PURPOSE OF PROJECT

THIS PROJECT WILL INSTALL STREAM BED AND BANK STABILIZATION STRUCTURES TO ADDRESS AN EXPOSED SEWER LINE CROSSING IN AN ERODING STREAM CHANNEL SITUATED BETWEEN FAIREST DREAM LANE AND MELLOW WINE WAY. THE STABILIZATION WILL BEGIN UPSTREAM OF AND CONTINUE OVER THE EXPOSED SEWER, AND TIE INTO THE EXISTING CHANNEL GRADE AT A RELATIVELY STABLE LOCATION.

NO IMPROVEMENTS TO THE REACH DRAINAGE AREA ARE PROPOSED, THEREFORE WATER QUALITY VOLUME REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT APPLICABLE. NO IMPERVIOUS AREA WITHIN THE SITE TO BE ALTERED, THEREFORE, IMPLEMENTATION OF ESD PRACTICES IS NOT APPLICABLE. COMPREHENSIVE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT. WATER HANDLING MEASURES WILL INVOLVE DIVERTING BASEFLOW AROUND THE WORK AREA USING A COMBINATION OF SANDBAG DAMS AND PUMP-AROUND PRACTICES TO A FILTER BAG. PERIMETER CONTROLS WILL BE INSTALLED DIRECTLY DOWNSTREAM OF STAGING AND STOCKPILE AREAS AND CONSTRUCTION ACCESS ROADS. ACCESS WILL BE VIA A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE FROM MELLOW WINE WAY ALONG THE STORM DRAIN EASEMENT.

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING MAINS ARE SHOWN. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT EXISTING MAINS AND SERVICES AND MAINTAIN UNINTERPUPTED SERVICE. ANY DAMAGE INCURRED SHALL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ENGINEER AT THE CONTRACTOR S EXPENSE.
- 2. TOPOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEYS WERE PERFORMED IN AUGUST 2018 BY KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
- 3. HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SURVEY CONTROLS: THE COORDINATES SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON MARYLAND STATE REFERENCE SYSTEM NAD 83/ 2011 AS PROJECTED BY HOWARD COUNTY GEODETIC CONTROL STATIONS NO. 35GE, NO. 35DB. ALL VERTICAL CONTROLS ARE BASED ON NAVD 88. VERTICAL CONTROLS PROVIDED ON THE DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON GPS OBSERVATIONS FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SURVEY TRAVERSE POINTS LISTED ABOVE.
- 4. ALL PIPE ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE INVERT ELEVATIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON THE PLANS.
- 5. CLEAR ALL UTILITIES BY A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES. CLEAR ALL POLES BY 5 -0 MINIMUM OR TUNNEL AS REQUIRED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THE OWNER HAS CONTACTED THE UTILITY COMPANIES AND HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR BRACING OF POLES AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. IN THE EVENT THE CONTRACTOR S WORK REQUIRES THE BRACING OF ADDITIONAL POLES, ANY COST INCURRED BY THE OWNER FOR THE BRACING OF ADDITIONAL POLES OR DAMAGES SHALL BE DEDUCTED FROM MONIES OWED THE CONTRACTOR. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE UTILITY COMPANIES TO SCHEDULE THE BRACING OF THE POLES.
- 6. FOR DETAILS NOT SHOWN ON THE DRAWING, AND FOR MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS, USE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, VOLUME IV, STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS FOR CONSTRUCTION (LATEST EDITION). THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE A COPY OF VOLUME IV ON THE JOB.
- 7. WHERE TEST PITS HAVE BEEN MADE ON EXISTING UTILITIES, THEY ARE NOTED BY THE SYMBOL 🗖 AT THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST PITS. A NOTE OR NOTES CONTAINING THE RESULTS OF THE TEST PIT OR PITS ARE INCLUDED ON THE DRAWINGS. EXISTING UTILITIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED WORK FOR WHICH TEST PITS HAVE NOT BEEN DUG SHALL BE LOCATED BY THE CONTRACTOR TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE OF CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS AT HIS OWN EXPENSE.
- 8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE FOLLOWING UTILITY COMPANIES OR AGENCIES AT LEAST FIVE WORKING DAYS BEFORE STARTING WORK SHOWN ON THESE PLANS:

AT&T BGE (CONSTRUCTION SERVICES) BGE (EMERGENCY) BUREAU OF UTILITIES COLONIAL PIPELINE CO MISS UTILITY STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION	410-637-8713 410-685-0123 410-313-4900 410-795-1390 1-800-257-7777
MISS UTILITY STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION VERIZON	410-531-5533

- 9. TREES AND SHRUBS ARE TO BE PROTECTED FROM DAMAGE TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT. TREES AND SHRUBS LOCATED WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION STRIP ARE NOT TO BE REMOVED OR DAMAGED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- 10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE TREES, STUMPS AND ROOTS ALONG THE LINE OF EXCAVATION. PAYMENT FOR SUCH REMOVAL SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE UNIT PRICE BID FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAIN.
- 11. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS, HOWARD COUNTY, AT (410)-313-7450 AT LEAST FIVE WORKING DAYS BEFORE OPEN CUTTING OR BORING/JACKING OF ANY COUNTY ROAD FOR LAYING WATER/SEWER MAINS OR HOUSE CONNECTIONS. THE APPROVAL OF THESE DRAWINGS WILL CONSTITUTE COMPLIANCE WITH DPW REQUIREMENTS PER SECTION 18.114(A) OF THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE.

SEWER GENERAL NOTES

- 1. ALL SEWER MAINS SHALL BE D.I.P. OR P.V.C. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 2. ALL MANHOLES SHALL BE 4'-0" INSIDE DIAMETER UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 3. FORCE MAINS SHALL BE D.I.P. ONLY.

September 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 19 September 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 1984 - 19

- 4. MANHOLES SHOWN WITH 12" AND 16" WALLS ARE FOR BRICK MANHOLES ONLY.
- 5. MANHOLES DESIGNATED W.T. IN PLAN AND PROFILE SHALL HAVE WATERTIGHT FRAME AND COVER, STANDARD DETAIL G5.52. WHERE WATERTIGHT MANHOLE FRAMES AND COVERS ARE USED, SET TOP OF FRAME 1'-6" ABOVE FINISHED GRADE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON THE DRAWINGS.
- 6. HOUSE(\$) WITH THE SYMBOL "C.N.S." INDICATES THAT THE CELLAR CANNOT BE SERVED.

	QUAN	TITLES	es proportion de exercise de la Principa de Principa de producios de la Principa de la Principa de la Principa	e en
ITEM	ESTIMATED	AS-BUILT		
		QUANTITIES	TYPE	SUPPLIER
8" SEWER	24 L.F.	24'	D.I.P.	

435

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

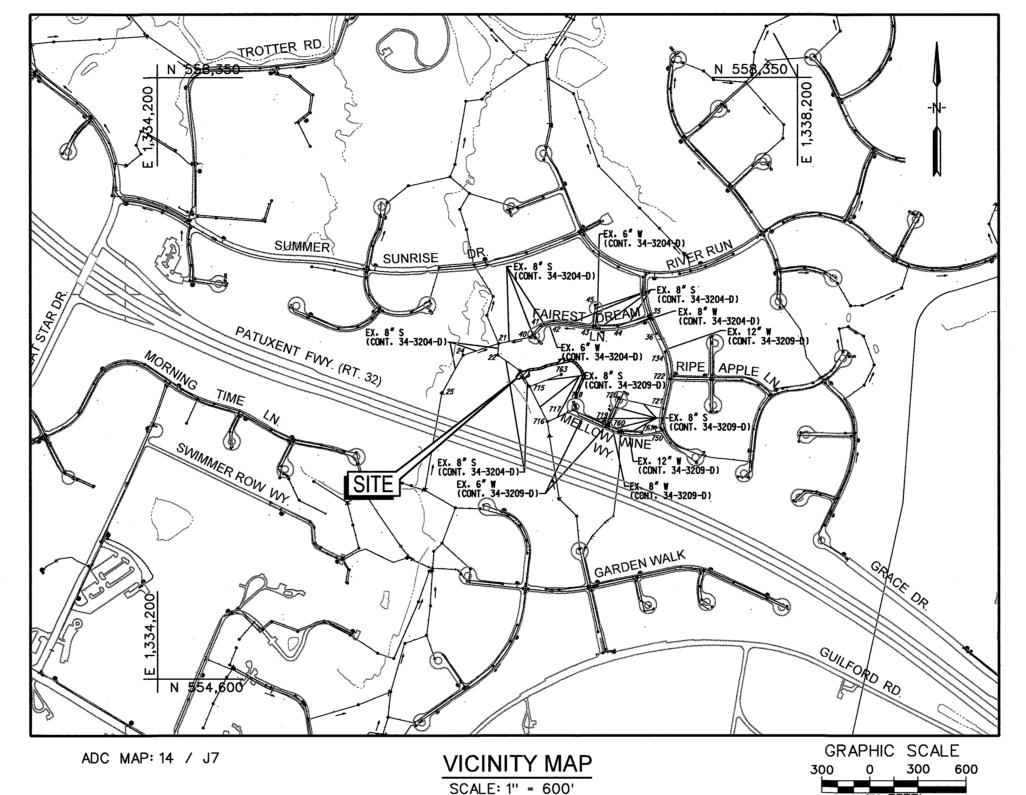
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13

PUBLIC

MELLOW WINE WAY SEWER AND STREAM STABILIZATION

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL PROJECT S6268 CONTRACT NO. 34-3209-D



TYPE OF BUILDING: N/A NUMBER OF PARCELS: N/A NUMBER OF SEWER HOUSE CONNECTIONS: N/A

DRAINAGE AREA: MIDDLE PATUXENT TREATMENT PLANT: LITTLE PATUXENT

DESIGN INFORMATION					
WATERSHED ID	021311060960				
IMPERVIOUS AREA (AC)	880				
IMPERVIOUS TREATED (AC)	0.00×				
DRAINAGE AREA (AC)	24				
WATER QUALITY VOLUME (CF)	0.00×				
% TREATED 0.00*					
* SEE DESIGN NARRATIVE THIS SHEET					

CONTROL NOTE: THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL DATUM SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON GPS OBSERVATIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING HOWARD COUNTY SURVEY TRAVERSE POINTS: HORIZONTAL: NAD 1983/2011 VERTICAL: NAVD 1988

HOWARD	COUNTY S	URVEY C	ONTROL
DESIGNATION	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION
35GE	407496.709	1336928.786	418.132
35DB	406596.273	1333974.615	400.941

SITE ANALYSIS DATA						
SITE AREA (AC)	0.23					
WETLAND AREA (AC)	0.00					
WETLAND BUFFER (AC)	0.00					
FLOODPLAIN AREA (AC)	0.00					
FOREST LIMITS (AC)	0.00					
STEEP SLOPE AREA >15% (AC)	0.45					
ERODIBLE SOILS (AC)	0.00					
LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE (AC)	0.23					
PROPOSED SITE USE	SEWER AND STREAM STABILIZATION					
PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS AREA (AC)	0.00					

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION. I hereby certify that these documents were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State Of Maryland, License No. 33079, Expiration Date 01-16-2021

COLUMBIA, MD 21046 410-313-6444



PLANNERS SCIENTISTS



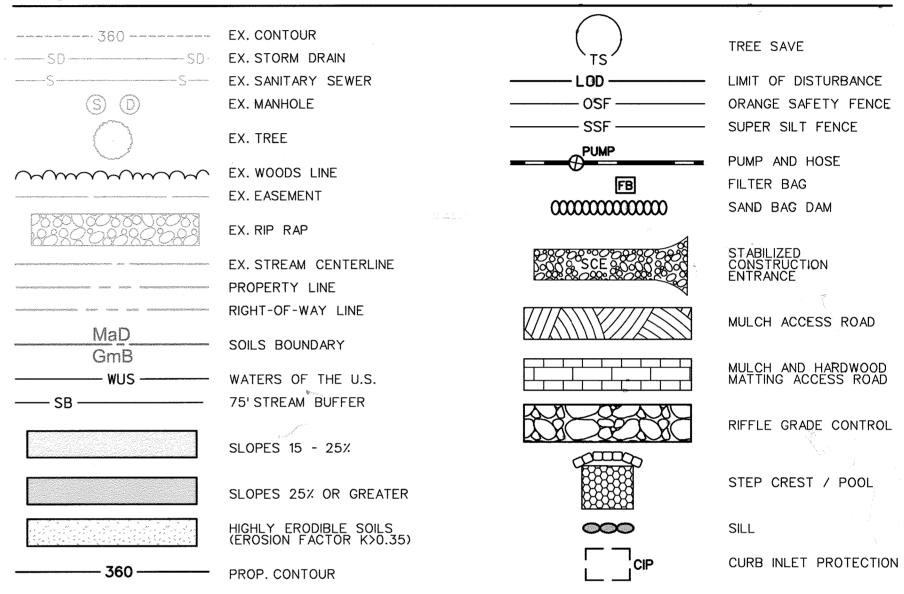
<u> </u>	1-10-2021 .		_			
	DES: GM	GM	1	Addendum - Stream stabilization at 8" PVC sewer crossing	October	2019
	DRN: CD, JS			The series of seeing		
	CHK: SL					
	DATE: SEPTEMBER 2019	BY	NO.	REVISION	N Yan	DATE

SHEET INDEX

<u>DWG. NO</u> .	SHEET NO.	SHEET TITLE
TI-01	88	TITLE SHEET
ER-01	8B	ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MAP
GS-01	8C	GEOMETRY PLAN
GR-01	8D	GRADING PLAN
DE-01 - DE-02	8E-8F	STREAM DETAILS
PR-01	8G	PROFILE
ES-01	8H	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
ES-02 - ES-03	8I-8J	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS
ES-04 - ES-05	8K-8L	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES
LS-01	8M	LANDSCAPE PLAN

LANDSCAPE DETAILS

LEGEND



OWNER'S/DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATION

"I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL CLEARING, GRADING, CONSTRUCTION OR DEVELOPMENT WILL BE DONE PURSUANT TO THIS APPROVED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN, INCLUDING INSPECTING AND MAINTAINING CONTROLS, AND THAT THE RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF TRAINING AT A MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT (MDE) APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE PROJECT. I CERTIFY RIGHT-OF-ENTRY FOR PERIODIC ON-SITE EVALUATION BY HOWARD COUNTY, THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT AND/OR MDE."

