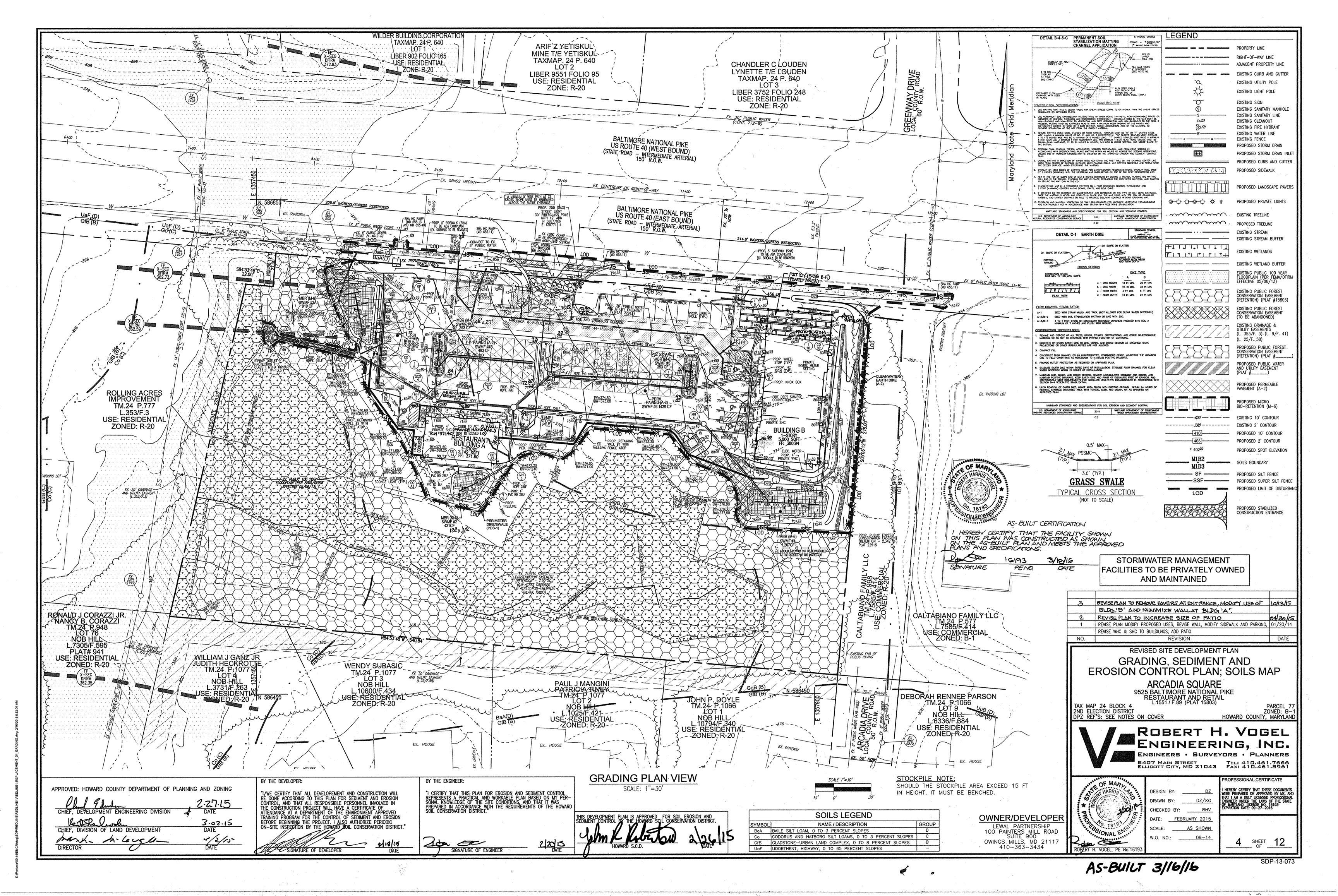


AS-BUILT 3/16/16



3-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL PREPARATION, TOPSOILING AND SOIL AMENDMENTS HE PROCESS OF PREPARING THE SOILS TO SUSTAIN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE

YURPOSE TO PROVIDE A SUITABLE SOIL MEDIUM FOR VEGETATIVE GROWTH. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES
WHERE VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION IS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

RITERIA . SOIL PREPARATION

TEMPORARY STABILIZATION A. SEEDBED PREPARATION CONSISTS OF LOOSENING SOIL TO A DEPTH OF 3 TO 5 INCHES BY MEANS OF SUITABLE AGRICULTURAL OR CONSTRUCTION QUIPMENT, SUCH AS DISCHARROWS OR CHISEL PLOWS OR RIPPERS MOUNTED ON CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT. AFTER THE SOIL IS LOOSENED, IT MUST NOT BE ROLLED OR DRAGGED SMOOTH BUT LEFT IN THE ROUGHENED CONDITION. SLOPES 3:1 OR FLATTER ARE TO BE TRACKED WITH RIDGES RUNNING PARALLEL TO THE CONTOUR OF THE SLOPE.

3. APPLY FERTILIZER AND LIME AS PRESCRIBED ON THE PLANS. INCORPORATE LIME AND FERTILIZER INTO THE TOP 3 TO 5 INCHES OF SOIL BY DISKING OR OTHER SUITABLE MEANS.

ANENT STABILIZATION A. A SOIL TEST IS REQUIRED FOR ANY EARTH DISTURBANCE OF 5 ACRES OR MORE. THE MINIMUM SOIL CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR PERMANENT VEGETATIVE ESTABLISHMENT ARE I. SOIL PH BETWEEN 6.0 AND 7.0.

II. SOLUBLE SALTS LESS THAN 500 PARTS PER MILLION (PPM).
III. SOIL CONTAINS LESS THAN 40 PERCENT CLAY BUT ENOUGH FINE GRAINED MATERIAL (GREATER THAN 30 PERCENT SILT PLUS CLAY) TO PROVIDE THE CAPACITY TO HOLD A MODERATE AMOUNT OF MOISTURE. AN EXCEPTION: IF LOVEGRASS WILL BE PLANTED, THEN A SANDY SOIL (LESS THAN 30 PERCENT SILT PLUS CLAY) WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE. IV. SOIL CONTAINS 1.5 PERCENT MINIMUM ORGANIC MATTER BY WEIGHT. V. SOIL CONTAINS SUFFICIENT PORE SPACE TO PERMIT ADEQUATE ROOT

B. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS OR TOPSOIL IS REQUIRED IF ON-SITE SOILS DO NOT MEET THE ABOVE CONDITIONS. GRADED AREAS MUST BE MAINTAINED IN A TRUE AND EVEN GRADE AS SPECIFIED ON THE APPROVED PLAN, THEN SCARIFIED OR OTHERWISE LOOSENED TO A DEPTH OF 3 TO 5 INCHES. D. APPLY SOIL AMENDMENTS AS SPECIFIED ON THE APPROVED PLAN OR AS INDICATED BY THE RESULTS OF A SOIL TEST. E. MIX SOIL AMENDMENTS INTO THE TOP 3 TO 5 INCHES OF SOIL BY DISKING OR OTHER SUITABLE MEANS. RAKE LAWN AREAS TO SMOOTH THE SURFACE,

REMOVE LARGE OBJECTS LIKE STONES AND BRANCHES, AND READY THE AREA FOR SEED APPLICATION, LOOSEN SURFACE SOIL BY DRAGGING WITH A HEAVY CHAIN OR OTHER EQUIPMENT TO ROUGHEN THE SURFACE WHERE SITE CONDITIONS WILL NOT PERMIT NORMAL SEEDBED PREPARATION, TRACK SLOPES 3:1 OR FLATTER WITH TRACKED EQUIPMENT LEAVING THE SOIL IN AN RREGULAR CONDITION WITH RIDGES RUNNING PARALLEL TO THE CONTOUR OF THE SLOPE, LEAVE THE TOP 1 TO 3 INCHES OF SOIL LOOSE AND FRIABLE. SEEDBED LOOSENING MAY BE UNNECESSARY ON NEWLY DISTURBED AREA:

TOPSOIL IS PLACED OVER PREPARED SUBSOIL PRIOR TO ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATION. THE PURPOSE IS TO PROVIDE A SUITABLE SOIL MEDIUM FOR VEGETATIVE GROWTH. SOILS OF CONCEM HAVE LOW MOISTURE CONTENT. LOW NUTRIENT LEVELS. LOW PH, MATERIALS TOXIC TO PLANTS, AND/OR UNACCEPTABLE SOIL GRADATION. TOPSOIL SALVAGED FROM AN EXISTING SITE MAY BE USED PROVIDED IT MEETS THE STANDARDS AS SET FORTH IN THESE SPECIFICATIONS. TYPICALLY, THE DEPTH OF TOPSOIL TO BE SALVAGED FOR A GIVEN SOIL TYPE CAN BE FOUND IN THE

REPRESENTATIVE SOIL PROFILE SECTION IN THE SOIL SURVEY PUBLISHED BY TOPSOILING IS LIMITED TO AREAS HAVING 2:1 OR FLATTER SLOPES WHERE: A. THE TEXTURE OF THE EXPOSED SUBSOIL/PARENT MATERIAL IS NOT ADEQUATE TO PRODUCE VEGETATIVE GROWTH. B. THE SOIL MATERIAL IS SO SHALLOW THAT THE ROOTING ZONE IS NOT DEEP ENOUGH TO SUPPORT PLANTS OR FLIRNISH CONTINUING SUPPLIES OF MOISTURE AND PLANT NUTRIENTS.

THE ORIGINAL SOIL TO BE VEGETATED CONTAINS MATERIAL TOXIC TO PLANT D. THE SOIL IS SO ACIDIC THAT TREATMENT WITH LIMESTONE IS NOT FEASIBLE. HAVING SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2:1 REQUIRE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION AND DESIGN. TOPSOIL SPECIFICATIONS: SOIL TO BE USED AS TOPSOIL MUST MEET THE

A. TOPSOIL MUST BE A LOAM, SANDY LOAM, CLAY LOAM, SILT LOAM, SANDY CLAY LOAM, OR LOAMY SAND. OTHER SOILS MAY BE USED IF RECOMMENDED BY AN AGRONOMIST OR SOIL SCIENTIST AND APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE APPROVAL AUTHORITY, TOPSOIL MUST NOT BE A MIXTURE OF CONTRASTIN TEXTURED SUBSOILS AND MUST CONTAIN LESS THAN 5 PERCENT BY VOLUM OF CINDERS, STONES, SLAG, COARSE FRAGMENTS, GRAVEL, STICKS, ROOTS, TRASH, OR OTHER MATERIALS LARGER THAN 11/2 INCHES IN DIAMETER. B. TOPSOIL MUST BE FREE OF NOXIOUS PLANTS OR PLANT PARTS SUCH AS BERMUDA GRASS, QUACK GRASS, JOHNSON GRASS, NUT SEDGE, POISON IVY, THISTLE, OR OTHERS AS SPECIFIED.

C. TOPSOIL SUBSTITUTES OR AMENDMENTS, AS RECOMMENDED BY A QUALIFIED AGRONOMIST OR SOIL SCIENTIST AND APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE APPROVAL AUTHORITY, MAY BE USED IN LIEU OF NATURAL TOPSOIL.

A. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES MUST BE MAINTAINED WHEN APPLYING TOPSOIL. B. UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTE TOPSOIL IN A 5 TO 8 INCH LAYER AND LIGHTLY COMPACT TO A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 4 INCHES, SPREADING IS TO BE PERFORMED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT SODDING OR SEEDING CAN PROCEED WITH A MINIMUM OF ADDITIONAL SOIL PREPARATION AND TILLAGE. ANY IRREGULARITIES IN THE SURFACE RESULTING FROM TOPSOILING OR OTHER OPERATIONS MUST BE CORRECTED IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE FORMATION OF DEPRESSIONS OR WATER POCKETS . TOPSOIL MUST NOT BE PLACED IF THE TOPSOIL OR SUBSOIL IS IN A FROZEN OR MUDDY CONDITION, WHEN THE SUBSOIL IS EXCESSIVELY WET OR IN A CONDITION THAT MAY OTHERWISE BE DETRIMENTAL TO PROPER GRADING AND

SOIL AMENDMENTS (FERTILIZER AND LIME SPECIFICATIONS)

1. SOIL TESTS MUST BE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE THE EXACT RATIOS AND APPLICATION RATES FOR BOTH LIME AND FERTILIZER ON SITES HAVING DISTURBED AREAS OF 5 ACRES OR MORE. SOIL ANALYSIS MAY BE PERFORMED BY A RECOGNIZED PRIVATE OR COMMERCIAL LABORATORY. SOIL SAMPLES TAKE FOR ENGINEERING PURPOSES MAY ALSO BE USED FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSES. FERTILIZERS MUST BE UNIFORM IN COMPOSITION, FREE FLOWING AND SUITABLE FOR ACCURATE APPLICATION BY APPROPRIATE EQUIPMENT. MANURE MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR FERTILIZER WITH PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE APPROPRIAT APPROVAL AUTHORITY. FERTILIZERS MUST ALL BE DELIVERED TO THE SITE FULLY LABELED ACCORDING TO THE APPLICABLE LAWS AND MUST BEAR THE NAME. TRADE NAME OR TRADEMARK AND WARRANTY OF THE PRODUCER. LIME MATERIALS MUST BE GROUND LIMESTONE (HYDRATED OR BURNT LIME MAY BE SUBSTITUTED EXCEPT WHEN HYDROSEEDING) WHICH CONTAINS AT LEAST 50 PERCENT TOTAL OXIDES (CALCIUM OXIDE PLUS MAGNESIUM OXIDE). LIMESTONI MUST BE GROUND TO SUCH FINENESS THAT AT LEAST 50 PERCENT WILL PASS THROUGH A #100 MESH SIEVE AND 98 TO 100 PERCENT WILL PASS THROUGH A #20 MESH SIEVE. 4. LIME AND FERTILIZER ARE TO BE EVENLY DISTRIBUTED AND INCORPORATED INTO THE TOP 3 TO 5 INCHES OF SOIL BY DISKING OF OTHER SUITABLE MEANS. WHERE THE SUBSOIL IS EITHER HIGHLY ACIDIC OR COMPOSED OF HEAVY CLAYS, SPREAD GROUND LIMESTONE AT THE RATE OF 4 TO 8 TONS/ACRE (200-400

POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET) PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF TOPSOIL. B-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

DEFINITION TO STABILIZE DISTURBED SOILS WITH VEGETATION FOR UP TO 6 MONTHS.

PURPOSE

TO USE FAST GROWING VEGETATION THAT PROVIDES COVER ON DISTURBED SOILS. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES
EXPOSED SOILS WHERE GROUND COVER IS NEEDED FOR A PERIOD OF 6 MONTHS OR LESS. FOR LONGER DURATION OF TIME, PERMANENT STABILIZATION PRACTICES

CRITERIA

1. SELECT ONE OR MORE OF THE SPECIES OR SEED MIXTURES LISTED IN TABLE 8.1 FOR THE APPROPRIATE PLANT HARDINESS ZONE (FROM FIGURE 8.3), AND ENTER THEM IN THE TEMPORARY SEEDING SUMMARY BELOW ALONG WITH APPLICATION RATES, SEEDING DATES AND SEEDING DEPTHS. IF THIS SUMMARY IS NOT PUT ON THE PLAN AND COMPLETED, THEN TABLE 8.1 PLUS FERTILIZER AND LIME RATES MUST BE PUT ON THE PLAN. FOR SITES HAVING SOIL TESTS PERFORMED, USE AND SHOW T DIMMENDED RATES BY THE TESTING AGENCY. SOIL TESTS ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR TEMPORARY SEEDING. WHEN STABILIZATION IS REQUIRED OUTSIDE OF A SEEDING SEASON, APPLY SEED AND MULCH OR STRAW MULCH ALONE AS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION B-4-3.A.1.B AND MAINTAIN UNTIL THE NEXT SEEDING SEASON.

*******	HARDINESS ZO SEED MIXTURE	FELIZER RATE	LIME RATE			
NO	SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE (LB/AC)	SEEDING DATES	SEEDING DEPTHS	(10-20-20)	Lamb IVIII
1	COOL SEASON ANNUAL RYEGRASS OR EQUAL	40 L8 / AC	MAR 1 TO MAY 15 AUG 1 TO OCT 15	0.5 IN.	436 LB/AC (10 LB PER	2 Tons/AC (90 LB PEF
2	WARN SEASON FOXTAIL MILLET OR EQUAL	30 LB / AC	MAY 16 TO JUL 31	0.5 IN.	1000 SF)	1000 SF)

DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEEDING AND MULCHING <u>DEFINITION</u>
THE APPLICATION OF SEED AND MULCH TO ESTABLISH VEGETATIVE COVER.

PURPOSE
TO PROTECT DISTURBED SOILS FROM EROSION DURING AND AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION.

PERMIT DISSIPATION OF PHYTO-TOXIC MATERIALS.

RATE IN EACH DIRECTION.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES
TO THE SURFACE OF ALL PERIMETER CONTROLS, SLOPES, AND ANY DISTURBED AREA NOT UNDER ACTIVE

A. ALL SEED MUST MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARYLAND STATE SEED LAW. ALL SEED MUST BE SUBJECT TO RE-TESTING BY A RECOGNIZED SEED LABORATORY, ALL SEED USED MUST HAVE BEEN TESTED WITHIN THE 6 MONTHS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE DATE OF SOWING SUCH MATERIAL ON ANY PROJECT. REFER TO TABLE B.4 REGARDING THE QUALITY OF SEED. SEED TAGS MUST BE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST TO THE INSPECTOR TO VERIFY TYPE OF SEED AND SEEDING B. MULCH ALONE MAY BE APPLIED BETWEEN THE FALL AND SPRING SEEDING DATES ONLY IF THE GROUND IS FROZEN. THE APPROPRIATE SEEDING MIXTURE MUST BE APPLIED WHEN THE GROUND C. INOCULANTS: THE INOCULANT FOR TREATING LEGUME SEED IN THE SEED MIXTURES MUST BE A PURE CULTURE OF NITROGEN FIXING BACTERIA PREPARED SPECIFICALLY FOR THE SPECIES. INOCULANTS MUST NOT BE USED LATER THAN THE DATE INDICATED ON THE CONTAINER, ADD FRESH INOCULANTS AS DIRECTED ON THE PACKAGE. USE FOUR TIMES THE RECOMMENDED RATE WHEN HYDROSEEDING. NOTE: IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO KEEP INOCULANT AS COOL AS POSSIBLE UNTIL USED. TEMPERATURES ABOVE 75 TO 80 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT CAN WEAKEN BACTERIA AND HE INOCHLANT LESS FEFECTIVE D. SOD OR SEED MUST NOT BE PLACED ON SOIL WHICH HAS BEEN TREATED WITH SOIL STERILANTS OR CHEMICALS USED FOR WEED CONTROL UNTIL SUFFICIENT TIME HAS ELAPSED (14 DAYS MIN.)

APPLICATION A. DRY SEEDING: THIS INCLUDES USE OF CONVENTIONAL DROP OR BROADCAST SPREADERS INCORPORATE SEED INTO THE SUBSOIL AT THE RATES PRESCRIBED ON TEMPORARY SEEDING TABLE 8.1, PERMANENT SEEDING TABLE 8.3, OR SITE-SPECIFIC SEEDING SUMMARIES. II. APPLY SEED IN TWO DIRECTIONS, PERPENDICULAR TO EACH OTHER. APPLY HALF THE SEEDING RATE IN EACH DIRECTION. ROLL THE SEEDED AREA WITH A WEIGHTED ROLLER TO PROVIDE B. DRILL OR CULTIPACKER SEEDING: MECHANIZED SEEDERS THAT APPLY AND COVER SEED WITH SOIL . CULTIPACKING SEEDERS ARE REQUIRED TO BURY THE SEED IN SUCH A FASHION AS TO PROVIDE AT LEAST 1/4 INCH OF SOIL COVERING, SEEDBED MUST BE FIRM AFTER PLANTING. II. APPLY SEED IN TWO DIRECTIONS, PERPENDICULAR TO EACH OTHER, APPLY HALF THE SEEDING

C. HYDROSEEDING: APPLY SEED UNIFORMLY WITH HYDROSEEDER (SLURRY INCLUDES SEED AND 1 IF FERTILIZER IS BEING APPLIED AT THE TIME OF SEEDING. THE APPLICATION RATES SHOULD NOT EXCEED THE FOLLOWING: NITROGEN, 100 POUNDS PER ACRE TOTAL OF SOLUBLE NITROGEN; P205 (PHOSPHOROUS), 200 POUNDS PER ACRE; K20 (POTASSIUM), 200 POUNDS II. LIME: USE ONLY GROUND AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE (UP TO 3 TONS PER ACRE MAY BE APPLIED BY HYDROSEEDING). NORMALLY, NOT MORE THAN 2 TONS ARE APPLIED BY III. MIX SEED AND FERTILIZER ON SITE AND SEED IMMEDIATELY AND WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

I. MULCH MATERIALS (IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE) STRAW CONSISTING OF THOROUGHLY THRESHED WHEAT, LYE, OAT, OR BARLEY AND REASONABLY BRIGHT IN COLOR, STRAW IS TO BE FREE OF NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS AS SPECIFIED IN THE MARYLAND SEED LAW AND NOT MUSTY, MOLDY, CAKED, DECAYED, OR EXCESSIVELY DUSTY.
NOTE: USE ONLY STERILE STRAW MULCH IN AREAS WHERE ONE SPECIES OF GRASS IS DESIRED B. WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER MULCH (WCFM) CONSISTING OF SPECIALLY PREPARED WOOD CELLULOSE PROCESSED INTO A UNIFORM FIBROUS PHYSICAL STATE.

I. WOFM IS TO BE DYED GREEN OR CONTAIN A GREEN DYE IN THE PACKAGE THAT WILL PROVIDE AN APPROPRIATE COLOR TO FACILITATE VISUAL INSPECTION OF THE UNIFORMLY

SPREAD SLURRY WCFM, INCLUDING DYE, MUST CONTAIN NO GERMINATION OR GROWTH INHIBITING FACTORS. III. WCFM MATERIALS ARE TO BE MANUFACTURED AND PROCESSED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER MULCH WILL REMAIN IN UNIFORM SUSPENSION IN WATER UNDER AGITATION AND WILL BLEND WITH SEED, FERTILIZER AND OTHER ADDITIVES TO FORM A HOMOGENEOUS SLURRY. THE MULCH MATERIAL MUST FORM A BLOTTER-LIKE GROUND COVER, ON APPLICATION, HAVING MOISTURE ABSORPTION AND PERCOLATION PROPERTIES AND MUST COVER AND HOLD GRASS SEED IN CONTACT WITH THE SOIL WITHOUT INHIBITING THE GROWTH OF THE GRASS SEEDLINGS. . WCFM MATERIAL MUST NOT CONTAIN ELEMENTS OR COMPOUNDS AT CONCENTRATION LEVELS THAT WILL BE PHYTO-TOXIC V. WCFM MUST CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS: FIBER LENGTH OF APPROXIMATELY 10 MILLIMETERS, DIAMETER APPROXIMATELY 1 MILLIMETER, PH RANGE OF 4.0 TO 8.5, ASH CONTENT OF 1.6 PERCENT MAXIMUM AND WATER HOLDING CAPACITY OF 90

A. APPLY MULCH TO ALL SEEDED AREAS IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING B. WHEN STRAW MULCH IS USED, SPREAD IT OVER ALL SEEDED AREAS AT THE RATE OF 2 TONS PER ACRE TO A UNIFORM LOOSE DEPTH OF 1 TO 2 INCHES. APPLY MULCH TO ACHIEVE A UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION AND DEPTH SO THAT THE SOIL SURFACE IS NOT EXPOSED. WHEN USING A MILLOH ANCHORING TOOL INCREASE THE APPLICATION RATE TO 2.5 TONS PER ACRE WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER USED AS MULCH MUST BE APPLIED AT A NET DRY WEIGHT OF 1500 POUNDS PER ACRE. MIX THE WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER WITH WATER TO ATTAIN A MIXTURE WITH A MAXIMUM OF 50 POUNDS OF WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER PER 100 GALLONS OF WATER.

A PERFORM MULCH ANCHORING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING APPLICATION OF MULCH TO MINIMIZE LOSS BY WIND OR WATER. THIS MAY BE DONE BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS (LISTED BY PREFERENCE), DEPENDING UPON THE SIZE OF THE AREA AND EROSION HAZARD: I. A MULCH ANCHORING TOOL IS A TRACTOR DRAWN IMPLEMENT DESIGNED TO PUNCH AND ANCHOR MULCH INTO THE SOIL SURFACE A MINIMUM OF 2 INCHES. THIS PRACTICE IS MOST EFFECTIVE ON LARGE AREAS, BUT IS LIMITED TO FLATTER SLOPES WHERE EQUIPMENT CAN OPERATE SAFELY. IF USED ON SLOPING LAND, THIS PRACTICE SHOULD FOLLOW THE CONTOUR.

II. WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER MAY BE USED FOR ANCHORING STRAW. APPLY THE FIBER BINDER AT A NET DRY WEIGHT OF 750 POUNDS PER ACRE. MIX THE WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER WITH WATER AT A MAXIMUM OF 50 POUNDS OF WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER PER 100 GALLONS OF

SYNTHETIC BINDERS SUCH AS ACRYLIC DLR (AGRO-TACK), DCA-70, PETROSET TERRA TAX II, TERRA TACK AR OR OTHER APPROVED EQUAL MAY BE USED. FOLLOW APPLICATION RATES AS SPECIFIED BY THE MANUFACTURER. APPLICATION OF LIQUID BINDERS NEEDS TO BE HEAVIER AT THE EDGES WHERE WIND CATCHES MULCH, SUCH AS IN VALLEYS AND ON CRESTS OF BANKS. USE OF ASPHALT BINDERS IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED. IV. LIGHTWEIGHT PLASTIC NETTING MAY BE STAPLED OVER THE MULCH ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS. NETTING IS USUALLY AVAILABLE IN ROLLS 4 TO 15 FEET WIDE AND 300 TO 3,000 FEET LONG.

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION, LICENSE AND PERMITS SEDIMENT

CONTROL DIVISION PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION 2. ALL VEGETATION AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PLAN AND ARE TO BE IN STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, AND REVISIONS THERETO.

3. FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCES OR RE-DISTURBANCE, PERMANENT

OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN: A. THREE (3) CALENDAR DAYS AS TO THE SURFACE OF ALL PERIMETER DIKES, SWALES, DITCHES, PERIMETER SLOPES, AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL (3:1); AND B. SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE NOT UNDER ACTIVE GRADING. 4. ALL SEDIMENT TRAPS/BASINS SHOWN MUST BE FENCED AND WARNING SIGNS BE POSTED AROUND THEIR PERIMETER IN ACCORDANCE WITH VOL. 1. CHAPTER 7. HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, STORM DRAINAGE 5. 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 ERMANENT SEEDING, SOD, TEMPORARY SEEDING, AND MULCHING (SEC. G). FEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE SHALL 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.

BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZE OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW LOCATION B. ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING

ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE. 9. ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROLS MUST BE PROVIDED, IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE HOWARD COUNTY 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. BU EFORE 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

11. TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGTHS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER. \* EARTHWORK IS AN ESTIMATE ONLY; CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY QUANTITIES TO HIS OWN SATISFACTION. \* TO BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR, WITH PRE-APPROVAL OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR WITH AN APPROVED AND ACTIVE GRADING

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

DEFINITION TO STABILIZE DISTURBED SOILS WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION.

PURPOSE TO USE LONG-LIVED PERENNIAL GRASSES AND LEGUMES TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT GROUND COVER ON

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES
EXPOSED SOILS WHERE GROUND COVER IS NEEDED FOR 6 MONTHS OR MORE.

CRITERIA

A. SEED MIXTURES . GENERAL USI A.SELECT ONE OR MORE OF THE SPECIES OR MIXTURES LISTED IN TABLE 8.3 FOR THE APPROPRIATE PLANT HARDINESS ZONE (FROM FIGURE 8.3) AND BASED ON THE SITE CONDITION OR PURPOSE FOUND ON TABLE 8.2. ENTER SELECTED MIXTURE(S), APPLICATION RATES, AND

EEDING DATES IN THE PERMANENT SEEDING SUMMARY. THE SUMMARY IS TO BE PLACED ON B. ADDITIONAL PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS FOR EXCEPTIONAL SITES SUCH AS SHORELINES, STREAM BANKS, OR DUNES OR FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES SUCH AS WILDLIFE OR AESTHETIC TREATMENT MAY BE FOUND IN USDA-NRCS TECHNICAL FIELD OFFICE GUIDE, SECTION 342 - CRITICAL AREA C. FOR SITES HAVING DISTURBED AREA OVER 5 ACRES, USE AND SHOW THE RATES RECOMMENDED BY THE SOIL TESTING AGENCY.

D. FOR AREAS RECEIVING LOW MAINTENANCE, APPLY UREA FORM FERTILIZER (46-0-0) AT 3-1/2

POUNDS PER 1000 SQUARE FEET (150 POUNDS PER ACRE) AT THE TIME OF SEEDING IN ADDITION TO THE SOIL AMENDMENTS SHOWN IN THE PERMANENT SEEDING SUMMARY.

2. TURFGRASS MIXTURES AREAS WHERE TURFGRASS MAY BE DESIRED INCLUDE LAWNS, PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, AN COMMERCIAL SITES WHICH WILL RECEIVE A MEDIUM TO HIGH LEVEL OF MAINTENANCE. B. SELECT ONE OR MORE OF THE SPECIES OR MIXTURES LISTED BELOW BASED ON THE SITE CONDITIONS OR PURPOSE. ENTER SELECTED MIXTURE(S), APPLICATION RATES, AND SEEDING DATES IN THE PERMANENT SEEDING SUMMARY. THE SUMMARY IS TO BE PLACED ON THE PLAN. I. KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS: FULL SUN MIXTURE: FOR USE IN AREAS THAT RECEIVE INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT, IRRIGATION REQUIRED IN THE AREAS OF CENTRAL MARYLAND AND EASTERN SHORE. RECOMMENDED CERTIFIED KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS SEEDING RATE: 1.5 TO .0 POUNDS PER 1000 SQUARE FEET. CHOOSE A MINIMUM OF THREE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS WITH EACH RANGING FROM 10 TO 35PERCENT OF THE TOTAL MIXTURE BY WEIGHT II. KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS/PERENNIAL RYE: FULL SUN MIXTURE: FOR USE IN FULL SUN AREAS

WHERE RAPID ESTABLISHMENT IS NECESSARY AND WHEN TURF WILL RECEIVE MEDIUM TO INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT. CERTIFIED PERENNIAL RYEGRASS CULTIVARS/CERTIFIED KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS SEEDING RATE: 2 POUNDS MIXTURE PER 1000 SQUARE FEET, CHOOSE A MINIMUM THREE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS WITH EACH RANGING FROM 10 TO 35 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL MIXTURE BY WEIGHT. HI TALL FESCUE/KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS: FULL SUN MIXTURE: FOR USE IN DROUGHT PRONE AREAS AND/OR FOR AREAS RECEIVING LOW TO MEDIUM MANAGEMENT IN FULL SUN TO

MEDIUM SHADE. RECOMMENDED MIXTURE INCLUDES; CERTIFIED TALL FESCUE CULTIVARS 95 TO 100 PERCENT, CERTIFIED KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS 0 TO 5 PERCENT. SEEDING RATE: 5 TO 8 POUNDS PER 1000 SQUARE FEET. ONE OR MORE CULTIVARS MAY BE BLENDED. . KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS/FINE FESCUE: SHADE MIXTURE: FOR USE IN AREAS WITH SHADE IN BLUEGRASS LAWNS, FOR ESTABLISHMENT IN HIGH QUALITY, INTENSIVELY MANAGED TURF AREA. MIXTURE INCLUDES; CERTIFIED KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS 30 TO 40 PERCENT AND CERTIFIED FINE FESCUE AND 60 TO 70 PERCENT. SEEDING RATE: 11/2 TO 3 POUNDS PER SELECT TURFGRASS VARIETIES FROM THOSE LISTED IN THE MOST CURRENT UNIVERSITY OF

MARYLAND PUBLICATION, AGRONOMY MEMO #77, "TURFGRASS CULTIVAR RECOMMENDATIONS CHOOSE CERTIFIED MATERIAL. CERTIFIED MATERIAL IS THE BEST GUARANTEE OF CULTIVAR PURITY. THE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM OF THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TURF AND SEED SECTION, PROVIDES A RELIABLE MEANS OF CONSUMER PROTECTION AND SSURES A PURE GENETIC LINE. C. IDEAL TIMES OF SEEDING FOR TURF GRASS MIXTURES WESTEM MD: MARCH 15 TO JUNE 1, AUGUST 1 TO OCTOBER 1 (HARDINESS ZONES: 5B. 6A)

ENTRAL MD: MARCH 1 TO MAY 15, AUGUST 15 TO OCTOBER 15 (HARDINESS ZONE: 6B)

OUTHERN MD. EASTERN SHORE: MARCH 1 TO MAY 15, AUGUST 15 TO OCTOBER (HARDINESS ZONES: 7A, 7B)
D. TILL AREAS TO RECEIVE SEED BY DISKING OR OTHER APPROVED METHODS TO A DEPTH OF 2 TO 4 INCHES, LEVEL AND RAKE THE AREAS TO PREPARE A PROPER SEEDBED. REMOVE STONES AND DEBRIS OVER 11/4 INCHES IN DIAMETER. THE RESULTING SEEDBED MUST BE IN SUCH CONDITION THAT FUTURE MOWING OF GRASSES WILL POSE NO DIFFICULTY.

E. IF SOIL MOISTURE IS DEFICIENT, SUPPLY NEW SEEDINGS WITH ADEQUATE WATER FOR PLANT GROWTH (1/2 TO 1 INCH EVERY 3 TO 4 DAYS DEPENDING ON SOIL TEXTURE) UNTIL THEY ARE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE WHEN SEEDINGS ARE MADE LATE IN THE PLANTING SEASON, IN ABNORMALLY DRY OR HOT SEASONS, OR ON ADVERSE SITES.

	PERMANENT SEEDING SUMMARY								
		ONE (FROM FIGURE E (FROM TABLE B.:		FELIZER RATE (10-20-20)			LIME RATE		
NO	SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE (LB/AC)	SEEDING DATES	SEEDING DEPTHS	×	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> 0		
1	COOL SEASON TALL FESCUE & KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS OR EQUAL	T.F. 60 LB / AC K.B. 40 LB / AC		1/4-1/2 IN.	(1 LB PER	(2 LB PER			
				·					
		. *							

SOD: TO PROVIDE QUICK COVER ON DISTURBED AREAS (2:1 GRADE OR FLATTER). . GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS
A. CLASS OF TURFGRASS SOD MUST BE MARYLAND STATE CERTIFIED. SOD LABELS MUST BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE JOB FOREMAN AND INSPECTOR. B. SOD MUST BE MACHINE CUT AT A UNIFORM SOIL THICKNESS OF 3/4 INCH. PLUS OR MINUS 1/4 INCH, AT THE TIME OF CUTTING, MEASUREMENT FOR THICKNESS MUST EXCLUDE TOP GROWTH AND THATCH. BROKEN PADS AND TOM OR UNEVEN ENDS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTABLE. STANDARD SIZE SECTIONS OF SOD MUST BE STRONG FNOUGH TO SUPPORT THEIR OWN IND SHAPE WHEN SUSPENDED VERTICALLY WITH A FIRM GRASP ON THE UPPER 10 PERCENT OF THE SECTION. D. SOD MUST NOT BE HARVESTED OR TRANSPLANTED WHEN MOISTURE CONTENT (EXCESSIVELY DRY OR WET) MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT ITS SURVIVAL.

E. SOD MUST BE HARVESTED, DELIVERED, AND INSTALLED WITHIN A PERIOD OF 36 HOURS. SOD NOT TRANSPLANTED WITHIN THIS PERIOD MUST BE APPROVED BY AN AGRONOMIST OR SOIL

SCIENTIST PRIOR TO ITS INSTALLATION. A. DURING PERIODS OF EXCESSIVELY HIGH TEMPERATURE OR IN AREAS HAVING DRY SUBSOIL, LIGHTLY IRRIGATE THE SUBSOIL IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO LAYING THE SOD.

B. LAY THE FIRST ROW OF SOD IN A STRAIGHT LINE WITH SUBSEQUENT ROWS PLACED PARALLEL.

TO IT AND TIGHTLY WEDGED AGAINST EACH OTHER. STAGGER LATERAL JOINTS TO PROMOTE MORE UNIFORM GROWTH AND STRENGTH. ENSURE THAT SOD IS NOT STRETCHED OR OVERLAPPED AND THAT ALL JOINTS ARE BUTTED TIGHT IN ORDER TO PREVENT VOIDS WHICH WOULD CAUSE AIR WHEREVER POSSIBLE, LAY SOD WITH THE LONG EDGES PARALLEL TO THE CONTOUR AND WITH STAGGERING JOINTS. ROLL AND TAMP, PEG OR OTHERWISE SECURE THE SOD TO PREVENT SLIPPAGE ON SLOPES. ENSURE SOLID CONTACT EXISTS BETWEEN SOD ROOTS AND THE

INDERLYING SOIL SURFACE. WATER THE SOD IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING ROLLING AND TAMPING UNTIL THE UNDERSIDE OF THE NEW SOD PAD AND SOIL SURFACE BELOW THE SOD ARE THOROUGHLY WET. COMPLETE THE PERATIONS OF LAYING, TAMPING AND IRRIGATING FOR ANY PIECE OF SOD WITHIN EIGHT HOURS. A IN THE ABSENCE OF ADEQUATE RAINFALL, WATER DAILY DURING THE FIRST WEEK OR AS OFTEN AND SUFFICIENTLY AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN MOIST SOIL TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES. WATER SOD DURING THE HEAT OF THE DAY TO PREVENT WILTING.

