

1-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL REPARATION, TOPSOILING AND SOIL AMENDMENTS

<u>DEFINITION</u>
THE PROCESS OF PREPARING THE SOILS TO SUSTAIN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION.

<u>PURPOSE</u>

O PROVIDE A SUITABLE SOIL MEDIUM FOR VEGETATIVE GROWTH.

ONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES
HERE VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION IS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

- CRITERIA A. 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 EQUIPMENT, 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 T BE TRACKED WITH RIDGES RUNNING PARALLEL TO THE CONTOUR OF THE SLOPE. 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.

. PERMANENT STABILIZATION

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

- II. SOLUBLE SALTS LESS THAN 500 PARTS PER MILLION (PPM).
 III. SOIL CONTAINS LESS THAN 40 PERCENT CLAY BUT ENOUGH FINE GRAINED MATERIAL (GREATER THAN 30 PERCENT SILT PLUS CLAY) TO PROVIDE THE CAPACITY TO HOLD A MODERATE AMOUNT OF MOISTURE. AN EXCEPTION: IF LOVEGRASS WILL BE PLANTED, THEN A SANDY SOIL (LESS THAN 30 PERCENT SILT PLUS CLAY) WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE. IV. SOIL CONTAINS 1.5 PERCENT MINIMUM ORGANIC MATTER BY WEIGHT.
- PENETRATION. 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 HE APPROVED PLAN, THEN SCARIFIED OR OTHERWISE LOOSENED TO A DEPTH OF 3 TO 5 INCHES.

SOIL CONTAINS SUFFICIENT PORE SPACE TO PERMIT ADEQUATE ROOT

- 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 COUGHEN THE SURFACE WHERE SITE CONDITIONS WILL NOT PERMIT NORMAL SEEDBED PREPARATION, TRACK SLOPES 3:1 OR FLATTER WITH TRACKED EQUIPMENT LEAVING THE SOIL IN AN IRREGULAR CONDITION WITH RIDGES RUNNING PARALLEL TO THE CONTOUR THE SLOPE, LEAVE THE TOP 1 TO 3 INCHES OF SOIL LOOSE AND FRIABLE.
- 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 ROFILE SECTION IN THE SOIL SURVEY PUBLISHED BY USDA-NRCS. 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 O SUPPORT PLANTS OR FLIRNISH CONTINUING SUPPLIES OF MOISTURE AND PLANT C. THE ORIGINAL SOIL TO BE VEGETATED CONTAINS MATERIAL TOXIC TO PLANT GROWTH.

 D. THE SOIL IS SO ACIDIC THAT TREATMENT WITH LIMESTONE IS NOT FEASIBLE.
- AREAS HAVING SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2:1 REQUIRE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION AND TOPSOIL SPECIFICATIONS: SOIL TO BE USED AS TOPSOIL MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING A. TOPSOIL MUST BE A LOAM, SANDY LOAM, CLAY LOAM, SILT LOAM, SANDY CLAY LOAM, OR LOAMY SAND. OTHER SOILS MAY BE USED IF RECOMMENDED BY AN AGRONOMIS' OR SOIL SCIENTIST AND APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE APPROVAL AUTHORITY.
- PSOIL MUST NOT BE A MIXTURE OF CONTRASTING TEXTURED SUBSOILS AND MUST CONTAIN LESS THAN 5 PERCENT BY VOLUME OF CINDERS, STONES, SLAG, COARSE FRAGMENTS, GRAVEL, STICKS, ROOTS, TRASH, OR OTHER MATERIALS LARGER THAN 11/2 B. TOPSOIL MUST BE FREE OF NOXIOUS PLANTS OR PLANT PARTS SUCH AS BERMUDA GRASS, QUACK GRASS, JOHNSON GRASS, NUT SEDGE, POISON IVY, THISTLE, OR
- OTHERS AS SPECIFIED.

 TOPSOIL SUBSTITUTES OR AMENDMENTS, AS RECOMMENDED BY A QUALIFIED AGRONOMIST OR SOIL SCIENTIST AND APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE APPROVAL AUTHORITY, MAY BE USED IN LIEU OF NATURAL TOPSOIL. TOPSOIL APPLICATION
- EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES MUST BE MAINTAINED WHEN APPLYING B. UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTE TOPSOIL IN A 5 TO 8 INCH LAYER AND LIGHTLY COMPACT TO A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 4 INCHES. SPREADING IS TO BE PERFORMED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT SODDING OR SEEDING CAN PROCEED WITH A MINIMUM OF ADDITIONAL OIL PREPARATION AND THE ACE ANY IRREGULARITIES IN THE SURFACE RESULTING FROM TOPSOILING OR OTHER OPERATIONS MUST BE CORRECTED IN ORDER TO
- . TOPSOIL MUST NOT BE PLACED IF THE TOPSOIL OR SUBSOIL IS IN A FROZEN OR MUDDY CONDITION, WHEN THE SUBSOIL IS EXCESSIVELY WET OR IN A CONDITION THAT MAY OTHERWISE BE DETRIMENTAL TO PROPER GRADING AND SEEDBED PREPARATION.
- SOIL AMENDMENTS (FERTILIZER AND LIME SPECIFICATIONS) 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 COMMERCIAL LABORATORY, SOIL SAMPLES TAKEN 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 APPROPRIATE APPROVAL AUTHORITY. FERTILIZERS MUST ALL BE DELIVERED TO THE SITE FULLY LABELED ACCORDING TO THE APPLICABLE LAWS AND MUST BEAR THE NAME, TRADE NAME OR TRADEMARK AND
- VARRANTY 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). LIMESTONE MUST BE GROUND TO SUCH FINENESS THAT AT LEAST 50 PERCENT WILL PASS THROUGH A #100 MESH SIEVE AND 98 TO 100 PERCENT WILL PASS THROUGH A #20 MESH SIEVE. 4. LIME AN FERTILIZER ARE TO BE EVENLY DISTRIBUTED AND INCORPORATED INTO THE TOP 3 TO 5 INCHES OF SOIL BY DISKING OR 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

<u>DEFINITION</u>
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 ARE REQUIRED.

<u>CRITERIA</u> 1. SELECT ONE OR MORE OF THE SPECIES OR SEED MIXTURES LISTED IN TABLE 8.1 FOR THE APPROPRIATE PLANT HARDINESS ZONE (FROM FIGURE B.3), AND ENTER THEM IN THE TEMPORARY SEEDING SUMMARY BELOW ALONG WITH APPLICATION RATES, SEEDING DATES AND SEEDING DEPTHS. IF THIS SUMMARY IS NOT PUT ON THE PLAN AND COMPLETED, THEN TABLE 8.1 PLUS FERTILIZER AND LIME RATES MUST BE PUT ON THE PLAN. 2. FOR SITES HAVING SOIL TESTS PERFORMED, USE AND SHOW THE RECOMMENDED RATES BY THE TESTING AGENCY. SOIL TESTS ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR TEMPORARY SEEDING.

3. WHEN STABILIZATION IS REQUIRED OUTSIDE OF A SEEDING SEASON, APPLY SEED AND MULCH OR STRAW MULCH ALONE AS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 8-4-3.A.1.B AND MAINTAIN UNTIL THE

TEMPORARY SEEDING SUMMARY

	HARDINESS ZO SEED MIXTURE	FELIZER RATE	LIME RATE				
NO	SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE (LB/AC)	SEEDING SEEDING DATES DEPTHS		(10-20-20)		
1	COOL SEASON ANNUAL RYEGRASS OR EQUAL	40 LB / 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 PER 1000 SF)	
2	WARM SEASON FOXTAIL MILLET OR EQUAL	30 LB / AC	MAY 16 TO JUL 31	0.5 IN.	1000 SF)		

B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEEDING AND MULCHING

DEFINITION THE APPLICATION OF SEED AND MULCH TO ESTABLISH VEGETATIVE COVER.

1. SPECIFICATIONS

APPLICATION

<u>PURPOSE</u>
TO PROTECT DISTURBED SOILS FROM EROSION DURING AND AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION.