10. 28.17 OWNERS / DEVELOPERS SIGNATURE DATE

SILVER CHAI PROJECT MANAGER PRINTED NAME & TITLE

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT CERTIFICATION

THIS PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

DESIGN CERTIFICATION

"I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN HAS BEEN DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT MARYLAND EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL LAWS, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS, THAT IT REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE, AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT."

10.24.17 DESIGNERS SIGNATURE

MD REGISTRATION NO. 33079 (P.E.), R.L.S. OR R.L.A. (CIRCLE ONE)

DESIGN CERTIFICATION "I hereby certify, by my seal, that to the best of my knowledge and belief the features shown on this plan 6/2020 33079 SHANNON LUCAS



BLOCK NO. _

Seal & Signature

600' SCALE MAP NO. ____35___

MELLOW WINE WAY SEWER AND STREAM STABILIZATION

CAPITAL PROJECT S6268

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5

CONTRACT No. 34-3209-D HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND 8A of 14

TI-01

SCALE

AS SHOWI

SHEET

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS DATE CHIEF, BUREAU OF UTILITES

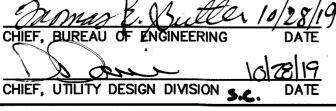
NT

DISTRICT 5 CLARKSVILLE

PERMIT INFORMATION CHART

35

SEWER CODE



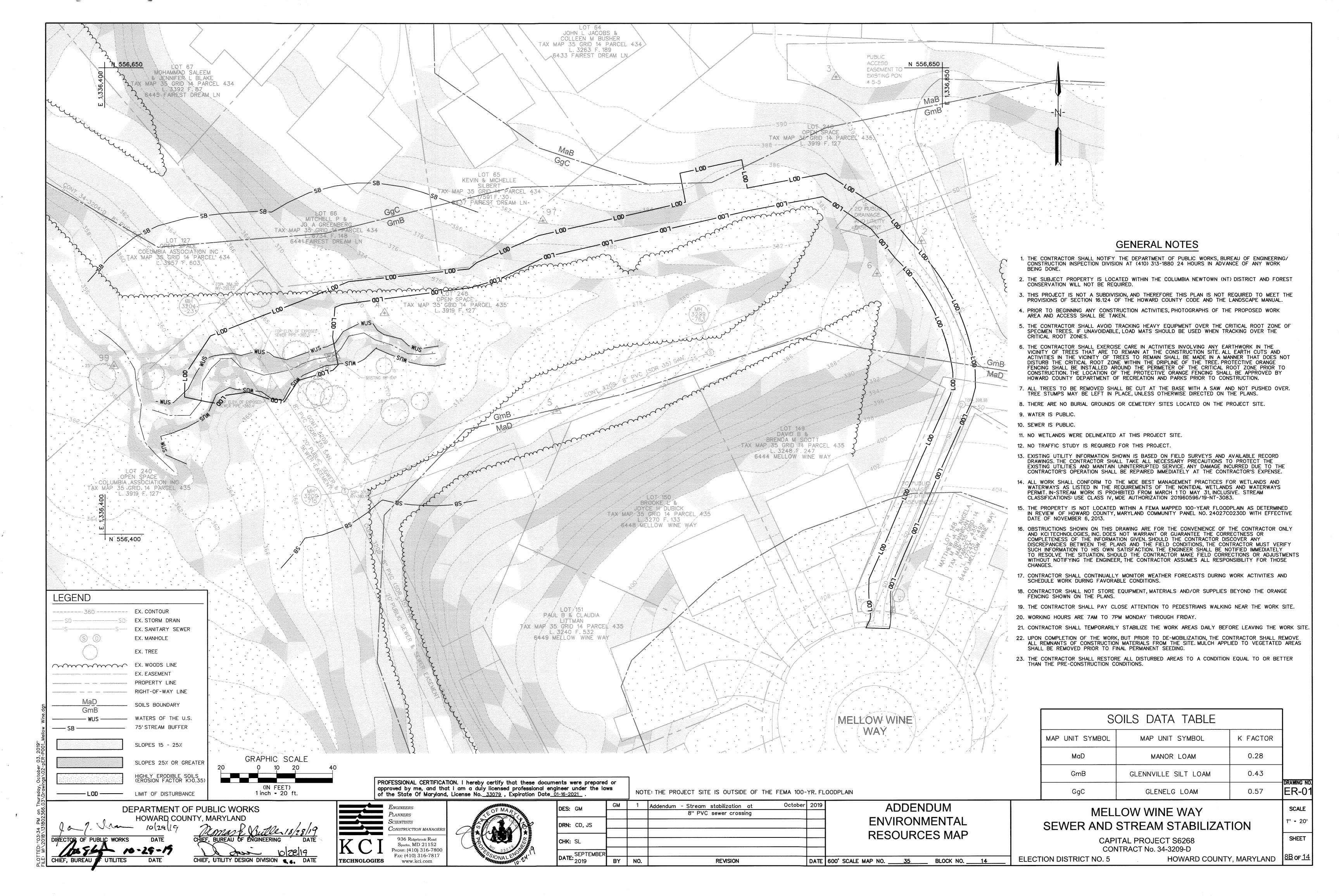
HOWARD COUNTY

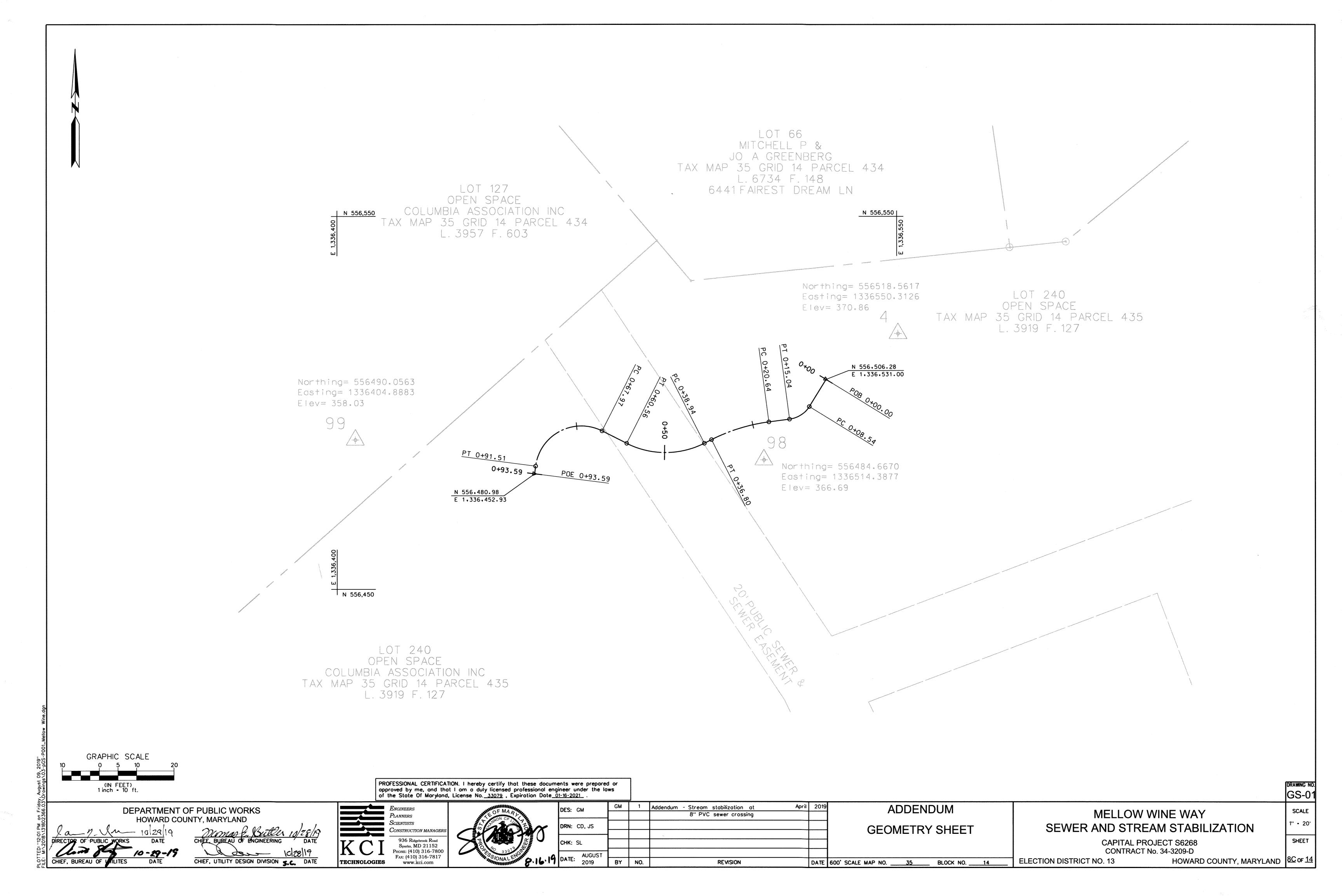
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