B. AFTER THE FIRST WEEK, SOD WATERING IS REQUIRED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN ADEQUATE C. DO NOT MOW UNTIL THE SOD IS FIRMLY ROOTED. NO MORE THAN 1/3 OF THE GRASS LEAF MUST BE REMOVED BY THE INITIAL CUTTING OR SUBSEQUENT CUTTINGS. MAINTAIN A GRASS HEIGHT OF AT LEAST 3 INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

B-4-8 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR STOCKPILE AREA DEFINITION
A MOUND OR PILE OF SOIL PROTECTED BY APPROPRIATELY DESIGNED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

PURPOSE
TO PROVIDE A DESIGNATED LOCATION FOR THE TEMPORARY STORAGE OF SOIL THAT CONTROLS THE POTENTIAL FOR EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND CHANGES TO DRAINAGE PATTERNS.

CRITERIA

1. THE STOCKPILE LOCATION AND ALL RELATED SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES MUST BE CLEARLY INDICATED ON THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN. INDICATED ON THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN.

2. THE FOOTPRINT OF THE STOCKPILE MUST BE SIZED TO ACCOMMODATE THE ANTICIPATED VOLUME OF MATERIAL AND BASED ON A SIDE SLOPE RATIO NO STEEPER THAN 2:1. BENCHING MUST BE PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION B-3 LAND GRADING 3. RUNOFF FROM THE STOCKPILE AREA MUST DRAIN TO A SUITABLE SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE. 6. ACCESS THE STOCKPILE AREA FROM THE UPGRADE SIDE.
6. CLEAR WATER RUNOFF INTO THE STOCKPILE AREA MUST BE MINIMIZED BY USE OF A DIVERSION DEVICE SUCH AS AN EARTH DIKE, TEMPORARY SWALE OR DIVERSION FENCE. PROVISIONS MUST BE MADE FOR DISCHARGING CONCENTRATED FLOW IN A NON-EROSIVE MANNER.

6. WHERE RUNOFF CONCENTRATES ALONG THE TOE OF THE STOCKPILE FILL, AN APPROPRIATE EROSION/SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE MUST BE USED TO INTERCEPT THE DISCHARGE. 7. STOCKPILES MUST BE STABILIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 3/7 DAY STABILIZATION REQUIREMENT AS WELL AS STANDARD B-4-1 INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION AND STANDARD B-4-4 TEMPORARY 8. IF THE STOCKPILE IS LOCATED ON AN IMPERVIOUS SURFACE, A LINER SHOULD BE PROVIDED BELOW THE STOCKPILE TO FACILITATE CLEANUP. STOCKPILES CONTAINING CONTAMINATED MATERIAL MUST BE COVERED WITH IMPERMEABLE SHEETING.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES
STOCKPILE AREAS ARE UTILIZED WHEN IT IS NECESSARY TO SALVAGE AND STORE SOIL FOR LATER USE.

MAINTENANCE
THE STOCKPILE AREA MUST CONTINUOUSLY MEET THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE ESTABLISHMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION B-4 VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION, SIDE SLOPES MUST BE MAINTAINED AT NO STEEPER THAN A 2:1 RATIO. THE STOCKPILE AREA MUST BE KEPT FREE OF EROSION, IF THE VERTICAL HEIGHT OF A STOCKPILE EXCEEDS 20 FEET FOR 2:1 SLOPES, 30 FEET FOR 1 SLOPES, OR 40 FEET FOR 4:1 SLOPES, BENCHING MUST BE PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WI SECTION B-3 LAND GRADING.

**GEOTECHNICAL EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS** 

Our findings suggest that the site can be developed for the proposed buildings utilizing conventional spread footing supported on natural soils, approved existing fill materials or newly placed engineered fill and ground-supported slab construction. Special consideration should be given to the proper monitoring of fill operations, footing excavations, an concrete placement in all structural areas. New structural fills or foundations should not be placed over existing fill materials unless specifically approved by the Geotechnical Engineer or his representative in the field.

.6 Pavement Subgrade Material All payement subgrade areas should be prepared in accordance with the recommendations provided in Sections 5. and 5.2 of this report. In particular, pavement subgrades should be proofrolled to identify any isolated areas of soft or loose soils that would require undercutting and/or stabilization. Based on the existing and proposed site grades, it appears that the pavement subgrades will be situated in a

**Light Duty Asphalt Paving** 

Dense Graded Aggregate

Heavy Duty Asphalt Paying

Bituminous Concrete Surface

Bituminous Concrete Base

Dense Graded Aggregate

Bituminous Concrete Surface

Bank Run Gravel Bituminous Base

Compacted Subgrade (Minimum CBR = 3)

Compacted Subgrade (Minimum CBR = 3)

endations can be revised if necessary.

combination of both cut areas and new structural fill areas. In areas were new structural fills will be required to establish the proposed pavement subgrade, the more granular silty sand materials should be utilized in the upper 2 The following recommendations have been developed on the basis of the previously described project characteristics and subsurface conditions. If there are any changes to the project characteristics or if different subsurface conditions are encountered during construction, HCEA should be consulted so that the recommendations of this report can be Assuming a minimum CBR value of 3 based on our experience with similar soils HCEA recommends the following pavement sections to be used at the site:

reviewed and revised, if necessary, 5.1 General Site Preparation The initial step in the development of this site should be the controlled removal of any existing structures (above or below ground) that may interfere with the proposed construction, the surficial topsoil layer; frozen, wet, soft or loose soils; and any other deleterious materials. These operations should be performed in a manner consistent with good

After the initial stripping/removal process is completed, areas of the site to receive fill, or areas of the site at-grade where structures will be located, should be proofrolled. The proofrolling operations should be performed using a 20-ton, fully-loaded dump truck or another pneumatic-tire vehicle of similar size and weight. The purpose of the proofrolling will be to provide surficial densification and to locate any near-surface pockets of soft or loose soils requiring undercutting A Geotechnical Engineer or experienced Soils Inspector should witness the prooffolling operations and should determine which areas need further undercutting and/or stabilization. Particular attention should be paid to the vicinity of boring B-4 were soft materials were encountered to a depth of 5± ft below the existing site grade.

erosion and sediment control practices.

5.2 Fill Selection, Placement and Compaction 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 re-used as general site fill. Materials suitable for various construction purposes can be identified by an experienced Soils Inspector during grading operations. It is recommended that the more granular materials encountered be utilized in the upper 2+ feet of ne pavement areas and building slab subgrades, if possible.

All fill should be placed in relatively horizontal 12-inch (maximum) loose lifts and should be compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the Standard Proctor (ASTM D-698) maximum dry density within building pad areas and pavement areas below the top two feet. Fills placed in the top 2 ft of building and pavement areas should be compacted to 100 percent of the Standard Proctor maximum dry density. Field moisture contents should be maintained within 3+ percentage points of the optimum moisture content in order to provide adequate compaction.

Structural fill should extend a minimum of ten feet beyond building lines where floor slabs and foundations are to be constructed on the fill or a minimum of 1 ft horizontally for each 1 ft of fill required for fill areas greater than 10 ft. Fill slopes no steeper than 2(H):1(V), or flatter, should be used. A sufficient number of in-place density tests should be performed by an experienced Engineering Technician on a full-time basis to verify that the proper degree of empaction is being obtained.

Our findings indicate that the proposed building structures can be supported on spread footings bearing on firm natural soils, approved existing fill materials, on new engineered fill placed over approved soils or on a combination thereof. Foundations should not be placed over any existing fill materials, should they be encountered, unless specifically approved in the field by the Geotechnical Engineer or his representative

Based on the assumed maximum structural loads, the maximum allowable settlement, and the general soil conditions which were encountered, it is our judgment that a net allowable design soil bearing pressure of 2500 lbs/sq ft will generally be available for proportioning footings in firm, stable ground or on engineered fill placed over firm, natural

All footing excavations should be inspected by a Geotechnical Engineer or experienced Soils Inspector prior to the placement of concrete. The purpose of the inspection would be to verify that the exposed materials will be capable of supporting the design bearing pressure. If soft or loose pockets are encountered in the footing excavations, the unsuitable materials should be removed and the footings should be located at a lower elevation. Alternatively, the unsuitable materials could be undercut and replaced with either new fill placed and compacted in accordance with the ecommendations of Sections 5.1 and 5.2 of this report or with lean (2000 psi) concrete.

In all areas where foundations will be supported on structural fill, the structural fill should extend a sufficient distance laterally beyond the perimeters of footings. For design purposes, plans should reflect structural fill extending a minimum distance of 9 inches laterally beyond a footing perimeter for each foot of structural fill below the bearing level.

To preclude punching shear failures, wall footings should be at least 18 inches wide and column footings should be at least 24 inches wide. Since a net soil pressure is specified, the weights of the footing concrete and backfill need not be added to the structural loads when proportioning the footings. Wall footings should contain longitudinal reinforcement Exterior footings and footings in unheated areas should be located at depths of at least 2.5 ft below final exterior grades so as to provide adequate protection from frost heave. If the structures are to be constructed during the winter months or if the building interiors will likely be subjected to freezing temperatures after footing construction, then all footings should be provided with adequate frost cover protection. Otherwise, interior footings can be located on suitable materials at nominal depths below finished floor grade.

5.4 Ground-Supported Slabs Figor slabs should be supported on approved, firm natural soils, or on new compacted fill. The slab subgrade should be prepared in accordance with the procedures outlined in Sections 5.1 and 5.2 of this report. In particular, the slab subgrade should be heavily proofrolled to delineate any soft or loose areas requiring undercutting and/or stabilization

It is recommended that the slab be directly supported on a minimum 4-inch layer of clean granular materials such as washed sand, clean sand and gravel, or screened, crushed stone. A suitable moisture/vapor barrier (that is, polyethylene sheeting) should also be provided. These procedures will provide a moisture break that will help to prevent capillary rise, dampness of the floor slabs and also help to cure the slab concrete. It is also recommend that construction joints on the slab surface and isolation joints between the slab and structural walls be provided (such that the slab would be ground-supported). Based on the anticipated subgrade soils, the recommended use of granular materials in the upper 2 ft of structural fills in building areas, and the recommended subbase layer, it is our opinion that a composite modulus of subgrade reaction of 200 pci should be used for design.

On most projects, there is a significant time lag between initial grading and a point when the contractor is ready to pour the slabs-on-grade. Environmental conditions and construction traffic often disturb the subgrade soils. Provisions should be made in the construction specifications for the restoration of the subgrade soils to a stable condition prior to the placement of the concrete for the floor slabs.

5.5 Groundwater and Drainage Groundwater was encountered at depths ranging from 12.0 ft to 13.5 ft below the existing site grades and was noted as shallow as 0.3 ft below the existing site grade in boring B-4 after 72 hours upon completion of drilling Based on the exiting site grades and the proposed final grades, major problems arising from the hydrostatic groundwater table are not anticipated at the site during mass grading operations.

Any water infiltration resulting from precipitation, surface run-off, perched water, or a shallow interception of the groundwater table should be able to be controlled by means of sump pits and pumps, or by gravity ditching procedures. f any conditions are encountered which cannot be handled in such a manner, this office should be consulted. In the vicinity of boring 8-4, it may be necessary to install an underdrain system in order facilitate the grading operations, retaining wall construction, and/or foundation construction.

Adequate drainage should be provided at the site to minimize any increases in the moisture contents of the foundation soils. All pavement or parking areas should be sloped away from the structures to prevent ponding of water around the

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

8. BEGIN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. (3 WEEKS)

13. INSTALL ALL PAVING SURFACE COURSE. (1 WEEK)

AND DEBRIS FROM ENTIRE PARCEL. (1 WEEK)

GRUB SITE. (2 WEEKS)

COURSE. (1 WEEK)

COMPLETED WITHIN:

ACTIVE GRADING.

NOTES:

1. OBTAIN HOWARD COUNTY GRADING PERMIT. (WEEK 1)

NOTIFY HOWARD COUNTY AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO START OF

5. INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROLS, AS INDICATED ON PLANS. (1 WEEK)

CONDUCT A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBANCE.

