

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

- 1. A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS AND PERMITS SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION (410-313-1850).
- ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PLAN AND ARE TO BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND REVISIONS THERETO.
- 3. 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.
- 4. 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.
- ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1994 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). TEMPÒRARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES.
- 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 HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.
- 13.79 ACRES 5.00 ACRES 0.34 ACRES 4.66 ACRES TOTAL AREA OF SITE TOTAL AREA DISTURBED AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED ACRES 7,140 CU. YDS. 20,200 CU. YDS. TOTAL CUT TOTAL FILL OFFSITE BORROW AREA LOCATION SITE W/ AN APPROVED
- SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN 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 CONTROLS MUST BE PROVIDED, IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.
- 10. ON ALL SITES 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 ARE LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGTHS OR THAT WHICH CAN BE BACK FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.

TEMPORARY SEEDBED PREPARATION

APPLY TO GRADED OR CLEARED AREAS LIKELY TO BE REDISTURBED WHERE A SHORT-TERM VEGETATIVE COVER IS NEEDED.

SEEDBED PREPARATION: LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY

SOIL AMENDMENTS: APPLY 600 LBS PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (14

SEEDING: FOR PERIOD MARCH 1 THROUGH APRIL 30 AND FROM AUGUST 15 THROUGH NOVEMBER 15, SEED WITH 2-1/2 BUSHELS PER ACRE OF ANNUAL RYE (3.2 LBS/1000 SQ FT). FOR THE PERIOD MAY 1 THROUGH AUGUST 14. SEED WITH 3 LBS PER ACRE OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS (.07 LBS/1000 SQ FT), FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 16 THROUGH 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 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 FT. OR HIGHER, USE 348 GALLONS PER ACRE

REFER TO THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR RATE AND METHODS NOT COVERED.

PERMANENT SEEDBED PREPARATION

SEEDBED PREPARATION: LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY

SOIL AMENDMENTS: IN LIEU OF SOIL TEST RECOMMENDATIONS, USE ON OF THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULES:

- PREFERRED APPLY 2 TONS PER ACRE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE (92 LBS/1000 SQ 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- UREAFORM FERTILIZER (9 LBS/1000 SQ
- 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.

SEEDING: FOR THE PERIODS MARCH 1 THROUGH APRIL 30 AND AUGUST 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 15, SEED WITH 60 LBS PER ACRE (1.4 LBS/1000 SQ FT) OF KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE PER ACRE AND 2 LBS PER ACRE (.05 LBS/1000 SQ FT) OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS, DURING THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 16 THROUGH 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 PER ACRE OF KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE AND MULCH WITH 2 TONS PER ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW.

MULCHING: 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 ANCHORING.

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

21.0 STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOIL

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

To provide a suitable 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.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

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

Construction and Material Specifications

- Topsoil salvaged from the existing site may be used provided that it meets the standards as set forth in these specifications. Typically, the depth of topsoil to be salvaged for a given soil type can be found in the representative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by USDA-SCS in cooperation with Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station.
- II. Topsoll Specifications Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following:
- i. Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Regardless, topsoil shall not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and shall contain less than 5% by volume of cinders, stones slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 1 ½"
- ii. Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, quack grass, Johnson grass, nutsedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.
- iii. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, ground limestone shall be spread at the rate of 4-8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil. Lime shall be distributed uniformly over designated areas and worked into the soil in conjunction with tillage operations as described in the following procedures.
- II. For sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres:
 - i. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization — Section I — Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.

III. For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres:

i. On soil meeting topsoil specifications, obtain test results dictating fertilizer and lime

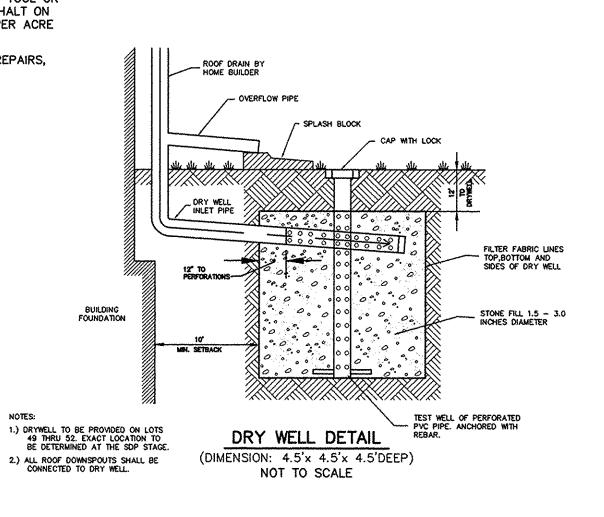
amendments required to bring the soil into compliance with the following:

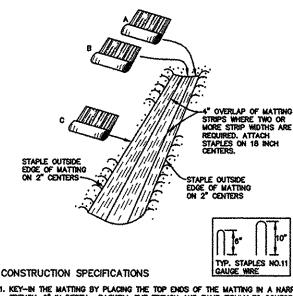
- a. pH for topsoil shall be between 6.0 and 7.5. If the tested soil demonstrates a pH of less than 6.0, sufficient lime shall be prescribed to raise the pH to 6.5 or higher.
- b. Organic content of topsoil shall be not less than 1.5 percent by weight.
- d. No sod or seed shall be placed on soil which 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.

c. Topsoil having soluble salt content greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used.