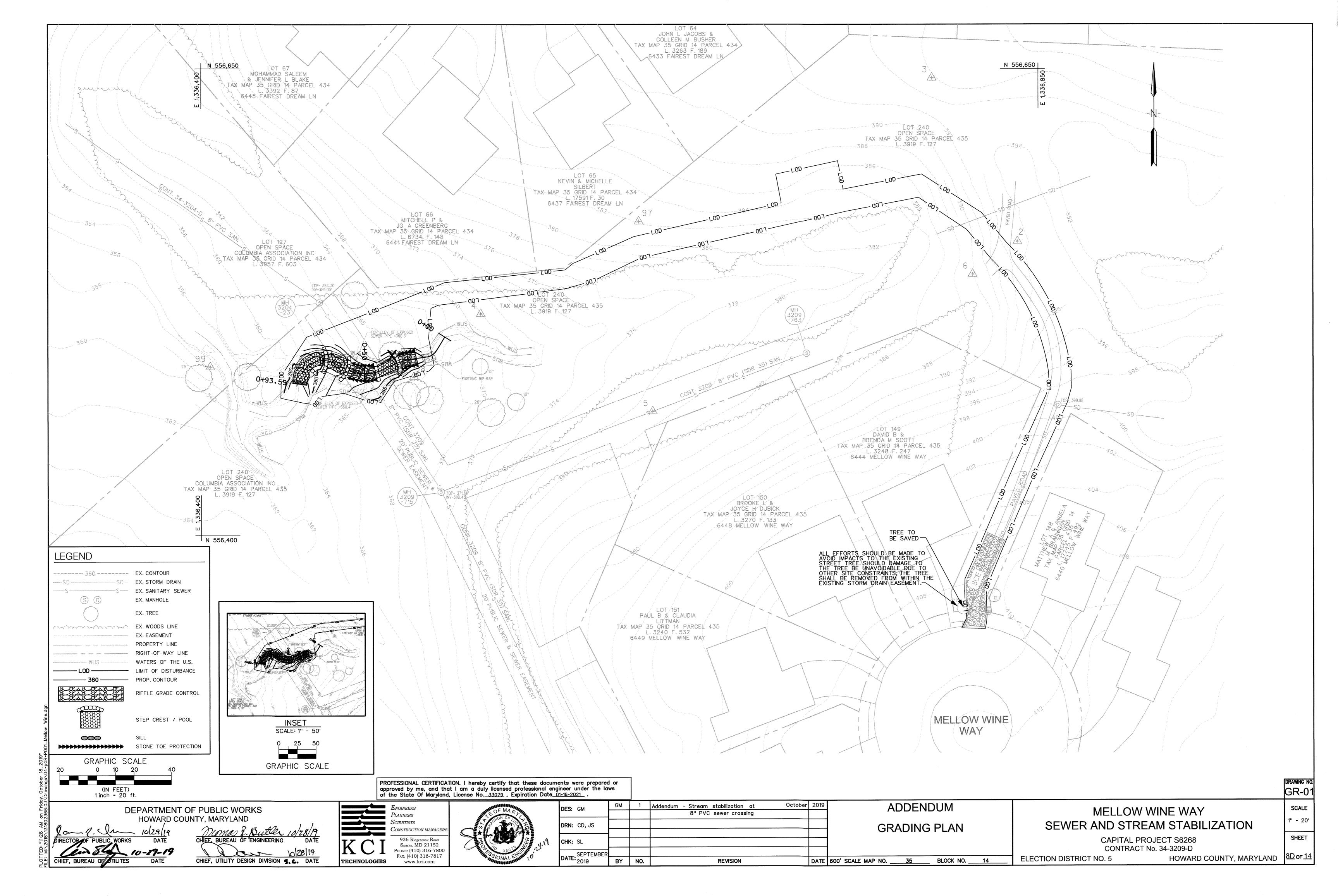
7125 RIVERWOOD DRIVE, SUITE B

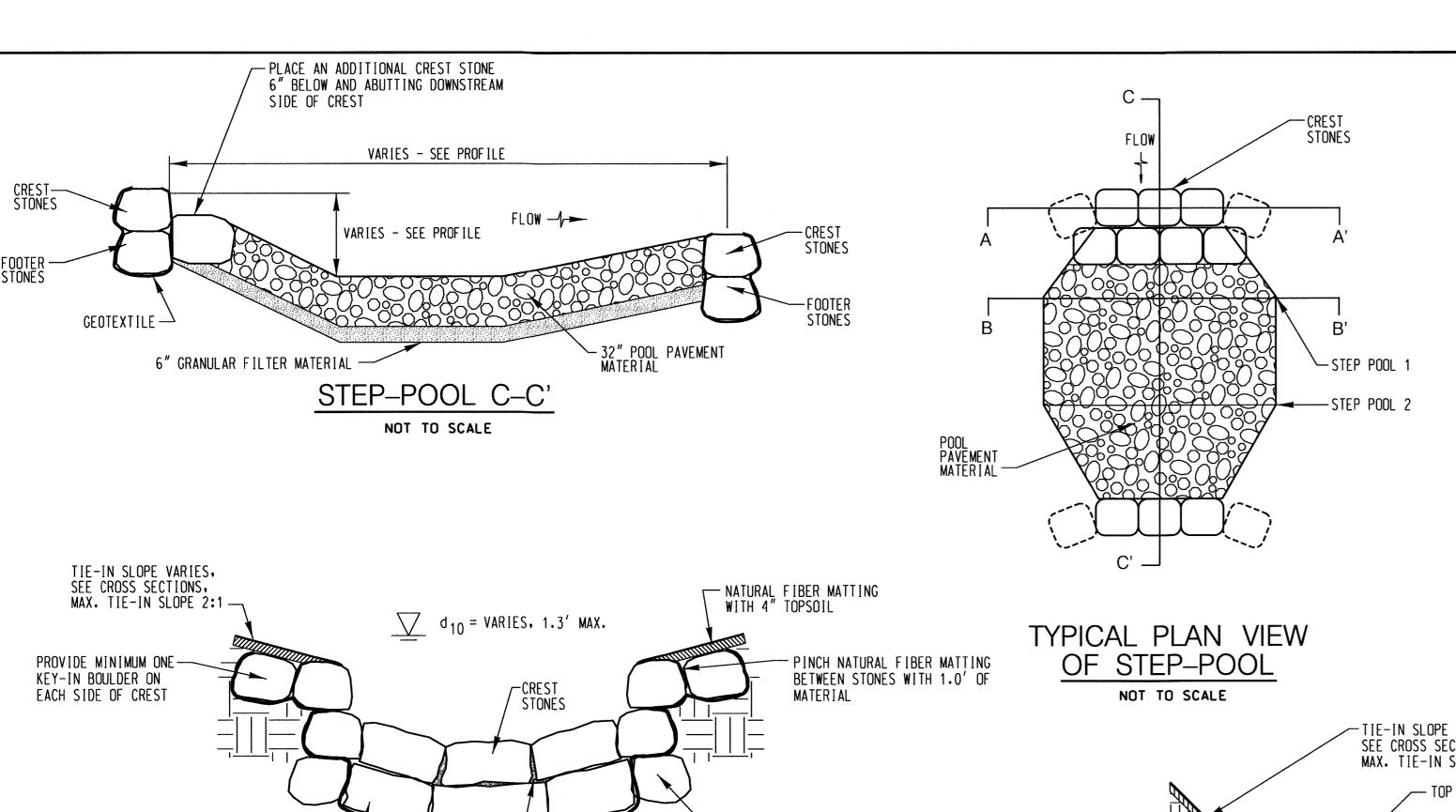
TECHNOLOGIES

CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS 936 Ridgebrook Road Sparks, MD 21152 PHONE: (410) 316-7800 Fax: (410) 316-7817 www.kci.com









- BURY SELECT STONE TOE PROTECTION STONES WITH

MEDIAN DIAMETER OF 16"

SEE GRADING

-32" POOL PAVEMENT

MATERIAL

TIE-IN SLOPE
VARIES, SEE
CROSS SECTION.

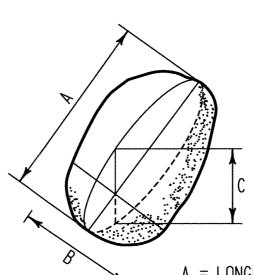
MAX. TIE-IN SLOPE 2:1

└─CHINK VOIDS WITH

CHANNEL BED MATERIAL

SIZES FOR STONE TYPES A (LONGEST) B (INTERMEDIATE) C (SHORTEST) AXIS STONE TYPE MAX. **RANGE** MIN. CREST AND FOOTER STONES * 2.7'- 3.0' 3.0' - 5.01.5' STONE TOE PROTECTION 1.0'- 1.5' 1.0' (SELECT CLASS II RIPRAP)

* CREST AND FOOTER STONES SHALL BE BLOCKY IN SHAPE. ALL STONES SHALL BE GREY OR BROWN IN COLOR.



A = LONGEST AXIS (LENGTH)

B = INTERMEDIATE AXIS (WIDTH)

C = SHORTEST AXIS (THICKNESS)

STONE AXIS DEFINITION

NOT TO SCALE

NATURAL FIBER MATTING WITH 4" TOPSOIL — TIE-IN SLOPE VARIES, SEE CROSS SECTIONS. MAX. TIE-IN SLOPE 2:1- $\sqrt{\frac{10}{10}} = \text{VARIES}$ +/- 25%. SEE GRADING SEE GRADING

TYPICAL RIFFLE CROSS SECTION

NOT TO SCALE

TOE OF

TYPICAL RIFFLE	CROSS	S SECT	ION		
PROFILE FEATURE	Α	В	С	D	E
RIFFLE	1.0'	3.0'	4.0'	0.3'	0.3'

/ 7		SEE ONADINO
H/- 10%, SEE GRADING	+/- 10%, SEE GRADING	STONE TOE PROTECTION BANK TREAMENT - SEE GRADING PLAN FOR BANK TREATMENT LOCATIONS

TYPICAL RIFFLE	CROSS	SECT	ION		
PROFILE FEATURE	Α	В	С	D	Ε
RIFFLE	1.0'	3.0'	4.0'	0.3'	0.3'

CROSS SECTION DESIGN PARAMETERS AT Q10									
		0	d 10 MAX	STONE SIZE		VELOCITY (fps)		SHEAR (lb/ft²)	
LOCATION	TREATMENT	Q ₁₀ (cfs)	DEPTH (ft)	D ₅₀ (inches)	CLASS	MAXIMUM DESIGN	PERMISSIBLE	MAXIMUM DESIGN	PERMISSIBLE
STA. 0+20.6 to 0+29.4 & 0+44.1 to 0+60.5	RGC	74-96	1.3	12	CLASS I/II	8.6	10-13	4.59	5.1
STA. 0+31.4 to 0+44.1, 0+60.5 to 0+70.9, 0+72.9 to 0+83.2, & 0+85.2 to 0+93.6	POOL PAVEMENT	74-96	2.5	20	CLASS II/III	5.5	12-16	7.24	7.6
VOIDS IN STEP-POOL CRESTS: 0+29.4, 0+58.5, 0+70.9, & 0+83.2	СВМ	74-96	NA	6	CLASS 0/I	5.3	5-10	2	2.5

GRANULAR FILTER MATERIAL						
% LESS THAN	DIAMETER (IN.)					
100	2.5					
84	1.0					
60	0.5					
50	NO. 10					
30	NO. 40					
10	NO. 200					

NOTE: MATERIAL SHALL BE SALVAGED WHEN POSSIBLE. ONLY FURNISH CHANNEL BED MATERIAL WHEN SALVAGED IS NOT AVAILABLE.

RIFFLE GRADE CONTROL MATERIAL (RGC)							
% LESS THAN DIAMETER (IN.)							
100	21.0						
84	18.4						
60	14.0						
50	12.0						
30	9.0						
10	3.0						

NOTE: RIFFLE GRADE CONTROL MATERIAL SHALL BE SALVAGED WHEN POSSIBLE. ONLY FURNISH RIFFLE GRADE CONTROL MATERIAL WHEN SALVAGED IS NOT AVAILABLE.

MATERIAL CAN BE COMPRISED OF CLASS I /
CLASS II RIPRAP WELL MIXED TO CONFORM TO THE SPECIFIED GRADATION.

POOL PA	AVEMENT ERIAL
% LESS THAN	DIAMETER (IN.)
100	32.0
84	25.7
60	22.0
50	20.0
30	14.0
10	5.0

NOTE: POOL PAVEMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE SALVAGED WHEN POSSIBLE.
ONLY FURNISH POOL PAVEMENT MATERIAL
WHEN SALVAGED IS NOT AVAILABLE. MATERIAL CAN BE COMPRISED OF CLASS II
/ CLASS III RIPRAP WELL MIXED TO
CONFORM TO THE SPECIFIED GRADATION.

CHANNEL BED	MATERIAL (CBM)
% LESS THAN	DIAMETER (IN.)
100	12.0
84	10.0
60	7.0
50	6.0
30	4.0
10	1.0

NOTE: CHANNEL BED MATERIAL SHALL BE SALVAGED WHEN POSSIBLE. ONLY FURNISH CHANNEL BED MATERIAL WHEN SALVAGED IS NOT AVAILABLE. MATERIAL CAN BE COMPRISED OF CLASS O / CLASS I RIPRAP WELL MIXED TO CONFORM TO THE SPECIFIED GRADATION.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION. I hereby certify that these documents were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State Of Maryland, License No. 33079 , Expiration Date 01-16-2021

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND CHIEF, BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

FOOTER STONES-

NATURAL FIBER MATTING

WITH 4" TOPSOIL -

OVERLAP GEOTEXTILE — WITH 1 FT OF NATURAL

STEP-POOL 1

+/- 20-35%, -SEE GRADING

6" GRANULAR FILTER MATERIAL

PROFILE FEATURE

STA. 0+33.7, 0+63.9, 0+76.3 AND 0+87.4

STA. 0+40.9. 0+67.9. 0+80.3 AND 0+91.7

FIBER MATTING

MIN. 3' BELOW INVERT

GEOTEXTILE -

ON DRAWING DE-01

 $\sqrt{}$ d₁₀ = VARIES, 2.5' MAX.

STEP-POOL CREST A-A'

STA. 0+29.4, 0+58.5, 0+70.9 AND 0+83.2

NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: FOR CROSS SECTION DIMENSIONS SEE TYPICAL RIFFLE CROSS SECTION DETAIL

STEP-POOL B-B'

NOT TO SCALE

3.0'

3.0'

2.0'

3.0'

STEP-POOL

CHIEF, UTILITY DESIGN DIVISION S. C. DATE





te_∪	1-16-202	<u> </u>]					
	DES: (GM	GM	1	Addendum - Stream stabilization at 8" PVC sewer crossing	April	2019	ADDENDUM	
	DRN: (CD, JS						DETAILS	
	CHK: S	SL						<i>5217</i> (120	
.19	DATE:	AUGUST 2019	BY	NO.	REVISION		DATE	600' SCALE MAP NO35 BLOCK NO14	
.19	DATE:	2019	BY	NO.	REVISION		DATE	600' SCALE MAP NO35 BLOCK NO14	

MELLOW WINE WAY SEWER AND STREAM STABILIZATION

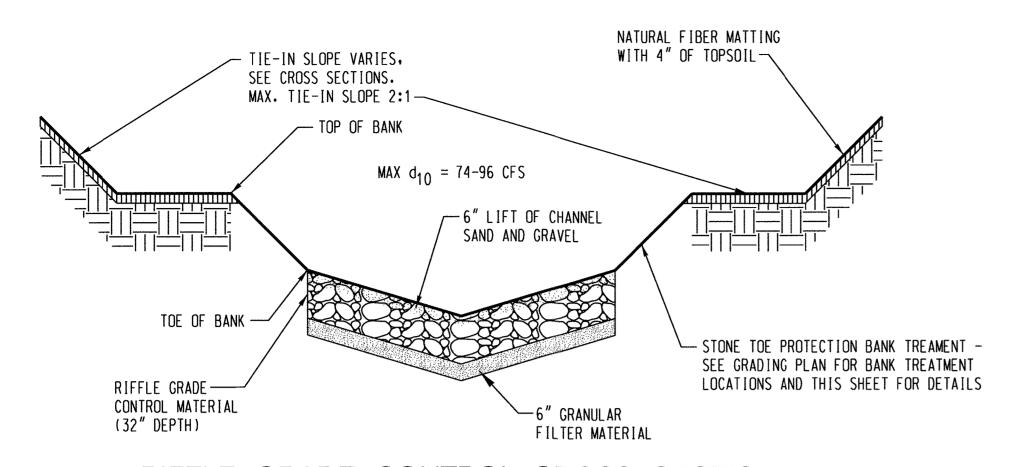
CAPITAL PROJECT S6268 CONTRACT No. 34-3209-D **ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 13**

SHEET HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND 8 of 14

DE-0

SCALE

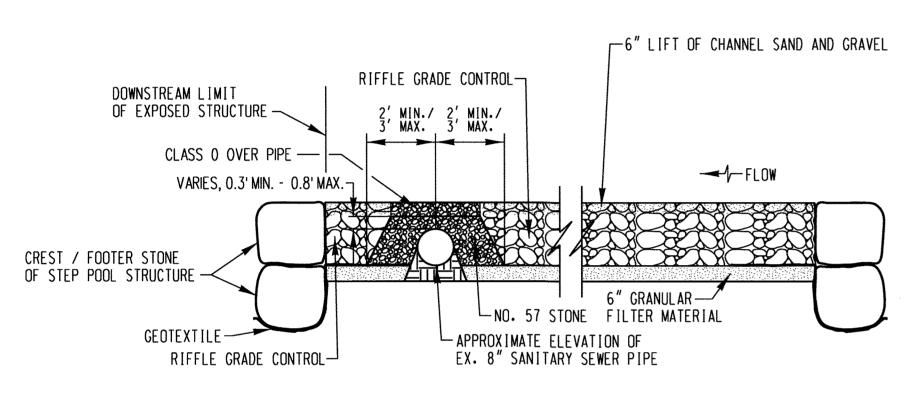
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RIFFLE GRADE CONTROL CROSS SECTION

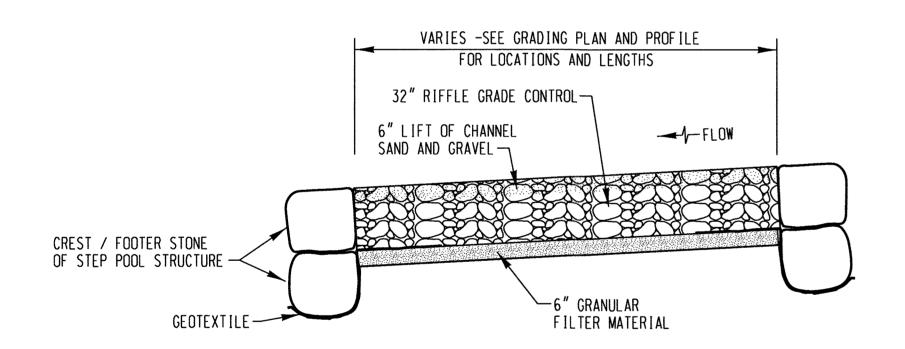
NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: FOR CROSS SECTION DIMENSIONS SEE TYPICAL RIFFLE CROSS SECTION DETAIL ON DRAWING DE-01



RIFFLE GRADE CONTROL PROFILE WITH UTILITY PIPE PROTECTION FROM STA. 0+44.1 TO STA. 0+60.5

NOT TO SCALE



TYPICAL RIFFLE GRADE CONTROL PROFILE FROM STA. 0+20.6 TO 0+29.4 AND 0+44.1 TO 0+60.5

NOT TO SCALE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

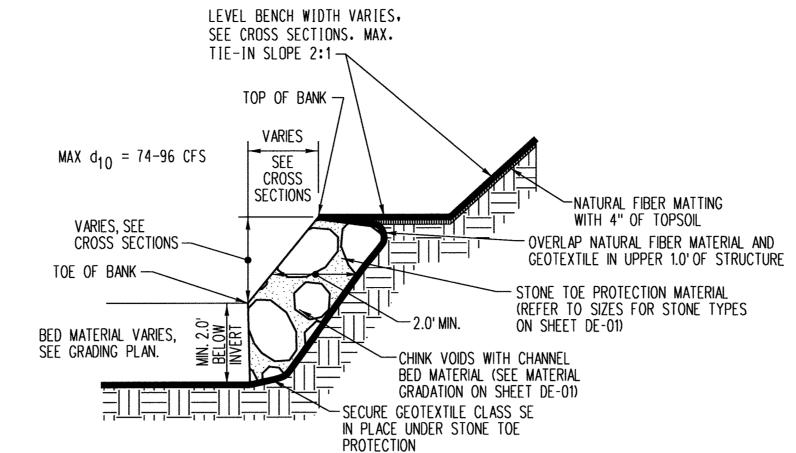
1. ALL RIFFLE GRADE CONTROL STRUCTURES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED FROM DOWNSTREAM TO UPSTREAM.