4. INSTALL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES WITH MOUNTABLE

6. WITH APPROVAL OF SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, CLEAR AND

BEGIN SITE GRADING AND UTILITY CONSTRUCTION INCLUDING MICRO BIORETENTION AREAS. PROVIDE INLET PROTECTION AS AS SHOWN ON THESE PLANS (WRAP INLETS 1–7 IN SFF). PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL MATTING IS INSTALLED AS SOON AS THE SWALE(S) IS CONSTRUCTED. THE MATTING IS TO BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS (8 WEEKS)

9. WITH INSPECTOR'S APPROVAL, INSTALL ON-SITE PAVING BASE

BEGIN INSTALLATION OF ON-SITE CURB AND GUTTER. (1 WEEK)

COMPLETE MICRO BIORETENTION CONSTRUCTION. (2 WEEKS)

14. FINE GRADE AND STABILIZE ALL AREAS OF PARCEL INCLUDING ANY

THE SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ON THIS PLAN.

PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE

SLOPES, AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3

HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL (3:1): AND

EXPOSED EARTH AREAS OUTSIDE THE LOD, REMOVE ALL TRASH JUNK

COMPLETE ALL CURB & GUTTER AND PAVEMENT CONSTRUCTION. (3 WEEKS)

Second rates for the warm-reason grasses are in pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS). Actual planting rates shall be adjusted to reflect percent seed germination and purity, as Seeding cases listed above are for temporary seedings, when planted alone. When planted as a nurse crop with permanent seed nines, use 113 of the seeding rate fished above that and when I have made as a nurse crop with permanent seed nines, use 113 of the seeding rate fished above that and when I have made as a nurse crop with permanent seed nines, use 113 of the seeding rate fished above the permanent seed nines. needing rates intend above are to composing securings, when planted above. When planted are a new every non-timent permanent seed in these are it is not securing the probability of the

For sandy wolfs, plant seeds at twice the depth listed above.
The planting dates listed are averages for each cope and pay require adjustment to reflect local conditions, aspeciatly near the boundaries of the cone.

STANDARD SYMBO

WASSE SE

DETAIL E-1 SILT FENCE WOVEN SLIT FILM

anticipated traffic volume be different than that assumed in this report, HCEA should be notified so that our It is recommended that testing be performed on representative samples of the proposed payement subgrade

materials during construction at the completion of grading operations to verify that the minimum CBR value of 3 will

Thickness (inche:

Thickness (inches

The light duty pavement sections were based on automobile traffic only while the heavy duty pavement sections

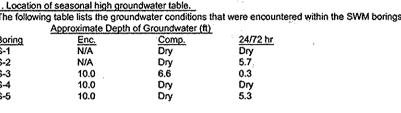
were based on an estimated equivalent axle load (EAL) of 1.5x105 for a 15 year pavement design life. Should the

Also, the recommended payement sections are not intended to accommodate heavy construction traffic. If the asphalt base course is placed prior to the substantial completion of the project, portions of the asphalt should be expected to be damaged and require replacement prior to the placement of the surface course.

The following parameters are presented to be used for design of the proposed retaining walls based on soil conditions encountered on the site:

Active Earth Pressure Coefficient (Ka): 0.33 Passive Earth Pressure Coefficient (Kp): 3.0 At-rest Earth Pressure Coefficient (Ko): 0.50 Submerged Unit Weight: 62.6 pcf Saturated Unit Weight: 125 pc Moist Unit Weight: 115 pcf Angle of Internal Friction (.): 30

5.8 Stormwater Managemen We have evaluated the site subsurface conditions at the boring locations drilled in the vicinities of the proposed SWM facilities in accordance with the State of Maryland's, "2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual, Volumes I & I". The following information is provided for planning stormwater management measures



A more accurate determination of the hydrostatic water table would require the installation of perforated pipes o iezometers which could be monitored over an extended period of time. The actual level of the hydrostatic water table and the amount and level of perched water should be anticipated to fluctuate throughout the year depending on variations in precipitation, surface run-off, infiltration, site topography, and drainage

In-situ infiltration testing was performed at a depth of 5+ ft through PVC pipes offset from the original boring location at each of the SWM locations with the exception of boring S-3 where shallow groundwater was encountered. The following table lists the locations where infiltration testing was performed and the resulting infiltration rate obtained

0.250 0.375 The above listed infiltration rates do not have a factor of safety applied. 3. Depth to Bedrock No bedrock was encountered at the boring locations within the depths explored

Based on the State of Maryland's "2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual, Volumes I & II", infiltration basins and trenches are not acceptable practices when an infiltration rate of less than 0.52 inches per hour is obtained Bioretention facilities in areas with in-situ infiltration rates of less than 0.52 inches per hour require underdrains Also, the bottom of the facility should be located a minimum of 4 ft above the seasonally high water table and/or bedrock. In addition Howard County requires a minimum infiltration rate of 1.02 inches per hour to utilize infiltration methods of stormwater management. Based on the groundwater conditions encountered and the in-situ infiltration rates obtained, infiltration methods of stormwater management are not recommended at the site.

		Table B.	1: Tempora	ry Seeding for Site Stabilization		•	
	Seeding Rate "		Seeding	Recommended Seeding Dates by Plant Hardings Zone V			
ant Species	lb/ac	tb/1000 (t²	Depth 27 (inches)	Sb and 6a	615	7a and 7b	
ol-Season Grasses			······································	<u> </u>			
nusil Ryegrass (Lollum perenne multiflorum)	40	1.0	9.5	Mar 15 to May 31; Aug 1 to Sep 30	Mar I to May 15: Aug 1 to Oct 15	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Nov 30	
rky (Hordeum sulgare)	96	2.2	1.0	Mar 15 to May 31; Aug 1 to Sep 30	Mar I to May 15: Aug I to Oct 15	Feb 15 to Apr 30: Aug 15 to Nov 30	
ts (Avenu sativa)	72	1.7	1.0	Mar 15 to May 31; Aug I to Sep 30	Mar I to May 15; Aug 1 to Oct 15	Feb 15 to Apr 30, Aug 15 to Nov 30	
heat (Triticum aesinum)	120	2.8	1.0	May 15 to May 31; Aug 1 to Sep 30	Mar 1 to May 15; Aug 1 to Oct 15	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Nov-30	
rest Ryc (Secale cereale)	112	2.8	1.0	Mar 15 to May 31; Aug 1 to Oct 31	Mar I to May 15: Aug I to Nov 15	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Dec 15	
arm-Season Grasses	1	***************************************					
xtail Millet (Setaria italica)	30	0.7	0.5	Jun 1 to Jul 31	May 16 to Jul 31	May 1 to Aug 14	
and Miller / Dummar and a state of the	**	1	A 4	fue 1 to Jul 23	May 16 to Jul 31	May Lin Aug 14	

of Miller (Penniserum glaucum) | 20 | 0.5 | 0.5 | Jun 1 to Jul 31 May 16 to Jul 31 May 1 to Aug 14

DETAIL D-4-1-A ROCK OUTLET PROTECTION I

PLAN MEW

PROFILE

RIPRAP AND STONE MUST CONFORM TO THE SPECIFIED CLASS.

PREPARE THE SUBGRADE FOR GEOTEXTILE OR STONE FILTER (% TO 1½ INCH STONE FOR 6 INCH MINIOUM DEPTH) AND RIPRAP TO THE REQUIRED UNICS AND GRADES, COMPACT ANY FILL REQUIRED IN THE SUBGRADE TO A DENSITY OF APPROXIMATELY THAT OF THE SURROUMORIS UNDISTURBED MATERIAL

EXTEND GEOTEXTILE AT LEAST 6 INCHES BEYOND EDGES OF RIPRAP AND EMBED AT LEAST 4 INCHES AT SIDES OF THE RIPRAP.

CONSTRUCT REPRAP QUILET TO FULL COURSE THICKNESS IN ONE OPERATION AND IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO AVOID DISPLACEMENT OF UNDERLYING MATERIALS. PLACE STONE FOR REPRAP QUILET IN MANNER THAT WILL ENSURE THAT IT IS REASONABLY HOMOGENOUS WITH THE SMALLER STONES AND SPALLS FILLING THE VOIDS BETWEEN THE LARGER STONES. PLACE REPRAP IN A MARKER TO PREVENT OAMAGE TO THE STONE FILTER BLANKET OR GEOTEXTILE. HAND PLACE TO THE CENTENT NECESSARY.

. WHERE NO ENDWALL IS USED, CONSTRUCT THE UPSTREAM END OF THE APRON SO THAT THE WOTH IS TWO TIMES THE DUMETER OF THE OUTLET PIPE, AND EXTEND THE STONE UNDER THE OUTLET BY A MINIMUM OF 18 INCHES.

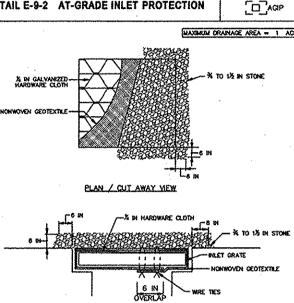
CONSTRUCT APRON WITH OX SLOPE ALONG ITS LENGTH AND WITHOUT OBSTRUCTIONS, PLACE STONE SO THAT IT BLENDS IN WITH EXISTING GROUND.

MAINTAIN LINE, GRADE, AND CROSS SECTION. KEEP OUTLET FREE OF EROSION. REMOVE ACCURANLATE SEDMENT AND DEBRIS. AFTER HIGH FLOWS INSPECT FOR SCOUR AND DISLODGED RIPRAP. MAKE NECESSARY REPAIRS IMMEDIATELY.

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDMENT CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

\_\_\_\_SF\_\_\_\_ CENTER TO CENTER 36 IN MIN. FENCE POST LENGTH
DRIVEN MIN. 16 IN MITO GROUND THE IN MEN. HEIGHT OF WOVEN SUIT FILM GEOTEXTILE S IN MIN. DEPTH FENCE POST 18 IN MIN. -UNIDISTURBET CROUND CROSS SECTION ILS. DEPARTMENT OF ASSICULTURE 2011 MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT ITURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE 2011 WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION DETAIL E-9-2 AT-GRADE INLET PROTECTION \_\_\_\_AGP HAXIMUM ORAINAGE AREA - 1 ACRE --- 🛠 TO 1½ IN STONE NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE-



CROSS SECTION CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS . USE NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS. LUFT GRATE AND WRAP WITH NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE TO COMPLETELY COVER ALL OPENINGS. SECURI WITH WIRE TIES AND SET GRATE BACK IN PLACE. . PLACE CLEAN IL TO 1% INCH STOKE OR ECUTVALENT RECYCLED CONCRETE & INCHES THICK ON THE STORM DRAIN BULLT PROTECTION REQUIRES FREQUENT MAINTENANCE. REMOVÉ ACQUARMATED SEDMENT AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT TO MAINTAIN FUNCTION AND AVOID PREMATURE CLOCORIC. IF RELET PROTECTION POCES HOT COMPLETELY DRAIN WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER A STORM EVENT, IT IS CLOCED, WHEN THIS OCCURS, REMOVE ACQUIRANTED SEDMENT AND CLEAN, OR REPLACE COTEXT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ACROUNTING

WATER MANUFACTOR DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

WATER MANUFACTOR ADMINISTRATION

WATER MANUFACTOR ADMINIS H-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR DUST CONTROL Definition

prevent blowing and movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces to reduce on and off-site damage including Conditions Where Practice Apple Areas subject to dust blowing and movement where on and off-site damage is likely without treatment

Controlling the suspension of dust particles from construction activitie

ROP1

SECTION A-A

CHANNEL CROSS SECTION WILL TRANSITION FROM A-A TO 8-8

SECTION B-B

EMBED GEOTEXTILE 10/2

Mulches: See Section B-4-2 Soil Preparation, Topsoiling, and Soil Amendments, Section B-4-Seeding and Mulching, and Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization. Mulch must be anchored to 2. Vegetative Cover: See Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization.

Chemical Insument: Use of chemical treatment requires approval by the appropriate plan

Tillage: Till to roughen surface and bring clods to the surface. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12 inches apart, spring-to-othed harrows, and that may not have the desired effect. Irrigation: Sprinkle site with water until the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. The site treast Barriers: Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and similar

SECTION FOR TYPE A AND B MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL 2011 MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION DETAIL E-9-1 STANDARD INLET PROTECTION CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS . USE WOVEN SUT FRAI OCCITEXTRE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS.

DETAIL E-1 SILT FENCE

Use wood posts 1% x 1%  $\pm$  % such (armana) square cut of sourd quality hardwood, as an alternative to wooden post use standard "t" or "u" section steel posts wedgens not less than 1 pound per linear foot.

2. USE 36 INCH MINIMUM POSTS DRIVEN 16 INCH MINIMUM INTO GROUND NO MORE THAN 6 FEET APAR

4. PROVIDE MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INSPECTION/ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY SHOWING THAT THE GEOTEXTILE USED MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS.

WHERE TWO SECTIONS OF GEOTEXTILE ADJOIN: OVERLAP, TWIST, AND STAPLE TO POST IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS DETAIL.

