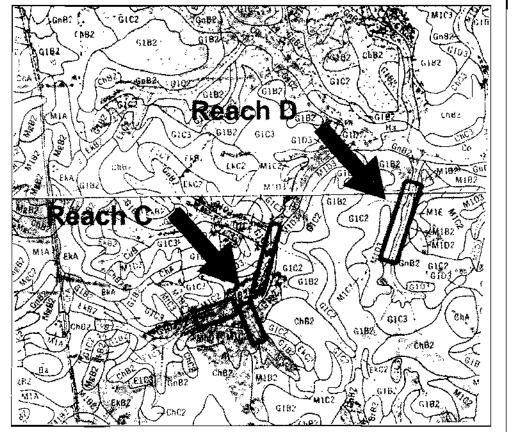
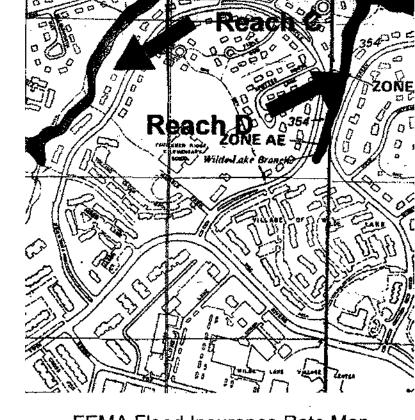
# WILDE LAKE TRIBUTARY STREAM RESTORATION DESIGN FOR REACHES C AND D

REACH C REACH D

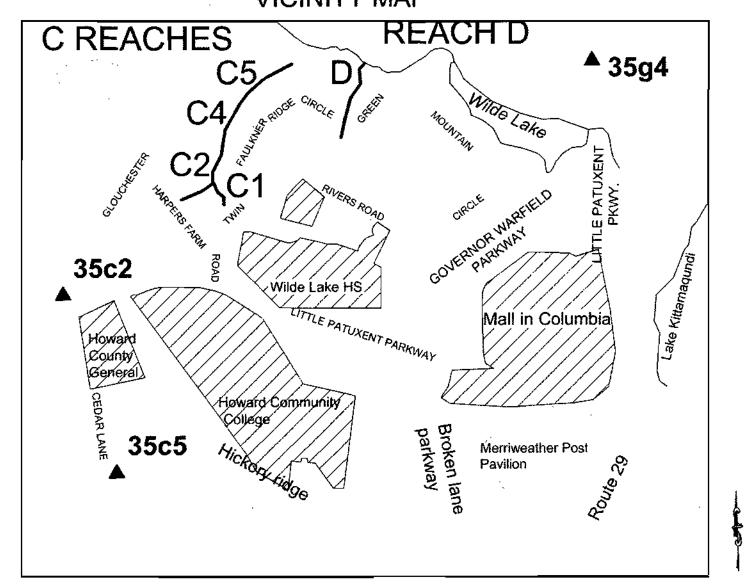


Soil Survey Map Howard County, MD July 1968 (For Soil Information See Drainage Area Map)



FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map Howard County, MD Community Panel Number's: 240044 0027C/240044 0028C 240044 0033B Effective Date: March 15.1977

# **VICINITY MAP**



Note: See general notes, this sheet, for geodetic survey control data. There is no Reach C3.

Reach C5

### GENERAL NOTES NON-RESIDENTIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- 1. All construction shall be in accordance with the latest standards and specifications of Howard County plus MSHA Standards and specifications if applicable.
- 2. The contractor shall notify the Department of Public Works/Bureau of Engineering/Construction Inspection Division at (410) 313-1880 at least five (5) working days prior to the
- 3 The contractor shall notify "Miss Utility" at 1-800-257-7777 at least 48 hours prior to any excavation work being done.
- 4. Traffic control devices, markings and signing shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). All street and regulatory signs shall be in place prior to the placement of any asphalt.
- 5. All plan dimensions are to face of curb unless otherwise noted.
- 6. The existing topography is taken from field run survey with two foot contour intervals prepared by JA Rice dated May and November of 2002.
- 7. The coordinates shown hereon are based upon the Howard County Geodetic Control which is based upon the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System
- Howard County 35C2- Concrete monument and brass disk stamped 2639002 located in the grass median on the east side of the intersection of Little Patuxent Parkway and Cedar Lane. NAD 83/91 N 563920.830
- NGVD 29 ELEVATION 464.133
- Howard County 35C5- Concrete monument and brass disk stamped 2639005 located in the grass east side of Cedar Lane,
- NAD 83/91 N562148.450
- NGVD 29 ELEVATION 452.267
- Howard County 30G4- Concrete monument and brass disk stamped 2741004 located in the grass median at the south side of the intersection of Little Patuxent Parkway and Columbia Road.
- NAD 83/91 N 567815.206 E 1353271,285
- NGVD 29 ELEVATION 360.979 8. This plan contains proposed work on the following DPZ files: F-68-02, F-67-33, F-66-43,F-66-53, F-67-71, F69-27, FDP-13, FDP-26, FDP-30-A-IV
- 9. Water is public. See plans for contract numbers
- 10. Sewer is public. See plans for contract numbers.
- 11. There is no existing or proposed stormwater management control, ownership or maintenance responsibility with this project
- 12. Existing utilities are based on the survey by JA Rice.
- 13. The floodplain study for this project was prepared by Environmental Quality Resources, dated January 2003, and approved July 8, 2004. DPZ has determined that the disturbances within the 100 year flood plain, streams and required stream and wetlands buffer for the proposed stream restoration project is considered essential or
- necessary in accordance with Sections 16.115(c)(2) and 16.116(c) of the Subdivision and Land Development Regulations.
- 14. The wetlands delineation study for this project was prepared by Resource Development Services in May of 2002.
- 15. No traffic study is required for this project
- 16. Project background information is included in the title block with the following additional information: Zoning NT, Election District No 5.
- 17. No clearing, grading or construction is permitted within the delineated wetlands or streams except as shown hereon. No work can be done within the wetlands or
- streams until a permit from the Maryland Department of the Environment is secured.
- 19. This project is exempt from the forest conservation requirements because the subject property is located within the New Town Zoning District which is a planned unit development and is more than 50% developed prior to 12/31/92 in accordance with Section 16.1202(b)(1)(iv) of the Howard County Code.
- 20. All material removed from this site shall be taken to a site with an active grading permit. 21. Developer signature hereby designates signatory as responsible maintenance entity per separate "operations and maintenance" agreement.

# Sequence of Construction for Wilde Lake Stream Stabilization Work

- A. Reaches C and D are designated Use Class I by the Maryland Department of Environment.
- B. Closure dates for Use Class I stream are March 1-June 15.
- C. Work should be started no later than November 13 to assure completion before closure dates apply.
- D. A Wetland/Waterway Construction Permit has been applied for and is pending approval.
- E. Work upstream to downstream unless specifically directed by Designer and Sediment Control Inspector. F. Work areas C and D may be constructed separately and/or concurrently. The following steps apply to either C or D.
- 1. Obtain a grading permit. Conduct a pre-construction meeting with Contractor, Designer, Owner, MDE Inspector (Permit # 200266544/02-NT-0421) and Sediment Control Inspector at least 48 hours prior to the start of construction. Miss Utility is to have been contacted by this time
- and She is to have had an opportunity to mark all utilities within the limits of disturbance. Work areas and limits of disturbance to be marked in the field prior to this meeting. 1 day
- 2. With Sediment Control Inspector's (SCI) permission, install stabilized construction entrance(s). 1 day 3. Clear and grub for installation of sediment control features, 3 days
- 4. Install features per subsequences as listed below:

- a. Install tree save fencing and silt fence as shown on the plans. 1 day b. Install complete in-stream pump-ground dikes with dewatering system above and below sections to be worked on and run pumping
- equipment downstream to a location agreed upon with the SCI as being able to be complete and permanently stabilized in one day (usually about 100 feet). No work to be done if rain is forecast by the National Weather Service (NWS) within 48 hours. 1 day
- c. Clear and grub bank areas as shown on plans within work area described under Item "b" above. 1/2 day d. Install bioengineering practices within dry work area. 10 days
- e. Temporarily seed and stabilize. 1/2 day. The next day, move pumps to new downstream work area location, and repeat steps "a"
- through "e" until Area C work is complete. 1 day

- a. Install tree save fencing and silt fence as shown on the plans. 2 days b. Install complete in-stream pump-around dikes with dewatering system above and below station 8+75 and run pumping equipment
- downstream to a location agreed upon with the SCI as being able to be completed and permanantly stabilized in one day (usually about 100 feet). No work to be done if rain is forecast by the NWS within 48 hours, 1 day
- c. Clear and grub bank areas as shown on plans within work area described under item "b" above. 1/2 day
- d. Install bioengineering practices within dry work area. e. Temporarily seed and stabilize. No work if rain predicted within 24 hours. 5 days
- 5. Once work is complete for each section, conduct a "punchlist" walk with Owner, SCI, Contractor and Designer. 1 day
- 6. With permission of SCI, remove any remaining sediment control devices. 2 days

# Total duration of construction: 65 days

# THIS DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEE! TELLT CONTROL BY THE HOWARD SOIL

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED FOR THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION

DISTRICT AND MEET THE TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SOIL EROSION AND

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

ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN, AND THAT ANY RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED

IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT

A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE

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

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE DATE

AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE INSPECTIONS BY THE HOWARD SOIL

# HOWARD COUNTY CAPITAL PROJECT: D - 1121 5 th ELECTION DISTRICT

# APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING Hanulan CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR ANO SEDIMENT CONTROL REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PEAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF HE SHE CONDITIONS AND THAT IT

WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF

TIMOTHY SCHUELER P.E. 20207

Permit Information Block Subdivision Name Section/Area Lot/Parcel VWL-Section 1 and 10 # VHC - O.S. Lots VHC-Section 1, Area 2 and Sec. 3, Area 2 2,9,10,11 and 126 VWL - O.S. Lots1 and 2 Plat # or L/F Block # Tax/Zone Map Elec. Dist. Census Tract See Title Block 18 and 24/13 and NT - OS 29/30 Address Chart Lot Number Street Address 10724 Faulkner Ridge Circle Reach 'D' 10582 Faulkner Ridge Circle MISS UTILITY

Call "Miss Utility" at 1-800-257-7777, 48 hours prior to the start of work. The

area of proposed excavation and have those facilities located by the utility

companies prior to commencing excavation.

Restoration | T Design Area excavator must notify all public utility companies with underground facilities in the

Total

Site Analysis Chart

Α	Total project area is sum of all parcels in title block.
В	Area of plan submission is the same as the limits of disturbance.
С	Limit of disturbed area (LOD) is 196,977 square feet or 4.52 acres.
D	Present zoning is Newtown-Open Space-Credited
E	Proposed use of site is to remain open space for recreational use.
F	Floor space/number of units/employees/parkingis not applicable.
G	Open space on this site is assumed to be the same as the LOD or 4.52 acres.
Н	Required open space is not applicable.
1	Building coverage is not applicable.
J	See General Note 8 for the DPZ file references.
Κ	This project is for stream restoration only.

Summary of Environmental Impacts									
ree Removal Stream # of trees) Disturbance (If)		Wetland Disturbance (sq ft)	Wetland Buffer Disturbance (sq ft)	LOD (sq ft)					
14	1700	0	3000	135,637					
9	900	0	0	61,340					
23	2600	0	3000	196,977					

# **SHEETS INDEX**

- 1. Title Sheet
- 2. Geometry and Sediment Control for Reaches C1 and C2
- 3. Plan View for Reach C1
- 4. Plan View for Reach C2
- 5. Plan View With Sediment Control for Reach C3 and C4
- 6. Plan View With Sediment Control for Reach C5
- 7. Geometry and Sediment Control for Reach D 8. Plan View for Reach D
- 9. Cross Sections
- 10. Profile for Reach C1
- 11. Profile for Reach C2
- 12. Profiles for Reach C4 & C5
- 13. Profile for Reach D
- 14. Bioengineering Details
- 15. Bioengineering Details
- 16. Bioengineering Details
- 17. Bioengineering Specifications
- 18. Sediment Control Details
- 19. Sediment Control Specifications

**Sediment Control** 20. Planting Layout and Specifications | Sheet 1 of 7

Prepared for: The Columbia Association 10221 Wincopin Circle, Suite 100 Columbia, MD 21044-3410 Phone:410.715.3000 Howard County Dept. of Public Works

Phone: 410.313.6444

Bureau of Environmental Services/SWM 6751 Columbia Gateway Dr., Suite 5 PARCEL 136 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 5-FAULKNER P.B. 12 P.55 Columbia, MD 21046 PARCEL 241 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 1-BRYANT WOODS P.B. 12 P.48

PARCEL 262 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 10 OPEN SPACE P.B.13 P.87,LOT 6 OPEN SPACE P.B. 13 P.85 PARCEL 309 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE DEERING WOODS LOT 9 P.B.27 P.2, P.B. 13, P.86 PARCEL 262 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 2 OPEN SPACE P.B. 13 P.85 PARCEL 312 CONDOMINIUM OF CROSS FOX VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 11P.B.26 P.83, P.B. 13, P.87
PARCEL 258 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 1-LONGFELLOW AREA 2, OPEN SPACE LOT 126, P.B.12 P.94

PARCEL 267 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 10, AREA 1, LOT 1 AND 2 P.B. 13 P.74

WILDE LAKE STREAM DESIGN Title Sheet

SDP-04-59

DESIGNED: TCS DRAFTED: JMF CHECKED: TCS BASE DATA: J.A. RICE NO. REVISIONS BY DATE

CPI/EQR Environmental Services Division STREAM RESTORATION • STORMWATER MANAGEMENT • INSPECTION 895 QUINCE ORCHARD ROAD GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND 20878 Phone:(301)208-9573 E-mail:info@eqri.com Fax:(301)926-4551 Associates silver spring, MD frederick, MD fairfax, va