2. THE RIFFLE GRADE CONTROL MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED TO ITS FULL DEPTH MOVING FROM ONE BANK TO THE OPPOSING BANK. 3. DO NOT EXCAVATE EXISTING SOIL BENEATH OR ON EITHER SIDE OF EXISTING UTILITY PIPE IF THE SOIL IS IN PLACE AND STABLE. VOIDS NEAR UTILITY PIPE TO BE FILLED WITH NO. 57 STONE

4. WHERE THE FINAL COVER OVER THE EXISTING UTILITY PIPE IS LESS THAN 1.0 FOOT THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICATIONS MUST BE MET: A. NO LESS THAN 0.3' FEET OF NO. 57 STONE SHALL COVER THE UTILITY PIPE AND THE REMAINING MATERIAL REQUIRED TO MEET

THE PROPOSED GRADE SHALL CONSIST OF CLASS O RIPRAP. 5. ANY DAMAGES TO THE EXISTING UTILITY PIPES WILL BE REPAIRED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE. ALL FINES AND VIOLATIONS DUE TO PIPE DAMAGES AND/OR MATERIAL FLOW STOPPAGES WILL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S SOLE RESPONSIBILITY AND WILL BE PAID BY THE CONTRACTOR.

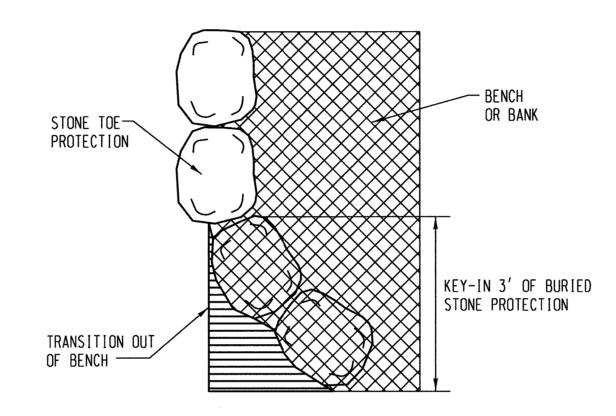
6. THE UTILITY PIPE PROTECTION INSTALLATION AT THE PIPE CROSSING MUST BE COORDINATED WITH THE COUNTY DPW REPRESENTATIVE AND THE ENGINEER AT THE TIME OF THE INSTALLATION.



TYPICAL STONE TOE PROTECTION CROSS SECTION

NOT TO SCALE

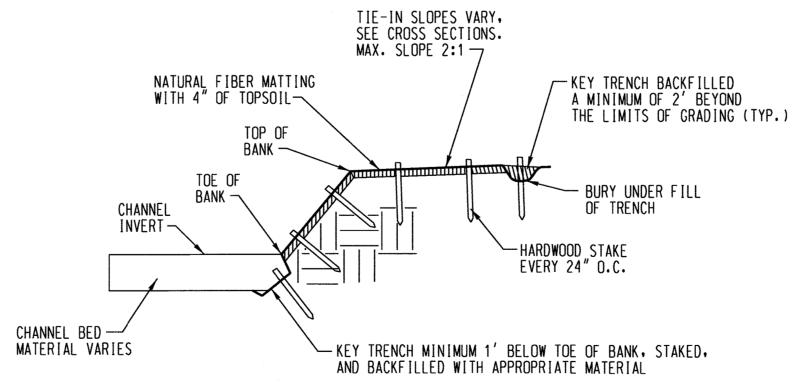
1) STONE TOE PROTECTION SHALL BE STACKED IN POOLS AND AS SIDE SLOPES PERMIT, DUMPED STONE TOE PROTECTION MAY BE ALLOWED IN RIFFLES WITH SIDE SLOPES OF 2:1 OR LESS. 2) KEY-IN STONES SHOULD ALSO BE ADDED TO STONE TOE PROTECTION AT ANY LOCATION WHERE NO OTHER BANK PROTECTION IS ABUTTING THE TREATMENT. 3 FEET OF KEY-IN STONE SHOULD BE USED AND TAPER BACK AND DOWN INTO THE BANK. ONE LESS STONE SHOULD BE USED WITH EACH TAPER STONE. SEE DETAIL THIS SHEET.



STONE TOE PROTECTION KEY-IN

NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: KEY-IN SHALL BE APPLIED AT UP AND DOWNSTREAM EXTENTS WHEN NO OTHER BANK TREATMENT IS PRESCRIBED. STONE TOE PROTECTION KEY IN ELEVATION SHALL BE TAPERED DOWN WITH GRADE WHEN NO OTHER BANK TREATMENT IS PRESCRIBED.



NATURAL FIBER MATTING CROSS SECTION

- KEY-IN TOP 6" (MIN.) DEPTH. 2'0" MINIMUM OVERLAP REINFORCE WITH STAKES WITH UPSTREAM FABRIC ON (18" SPACING) AND BACKFIL TOP OF DOWNSTREAM FABRIC 2' BEYOND LIMITS OF GRADING. BUT NOT TO EXCEED THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE o o d b → FLOW KEY-IN BOTTOM 1' (MIN.) DEPTH. AND BACKFILL WITH CHANNEL

MATERIAL OR PLACE STONE TOE PROTECTION TYPICAL PLAN VIEW NATURAL FIBER MATTING AND REINFORCED NATURAL FIBER MATTING

NOT TO SCALE

NOTES FOR NATURAL AND REINFORCED NATURAL FIBER MATTING:

- 1. NATURAL FIBER MATTING TO BE ROLLED LENGTHWISE ALONG STREAMBANK EXTENDING TO THE BOTTOM OF TOE PROTECTION AND A MINIMUM OF TWO FEET PAST THE LIMITS OF GRADING. IF MORE THAN ONE ROLL IS REQUIRED, MID-BANK OVERLAP SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF ONE FOOT AND SECURELY FASTENED WITH STAKES, AT TRANSITION BETWEEN NATURAL FIBER MATTING AND REINFORCED NATURAL FIBER MATTING. MATTING SHOULD BE OVERLAPPED A MINIMUM OF ONE FOOT AND SECURELY FASTENED WITH STAKES.
- 2. NATURAL FIBER MATTING IS TO BE INSTALLED ON ALL GRADED SLOPES, HIGHLY ERODIBLE SOILS (SEE SHEET 2). AND WETLAND AREAS.
- 3. NATURAL FIBER MATTING. MATTING FOR THE BANK TREATMENT AREAS SHALL CONSIST OF A MACHINE PRODUCED MAT OF DEGRADABLE NATURAL FIBERS AND SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS:

MATERIAL: WOVEN COIR FIBER YARN OR TWINE THICKNESS: 0.25 IN. ELONGATION (DRY/WET): 29%/35% WEIGHT: 20 OZ/SY OPEN AREA: 50% SIZE: 6 FT. WIDE X 150 FT IN LENGTH (100 SY PER ROLL) SHEAR STRESS: 3.0 PSF FLOW VELOCITY: 8 FT./SEC. LIFE EXPECTANCY: 3 YEARS

PERMEABILITY: 1.03 IN/SEC

4. REINFORCED NATURAL FIBER MATTING. MATTING FOR ALTERNATING ROUGHNESS AND WOODY TOE SHALL CONSIST OF A DOUBLE-LAYERED BIODEGRADABLE FABRIC: A BOTTOM LAYER OF JUTE FABRIC AND A TOP LAYER OF HIGH STRENGTH COIR MATTING. CONNECTED TOGETHER. REINFORCED NATURAL FIBER MATTING SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS:

MATERIALS: WOVEN COIR FIBER (TOP LAYER) AND JUTE FABRIC (BOTTOM LAYER) THICKNESS: 0.35 IN. ELONGATION (DRY/WET): 30%/26% (TOP LAYER) AND 8%/9% (BOTTOM LAYER) WEIGHT: 33.3 OZ/SY SHEAR STRESS: 4.5 PSF FLOW VELOCITY: 12 FT/SEC

- 5. REINFORCED NATURAL FIBER MATTING SHOULD BE PLACED AS INDICATED ABOVE AND AS SHOWN ON THE LANDSCAPE PLAN SHEET (ALL SLOPES EXCEEDING 2:1).
- 6. MATTING STAKES. STAKES FOR SECURING THE MATTING ALONG OTHER PORTIONS OF THE MATTING MATERIAL ABOVE THE TOE TRENCH AND FOR THE KEY-IN TRENCH AT THE TOP OF THE SLOPE SHALL CONSIST OF 1-1/2" X 1-1/2" HARDWOOD STAKES. 18-INCHES IN LENGTH, TAPERED AT THE BOTTOM END FOR EASY INSERTION INTO THE SOIL AND FLAT AT THE TOP END FOR HAMMERING.

SHEAR STRESS: 4.5 PSF FLOW VELOCITY: 12 FT./SEC. LIFE EXPECTANCY: 3 YEARS IN REINFORCED NATURAL FIBER MATTING

7. SEE DETAIL ON THIS SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INSTALLATION.

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 13

NOT TO SCALE

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•	AUGUST					
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ADDENDUM DETAILS

BLOCK NO. _

MELLOW WINE WAY SEWER AND STREAM STABILIZATION

CAPITAL PROJECT S6268 CONTRACT No. 34-3209-D

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND | 8E of 14

DRAWING NO

DE-02

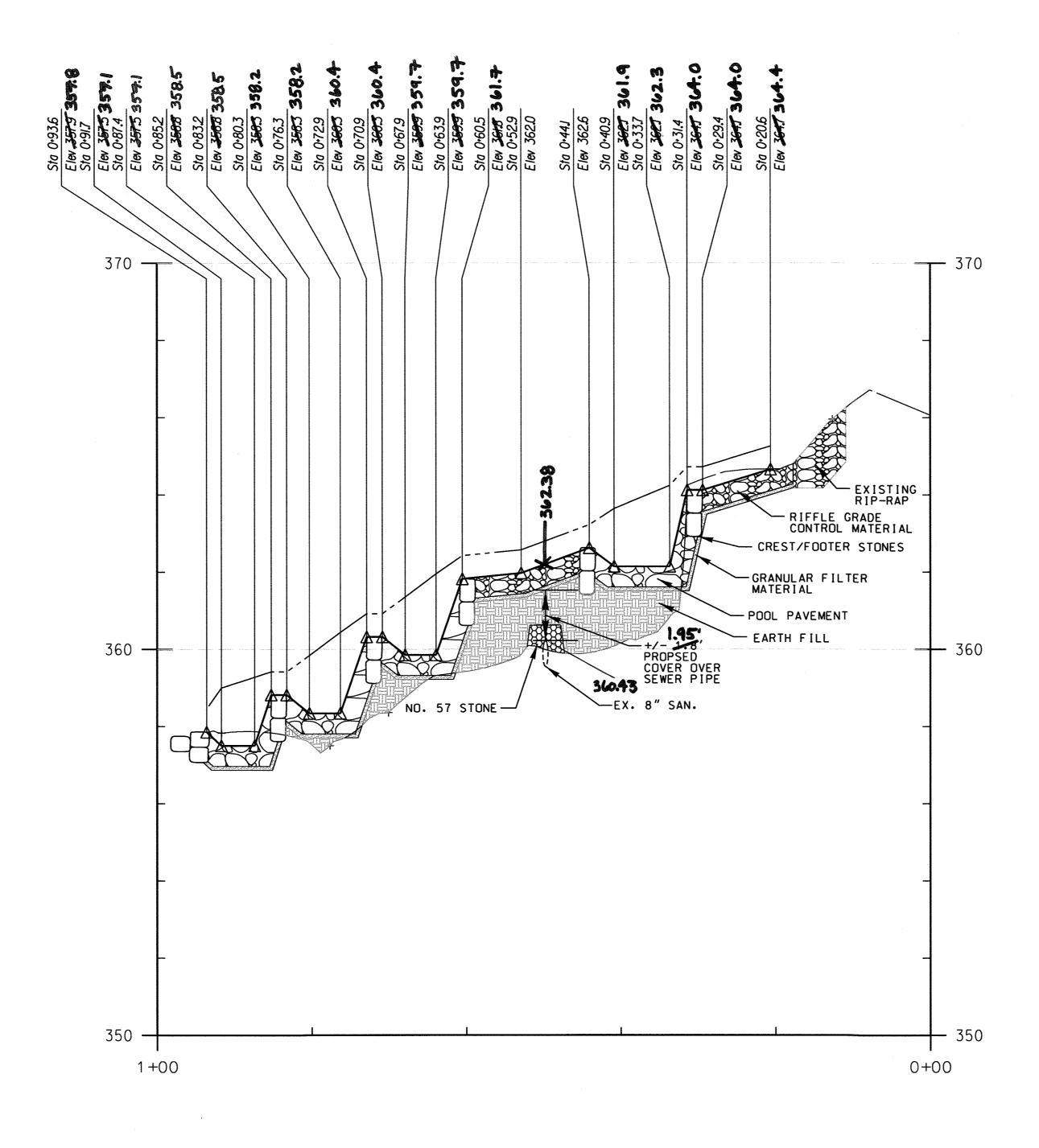
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HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND Momas & Butter 10/28/19 CHIEF BUREAU OF ENGINEERING CHIEF, UTILITY DESIGN DIVISION S.C. DATE