- Note: 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.
- ii. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization - Section I - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.
- i. When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion and sediment control practices such as diversion, Grade Stabilization Structures, Earth Dikes, Slope Silt Fence and Sediment Traps and Basins.
- albeit 4" 8" higher in elevation.
- iii.Topsoil shall be uniformly distributed in a 4" 8" layer and lightly compacted to a minimum thickness of 4". Spreading shall be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of additional preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations shall be corrected in order to prevent the formation of depressions or water pockets.
- iv. Topsoil shall not be placed while the topsoil or subsoil is in a frozen or muddy condition, when the subsoil is excessively wet or in a condition that may otherwise be detrimental to proper grading and seedbed preparation. G-21-2
- VI. Alternative for Permanent Seeding Instead of applying the full amounts of lime and commercial fertilizer, composted sludge and amendments may be applied as specified below:
 - i. Composted Sludge Material for use as a soil conditioner for sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres shall be tested to prescribed amendments and for sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres shall conform to the following requirements:
 - a. Composted sludge shall be supplied by, or originate from, a person or persons that are permitted (at the time of acquisition of the compost) by the Maryland Department of the
 - b. Composted sludge shall contain at least 1 percent nitrogen, 1.5 percent phosphorus, and 0.2 percent potassium and have a pH of 7.0 to 8.0. If compost does not meet these requirements, the appropriate constituents must be added to meet the requirements prior to use.
 - c. Composted sludge shall be applied at a rate of 1 ton/1,000 square feet.
- iv. Composted sludge shall be amended with a potassium fertilizer applied at the rate of 4 lb/1,000 square feet, and 1/3 the normal lime application rate.

References: Guideline Specifications, Soil Preparation and Sodding. MD—VA, Pub. #1, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Maryland and Virginia Polytechnic Institutes. Revised 1973.

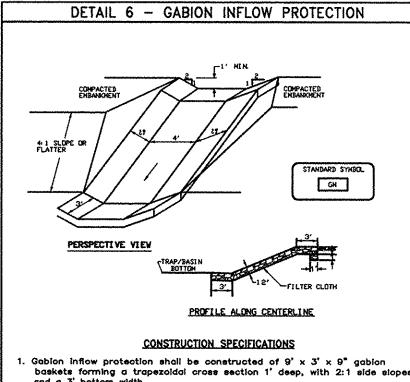




 KEY-IN THE MATTING BY PLACING THE TOP ENDS OF THE MATTING IN A NARROW TRENCH. 6" IN DEPTH. BACKGILL THE TRENCH AND TAMP FIRMLY TO CONFORM TO THE CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION. SECURE WITH A ROW OF STAPLES ABOUT 4" DOWN SLOPE FROM THE TRENCH. SPACING BETWEEN STAPLES IS 6". 2. STAPLE THE 4" OVERLAP IN THE CHANNEL CENTER USING AN 18" SPACING BETWEEN STAPLES. 3. BEFORE STAPLING THE OUTER EDGES OF THE MATTING, MAKE SURE THE MATTING IS SMOOTH AND IN FIRM CONTACT WITH THE SOIL.

- 4. STAPLES SHALL BE PLACED 2' APART WITH 4 ROWS FOR EACH STRIP, 2 OUTER ROWS, AND 2 ALTERNATING ROWS DOWN THE CENTER. 5. WHERE ONE ROLL OF MATTING ENDS AND ANOTHER BEGINS, THE END OF THE TOP STRP SHALL OVERLAP THE UPPER END OF THE LOWER STRP BY 4", SHIPLAP FASHION REINFORCE THE OVERLAP WITH A DOUBLE ROW OF STAPLES SPACED 6" APART IN A STAGGERED PATTERN ON EITHER SIDE.
- THE DISCHARGE END OF THE MATTING LINER SHOULD BE SIMILARLY SECURED WITH WITH 2 DOUBLE ROWS OF STAPLES. NOTE: IF FLOW WILL ENTER FROM THE EDGE OF THE MATTING THEN THE AREA EFFECTED BY THE FLOW MUST BE KEYED-IN.

SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING



- baskets forming a trapezoidal cross section 1' deep, with 2:1 side slopes, and a 3' bottom width.
- 2. Geotextile Class C shall be installed under all gabion baskets

on slopes steeper than 4:1.

STANDARD SYMBOL

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SURFACE ELEV.

- 3. The stone used to fill the gabion baskets shall be 4'' 7''.
- k. Gabions shall be installed in accordance with manufacturers recommendation 5. Gablon inflow Protection shall be used where concentrated flow is present
- U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PAGE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONME
 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE B 7 2 WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

DETAIL 20A - REMOVABLE PUMPING STATION

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ELEVATION (CUT AWAY)

The outer pipe should be 48" dia, or shall, in any case, be at least 4" greater in diameter than the center pipe. The outer pipe shall be wrapped with 1/2" hardware cloth to prevent backfill material from entering the perforations.

After installing the outer pipe, backfill around outer pipe with 2" aggregate or clean gravel.

3. The inside stand pipe (center pipe) should be constructed by perforating a corrugated or PVC pipe between 12° and 38° in diameter. The perforations shall be 1/2" X 6° sitts or 1° diameter holes 6° on center. The center pipe shall be wropped with 1/2" hardware cloth first, then wrapped again with Geotextäe Class C.

