

VICINITY MAP 1 inch = 600 ft.

LITTLE PATUXENT PARALLEL INTERCEPTOR SEWER

CAPITAL PROJECT S-6175 **CONTRACT NO. 20-4636**

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

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BIL	L OF MA	TERIALS			,		
ITEM	ESTIMATED		AS-BUII	_T			
	QUANTITIES	QUANTITIES	TYPE	MANUF	ACTURE	R/SUPF	LIER
27" PVC OR FRP SEWER	1,812 LF	1,759 LF		HOBAS	PIPE, U	5 <i>A</i>	
30" PVC OR FRP SEWER	1,726 LF	1,697 LF		HOBAS	PIPE, U	15A	
5' Ø PRECAST MANHOLE	6 EA.	6.0 EA	PRECAST	ATLANTIC	L CONCRE	TE PROD	. IN
6' Ø PRECAST MANHOLE	2 EA.	2.0 EA	PRECAST	.4	1 1 11		μ
8' Ø PRECAST MANHOLE	1 EA.	1.0 GA	PRECAST	4		. 46	
5' Ø DOGHOUSE MANHOLE	3 X EA.	3 54	PRECAST	11	4	4	**
5' Ø MH ADDITIONAL DEPTH	≄4. V.F.	54.26 Vr					
6' Ø MH ADDITIONAL DEPTH	27 V.F.	27.41 VF					
8' Ø MH ADDITIONAL DEPTH	6 V.F.	6.63 VF	4, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1				
JUNCTION CHAMBER	1 EA.	1.0 EA.	CAST IN PLACE				
NAME OF UTILITY CONTRACTOR	: W.F. WIL					1	
CHECK BOY					7		

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BY THE DEVELOPER:

CONSERVATION, DISTRICT.

SUITE 110 BALTIMORE, MD 21244-2662

Thoma N. Dallo Bel

BY THE ENGINEER

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION:

TITLE SHEET

Thoma N. Daltel

4-10-2013 **AS-BUILTS**

SCALE:

AS-BUILT DATE

Dewberry



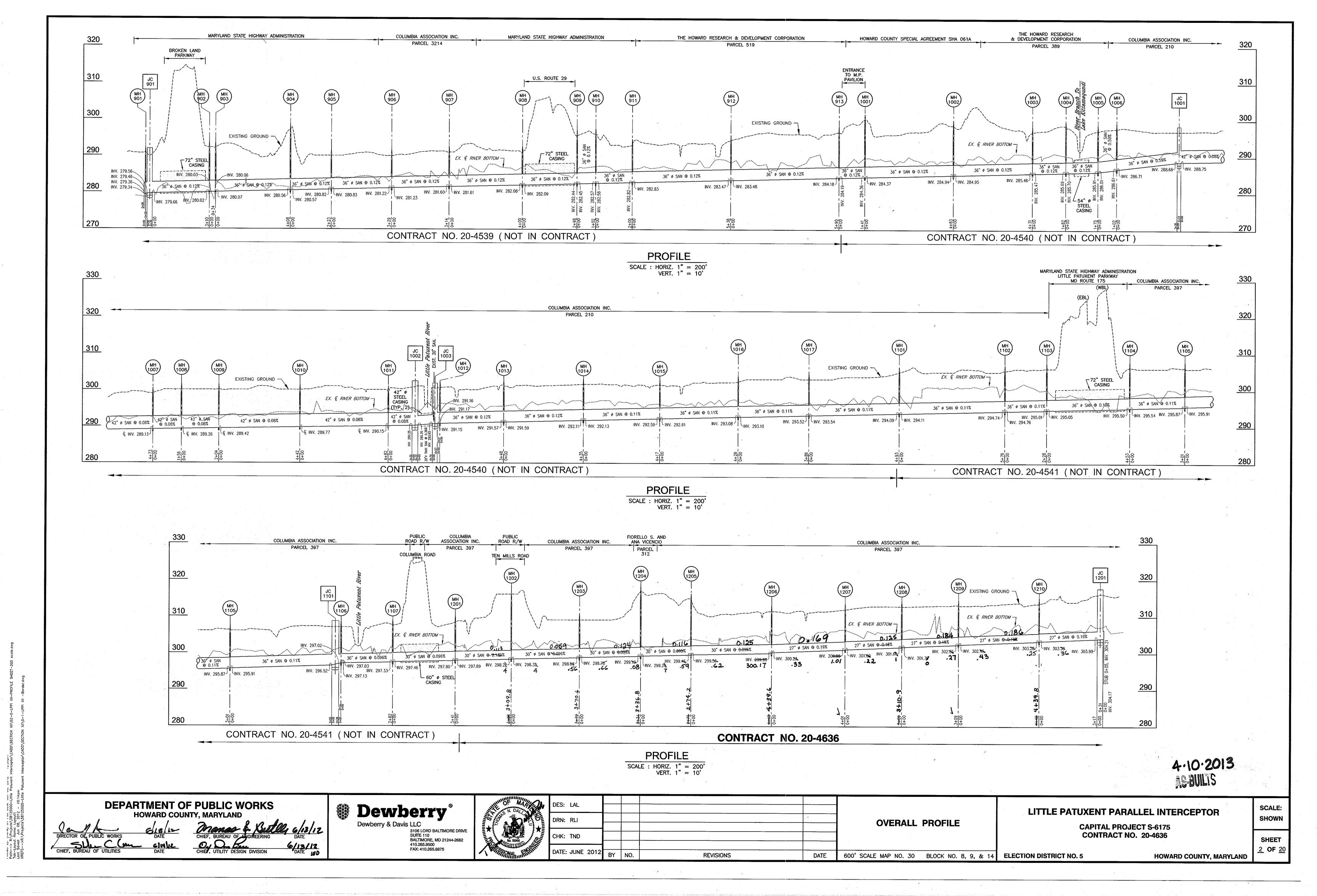
S: LAL			
N: RLI			
K: TND			
FE: ILINE 2012			