CONSTRUCTION MANAGER 936 Ridgebrook Road Sparks, MD 21152 PHONE: (410) 316-7800 Fax: (410) 316-7817



NOTE: FOR MATERIAL DEPTHS SEE DETAIL SHEETS DE-01 (SHEET 5) AND DE-02 (SHEET 6)

LEGEND EXISTING GROUND PROPOSED GRADE BANKFULL ELEVATION —

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND CHIEF, UTILITY DESIGN DIVISION S.C. DATE



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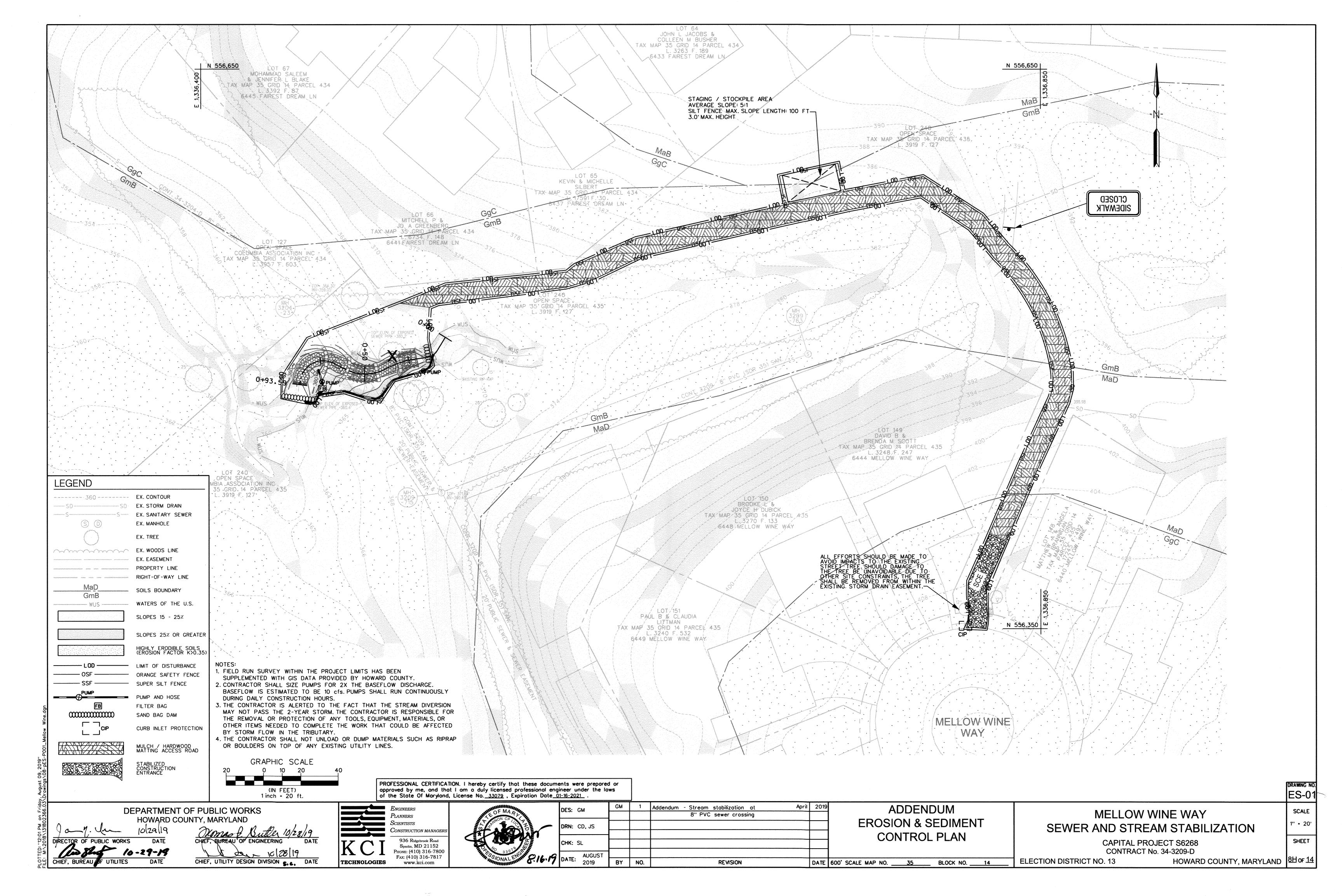
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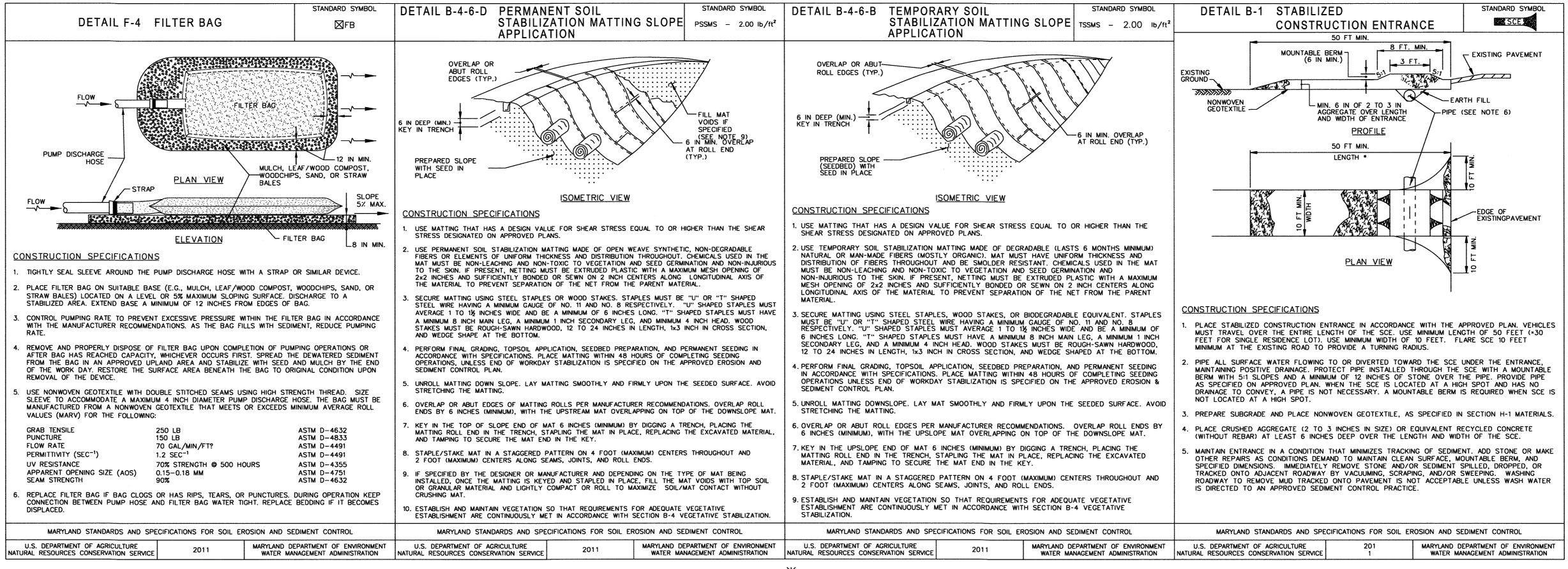
MELLOW WINE WAY SEWER AND STREAM STABILIZATION

CAPITAL PROJECT S6268 CONTRACT No. 34-3209-D

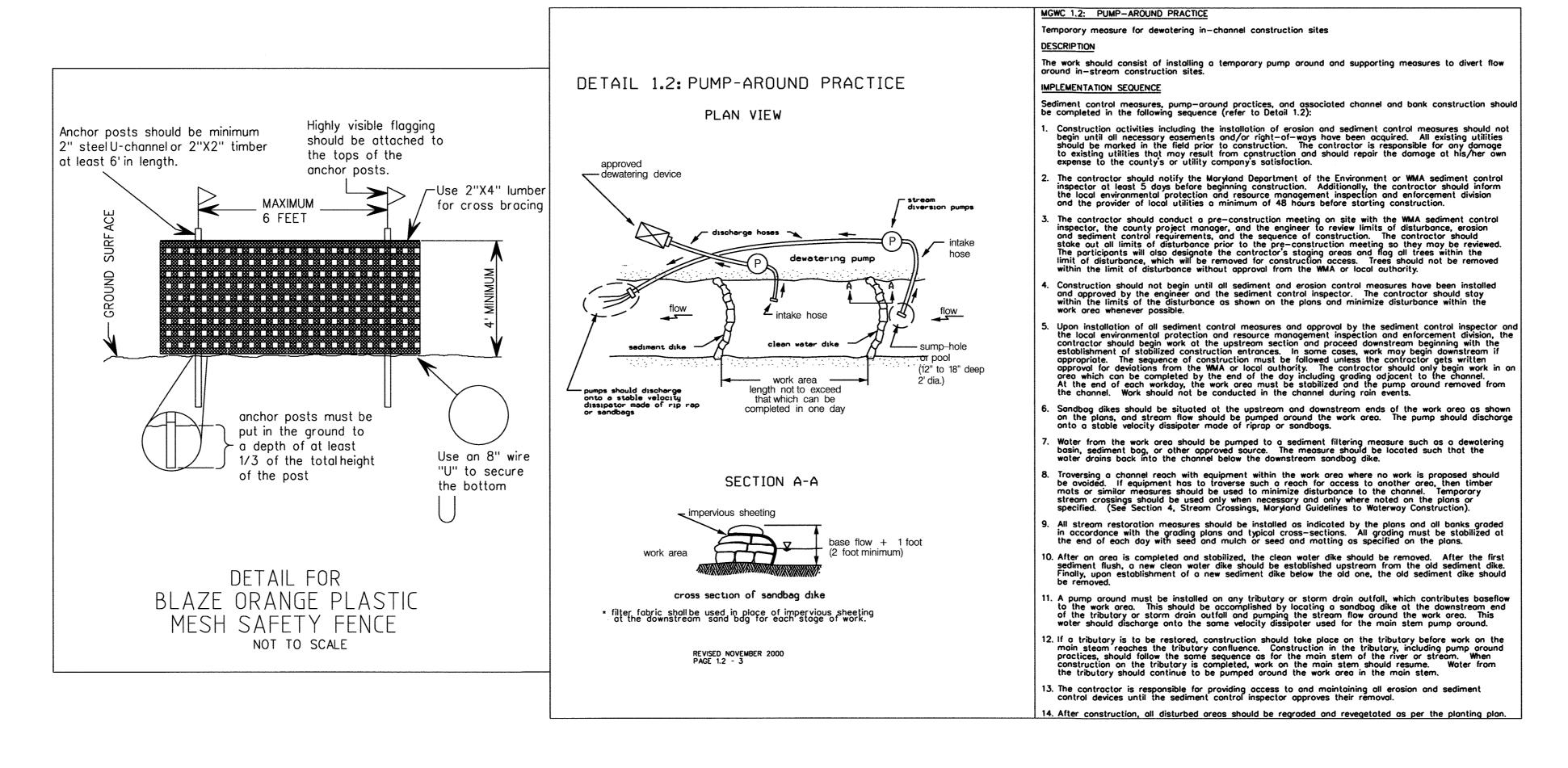
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ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 13 HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND 89 of 14





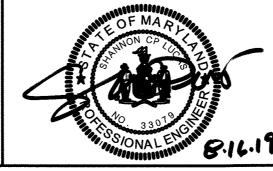




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ADDENDUM EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

MELLOW WINE WAY SEWER AND STREAM STABILIZATION

CAPITAL PROJECT S6268 CONTRACT No. 34-3209-D

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND | 81 of 14

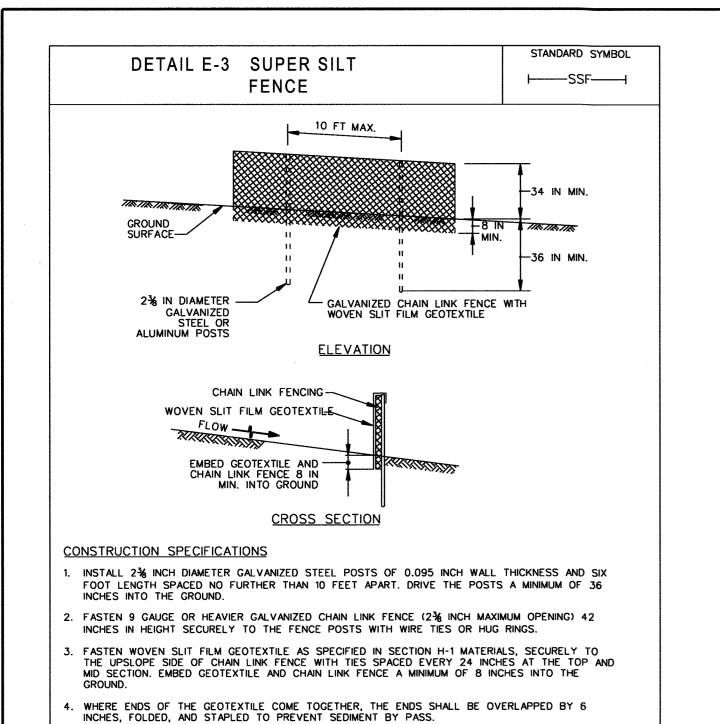
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ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 13



5. EXTEND BOTH ENDS OF THE SUPER SILT FENCE A MINIMUM OF FIVE HORIZONTAL FEET UPSLOPE

45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN FENCE ALIGNMENT TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM GOING AROUND THE

. PROVIDE MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATION TO THE INSPECTION/ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY SHOWING

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

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 CHAIN LINK FENCING AND GEOTEXTILE.

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

ENDS OF THE SUPER SILT FENCE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

B-4-8 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

STOCKPILE AREA

<u>Definition</u>

A mound or pile of soil protected by appropriately designed erosion and sediment control measures.

To provide a designated location for the temporary storage of soil that controls the potential for erosion, sedimentation, and changes to drainage patterns.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Stockpile areas are utilized when it is necessary to salvage and store soil for later use.