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

- 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 B. MULCH ALONE MAY BE APPLIED BETWEEN THE FALL AND SPRING SEEDING DATES ONLY IF HE GROUND IS FROZEN. THE APPROPRIATE SEEDING MIXTURE MUST BE APPLIED WHEN THE 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
- D. SOD OR SEED MUST NOT BE PLACED ON SOIL WHICH HAS BEEN TREATED WITH SOIL STERILANTS OR CHEMICALS USED FOR WEED CONTROL UNTIL SUFFICIENT TIME HAS ELAPSED 14 DAYS MIN.) TO PERMIT DISSIPATION OF PHYTO-TOXIC MATERIALS.
- A. DRY SEEDING: THIS INCLUDES USE OF CONVENTIONAL DROP OR BROADCAST SPREADERS

 1. INCORPORATE SEED INTO THE SUBSOIL AT THE RATES PRESCRIBED ON TEMPORARY SEEDING TABLE 8.1, PERMANENT SEEDING TABLE 8.3, OR SITE-SPECIFIC SEEDING
- SEEDING RATE IN EACH DIRECTION, ROLL THE SEEDED AREA WITH A WEIGHTED ROLLER TO PROVIDE GOOD SEED TO SOIL CONTACT.

 B. DRILL OR CULTIPACKER SEEDING: MECHANIZED SEEDERS THAT APPLY AND COVER SEED WITH L 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

II. APPLY SEED IN TWO DIRECTIONS, PERPENDICULAR TO EACH OTHER, APPLY HALF THE

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

 A. 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 NOTE: USE ONLY STERILE STRAW MULCH IN AREAS WHERE ONE SPECIES OF GRASS IS
- B. WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER MULCH (WCFM) CONSISTING OF SPECIALLY PREPARED WOOD CELLULOSE PROCESSED INTO A UNIFORM FIBROUS PHYSICAL STATE.

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

 II. WCFM, INCLUDING DYE, MUST CONTAIN NO GERMINATION OR GROWTH INHIBITING FACTORS.
- II. WOFM MATERIALS ARE TO BE MANUFACTURED AND PROCESSED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER MULCH WILL REMAIN IN UNIFORM SUSPENSION IN WATER UNDER AGITATION AND WILL BLEND WITH SEED. FERTILIZER AND OTHER ADDITIVES TO FORM A HOMOGENEOUS SLURRY. THE MULCH MATERIAL MUST FORM A BLOTTER-LIKE GROUND COVER, ON APPLICATION, HAVING MOISTURE ABSORPTION AND PERCOLATION PROPERTIES AND MUST COVER AND HOLD GRASS SEED IN CONTACT WITH THE SOIL WITHOUT INHIBITING THE GROWTH OF THE GRASS SEEDLINGS.

 IV. WCFM MATERIAL MUST NOT CONTAIN ELEMENTS OR COMPOUNDS AT CONCENTRATION
- LEVELS THAT WILL BE PHYTO-TOXIC.
 V. WCFM MUST CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS: FIBER LENGTH OF APPROXIMATELY 10 MILLIMETERS, DIAMETER APPROXIMATELY 1 MILLIMETER, PH RANGE OF 4.0 TO 8.5, ASH CONTENT OF 1.6 PERCENT MAXIMUM AND WATER HOLDING CAPACITY OF 90 PERCENT MINIMUM.
- A. APPLY MULCH TO ALL SEEDED AREAS IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING.
 B. WHEN STRAW MULCH IS USED, SPREAD IT OVER ALL SEEDED AREAS AT THE RATE OF 2 TONS PER ACRE TO A UNIFORM LOOSE DEPTH OF 1 TO 2 INCHES. APPLY MULCH TO ACHIEVE A UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION AND DEPTH SO THAT THE SOIL SURFACE IS NOT EXPOSED. WHEN USING A MULCH ANCHORING TOOL, INCREASE THE APPLICATION RATE TO 2.5 TONS PER ACRE. 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. I. 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
- III. SYNTHETIC BINDERS SUCH AS ACRYLIC DLR (AGRO-TACK), DCA-70, PETROSET, TERRA TAX II, TERRA TACK AR OR OTHER APPROVED EQUAL MAY BE USED. FOLLOW APPLICATION RATES AS SPECIFIED BY THE MANUFACTURER. APPLICATION OF LIQUID BINDERS NEEDS TO BE HEAVIER AT THE EDGES WHERE WIND CATCHES MULCH, SUCH AS IN VALLEYS AND ON CRESTS OF BANKS. USE OF ASPHALT BINDERS IS STRICTLY IV. LIGHTWEIGHT PLASTIC NETTING MAY BE STAPLED OVER THE MULCH ACCORDING TO
- MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS. NETTING IS USUALLY AVAILABLE IN ROLLS 4 TO 15 FEET WIDE AND 300 TO 3,000 FEET LONG.

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

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

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

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

 2. THE FOOTPRINT OF THE STOCKPILE MUST BE SIZED TO ACCOMMODATE THE ANTICIPATED VOLUME OF MATERIAL AND BASED ON A SIDE SLOPE RATIO NO STEEPER THAN 2:1. BENCHING MUST BE PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION B-3 LAND GRADING.

 3. RUNOFF FROM THE STOCKPILE AREA MUST DRAIN TO A SUITABLE SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE. 4. ACCESS THE STOCKPILE AREA MUST URAIN TO A SUITABLE SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE.

 4. ACCESS THE STOCKPILE AREA FROM THE UPGRADE SIDE.

 5. CLEAR WATER RUNOFF INTO THE STOCKPILE AREA MUST BE MINIMIZED BY USE OF A DIVERSION DEVICE SUCH AS AN EARTH DIKE, TEMPORARY SWALE OR DIVERSION FENCE, PROVISIONS MUST BE MADE FOR DISCHARGING CONCENTRATED FLOW IN A NON-EROSIVE MANNER.
- . 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 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.

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

B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR PERMANENT STABILIZATION

<u>DEFINITION</u>
TO STABILIZE DISTURBED SOILS WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION.

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

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

. GENERAL USE ASSELECT 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 SÉLECTED MIXTURE(S), APPLICATION RATES, AND SEEDING DATES IN THE PERMANENT SEEDING SUMMARY. THE SUMMARY IS TO BE PLACED ON THE PLAN.

 B. ADDITIONAL PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS FOR EXCEPTIONAL SITES SUCH AS SHORELINES, STREAM BANKS, OR DUNES OR FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES SUCH AS WILDLIFE OR AESTHETIC TREATMENT MAY BE FOUND IN USDA-NRCS TECHNICAL FIELD OFFICE GUIDE, SECTION 342 CRITICAL AREA PLANTING.
 C. FOR SITES HAVING DISTURBED AREA OVER 5 ACRES, USE AND SHOW THE RATES
- RECOMMENDED BY THE SOIL 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 2. TURFGRASS MIXTURES
- A. AREAS WHERE TURFGRASS MAY BE DESIRED INCLUDE LAWNS, PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, AND COMMERCIAL SITES WHICH WILL RECEIVE A MEDIUM TO HIGH LEVEL OF MAINTENANCE.

 B. SELECT ONE OR MORE OF THE SPECIES OR MIXTURES LISTED BELOW BASED ON THE SITE. CONDITIONS OR PURPOSE. ENTER SELECTED MIXTURE(S), APPLICATION RATES, AND SEEDING DATES IN THE PERMANENT SEEDING SUMMARY. THE SUMMARY IS TO BE PLACED ON THE I. KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS: FULL SUN MIXTURE: FOR USE IN AREAS THAT RECEIVE INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT, IRRIGATION REQUIRED IN THE AREAS OF CENTRAL MARYLAND AND EASTERN SHORE. RECOMMENDED CERTIFIED KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS SEEDING RATE: 1.5 TO
- 2.0 POUNDS PER 1000 SQUARE FEET. CHOOSE A MINIMUM OF THREE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS WITH EACH RANGING FROM 10 TO 35PERCENT OF THE TOTAL 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.
- FROM 10 TO 35 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL MIXTURE BY WEIGHT. III. TALL FESCUE/KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS: FULL SUN MIXTURE: FOR USE IN DROUGHT PRONE AREAS AND/OR FOR AREAS RECEIVING LOW TO MEDIUM MANAGEMENT IN FULL SUN TO MEDIUM SHADE. RECOMMENDED MIXTURE INCLUDES; CERTIFIED TALL FESCUE CULTIVARS 95 TO 100 PERCENT, CERTIFIED KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS 0 TO 5 PERCENT. SEEDING RATE: 5 TO 8 POUNDS PER 1000 SQUARE FEET. ONE OR MORE CULTIVARS MAY BE