DETAIL 24 - STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

PROFILE

PLAN VIEW

Construction Specification

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

3. Geotextile fabric (fifter cioth) shall be placed over the existing around prior

to placing stone. **The plan approval authority may not require single fam

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

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

5. Surface where — as surface water lowing to or averted toward construction entrances shall be placed through the entrance, maintaining positive drainage. Pipe installed through the stabilized construction entrance shall be protected with a mounted berm with 5:1 stopes and a minimum of 6" of stone over the pipe. Pipe has no be sized according to the drainage. When the SCE is located at a high spot and has no drainage to convey a pipe will not be necessary. Pipe should be sized according to the amount of runoff to be conveyed. A 6" minimum will be required.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PAGE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONME SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE F - 17 - 3 WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

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

+50" MINIMUM LENGTH

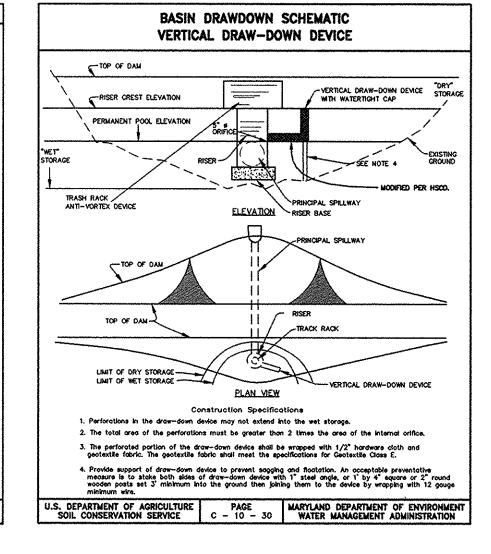
The center pipe should extend 12" to 18" above the anticipated water surface elevation or riser creat elevation when dewatering a basin.

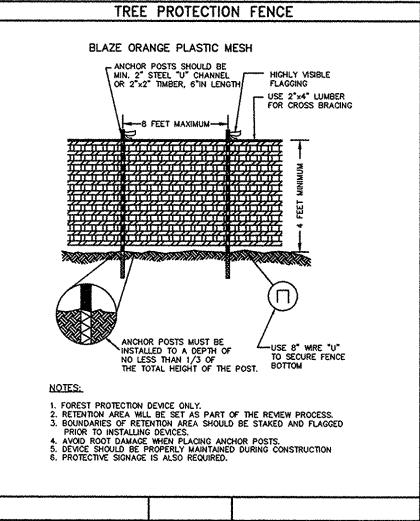
Construction Specifications

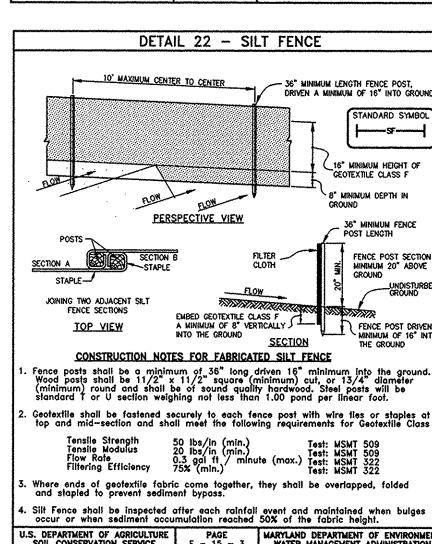
HOOK AND CHAIN FOR REMOVAL

COLEAN GRAVELT

Perforated (removable)
12" - 36" pipe wrapped w/ 1/2"
hardware cloth and Geotextile
Class 'E'

