

Section I-Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials

- A. Site Preparation
- Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary or permanent) such as diversions grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins. ii. Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually necessary for temporary seeding.
- iii. Schedule required soil test to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites having disturbed area over 5 acres.
- B. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)
- i. Soil test must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres. Soil analysis may be performed by the University of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses. ii. Fertilizers shall be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by approved equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers shall all be delivered to the site fully labeled according
- to the applicable state fertilizer laws and shall bear the name, trade name or trademark and
- iii. Lime materials shall be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted) which contains at least 50% total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone shall be ground to such fineness that at least 50% will pass through a *100 mesh sieve and 98-100% will pass through a *20 mesh sieve.

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

C. Seedbed Preparation

i. Temporary Seeding

- Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3-5" by means of suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chiselplows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened it should not be rolled or dragged smooth but left in the roughened condition. Sloped areas (greater than 3:1) should be tracked leaving the surface in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the
- b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.
- c. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means. ii. Permanent Seeding
- a. Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:
- 1. SoilpH shallbe between 6.0 and 7.0
- 2. Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (PPM). 3. The soil shall contain less than 40% clay but enough fine grained material (>30% silt plus
- 4. Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight.
- 5. Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration. 6. If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required in accordance with
- b. Areas previously graded in conformance with the drawings shall be maintained in a true and even grade, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3-5" to permit bonding of the topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from
- c. Apply soil amendments per soil test or as included on the plans.
- d. Mix soil amendments into the top 3-5" of topsoil by disking or other suitable means. Lawn areas should be raked to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed application. Where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation, loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to toughen the surface. Steep slopes (steeper than 3:1) should be tracked by a dozer leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. The top 1-3" of soil should be loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on newly disturbed

D. Seed Specifications

- i. All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland StateSeed Law. All seed shall be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used shall have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job.
- Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used.
- ii. Inoculant- the inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures shall be pure culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants shall not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculate as directed on package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75-80 degrees F. can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.

E. Methods of Seeding

- i. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeder, or a cultipacker seeder.
- a. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amounts will not exceed the following: nitrogen; maximum of 100 lbs. per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P205 (phosphorous): 200 lbs/ac; K20 (potassium); 200 lbs/ac.
- b. Lime-use only ground agricultural limestone, (Up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydroseeding at any one time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding.
- c. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without
- ii. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.
- a. Seed spread dry shall be incorporated into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on the Temporary or Permanent Seeding Summaries or Tables 25 or 26. The seeded area shall then be rolled with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact. b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply
- half the seeding rate in each direction.
- iii. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil. a. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4
- inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting. b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply

half the seeding rate in each direction. F. Mulch Specifications (In order of preference)

- i. Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye or oat straw, reasonably bright in color, and shall not be musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law.
- ii. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM) a. WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous
- b. WCFM shall be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformly spread slurry.
- c. WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.
- d. WCFM materials shall be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood cellulose fiber mulch will remain in uniform suspension in water under agitation and will blend with seed, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry. The mulch material shall form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and shall cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting
- growth of the seed grass seedlings. e. WCFM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be
- WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length to approximately 10 mm., diameter approximately 1 mm., pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6% maximum
- and water holding capacity of 90% minimum." Note: Only sterile straw mulch should be used in areas where one species of grass is desired.

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

- i. If grading is completed outside of the seeding season, mulch alone shall be applied as prescribed in this section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed in accordance with these specifications.
- ii. When straw mulch is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Mulch shall be applied to uniform loose depth of between 1" and 2". Mulch applied shall achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. If a mulch anchoring tool is to be used, the rate should be increased to 2.5 tons/acre.
- iii. Wood cellulose fiber used as a mulch shall be applied at a net dry weight of 1,500 lbs. per acre the wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water, and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs. of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.
- H. Securing Straw Mulch (Mulch Anchoring): Mulch anchoring shall be performed immediately following mulch application to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon size of area and erosion hazard:
- i. A mulch anchoring toolis a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface a minimum of two (2) inches. This practice is most effective on large greas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. If used on sloping land, this practice should be used on the contour if possible.
- ii. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. The fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 pounds/acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.
- iii. Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch such as in valleys and on crests of banks. The remainder of area should be appear uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders-such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to
- iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer's recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4' to 15' feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet

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

Temporary Seeding Summary Seed Mixture (Hardiness Zone 6b) From Table 26

Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	Fertilizer Rate (10-10-10)	Lime Rate
Rye Plus	150	3/1- 4/30	1"	600 lb/ac	2 tons/
Foxtail		5/1- 8/14		(15lb/1000 sf)	(100lb/1000s
Millet		8/15- 11/15			

Section III- Permanent Seeding

Serecia Lespedeza

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

	Seed Mixtur	e For Hardi	ness Zone 6b		Fertilize	r Rate (10-20-	-20)	
No.	Appli Species	cation Rate (lbs/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P205	K20	Lime Rate
3	Tall Fescue Perennial Ryegrass Kentucky Bluegrass	125 15 10	3/1 - 5/15 8/15 - 10/15	1/2"	90 lb/gc 2.0 lb/1000sf	175 lb/ac 4.0 lb/1000sf	175 lb/ac 4.0 lb/1000sf	2 tons/ac 100 lb/1000sf
7	Tall Fescue	110	3/1 - 5/15					
	Weeping Lovegrass Plus	s 3	5/16 - 8/14	1/2"	90 lb/ac 2.0 lb/1000sf	175 lb/ac 4.0 lb/1000sf	175 lb/ac 4.0 lb/1000sf	2 tons/ac 100 lb/1000sf

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

- A. General Specifications i. Class of turfgrass sod shall be Maryland or Virginia State Certified or Approved. Sod labels shall
- be made available to the job foreman and inspector. ii. Sod shall be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of 3/4", plus or minus 1/4", at a time of cutting. Measurement for thickness shall exclude top growth and thatch. Individual pieces of sod shall be cut to the suppliers width and length. Maximum allowable deviation from standard
- widths and lengths shall be 5 percent. Broken pads and torn or uneven ends will not be acceptable iii. Standard size sections of sod shall be strong enough to support their own weight and retain their size and shape when suspended vertically with a firm grasp on the upper 10 percent of the
- iv. Sod shall not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may adversely affect its survival.
- v. Sod shall be harvested, delivered, and installed within a period of 36 hours. Sod not transplanted within this period shall be approved by an agronomist or soil scientist prior to its installation.

B. Sod Installation

- i. During periods of excessively high temperature or in areas having dry subsoil, the subsoil shall be lightly irrigated immediately prior to laying the sod.
- ii. The first row of sod shall be laid in a straight line with subsequent rows placed parallel to the tightly wedged against each other. Lateral joints shall be staggered to promote more uniform growth and strength. Ensure that sod is not stretched or overlapped and that all joints are butted tight in order to prevent voids which would cause air drying of the roots.
- iii. Wherever possible, sod shall be laid with the long edges parallel to the contour and with staggering joints. Sod shall be rolled and tamped, pegged or otherwise secured to prevent slippage on slopes and to ensure solid contact between sod roots and the underlying soil surface.
- iv. Sod shall be watered immediately following rolling or tamping until the underside of the new sod pad and soil surface below the sod are thoroughly wet. The operations of laying, tamping and
- irrigating for any piece of sod shallbe completed within eight hours. C. Sod Maintenance
- i. In the absence of adequate rainfall, watering shall be performed daily or as often as necessary during the first week and in sufficient quantities to maintain moist soil to a depth of 4". Watering should be done during the heat of the day to prevent wilting.
- ii. After the first week, sod watering is required as necessary; to maintain adequate moisture
- iii. The first mowing of sod should not be attempted until the sod is firmly rooted. No more than 1/3 of the grass leaf shall be removed by the initial cuttings or subsequent cuttings. Grass height shall be maintained between 2" and 3" unless otherwise specified.