DETAIL E-3 SUPER SILT FENCE

CHAIN LINK FENCING

CROSS SECTION

WOVEN SUIT FILM GEOTEXTILE-

EMBED GEGTEXTILE AND ---CHAIN LINK FENCE B IN MIN. BITO GROUND

NOW TOWN

. USE WOVEN SUIT FILM GEOTEXTILE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS AND FASTEN GEOTEXTILE SECURELY TO UPSLOPE SIDE OF FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR STAPLES AT TOP AND MED-SECTION.

BUBED GEOTEXTILE A MINBARN OF 8 INCHES VERTICALLY INTO THE GROUND, BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE SOIL ON BOTH SIDES OF FABRIC.

EXTEND BOTH ENDS OF THE SLT FENCE A MINIMUM OF FIVE HORIZONTAL FEET UPSLOPE AT 45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN FENCE AUGNMENT TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM COING AROUND THE ENDS OF THE SLT FENCE.

REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDWENT AND DEBRIS WHEN BULGES DEVELOP IN SLIT FENCE OR WHEN SEDWENT REACHES 25X OF FENCE HEIGHT, REPLACE GEOTEXTILE IF TORN, IF UNDERWINING OCCURS, DENETHING SEDWET.

10 FT MAX

ELEVATION

INSTALL 2% INCH DIAMETER CALVANCED STEEL POSTS OF 0.095 INCH WALL TRUCKNESS AND SIX FOOT LEDGTH SPACED NO FURTHER THAN TO FEET APART. DRIVE THE POSTS A MANMAUM OF 38 INCHES

FASTEN 9 GAUGE OR HEAVER GALVANIZED CHAIN LINK FENCE (2% INCH MAXIMUM OPENING) 42 INCHES IN HEIGHT SECURELY TO THE FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR HUG RINGS.

FASTEN WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTRE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS, SECURELY TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH TES SPACED EVERY 24 MORES AT THE TOP AND MIN SECTION, EUROD GEOTEXTRE AND CHAIN LINK FENCE A MINIARL OF B MOVES INTO THE GROUND.

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

. EXTEND BOTH ERDS OF THE SUPER SLT FENCE A MINIMUM OF FIVE HORIZONTAL FEET UPSLOPE AT 45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN FENCE AUGMENT TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM GOING AROUND THE ENDS OF THE SUPER SLT FENCE.

PROVIDE MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATION TO THE INSPECTION/ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY SHOWING THAT CEDIEXTRE USED MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS.

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

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDEMENT CONTROL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ADRICULTURE 2011 WARRAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

ISOMETRIC VIEW

DETAIL E-9-1 STANDARD INLET PROTECTION

LIS IN MEN.

WOVEN SUT FILE GEOTEXTILE

- CALVANIZED CHAIN ÜBEK FENCE WITH WOVEN SUIT FILM GEOTEXTILE

ONSTRUCTION, SPECIFICATIONS

-----SF----

STANDARD SYMBOL

-----SSF-------

STANDARD SYMBOL

\_\_\_\_ »

TYPE A MAXIMUM DRAMAGE AREA - % ACRE TYPE B MAXIMUM DRAMAGE AREA - 1 ACRE

TYPE 8

L EXCAVATE COMPLETELY AROUND THE BILET TO A DEPTH OF 18 BICHES BELOW THE MOTER ELEVATION FOR TIPE A USE NOWNAL 2 NOW X 4 NOW CONSTRUCTION ORDER LUMBER POSTS, DRIVEN I FOOT NOT BE GROUND AT EACH CONSER OF THE BLEET, PLACE NAL STREYS BETWEEN THE FOOTS ON THE DOSS OF THE BLEET, ASSUMANT BLEET OF POSTON OF THE ARRIVER AS SHOWN, STRETCH S NOW OLLOWING MADDING CLOTH SOUTH, ANGLOD THE FRAME AND PASSED STREET, STREYS OLD ASSUMED STREET, BLOED SOUTH AND ARRIVER OF THE TOP THE TOP OLD ASSUMENT LESS OF THE TOP OLD ASSUMENCE OF THE TOP OLD ASSUMENCE OF THE SECON THE WAR OFST. THE DOSS OF THE GROUND STREET, AND THE TOP OLD ASSUMENCE OF THE GROUND STREET, AND THE TOP OLD ASSUMENCE OF THE GROUND STREET, AND THE TOP OLD ASSUMENCE OF THE GROUND STREET, AND THE TOP OLD ASSUMENCE OF THE GROUND STREET, AND THE TOP OLD ASSUMENT OF THE TOP OLD ASSUMENT ON THE TOP OLD ASSUMENT OF THE TOP OLD ASSUMENT ON THE TOP OLD ASSUM

. BACKFUL AROUND THE BEET IN LOOSE 4 INCH LIFTS AND COMPACT LINTIL SOIL IS LEVEL WITH THE MOTCH ELEVATION ON THE ENDS AND TOP ELEVATION ON THE SIDES. 8. STORN DRAW BALT PROTECTION RECURSES DECURS LEAVING-MICE REMAYS ACCUMALATED SIDNATTIS ELEMENT FRAM EVENT TO MANIFAKE DIARTOR MA AVAID PERMATRIES CLOSOPIC, F MATTER PROTECTION DOES NOT COMPUTELLY REAL WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER A STORM EVENT, IT IS COMPUTED MAD TO COMPUTELY REAL WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER A STORM EVENT, IT IS COMPUTED SEASON AND ELEMENT PROTECTIONS. REMOVE ACCOUNTAGE DESCRIPTION OF CLOSOPIC AND CLOSURY, SERVING ACCOUNTAGE DESCRIPTION OF CLOSURY CONTINUED.

REVISION SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL

**NOTES AND DETAILS ARCADIA SQUARE** 9525 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE RESTAURANT AND RETAIL L.1551 / F.89 (PLAT 15803)

TAX MAP 24 BLOCK 4 21835 TOS 2ND ELECTION DISTRICT PZ REF'S: SEE NOTES ON COVER

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

OF MARL

DESIGN BY: DRAWN BY CHECKED BY: DATE: JULY 2014 SCALE: AS SHOWN W.O. NO.: 09-14

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME, AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO. 16193 EXPIRATION DATE: 09-27-2014

\_\_ SHEET \_\_\_\_12

3-14-14

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

BY THE DEVELOPER:

8-14-14

SITE ANALYSIS

1/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL, AND THAT ALL RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF SEDIMENT AND EROSION

BEFORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. ZSIGNATURE OF DEVELOPER

- Case J SIGNATURE OF ENGINEER

BY THE ENGINEER: "I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE CONDITIONS, AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT."

 INSTALL SITE LANDSCAPING. (1 WEEK)
 REMOVE ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AFTER RECEIVING APPROVAL FROM THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR. (1 WEE5) S FT MOUNTABLE BERN (6 IN MIN.) . DURING GRADING AND AFTER EACH RAINFALL, CONTRACTOR NONWOVEN WILL INSPECT AND PROVIDE NECESSARY MAINTENANCE TO - UEV. 6 IN OF 2 TO 3 IN ACCRECATE OVER LENGTH AND WIDTH OF ENTRANCE PROBLE FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCES OR RE-DISTURBANCE, A. THREE (3) CALENDAR DAYS AS TO THE SURFACE OF ALL PERIMETER DIKES, SWALES, DITCHES, PERIMETER B. SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE NOT UNDER PLAN VEW CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS PLACE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLAN. VEHICLES MUST TRAVEL OVER THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE SCE. USE MANAGIN LENGTH OF 50 FEET (\*30 FEET FOR SINGLE RESIDENCE LOT). USE MANAGIN WOTH OF 10 FEET. FLARE SCE 10 FEET MINIMUM AT THE EDITING ROAD TO PROVIDE A TURNING RADIUS. PPE ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING TO OR DIVERTED TOWARD THE SCE UNDER THE ENTRANCE, MAINTAINING POSITIVE DRAMAGE, PROTECT PPE INSTALLED THROUGH THE SCE WITH A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5-1 SLOPES AND A MINIBOM OF 12 MOHES OF STONE OVER THE PPE, PROVIDE PPE A SPECIFIED ON APPROVED PLAN, WHEN THE SCE IS LOCATED AT A HIGH SPOT AND HAN NO BRAMAGE TO CONVEY, A PIPE IS NOT NECESSARY, A MOUNTABLE BERM IS REQUIRED WHEN SCE IS NOT LOCATED AT A HIGH SPOT. . Prepare subgrade and place nonwoven geotextile, as specified in section H=1 material . Place crushed aggregate (2 to 3 inches in size) or equivalent recycled concrete (without rebar) at least 6 inches deep over the length and width of the sce.

DETAIL B-1 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION

ENTRANCE

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 2011 MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT NUTURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE 2011 WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

OWNER/DEVELOPER LEWAL PARTNERSHIP 100 PAINTERS MILL ROAD SUITE 900 OWINGS MILLS, MD 21117 410-363-3434

2011 WARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

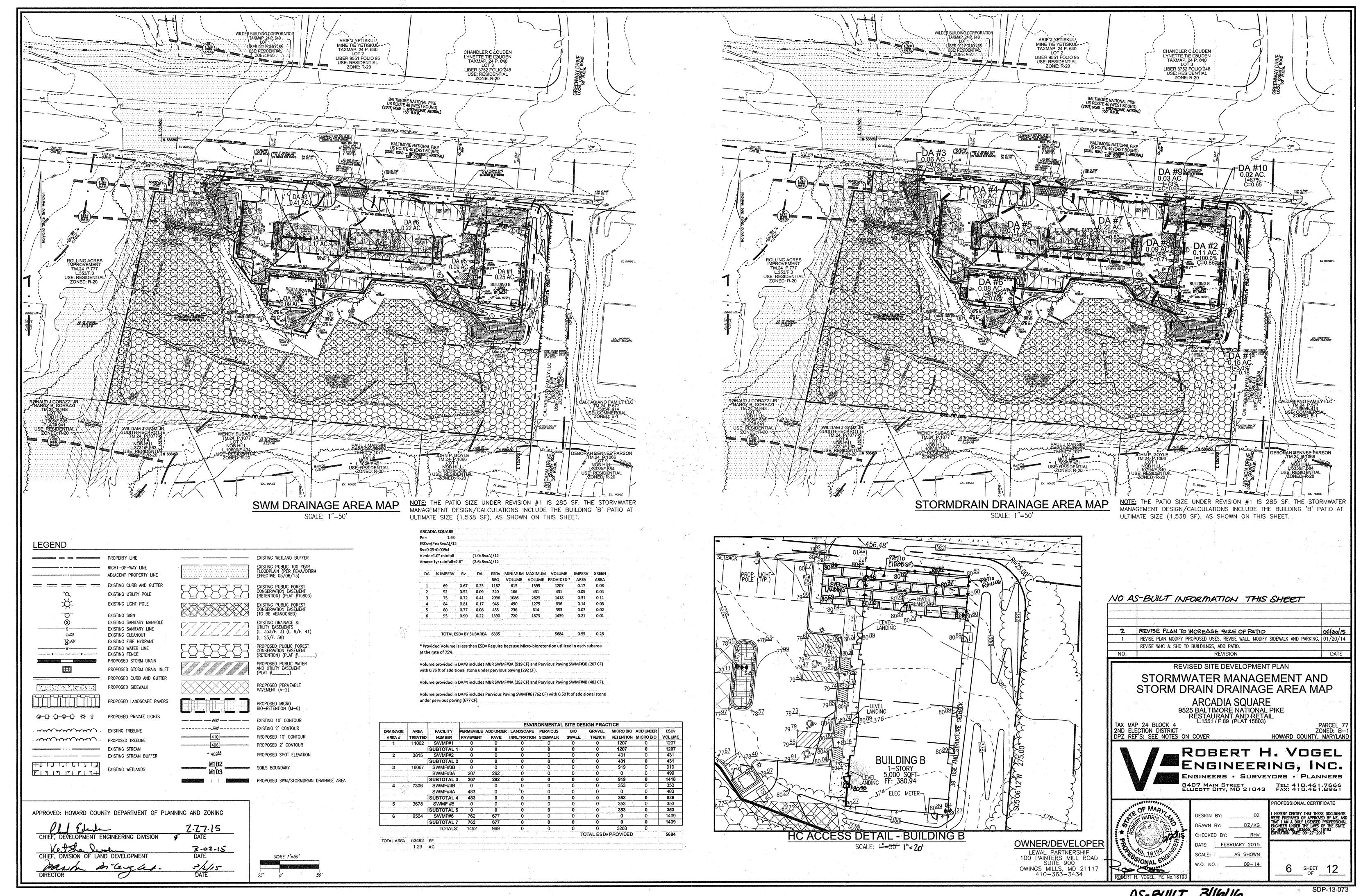
8407 MAIN STREET TEL: 410.461.7666 ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043 FAX: 410.461.8961 1 doc Car OBER H. VOGEL, PE No.16193