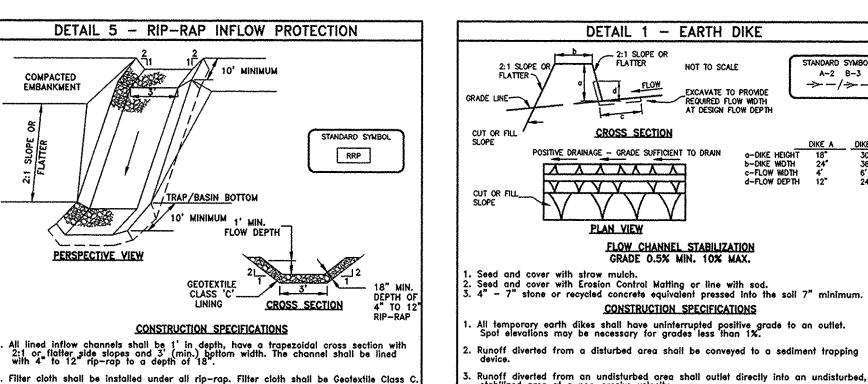






STANDARD SYMBOL

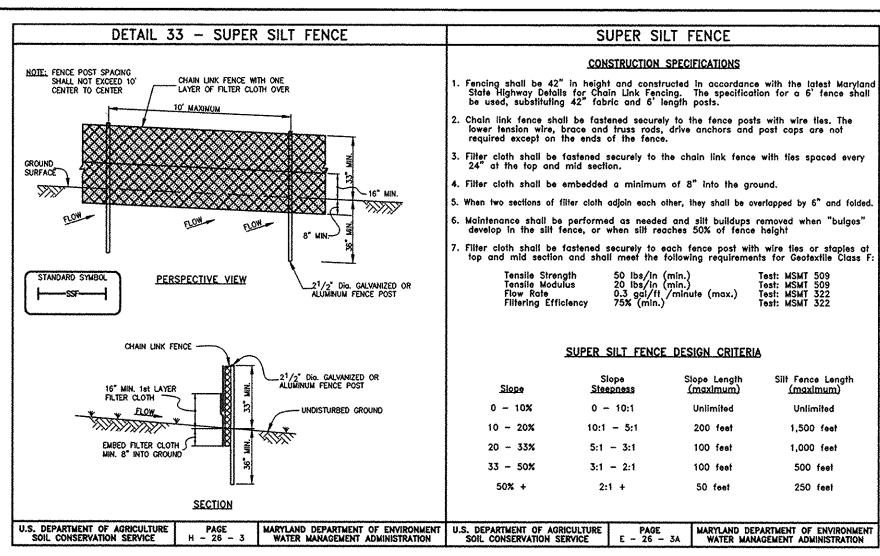
A-2 8-3 **→** -/>-

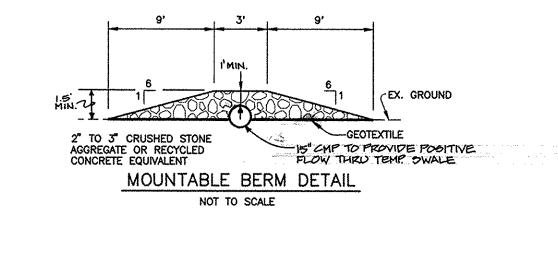


 Runoff diverted from an undisturbed area shall outlet directly into an undisturbed, stabilized area at a non-erosive velocity. Rip—Rap used for the lining may be recycled for permanent outlet protection if the basin is to be converted to a stormwater management facility. . Gabion Inflow Protection may be used in Neu of Rip-Rap Inflow Protection.

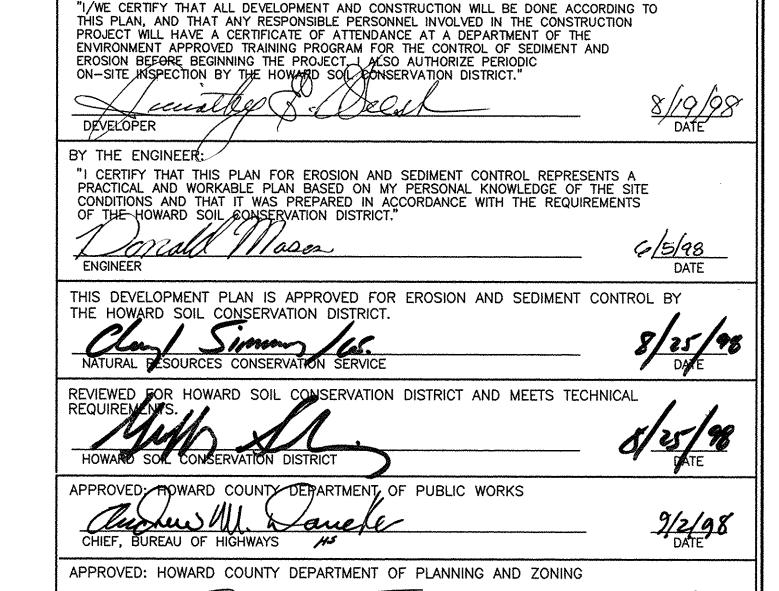
. Rip—Rap Inflow Protection shall be used where the slope is between 4:1 and 10:1, for slopes flatter than 10:1 use Earth Dike or Temporary Swale lining criteria. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PAGE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMEN SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE 8 - 6 - 2 WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

All trees, brush, stumps, obstructions, and other objectional material shall be remove and disposed of so as not to interfere with the proper functioning of the dike. i. The dike shall be excavated or shaped to line, grade and cross section as required to meet the criteria specified herein and be free of bank projections or other irregularities which will impede normal flow. . Fill shall be compacted by earth moving equipment. All earth removed and not needed for construction shall be placed so that it will not interfere with the functioning of the dike. inspection and maintenance must be provided periodically and after each rain eyent.



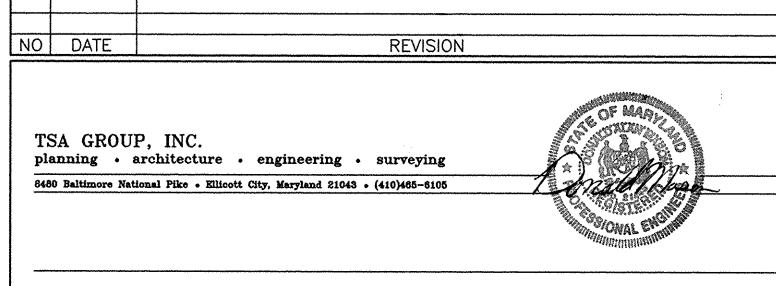


BY THE DEVELOPER:



9/4/53

DRAWING $\underline{5}$ OF $\underline{7}$



OWNER: TIMOTHY E. WELSH P.O. BOX 1447	PROJECT: FONT HILL MANOR FARM ESTATES SECTION 2, PHASE 2						
ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21041-1447 DEVELOPER:	LOCATION: BLOCKS 8 & 14 TAX MAP 24 — PARCEL 725 2nd ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND						
TIMOTHY E. WELSH P.O. BOX 1447 ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND	TITLE: SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS S-92-07, P-93-07, P-92-12, F-93-16, F-95-147 S-96-21, F-97-150, PB-310, P-98-07, WP-97-109						
21041-1447	DATE: FEBRUARY, 1998 PROJECT NO. 1070						