24.0 Materials Specifications

Table	27	Geotaxtile	Fabric

MM. MAX. LB. MIN.	
A 0.30 250	500
B 0.60 200	320
C 0.30 200	320
D 0.60 90	145
E 0.30 90	145
F SILT FENCE 0.40-0.80* 90	190

US Std Sieve CW-02215

The properties shall be determined in accordance with the following procedures: -Apparent opening size MSMT 323

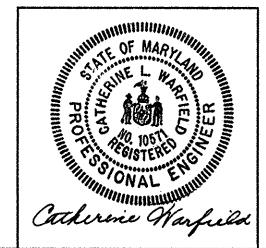
-Grab tensile strength ASTM 1682: 4×8" specimen, 1x 2" clamps, 12"/min. strain rate in both

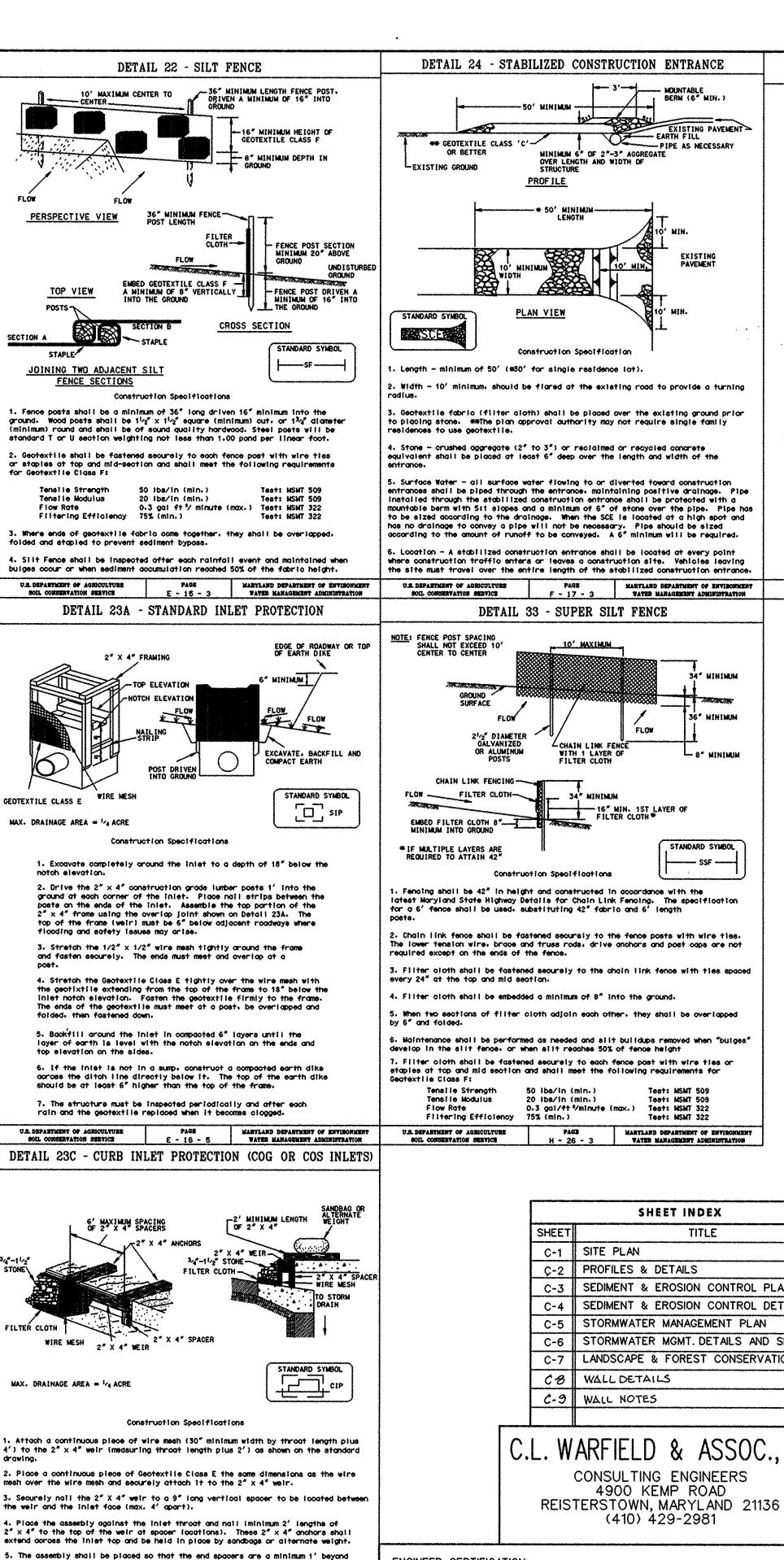
-Burst strength

The fabric shall be inert to commonly encountered chemicals and hydrocarbons, and will be rot and mildew resistant. It shall be manufactured from fibers consisting of long chain synthetic polymers, and composed of a minimum of 85% by weight of polyolephins, polyesters, or polyamides. The geotextile fabric shall resist deterioration from ultraviolet exposure. In addition, Classes A through E shall have a 0.01 cm./sec. minimum permeability when tested in accordance with MSMT 507 and an apparent minimum elongation of 20 percent (20%) when tested in accordance with the grab tensile strength requirements listed above.

Class F geotextile fabrics for silt fence shall have a 50 lb./in. minimum tensile strength and a 20 lb./in. minimum tensile modules when tested in accordance with MSMT 509. The material shall also have a 0.3 gal./ftsq./min. flow rate and seventy-five percent (75%) minimum filtering efficiency when tested in accordance with MSMT 322. Geotextile fabrics used in the construction of silt fence shall resist deterioration from ultraviolet exposure. The fabric shall contain sufficient amounts of ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of 12 months of expected usable construction life at a temperature range of 0 to 120 degrees F.

> HYUN SUP SHIM & HYE SOOK SHIM 2098 CHAPEL ROAD HAVRE DEGRACE, MARYLAND 21078 (410) 796-2868 LIBER 1453-156 & 1435/153





ENGINEER CERTIFICATION:

DEVELOPERS CERTIFICATION:

certify that this plan for erosion and sediment control represents a

Engineer: C.L. WARFIELD AND ASSOCIATES, INC. Date:

Name: Catherine Warfield

by the Howard Spil Conservation District

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.

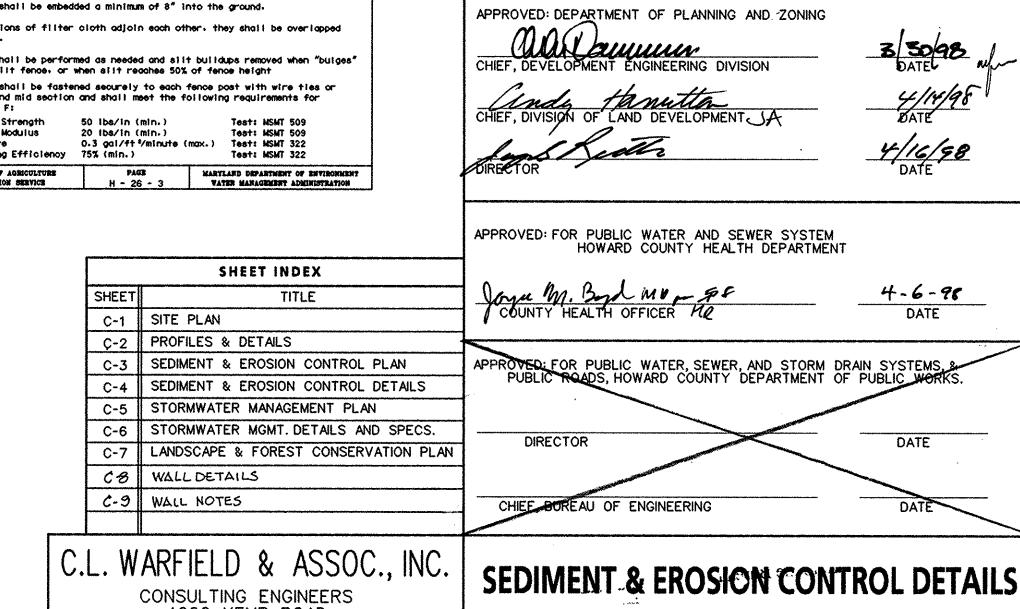
VWe certify that all development and construction will be done according to

Developer Name 2 aunt S. Dean Date: 7/30/97

this plan, and that any responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department fo the Environment Approved Training Program fot the Control of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project. I also authorize periodic on-site inspection

6. Form the $\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ wire mesh and the geotextile fabric to the concrete gutter and against the face of the curb on both sides of the injet. Piace clean $\frac{3}{4}$ × $1\frac{1}{2}$ stone over the wire mesh and geotextile in such a manner to prevent water from entering the inlet under or around the geotextile.

7. This type of protection must be inspected frequently and the filter cloth and stone replaced when alogged with sediment. 8. Assure that storm flow does not bypass the inlet by installing a temporary earth or asphalt dike to direct the flow to the inlet.