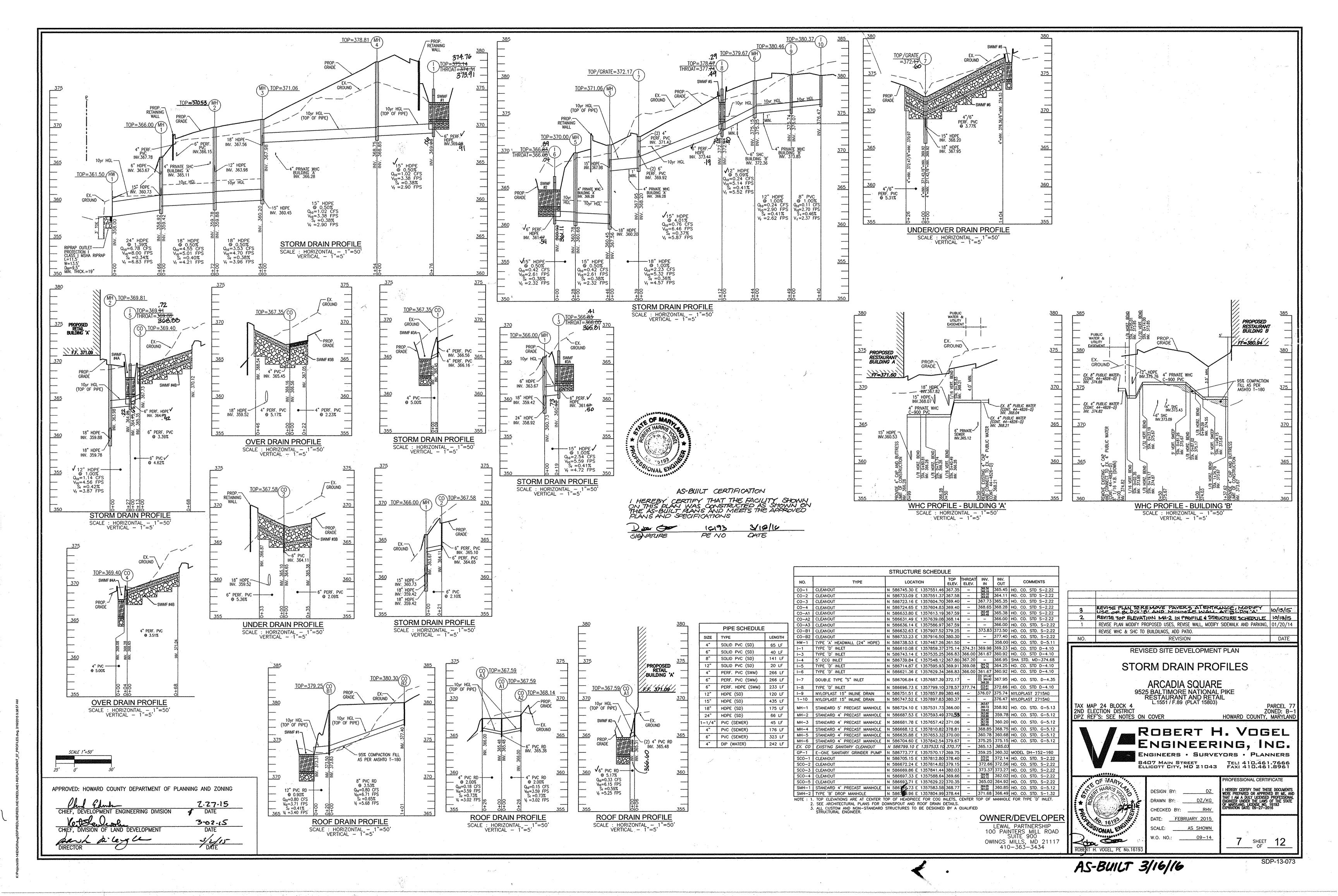
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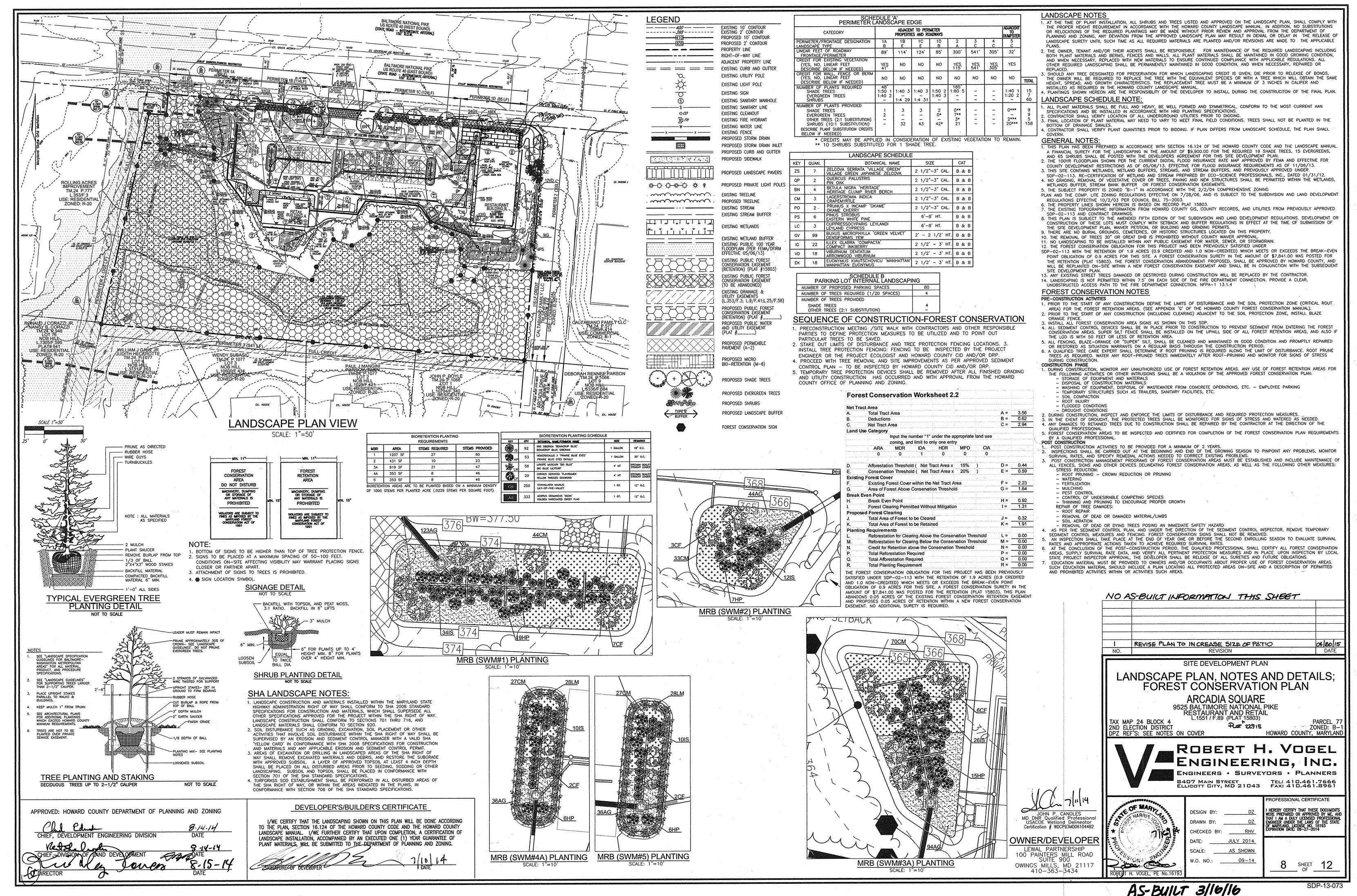
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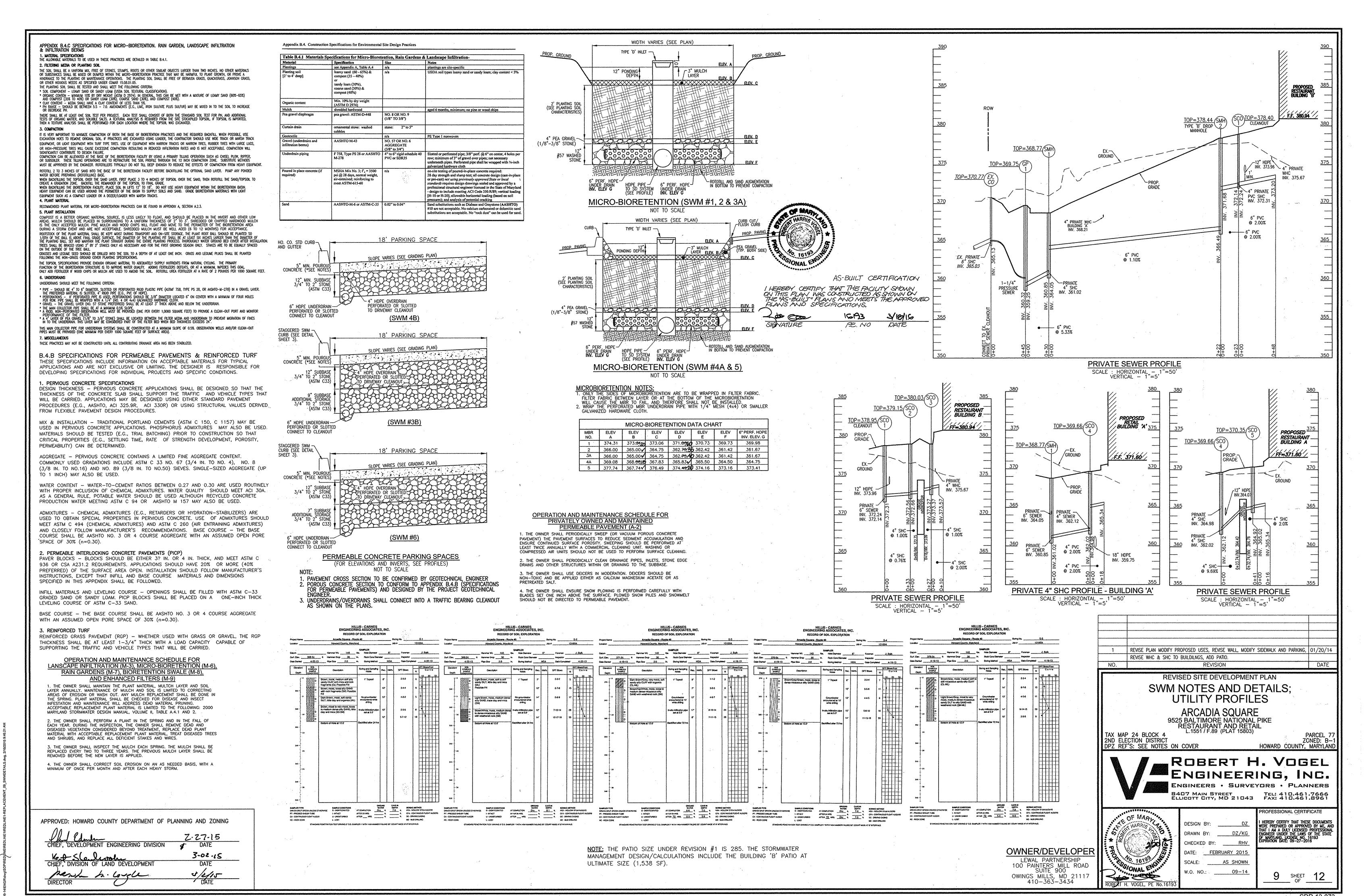
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLANI

ROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE









### **SPECIFICATIONS**

#### MODULAR CONCRETE BLOCK RETAINING WALL

#### PART 1: GENERAL

#### 1.01 Description

- A. Work shall consist of furnishing and construction of a Modular Retaining Wall System in accordance with these specifications and in reasonably close conformity with the lines, grades, design, and dimensions shown on the plans.
- B. Work includes preparing foundation soil, furnishing and installing leveling pad, unit drainage fill and backfill to the lines and grades shown on the construction drawings.
- C. Work includes furnishing and installing geogrid soil reinforcement of the type, size, location, and lengths designated on the construction drawings.

#### 1.02 Delivery, Storage and Handling

- A. Contractor shall check all materials upon delivery to assure that the proper type, grade, color, and certification has been received.
- B. Contractor shall protect all materials from damage due to job site conditions and in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Damaged materials shall not be incorporated into the work.