SCALE: AS SHOWN

F-98-118

MCR

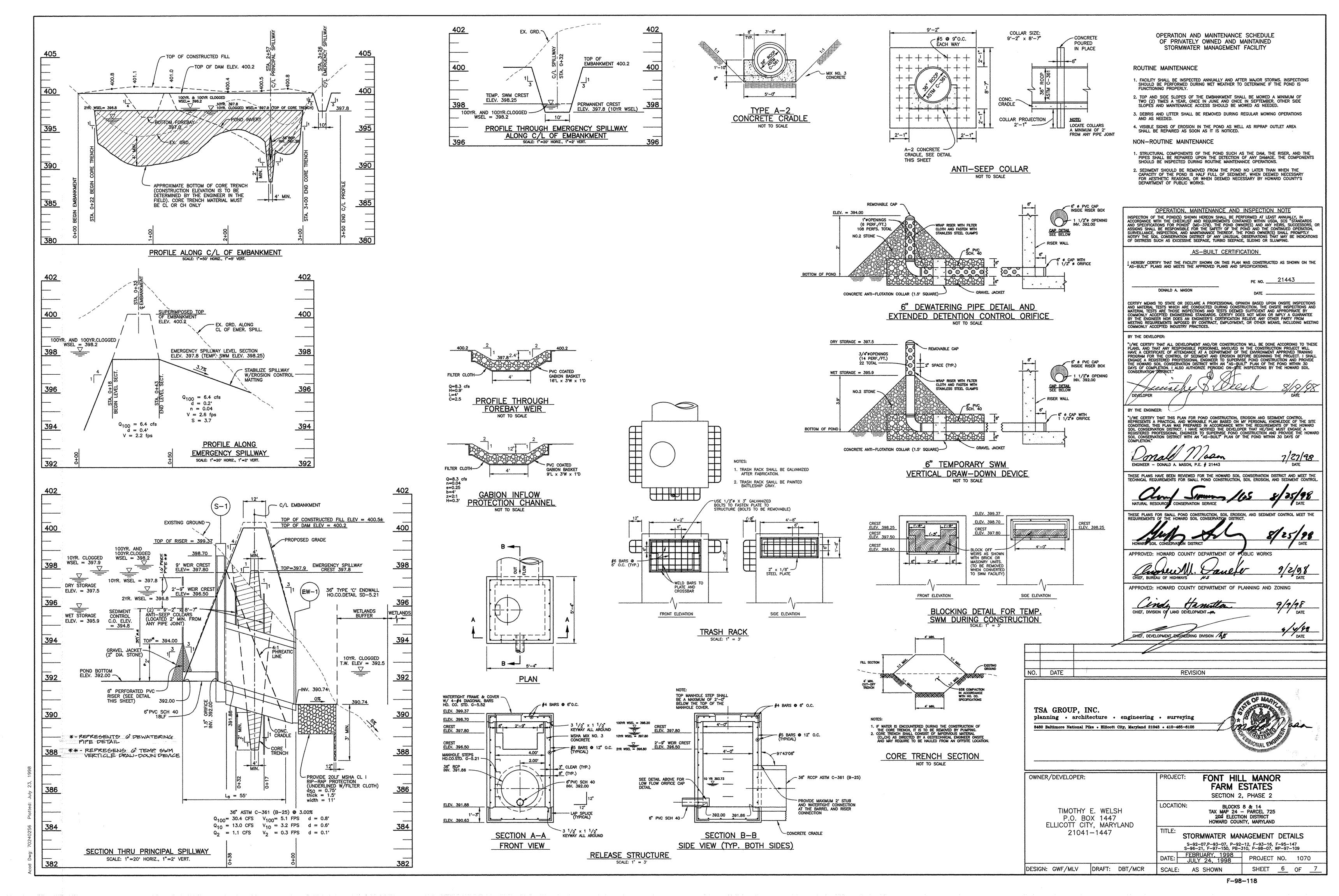
DRN:

DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT AND

Hanutta

Plotted: JUNE 5, 1998 Acod Dwg: 702302S5



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 material 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

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) layers which are to be continuous over the entire length of the fill. The most permeable borrow material shall be placed in the downstream portions of the embankment. The principal spillway must be installed concurrently with fill placement and not excavated into the embankment.

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

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

Structure Backfil

Backfill adjacent to pipes or structures shall be of the type and quality conforming to that specified for the adjoining fill material. The fill shall be placed in horizontal layers not to exceed four inches in thickness and compacted by hand tampers or other manually directed compaction equipment. The material needs to fill completely all spaces under and adjacent to the pipe. At no time during the backfilling operation shall driven equipment be allowed to 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 structure or

Pipe Conduits

All pipes shall be circular in cross section.

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

1. Materials — (Steel Pipe) — This pipe and its appurtenances shall be galvanized and fully bituminous coated and shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M—190 Type A with watertight coupling bands. Any 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 corrugated steel pipe shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M—245 and M—246.