P.O. BOX 498

(410) 833-0057

SCALE: 1" = 20'

LOT NUMBER

LIBER 3934-242 LIBER 3934-237

FINKSBURG, MARYLAND 21048

SUBDIVISION NAME

ELKRIDGE VILLAGE CENTER

WATER CODE

DETAIL 27 - ROCK OUTLET PROTECTION III

ELEVATION

SECTION A-A

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXISTING STABILIZED

NOTE: FILTER CLOTH SHALL BE GEOTEXTILE CLASS C

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

OPMENT PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT

REVIEWED FOR HOWARD COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT AND MEETS

ELKRIDGE VILLAGE CENTER

WEST PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

STREET ADDRESS

6241, 6245, & 6247 EXERMORE WASHINGTON BLVD, ROUTE-

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21204

(410) 296-4800

OCTOBER 23,1997

ADDRESS CHART

PERMIT INFORMATION BLOCK

OWNER:

IL CONSERVATION SERVICE

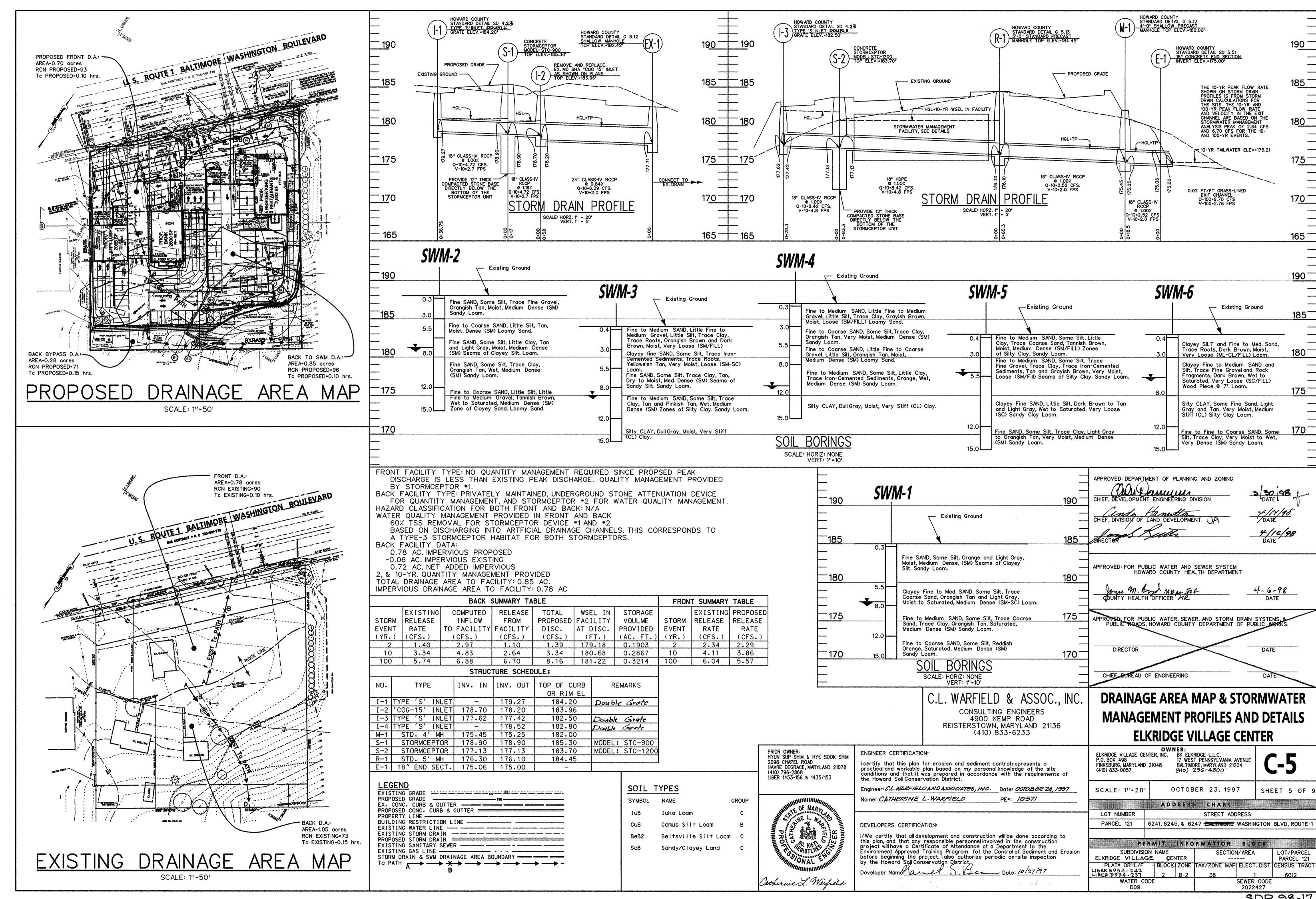
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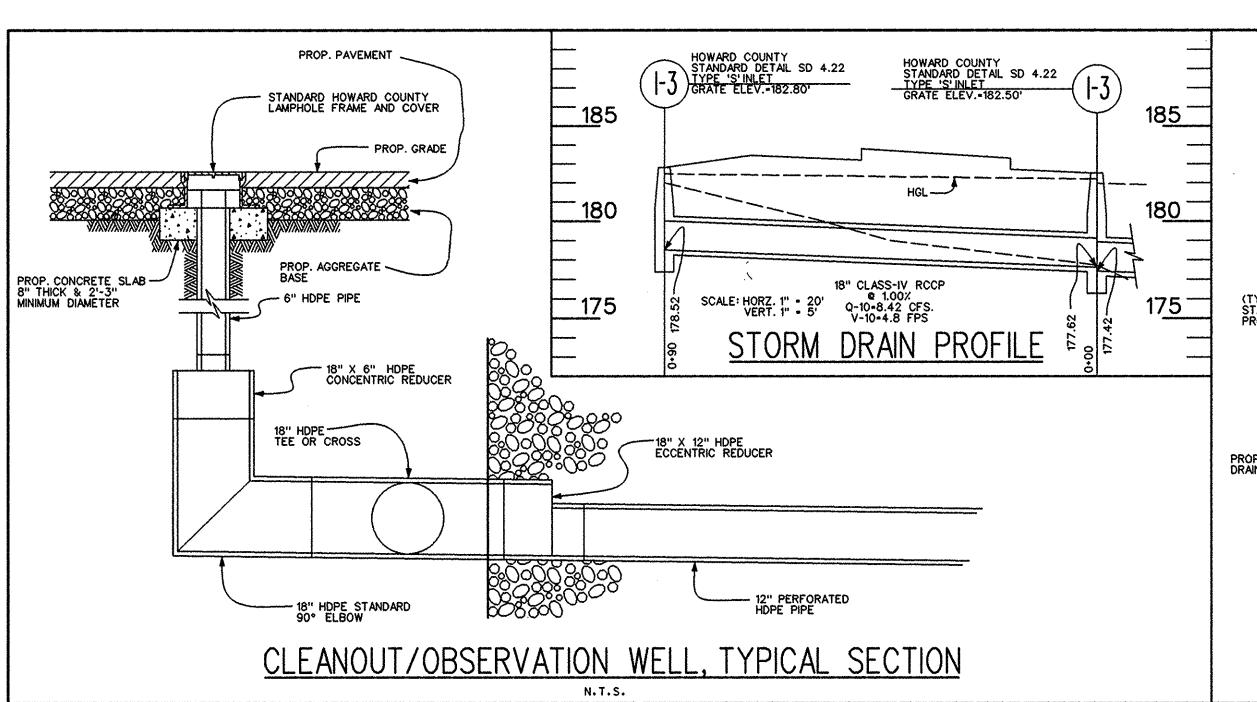
SHEET 4 OF 9

LOT/PARCEL

PARCEL 121

CENSUS TRACT





STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY OPERATION & MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Underground Stone Facility (Observation Wells)

The observation well/cleanouts shall be monitored quarterly and after large storms for the first year after completion of construction. A log book shall be maintained indicating the depth of water in the well, and the time of the measurements for each observation. The rate at which the device dewaters after large storms shall also be recorded in the log book. If available, the rainfall depth and duration shall be recorded as well. After the first year of monitoring, the monitoring schedule shall be reduced to an annual basis (preferably in the fall) unless the performance data indicate that a more frequent basis is required. If a more frequent basis is required, conversion to an annual basis will be investigated after another year. This process will repeat as necessary.

Stormceptor and Storm Drain Structures

Manhole R-1 and Stormceptors S-1 and S-2 and the connecting pipes shall be inspected by owner once every six months. Any material in the system that is preventing the facility from functioning properly shall be removed during inspection. Accumulated debris and material shall be removed by a Vacuum Waste Disposal Contractor when the sediment and material in the bottom of the chamber accumulates to six inches deep. All silt and debris shall be removed from the Stormceptor, storm drain structures, and connecting pipes. Material removed from the facility, including any liquid, shall be disposed of by an approved "Best Management Practice" method.

Responsibility

The owner will be responsible for all inspecting, maintaining, and keeping records for this private stormwater management facility.