1317/D - 1121 SDP-04-59

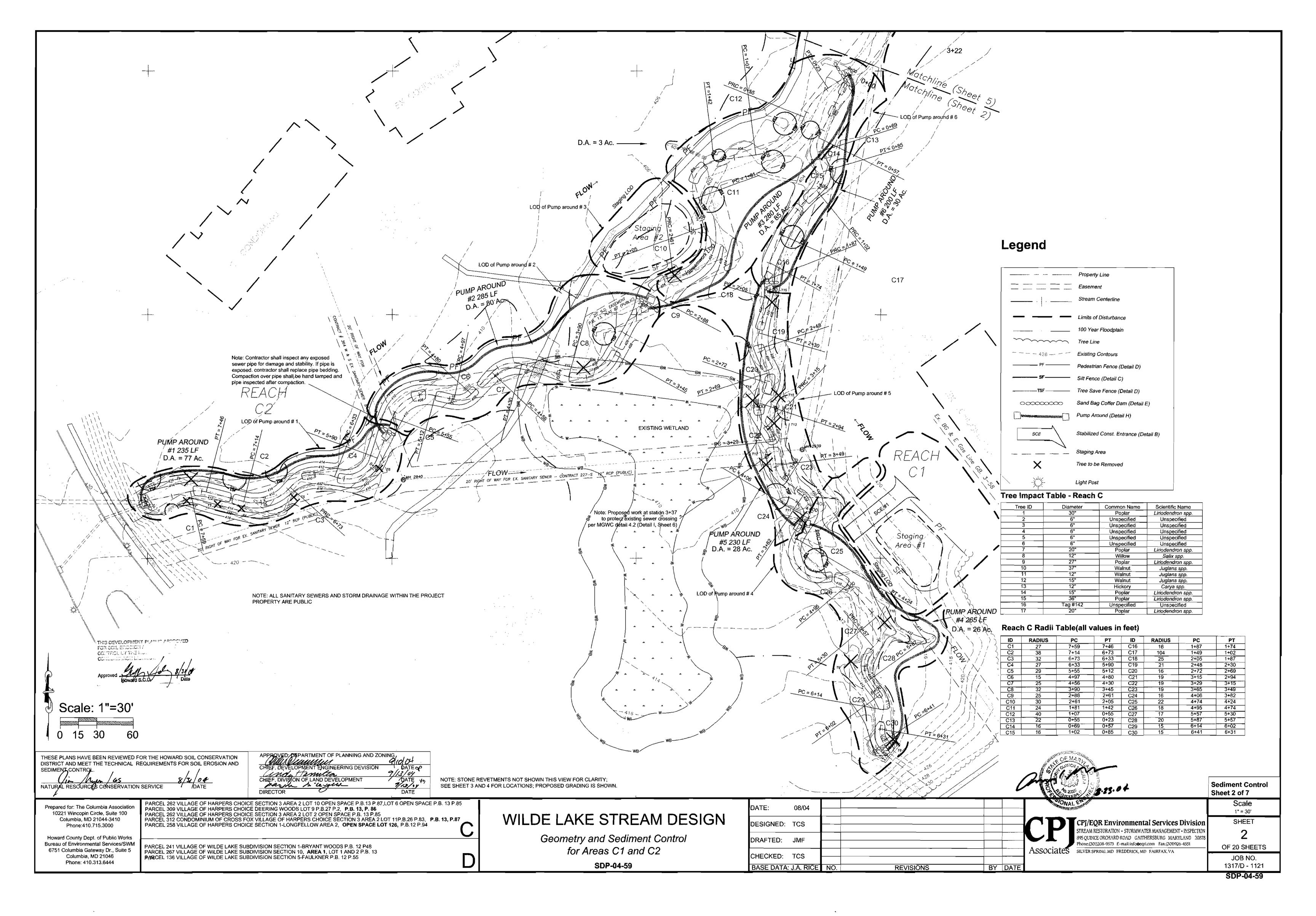
Scale

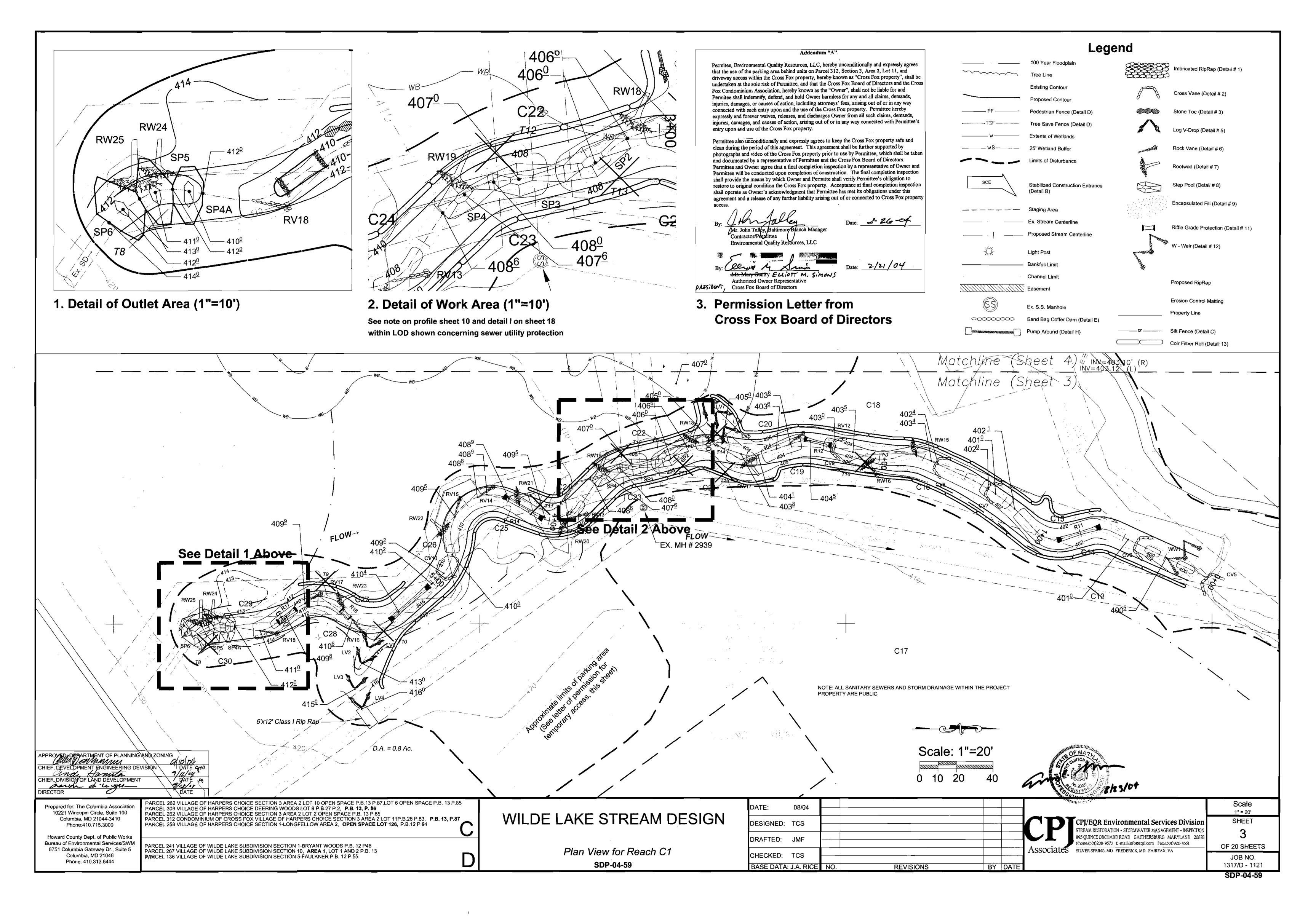
As Shown

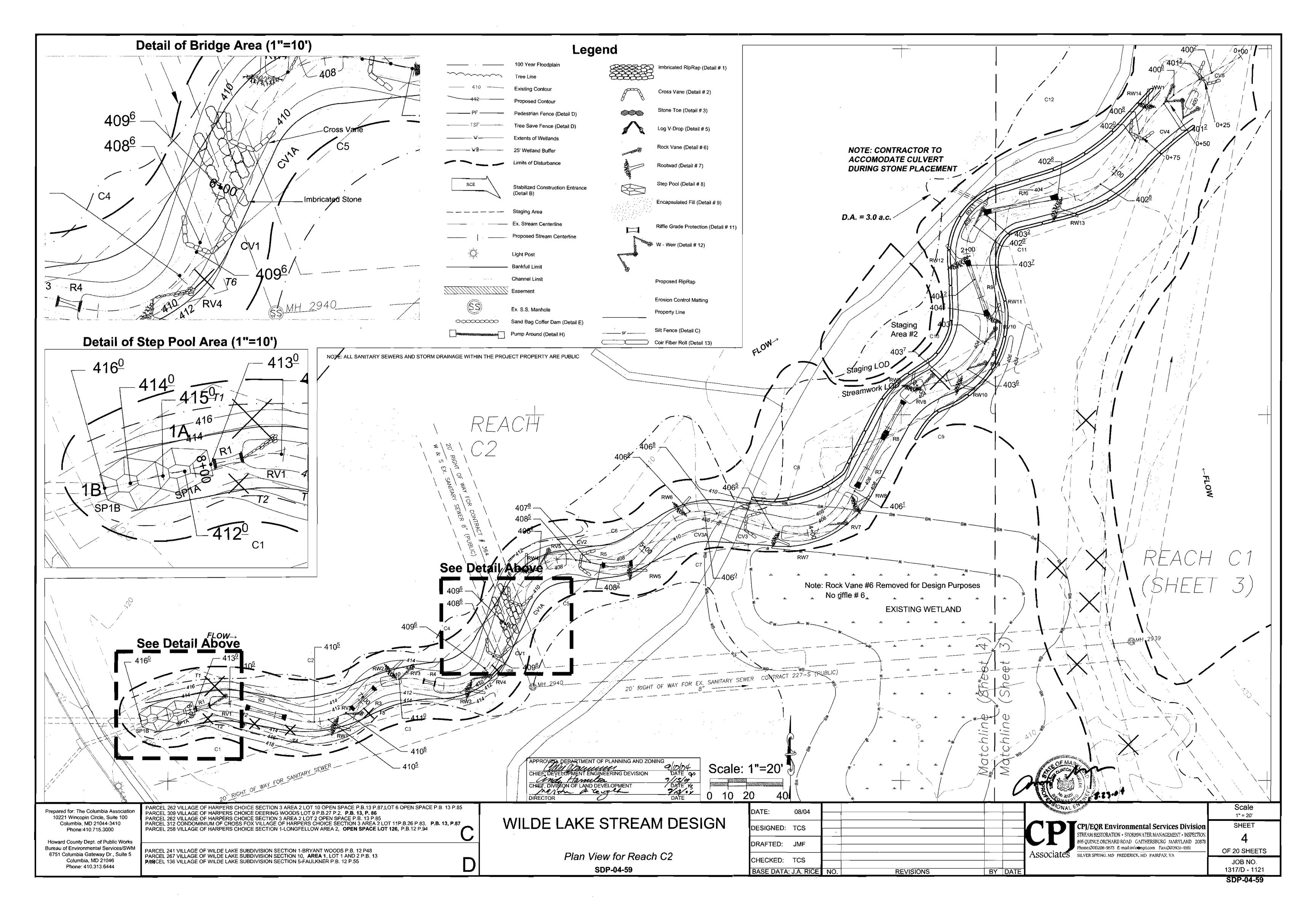
SHEET

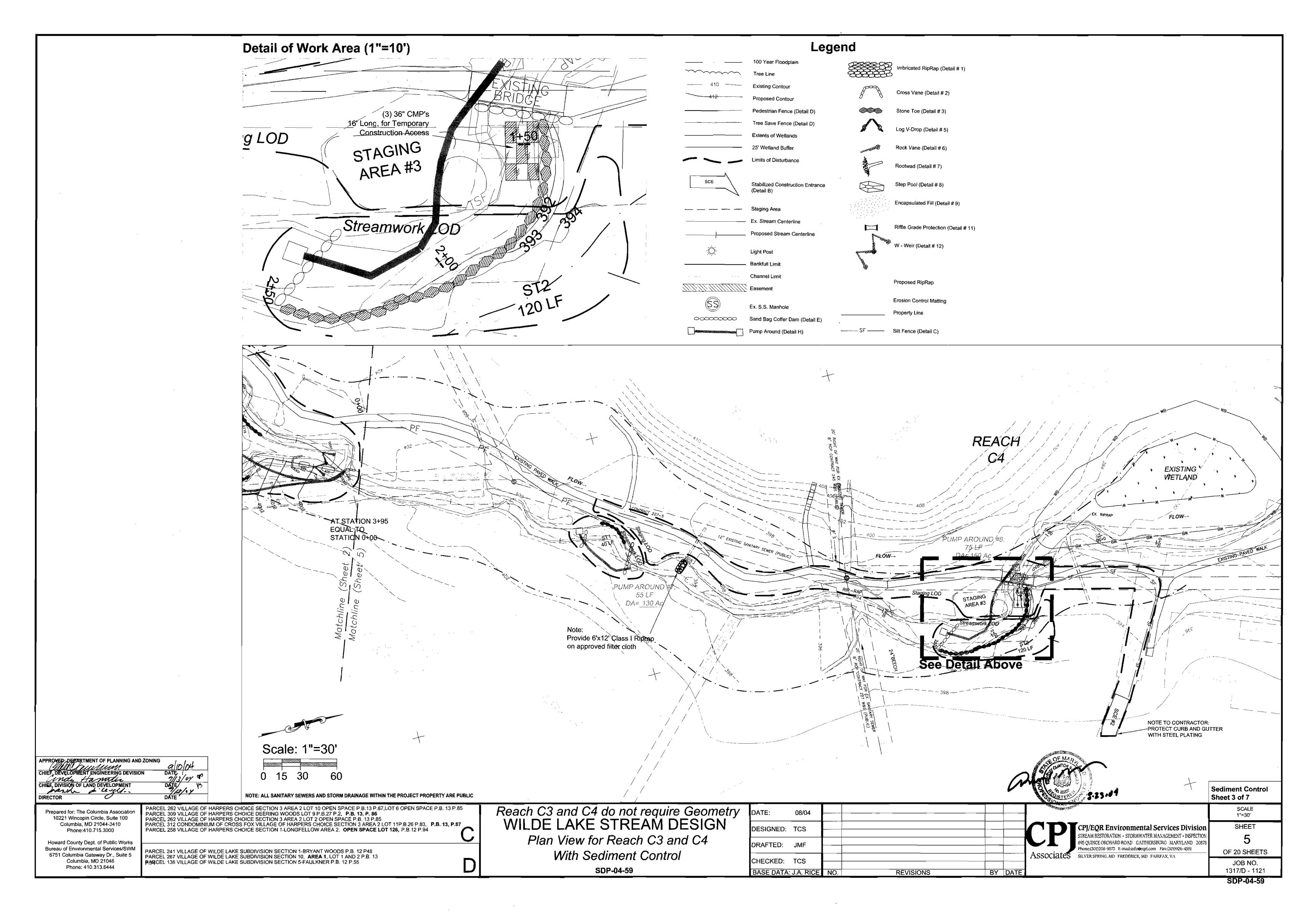
OF 20 SHEETS

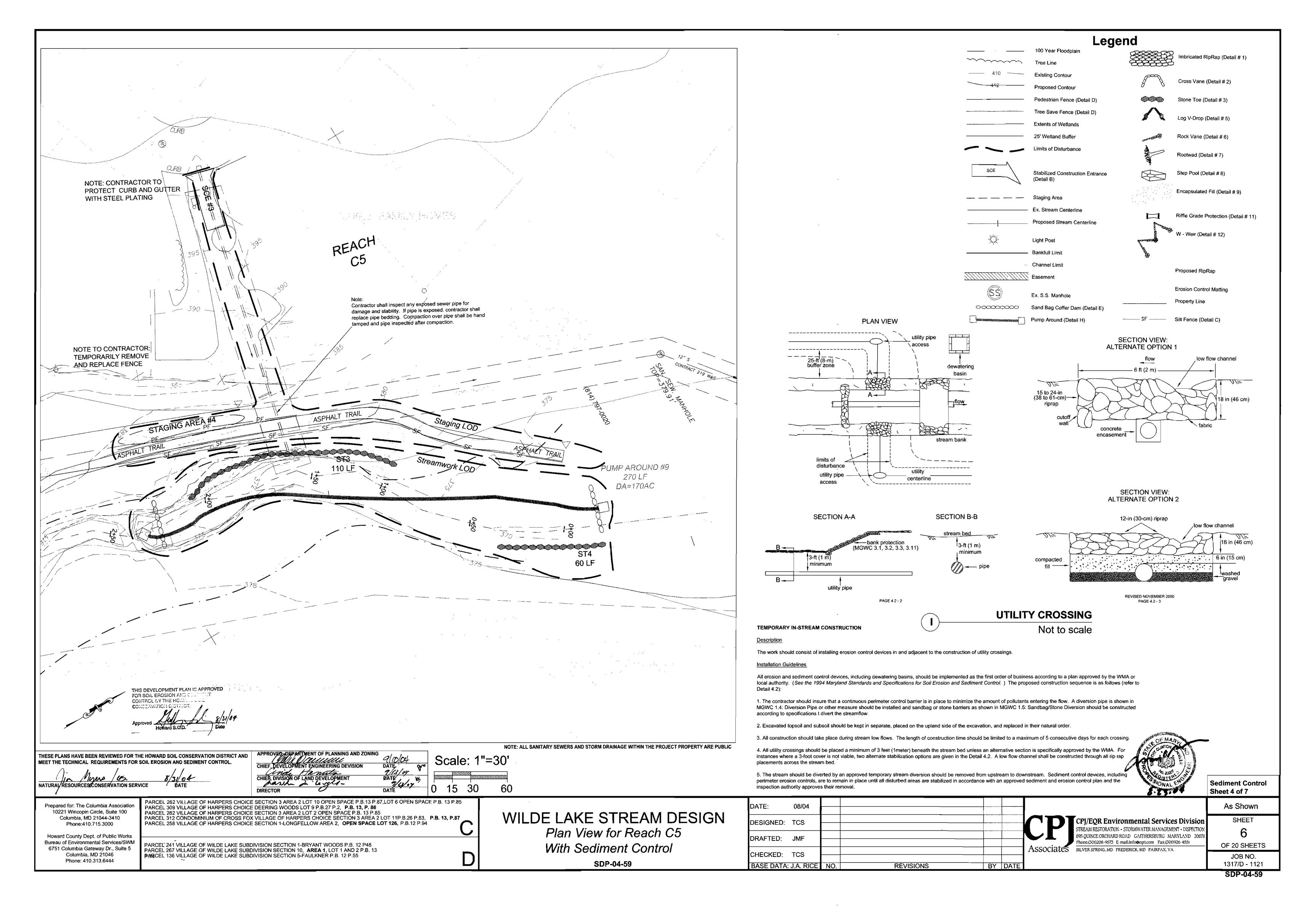
JOB NO.