Materials — (Aluminum Coated Pipe) — This pipe and its appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M—274 with 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 appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M—196 or M—211 with watertight 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 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 watertight. 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 watertight. Dimple bands are not considered to be watertight.

All connections shall use a rubber or neoprene gasket when joining pipe sections. The end of each pipe shall be revolled 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

- 4. Bedding The pipe shall be firmly and uniformly bedded throughout its entire length. Where rock or soft, spongy or other unstable soil is encountered, all such material shall be removed and replaced with suitable earth compacted to provide adequate support.
- 5. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill."
- 6. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings.

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

- Materials Reinforced concrete pipe shall have bell and spigot joints with rubber gaskets and shall equal or exceed ASTM Designation C-361. An approved equivalent is AWWA Specification C-302
- 2. Bedding All reinforced concrete pipe conduits 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:

- 1. Materials PVC pipe shall be PVC-1120 or PVC-1220 conforming to ASTM D-1785 or ASTM D-2241.
- 2. Joints and connections to anti-seep collars shall be completely watertight.
- Bedding The pipe shall be firmly and uniformly bedded throughout its entire length. Where rock or soft, spongy or other unstable soil is encountered, all such material shall be removed and replaced with suitable earth compacted to provide adequate support.
- 4. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill."
- 5. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings.

Concrete

Concrete shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 608, Mix No.

Rock Riprop

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 one third the greatest dimension of the fragment.

The rock shall have the following properties:

- 1. Bulk specific gravity (saturated surface—dry basis) not less
- 2. Absorption not more than three percent.
- 3. Soundness: Weight loss in five cycles not more 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 shall be performed according to ASTM C 88.

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 and Materials, Section 919.12.

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

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.

Embankment and Cut-off Trench Construction

The site should be stripped of topsoil and any other unsuitable materials from the embankment or structure area in accordance with Soil Conservation Guidelines. After stripping operations have been completed, the exposed subgrade materials should be proofrolled with a loaded dumptruck or similar equipment in the presence of a geotechnical engineer or his representative. For areas that are not accessible to a dump truck, the exposed materials should be observed and tested by a geotechnical engineer or his representative utilizing a Dynamic Cone Penetrometer. Any excessively soft or loose materials identified by proofrolling or penetrometer testing should be excavated to suitable firm soil, and then grades re—established by backfilling with suitable

A representative of the geotechnical Engineer should be present to monitor placement and compaction of fill for the embankment and cut—off trench. In accordance with Maryland Soil Conservation Specification 378, soils considered suitable for the center of embankment and cut—off trench shall conform to Unified Soil Classification GC, SC, CH, or CL. A review of the site borings revealed a layer of SC material in the northern most stockpile (Boring AP—2, Phase 1 construction). This material may be suitable as core or cut—off trench materials depending on the amount of sand in the material once it has been cut from the pile. No other suitable core or cut—off trench materials were encountered on the site. All fill materials must be placed and compacted in accordance with MD SCS 378 specifications.

Record of				Boring	No.	1 ((B-1)
SOIL DESCRIPTION Color, Moisture, Density, Size, Proportion	STRA. DEPTH	DEPTH (FT.)	CON	Samp BLOWS 6	NO	REC	Boring & Sampling Notes
SURFACE Brown moist stiff to very soft fine to medium sondy silt with some mica, trace rock fragments (ML)		0.0	D	4-8-6	1	10*	
	8.0	5	D	2-1-2	2	12"	
Brown, white moist medium dense fine to medium sond with some silt and mico, trace rock fragments (SM)			D	4-7-12	3	18*	
		15 —	D	5-7-8	4	16"	No water encountered while drilling
Bottom of Boring at 21.5'	21.5	20 =	D	6-7-9	5	16*	
	<u></u>	25		***************************************	<u></u>		

		DEPTH		Sampl	8		
	DEPTH	(FT.)	CON	BLOWS 6"	NO	REC	BORING & SAMPLING NOTE
SURFACE		0.0	_	9-11-16	,	16"	
Brown molet, stiff to very stiff fine sondy set with rock fragment and mica (ML)				,			
			Đ	3-5-9	2	12"	
		10 ====	D	5-7-8	3	16	
	18.0	15	D	5-9-11	4	16*	No water encountered while drilling
White, brown moist dense silty fine to medium sand with trace rock fragment (SM)	21.5	20 =	D	111535	5	16"	
Bottom of Boring at 21.5'		25 —					

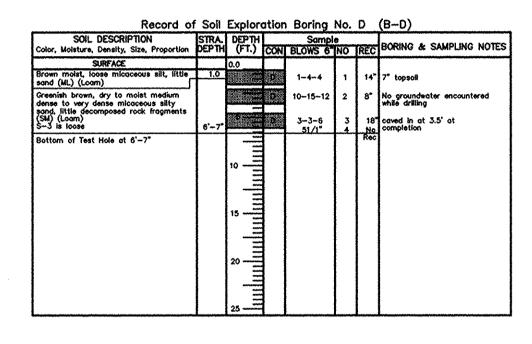
NOTES			DESCRIPTION	STRA.	DEPTH		Sampl				& SAMPUNG	NATES
MOICS				DEPTH	(FT.)	CON	BLOWS 6	NO	REC	DUKING	OC SAMPUN	NOILS
- 1			URFACE		0.0	,	3-5-13	1	16*			
			dium stiff fine sandy and rock fragment				0 0 10	ľ	,,			
	:				5	ı	346	2	16*			
				10.0	10 =	Đ	11-14-28	3	16"			
		Brown, yellowish dense to very dense to very described and with some of rock fragmen	brown green molat lense, fine to coarse sit and mica, trace its (SM)									
					15 =	D	13-26-25	4	16"	No water while drill	encountered ing	
	:			21.5	20 =	D	11-27-40	5	16*			
		Bottom of Borin	g at 21.5'		25							
•	•								lleraeumaal			
			Desert of	C 01	Evolore		Poring	NI.	^	/p_^\		