REQUIRED SEQUENCE OF INSTALLATION FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY

- Construction of the stormwater management device shall be in accordance with the Sequence of Construction on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Construction of the stormwater management facility shall be undertaken during a 5-day dry weather forecast time frame. Install Stormceptor along with storm drain system and in accordance with the recommendations of the Stormceptor Corporation, dewatering as necessary.
- Stormceptor Corporation, dewatering as necessary.
 The stormwater management facility shall not be constructed or placed in service until the contributing drainage area has been stabilized.
 Excavate to the design dimensions of the stormwater management facility. Place the excavated material away from the excavated site. Sides and bottom of the facility shall be smooth and free of any roots, organics, or other objectionable material. If vertically excavated walls for the stone fill are difficult to maintain, the side slopes may be laid back difficult to maintain, the side slopes may be laid back to maintain stability. A trapezoidal rather than a rectangular excavation cross section may result: however, the stone walls shall remain vertical.
- Dewater excavation as necessary.

 Cut all filter cloth to the proper size prior to installation. The filter cloth for the walls must be of sufficient size to conform to the wall irregularities and for a 8-inch minimum top overlap. Place the wall filter cloth into the excavation and anchor at the top with stones. For overlaps between rolls of filter cloth the upstream roll shall overlap the downstream roll by a minimum of 2-feet to provide a shingled effect. No filter cloth shall be installed on the bottom of the
- excavation. Place the stone aggregate in accordance with the specifications. Install the HDPE pipes and fittings located between S-2 and R-1 at the design elevations. but do not connect the pipes to the drainage structures. Install the filter cloth around the projecting pipes as the stone is filled in. While installing the aggregate natural and fill soils shall be prevented from entering and intermixing with the aggregate. All aggregate that becomes contaminated by natural or fill soils shall be removed and replaced with uncontaminated aggregate.
- All voids between the filter cloth and the excavation walls shall be eliminated during the aggregate fill operation by placing natural soils in the voids. Connect pipes to the drainage structures S-2 and R-1. Place filter cloth over the top of the aggregate and backfill to the pavement subgrade elevation in accordance with the specifications.
- Place aggregate pavement base and pavement.
 As built plans are required for this facility. These plans must be prepared and sealed by a registered professional engineer. Each stage of construction outlined above must be witnessed and approved by a registered professional engineer or his representatives prior to proceeding to the next step. The engineer shall make necessary measurements including but not limited to pipe lengths, perforation size, perforation spacing, filter cloth placement, invert elevations, stone placement, etc. The contractor shall not proceed with any work involving the stormwater management facility unless the engineer is present.

STORWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY **SPECIFICATIONS**

- Soil Backfill: • The backfill material shall be approved material from the stormwater management facility excavation, or from other approved borrow areas. The material shall be free of roots, organics, or other objectionable material. The material shall be placed in horizontal 6" thick lifts and compacted by hand tamping, manually directed hand tamping, or plate vibrators.
- Aggregate:
 Stormwater management facility stone shall be clean aggregate conforming to MDOT #2 stone for use in stone stormwater management devices. The aggregate shall be poorly graded with no fines. Void space shall be greater than or equal to 40 percent. The aggregate shall be placed in 9-inch lifts, and compacted using plate
- 1. HDPE pipe and fitting material shall be high density polyethylene meeting the requirements of ASTM D3350 Cell Classification 324420C; or ASTM D1248 Type III, Class C, Category 4, Grade P33. The pipe shall have a smooth interior and annular-corrugated exterior.
 Joints shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M294.
 The Joints shall provide a minimum pull-apart
 strength of 400 lbs. The joints shall incorporate
- a silt tight gasket.
 Bedding and backfill apply to the sections of pipe located outside of the stone device.
- Bedding: The pipe shall be firmly and uniformly bedded
- throughout its entire length.

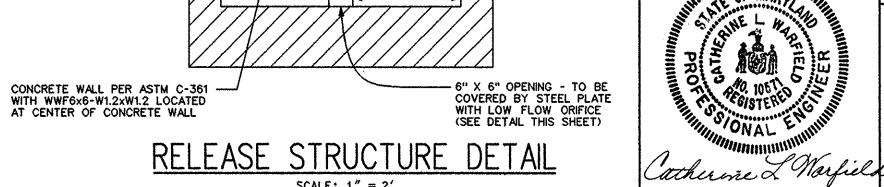
 Backfill: Backfill shall conform to soil backfill as stated above. • Installation: Installation shall be in accordance with
- the manufacturers requirements.

 Connection to Structures: Fill annular space between the outside of the pipe and the opening in the structure with waterproof mortar. Trowel mortar to a smooth

Filter Fabrics: • MIRAFI 140N or equivalent shall be used.

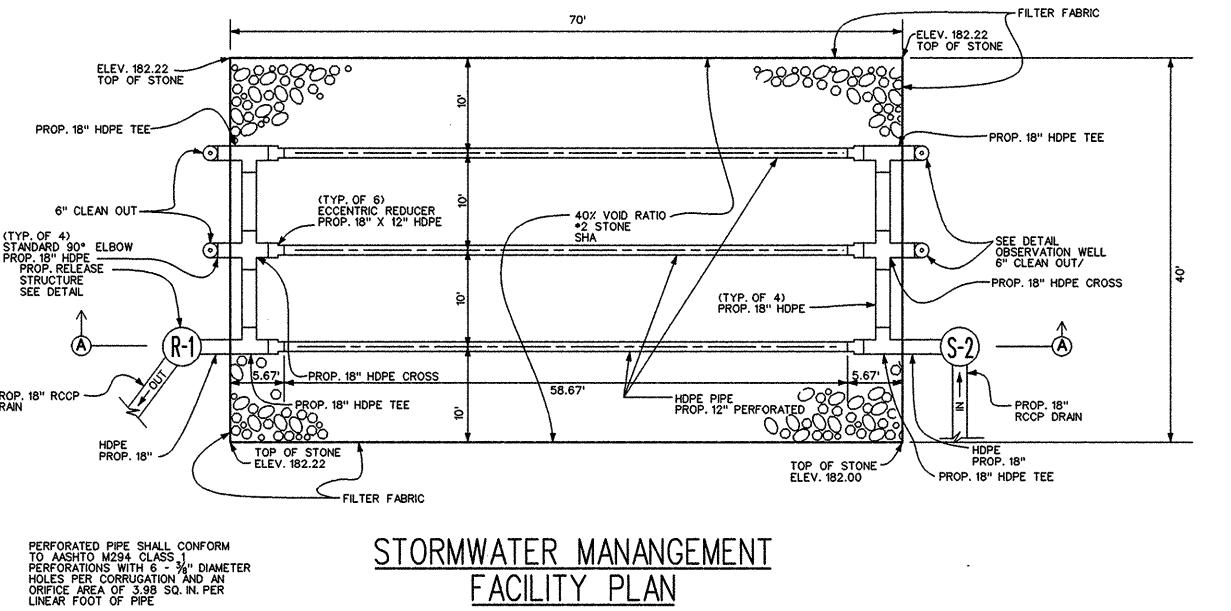
and State and Local Codes.

- 1. See shop drawings from the Stormceptor Corporation for detailed dimensions of the Stormceptor unit. The unit shall consist of the Treatment chamber, Access Way, By-pass Insert, Fittings, Manhole Frame and Cover, and Appurtenances, Further technical information is available through the Stormceptor Corporation at 1-(800)-762-4703. The concrete unit shall be pre-designed for H-20 loading. The concrete manhole sections shall conform to ASTM C-478.
- Provide rubber gasketet jionts per ASTM C-443 between concrete sections of the structure. Two eight inch inspection ports shall be provided
- in the Stormceptor Insert. One above the inflow drop pipe and one above the outflow riser pipe. provide copolymer polypropylene plastic encapsulated manhole steps at 16-inches on center. Minimum concrete strength shall be f'c=4,000 psi. Minimum steel strength shall be fu=60,000 psi. Reinforcement design shall meet ASTM C-478.
- Flexible pipe connectors shall meet ASTM C-923. Installation and handling shall be in accordance with the Stormceptor Corporation Recommendations

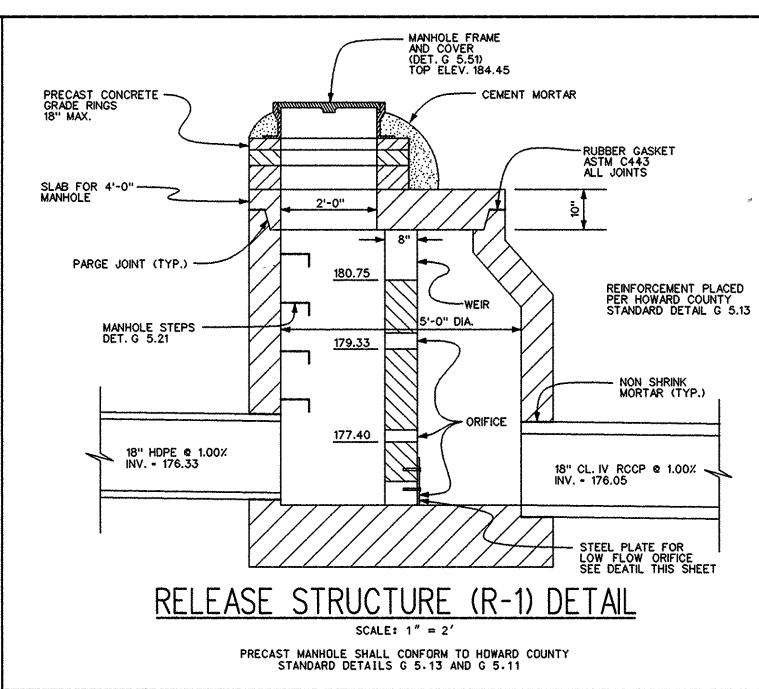


0.60'X0.25' ORIFICE INV. 177.40

1'-0"