- 1. The stockpile location and all related sediment control practices must be clearly indicated on the erosion and sediment control plan.
- 2. The footprint of the stockpile must be sized to accommodate the anticipated volume of material and based on a side slope ratio no steeper than 2:1. Benching must be provided in accordance with Section B-3 Land Grading.
- 3. Runoff from the stockpile area must drain to a suitable sediment control practice.
- 4. Access the stockpile area from the upgrade side.
- 5. Clear water runoff into the stockpile area must be minimized by use of a diversion device such as an earth dike, temporary swale or diversion fence. Provisions must be made for discharging concentrated flow in a non-erosive manner
- 6. Where runoff concentrates along the toe of the stockpile fill, an appropriate erosion/sediment control practice must be used to intercept the discharge.
- 7. Stockpiles must be stabilized in accordance with the 3/7 day stabilization requirement as well as Standard B-4-1 Incremental Stabilization and Standard B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization.
- 8. If the stockpile is located on an impervious surface, a liner should be provided below the stockpile to facilitate cleanup. Stockpiles containing contaminated material must be covered with impermeable

Maintenance

The stockpile area must continuously meet the requirements for Adequate Vegetative Establishment in accordance with Section B-4 Vegetative Stabilization. Side slopes must be maintained at no steeper than a 2:1 ratio. The stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile exceeds 20 feet for 2:1 slopes, 30 feet for 3:1 slopes, or 40 feet for 4:1 slopes, benching must be provided in accordance with Section B-3 Land Grading.

B47 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by surfacing with suitable materials (e.g., mulch and

HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION

To provide a stable, non-eroding surface for areas frequently used and to improve the water quality from the runoff of these areas.

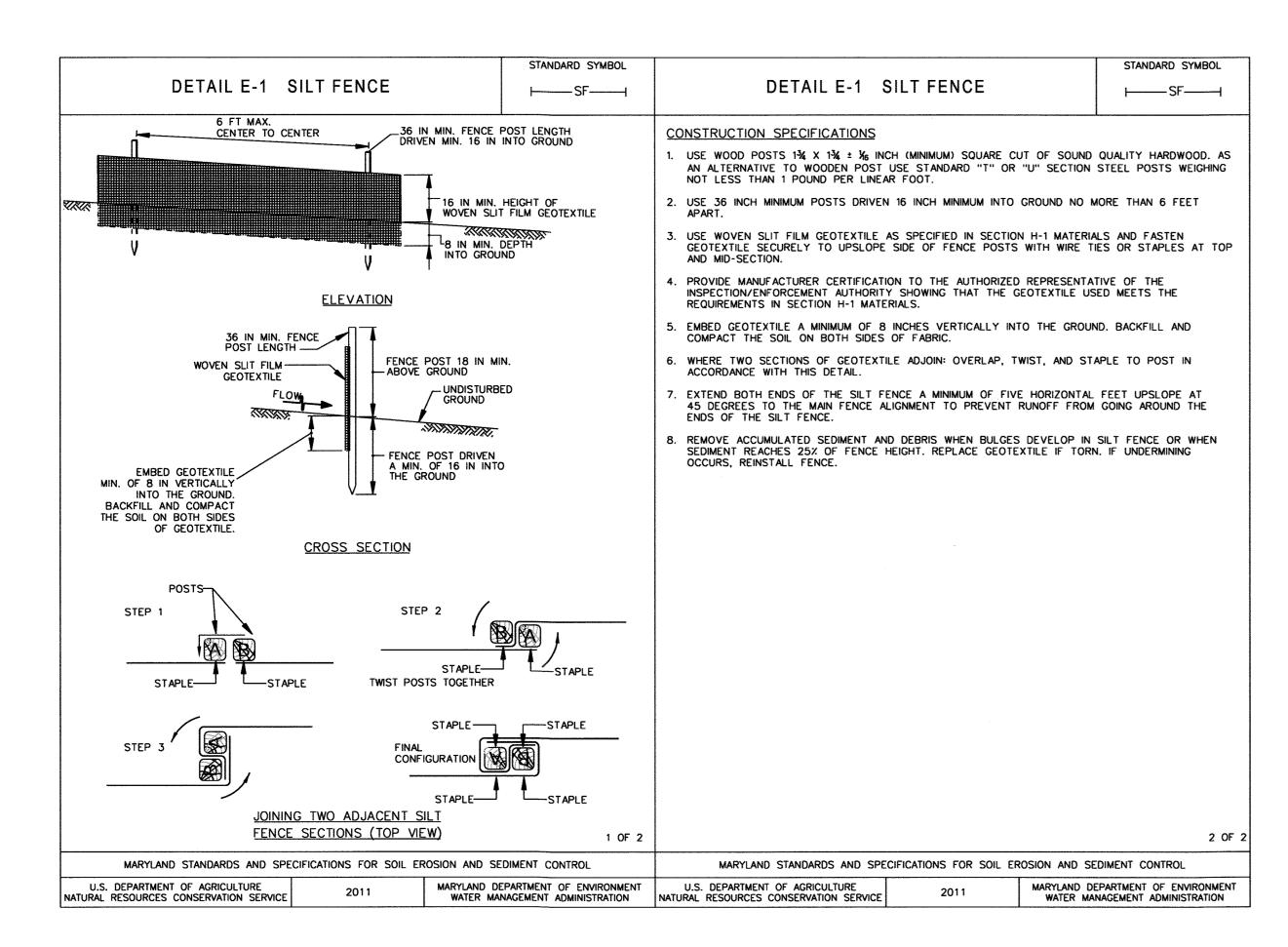
Conditions Where Practice Applies

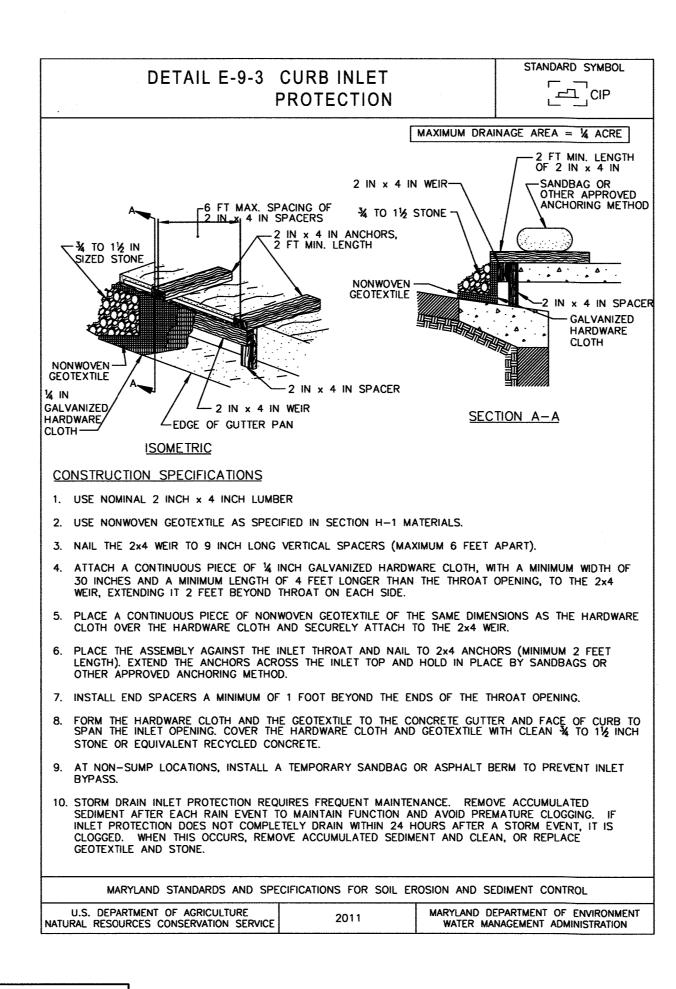
This practice applies to intensively used areas (e.g., equipment and material storage, staging areas, heavily used

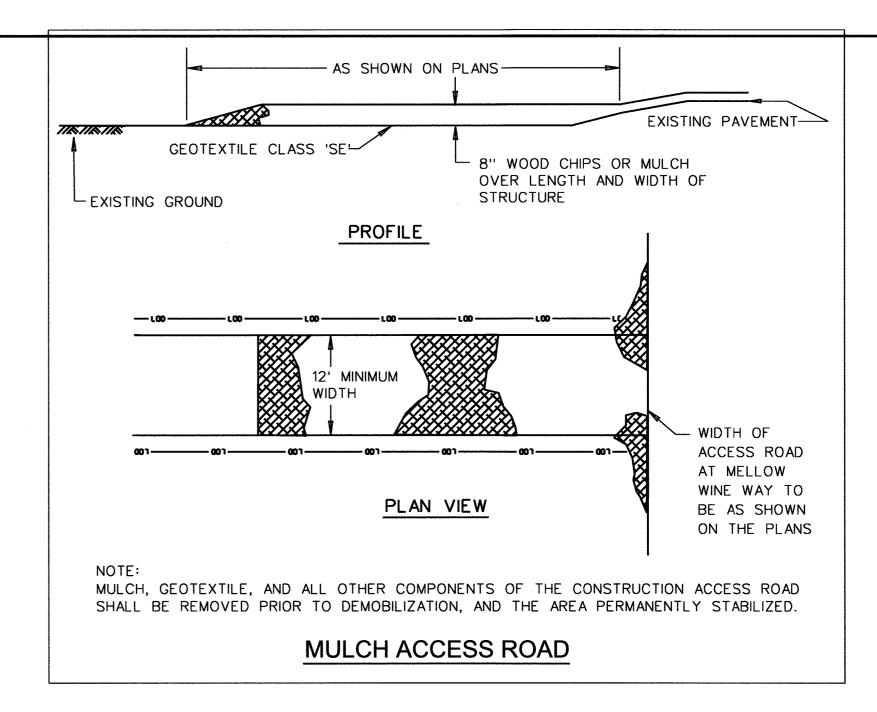
- 1. A minimum 4-inch base course of crushed stone or other suitable materials including wood chips over nonwoven geotextile should be provided as specified in Section H-1 Materials.
- 2. Select the stabilizing material based on the intended use, desired maintenance frequency, and runoff
- The transport of sediments, nutrients, oils, chemicals, particulate matter associated with vehicular traffic and equipment, and material storage needs to be considered in the selection of material. Additional control measures may be necessary to control some of these potential pollutants.
- 4. Surface erosion can be a problem on large heavy use areas. In these situations, measures to reduce the flow length of runoff or erosive velocities need to be considered.

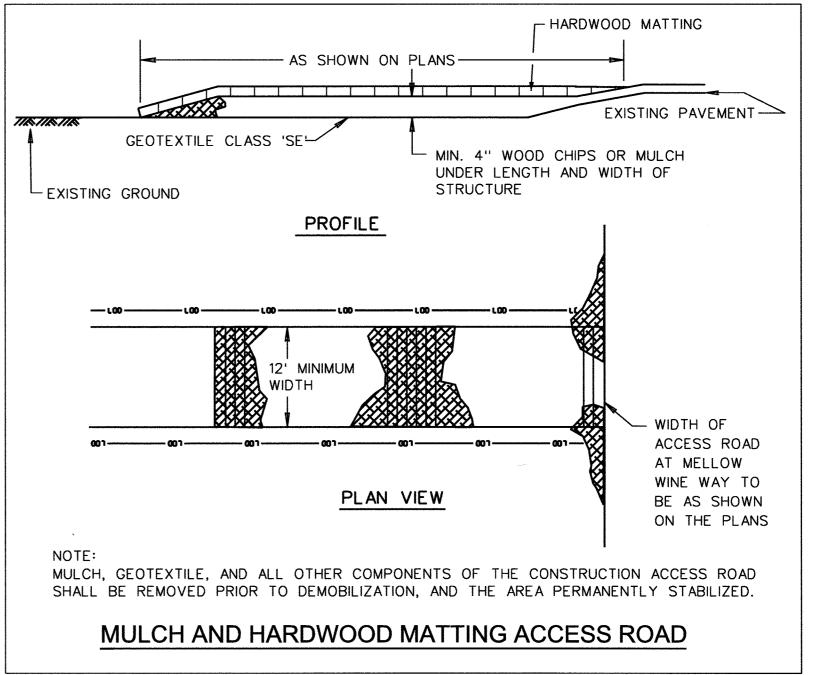
The heavy use areas must be maintained in a condition that minimizes erosion. This may require adding suitable material, as specified on the approved plans, to maintain a clean surface.

B.42









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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND Dulle 18/28/19 OF ENGINEERING CHIEE BUREAU CHIEF, UTILITY DESIGN DIVISION S.C. DATE







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ADDENDUM EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

BLOCK NO. _

MELLOW WINE WAY SEWER AND STREAM STABILIZATION

CAPITAL PROJECT S6268 CONTRACT No. 34-3209-D **ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 13**

SHEET HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND | 8J of 14

ES-03

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.
- 6. Site

Analysis:	
Total Area of Site:	0.23 Acres
Area Disturbed:	0.23 Acres
Area to be roofed or paved:	Acres
Area to be vegetatively stabilized:	0.23 Acres
Total Cut:	11.9 Cu. Yds.
Total Fill:	59.5 Cu. Yds.
Offsite waste/borrow area location:	TO SITE WITH AN
	ACTIVE GRADING PER

- Any sediment control practice which is disturbed by grading activity for 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:
 - 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
 - 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 controls
 - 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, MDE).
- 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 acreage of 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 CID, no more than 30 acres cumulatively may be disturbed at a given time.
- Wash water from any equipment, vehicles, wheels, pavement, and other sources must be treated in a sediment basin or other approved washout structure.
- 13. Topsoil shall be stockpiled and preserved on-site for redistribution onto final grade.
- 14. 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' in elevation.
- 15. Stream channels must not be disturbed during the following restricted time periods (inclusive):
 - Use I and IP March 1 June 15
 - Use III and IIIP October 1 April 30 • Use IV March 1 - May 31
- A copy of this plan, the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, and associated permits shall be on-site and available when

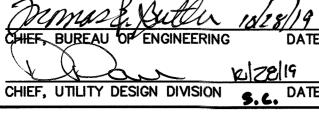
. WORK AREAS SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED DAILY BEFORE LEAVING THE WORKSITE

- THE CONTRACTOR IS TO REMOVE STONE, CONCRETE, AND GRAVEL AND STABILIZE THE SCE, ACCESS ROAD AND TEMPORARY STAGING / STOCKPILING AREAS AFTER CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED.
- 3. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO REMOVE ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ALONG THE TEMPORARY STAGING / STOCKPILING AREAS, ACCESS ROADS, STREAM CROSSINGS AND STREAM BANKS AFTER CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED.

4. SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING IS TO BE PLACED ON SITE WHERE SHOWN DUE TO STEEP SLOPES AND HIGHLY ERODIBLE SOILS. PERMANENT STABILIZATION CONSISTING OF, AT A MINIMUM, NATURAL FIBER MATTING AND SEEDING, SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY THE WORK, AREAS WHERE CLEARING AND GRADING IS NOT PERFORMED (E.G., LOCATIONS OF HOSE FOR PUMP AROUNDS) DO NOT REQUIRE THE APPLICATION OF SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

UTILITES



B-4-1 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FOR

INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION

Definition

Establishment of vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes.

Purpose

To provide timely vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes as work progresses.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Any cut or fill slope greater than 15 feet in height. This practice also applies to stockpiles.

Criteria

- Incremental Stabilization Cut Slopes
 - 1. Excavate and stabilize cut slopes in increments not to exceed 15 feet in height. Prepare seedbed and apply seed and mulch on all cut slopes as the work progresses.
 - 2. Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure B.1):
 - a. Construct and stabilize all temporary swales or dikes that will be used to convey runoff around the excavation.
 - b. Perform Phase 1 excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize.
 - c. Perform Phase 2 excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as
 - d. Perform final phase excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded

Note: Once excavation has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.

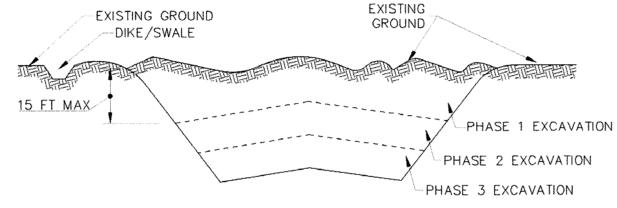


Figure B.1: Incremental Stabilization - Cut

B.10

- Incremental Stabilization Fill Slopes
 - 1. Construct and stabilize fill slopes in increments not to exceed 15 feet in height. Prepare seedbed and apply seed and mulch on all slopes as the work progresses.
 - 2. Stabilize slopes immediately when the vertical height of a lift reaches 15 feet, or when the grading operation ceases as prescribed in the plans.
 - 3. At the end of each day, install temporary water conveyance practice(s), as necessary, to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner.
 - 4. Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure B.2):
 - a. Construct and stabilize all temporary swales or dikes that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct silt fence on low side of fill unless other methods shown on the plans address
 - b. At the end of each day, install temporary water conveyance practice(s), as necessary, to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner.
 - c. Place Phase 1 fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize.
 - d. Place Phase 2 fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize.
 - e. Place final phase fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as

Note: Once the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.

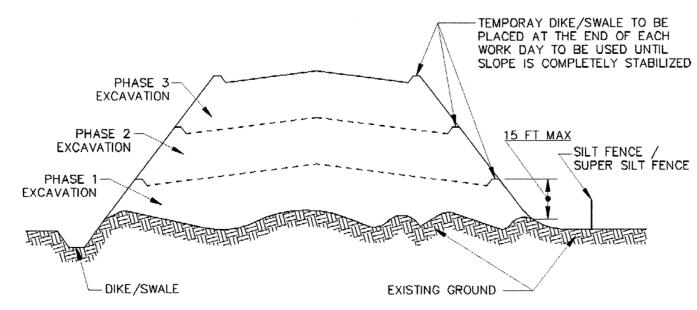


Figure B.2: Incremental Stabilization – Fill

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B-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FOR

SOIL PREPARATION, TOPSOILING, AND SOIL AMENDMENTS

Definition

The process of preparing the soils to sustain adequate vegetative stabilization.

Purpose

To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Where vegetative stabilization is to be established.

Criteria

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.
- 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.
- 2. Permanent Stabilization
- 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:
- i. Soil pH between 6.0 and 7.0.
- ii. Soluble salts less than 500 parts per million (ppm).
- 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 acceptable.
- 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.
- c. 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 5 inches.
- d. Apply soil amendments as specified on the approved plan or as indicated by the results of a soil
- 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 loosening may be unnecessary on newly disturbed areas.

Topsoiling

- 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 pH, materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil gradation.
- 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 design.
- 5. Topsoil Specifications: Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following criteria: 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 1½ inches in diameter.
- 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 as specified.
- 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.

April 2019

- 6. Topsoil Application
- a. Erosion and sediment control practices must be maintained when applying topsoil

- 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 formation of depressions or water pockets.
- 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.
- 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 chemical analyses.
- 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 producer.
- 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.
- 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.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR WORKING IN NONTIDAL WETLANDS, WETLAND BUFFERS. WATERWAYS, AND 100-YEAR FLOODPLAINS

- No excess fill, construction material, or debris shall be stockpiled or stored in nontidal wetlands,
- nontidal wetland buffers, waterways, or the 100-year floodplain. Place materials in a location and manner which does not adversely impact surface or subsurface water flow into or out of nontidal wetlands, nontidal wetland buffers, waterways, or the 100-year
- Do not use the excavated material as backfill if it contains waste metal products, unsightly debris, toxic material, or any other deleterious substance. If additional backfill is required, use clean material free of waste metal products, unsightly debris, toxic material, or any other deleterious
- Place heavy equipment on mats or suitably operate the equipment to prevent damage to nontidal
- wetlands, nontidal wetland buffers, waterways, or the 100-year floodplain. Repair and maintain any serviceable structure or fill so there is no permanent loss of nontidal wetlands, nontidal wetland buffers, or waterways, or permanent modification of the 100-year floodplain in excess of that lost under the originally authorized structure or fill.
- Rectify any nontidal wetlands, wetland buffers, waterways, or 100-year floodplain temporarily impacted by any construction.
- All stabilization in the nontidal wetland and nontidal wetland buffer shall consist of the following species: Annual Ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum), Millet (Setaria italica), Barley (Hordeum sp.), Oats (Uniola sp.), and/or Rye (Secale cereale). These species will allow for the stabilization of the site while also allowing for the voluntary revegetation of natural wetland species. Other nonpersistent vegetation may be acceptable, but must be approved by the Nontidal Wetlands and Waterways Division. Kentucky 31 fescue shall not be utilized in wetland or buffer areas. The area should be seeded and mulched to reduce erosion after construction activities have been
- completed. After installation has been completed, make post-construction grades and elevations the same as the original grades and elevations in temporarily impacted areas.
- To protect aquatic species, in-stream work is prohibited as determined by the classification of the
 - Use I waters: In-stream work shall not be conducted during the period March 1 through June 15, inclusive, during any year. Use III waters: In-stream work shall not be conducted during the period October
 - through April 30, inclusive, during any year. Use IV waters: In-stream work shall not be conducted during the period March 1 through May 31, inclusive, during any year.
- 10) Stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces shall be controlled to prevent the washing of debris
- 11) Culverts shall be constructed and any riprap placed so as not to obstruct the movement of aquatic species, unless the purpose of the activity is to impound water.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

1. OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT. STREAM IS USE CLASS IV WITH CLOSURE PERIOD FROM MARCH 1 TO MAY 31, INCLUSIVE. PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. A VIDEOTAPE AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROPOSED WORK AREA SHALL BE TAKEN. (1 DAY)

2. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE AN ON-SITE PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING THAT SHALL INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO, THE COUNTY PROJECT MANAGER, THE ENGINEER, AND A REPRESENTATIVE FROM HOWARD COUNTY CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION. THE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE SHALL BE STAKED PRIOR TO THE MEETING. (1 DAY)

3. NOTIFY THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT'S NONTIDAL WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS INSPECTIONS AND COMPLIANCE DIVISION AT LEAST FIVE (5) DAYS PRIOR TO ANY EARTH MOVING CONSTRUCTION WITHIN NONTIDAL WETLANDS AND/OR THEIR BUFFERS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT 1-800-257-7777 AT LEAST FIVE (5) WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO ANY WORK BEING DONE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE HOWARD COUNTY CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION DIVISION (410-313-1880) A MINIMUM OF 24 HOURS PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION. (5 DAYS)

4. CONSTRUCT ORANGE SAFETY FENCE AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS. HOWARD COUNTY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DIVISION SHALL REVIEW AND APPROVE THE LOCATION OF THE ORANGE SAFETY FENCE PRIOR TO ANY EARTH MOVING OR REMOVAL OF EXISTING TREES OR SHRUBS.

5. CLEAR AND GRUB ONLY AS NECESSARY FOR INSTALLATION OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AND DEVICES. INSTALL THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AT MELLOW WINE WAY, AND SILT FENCE AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR AS DIRECTED BY THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, THE ACCESS PATH SHALL BE STABILIZED OR LINED WITH SILT FENCE AT THE INSPECTOR'S DISCRETION WITH PERMISSION FROM INSPECTOR, CONTRACTOR SHALL PROCEED WITH THE WORK. (5 DAYS)

6. INSTALL PUMP-AROUND PRACTICES AS SHOWN ON SHEET ES-01. WITH APPROVAL OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, COMMENCE

7. PERFORM BANK GRADING AND SEWER AND STREAM STABILIZATION WORK ON CHANNEL AS SHOWN ON PLANS, AND STABILIZE ALL DISTURBED AREAS AT FINAL GRADE, PUMP-AROUNDS MAY BE SHIFTED AS NECESSARY TO PERFORM GRADING AND STREAM WORK WITH APPROVAL OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR. CONTRACTOR SHALL DISTURB ONLY THAT MUCH AREA THAT CAN BE BROUGHT TO FINAL GRADE AND STABILIZED BY THE END OF EACH DAY. (2 WEEKS)

8. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE WORK AREA. (2 DAYS)

9. WHEN VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED AND WITH PERMISSION OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, REMOVE ALL REMAINING EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AND PERMANENTLY STABILIZE THOSE AREAS DISTURBED BY THIS PROCESS.

10. CONDUCT FINAL "AS-BUILT" SURVEY OF SEWER AND STREAM STABILIZATION MEASURES, AND STREAM PROFILE WITHIN STABILIZATION AREA, AND SUBMIT "AS-BUILT" PLANS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, UTILITY DIVISION WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION. (30 DAYS)

> **MELLOW WINE WAY** SEWER AND STREAM STABILIZATION

> > **CAPITAL PROJECT S6268** CONTRACT No. 34-3209-D

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND 8K of 14

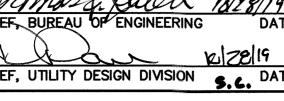
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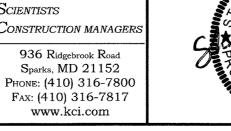
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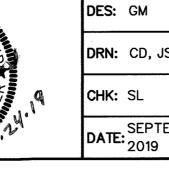
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GM

DES. GW			8" PVC sewer crossing	
DRN: CD, JS				
CHK: SL				
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2019				
DATE: 2019	BY	NO.	REVISION	DATE

1 Addendum - Stream stabilization at

ADDENDUM

EROSION & SEDIMENT

CONTROL NOTES

SEEDING AND MULCHING

<u>Definition</u>

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover

<u>Purpose</u>

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies

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

<u>Criteria</u>

Seeding

1. Specifications

- 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. 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 upon request to the inspector to verify type of seed and seeding rate.
- b. Mulch alone may be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates only if the ground is frozen. The appropriate seeding mixture must be applied when the ground thaws.
- 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 package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.
- 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.

2. Application

- a. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.
- 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
- c. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer).
- 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.

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 visual inspection of the uniformly spread slurry.
- ii. WCFM, including dye, must contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.
- 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.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

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 minimum.

2. Application

- 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.

3. Anchoring

- 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:
- i. A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface a minimum of 2 inches. This practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. If used on sloping land, this practice should 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.
- 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
- 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-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FOR

TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

<u>Definition</u>

<u>Purpose</u>

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

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

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 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 be put on the plan.
- 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.
- 3. When stabilization is required outside of a seeding season, apply seed and mulch or straw mulch alone as prescribed in Section B-4-3.A.1.b and maintain until the next seeding season.

Temporary Seeding Summary

	INESS ZONE (FROM) MIXTURE (FROM TA		FERTILIZER RATE	LIME		
NO.	SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE (LB/AC)	SEED ING DATES	SEED ING DEPTHS	(10-20-20)	RATE
1	CEREAL RYE	112	3/15-5/15 8/1-11/15	1 INCH	436 LB/AC (10 LB/1000 SF)	2 tons/ac (90 LB/
2 FOXTAIL MILLET		20	5/16-7/31	1/2 INCH		1000 SF)

1/ Seeding rates for the warm-season grasses are in pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS). Actual planting rates shall be adjusted to reflect percent seed germination and purity, as tested. Adjustments are usually not needed for the cool-season grasses.

Seeding rates listed above are for temporary seedings, when planted alone. When planted as a nurse crop with permanent seed mixes, use 1/3 of the seeding rate listed above for barley, oats, and wheat. For smaller-seeded grasses (annual ryegrass, pearl millet, foxtail millet), do not exceed more than 5% (by weight) of the overall permanent seeding mix. Cereal rye generally should not be used as a nurse crop, unless planting will occur in very late fall beyond the seeding dates for other temporary seedings. Cereal rye has allelopathic properties that inhibit the germination and growth of other plants. If it must be used as a nurse crop, seed at 1/3 of the rate listed above.

Oats are the recommended nurse crop for warm-season grasses.

2/ For sandy soils, plant seeds at twice the depth listed above 3/ The planting dates listed are averages for each Zone and may require adjustment to reflect local conditions, especially near the boundaries of the zone.

B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FOR

PERMANENT STABILIZATION

<u>Definition</u>

To stabilize disturbed soils with permanent vegetation.

<u>Purpose</u>

To use long-lived perennial grasses and legumes to establish permanent ground cover on disturbed soils.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for 6 months or more.

Criteria

A. Seed Mixtures

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 on the plan.
- 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 Planting.
- c. For sites having disturbed area over 5 acres, use and show the rates recommended by the soil
- d. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply urea form fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 ½ 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

Turfgrass Mixtures

- 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 plan.
- 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.
- 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 drought 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: 1½ to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet.

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

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 (½ 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 sites.