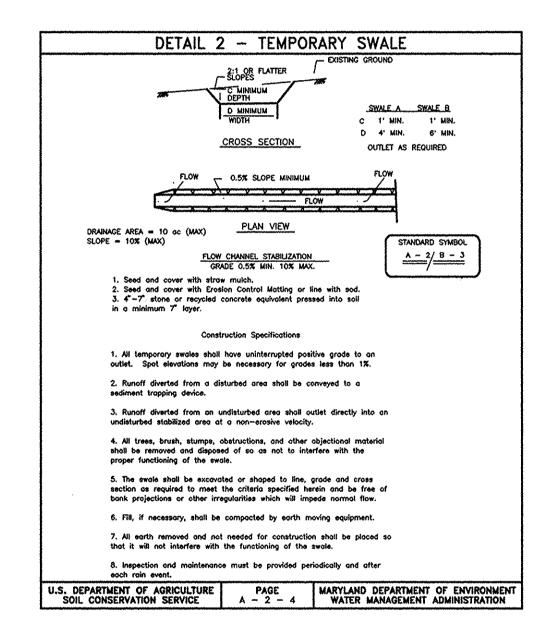
Record of SOIL DESCRIPTION		DEPTH		Samp	~~~		
	DEPTH	(FT.)	CON	BLOWS 6	NO	REC	boring & sampling notes
SURFACE		0.0			П		
Brown, moist, loose to medium dense, micaceous sandy silt, with quartz rock				1-2-3	1	15"	7" topsoil
fragments (ML) (Loom)	4.0			2-4-9	2	16*	groundwater encountered at 14' while drilling
Brown to greenish brown, dry to wet, medium dense to very dense micaceous silty sand (SM) (Sandy Loam)				8-7-7	3	15"	caved in at 8.5' at completion
				468	1	16"	
				5-10-13	5	16*	
	16.0			40-17-48	6	12"	
Bottom of Test Hole at 16.0°	l						
	1	20 =					
	l	=					
		25					
и	1	25				1	I

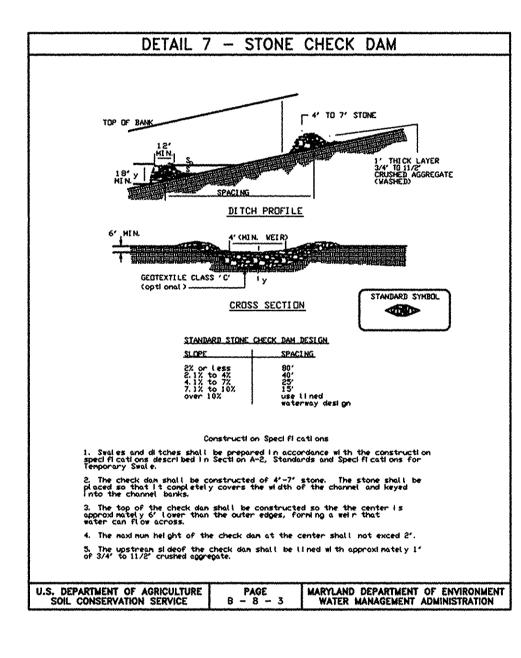
SOIL DESCRIPTION Color, Moisture, Density, Size, Proportion	STRA. DEPTH	DEPTH (FT.)	CON	Sample	NO.	REC	BORING & SAMPLING NOTES
SURFACE		0.0	3	00000			
Brown, moist, very loose silt, little sand and mica (ML) (Loam)	2.0			1-1-1	1	14"	7" topsoil
Brown to greenish brown, dry, medium dense to very dense micaceous silty sand (SM) (Sandy Loam)			•	4-5-7	2	15"	No groundwater encountered while drilling
sono (Sm) (Sundy Louin)		(1)		7-7-9	3	16*	caved in at 6.0° at completion
				335	4	18*	Spoon refusal at 9'-7"
Bottom of Test Hole at 10.0'	10.0	15	L	51/1*	5	No Rec	Auger refusal at 10°

Record of						С	(B-C)
SOIL DESCRIPTION Color, Moisture, Density, Size, Proportion	STRA. DEPTH	DEPTH (FT.)	CON	Sampl BLOWS 6	NO	REC	Boring & Sampling Note
SURFACE		0.0					
Brown, moist, very loose sit, little sand (ML) (Loam)	2.0			2-1-2	١ ا	10"	6" topsoil
Brown to greenish brown dry to wet, loose to medium dense, micaceous sity				3-2-4	2	14"	groundwater encountered at 14' white drilling
sand (SM) (Sandy Loam)				4-5-8	3	15"	caved in at 8.5' at completion
				3-5-6	1	14"	
				4-5-9	5	18"	
······	16.0	11-10		3-7-13	6	14"	
Bottom of Test Hole at 16.0°							
		20 =					
	<u> </u>	25	<u> </u>		1		