SCALE: 1" = 10'



OWNER:
ELKRIDGE VILLAGE CENTER, INC. BK ELKRIDGE L.L.C.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

STREET ADDRESS

6241, 6245, & 6247 BALTWORE WASHINGTON BLVD, ROUTE-

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21204 LIBER:3934 FOLIO:237

OCTOBER 23, 1997

PERMIT INFORMATION BLOCK

BLOCK ZONE TAX/ZONE MAP ELECT. DIS

ADDRESS CHART

P.O. BOX 498 FINKSBURG, MARYLAND 21048

(410) 833-0057 LIBER:3934 FOLIO:242

SCALE: 1" - 20'

LOT NUMBER

PARCEL 121

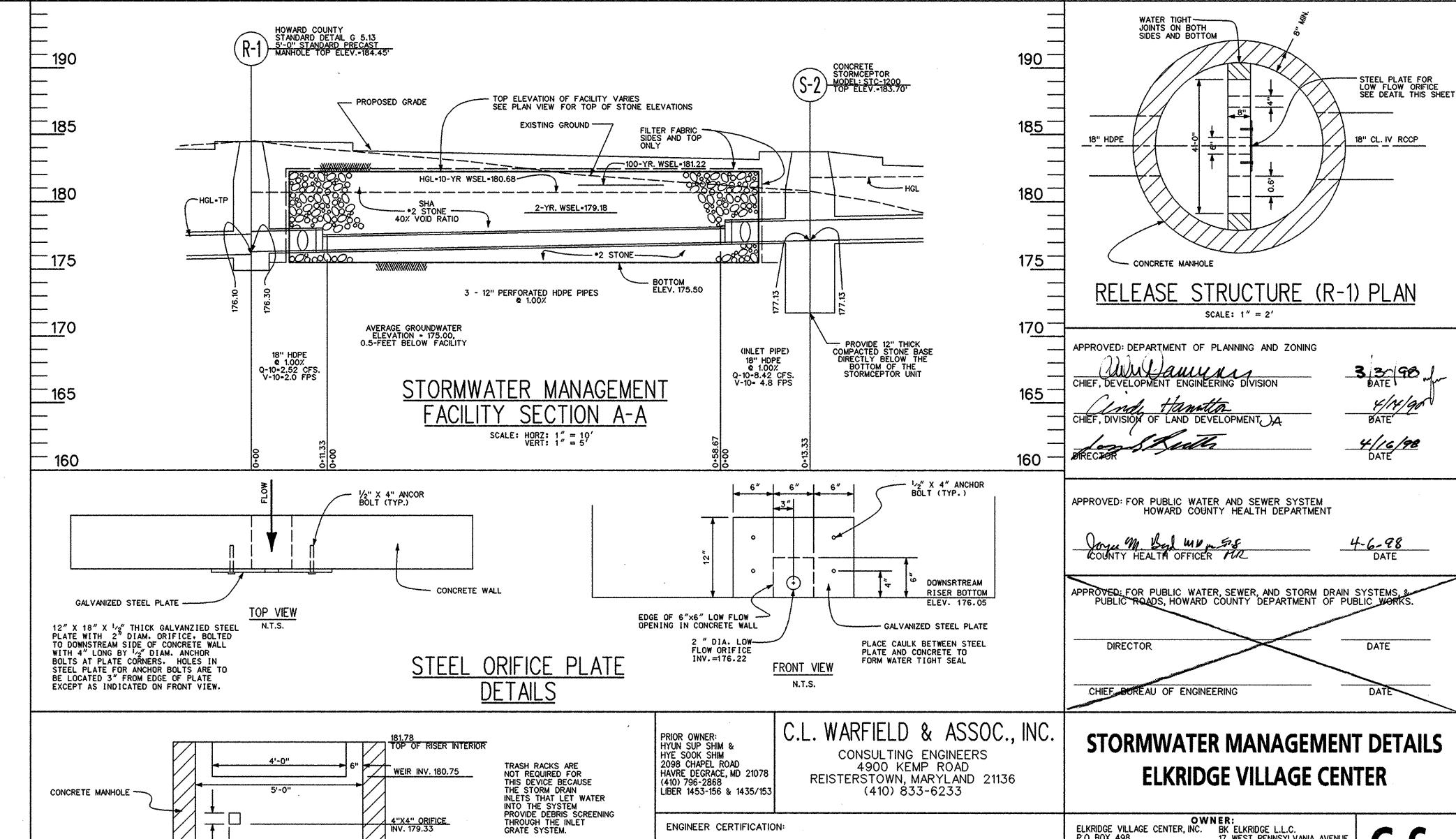
LIBER:3934 FOLIO:242

SUBDIVISION NAME

ELKRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

WATER CODE

D09



ENGINEER CERTIFICATION:

Engineer: C. L. WARFIELD & ASSOC/4TES, INC.

Developer Name: garmet S. Dea Date:

Name: Catherine Warfield

DEVELOPERS CERTIFICATION:

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.

I/We certify that all development and construction will be done according to

this plan, and that any responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department to the Environment Approved Training Program fot the Control of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project. I also authorize periodic on-site inspection by the Howard Soil Conservation District.

Date: / OCTOBER 24,1997

PF*: 10571

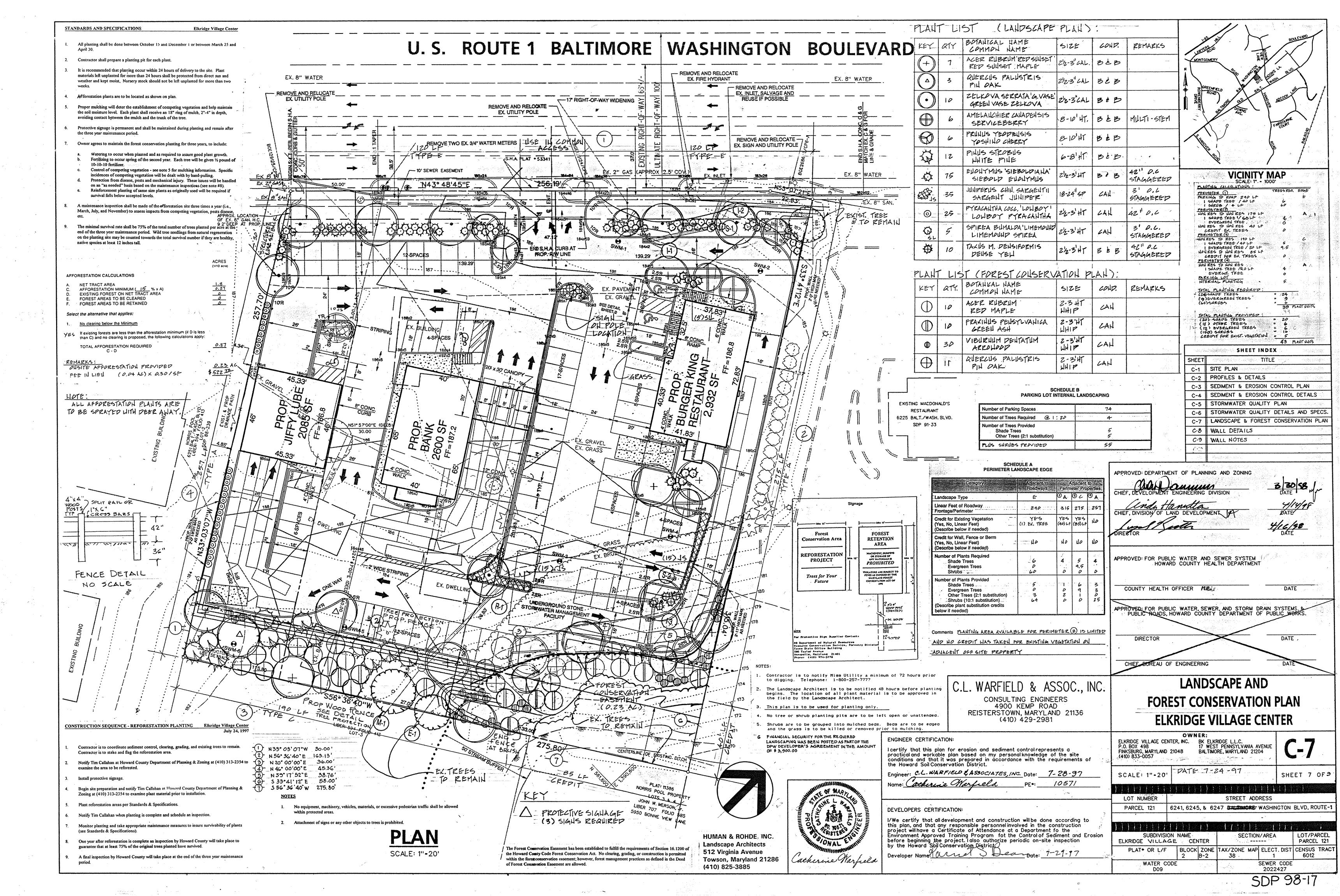
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SHEET 6 OF