#### **PART 2: PRODUCTS**

#### 2.01 Modular Concrete Retaining Wall Units

- A. Modular concrete units shall conform to the following architectural requirements: face color color may be specified by the Owner.
- configuration. Other face finishes will not be allowed without written approval of Owner.

  bond configuration running with bonds nominally located at

face finish - sculptured rock face in angular tri-planer or flat

- midpoint vertically adjacent units, in both straight and curved alignments.

  exposed surfaces of units shall be free of chips, cracks or
- under diffused lighting.

  B. Modular concrete materials shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C1372 Standard Specifications for Segmental

other imperfections when viewed from a distance of 10 feet

Retaining Wall Units.

C. Modular concrete units shall conform to the following

structural and geometric requirements measured in

accordance with appropriate references:

compressive strength = 3000 psi minimum; absorption = 8% maximum (6% in northern states) for standard weight

## dimensional tolerances = $\pm 1/8$ " from nominal unit dimensions not including rough split face, $\pm 1/16$ "

parish & lega

unit height - top and bottom planes; unit size - 8" (H) x 18"

aggregates;

(W) x 12 (D) minimum;

#### unit weight - 75 lbs/unit minimum for standard weight

inter-unit shear strength - 1000 plf minimum at 2 psi normal pressure; at 2 psi normal force.

#### geogrid/unit peak connection strength - 1000 plf minimum

constructability requirements: (if applicable)

vertical setback = 1/8"± per course (near vertical) or 1"+ per

D. Modular concrete units shall conform to the following

- course per the design;
  alignment and grid positioning mechanism fiberglass pins,
- maximum horizontal gap between erected units shall be 1/2

#### 2.02 Shear Connectors (if applicable)

two per unit minimum;

A. Shear connectors shall be 1/2 inch diameter thermoset isopthalic polyester resin-protruded fiberglass reinforcement rods or equivalent to provide connection between vertically and horizontally adjacent units. Strength of shear connectors between vertical adjacent units shall be applicable over a design temperature of 10 degrees F to + 100 degrees F. B. Shear connectors shall be capable of holding the geogrid in the proper design position during grid pre-tensioning and backfilling.

#### 2.03 Base Leveling Pad Material

A. Material shall consist of a compacted #57 crushed stone base as shown on the construction drawings.

#### 2.04 Unit Drainage Fill

A. Unit drainage fill shall consist of #57crushed stone

## 2.05 Reinforced Backfill

2 inch

A. Reinforced backfill shall type SM, be free of debris and meet the following gradation tested in accordance with ASTM D-422 and meet other properties shown on the plan:

**Percent Passing** 

100-75

	3/4 inch	100-75	
	No. 40	0-60	
- % .	No. 200	0-35	100
Plastic	ity Index (PI) <10 an	d Liquid Limit <35 pe	er ASTM

D-4318.

3. Material can be site excavated soils where the above

## B. Material can be site excavated soils where the above requirements can be met. Unsuitable soils for backfill (high plastic clays or organic soils) shall not be used in the

#### reinforced soil mass.

#### 2.06 Geogrid Soil Reinforcement

A. Geosynthetic reinforcement shall consist of geogrids manufactured specifically for soil reinforcement applications and shall be manufactured from high tenacity polyester yarn.

#### 2.07 Drainage Pipe

A. The drainage pipe shall be perforated corrugated HDPE pipe manufactured in accordance with ASTM D-1248.

#### PART 3 EXECUTION

#### 3.01 Excavation

A. Contractor shall excavate to the lines and grades shown on the construction drawings. Owner's representative shall be responsible for inspecting and approving the excavation prior to placement of leveling material or fill soils.

#### 3.02 Base Leveling Pad

- A. Leveling pad material shall be placed to the lines and grades shown on the construction drawings, to a minimum thickness of 6 inches and extend laterally a minimum of 6" in front and behind the modular wall unit.
- B. Leveling pad shall be prepared to insure full contact to the base surface of the concrete units:

#### 3.03 Modular Unit Installation

- A. First course of units shall be placed on the leveling pad at the appropriate line and grade. Alignment and level shall be checked in all directions and insure that all units are in full contact with the base and properly seated.
- B. Place the front of units side-by-side. Do not leave gaps between adjacent units. Layout of corners and curves shall be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- C. Install shear/connecting devices per manufacturer's recommendations.
- D. Place and compact drainage fill within and behind wall units. Place and compact backfill soil behind drainage fill. Follow wall erection and drainage fill closely with structure backfill.
- E. Maximum stacked vertical height of wall units, prior to unit drainage fill and backfill placement and compaction, shall not exceed three courses.

#### 3.04 Structural Geogrid Installation

- A. Geogrid shall be oriented with the highest strength axis perpendicular to the wall alignment.
- B. Geogrid reinforcement shall be placed at the strengths, lengths, and elevations shown on the construction design drawings or as directed by the Engineer.
- C. The geogrid shall be laid horizontally on compacted backfill and attached to the modular wall units. Place the next course

#### of modular concrete units over the geogrid. The geogrid shall be pulled taut, and anchored prior to backfill placement on the geogrid.

D. Geogrid reinforcements shall be continuous throughout their embedment lengths and placed side-by-side to provide 100% coverage at each level. Spliced connections between shorter pieces of geogrid or gaps between adjacent pieces of geogridare not permitted.

#### 3.05 Reinforced Backfill Placement

- A. Reinforced backfill shall be placed, spread, and compacted in such a manner that minimizes the development of slack in the geogrid and installation damage.
- B. Reinforced backfill shall be placed and compacted in lifts not to exceed 6 inches where hand compaction is used, or 8 - 10 inches where heavy compaction equipment is used. Lift thickness shall be decreased to achieve the required density as required.
- C. Reinforced backfill shall be compacted to 95% of the maximum density as determined by ASTM D698. The moisture content of the backfill material prior to and during compaction shall be uniformly distributed throughout each layer and shall be + 3% to - 3% of optimum.
- D. Only lightweight hand-operated equipment shall be allowed within 3 feet from the tail of the modular concrete unit.
- E. Tracked construction equipment shall not be operated directly upon the geogrid reinforcement. A minimum fill thickness of 6 inches is required prior to operation of tracked vehicles over the geogrid. Tracked vehicle turning should be kept to a minimum to prevent tracks from displacing the fill and damaging the geogrid.
- F. Rubber tired equipment may pass over geogrid reinforcement at slow speeds, less than 10 MPH. Sudden braking and sharp turning shall be avoided.
- G. At the end of each day's operation, the Contractor shall slope the last lift of reinforced backfill away from the wall units to direct runoff away from wall face. The Contractor shall not allow surface runoff from adjacent areas to enter the wall construction site.

#### 3.06 Cap Installation

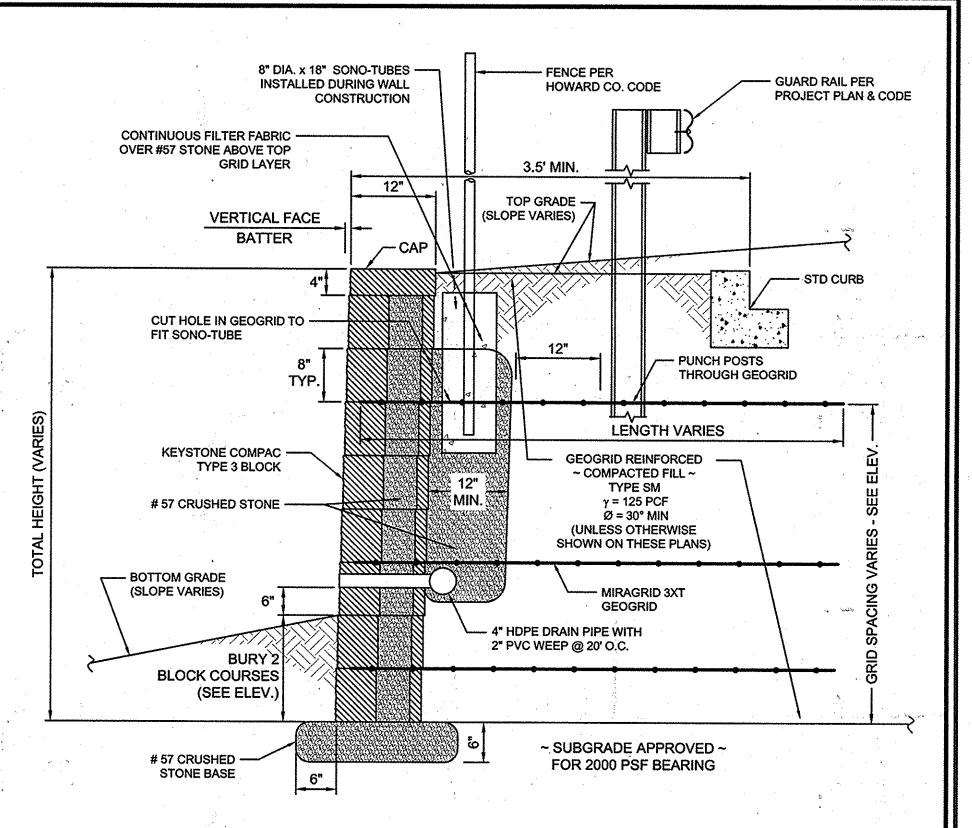
 Cap units shall be glued to underlying units with an all-weather adhesive recommended by the manufacturer.

#### 3.07 Field Quality Control

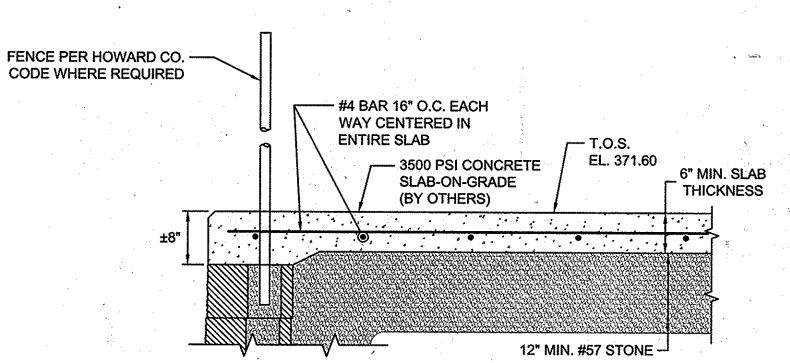
- A. The Owner shall engage inspection and testing services, including independent laboratories, to provide quality assurance and testing services during construction.
- B. As a minimum, quality assurance testing should include foundation soil inspection, soil and backfill testing, verification of design parameters, and observation of construction for general compliance with design drawings and specifications.

#### NOTES:

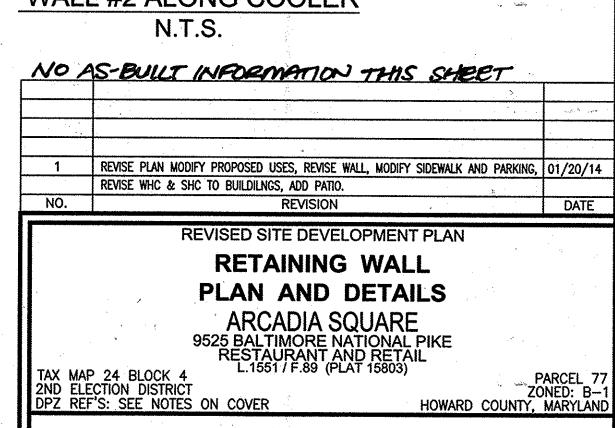
- 1. No trees shall be planted within 10 feet of the top of the retaining wall.
- 2. Retaining walls shall only be constructed under the observation of a registered professional engineer and a (NICET, WACEL, or equiv.) certified soils technician.
- One soil boring shall be required every one hundred feet along the entire length of the wall.
   Copies of all boring reports shall be provided to the Howard County Inspector Prior to the start of construction.
- 4. The required bearing pressure beneath the wall system shall be verified in the field by a certified soils technician. Testing documentation must be provided to the Howard County Inspector prior to start of construction. The required bearing test shall be the Dynamic Cone Penetrometer test ASTM STP-399.
- 5. The suitability of fill material shall be confirmed by the on-site soils technician. Each 8" lift must be compacted to a minimum 95% standard proctor density and the testing report shall be made available to the Howard County Inspector upon completion of construction.
- 6. Walls shall not be constructed on uncertified fill materials.
- 7. Walls shall not be constructed within a Howard County right-of-way or easement.



## TYPICAL WALL SECTION N.T.S.



# SLAB DETAIL WALL #2 ALONG COOLER







DESIGN BY: AM

DRAWN BY: AM

CHECKED BY: RWS

DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

SCALE: AS SHOWN

HCEA NO.: 12470—A

DOPIRATION DATE: 05-13-2015

10 SHEET 12

ROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAW THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

LEWAL PARTNERSHIP
100 PAINTERS MILL ROAD
SUITE 900
OWINGS MILLS, MD 21117
410-363-3434

AS-BUILT 3/16/16