CHOOSE A MINIMUM OF THREE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS WITH EACH RANGING

- IV. KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS/FINE FESCUE: SHADE MIXTURE: FOR USE IN AREAS WITH SHADE IN BLUEGRASS LAWNS. FOR ESTABLISHMENT IN HIGH QUALITY, INTENSIVELY MANAGED TURF AREA. MIXTURE INCLUDES; CERTIFIED KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS 30 TO 40 PERCENT AND CERTIFIED FINE FESCUE AND 60 TO 70 PERCENT. SEEDING RATE: 11/2 TO 3
- SELECT TURFGRASS VARIETIES FROM THOSE LISTED IN THE MOST CURRENT UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND PUBLICATION, AGRONOMY MEMO #77, "TURFGRASS CULTIVAR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MARYLAND".
 CHOOSE CERTIFIED MATERIAL. CERTIFIED MATERIAL IS THE BEST GUARANTEE OF CULTIVAR PURITY. THE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM OF THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TURF AND SEED SECTION, PROVIDES A RELIABLE MEANS OF CONSUMER ROTECTION AND ASSURES 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, CENTRAL MD: MARCH 1 TO MAY 15, AUGUST 15 TO OCTOBER 15 (HARDINESS ZONE: 6B) SOUTHERN MD. EASTERN SHORE: MARCH 1 TO MAY 15, AUGUST 15 TO OCTOBER 15 (HARDINESS ZONES: 7A, 7B)

 D. TILL AREAS TO RECEIVE SEED BY DISKING OR OTHER APPROVED METHODS TO A DEPTH OF 2 TO 4 INCHES, LEVEL AND RAKE THE AREAS TO PREPARE A PROPER SEEDBED. REMOVE
- STONES AND DEBRIS OVER 11/4 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

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		ONE (FROM FIGURE E (FROM TABLE B.3	·	LIME RATE					
NO	SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE (LB/AC)	SEEDING SEEDING DATES DEPTHS		N	P ₂ O ₅ K ₂ 0			
1	COOL SEASON TALL FESCUE & KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS OR EQUAL	T.F. 60 LB / AC K.B. 40 LB / AC	MAR 1 TO MAY 15 AUG 15 TO OCT 15	1/4-1/2 IN.	(1 LB PER	(2 LB PER	90 LB/AC (2 LB PER 1000 SF)		
							·		
		4							

- 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 14 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 ENOUGH TO SUPPORT THEIR OWN WEIGHT AND RETAIN THEIR SIZE AND SHAPE WHEN SUSPENDED VERTICALLY WITH A FIRM GRASP ON THE UPPER 10 PERCENT OF THE SECTION. D. SOD MUST NOT BE HARVESTED OR TRANSPLANTED WHEN MOISTURE CONTENT (EXCESSIVELY DRY OR WET) MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT ITS SURVIVAL E. SOD MUST BE HARVESTED, DELIVERED, AND INSTALLED WITHIN A PERIOD OF 36 HOURS. SOD NOT TRANSPLANTED WITHIN THIS PERIOD MUST BE APPROVED BY AN AGRONOMIST OR SOIL SCIENTIST PRIOR TO ITS INSTALLATION.
- 2. SOD INSTALLATION A. DURING PERIODS OF EXCESSIVELY HIGH TEMPERATURE OR IN AREAS HAVING DRY SUBSOIL, LIGHTLY IRRIGATE THE SUBSOIL IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO LAYING THE SOD. B. LAY THE FIRST ROW OF SOD IN A STRAIGHT LINE WITH SUBSEQUENT ROWS PLACED PARALLEL TO IT AND TIGHTLY WEDGED AGAINST EACH OTHER. STAGGER LATERAL JOINTS TO PROMOTE MORE UNIFORM GROWTH AND STRENGTH. ENSURE THAT SOD IS NOT STRETCHED OR OVERLAPPED AND THAT ALL JOINTS ARE BUTTED TIGHT IN ORDER TO PREVENT VOIDS WHICH WOULD CAUSE AIR DRYING OF THE ROOTS.
- C. WHEREVER POSSIBLE, LAY SOD WITH THE LONG EDGES PARALLEL TO THE CONTOUR AND WITH STAGGERING JOINTS. ROLL AND TAMP, PEG OR OTHERWISE SECURE THE SOD TO PREVENT SLIPPAGE ON SLOPES. ENSURE SOLID CONTACT EXISTS BETWEEN SOD ROOTS AND HE UNDERLYING SOIL SURFACE D. WATER THE SOD IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING ROLLING AND TAMPING UNTIL THE UNDERSIDE OF THE NEW SOD PAD AND SOIL SURFACE BELOW THE SOD ARE THOROUGHLY WET. COMPLETE THE OPERATIONS OF LAYING, TAMPING AND IRRIGATING FOR ANY PIECE OF SOD WITHIN EIGHT
- 3. SOD MAINTENANCE A. IN THE ABSENCE OF ADEQUATE RAINFALL, WATER DAILY DURING THE FIRST WEEK OR AS OFTEN AND SUFFICIENTLY AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN MOIST SOIL TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES, WATER SOD DURING THE HEAT OF THE DAY TO PREVENT WILTING.
- B. AFTER THE FIRST WEEK, SOD WATERING IS REQUIRED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN ADEQUATE MOISTURE CONTENT. C. DO NOT MOW UNTIL THE SOD IS FIRMLY ROOTED. NO MORE THAN 1/3 OF THE GRASS LEAF

		Table B.	l: Tempora	ry Seeding for Site Stabilization					
	Seeding Rate 1/		Seeding	Recommended Seeding					
Plant Species			Depth 2' (inches)	Sb and 6a	6h	7a and 7b			
Cool-Season Grasses	İ	127						T	
Annual Ryegrass (Lolium perenne ssp. multiflorum)	40	1.0	0.5	Mar 15 to May 312 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	FELIZER RATE	LIME RATE	
Barley (Hordeum vulgare)	ulgare) 96		1.0	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	(10-20-20)		
Oats (Avenu sańsa)	72	1,7	1.0	Mar 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			
Wheat (Pilicum aestinum)	120	2.8	1.0	Mar 15 to May 31; Aug I to Sep 30	Mar 1 to May 15; Aug 1 to Oct 15	Feb 15 to Apr 30: Aug 15 to Nov 30	436 LB/AC	2 TONS/AC	
Cereal Ryc (Secule cereale)	112	2.8	1,0	Mar 15 to May 31; Aug 1 to Oct 51	Mar 1 to May 15: Aug 1 to Nov 15	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Dec 15	(10 LB PER 1000 SF)	(90 LB PER 1000 SF)	
Warm-Season Grasses				i e mae e la company	Section 1994		1		
Foxtail Millet (Seteria italica)	30	0.7	0,5	Jun 1 to Jul 31	May 16 to Jul 31	May 1 to Aug 14			
Pearl Millet (Pennisetum glaucum)	20	0.5	0.5	Jun 1 to Jul 31	May 16 to Jul 31	May I to Aug 14			

tested. Adjustments are usually not needed for the cool-season grasses.

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

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

"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

LEGEND:

------ PROPOSED CONTOUR

EXISTING FENCE

MD ROUTE 175

MD ROUTE ROAD

WATERIAL ROAD STATE ROAD

WATERIAL ROAD STATE ROAD

E 1375200+

EX: SIDEWALK J

*CONTRACTOR TO TESTPIT

EXISTING WATER TO VERIFY

INVERT ELEVATION AT TIE-IN

DETAILED PLAN AND PROFILE

FOR PUBLIC WATER BY ADO IS PROVIDED ON SHEET 5.