LOT/PARCEL

PARCEL 121

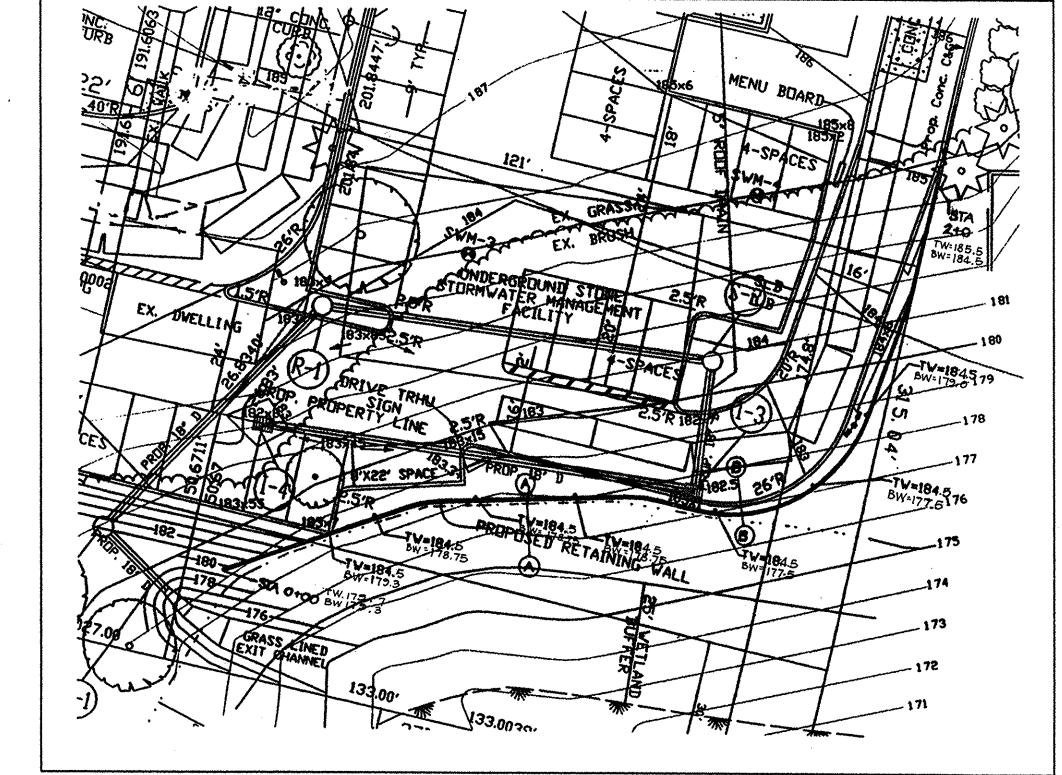
CENSUS TRAC



GABION WALL PROFILE 3'x3' GABION (TYP.) ELEVATION 185.5 AT TOP OF WALL AT TOP OF WALL 3'x4.5' GABION (TYP.) ELEVATION 175.5 __ AT BOTTOM OF WALL

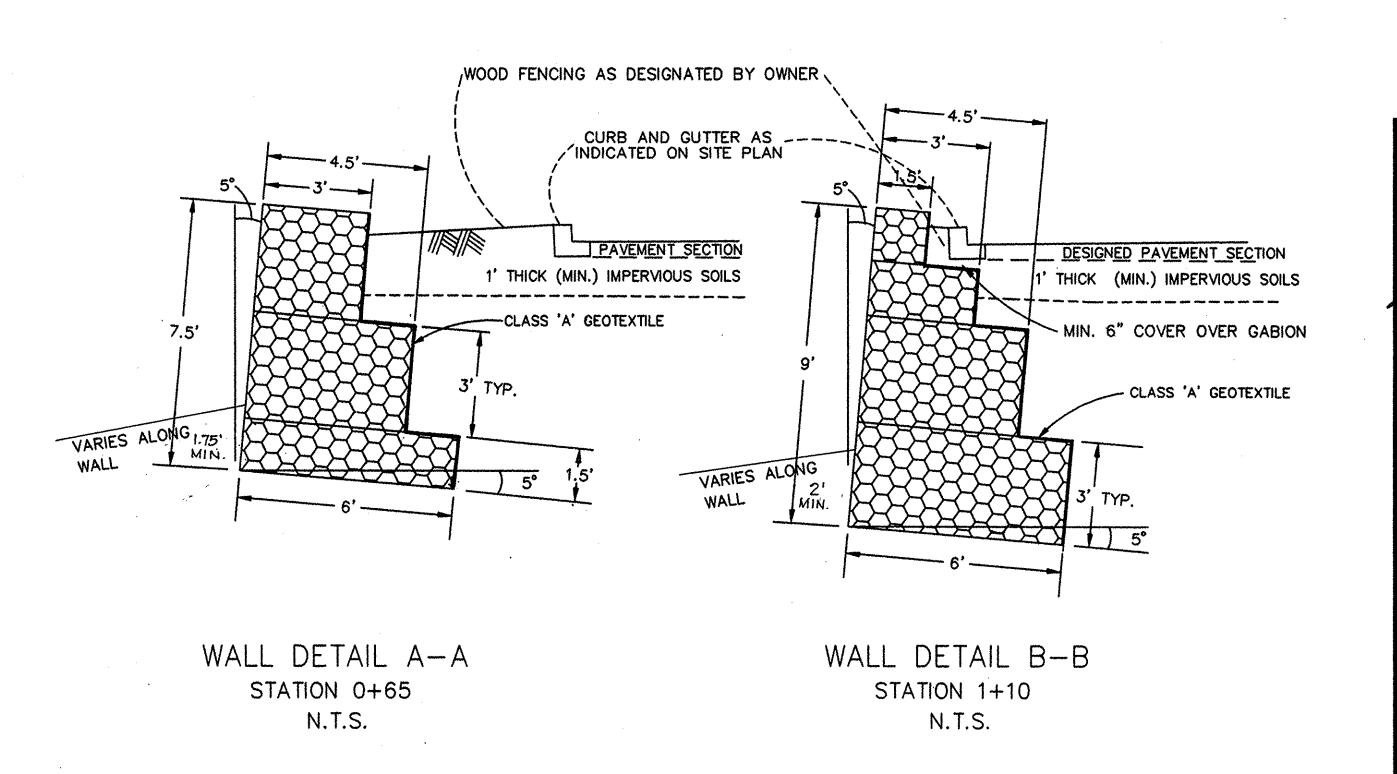
VERTICAL SCALE: 1"=3'
HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1"=10'

GABION WALL PLAN VIEW

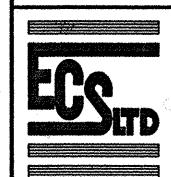


DRAWING MODIFIED FROM SITE PLAN PROVIDED BY C.L. WARFIELD.

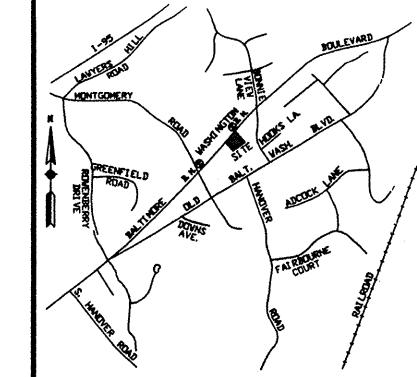
SCALE: 1"=20'



WALL DETAILS, PROFILE AND PLAN VIEWS



ENGINEERING CONSULTING SERVICES, LTD. 1340 CHARWOOD ROAD, SUITE P HANOVER, MARYLAND 21076 (410) 859-4300 FAX: (410) 859-4324



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APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING APPROVED: FOR PUBLIC WATER AND SEVER SYSTEM HOWARD COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER MR APPROVED FOR PUBLIC WATER, SEVER, AND STORM DRAIN SYSTEMS, & PUBLIC ROADS, HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISIO CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND BEVELOPMENT SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN ELKRIDGE VILLAGE CENTER

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STREET ADDRESS 6241, 6245, & 6247_BALTIMORE WASHINGTON BLVD, RTE PARCEL 121

SUBDIVISION NAME ELKRIDGE VILLAGE CENTER SECTION/AREA STREET ADDRESS PLAT # OR L/F BLOCK ZONE TAX/ZONE MAP EL. DIST. CENSUS TRACT WATER CODE D09

SDP 98-17

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION Elkridge Gabion Retaining Wall Howard County, Maryland

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 Work includes furnishing and installing gabion units to the lines and grades designated on the construction drawings or as directed by the Geotechnical Engineer. Also included is furnishing and installing appurtenant materials required for construction of the retaining walls as shown on the construction drawings.