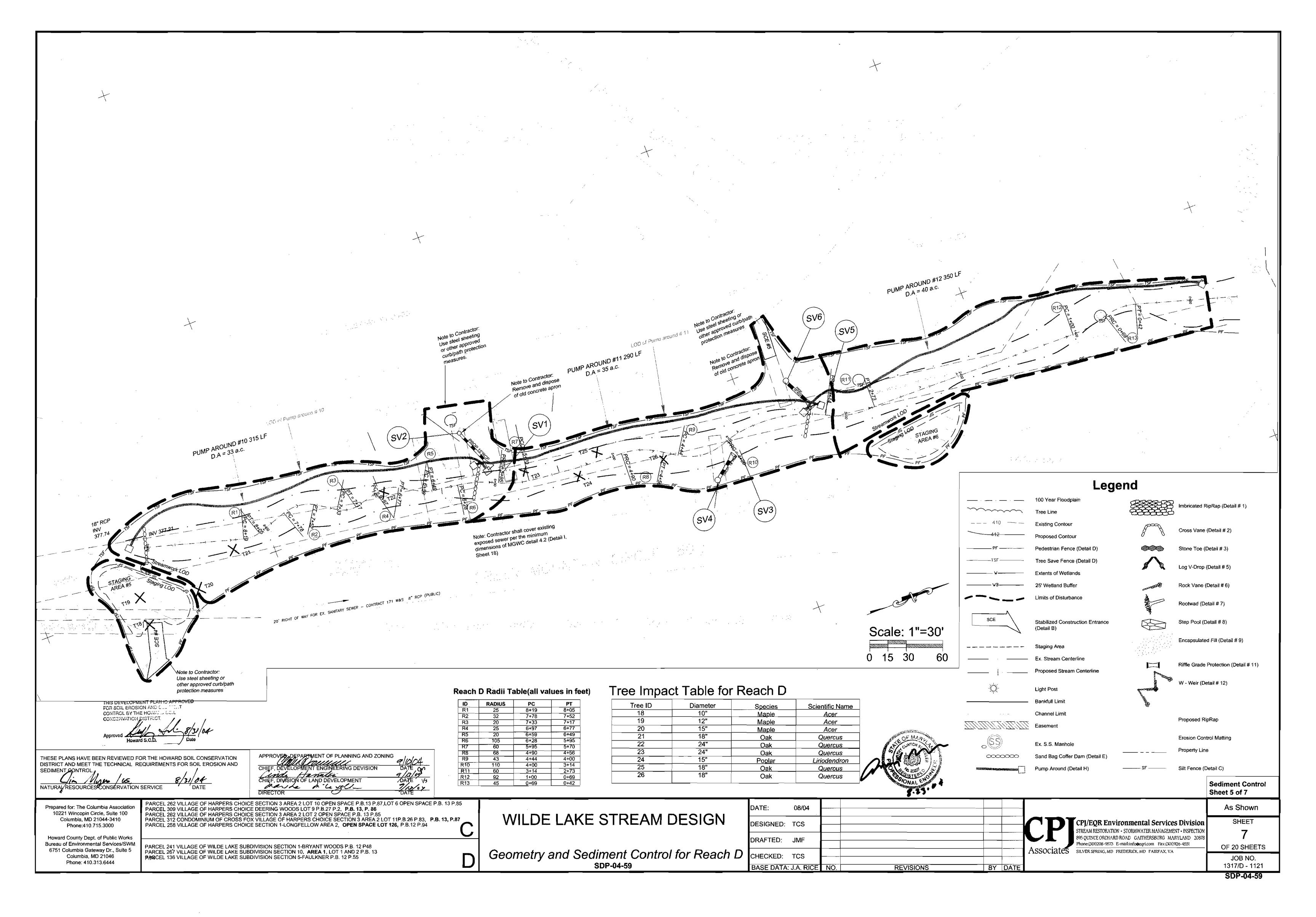


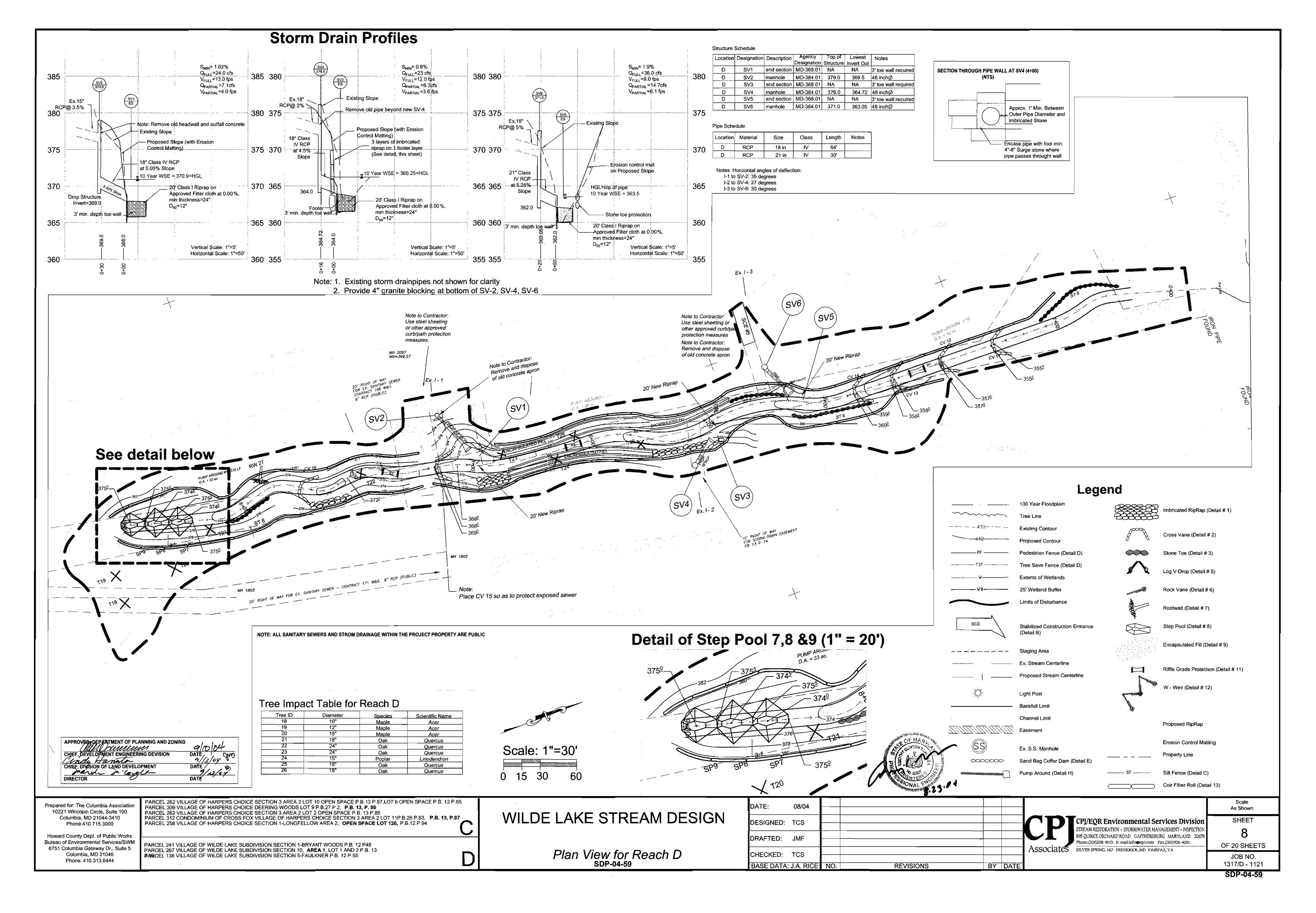


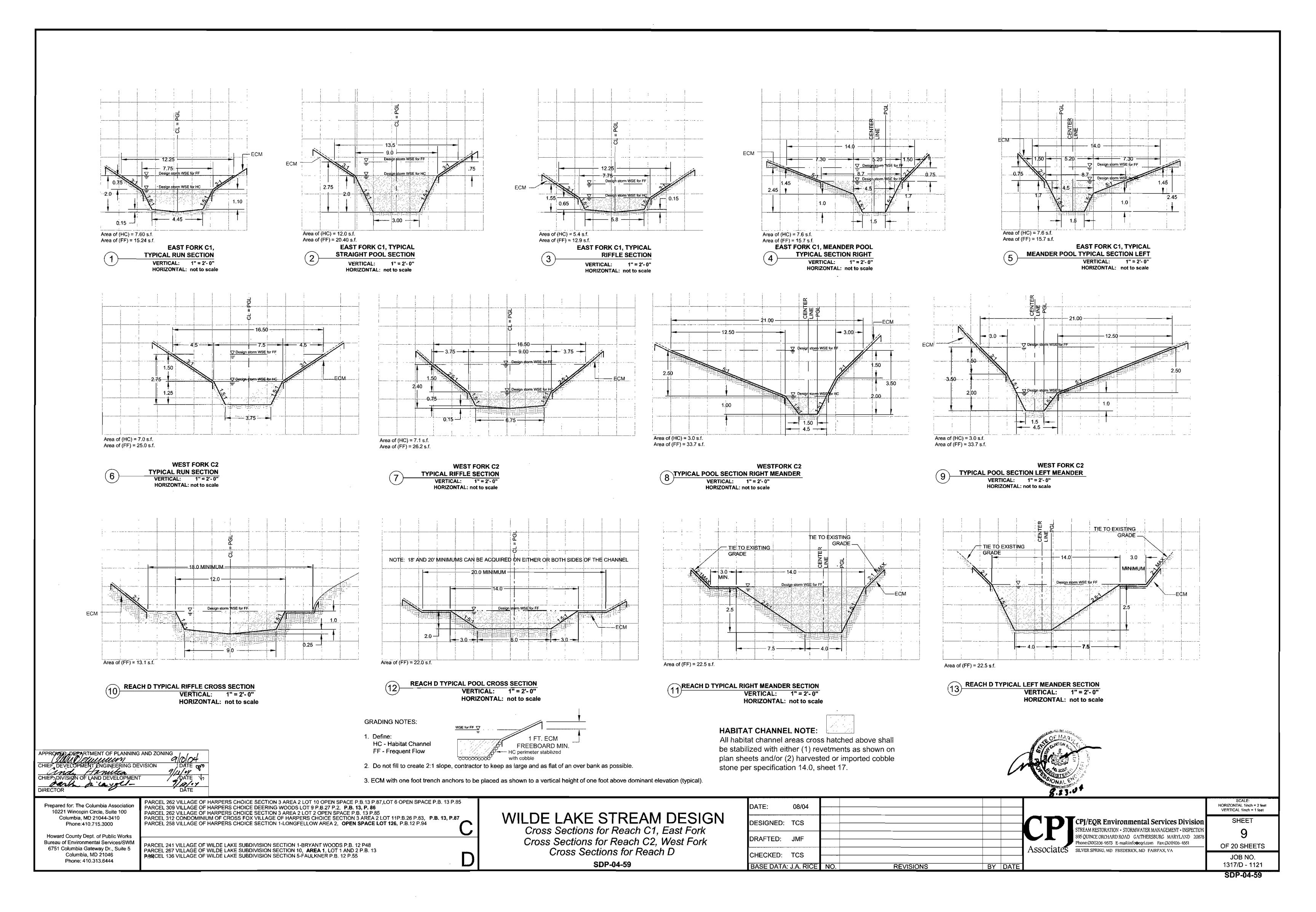


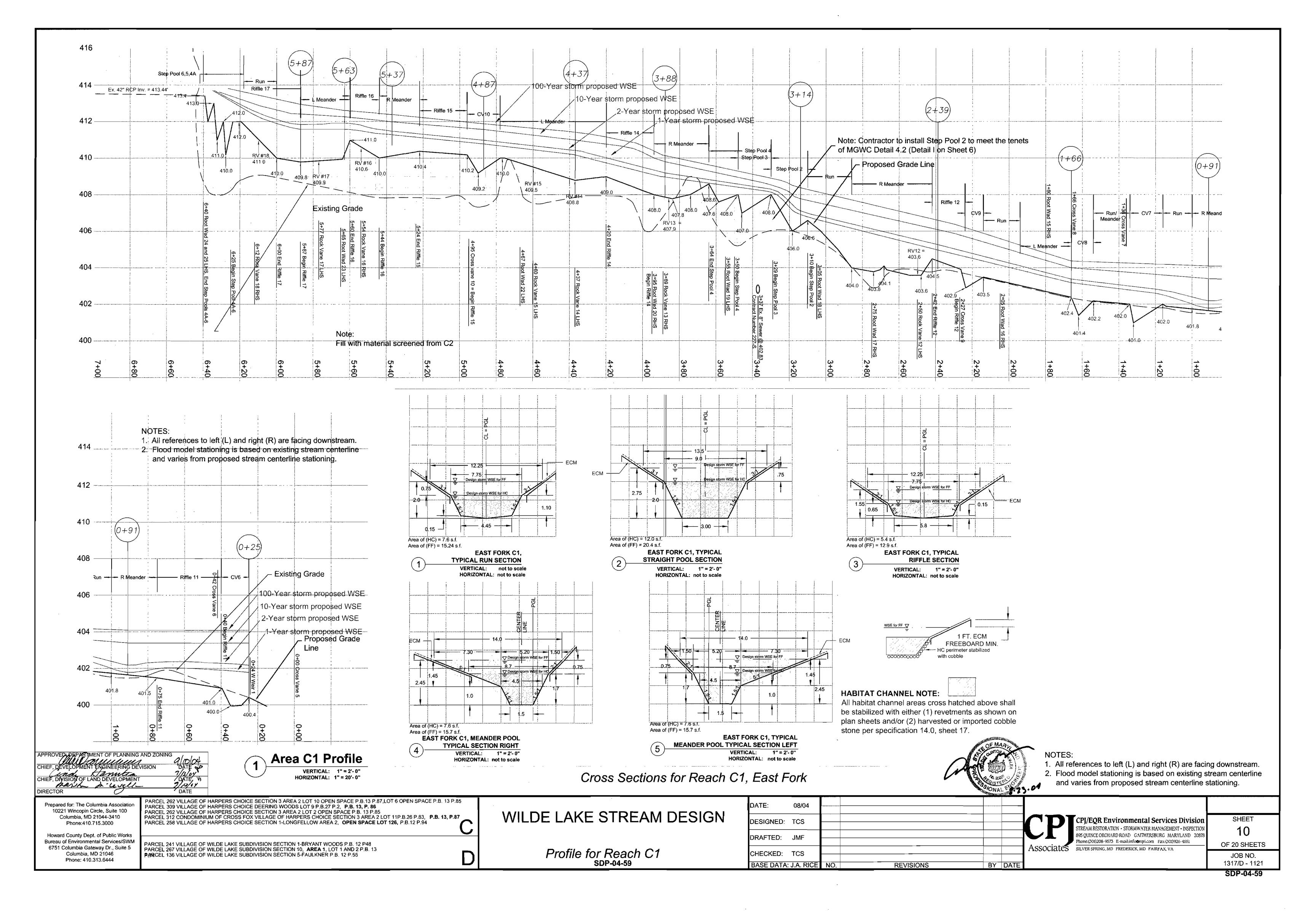


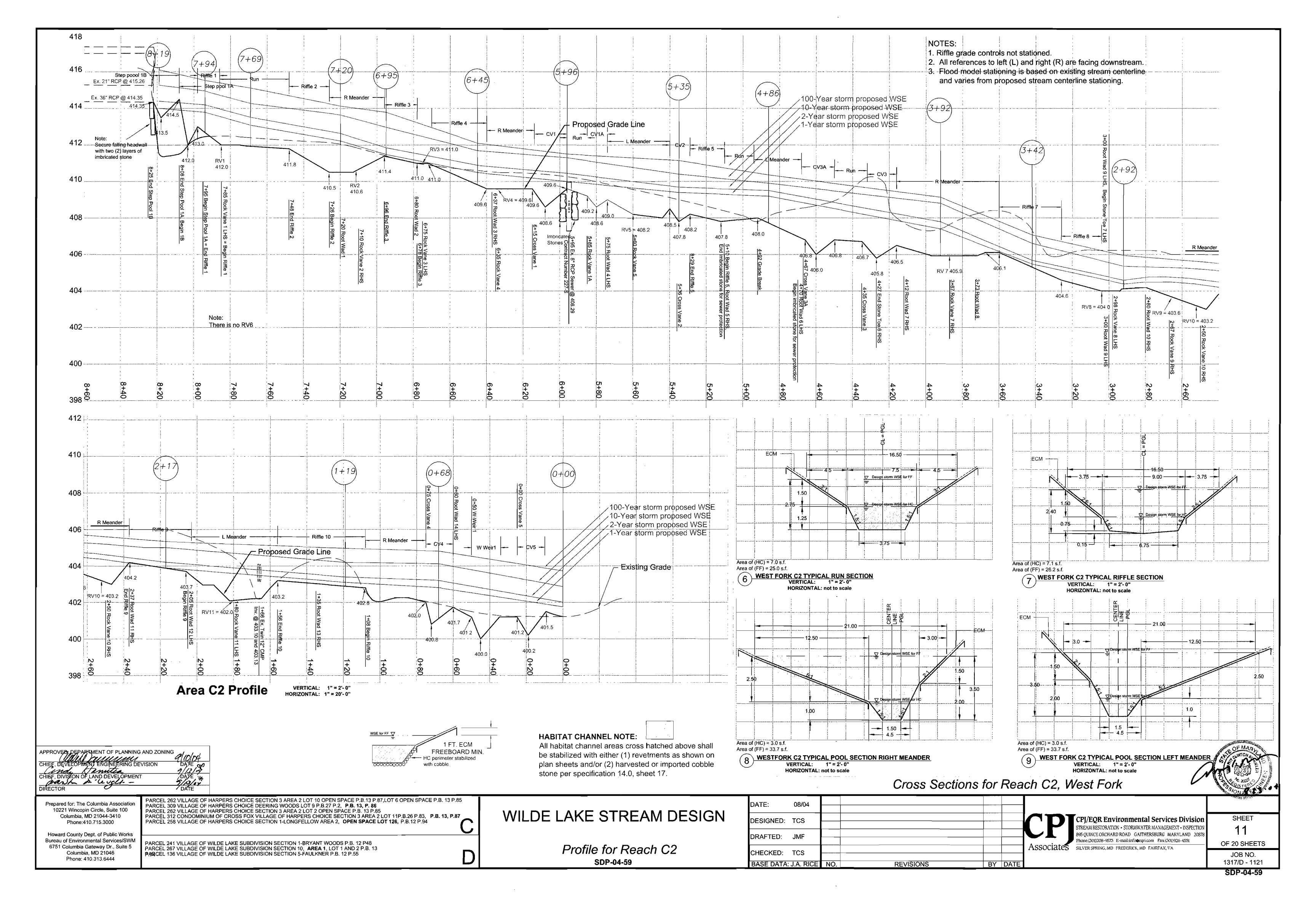


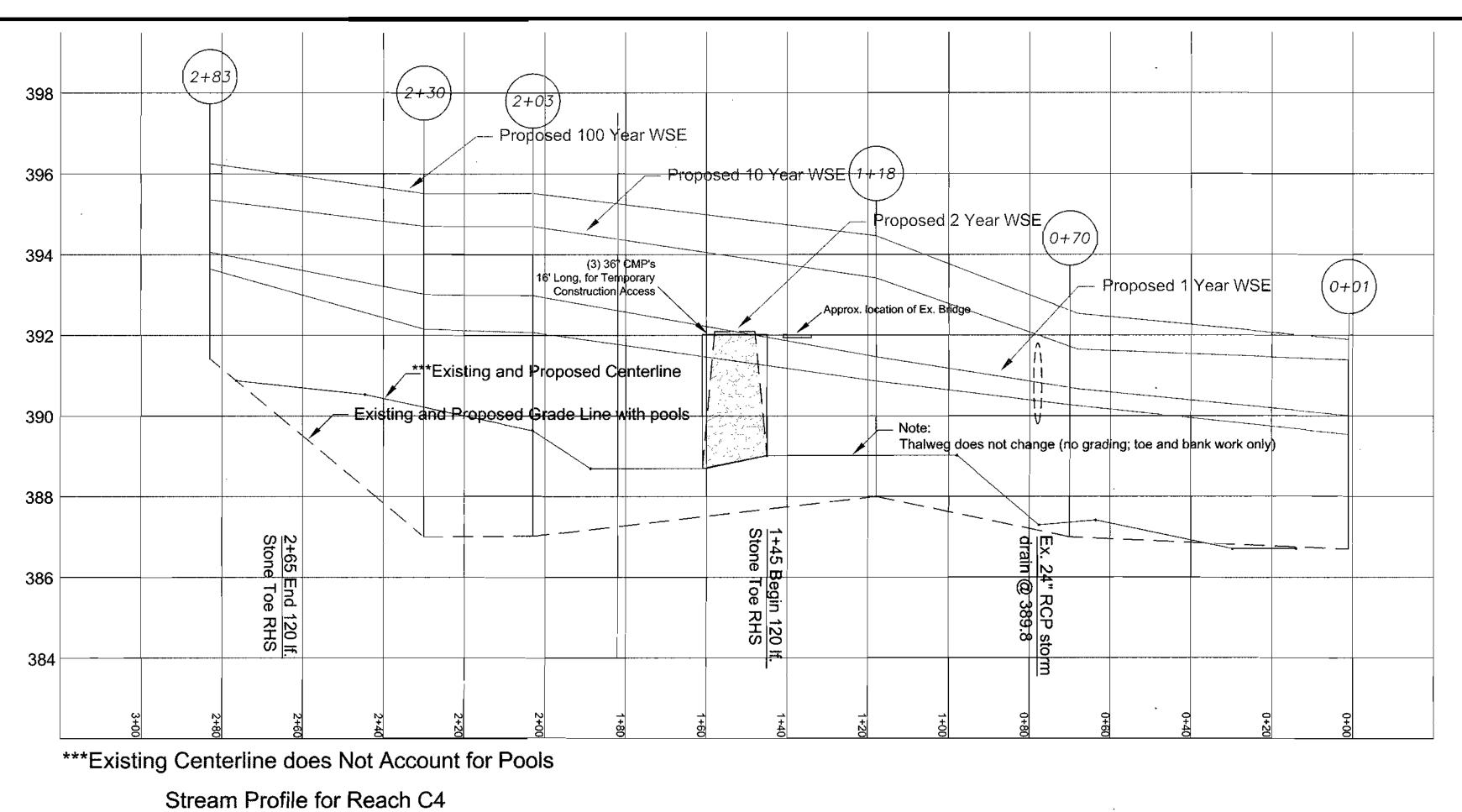




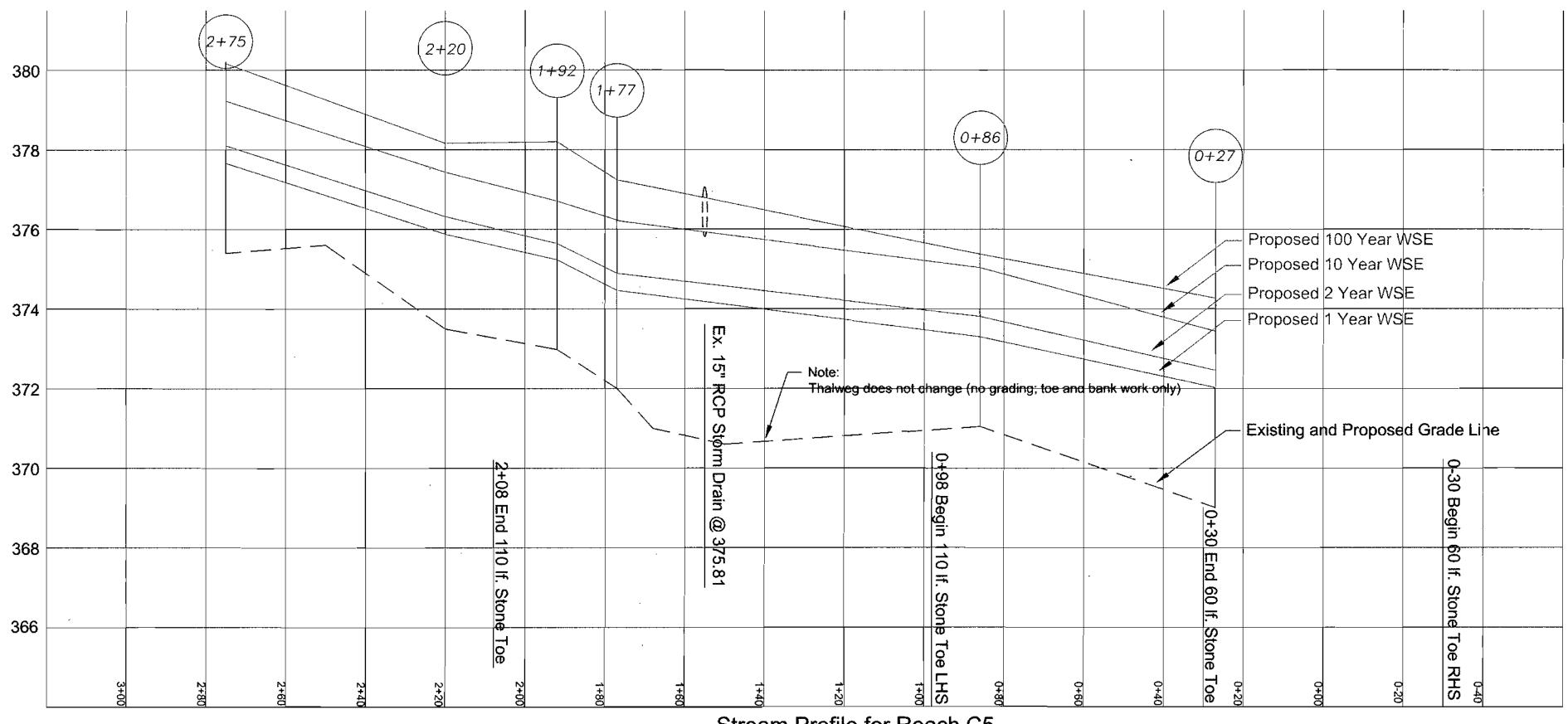








Vertical Scale 1" = 2' Horizontal Scale 1" =20'



Note: 1. Riffle grade controls not shown.

2. All references to left handside (LHS) and righthandside (RHS) are facing downstream. Stream Profile for Reach C5 Vertical Scale 1" = 2' Horizontal Scale 1" = 20'

PARCEL 262 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 10 OPEN SPACE P.B.13 P.87,LOT 6 OPEN SPACE P.B. 13 P.85 PARCEL 309 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE DEERING WOODS LOT 9 P.B.27 P.2, P.B. 13, P. 86 PARCEL 262 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 2 OPEN SPACE P.B. 13 P.85 PARCEL 312 CONDOMINIUM OF CROSS FOX VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 11P.B.26 P.83, P.B. 13, P.87 PARCEL 258 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 1-LONGFELLOW AREA 2, OPEN SPACE LOT 126, P.B.12 P.94 Prepared for: The Columbia Association 10221 Wincopin Circle, Suite 100 Columbia, MD 21044-3410 Phone:410.715.3000

Howard County Dept. of Public Works Bureau of Environmental Services/SWM PARCEL 241 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 1-BRYANT WOODS P.B. 12 P48 PARCEL 267 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 10, AREA 1, LOT 1 AND 2 P.B. 13 PARCEL 136 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 5-FAULKNER P.B. 12 P.55 6751 Columbia Gateway Dr., Suite 5 Columbia, MD 21046 Phone: 410.313.6444

Profile for Reach C4 and C5 SDP-04-59

WILDE LAKE STREAM DESIGN

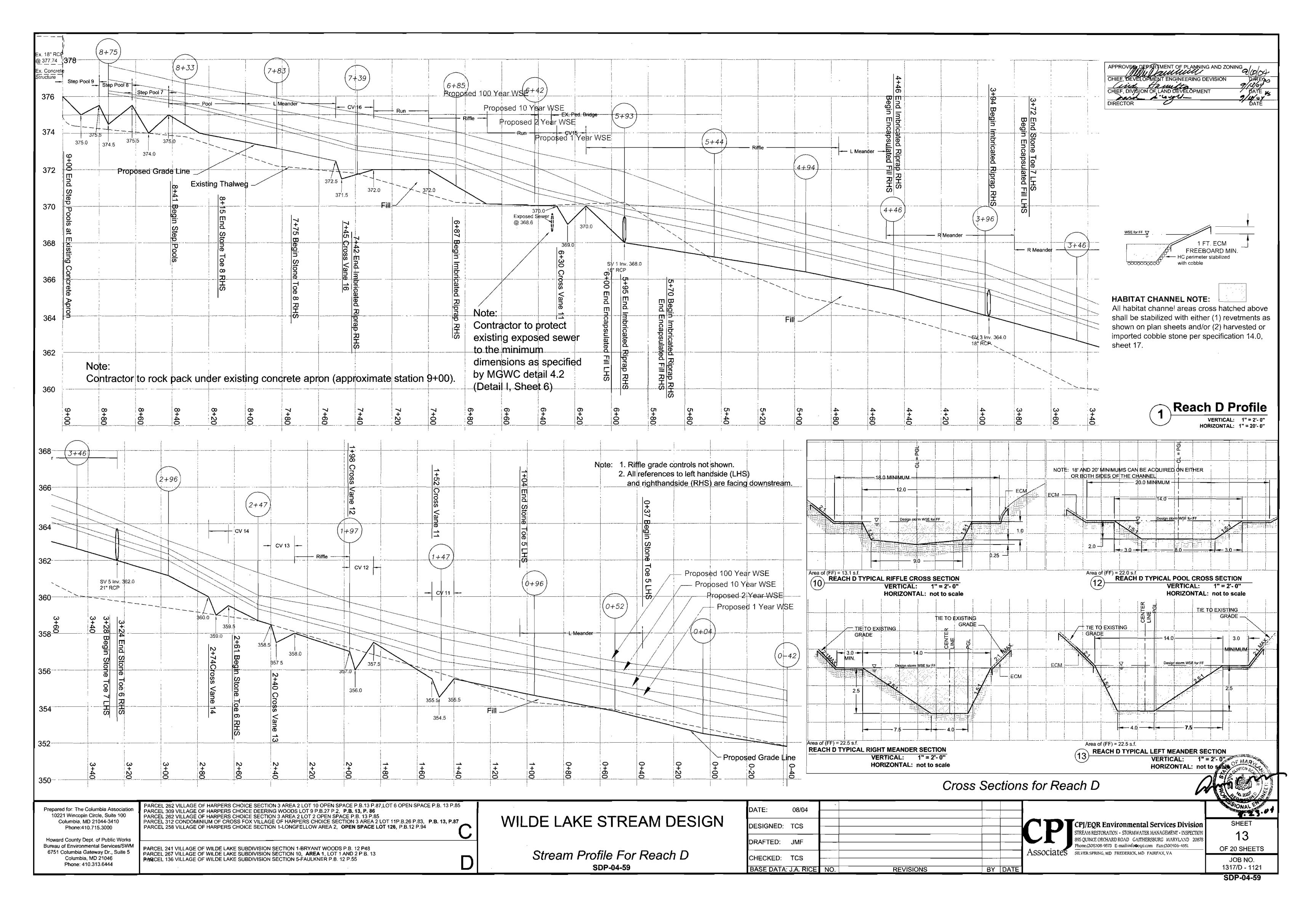
DATE:	08/04		 _			*	
DESIGNED:	TCS						
DRAFTED:	JMF						
CHECKED:	TCS						Ass
BASE DATA:	J.A. RICE	NO.	 REVISION	ONS	BY	DATE	