HOWARD COUNTY, MO

TM 43, PARGEL 422

L.7893/F.258

ZONED: M-2

USE: EXEMPT COMMERCIAL

PUBLIC WATER AND UTILLY EASEMENT

MICRO-BIORETENTION

MEET EX. SIDEWALK -

ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE EXISTING CONTOUR RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE EXISTING OVERHEAD LINE EXISTING WATERLINE LINE PROPOSED SIDEWALK EXISTING GAS LINE = = = = = = = EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER . a __a __a __ EXISTING GUARD RA PROPOSED CURB AND GUTTER EXISTING METAL FENCE PROPOSED WHEEL STOP EXISTING WOOD FENCE PROPOSED STORM DRAIN INLET EXISTING ELECTRICAL BOX PROPOSED STORM DRAIN EXISTING POLE S WITH CONCRETE BA **E** EXISTING MAILBOX SUPER SILT FENCE EXISTING SIGN LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE EXISTING SANITARY MANHOL CURB INLET PROTECTION **EXISTING CLEANOUT** STANDARD INLET PROTECTION EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT PROPOSED PARKING COUNT STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION PROPOSED TEST PIT PROPOSED SANITARY LINE PROPOSED WATER LINE AND UTILITY EASEMENT SOILS BOUNDAR

< (DETAILS, SHEET 3

A MINIMUM 5' WIDE PATH AT 2% CROSS SLOPE MUST BE MAINTAINED ACROSS THE ENTIRE ENTRANCE

F RIGHT-OF-WAYEHT.

1072 END SHA CURB

END SHA CURB

REVISION NO. SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN GRADING, SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN AND NOTES **MEL'S LIQUOR** 7915 WATERLOO ROAD TWO-STORY RETAIL/RESTAURANT CARRY-OUT BUILDING ZONED: B-1 AX MAP 43 BLOCK 21 L.10188/F.162 PARCEL 24 HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLANI IST ELECTION DISTRICT ROBERT H. VOGEL

ENGINEERING, INC. ENGINEERS . SURVEYORS . PLANNERS 3407 MAIN STREET ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043 FAX: 410.461.8961 OF MARI

CHECKED BY: DATE: ROBERT H. VOGEL, PE No.1619

JER/CF/DZE 12-60

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 MO, 16193 EXPIRATION DATE: 09–27–2018

HJÝ INVESTMENTS ĽLC

T.M.43 PARCELS 588 & 589

LIBER 13314, FOLIO 430

USE: COMMERCIAL

EX. BLDG

ZONED: M-2

F 1375200

EX. PARKING

MICRO-BIORETENTION

UsD (D)

UsB (D)

F 1375400

MEET EX. CURB TC= 222.97±

-BASEMENT=208.44 (2:086)

OIL/GRIT USEABLE AREA: 6,639 SE SEPARATOR FOOTPRINT: 4,117 SF

-REMOVE & REPLACE

SHEET OF _

HERESA A. DEW

TM 43, PARCEL 10

L.1102/F.481

ZONED: M-2

USE: COMM/RESIDEN

DWNER/DEVELOPER

JAGDAMBE, LLC.

8804 CREEKWOOD CT

CLÁRKSVILLE, MD 21029-1746 410-903-7898 C/O NARESH KUMAR

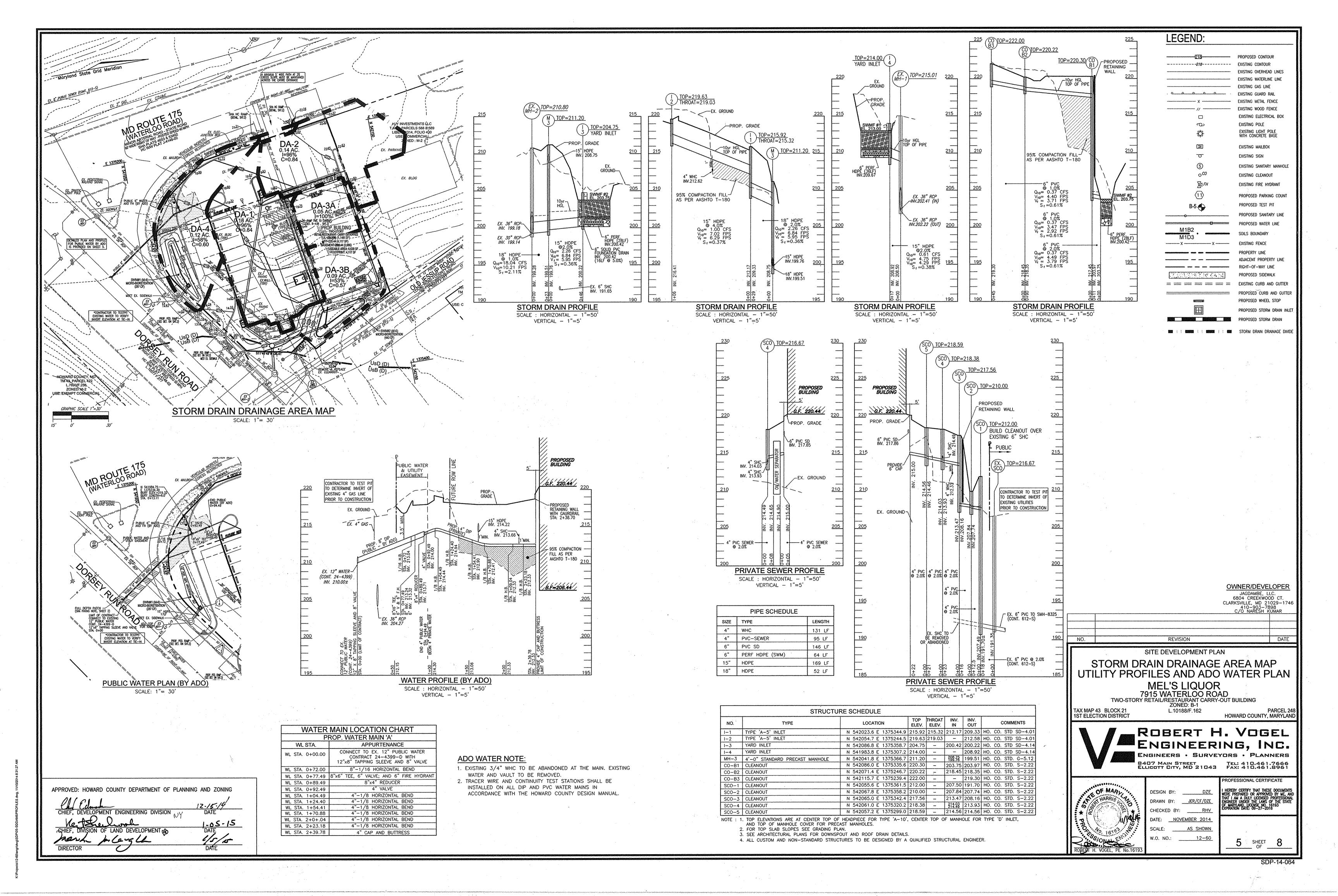
APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING CHIEF. DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION 1-05-15 BY THE DEVELOPER:

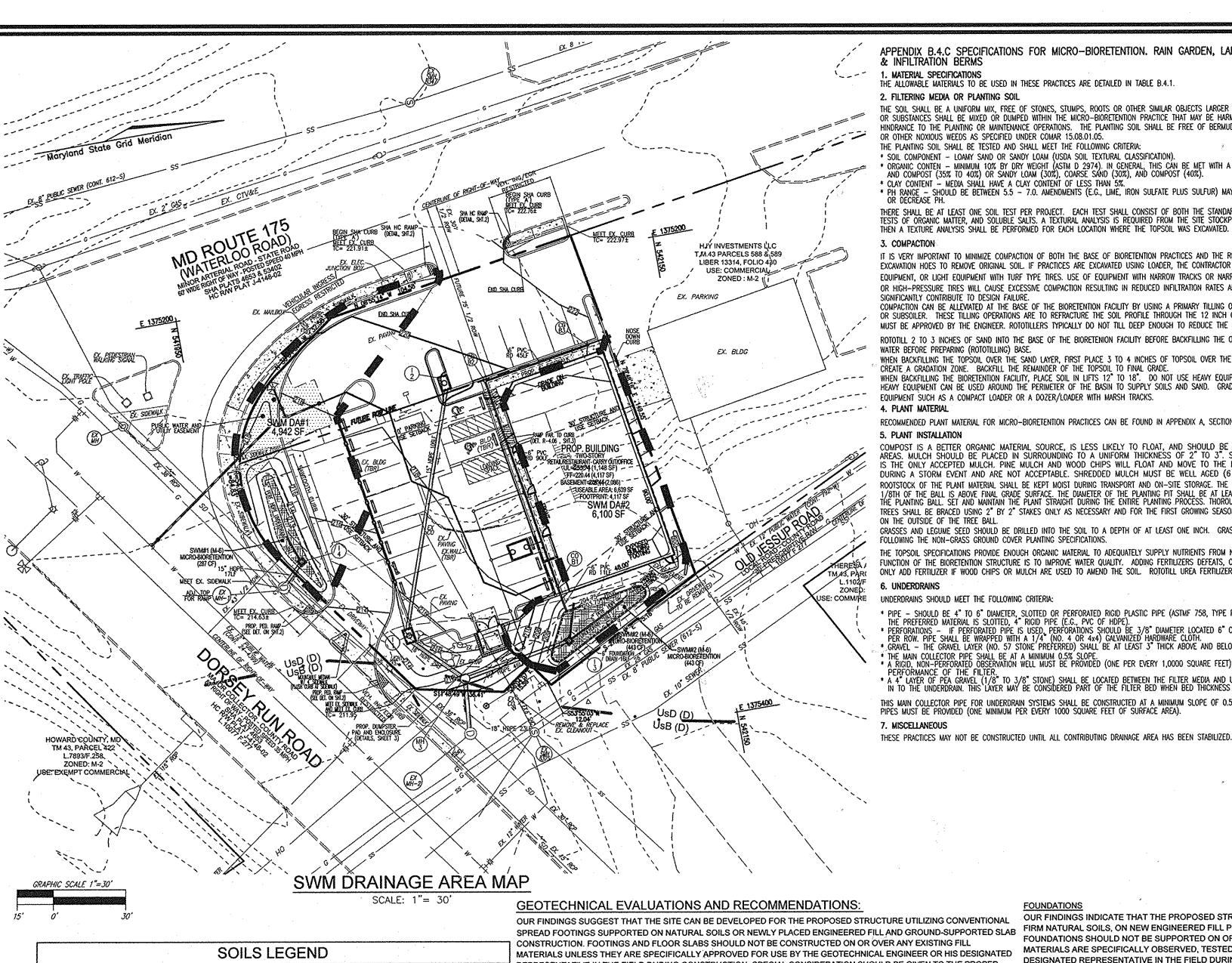
L DEVELOPEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL O THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION "I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL, AND THAT ALL RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE 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.

SIGNATURE OF DEVELOPER

1 doe One SIGNATURE OF ENGINEER

BY THE ENGINEER:





GROUP | ERODIBLE

EXISTING ELECTRICAL BOX

EXISTING LIGHT POLE

WITH CONCRETE BASE

EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE

EXISTING MAILBOX

EXISTING CLEANOUT

EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT

PROPOSED PARKING COUNT

PROPOSED STORM DRAIN INLET

PROPOSED WHEEL STOP

EXISTING SIGN

EXISTING POLE

S

APPENDIX B.4.C SPECIFICATIONS FOR MICRO-BIORETENTION. RAIN GARDEN, LANDSCAPE INFILTRATION & INFILTRATION BERMS

THE ALLOWABLE MATERIALS TO BE USED IN THESE PRACTICES ARE DETAILED IN TABLE 8.4.1.

2. FILTERING MEDIA OR PLANTING SOIL THE SOIL SHALL BE A UNIFORM MIX, FREE OF STONES, STUMPS, ROOTS OR OTHER SIMILAR OBJECTS LARGER THAN TWO INCHES. NO OTHER MATERIALS OR SUBSTANCES SHALL BE MIXED OR DUMPED WITHIN THE MICRO-BIORETENTION PRACTICE THAT MAY BE HARMFUL TO PLANT GROWTH, OR PROVE A HINDRANCE TO THE PLANTING OR MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS. THE PLANTING SOIL SHALL BE FREE OF BERMUDA GRASS, QUACKGRASS, JOHNSON GRASS, OR OTHER NOXIOUS WEEDS AS SPECIFIED UNDER COMAR 15.08.01.05 THE PLANTING SOIL SHALL BE TESTED AND SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

SOIL COMPONENT — LOAMY SAND OR SANDY LOAM (USDA SOIL TEXTURAL CLASSIFICATION). ORGANIC CONTEN - MINIMUM 10% BY DRY WEIGHT (ASTM D 2974). IN GENERAL, THIS CAN BE MET WITH A MIXTURE OF LOAMY SAND (60%-65%) AND COMPOST (35% TO 40%) OR SANDY LOAM (30%), COARSE SAND (30%), AND COMPOST (40%).

* CLAY CONTENT — MEDIA SHALL HAVE A CLAY CONTENT OF LESS THAN 5%.

* PH RANGE — SHOULD BE BETWEEN 5.5 — 7.0. AMENDMENTS (E.G., LIME, IRON SULFATE PLUS SULFUR) MAY BE MIXED IN TO THE SOIL TO INCREASE OR DECREASE PH.

THERE SHALL BE AT LEAST ONE SOIL TEST PER PROJECT. EACH TEST SHALL CONSIST OF BOTH THE STANDARD SOIL TEST FOR PH, AND ADDITIONAL TESTS OF ORGANIC MATTER, AND SOLUBLE SALTS. A TEXTURAL ANALYSIS IS REQUIRED FROM THE SITE STOCKPILED TOPSOIL. IF TOPSOIL IS IMPORTED. THEN A TEXTURE ANALYSIS SHALL BE PERFORMED FOR EACH LOCATION WHERE THE TOPSOIL WAS EXCAVATED.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO MINIMIZE COMPACTION OF BOTH THE BASE OF BIORETENTION PRACTICES AND THE REQUIRED BACKFILL. WHEN POSSIBLE, USE EXCAVATION HOES TO REMOVE ORIGINAL SOIL. IF PRACTICES ARE EXCAVATED USING LOADER, THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD USE WIDE TRACK OR MARSH TRACK EQUIPMENT, OR LIGHT EQUIPMENT WITH TURF TYPE TIRES. USE OF EQUIPMENT WITH NARROW TRACKS OR NARROW TIRES, RUBBER TIRES WITH LARGE LUGS, OR HIGH-PRESSURE TIRES WILL CAUSE EXCESSIVE COMPACTION RESULTING IN REDUCED INFILTRATION RATES AND IS NOT ACCEPTABLE. COMPACTION WILL SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTE TO DESIGN FAILURE.

COMPACTION CAN BE ALLEVIATED AT THE BASE OF THE BIORETENTION FACILITY BY USING A PRIMARY TILLING OPERATION SUCH AS CHISEL PLOW, RIPPER, OR SUBSOILER. THESE TILLING OPERATIONS ARE TO REFRACTURE THE SOIL PROFILE THROUGH THE 12 INCH COMPACTION ZONE. SUBSTITUTE METHODS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. ROTOTILLERS TYPICALLY DO NOT TILL DEEP ENOUGH TO REDUCE THE EFFECTS OF COMPACTION FROM HEAVY EQUIPMENT. ROTOTILL 2 TO 3 INCHES OF SAND INTO THE BASE OF THE BIORETENION FACILITY BEFORE BACKFILLING THE OPTIONAL SAND LAYER. PUMP ANY PONDED WATER BEFORE PREPARING (ROTOTILLING) BASE. WHEN BACKFILLING THE TOPSOIL OVER THE SAND LAYER, FIRST PLACE 3 TO 4 INCHES OF TOPSOIL OVER THE SAND, THEN ROTOTILL THE SAND/TOPSOIL TO

CREATE A GRADATION ZONE. BACKFILL THE REMAINDER OF THE TOPSOIL TO FINAL GRADE. WHEN BACKFILLING THE BIORETENTION FACILITY, PLACE SOIL IN LIFTS 12" TO 18". DO NOT USE HEAVY EQUIPMENT WITHIN THE BIORETENTION BASIN. HEAVY EQUIPMENT CAN BE USED AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE BASIN TO SUPPLY SOILS AND SAND. GRADE BIORETENTION MATERIALS WITH LIGHT EQUIPMENT SUCH AS A COMPACT LOADER OR A DOZER/LOADER WITH MARSH TRACKS. 4. PLANT MATERIAL

RECOMMENDED PLANT MATERIAL FOR MICRO-BIORETENTION PRACTICES CAN BE FOUND IN APPENDIX A, SECTION A.2.3.