1.2 Related Standards

ASTM D 598 - Moisture Density Relationship for Soils, Standard Method
ASTM D 5034 - Specification for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe
ASTM D 1248 - Specification for Corrugated Plastic Pipe
Maryland Department of Transportation Standard and Specifications for Construction and Material, dated October 1993

1.3 Approved Suppliers/Installers

A. Suppliers of the gabion units shall have demonstrated experience in the supply of similar size and types of components on previous projects.

B. Installer of retaining wall system shall be experienced in construction of similar

systems and provide documentation of at least 5 years of experience.

1.4 Delivery, Storage, and Handling

A. Contractor shall check the materials upon delivery to assure that specified type and grade has been received.

B. Contractor shall prevent excessive mud, wet concrete, epoxies, and like materials which may affix themselves from coming in contact with the materials.

C. Contractor shall protect the materials from damage, Damaged materials shall not be incorporated into the gabion wall.

D. Geosynthetics shall be protected from exposure to sunlight while being stored.

2.0 MATERIALS

2.1 Gabione Units

Galvanized Costed Wire Mesh Gabions - Galvanized-costed wire mesh gabion units shall be fabricated in accordance with Section 906 and constructed in accordance with Section 312 of the Maryland Department of Transportation Standard and Specifications for Construction and Material, dated October 1993. The gabion units shall be of nonraveling construction, fabricated from a double-twisted hexagonal mesh of hot dipped galvanized steel wire coated with not less than 0.8 defequare foot. Mesh openings shall be hexagonal in shape and uniform in size measuring approximately 3 1/4 inches by 4 1/2 inches. Maccaferri gabions or equivalent shall be utilized.

2.2 Gabion Fasteners

Wire fasteners including ring fasteners, twist ties, and spiral binders may be used in fleu of lacing wire, provided they are approved by the Engineer or the gabion manufacturer. The proposed fastener system shall not cause damage to the protective coating on the wire. Alternate wire fasteners shall be installed at each mesh opaning at the location where mesh wire meets salvage or edge wire. Stainless steel fasteners shall be used with PVC-coated gabions. Twist tie or spiral binder fasteners shall meet the requirements of lacing wires.

2.3 Gabion Fill

Stone fill used in the gabions shall be a well-graded mixture conforming with Section 901.5 of the Maryland Department of Transportation Standard and Specifications for Construction and Material, dated October 1993. Stone sizes shall range between 4 inches and 7 inches, based on US Standard square mesh sleves. No stone shall have a minimum dimension less than 4 inches and a maximum dimension greater than 7 inches in any direction. The ratio of the maximum dimension to the minimum dimension shall not be greater than two. Stone shall be angular and durable and of sultable quality to ensure permanence in the structure and climate in which it is to be used. It shall be free of cracks, seams, and other defacts that would tend to increase unduly its deterioration from natural causes or reduce its size to that which could not be retained in the gabion units. The inclusion of more than 5% by weight of dirt, sand, clay, and rock fines will not be permitted.

2.4 Geotexti

Geotextile shall conform to Section 921.09 of the Maryland Department of Transportation Standard and Specifications for Construction and Material, dated October 1993, for Geotextile Class A.

2.6 Common Backfill

Fill materials behind the gablon units consist of approved soils having a Unified Soil Classification designation of SM, SM-SC, SM-SP, SP, SW, GM, or GP and shall be free of organic matter, cobbles greater than 3 inches (maximum dimension), or debrie. The Liquid Limit and Plastic Index of the material shall not exceed 30 and 10, respectively. The strength characteristics of the material shall most or exceed the requirements of the design parameters. A minimum compaction of 95 percent of the maximum dry density (ASTM D 698) is required.

2.6 Unacceptable Fill Soils

Fill materials such as topsoil, organic soils (OH and OL), plastic silts and clays (SC, CL, CH, MH, and GC) and soils not meeting the criteria previously stated.

2.7 Drainage Pipe

If drainage pipe is utilized, it shall be slotted or perforated, PVC or corrugated HDPE pipe manufactured in accordance with ASTM D 3034 and/or ASTM D 1248. Compatible T-connections and solid wall pipe shall be used to provide outlets through the face of the wall as shown on the plans. The pipe collection system shall be joined and sealed according the manufactures recommendations

2.8 Drainage Blanket

If a drainage blanket is utilized, it may be a geosynethic drainage net or an open graded aggregate sandwiched between a filtering geotextile.

3.0 TEMPORARY DIVERSION AND DEWATERING

3.1 Berms and Trenches

The Contractor shall provide shallow berms and trenches as necessary or as requested by the Owner's representative to maintain dry working conditions and to divert water away from the construction area.

3.2 Dewatering Excavations

When excavations extend below the steam bed or ground water level, the Contractor shall provide constant dewatering from sumps to maintain the groundwater at least 2 feet below the excavation level.

3.3 Siltation and Erosion Control

Precautions shall be taken throughout the construction period against the erosion of soils in all areas affected by the Contractor's operations. Sediment and erosion control devices shall be installed as provided on the Sediment and Erosion Control Plans. All erosion and sediment control practices and structures shall meet Marviand State and Howard County requirements.

4.Q EXECUTION

4.1 Site Preparation

Areas designated for borrow and structural works shall be stripped of topsoil and cleared and grubbed. All trees, vegetation, roots and other objectionable material shall be removed.

All cleared and grubbed material shall be disposed of outside the limits of the construction as directed by the Owner's representative. Topsoil shall be stockpiled in a suitable location for use on the embankment and other designated areas.

4.2 Excavation

A. Contractor shall excavate to the lines and grades shown on the plans. Contractor shall take precautions to minimize over-excavation. Over-excavation shall be filled with compacted backfill as directed by the Geotechnical Engineer.

B. Clearing limits shall extend a minimum of 5 feet beyond the work area. All topsoil, rootmat, or other soft or unsuitable materials shall be removed.

C. The excavations shall be observed and approved by the Geotechnical Engineer, or his representative, prior to placement of the base material for the bearing pad. The bearing capacity of the subgrade soils beneath the wall foot print shall exhibit a minimum allowable bearing pressure of 2000 pounds per square foot. The subgrade support shall be verified by the Geotechnical Engineer or his representative.

E. The Contractor shall verify location of all existing structures and utilities prior to excavation. Contractor shall ensure all surrounding structures are protected from the effects of wall excavation.

F. Backslope excavation - The backslope should be excavated at such an angle to provide a safe working environment but no steeper than 1(h) to 1(v). If free water is present in the excavation face oriend if other conditions warrant, a drainage blanket should be established on the excavation face. The drainage blanket should be daylighted away from the wall either through the face of the wall or at the downstream terminus of the wall.

G. Foundation preparation - No foundation preparation work shall take place on frozen or snow-covered ground. After excavation or stripping, all remaining loose or otherwise unsuitable materials shall be removed. All depressions shall be carefully backfilled to grade with compacted fill. The prepared foundation surface shall be inspected by the Engineer. No material shall be placed thereon until that area has been approved.

4.3 Leveling Pad Construction

A leveling pad shall be prepared at the base on the gabion units to provide uniform support beneath the units. The material for the pad shall consist of a free draining, granular soils such as SW, SM, or GM with a minimum thickness of 6 inches and a minimum compaction effort of 95 percent of the maximum dry density (ASTM D 698). On-site soils, meeting the above criteria, may be left in place provided the compaction is confirmed.

4.4 Wall Construction

A. Assembly and Installation - The gabion units shall be constructed in accordance with Section 312 of the Maryland Department of Transportation Standard and Specifications for Construction and Material, dated October 1993.

B. A Geotextile shall be placed on the back of the gabion units. Geotextile sheets shall be overlapped by 12-inches on all sides. Seams shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The material shall be secured to the units according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

C. Gabions shall be fabricated in such a manner that the sides, ends, lid, and disphragms can be assembled at the construction site into rectangular units. Each gabion basket (the base, lid, ends, and sides) shall be woven into a single unit. The corner or selvaged edges shall be so wrapped and reinforced with the mesh ends that the corner supporting wire (selvage wire) will not be deformed locally about the lacing wire or wire fasteners when units are filled or during lid closing. Lacing wire, connecting wire, and/or wire fasteners shall be supplied in sufficient quantity for securely fastening all disphragms and edges of the gabion.