Record of Soil Exploration Boring No. 1 (B-3)







i	BY THE DEVELOPER:	
	"I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND/OR CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DON PLANS, AND THAT ANY RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCT HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF SEDIMENT AND EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING ENGAGE A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER TO SUPERVISE POND CONSTITUTE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT WITH AN "AS-BUILT" PLAN OF THE DAYS OF COMPLETION. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE INSPECTIONS BY CONSERVATION DISTRICT."	CTION PROJECT WILL T APPROVED TRAINING
	Lucish Flech	8/19/28
	DEVELOPER	DAID
	BY THE ENGINEER:	
	"I/WE CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR POND CONSTRUCTION, EROSION AND SET REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KIN CONDITIONS. THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIRENT SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. I HAVE NOTIFIED THE DEVELOPER THAT HE/SHE REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER TO SUPERVISE POND CONSTRUCTION AN SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT WITH AN "AS-BUILT" PLAN OF THE POND WITHIN COMPLETION."	NOWLEDGE OF THE SITE ENTS OF THE HOWARD E MUST ENGAGE A ND PROVIDE THE HOWARI
	Donald Mason	8/17/98
	ENGINEER DONALD A. MASON, P.E. # 21443	DAIE
	THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED FOR THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION OF TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL POND CONSTRUCTION, SOIL EROSION, A	DISTRICT AND MEET THE AND SEDIMENT CONTROL.
	Chan Simo /65.	8/25/98
	NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE	DIVE
	THESE PLANS FOR SMALL POND CONSTRUCTION, SOIL EROSION, AND SEDIMEN REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.	IT CONTROL MEET THE
	Medlo Atha 8	1/25/98
	HOWARD OIL CONSTRUCT	DATE
	APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	
	austew W. Souch	9/2/98
	CHIEF, BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS #5	DATE
	APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND	ZONING
	and Hamutte	9/9/98
	CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT	DATE

OV THE BEIER

RISER STRUCTURE

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE RISER STRUCTURE WILL BE LOCATED IN THE AREA OF BORING B-B THE BASE OF THE STRUCTURE WILL BE LOCATED AT APPROXIMATE ELEVATION 395 ft, IN NATURAL SOILS. BASED ON THE RESULTS OF OUR FIELD EXPLORATION, IT APPEARS THAT A NET ALLOWABLE BEARING CAPACITY OF 2500 PSF WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR THE DESIGN OF THE SPREAD FOUNDATION FOR THE STRUCTURE. THE FOUNDATION SHOULD BE PLACED AT LEAST 30 INCHES BELOW PROPOSED SITE GRADES FOR FROST PROTECTION.

FILL SELECTION, PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION

DEGREE OF COMPACTION IS BEING OBTAINED.

ALL MATERIAL TO BE USED AS FILL OR BACKFILL SHOULD BE INSPECTED, TESTED AND APPROVED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER. IN GENERAL, THE ON—SITE SOILS WHICH ARE FREE FROM ORGANIC AND OTHER DELETERIOUS COMPONENTS CAN BE REUSED AS GENERAL SITE FILL. MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR VARIOUS CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES CAN BE IDENTIFIED BY AN EXPERIENCED SOILS INSPECTOR DURING GRADING OPERATIONS.

MOISTURE CONDITIONING (THAT IS, WETTING AND DRYING) OF THE SOILS SHOULD BE ANTICIPATED TO ACHIEVE PROPER COMPACTION. THE MOISTURE CONTENTS OF THE SOILS SHOULD BE CONTROLLED PROPERLY TO AVOID EXTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION DELAYS. IF IMPORTED FILL MATERIAL IS REQUIRED, THOSE MATERIALS SHOULD HAVE UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS OF SM OR BETTER.

FILL MATERIALS PLACED IN THE SWM AREA SHOULD BE PLACED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MD 378 SPECIFICATIONS (STANDARD PROCTOR). FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT SHOULD BE MAINTAINED WITHIN 2 PERCENTAGE POINTS OF THE OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT IN ORDER TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE COMPACTION.

EXPERIENCED ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN ON A FULL-TIME BASIS TO VERIFY THAT THE PROPER

A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF IN-PLACE DENSITY TESTS SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY AN

CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPORTING APPROPRIATE CORE TRENCH MATERIAL FROM OFF-SITE IF ON-SITE MATERIAL CANNOT BE FOUND. THIS MATERIAL SHALL BE TESTED BY A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER AND SHALL CONFORM TO UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS CL OR CH.

DESIGN:

		CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION AG	DATE
٧٥.	DATE	REVISION	······································
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OWN	ER/DEVELO	PER: PROJECT: FONT HILL MANOR	

DEVELO	Jr En.				PROJECT: FONT HILL MANOR FARM ESTATES SECTION 2, PHASE 2										
P.0	OTHY E. O. BOX	144	7		LOCATI	ON:	2	MAP 24 -	8 & 14 - PARCEL 72: ON DISTRICT ITY, MARYLANE						
LICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21041—1447					TITLE: Si	EDIME S-92	NT CO 2-07,P-93	NTROL -07, P-92	MANAGEM NOTES A -12, F-93-16, 310, P-98-07,	ND D F-95-	147	S			
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