COMPOST IS A BETTER ORGANIC MATERIAL SOURCE, IS LESS LIKELY TO FLOAT, AND SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE INVERT AND OTHER LOW AREAS. MULCH SHOULD BE PLACED IN SURROUNDING TO A UNIFORM THICKNESS OF 2" TO 3". SHREDDED OR CHIPPED HARDWOOD MULCH S THE ONLY ACCEPTED MULCH, PINE MULCH AND WOOD CHIPS WILL FLOAT AND MOVE TO THE PERIMETER OF THE BIORETENTION AREA DURING A STORM EVENT AND ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. SHREDDED MULCH MUST BE WELL AGED (6 TO 12 MONTHS) FOR ACCEPTANCE. ROOTSTOCK OF THE PLANT MATERIAL SHALL BE KEPT MOIST DURING TRANSPORT AND ON-SITE STORAGE. THE PLANT ROOT BALL SHOULD BE PLANTED SO 1/8TH OF THE BALL IS ABOVE FINAL GRADE SURFACE. THE DIAMETER OF THE PLANTING PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST SIX INCHES LARGER THAN THE DIAMETER OF THE PLANTING BALL. SET AND MAINTAIN THE PLANT STRAIGHT DURING THE ENTIRE PLANTING PROCESS. THOROUGHLY WATER GROUND BED COVER AFTER INSTALLATION. TREES SHALL BE BRACED USING 2" BY 2" STAKES ONLY AS NECESSARY AND FOR THE FIRST GROWING SEASON ONLY. STAKES ARE TO BE EQUALLY SPACED ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE TREE BALL.

GRASSES AND LEGUME SEED SHOULD BE DRILLED INTO THE SOIL TO A DEPTH OF AT LEAST ONE INCH. GRASS AND LEGUME PLUGS SHALL BE PLANTED FOLLOWING THE NON-GRASS GROUND COVER PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS.

THE TOPSOIL SPECIFICATIONS PROVIDE ENOUGH ORGANIC MATERIAL TO ADEQUATELY SUPPLY NUTRIENTS FROM NATURAL CYCLING. THE PRIMARY FUNCTION OF THE BIORETENTION STRUCTURE IS TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY. ADDING FERTILIZERS DEFEATS, OR AT A MINIMUM, IMPEDES THIS GOAL. ONLY ADD FERTILIZER IF WOOD CHIPS OR MULCH ARE USED TO AMEND THE SOIL. ROTOTILL UREA FERTILIZER AT A RATE OF 2 POUNDS PER 1000 SQUARE FEET.

UNDERDRAINS SHOULD MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

PIPE - SHOULD BE 4" TO 6" DIAMETER, SLOTTED OR PERFORATED RIGID PLASTIC PIPE (ASTMF 758, TYPE PS 28, OR AASHTO-M-278) IN A GRAVEL LAYER. THE PREFERRED MATERIAL IS SLOTTED, 4" RIGID PIPE (E.G., PVC OF HDPE).

PERFORATIONS — IF PERFORATED PIPE IS USED, PERFORATIONS SHOULD BE 3/8" DIAMETER LOCATED 6" ON CENTER WITH A MINIMUM OF FOUR HOLES

PER ROW. PIPE SHALL BE WRAPPED WITH A 1/4" (NO. 4 OR 4x4) GALVANIZED HARDWARE CLOTH.

GRAVEL — THE GRAVEL LAYER (NO. 57 STONE PREFERRED) SHALL BE AT LEAST 3" THICK ABOVE AND BELOW THE UNDERDRAIN.

* THE MAIN COLLECTOR PIPE SHALL BE AT A MINIMUM 0.5% SLOPE.

* A RIGID, NON-PERFORATED OBSERVATION WELL MUST BE PROVIDED (ONE PER EVERY 1,0000 SQUARE FEET) TO PROVIDE A CLEAN-OUT PORT AND MONITOR PERFORMANCE OF THE FILTER.

* A 4" LAYER OF PEA GRAVEL (1/8" TO 3/8" STONE) SHALL BE LOCATED BETWEEN THE FILTER MEDIA AND UNDERDRAIN TO PREVENT MIGRATION OF FINES IN TO THE UNDERDRAIN. THIS LAYER MAY BE CONSIDERED PART OF THE FILTER BED WHEN BED THICKNESS EXCEEDS 24".

THIS MAIN COLLECTOR PIPE FOR UNDERDRAIN SYSTEMS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AT A MINIMUM SLOPE OF 0.5%. OBSERVATION WELLS AND/OR CLEAN-OUT PIPES MUST BE PROVIDED (ONE MINIMUM PER EVERY 1000 SQUARE FEET OF SURFACE AREA).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR LANSCAPE INFILTRATION (M-3), MICRO-BIORETENTION (M-6), RAIN GARDENS (M-7), BIORETENTION SWALE (M-8), AND ENHANCED FILTERS (M-9)

1. THE OWNER SHALL MAINTAIN THE PLANT MATERIAL, MULTCH LAYER AND SOIL LAYER ANNUALLY. MAINTENANCE OF MULCH AND SOIL IS LIMITED TO CORRECTING AREAS OF EROSION OR WASH OUT. ANY MULCH REPLACEMENT SHALL BE DONE IN THE SPRING, PLANT MATERIAL SHALL BE CHECKED FOR DISEASE AND INSECT INFESTATION AND MAINTENANCE WILL ADDRESS DEAD MATERIAL PRUNING. ACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT PLANT MATERIAL IS LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING: 2000 MARYLAND STORMWATER DESIGN MANUAL, VOLUME II, TABLE A.4.1 AND 2.

2. THE OWNER SHALL PERFORM A PLANT IN THE SPRING AND IN THE FALL OF EACH YEAR. DURING THE INSPECTION, THE OWNER SHALL REMOVE DEAD AND DISEASED VEGETATION CONSIDERED BEYOND TREATMENT, REPLACE DEAD PLANT MATERIAL WITH ACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT PLANT MATERIAL, TREAT DISEASED TREES AND SHRUBS, AND REPLACE ALL DEFICIENT STAKES AND WIRES,

3. THE OWNER SHALL INSPECT THE MULCH EACH SPRING. THE MULCH SHALL BE REPLACED EVERY TWO TO THREE YEARS. THE PREVIOUS MULCH LAYER SHALL BE REMOVED BEFORE THE NEW LAYER IS APPLIED.

4. THE OWNER SHALL CORRECT SOIL EROSION ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS, WITH A MINIMUM OF ONCE PER MONTH AND AFTER EACH HEAVY STORM

Appendix B.4. Construction Specifications for Environmental Site Design Practices

Material	Specification	Size	Notes
Plantings	see Appendix A, Table A.4	n/a	plantings are site-specific
Planting soil [2* to 4* deep]	loamy sand (60 - 65%) & compost (35 - 40%) or sandy loam (30%), coarse sand (30%) & compost (40%)	n∕a ,	USDA soil types loamy sand or sandy loam; clay content < 5%
Organic content	Min. 10% by dry weight (ASTM D 2974)		
Mulch	shredded hardwood		aged 6 months, minimum; no pine or wood chips
Pea gravel diaphragm	pea gravel: ASTM-D-448	NO. 8 OR NO. 9 (1/8" TO 3/8")	
Curtain drain	ornamental stone: washed cobbles	stone: 2" to 5"	. `
Geotextile		n/a	PE Type 1 nonwoven
Gravel (underdrains and infiltration berms)	AASHTO M-43	NO. 57 OR NO. 6 AGGREGATE (3/8" to 3/4")	w ^
Underdrain piping	F 758, Type PS 28 or AASHTO M-278	4" to 6" rigid schedule 40 PVC or SDR35	Slotted or perforated pipe; 3/8" perf. @ 6" on center, 4 holes per row; minimum of 3" of gravel over pipes; not necessary underneath pipes. Perforated pipe shall be wrapped with 1/4-inch galvanized hardware cloth
Poured in place concrete (if required)	MSHA Mix No. 3; f' = 3500 psi @ 28 days, normal weight, air-entrained; reinforcing to meet ASTM-615-60	n/a	on-site testing of poured-in-place concrete required: 28 day strength and slump test; all concrete design (cast-in-place or pre-cast) not using previously approved State or local standards requires design drawings sealed and approved by a professional structural engineer licensed in the State of Maryland - design to include meeting ACI Code 350.R/89; vertical loading [H-10 or H-20]; allowable horizontal loading (based on soil pressures); and analysis of potential cracking
Sand	AASHTO-M-6 or ASTM-C-33	0.02" to 0.04"	Sand substitutions such as Diabase and Graystone (AASHTO) #10 are not acceptable. No calcium carbonated or dolomitic sand substitutions are acceptable. No "rock dust" can be used for sand