PERMANENT SEEDING SUMMARY

HARDINESS ZONE (FROM FIGURE SEED MIXTURE (FROM TABLE B	FERTILIZER (10-20-20)	LIME					
NO. SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE (LB/AC)	SEEDING DATES	SEED ING DEPTHS	N	P205	K20	
SWITCH GRASS 1 CREEPING RED FESCUE BUSH CLOVER	10 15 2	3/1-5/15 5/16-6/15	1/4-1/2 INCH				
7 CREEPING RED FESCUE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS	60 15	3/1-5/15 8/1-10/15	1/4-1/2 INCH	45 LB/AC	90 lb/qc (2.0 LB/	90 Ib/ac (2.0 LB/	2 tons/oc (90 LB/ 1000 SF)
CREEPING RED FESCUE 11 CHEWINGS FESCUE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS	30 30 20	3/1-5/15 8/1-10/15	1/4-1/2 INCH	1000 SF)	1000 SF)	1000 SF)	1000 3F 7
ERNST SEED MIX ERNMX-722 MD LOWER MIDLAND RIPARIAN MIX	15	2/15-10/31	1 INCH	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

NOTE: ERNST SEED MIX TO BE USED IN FORESTED AREAS AS SHOWN ON THE LANDSCAPE PLANS. THE REMAINING MIXES ARE SUITABLE OUTSIDE OF FOREST AND TURF ZONES.

B. Sod: To provide quick cover on disturbed areas (2:1 grade or flatter).

1. General Specifications

- 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 3/4 inch, plus or minus 1/4 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
- 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.

2. Sod 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 of the roots.
- 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 underlying soil surface.
- 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.

3. Sod Maintenance

- 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 moisture
- c. Do not mow until the sod is firmly rooted. No more than ½ 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.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION. I hereby certify that these documents were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State Of Maryland, License No. 33079 , Expiration Date 01-16-2021

April 2019 **ADDENDUM** Addendum - Stream stabilization at 8" PVC sewer crossing **& SEDIMENT** OL NOTES

MELLOW WINE WAY SEWER AND STREAM STABILIZATION

> **CAPITAL PROJECT S6268 CONTRACT No. 34-3209-D**

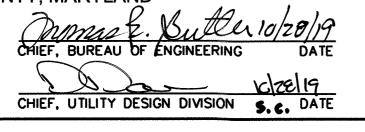
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HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND





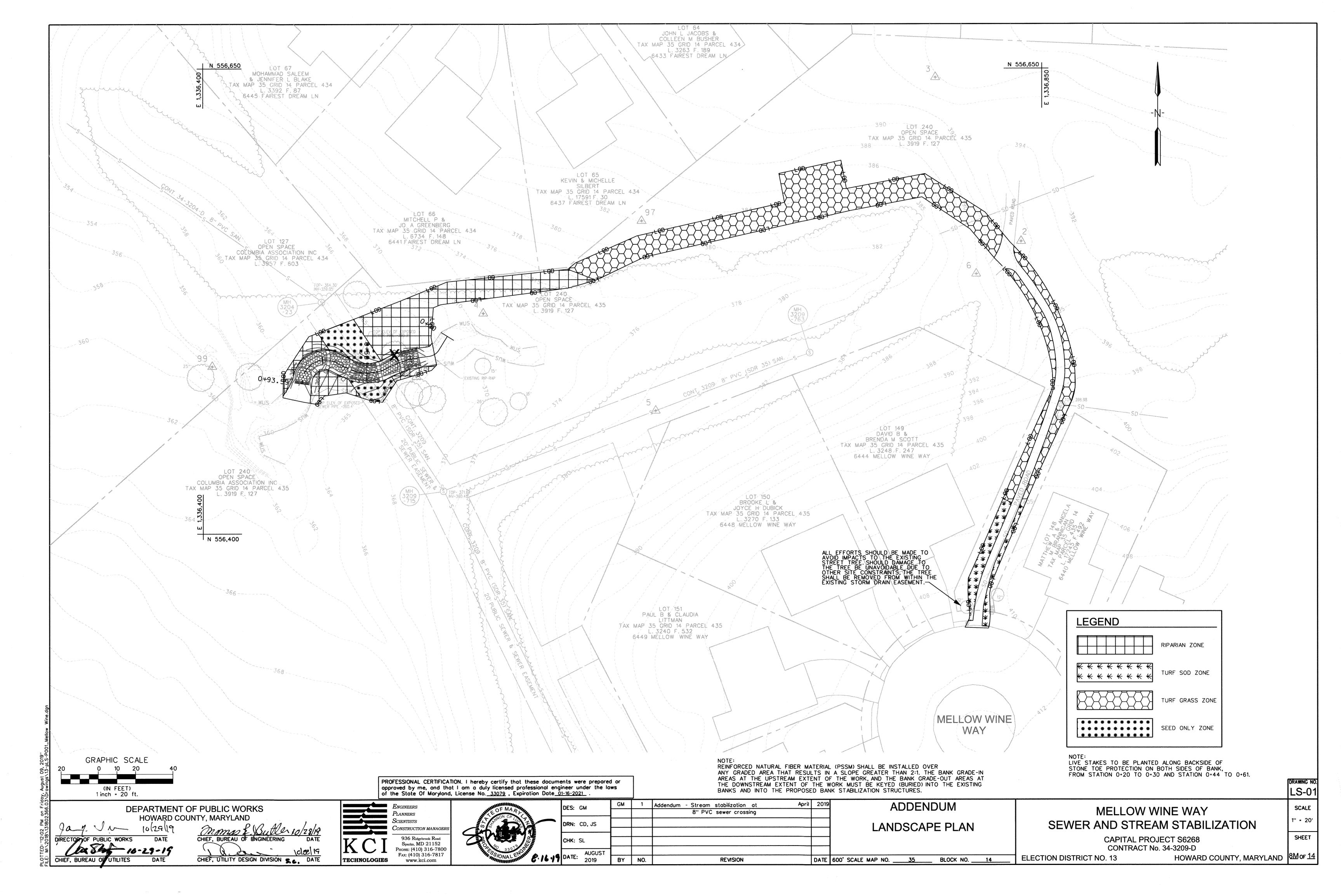




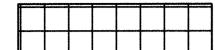
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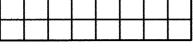
MASTER PLANT SCHEDULE +



RIPARIAN ZONE

(2,403 SQ FT / 0.06 AC)

Qty	Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Form	Spacing/Rate
TREES					
4	Quercus rubra	Northern Red Oak	5' Height	Container	11' O.C.
4	Quercus palustris	is Pin Oak		Container	11' O.C.
4	Quercus alba	White Oak	5' Height	Container	11' O.C.
4	Fagus grandifolia American Beech		5' Height	Container	11' O.C.
4	Cornus florida Flowering Dogwood		5' Height	Container	11' O.C.
4	Viburnum acerifolium	Maple-leaved arrow-wood	3' Height	Container	7' O.C.
4	llex verticillata	Winterberry	3' Height	Container	7' O.C.

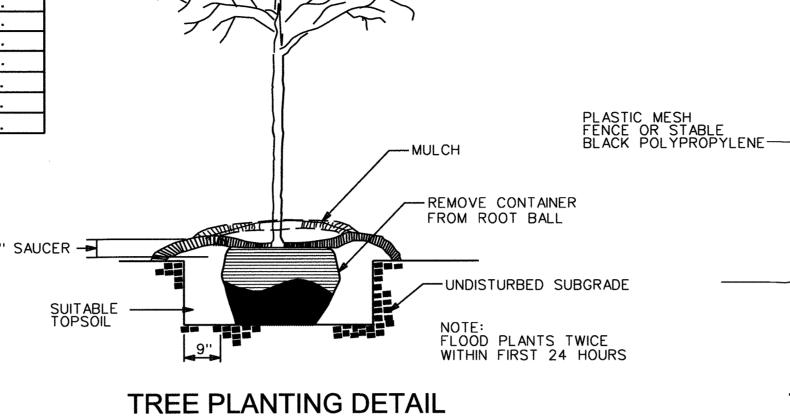


PERMANENT SEEDING FOR RIPARIAN ZONE

(3,041 SQ FT / 0.07 AC)

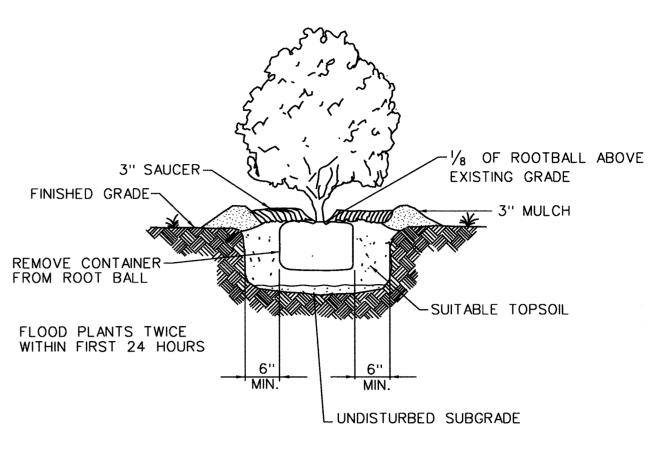
******	Qty(lbs)*	Seed Mix
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1.05	ERNMX-722 OR EQUIVALENT

*Seeding shall be applied at a 15 lbs/AC seeding rate.

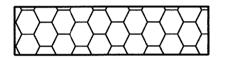


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SHRUB PLANTING DETAIL NOT TO SCALE

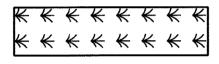


TURF GRASS ZONE

(4,536 SQ FT / 0.10 AC)

Qty(lbs)*	Seed Mix
20.0	TALL FESCUE

*Seeding shall be applied at a 200 lbs/AC seeding rate



TURF SOD ZONE

(505 SQ FT / 0.01 AC)

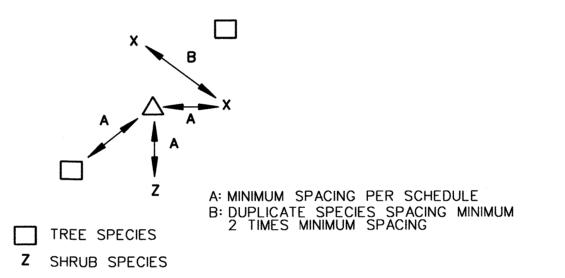
Qty(SF)	Seed Mix
505	TALL FESCUE

LIVE STAKES ZONE

(27 LF PER BANK /54 LF)

Qty	Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Form	Spacing/Rate
14	Salix sericea	Silky Willow	3'	Stake	2' O.C.
14	Cornus amomum	Silky Dogwood	3'	Stake	2' O.C.

NOTE: LIVE STAKES TO BE PLANTED ALONG BACKSIDE OF STONE TOE PROTECTION ON BOTH SIDES OF BANK, FROM STATION 0+20 TO 0+30 AND STATION 0+44 TO 0+61.

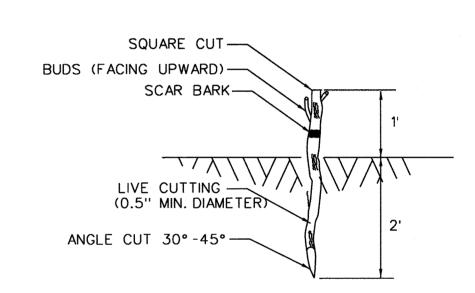


- 3/8" WOODEN STAKE

TREE AND SHRUB RANDOM SPACING

NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: TREES AND SHRUBS SHALL NOT BE PLANTED WITHIN 10 FT OF THE SANITARY LINES SHOWN ON THE PLANTING PLANS. ONLY SEEDING FOR THE INDICATED ZONE SHALL BE APPLIED.



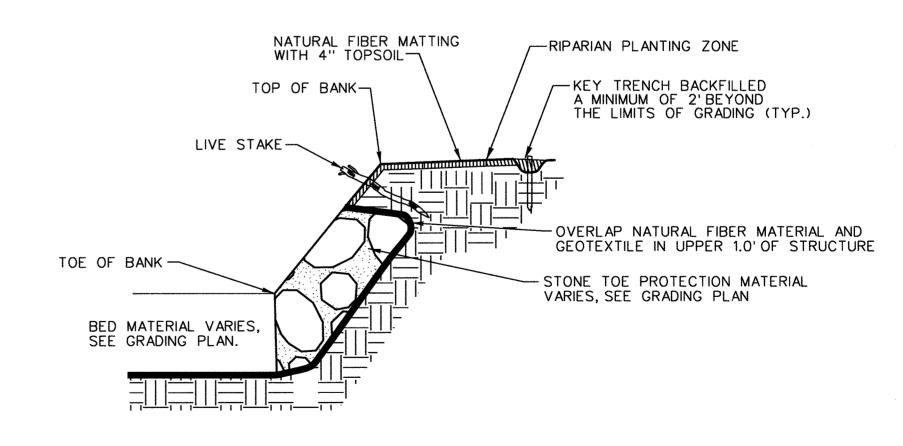
LIVE STAKE DETAIL NOT TO SCALE

+ NOTES:

1. 4 INCHES OF TOPSOIL SHALL BE PLACED THROUGHOUT THE SITE EXCEPT

IN EXISTING WETLANDS TO INCREASE SOIL FERTILITY.

2. ALL PLANT MATERIAL EXCEPT TEMPORARY SEEDING SHOULD BE INSTALLED AFTER CONSTRUCTION DURING THE DORMANT PERIOD (NO EARLIER THAN MID-AUGUST).



NATURAL FIBER MATTING WITH LIVE STAKES CROSS SECTION NOT TO SCALE

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 13

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION. I hereby certify that these documents were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State Of Maryland, License No. 33079, Expiration Date 01-16-2021.



 $P_{LANNERS}$ SCIENTISTS 936 Ridgebrook Road Sparks, MD 21152 PHONE: (410) 316-7800 Fax: (410) 316-7817

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	DES: GM	GM	1	Addendum - Stream stabilization at April 8" PVC sewer crossing	2019	
	DRN: CD, JS					
	CHK: SL					
19	DATE: AUGUST 2019	BY	NO.	REVISION	DATE	60

ADDENDUM LANDSCAPE DETAILS

MELLOW WINE WAY SEWER AND STREAM STABILIZATION

CAPITAL PROJECT S6268 CONTRACT No. 34-3209-D

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND 8N of 14

LD-0

SCALE

AS SHOWN

SHEET

UTILITES

CHIEF, BUREAU OF ENGINEERING CHIEF, UTILITY DESIGN DIVISION ... DATE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

DATE 600' SCALE MAP NO. _____35____ BLOCK NO. ____14__

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND