (2 lb/) (2 lb/) (90 lb/ 5/1-5/31 \_ 1000sf) | 1000sf) | 1000sf) | 2/15-4/30 ++ Korean 10 5/1-5/31 Lespedezo 8/15-10/15 Fescue

lbs./ac. Pearl Millet and for the period 8/15 thru 11/30 add 24 lbs./ac. Oats to the For mix no. 8: For the period 6/1 to 8/14 add either 5.0 lbs/ac. Foxtail Millet or 5.0 lbs./ac. Pearl Millet and for the period 10/16 thru 11/30 add 24 lbs./ac. Oats to the permanent seed ♦♦ Warm-season grasses need a soil temperature of at least 50 degrees F in order to germinate. If soil temperatures are colder than 50 degrees, or moisture is not adequate, the seeds will remain dormant until conditions are favorable. In general, planting during the latter portion of this period allows more time for weed emergence and weed control prior to planting

When selecting a planting date, consider the need for weed control vs. the likelihood of having

For mix no. 3: For the period 6/1 to 8/14 add either 2.5 lbs/ac. Foxtail Millet or 2.5

**B-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS** TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

Purpose To use fast growing vegetation that provides cover on disturbed soils

Section B-4-3.A.1.b and maintain until the next seeding season.

To stabilize disturbed soils with vegetation for up to 6 months.

sufficient moisture for later plantings, especially on droughty sites.

Conditions Where Practice Applies Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for a period of 6 months or less. For longer duration of time, permanent stabilization

practices are required 1. Select one or more of the species or seed mixtures listed in Table B.1 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from

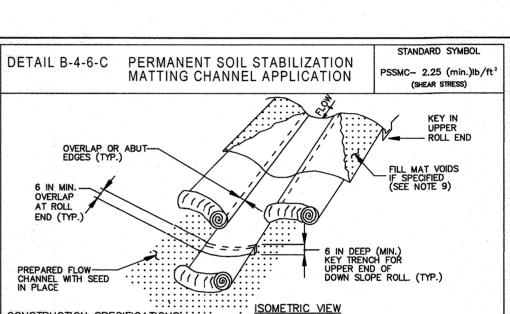
2. For sites having soil tests performed, use and show the recommended rates by the testing agency. Soil tests are not required for Temporary Seeding

Figure B.3), and enter them in the Temporary Seeding Summary below along with application rates, seeding dates and

seeding depths. If this Summary is not put on the plan and completed, then Table B.1 plus fertilizer and lime rates must b

3. When stabilization is required outside of a seeding season, apply seed and mulch or straw mulch alone as prescribed

Temporary Seeding Summary Hardiness Zone (From Figure B.3) \_\_\_\_7/ Application Seeding Dates Seeding Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)2/15-4/30 436 lb/gc 2 tons/ac Lolium perenne 8/15-11/30 (10.0 lb/1000sf) (90 lb/1000st 5/1-8/14



ISOMETRIC VIEW CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS: USE MATTING THAT HAS A DESIGN VALUE FOR SHEAR STRESS EQUAL TO OR HIGHER THAN THE SHEAR STRESS DESIGNATED ON APPROVED PLANS.

USE PERMANENT SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING MADE OF OPEN WEAVE SYNTHETIC, NON-DEGRADABLE FIBERS OR ELEMENTS OF UNIFORM THICKNESS AND DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT. CHEMICALS USED IN THE MAT MUST BE NON-LEACHING AND NON-TOXIC TO VEGETATION AND SEED GERMINATION AND NON-INJURIOUS TO THE SKIN. IF PRESENT, NETTING MUST BE EXTRUDED PLASTIC WITH A MAXIMUM MESH OPENING OF 2x2 INCHES AND SUFFICIENTLY BONDED OR SEWN ON 2 INCH CENTERS ALONG LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF THE MATERIAL TO PREVENT SEPARATION OF THE NET FROM THE PARENT MATERIAL.

SECURE MATTING USING STEEL STAPLES OR WOOD STAKES. STAPLES MUST BE "U" OR "T" SHAPED STEEL WIRE HAVING A MINIMUM GAUGE OF NO. 11 AND NO. 8 RESPECTIVELY. "U" SHAPED STAPLES MUST AVERAGE 1 TO 1 ½ INCHES WIDE AND BE A MINIMUM OF 6 INCHES LONG. "T" SHAPED STAPLES MUST HAVE A MINIMUM 8 INCH MAIN LEG, A MINIMUM 1 INCH SECONDARY LEG, AND MINIMUM 4 INCH HEAD. WOOD STAKES MUST BE ROUGH—SAWN HARDWOOD, 12 TO 24 INCHES IN LENGTH, 1x3 INCH IN CROSS SECTION, AND WEDGE SHAPE AT THE ROUTON.

PERFORM FINAL GRADING, TOPSOIL APPLICATION, SEEDBED PREPARATION, AND PERMANENT SEEDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS. PLACE MATTING WITHIN 48 HOURS OF COMPLETING SEEDING OPERATIONS, UNLESS END OF WORKDAY STABILIZATION IS SPECIFIED ON THE APPROVED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN. UNROLL MATTING IN DIRECTION OF WATER FLOW, CENTERING THE FIRST ROLL ON THE CHANNEL CENTER LINE. WORK FROM CENTER OF CHANNEL OUTWARD WHEN PLACING ROLLS. LAY MATTING SMOOTHLY AND FIRMLY UPON THE SEEDED SURFACE. AVOID STRETCHING THE MATTING.