UNDER DRAIN

LEAD TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE MICRO-BIORETENTION (SWMF#1) NOT TO SCALE FL. 203.50 2' PLANTING SOIL (SEE PLANTING SO 5" HDPE (OUT TO SD) TALALALALA 200.02 IDER DRAIN
1. 200.42 200.18 IN BOTTOM TO PREVENT COMPACTION MICRO-BIORETENTION (SWMF#2)

12" PONDING DEPTH

2' PLANTING SOIL (SEE PLANTING SOIL

(CHARACTERISTICS)

#57 WASHED

IICROBIORETENTION NOTES:

ONLY THE SIDES OF MICROBIORETENTION ARE TO BE WRAPPED IN FILTER FABRIC.
FILTER FABRIC BETWEEN LAYER OR AT THE BOTTOM OF THE MICROBIORETITION
WILL CAUSE THE MBR TO FAIL, AND THERFORE SHALL NOT BE INSTALLED.
WRAP THE PERFORATED MBR UNDERDRAIN PIPE WITH 1/4" MESH (4x4) OR SMALLER GALVANIZED HARDWARE CLOTH

DRAINAGE	AREA	FACILITY	ENVIRONMENTAL SITE DESIGN PRACTICE								
			PERMEABLE	ADD UNDER	LANDSCAPE	PERVIOUS	BIO	GRAVEL	MICRO BIO	ADD UNDER	ESDv
AREA#	TREATED	NUMBER	PAVEMENT	PERM. PAVE	INFILTRATION	SIDEWALK	SWALE	TRENCH	RETENTION	MICRO BIO	VOLUME
1.	4942	SWM#1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287	287
		SUBTOTAL 1	0	0	0.	0	0	0	0	287	287
2	6100	SWM#2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	443
	1	SUBTOTAL 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	443
	:	TOTALS:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	730	730

TOTAL AREA 11042 SF

TOTAL ESDv PROVIDED: 730

0.25 AC ESDv=(PexRvxA)/12 Rv=0.05+0.009x1 V min=1.0" rainfall (1.0xRvxA)/12

Vmax= 1yr rainfall=2.6" (2.6xRvxA)/12 ESDV MINIMUM MAXIMUM VOLUME 479 623 287

Provided Volume is less than ESDv Require because Bio-retention utilized in

TOTAL ESDV BY SUBAREA 1156

NO.

OWNER/DEVELOPER JAGDAMBE, LLC. 6804 CREEKWOOD CT CLARKSVILLE, MD 21029-1746 410-903-7898 C/O NARESH KUMAR

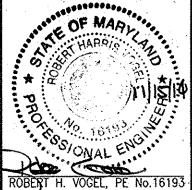
REVISION SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN SWM DRAINAGE AREA MAP, SWM NOTES AND DETAILS; SOILS MAP

MEL'S LIQUOR 7915 WATERLOO ROAD

TWO-STORY RETAIL/RESTAURANT CARRY-OUT BUILDING L.10188/F.162

> ROBERT H. VOGEL ENGINEERS . SURVEYORS . PLANNERS

3407 MAIN STREET ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043 FAX: 410.461.8961



FAX MAP 43 BLOCK 21

IST ELECTION DISTRICT

JER/CF/DZE CHECKED BY: SCALE: 12-60

SHEET ____OF _

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAN

OUR FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT THE SITE CAN BE DEVELOPED FOR THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE UTILIZING CONVENTIONAL SPREAD FOOTINGS SUPPORTED ON NATURAL SOILS OR NEWLY PLACED ENGINEERED FILL AND GROUND-SUPPORTED SLAB CONSTRUCTION, FOOTINGS AND FLOOR SLABS SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUCTED ON OR OVER ANY EXISTING FILL MATERIALS UNLESS THEY ARE SPECIFICALLY APPROVED FOR USE BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE IN THE FIELD DURING CONSTRUCTION. SPECIAL CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE PROPER MONITORING OF FILL OPERATIONS, FOOTING EXCAVATIONS, AND CONCRETE PLACEMENT IN ALL STRUCTURAL AREAS.

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 REVIEWED AND REVISED, IF NECESSARY

ALL EXISTING STRUCTURES (INCLUDING ALL ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND CONSTRUCTION) WITHIN THE AREAS TO BE DEVELOPED SHOULD BE REMOVED PRIOR TO THE INITIATION OF NEW CONSTRUCTION. WE SUGGEST THAT ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION REGARDING THE EXISTING UTILITIES AT THE SITES BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL SHOULD INCLUDE ALL UNDERGROUND PIPES, UTILITIES, AND UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES THAT MIGHT INTERFERE WITH THE NEW CONSTRUCTION, IF ABANDONED UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ARE TO BE REMOVED PRIOR TO THE INITIATION OF CONSTRUCTION, PROVISIONS SHOULD BE MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS AND BUDGET TO RESTORE THE SUBGRADE TO STABLE CONDITION. RESTORATION SHOULD INCLUDE BACKFILLING AND COMPACTION OF THE EXCAVATION AREAS.

AFTER THE INITIAL STRIPPING 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 LOCATE ANY NEAR-SURFACE POCKETS OF SOFT OR LOOSE SOILS REQUIRING UNDERCUTTING. A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OR EXPERIENCED SOILS INSPECTOR SHOULD WITNESS THE PROOFROLLING OPERATIONS AND SHOULD DETERMINE WHICH AREAS NEED FURTHER UNDERCUTTING AND/OR STABILIZATION.

SINCE THE SIZE OF THE BORINGS TAKEN IS SMALL IN COMPARISON TO THE AREAL EXTENT OF THE SITE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT TEST PITS BE PERFORMED AT THE SITE. THESE TEST PITS SHOULD BE EXCAVATED TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCE, COMPOSITION AND CONSISTENCY OF THE FILL MATERIALS. ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE ADDITIONAL SUBSURFACE INFORMATION CAN BE MADE AFTER THE TEST PITS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, IF NECESSARY. IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE TO ESTABLISH A CONTINGENCY FUND IN THE CONSTRUCTION BUDGET TO COVER THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH ANY REQUIRED REMEDIATION OF EXISTING FILL MATERIALS.

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.

MOISTURE CONDITIONING (THAT IS, WETTING OR DRYING) OF THE SOILS SHOULD BE ANTICIPATED TO ACHIEVE PROPER COMPACTION. THE MOISTURE CONTENTS OF THE SOILS SHOULD BE CONTROLLED PROPERLY TO AVOID EXTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION DELAYS, IF IMPORTED FILL MATERIAL IS REQUIRED, THOSE MATERIALS SHOULD HAVE UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS OF SM OR BETTER. CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED DURING THE GRADING OPERATIONS AT THE SITE. THE TRAFFIC OF HEAVY EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, COULD CREATE PUMPING AND A GENERAL DETERIORATION THESE SOILS IF CONDUCTED IN THE PRESENCE OF WATER. AGAIN, THE GRADING SHOULD THEREFORE, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE, BE CARRIED OUT DURING A DRY SEASON, THIS SHOULD MINIMIZE THESE POTENTIAL PROBLEMS ALTHOUGH THEY MAY NOT BE ELIMINATED. IF SUCH PROBLEMS ARISE, THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER SHOULD BE CONSULTED FOR AN EVALUATION OF THE CONDITIONS.

ALL FILL SHOULD BE PLACED IN RELATIVELY HORIZONTAL 8-INCH (MAXIMUM) LOOSE LIFTS AND SHOULD BE COMPACTED TO A MINIMUM OF 95 PERCENT OF THE STANDARD PROCTOR (ASTM D-698) MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY. FILL MATERIALS IN LANDSCAPE AND OTHER NON-STRUCTURAL AREAS SHOULD BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 90 PERCENT OF THE STANDARD PROCTOR MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY IF SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDENCE OF THE FILL UNDER ITS OWN WEIGHT IS TO BE AVOIDED. FIELD MOISTURE CONTENTS SHOULD BE MAINTAINED WITHIN 2 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 ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED ON THE FILL. FILL SLOPES NO STEEPER THAN 2(H):1(V), OR FLATTER, SHOULD BE USED. NEW FILLS SHOULD BE PROPERLY BENCHED INTO EXISTING SLOPES. 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 COMPACTION IS BEING OBTAINED.