D. Empty gabion units shall be assembled individually and placed on the approved surface, as shown on the drawings, or as directed by the Engineer, with the sides, ends, and disphragms erected in such a manner to ensure the correct position of all creases and that the tops of all sides are level. Filling of gabion units in one place and then transporting them to their final position in the work will not be permitted.

E. The completed gabion structure shall have no gaps along the perimeter of the contact surfaces between adjoining gabion units. All adjoining empty gabion units shall be connected by lacing wire/or wire fasteners along the perimeter of their contact surfaces including the gabion toe walls in order to obtain a monolithic structure. Lacing of adjoining units shall be accomplished by continuous stitching with alternating single and double loops at intervals of not more than 5 inches, and a half hitch shall be included at every double loop. All lacing wire terminals shall be securely fastened. Wire fasteners may be used in lieu of lacing wire for forming individual units and joining empty units together prior to stone filling. All joining shall be made through selvage-to-selvage or selvage-to-edge wire connection; mesh-to-mesh or selvage-to-mesh wire connection is prohibited except in the case where baskets are offset or stacked and selvage-to-mesh or mesh-to-mesh wire connection would be necessary. If wire fasteners are used, at a minimum, a fastener shall be installed at each mesh opening at the location where mesh wire meets selvage or edge wire.

F. The initial line of units shall be placed on the prepared leveling pad and partially filled to provide anchorage against deformation and displacement during filling operations. After adjoining empty units are set and common sides with adjacent units thoroughly laced or fastened, they shall be placed in tension and stretched to remove any kinks from the mesh and to a uniform alignment. The stretching of empty units shall be accomplished in such a manner as to prevent any possible unraveling. Stone filling operations shall carefully proceed with placement by hand or machine so as not to damage galvanized wire coating, to assure a minimum of voids between the stones, and the maintenance of alignment throughout the filling process. Undue deformation and buiging of the mesh shall be corrected prior to further stone filling. The maximum height from which the stone may be dropped into the units shall be 36 inches.

G. Connecting wires or alternatively the performed stiffeners shall be looped around two twisted wire mesh openings or a welded wire joint at each basket face and the wire terminals shall be securely twisted to prevent their loosening. Along all exposed faces, the outer layer of stone shall be carefully placed and arranged by hand to ensure a neat and compact appearance. The last layer of stone shall be uniformly overfilled 1 to 2 inches to compensate for the future settlement in rock but still allow for the proper closing of the lid and to provide an even surface that is uniform in appearance.

H. Final adjustments for compaction and surface tolerance shall be completed by hand. Lids shall be stretched tight over the stone fill using only an approved lid closing tool, until the fid meets the perimeter edges of the front and end panels. Using crowbers or other single point leverage bars for basket lid closing shall be prohibited. The gabion lide shall then be tightly tied with lacing wire, or with wire fasteners, along all edges, ends, and internal cell disphragms by continuous stitching with alternating single and double loops at intervals of not more than 5 inches, and a half hitch shall be included at every double loop. Special attention shall be given to see that all projections or wire ends are turned into the units. Where a complete gabion unit cannot be installed because of space limitations, the unit shall be cut, folded, and wired together to suit existing site conditions.

4.5 Storm water Management Structure

Where inlet structures (I-3) are located in proximity to the wall, the structure shall be constructed jointly with the gabion units and in such a manor as not to compromise the integrity of the wall. The Engineer and gabion manufacturer shall be consulted in the inlet is located within the footprint of the wall.

4.6 Fill Placement

A. Place and compact soil behind the gabion wall concurrently with wall construction to the elevations shown on the plans. Place fill in 8 inch loose lifts

maintaining continuous horizontal fill placement. Compact fill to at least 95 percent of the maximum dry density (ASTM D 698). The fill shall be sloped to prevent ponding of water if precipitation occurs. If rainfall is expected or at the end of each day, the surface shall be sealed by rolling with a smooth steel-drum roller.

B. Use only light weight, hand operated compaction equipment within 3 feet of the

C. Compaction - Fill material shall be compacted to at least 95% of maximum dry density with a moisture content within -2 to +4 percentage points of optimum. Fill placement shall be observed and fill density tested by the Geotechnical Engineer or his representative. The maximum dry density shall be determined by American Society For Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D 696.

5.0 GRADING

Provide relatively impervious subgrade soils (SC with at least 35 percent fines, ML, MH, CL, or CH) at least one-foot thick, behind the wall as noted on the plans. Grade the backslope area and indicated on the plans, providing drainage as needed. Provide a minimum 6-inch cover between bottom of gutter pan and top of gabion unit.

Provide a fencing (or barricade, or guard rail) behind wall to conform to BOCA and Howard County Building Code. Avoid founding fencing in the wall, if necessary, consult gabion manufacturer.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Soil Parameters:

Soil Type	Moist Unit Weight (pcf)	Cohesion (psf)	Friction Angle
Foundation	120	0	30
Common Backfill	120	0	30
Gabion Backfill	140	0	45

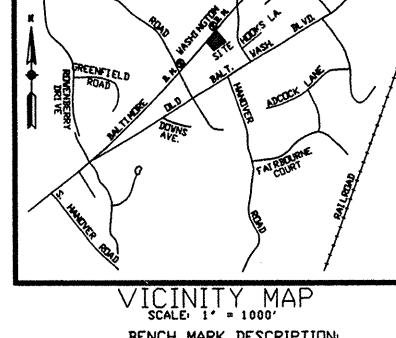
Loading Conditions:

Surcharge
Backslope angle
Foreslope angle
Allowable Bearing Capacity
Wall Embedment

125 psf five load on level backslope varies to level area behind wall 8(h): 1(v)
2000 psf
1.5 feet ±

Factors of Safety (minimum provided):

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Global	1.5 against circular- and sliding block- shaped potential failure surfaces behind the gabion wall		
Sliding	. 1.5		
Overturning	2.0		
	A A		



SCALE: 1' = 1000'

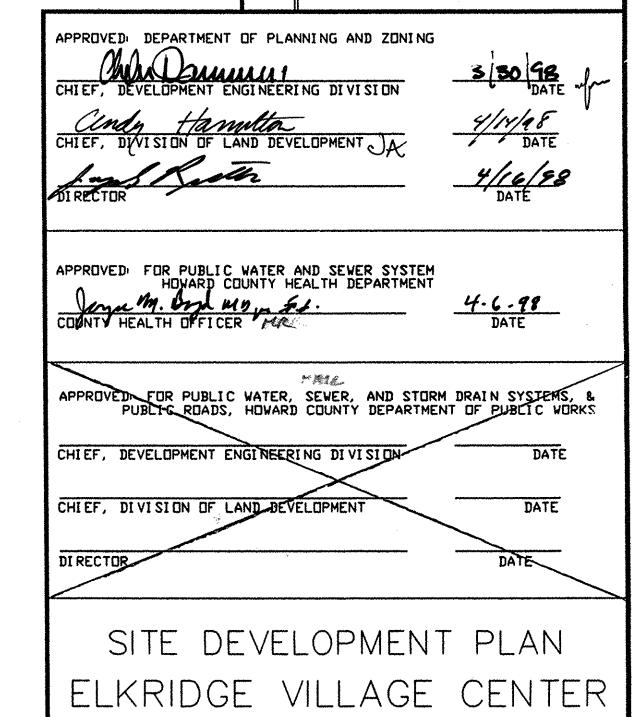
BENCH MARK DESCRIPTION:
HOWARD COUNTY SURVEY CONTROL

8.M. #2647008

CONCRETE MONUMENT SET FLUSH WITH
GROUND BETWEEN ENTRANCE AND EXIST
DRIVES AT ELKRIDGE DRIVE IN THEATER.

B.M. #2647007 ELEV. 223.084
CONCRETE MONUMENT SET FLUSH WITH
GROUND IN GRASS ISLAND IN WESTERN
CORNER OF INTERSECTION OF U.S. ROUTE
1 AND MONTGOMERY ROAD.

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WALL NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS



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SCALE: NOTED

OCTOBER 30, 1997

SHEET 9 OF 9

STREET ADDRESS

PARCEL 121

6241, 6245, & 6247 SALTIMORE WASHINGTON BLVD, RTE 1

SUBDIVISION NAME
ELKRIDGE VILLAGE CENTER

STREET ADDRESS

PARCEL 121

PLAT # OR L/F BLOCK ZONE TAX/ZONE MAP EL. DIST. CENSUS TRACT 6012

WATER CODE
D09

SEWER CODE
2022427

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