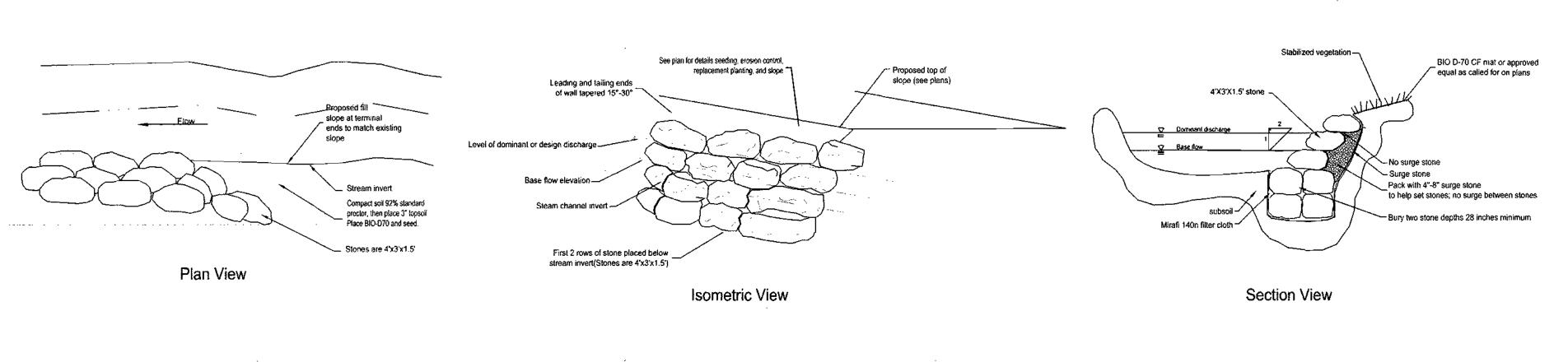


CPJ/EQR Environmental Services Division STREAM RESTORATION • STORMWATER MANAGEMENT • INSPECTION Phone:(301)208-9573 E-mail:info@eqri.com Fax:(301)926-4551 SILVER SPRING, MD FREDERICK, MD FAIRFAX, VA

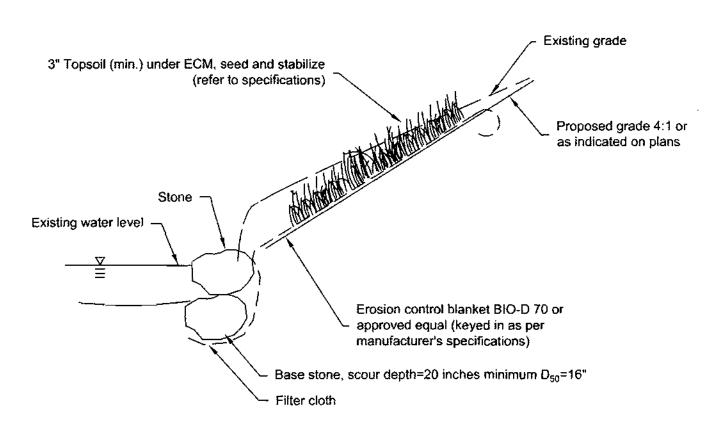
As Shown SHEET OF 20 SHEETS JOB NO.

1317/D - 1121 SDP-04-59





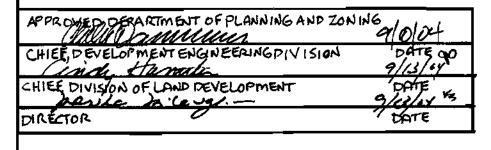
# IMBRICATED RIPRAP (Specification 1.0) Not to scale

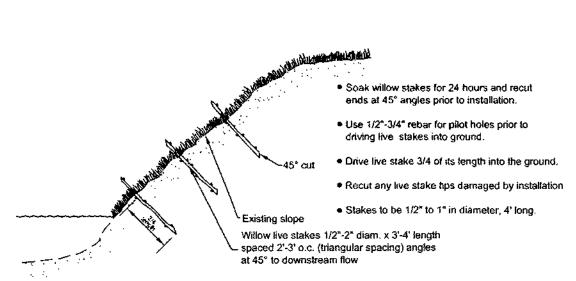


	STONE TOE:				
LOCATION	DESIGNATION	LENGTH	STATION	STATION	ORIENTATION
C3	ST1	40	N/A	N/A	L
C4	ST2	120	1+45	2+63	R
C5	ST3	110	0+98	2+08	L
C5	\$T4	60	0-30	0+30	R
D	ST5*	80	0+37	1+04	L
D	ST6	63	2+61	3+24	Ŕ
D	ST7	44	3+28	3+72	L.
<u> </u>	ST8	40	7+75	8+15	R

# **STONE TOE (Specification 7.0)**

Not to scale





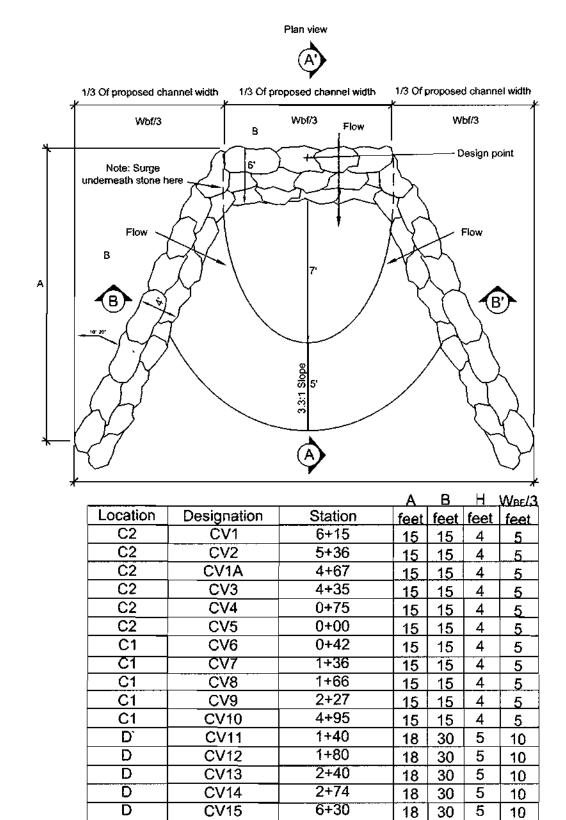
LIVE STAKE (Specification 12.0)

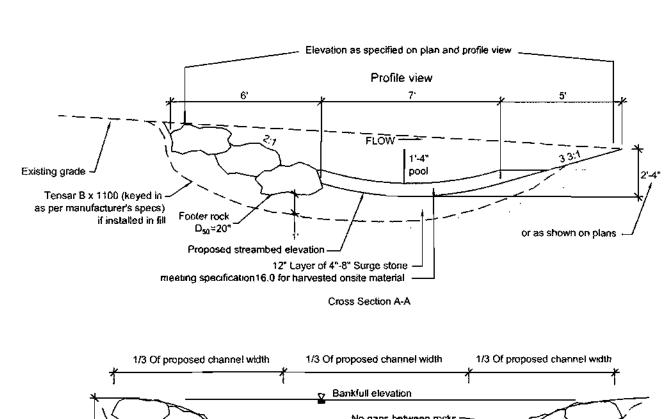
Flow							
D <sub>50</sub> =20"	Log-V drop			٨	D	ы	
	Location	Designation	Station	feet	B feet	H feet	Invert at notch
Scour hole	C1	LV1	NA		12.0		413.0
	C1	LV2	NA		12.0	- 1	414.0
	C1	LV3	NA		12.0		415.0
B land	C1	LV4	NA	6.0	12.0		416.0
Plan view	C1	LV5	NA	6.0	12.0	1.5	405.0
12* Olameter	C1_	LV6	NA	6.0	12.0	1.5	406.0
Existing top log	C1	LV7	· NA	6.0	12.0	1.5	407.0
grade  Embed 3'  minimum  12" Diameter for 42" Long hooked rebar at 3' spacing	oter log						

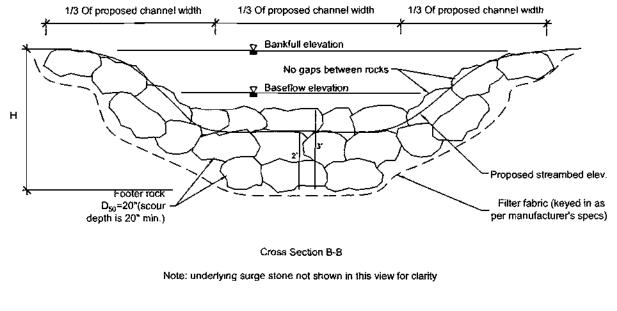
LOG V - DROP (Specification 8.0) Not to scale

WILDE LAKE STREAM DESIGN

SDP-04-59



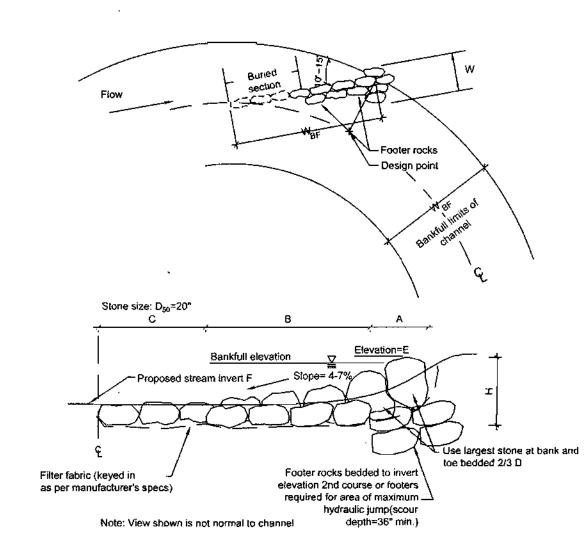




**CROSS VANE (Specification 6.0)** 

18 30 5 10

Not to scale



1 - 41	Ps 1 11		<del>_ A</del> _	В	C	_Н_	W_	War	<u> </u>	F
Location	Designation	Orientation	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	fee
C2	RV1	L	3	5	2	2	4	10	414.0	412
C2	RV2	R	3	5	2	2	4	10	412.6	410
C2	RV3	L	3	5	2	2	4	10	413.0	
C2	RV4	R	3	5	2	2	4	10	411.6	
C2	RV5	L	3	5	2	2	4	10	410.2	
C2	RV7	R	3	5	2	2	4	10	407.9	
C2	RV8	L	3	5	2	2	4	10	406.0	
C2	RV9	R	3	5	2	2	4	10	405.6	
C2	RV10	R	3	5	2	2	4	10	405.2	_
C2	RV11	Ŕ	3	5	2	2	4	10	404.0	402
C1	RV12	L.	3	5	2	2	4	10	405.6	
C1	RV13	R	3	5	2	2	4	10	409.9	
C1	RV14	L	3	5	2	2	4	10	410.8	
C1	RV15	L	3	5	2	2	4	10	411.5	
C1	RV16	R	3	5	2	2	4	10	412.6	
C1	RV17	L	3	5	2	2	4	10	411.9	
C1	RV18	R	3	5	2	2	4	10	413.0	

**ROCK VANE - SECTION AND PLAN VIEW (** 6

(Specification 9.0)	
Not to scale	ONAL EN
Tony man Francisco	Lorenzia e pinciai en CHEET

DATE: 08/04 DESIGNED: TCS DRAFTED: JMF

REVISIONS

CHECKED: TCS

BASE DATA: J.A. RĪCE NO.

CPJ/EQR Environmental Services Division STREAM RESTORATION • STORMWATER MANAGEMENT • INSPECTION 395 QUINCE ORCHARD ROAD GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND 20878 Phone:(301)208-9573 E-mail:info@eqri.com Fax:(301)926-4551 Associates SILVER SPRING, MD FREDERICK, MD FAIRFAX, VA

SHEET OF 20 SHEETS JOB NO. 1317/D - 1121

SDP-04-59

Prepared for: The Columbia Association 10221 Wincopin Circle, Suite 100 Columbia, MD 21044-3410 Phone:410.715.3000

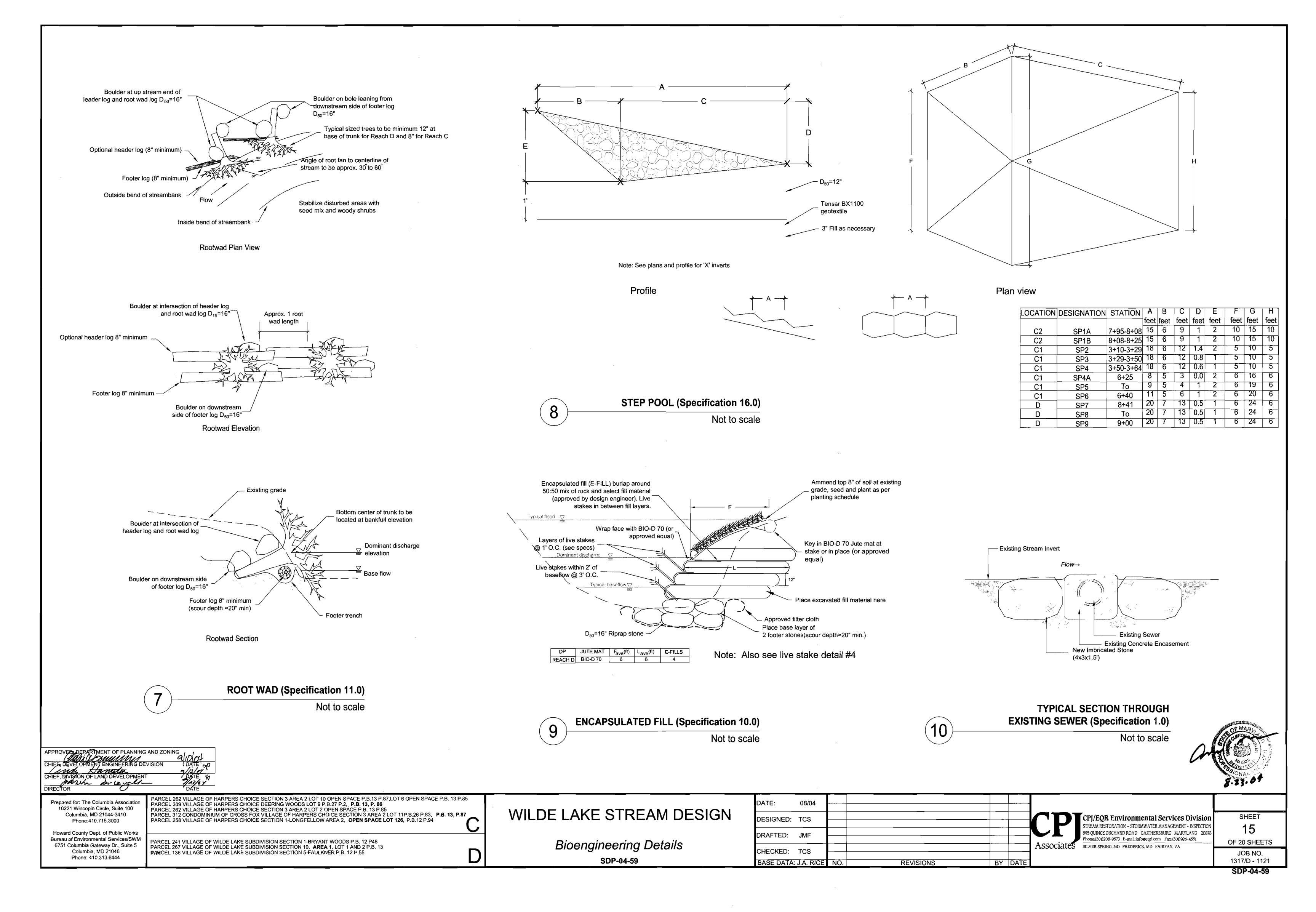
Howard County Dept. of Public Works Bureau of Environmental Services/SWM 6751 Columbia Gateway Dr., Suite 5 Columbia, MD 21046 Phone: 410.313.6444