OVERLAP OR ABUT EDGES OF MATTING ROLLS PER MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS. OVERLAP ROLL ENDS BY 6 INCHES (MINIMUM), WITH THE UPSTREAM MAT OVERLAPPING ON TOP OF THE NEXT DOWNSTREAM MAT. KEY IN THE TOP OF SLOPE END OF MAT 6 INCHES (MINIMUM) BY DIGGING A TRENCH, PLACING THE MATTING ROLL END IN THE TRENCH, STAPLING THE MAT IN PLACE, REPLACING THE EXCAVATED MATERIAL, AND TAMPING TO SECURE THE MAT END IN THE KEY.

S. STAPLE/STAKE MAT IN A STAGGERED PATTERN ON 4 FOOT (MAXIMUM) CENTERS THROUGHOUT AND 2 FOOT (MAXIMUM) CENTERS ALONG SEAMS, JOINTS, AND ROLL ENDS.

IF SPECIFIED BY THE DESIGNER OR MANUFACTURER AND DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF MAT BEING INSTALLED, ONCE THE MATTING IS KEYED AND STAPLED IN PLACE, FILL THE MAT VOIDS WITH TOP SOIL OR GRANULAR MATERIAL AND LIGHTLY COMPACT OR ROLL TO MAXIMIZE SOIL/MAT CONTACT WITHOUT CRUSHING MAT. O. ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN VEGETATION SO THAT REQUIREMENTS FOR ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE ESTABLISHMENT ARE CONTINUOUSLY MET IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION B-4 VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION.

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

AUTOCAD

**ENGINEERING** 

**APPROVED** 

DATE 1JULY2020

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

hereby certify that these documents were prepared or approved

by me, and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer

Expiration Date: 7/08/2021

DESCRIPTION

under the laws of the State of Maryland, License No. #34689,

DETAIL E-3

SUPER SILT

**ELEVATION** 

CROSS SECTION

FASTEN WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS, SECURELY TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24 INCHES AT THE TOP AND MID SECTION. EMBED GEOTEXTILE AND CHAIN LINK FENCE A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES INTO THE GROUND.

WHERE ENDS OF THE GEOTEXTILE COME TOGETHER, THE ENDS SHALL BE OVERLAPPED BY 6 INCHES, FOLDED, AND STAPLED TO PREVENT SEDIMENT BY PASS.

EXTEND BOTH ENDS OF THE SUPER SILT FENCE A MINIMUM OF FIVE HORIZONTAL FEET UPSLOPE AT 45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN FENCE ALIGNMENT TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM GOING AROUND THE ENDS

PROVIDE MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATION TO THE INSPECTION /ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY SHOWING

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL FROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

**ELEVATION** 

REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS WHEN BULGES DEVELOP IN FENCE OR WHEN SEDIMENT REACHES 25% OF FENCE HEIGHT. REPLACE GEOTEXTILE IF TORN. IF UNDERMINING OCCURS, REINSTALL

THAT GEOTEXTILE USED MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION H-1 MATERI.

SMARTFENCE MD 42

SMARTFENCE MD 42-

CROSS SECTION

INSTALL 1.25 LB PER FT. MIN., 72" LENGTH MIN. METAL T POSTS, EQUIPPED WITH AN 14 SQ. IN. MIN. AREA ANCHOR PLATE, NO FURTHER THAN 6 FEET APART. DRIVE THE POSTS A MINIMUM OF 3

FASTEN SMARTFENCE SECURELY TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF T-POSTS WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 6

WHERE ENDS OF THE GEOTEXTILE COME TOGETHER, THE ENDS SHALL BE OVERLAPPED BY 6 INCHES, FOLDED, AND ADDITIONAL T-POSTS INSTALLED TO SECURE SMARTFENCE..

EXTEND BOTH ENDS OF THE SMARTFENCE A MINIMUM OF FIVE HORIZONTAL FEET UPSLOPE AT 45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN SMARTFENCE ALIGNMENT TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM GOING AROUND THE

PROVIDE MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATION TO THE INSPECTION/ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY SHOWING THAT SMARTFENCE MEETS MDE REQUIREMENTS.

EMBED SMARTFENCE 8 IN MIN. INTO GROUND

CHAIN LINK FENCING -

WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE \_\_\_

EMBED GEOTEXTILE AND — CHAIN LINK FENCE 8 IN MIN. INTO GROUND

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

CHAIN LINK FENCING AND GEOTEXTILE.

KIKIKIKIK

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

INCHES INTO THE GROUND.

FENCE

├──SSF──

STANDARD SYMBOL

-----SMF-------

-34 IN MIN

REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS WHEN BULGES DEVELOP IN SMARTFENCE OR WHEN SEDIMENT REACHES 25% OF FENCE HEIGHT. REPLACE SMARTFENCE IF TORN. IF UNDERMINING OCCURS, REINSTALL SMARTFENCE AND T—POSTS. PURPOSE NOTE THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN IS TO DEPICT THE RE-CONSTRUCTION OF A DRAINAGE SWALI ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE SUBSTATION,

INSTALL A NEW STORM DRAIN AND CURB ANI INSTALL A NEW 12' HIGH SECURITY FENCE ALONG THE PERIMETER OF THE SUBSTATION



6339 Howard Lane Elkridge, MD 21075 p: 410-567-5210 : 410-796-1562 e: info@ERIexperts.co

GRADING AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS BGE SUBSTATION

PROJ. ENG. PROJ. MGR. PRIN. ENG. SUPV. ENG. DESIGN GROUP DESIGNED MT SMM CHECKED ZYF/SLH

HOWARD SERVICE CENTER 5130 ILCHESTER ROAD REVISED SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**DEVELOPER** 

BALTIMORE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

SPRING GARDENS COMPLEX

1699 LEADENHALL STREET

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21230

ATTN: GREGORY J. KAPPLER

(667) 313-1095

ACCOUNT NO.