OUR FINDINGS INDICATE THAT THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE CAN BE SUPPORTED ON SPREAD FOOTINGS BEARING ON FIRM NATURAL SOILS, ON NEW ENGINEERED FILL PLACED OVER NATURAL SOILS OR ON A COMBINATION THEREOF. FOUNDATIONS SHOULD NOT BE SUPPORTED ON OR OVER ANY EXISTING FILL MATERIALS UNLESS THE FILL MATERIALS ARE SPECIFICALLY OBSERVED. TESTED AND APPROVED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE IN THE FIELD DURING CONSTRUCTION. IF FOUNDATIONS ARE CONSTRUCTED ON OR OVER MAN-PLACED FILL MATERIALS (EVEN WHERE SURFICIAL MATERIALS ARE APPROVED IN THE FIELD BY THE ENGINEER). THE OWNER MUST REALIZE THAT THERE IS RISK INVOLVED AND THAT FUTURE MAINTENANCE AND/OR REPAIR OF THE STRUCTURE MAY BE REQUIRED. AS STATED PREVIOUSLY, IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE TO ESTABLISH A CONTINGENCY FUND IN THE CONSTRUCTION BUDGET TO COVER THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH ANY REQUIRED REMEDIATION OF EXISTING FILL MATERIALS.

BASED ON THE MAXIMUM STRUCTURAL LOADS, THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SETTLEMENT, AND THE GENERAL SOIL CONDITIONS WHICH WERE ENCOUNTERED, IT IS OUR JUDGMENT THAT A DESIGN NET ALLOWABLE SOIL BEARING PRESSURE OF 1,500 LBS/SQ FT WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PROPORTIONING FOOTINGS IN FIRM SOILS.

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. DUE TO THE PREVIOUS GRADING/CONSTRUCTION WORK THAT HAS OCCURRED AT THE SITE, THIS INSPECTION SHOULD BE MORE STRINGENT THAN THAT FOR A TYPICAL NEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, INSPECTIONS SHOULD INCLUDE BEARING

SHOULD BE REMOVED AND THE FOOTINGS SHOULD BE LOCATED AT A LOWER ELEVATION. ALTERNATIVELY, THE ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF SECTIONS 5.1 AND 5.2 OF THIS REPORT OR WITH LEAN (2000 PSI) CONCRETE. PARTICULAR ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO THE VICINITIES OF BORINGS B-1 AND B-4 WHERE RELATIVELY LOOSE MATERIALS WERE ENCOUNTERED NEAR ANTICIPATED FOUNDATION BEARING LEVELS.

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 LINEAR FT OF STRUCTURAL FILL BELOW THE BEARING LEVEL.

TO PRECLUDE PUNCHING SHEAR FAILURES, WALL FOOTINGS SHOULD BE AT LEAST 16 INCHES WIDE AND COLUMN FOOTINGS SHOULD BE AT LEAST 24 INCHES WIDE. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT WALL FOOTINGS BE PROVIDED WITH LONGITUDINAL REINFORCEMENT. SUCH REINFORCEMENT WOULD PROVIDE THE FOOTINGS WITH GREATER BENDING CAPACITY THAT SHOULD ALLOW THEM TO SPAN ACROSS ANY LOCALIZED WEAK ZONES THAT MAY GO UNDETECTED DURING CONSTRUCTION. 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.

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 STRUCTURE IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED DURING THE WINTER MONTHS OR IF THE BUILDING INTERIOR 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.

FLOOR SLABS SHOULD BE SUPPORTED ON APPROVED. FIRM NATURAL SOILS, OR ON NEW COMPACTED FILL. THE SLAF 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).

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.

TH. VOGEL, P.E.

GROUNDWATER LEVELS WERE MONITORED IN THE OPEN BOREHOLES. THE SHALLOWEST GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED IN THE BORINGS WAS LOCATED AT A DEPTH OF 6+ FT BELOW EXISTING SITE GRADES, THEREFORE, MAJOR GROUNDWATER-RELATED PROBLEMS ARE TYPICALLY NOT ANTICIPATED DURING THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FACILITY SHOWN ON THIS PLAN WAS CONSTRUCTED AS SHOWN ON THE "AS-BUILT" PLANS

AND MEETS THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

ANY WATER INFILTRATION RESULTING FROM PRECIPITATION, SURFACE RUN-OFF, OR PERCHED WATER SHOULD BE ABLE TO BE CONTROLLED BY MEANS OF SUMP PITS AND PUMPS, OR BY GRAVITY DITCHING PROCEDURES, IF ANY CONDITIONS ARE ENCOUNTERED WHICH CANNOT BE HANDLED IN SUCH A MANNER, THIS OFFICE SHOULD BE CONSULTED.

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 THE PONDING OF WATER.

THE MAGNITUDE OF LATERAL EARTH PRESSURE AGAINST SUBSURFACE WALLS IS DEPENDENT ON

THE TYPE OF BACKFILL SOIL, DRAINAGE PROVISIONS, AND WHETHER THE WALLS ARE PERMITTED TO YIELD DURING AND/OR AFTER PLACEMENT OF THE BACKFILL. IF THE WALLS ARE DESIGNED AS FREE-STANDING WALLS WITH UNRESTRICTED ROTATION AT THE TOP, THEN AN EQUIVALENT FLUID PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION CONSIDERING AN EQUIVALENT FLUID WEIGHT OF 45 LBS/FT CAN BE USED each subarea at the rate of 75% FOR DESIGN PURPOSES, FOR WALLS THAT ARE DESIGNED SUCH THAT MOVEMENT OF THE TOP OF THE WALL IS PROHIBITED, AN EQUIVALENT FLUID PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION CONSIDERING AN EQUIVALENT FLUID WEIGHT OF 60 LBS/FT SHOULD BE USED FOR DESIGN PURPOSES. ANY SURCHARGE LOADINGS MUST ALSO BE CONSIDERED IN THE WALL DESIGNS.

GENERALLY, BACKFILL MATERIALS BEHIND THE WALLS SHOULD CONSIST OF GRANULAR SOILS HAVING CLASSIFICATIONS OF SM OR BETTER. BECAUSE OF A POTENTIAL FOR SWELLING, COHESIVE MATERIALS SHOULD NOT BE USED AS WALL BACKFILL EXCEPT, PERHAPS, IN THE UPPER MOST 1 FT WHERE A RELATIVELY IMPERMEABLE LAYER WILL BE DESIRABLE IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE INFILTRATION OF THE SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE INTO THE GRANULAR BACKFILL BEHIND THE WALL. IT IS CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL THAT ALL BACKFILL MATERIALS BE INSPECTED AND APPROVED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER PRIOR TO THEIR USE.

WALL BACKFILL MATERIALS SHOULD BE COMPACTED TO DRY DENSITIES ON THE ORDER OF 95 PERCENT OF THE STANDARD PROCTOR MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY. WE WISH TO POINT OUT THAT IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO USE SMALLER WALK-BEHIND COMPACTION EQUIPMENT NEAR THE WALLS TO ATTAIN THE PROPER COMPACTION BUT TO AVOID DAMAGING THE WALLS. ALSO, THE WALLS SHOULD BE PROPERLY BRACED DURING BACKFILLING OPERATIONS.

AN ADFOUATE DRAINAGE SYSTEM SHOULD BE PROVIDED BEHIND WALLS SUCH THAT ANY SURFACE INFILTRATION OR GROUNDWATER IS INTERCEPTED AND DISPOSED, OTHERWISE, HYDROSTATIC PRESSURES SHOULD ALSO BE CONSIDERED IN THE WALL DESIGN.

URBAN LAND- SASSAFRAS-BELTSVILLE COMPLEX, 5 TO 15 PERCENT

SYMBOL NAME / DESCRIPTION

PROPOSED CONTOUR

---- // EXISTING WOOD FENCE

PROPOSED TEST PIT

PROPOSED SANITARY LINE

ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE

EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER

RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE

PROPOSED SIDEWALK

PROPOSED WATER LINE

----- EXISTING CONTOUR

LEGEND:

M1B2

所有的"研究"的研究的最大的"**创**

PARCEL 24