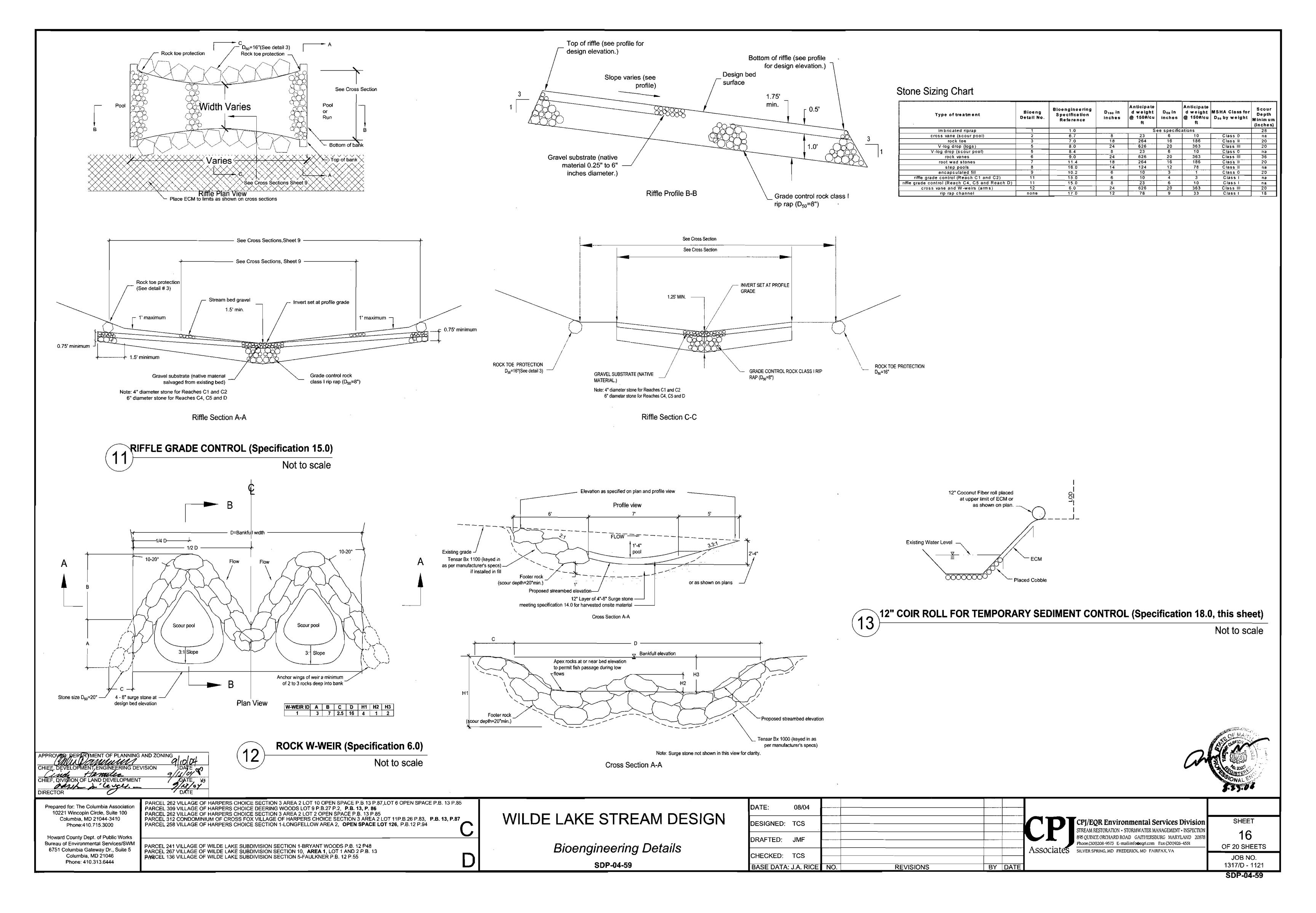
PARCEL 262 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 10 OPEN SPACE P.B.13 P.87,LOT 6 OPEN SPACE P.B. 13 P.85 PARCEL 262 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE DEERING WOODS LOT 9 P.B.27 P.2, P.B. 13, P. 66
PARCEL 309 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 2 OPEN SPACE P.B. 13 P.85
PARCEL 262 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 11P.B.26 P.83, P.B. 13, P.87
PARCEL 312 CONDOMINIUM OF CROSS FOX VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 11P.B.26 P.83, P.B. 13, P.87
PARCEL 258 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 1-LONGFELLOW AREA 2, OPEN SPACE LOT 126, P.B.12 P.94

PARCEL 241 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 1-BRYANT WOODS P.B. 12 P48 PARCEL 267 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 10, AREA 1, LOT 1 AND 2 P.B. 13 PARCEL 136 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 5-FAULKNER P.B. 12 P.55

Not to scale

Bioengineering Details





### 1.0 Imbricated Riprap (IRR)

1.1 imbricated riprap (IRR) stabilization shall be constructed so that the exposed faces of the individual rocks are nearly vertical, but the wall is built to the slope specified on the plans. This grade is one to one unless otherwise specified on the plans. The bottom bank rock shall be placed so that the top of the bottom rock is flush with the channel invert. The top bank rock shall be set at the elevation specified on the Construction Drawings, with a positive tolerance of 6" and a negative tolerance of 2.5" so long as finished installation does not generate ponding or trip hazards.

1.2 Stone Dimensions: The boulders will be large flat and stackable. Whitestone is unacceptable, the stone color shall be dark gray or brown. The Design Engineer shall approve stone source prior to delivery. The ideal dimension is 4'x3'x1.5' (1,800 lbs). Minimum size is 2'x2'x1.5' (1,200 lbs). Maximium size is 5'x3'x1.5' (4,700 lbs). Tolerance +/- 3". County inspector may reject stone that does not meet stated ranges. Stone shall have a minimum unit weight of 150 pounds per cubic foot.

1.3 First Tier: The lowest tier of IRR will be placed 28 inches below the streambed. An outside row of boulders will be placed perpendicular to the flow of the stream and an inside row of boulders will be placed nearer to the bank and parallel to the flow of the stream. All stones must abut each other at one point.

1.4 Second Tier: The boulder in the second tier will be placed on top of the first row of boulders and parallel to the flow of the stream. The second tier will be placed back from the first tier in such a manner as to accommodate a 1:1 slope (or the slope specified).

1.5 Third Tier (and up): The third tier of stone will be placed upon the second level also set back to accommodate the specified slope. A fourth and fifth layer may also be placed in the same manner as the third layer, as necessary.

1.6 Rock to be stacked after first cutting or filling receiving slope as specified on plans, see Section 4.0 "Backfill and Compaction". Filter cloth shall be placed between stone work and slope. 4"-8" surge stone and/or native stone (specification14.0 for Reach C1,C2 material) shall be used to help level stones and provide backfill support. No surge stone shall be used between horizontal stone boundaries. Stones shall overlap 1' horizontally, minimum.

1.7 Filter fabric punctured during stone placement will be replaced at contractor's expense. All filter fabric and coconut matting shall be keyed into soil 1' at all

1.8 Leading and trailing edges of IRR walls shall be tapered 15-30° with the existing bank. See detail.

### 2.0 Topsoil For Fill Areas

2.1 Immediately prior to spreading borrow topsoil, loosen the subgrade by tilling to a depth of at least three (3) inches to ensure adequate aeration of the subsoil. The subsoil shall be free of loose stones or other foreign material.

2.2 Borrow topsoil shall be uniformly placed and spread a minimum thickness of 3" within the project limits as indicated on the construction drawings or as directed by the design engineer. Do not spread topsoil while it is frozen, saturated or when the subsoil is wet or frozen. Correct any irregularities in the surface that result from topsoiling or other operations to prevent the formation of water pockets.

2.3 Incorporate the topsoil into the underlying subsoil. When topsoil is to be placed on slopes 3:1 or greater, on which the subsoil is of a suitable condition to blend with topsoil, the contractor shall work the topsoil into the subsoil by tilling. Where subsoil on slopes are of such a character that they will not blend with the topsoil, the contractor swell hall roughen, bench or serrate the slope to provide a bond for the topsoil. The stone shall be placed to its full course thickness in one operation in a manner that the underlying material will not be displaced or worked into the course of rock toe being placed.

## 3.0 Erosion Control Matting(ECM)

3.1 Unless specified otherwise, all erosion control matting (ECM) shall be BIO D-70, or approved equal. Matting shall be "keyed" into ground 12 inches on the top and bottom of slopes. Secure with 24"x2"x2" wooden stakes, 2 per square yard.

3.2 Base soil shall be tilled to a three-inch depth; rake in three inches of organic matter or top soil prior to ECM placement.

3.3 Seeding for ECM areas shall be seeded with mix as described in these specifications.

### 4.0 Backfill and Compaction

4.1 Stripping: The top 6 inches of soil and organic matter shall be stripped within the designated excavations and grading lines and deposited in storage piles. All excavated materials not suitable as topsoil or for other uses at the site shall be disposed offsite.

4.2 Satisfactory Fill Materials: Fill and backfill within the limits of the design points and beneath appurtenant structures shall be those materials classified in ASTM D 2487 as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SM, SC, or combinations thereof. The Contractor shall maintain proper specified compaction as directed by a qualified Geotechnical Engineer.

4.3 Subgrade Preparation: Unsatisfactory subgrade material shall be removed and replaced with satisfactory material as directed by the Design Engineer. All exposed subgrades shall be scarified to a depth of 3 inches before the fill is started. Slope surface steeper than 1 vertical to 3 horizontal shall be plowed, stepped, benched, or broken up so that the fill material will bond with the existing material. Material shall not be placed on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost. Compaction shall be accomplished by tamping (sheepfoot) rollers, pnuematic-tires rollers, steel-wheeled rollers, or other approved well suited to the soil being compacted. The contractor shall be prepared to moisten or aerate as necessary to provide an in-place moisture content within plus or minus 2 percent of optimum within the compacted lifts and/or subgrades for each material. Minimum subgrade density shall be as specified in paragraph filling and backfilling.

4.4 Filling and Backfilling: Satisfactory materials shall be used in bringing fills and backfill to the proposed contours indicated on the plan and for replacing unsatisfactory materials. Satisfactory materials will be determined by the Design Engineer. Satisfactory materials shall be placed in horizontal layers not exceeding 8 inches in uncompacted thickness, or 6 inches when hand-operated compactors are used. After placing, each layer shall be moistened or aerated as necessary to obtain plus or minus 2 percent of optimum moisture, thoroughly mixed and compacted as specified. Backfilling shall not begin until construction below finish grade has been approved, underground utilities systems have been inspected, tested approved, and forms removed.

# 5.0 Erosion and Sediment Control

5.1 Construction operations will be carried out in such a manner that erosion will be controlled and water, air, and ground 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.

5.2 All work on permanent structures shall be carried out in areas free from flowing 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 new necessary pumping and other equipment required for removal of water from the work area and for maintaining the excavations, foundations and other parts of the work free from wateras required or directed by the Engineer, of same size material. The stone shall be placed to its full course thickness in one operation in a manner that the underlying material will not be displaced or worked into the course of rock toe being placed.

# 6.0 Cross Vanes and 'W' Weirs

PPROVERS: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING\_/

DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DEVISION

DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Cross vanes are constructed with U shapes, such that the apex of the structure points upstream. The angle the wings make with the upstream bank should be approximately 10 to 20 degrees so that flows are directed away from the banks and deeper pool areas are created directly downstream of the vane. The center portion of the cross vane(s) is to be 1/3 of the width of the top of the channel bank.

6.2 The top layer of vortex rocks shall rest upon at least one tier of footer rocks and shall be partially buried in the streambed a minimum of 20". On unstable bed substrates, two tier of footer rocks may be required to prevent the downstream face of the cross vane from being undermined.

6.3 The top elevation of the center vortex rock(s), at the apex of the vane, should be at or near bed level to permit fish passage at low flows, and the end vortex rocks on either bank should be at bankfull level. The end vortex rocks should be partially buried in the streambank and should touch the adjoining vortex rocks.

6.4 Once the excavated portion of the bank has been backfilled, it should be armored with appropriately sized riprap. (See Section 6.5)

6.5 Rocks shall have an intermediate diameter of 14" to 18" (125# to 265#). Rocks must have a density of greater than 150 lb./cu. ft. Concrete will not be accepted.(Scour depth to be 20 inches minimum).

6.6 W-Weir Installation. W-Weir installation should proceed similarly to Cross Vane construction and should account for the more complicated geometry of the structure.

6.7 Adjacent weirs should be spaced sufficiently far apart to allow for proper riffle or pool development according to step-pool and pool-riffle configurations as shown on plans. The overall drop controlled by a set of weirs should be less than 2 feet for stability reasons.

6.8 Scour pool areas shall be stabilized with Tensar Bx 1100 or Mirafi 140 N filter cloth and 4" to 8" surge stone.

### 7.0 Stone Toe Placement

7.1 Rock for bank toe treatment areas shall consist of angular rock, similar in color texture and density to the native rock onsite. The dry unit weight of rock shall be 150 lb/cuft or greater. The rock shall range from 14 inches to 18 inches(125-265#) along the median (b) axis. Concrete and white rock will not be accepted.

7.2 The placement of rock toe protection shall begin below the invert of the stream as shown on the Construction Drawings. The larger stones shall be placed along the outside edge or face of the limit of the toe protection. Stone shall be placed on riprap. The riprap shall be placed with suitable equipment to produce a uniformly graded mass of stones that is secure enough to remain in place during normal streamflow. Placing stones by methods that cause segregation is prohibited.

7.3 The surface elevation of completed rock toe installation shall be flush with adjacent channel bed or bank slope elevations, and shall not create an obstacle to flow. The plus or minus tolerance of the surface of the finished riprap installation shall be 3" from the line and grades shown on the Contract Drawings when measured perpendicular to the exterior surface of the stonework.

7.4 Placed material not conforming to the specified limits shall be removed and replaced at no additional cost. Scour depth is 20 inches minimum.

7.5 The stone shall be placed and distributed so the resulting layer will contain a minimum of voids and there will be no pockets of same size material. The stone shall be placed to its full course thickness in one operation in a manner that the underlying material will not be displaced or worked into the course of rock toe being placed.

8.1 Logs:Logs shall be a minimum of 12" in diameter and a minimum of 20 feet in length. Required species include catalpa, cedars, chestnut, cypress, black locust, walnut, butternut, honey locust, white oak, persimmon, and sycamore. Species that cannot be used are aspen, basswood, cottonwood, balsam fir, black gum, jack pine, poplar and willow.

8.2 Filter cloth: The logs shall be underlain with non-woven filter cloth such as Mirafi 140N.

8.3 Rebar: Rebar shall be 42" long hooked #6 rebar installed at 3' spacing.

8.4 Stone: Stone shall meet specification 7.1 and 7.4. Scour pool stone shall be D ₅₀=6".

8.5 Construction; Once stream work area is dry via a "pump-around", excavate for log placement, Upstream end to have top of top log FLUSH WITH EXISTING stream invert. Both downstream ends are to be embedded three feet minimum into the stream bank. Logs should be planned-shaved for tighter connection. Logs to be secured with #6 rebar; it is advisable to not pre-drill one-inch holes, as they won't line up once installed. Use of a 1-inch gas-powered field auger drill is recommended. Once these ends are secured with hooked #6 rebar, backfill the ends and protect the newly filled stream bank with riprap as specified on plan. Armored stone shall meet Specification 6.8. Excavate for placement of stone ON FILTER CLOTH to the specified depth on plan.

#### 9.0 Rock Vanes

9.1 Rock vanes shall be installed so that adjoining rocks taper up in elevation towards the stream bank in a downstream direction. Each side of the vane is to be angled 10 to 15 degrees in from the stream bank and the center portion of the vane is to be 1/3 of the width of the top of the channel bank.

9.2 Footer rocks shall be firmly embedded into the stream bottom and channel banks and installed snugly against each other. The outermost vane rocks on each end of the rock vane shall be installed with one half (1/2) the diameter of the end vane rock buried into the stream bank.

9.3 Vane rocks shall be placed so that they lean on the footer rocks and fit snugly. The seams between vane rocks shall not line up with the seams between footer rocks. The top elevation of the vane rocks placed at the thalweg (deepest thread of the stream) shall be equal to the elevation of the thalweg, as specified on the details. As field conditions will vary with season and rainfall, Contractor is to coordinate stakeout elevations of vanes with the Design Engineer. The rock vane shall be installed with a slope of 4-7% from the streambed invert to the bankfull elevation.

9.4 Rocks shall have an intermediate diameter of 18" to 24" (265# to 625#). Rocks must have a density of greater than 150 lb./cu. ft. Concrete will not be accepted. Scour depth is 20 inches minimum.

### 10.0 E-Fill Bundles (Encapsulated Fill)

10.1 Encapsulating Material: Use Tensar B X 1140 geotextile or approved equal for wrapping fill layers. Faces of bundles shall have a layer of Bio D-70

10.2 E-Fill Material: E-fill bundles maybe filled with "conditioned soil" which is a 50 %-50% ratio of imported or onsite stream "river jack" defined as dredge material, free of trash, stumps, organics, with a D 50 of 3 inches and suitable backfill. No stones over 6 inches in diameter may be used. Four inch material meeting specification 14.0 may also be used as river jack.

10.3 Conditioned Soil Placement: Conditioned soil shall be dumped and spread into place in approximately horizontal layers not more than 6 inches in thickness. It shall be placed in a manner to produce a reasonably homogeneous stable fill that contains no segregated pockets of large or small fragments or large unfilled spaces caused by bridging of the larger fragments. Each layer shall be compacted by at least 3 passes over the entire surface and per the requirements of Section 4.4.

10.4 E-fill toe shall be protected per Specification 7.0.

# 11.0 Root Wads

11.1 Intact stumps shall be taken from fresh, green, healthy parent trees, preferably hardwood, with a minimum base diameter of 12 inches for Reach D and 8" for the C Reaches. The size of the ball and fan should be determined by the stream size and availability of parent trees. The length of the root wad should be at least

11.2 Footer and brace logs should have a diameter equivalent to that of the root wad (12" and 8" for Reach D and Reach C respectively).

11.3 Fill soil should be native to the site, when possible, and should contain enough fine material to allow for rapid revegetation of the disturbed bank.

11.4 Boulders used to anchor root wads and associated footer and brace logs shall meet Specification 7.1 and 7.4.

11.5 The location of the revetment shall vary depending upon flow conditions and the reach's degree of curvature such that the root fan is oriented perpendicular to design flaws and bole is oriented parallel to high flow(refer to the root wad placement detail).

11.6 Stream flow shall be diverted away from the site and sediment control devices installed according to a plan approved by the local authority.

11.7 Work shall proceed from the upstream section to the downstream end of the reach or meander beginning with excavation of a toe trench to a depth of 1/2 to 2/3 the diameter of the footer logs. Trenches shall also be excavated for root wad placement. (Appropriately sized root bolls should be set at approximately 1/3 the bankfull height in order to provide toe protection.)

# 11.8 Root Wad Placement

11.8.1 Footer logs shall be positioned in the trench such that each upstream log is shingled over its downstream neighbor. (See construction details) 11.8.2 In cut sections, root wads shall be positioned in trenches such that the root mass of the trunk sits level with the cut end of the stump. The root mass shall be oriented perpendicularly to the direction of flow. (An angle of 30 to 60 degrees to the channel center line is usually adequate.) Subsequent root wads shall be spaced at least a distance 1/2 the fan diameter apart in order to shield the bank from flows deflected by adjacent upstream root wads.

11.9 The root wad revetment shall be backfilled to the specified grade, and fill material shall be tightly packed in the joints, connections, and gaps to firmly secure all components. (Larger material shall be used to plug holes and gaps to keep fill from falling into the channel.) The backfill area shall be protected with temporary erosion control measures and shall be seeded, mulched, and planted with live woody cuttings according to an approved revegetation plan within 72 hours of the revetment's completion

# 12.0 Live Stake

12.1 Live branch cutting shall be approximately one quarter to one half inch (0.5" to 2") in diameter.

12.2 Cutting shall be long enough to reach the back of the bench and extend a minimum of one-foot (1') from the rebuilt slope face. Side branches and bark shall remain intact prior to installation.

12.3 Live branch cutting shall consist of a mix of three or more of the following species with at least one willow (Salix) and one dogwood (cornus) species included. Each species shall comprise no more than 50 % and no less than 20% of the mix.

Bioengineering Specifications

SDP-04-59

DATE: 08/04 DESIGNED: TCS DRAFTED: JMF CHECKED: TCS

REVISIONS

BASE DATA: J.A. RICE NO.

CPJ/EQR Environmental Services Division STREAM RESTORATION - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT - INSPECTION 895 QUINCE ORCHARD ROAD GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND 20878 Phone:(301)208-9573 E-mail:info@egri.com Fax:(301)926-4551 ASSOCIATES SILVER SPRING, MD FREDERICK, MD FAIRFAX, VA

Silky dogwood

American elderberry

12.3 Harvesting: The source of all live cutting shall be approved by the Project Engineer. The contractor shall locate, flag, and code the live cutting sites. The

accomplished by keeping the material: covered, transported in refrigerated vehicles, moistened and/or kept in soak pits. Storage of live materials shall include

continuous shade by covering with evergreen branches or plastic sheeting. Proper storage shall also include sheltering live plant material from the wind and protection

from drying by being heeled into moist soils and/or sprayed with anti-transpirant chemicals. Where water is available, live branch cutting shall be sprayed or immersed.

Warm water (over 15°C) Stimulates growth and should be used only upon the approval of the engineer. Any cost associated with such storage is incidental to the overall

12.5.2 Branches shall be excavated horizontally on the contour. The surface of the branch shall be sloped so that the outside edge is higher than the back edge.

12.5.5 Backfill shall be placed two inches (2") on top of live branches prior to installation of erosion control blanket. Backfill shall be compacted to assure maximum

contractor shall notify the Project Engineer seventy-two (72) hours prior to harvesting for review and approval of all harvesting sites. Upon approval by the Project

12.4.2 Live materials not installed within eight (8) hours of harvesting, shall be protected against drying out and overheating. Protection against drying out shall be

Black Willow

Arrowwood

12.4.1 All cuts shall be smooth and the cut surface kept small. The use of large pruning shear or power saws may be required.

12.5.3 Branch layer rows shall begin two feet (2') above the top of the bioengineered revetment or the top of rock bank stabilization.

13.2 Growth habits of invasives are rapid and site conditions may change dramatically, therefore the program may be altered at the time of

year. Herbicide application will follow cutting. During the growing season, the identified plants may be treated with a non-selective herbicide

13.4 A follow up treatment of control is to be performed 1 month after the beginning of the following growing season (approximately May 1st).

13.1 Invasive species control program shall utilize appropriate Integrated Pest Management practices and the use of a professional certified pesticide

applicator. The applicator shall be certified in the following categories depending upon the nature of the application area: Forest, Right of Way, or Aquatic

13.3 Cutting of the large plant masses followed by chemical controls is suggested at this time. Moving of the the target species may occur any time of the

and translocation of the herbicide. The applicator should ensure that the herbicide is listed for use against the selected species, and is labeled for aquatic

(glyphosphate), applied according to label directions. However, care should be taken to ensure that the timing of the application is conducive to uptake

use if the application will be made over water. During periods outside of the growing season, the woody weeds identified may be treated with systemic

13.5 It is the responsibility of the applicator to select the proper herbicide for the targeted species based on the time of year, and to use the herbicide in a

14.1 Contractor to harvest coarse gravel and cobble from Reaches C1 and C2 for use in armoring all "habitat channel" areas including riffle grade controls

and receiving pools for cross vanes, cross weirs and w-weirs. Gravel/cobble fill shall be harvested from Reach C1 prior to filling of Reach C1. Material

harvested shall be no smaller than a #4 sieve and no larger than six inches in diameter. Soil and fill material not meeting this specification is prohibited

15.1 This work shall consist of procuring, transporting and installation of Riffle Grade Control (RGC) structures along the stream restoration channel as

specified in the plan set. The RGC structures are designed to allow a stable riffle to form without excessive erosion. See design plans for widths, lengths

15.2 Subbase stone: The RGC structures shall be placed on a one foot thick bed of MSHA Class I stone (D 50=8 inches). The thickness of the subbase

stone at the edges of the practice may be eight inches. The subbase material shall be laid on excavated stream bed and filter cloth or other geotextile

at the edges of the practice. Stone shall meet the tenets of Specification 14.0 and shall be on site-harvested natural run cobbles.

15.4 Edge stone: The edges of the practice shall be protected by filter cloth and stone toe meeting Specification 7.0.

15.3 Riffle Stone: The finished surface layer of stone shall be a minimum of nine inches thick at the centerline of the RGC and a minimum of 8 inches thick

15.5 Installation: The RGC will be constructed by either excavating or filling to establish bed to lay subbase stone. Do not use filter cloth unless specifically

16.1 This work shall consist of the procuring, transporting and installation of Step Pool structures along the stream restoration channel as specified in the plan set. The

pools shall consist of rock structures built at points of relatively rapid grade change along the stream channel. These structures are designed to remain stable over the

16.2 Rock: All rock shall be oblong and flat in appearance, stackable, dark brown or dark gray in color, and meet the gradation requirements indicated on the plan set

16.5 Installation: Step pools shall be constructed by excavating a trench slightly larger than the step pool dimensions. Filter cloth is to be placed on the sub-grade

surface and along the streambank parallel to the direction of stream flow. Each layer shall overlap a minimum of 1 foot. Geotextile torn or damaged shall be replaced or

repaired at the Contractor's expense in a manner acceptable to the Design Engineer. The placement of rocks should immediately follow the fabric placement. Contractor

shall place all rocks so they interlock and touch each adjacent rock. Rocks shall be placed to prevent movement in the downstream or cross-stream direction by sliding

17.1 Gradation: The riprap shall be composed of a well-graded mixture one-inch size particle such that 50 % of the mixture by weight shall be larger than the D 50 size as

17.2 Quality of stone: Stone for riprap shall consist of field stone or rough unhewn quarry stoen of approximately rectangular shape. The stone shall be hard and angular and of such quality that it will not disintegrate on exposure to water or weathering and it shall be suitable in all respects for the purposed intended. The specific gravity of

17.3 Filter fabric underlining: A lining of engineering filter fabric(geotextile) shall be placed between the riprap and the underlying soil surface to prevent soil movement

determined from the design procedure. A well-graded mixture as used herein is defined as a mixture composed primarily of the larger stone sizes but with a sufficient

mixture of other sizes to fill the progressively smaller voids between stones. The diameter of the largest stone size in such a mixture shall be  $1^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  times the D<sub>50</sub> size.

or rotation. Rocks shall be seated firmly and shall not rock or rotate in place. Once steps are in place, the contractor is to grade check and provide written verification

that the pool vertical dimensions are to within 6 inches +/-. Once authorized by the Design Engineer, the Contractor is to rake in a 6-inch layer of Maryland No. 57

three-quarter inch gravel to fill top stone voids. Stream banks around the structures shall be backfilled with salvaged soil and compacted in 4-inch lifts.

full range of flows and allow efficient sediment transport. The contractor shall note that the principal objective is to create step pool structures that have a natural

direted in the field by Design Engineer. Grade check base layer prior to placing subbase stone and stone toe protection. Stone toe should be placed with

from placement. This specification may require contractor to sieve material. Suitable offsite gravel and cobble material shall be brought from offsite

should a shortage of on site material exist. Use 4 inches (4") material for Reaches C1 and C2. Use 6 inches (6") material for C4, C5 and D.

manner that is consistent with the label. Additionally, it is the responsibility of the applicator to obtain Toxic Materials Permits for the use of herbicides

Cornus amomum

Sambucus canadensis

Engineer, the contactor shall be responsible for harvesting and transporting the cutting to the job site.

12.5.1 Branches shall be constructed two to three foot (2'-3') deep and bud upward.

12.5.4 Branch tips shall extend a minimum of one foot (1') beyond the edge of the bench.

and grades. Grading tolerances will be 3 inches +/-. Fill, if necessary, will meet Specification 4.0.

filter cloth. Place subbase and stone toe, grade check and place riffle stone for a final grade check.

Vibemum dentatum

Salix nigra

12.4 Live Material Preparation:

13.0 Invasive Species Control

Pest Control (for work directly adjacent to or over water).

herbicides labeled for dormant season applications (triclopyr).

14.0 Onsite Gravel-Cobble Harvesting

shall not be used unless field-directed by the Designer.

15.0 Riffle Grade Controls

16.0 Step Pools

 $(D_{50} = 12").$ 

appearance in addition to adequate function.

the individual stones shall be at least 2.5.

16.3 Filter Cloth: Filter cloth is to meet the tenets of Section 17.3.

17.0 Riprap For Severe Right-Of-Way Protection

into or through the riprap. Use Mirafi 140 N or approved equal fabric.

BY DAT

16.4 Fill: Fill, if necessary, is to meet tenets of Section 4.0.

12.5 Construction:

over open water.

SHEET 17 OF 20 SHEETS

> 1317/D - 1121 SDP-04-59

JOB NO.

Howard County Dept. of Public Works Bureau of Environmental Services/SWM 6751 Columbia Gateway Dr., Suite 5 Columbia, MD 21046

Phone: 410.313.6444

Prepared for: The Columbia Association

10221 Wincopin Circle, Suite 100

Columbia, MD 21044-3410

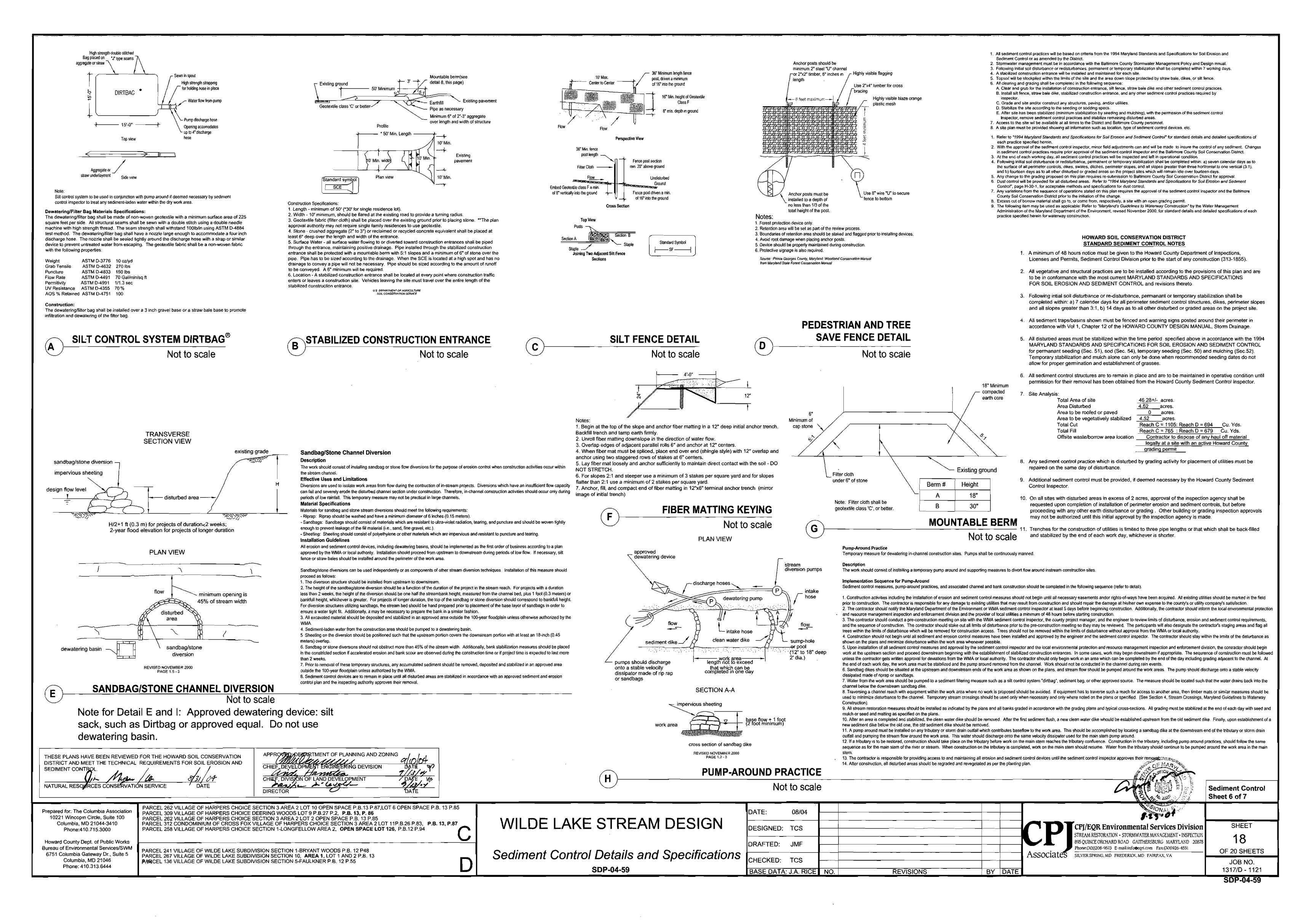
Phone:410.715.3000

PARCEL 309 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE DEERING WOODS LOT 9 P.B.27 P.2, P.B. 13, P. 86 PARCEL 262 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 2 OPEN SPACE P.B. 13 P.85
PARCEL 312 CONDOMINIUM OF CROSS FOX VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 11P.B.26 P.83, P.B. 13, P.87 PARCEL 258 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 1-LONGFELLOW AREA 2, OPEN SPACE LOT 126, P.B. 12 P.94

PARCEL 262 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 10 OPEN SPACE P.B.13 P.87 LOT 6 OPEN SPACE P.B. 13 P.85

ARCEL 241 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 1-BRYANT WOODS P.B. 12 P48 PARCEL 267 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 10, AREA 1, LOT 1 AND 2 P.B. 13 PARCEL 136 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 5-FAULKNER P.B. 12 P.55

# WILDE LAKE STREAM DESIGN



### SECTION I - VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION METHODS AND MATERIALS

### A. Site Preparation

i) Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary or permanent) such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins.

### ii) Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually necessary for temporary seeding.

iii) Schedule required soil tests to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites having disturbed area over 5 acres.

#### B. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

i) Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres. Soil analysis may be performed by the University of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses.

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

iii) Lime materials shall be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted) which contains at least 50 % total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone shall be ground to such fineness that at least 50 % will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 98- 100 % will pass through a #20 mesh sieve.

iv) Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3 -5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.

### C. Seedbed Preparation

### i) Temporary Seeding

a. Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3" to 5" by means of suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened it should not be rolled or dragged smooth but left in the roughened condition. Sloped areas (greater than 3: I) should be tracked leaving the surface in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.

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

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

### ii) Permanent Seeding

a. Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:

- Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0.
- 2. Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm).
- 3. The soil shall contain less than 40 % clay but enough fine grained material (> 30 % silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lovegrass or serecia lespedeza is to be planted, then a sandy soil (< 30 % silt plus
- clay) would be acceptable.
- 4. Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight. Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration.
- 6. If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required in accordance with Section 21 Standard and Specification

b. Areas previously graded in conformance with the drawings shall be maintained in a true and even grade, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3-5" to permit bonding of the topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from sliding down a

### c. Apply soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the plans.

d. Mix soil amendments into the top 3-5" of topsoil by disking or other suitable means. Lawn areas should be raked to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed application. Where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation, loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface. Steep slopes (steeper than 3:I should be tracked by a dozer leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. The top 1 -3" of soil should be loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on newly disturbed areas.

# D. Seed Specifications

i) All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed shall be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used shall have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job.

# Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used.

ii) Inoculant -The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures shall be a pure culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants shall not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculant as directed on package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75-80 F. can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.

# E. Methods of Seeding

i. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeder, or a cultipacker seeder.

a. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amounts will not exceed the following: nitrogen; maximum of 100 lbs. per acretotal of soluble nitrogen; P20S (phosphorous): 200 lbs/ac; K20 (potassium): 200 lbs/ac.

b. Lime -use only ground agricultural limestone, (Up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydroseeding at anyone time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding.

c. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.

ii) Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.

a. Seed spread dry shall be incorporated into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on the Temporary or Permanent Seeding Summaries or Tables 25 or 26. The seeded area shall then be rolled with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact.

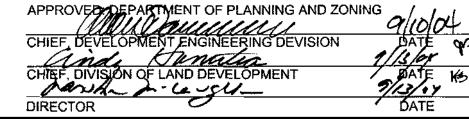
b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

iii) Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.

a. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after

b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED FOR THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT AND MEET THE TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL



F. Mulch Specifications (In order of preference)

i) Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye or oat straw, reasonably bright in color, and shall not be musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law.

ii) Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM)

a. WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state, down a sl

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

WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.

d. WCFM materials shall be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood cellulose fiber mulch will remain in uniform suspension in water under agitation and will blend with seed, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry .The mulch material shall form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and shall cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.

e. WCFM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phyto-toxic.

f. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length to approximately 10 mm, diameter approximately 1 mm, pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6 % maximum and water holding capacity of 90 % minimum.

### Note: Only sterile straw mulch should be used in areas where one species of grass is desired.

### G. Mulching Seeded Areas - Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.

i) If grading is completed outside of the seeding season, mulch alone shall be applied as prescribed in this section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed in accordance with these specifications.

ii) When straw mulch is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Mulch shall be applied to a uniform loose depth of between 1" and 2". Mulch applied shall achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. If a mulch anchoring tool is to be used, the rate should be increased to 2.5 tons/acre.

iii) Wood cellulose fiber used as a mulch shall be applied at a net dry weight of 1,500 lbs. per acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water, and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs. of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water

H. Securing Straw Mulch (Mulch Anchoring): Mulch anchoring shall be performed immediately following mulch application to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon size of area and erosion hazard:

i) A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface a minimum of two (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 be used on the contour if possible.

ii) Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. The fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 pounds/acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

iii) Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and on crests of banks. The remainder of area should be appear uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders -such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch.

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

### **SECTION II -TEMPORARY SEEDING**

Vegetation -annual grass or grain used to provide cover on disturbed areas for up to 12 months. For longer duration of vegetative cover, Permanent Seeding is required.

# A. Seed Mixtures - Temporary Seeding

i) Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 26 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 5) 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 plans and completed, then Table 26 must be put on the plans.

ii) For sites having soil tests performed, the rates shown on this table shall be deleted and the rates recommended by the testing agency shall be written in. Soil tests are not required for Temporary Seeding.

# **SECTION III: PERMANENT SEEDING**

Seeding grass and legumes to establish ground cover for a minimum period of one year on disturbed areas generally receiving low

# A. Seed Mixtures -Permanent Seeding

i) Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 25 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 5) and enter them in the Permanent Seeding summary below, along with application rates and seeding dates. Seeding depths can be estimated using Table 26. If this Summary is not put on the construction plans and completed, then Table 25 must be put on the plans. Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, streambanks, or dunes or for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA-SCS Technical Field Office Guide, Section 342- Critical Area Planting. For special lawn maintenance areas, see Sections IV Sod and V Turfgrass.

ii) For sites having disturbed area over 5 acres, the rates shown on this table shall be deleted and the rates recommended by the soil testing agency shall be written in.

iii) For areas receiving low maintenance, apply ureaform fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 1/2 lbs/l000 sq.ft. (150 lbs/ac), in addition to the above soil amendments shown in the table below, to be performed at the time of seeding.

	Permanent Seed N (From 1	Mixture (For H able 25, MDI		ne 7a)	Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)			Lime Rate			
No.	Species	Aplication Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P205	K20	Lime Rate			
	Tall Fescue	110			90 lb/ac	175 lb/ac	175 lb/ac	2 tons/ac			
7	Weeping Lovegrass	3	3/1-11/15	1-2 inches	(2.0 lb/1000sf)	(4 lb/1000 sf)	(4 lb/1000 sf)	(100 lb/1000 sf)			
	Serecia Lespedeza	20									

### (From Table 26, MDE 1994) Species Rye plus 2/1-11/30 1/4-1/2 in. (15 lb/1000sf) | (100 lb/1000 sf) | Foxtail Millet

SECTION IV -SOD: TO PROVIDE QUICK COVER ON DISTURBED AREAS (2:1 GRADE OR FLATTER).

A. General specifications

i) Class of turf grass sod shall be Maryland or Virginia State Certified or Approved. Sod labels shall be made available to the job foreman and inspector.

ii) Sod shall be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of 3/4", plus or minus 1/4", at the time of cutting. Measurement for thickness shall exclude top growth and thatch. Individual pieces of sod shall be cut to the suppliers width and length. Maximum allowable deviation from standard widths and lengths shall be 5 percent. Broken pads and torn or uneven ends will not be acceptable.

iii) Standard size sections of sod shall be strong enough to support their own weight and retain their size and shape when suspended vertically with a firm grasp on the upper 10 percent of the section.

iv) Sod shall not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may adversely affect its survival.

v) Sod shall be harvested, delivered, and installed within a period of 36 hours. Sod not transplanted within this period shall be approved by an agronomist or soil scientist prior to its installation.

## B. Sod Installation

i) During periods of excessively high temperature or in areas having dry subsoil, the subsoil shall be lightly irrigated immediately prior to laying the sod.

ii) The first row of sod shall be laid in a straight line with subsequent rows placed parallel to and tightly wedged against each other. Lateral joints shall be staggered 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.

iii) Wherever possible, sod shall be laid with the long edges parallel to the contour and with staggering joints. Sod shall be rolled and tamped, pegged or otherwise secured to prevent slippage on slopes and to ensure solid contact between sod roots and the underlying soil surface.

iv) Sod shall be watered immediately following rolling or tamping until the underside of the new sod pad and soil surface below the sod are thoroughly wet. The operations of laying, tamping and irrigating for any piece of sod shall be completed within eight hours.

### C. Sod Maintenance

i) In the absence of adequate rainfall, watering shall be performed daily or as often as necessary during the first week and in sufficient quantities to maintain moist soil to a depth of 4" .Watering should be done during the heat of the day to prevent wilting.

ii) After the first week, sod watering is required as necessary to maintain adequate moisture content.

iii) The first mowing of sod should not be attempted until the sod is firmly rooted. No more than 113 of the grass leaf shall be removed by the initial cutting or subsequent cuttings. Grass height shall be maintained between 2" and 3" unless otherwise specified.

### **GEOTEXTILE FABRICS MATERIALS SPECIFICATIONS:**

CLASS	APPARENT OPENING SIZE MM. MAX	GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH LB. MIN	BURST STRENGTH P.S.I. MIN
A	0.30**	250	500
В	0.60	200	320
C	0.30	200	320
D	0.60	90	145
E	0.30	90	145
F	0.40-0.80*	90	190

\*US Std Sieve CW - 02215 \*\* 0.50 mm. max. for Super Silt Fence

The properties shall be determined in accordance with the following procedures:

-Apparent opening size MSMT 323

-Grab tensile strength ASTM D 1682: 4x8" specimen, 1x2" clamps, 12"/min. strain rate in both principal directions of geotextile fabric.

-Burst strength ASTM D 3786

The fabric shall be inert to commonly encountered chemicals and hydrocarbons, and will be rot and mildew resistant. It shall be manufactured from fibers consisting of long chain synthetic polymers, and composed of a minimum of 85 % by weight of polyolephins, polyesters, or polyamides. The geotextile fabric shall resist deterioration from ultraviolet exposure.

In addition, Classes A through E shall have a 0.01 cm./sec. minimum permeability when tested in accordance with MSMT 507, and an apparent minimum elongation of 20 percent (20 %) when tested in accordance with the grab tensile strength requirements listed above.

# SILT FENCE MATERIALS:

Class F geotextile fabrics for silt fence shall have a 50 lb./in. minimum tensile strength and a 20 lb./in. minimum tensile modules when tested in accordance with MSMT 509. The material shall also have a 0.3 gal./ft.2/min. flow rate and seventy-five percent (75 %) minimum filtering efficiency when tested in accordance with MSMT 322.

Geotextile fabrics used in the construction of silt fence shall resist deterioration from ultraviolet exposure. The fabric shall contain sufficient amounts of ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of 12 months of expected usable construction life at a temperature of 0 to 120 degrees F.



**Sediment Control** Sheet 7 of 7

Prepared for: The Columbia Association 10221 Wincopin Circle, Suite 100 Columbia, MD 21044-3410

Howard County Dept. of Public Works Bureau of Environmental Services/SWM 6751 Columbia Gateway Dr., Suite 5 Columbia, MD 21046

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSTRVATION SERVICE

Phone:410.715.3000

Phone: 410.313.6444

PARCEL 262 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 10 OPEN SPACE P.B.13 P.87,LOT 6 OPEN SPACE P.B. 13 P.85 PARCEL 309 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE DEERING WOODS LOT 9 P.B.27 P.2, P.B. 13, P. 86 PARCEL 262 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 2 OPEN SPACE P.B. 13 P.85 PARCEL 312 CONDOMINIUM OF CROSS FOX VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 3 AREA 2 LOT 11P.B.26 P.83, P.B. 13, P.87 PARCEL 258 VILLAGE OF HARPERS CHOICE SECTION 1-LONGFELLOW AREA 2, OPEN SPACE LOT 126, P.B.12 P.94

PARCEL 241 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 1-BRYANT WOODS P.B. 12 P48 PARCEL 267 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 10, AREA 1, LOT 1 AND 2 P.B. 13 PARCEL 136 VILLAGE OF WILDE LAKE SUBDIVISION SECTION 5-FAULKNER P.B. 12 P.55

WILDE LAKE STREAM DESIGN

Sediment Control Specifications

SDP-04-59

DESIGNED: TCS					
DRAFTED: JMF					•
CHECKED: TCS					1
BASE DATA: J.A. RICE	NO.	REVISIONS	BY	DATE	

ASSOCIATES SILVER SPRING, MD FREDERICK, MD FAIRFAX, VA

CPI/EQR Environmental Services Division STREAM RESTORATION • STORMWATER MANAGEMENT • INSPECTION 895 OUINCE ORCHARD ROAD GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND 20878 Phone:(301)208-9573 E-mail:info@eqri.com Fax:(301)926-4551

OF 20 SHEETS JOB NO.

SHEET

1317/D - 1121 SDP-04-59