LITTLE PATUXENT PARALLEL INTERCEPTOR

CAPITAL PROJECT S-6175 CONTRACT NO. 20-4636

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

SHEET



2. Topographic field surveys were performed in August of 2006 by Dewberry & Davis LLC.

3. Horizontal and Vertical Survey Controls: The coordinates shown on the drawings are based on Maryland State Reference System NAD 83/91 as projected by Howard County Geodetic Control Stations Howard Co. B.M. 30 BA and B.M. 30 G4. All vertical control are based on NAVD 88. Vertical controls provided on the drawings are B.M. 30 BA and B.M. 30 G4.

4. All pipe elevations shown are invert elevations unless otherwise noted on the plans.

5. Clear all utilities by a minimum of 12". Clear all poles by 5'-0" minimum or tunnel as required unless otherwise noted. The owner has contacted the utility companies and has made arrangements for bracing of poles as shown on the drawings. In the event the Contractor's work requires the bracing of additional poles, any cost incurred by the owner for the bracing of additional poles or damages shall be deducted from monies owed the Contractor. The Contractor shall coordinate with the utility companies to schedule the bracing of the poles.

6. For details not shown on the drawings, and for materials and construction methods, use Howard County Design Manual, Volume IV, Standard Specifications and Details for Construction (Latest Edition). The Contractor shall have a copy of Volume IV on the job at all times.

7. All existing utilities shall be test pitted/located as necessary and in advance of the proposed construction, in order to properly make all required utility crossings and/or connections. Any discrepancies or utility conflicts shall be immediately reported to the Engineer. Where test pits have been made on existing utilities, they are noted by the symbol at the location of the test pit. A note or notes containing the results of the test pit or pits is included on the drawings or specifications. Existing utilities in the vicinity of the proposed work for which test pits have not been dug shall be located by the Contractor two (2) weeks in advance of construction operations at his own expense.

8. Contractor shall notify the following utility companies or agencies at least five (5) working days before

starting work shown on these plans: . 1-800-252-1133 AT&T 410-850-4620 BGE - Contractor Services 410-685-1400 BGE - Emergency 410-795-1390 Colonial Pipeline Co. 410-313-7450 Howard County Bureau of Highways Howard County Bureau of Utilities (DPW) . 410-313-4900 1-800-257-7777 Miss Utility ... 410-531-5533 State Highway Administration

1-800-743-0033 / 410-224-9210 9. Trees and shrubs are to be protected from damage to the maximum extent. Trees and shrubs

located within the construction strip are not to be removed or damaged by the Contractor. 10. Contractor shall remove trees, stumps and roots along the line of excavation. Payment for such

removal shall be included in the unit price bid for construction of the main.

11. The Contractor shall notify the Howard County Bureau of Highways at (410) 313-7450 at least five (5) working days before any open cut, boring/jacking or trenchless installation operation of any county roads for laying water/sewer mains or house connections. The approval of these drawings will constitute compliance with DPW requirements per Section 18.114(a) of the Howard County Code. 12. The Contractor shall provide all necessary lines, grades and elevations, and cut sheets shall be

prepared based on the lines and grades shown on the Contract drawings. 13. Spoil from trenching operations is to be placed on the uphill side of the trench.

14. MDE Tracking No. 20076408/07-NT-3268.

15. The Contractor shall be responsible for repairing and replacing any existing fences, concrete curb, driveways, paving, curb and gutter pan, paved park pathways, ramps and bridges, etc. damaged or removed during construction. All disturbed areas shall be returned to their original or better condition.

16. All existing fill shall be removed from the 100 year floodplain & preconstruction contours shall be

restored once the utility has been installed and substantially accepted.

17. There shall be no mounding or wasting of materials within the LOD. 18. Contractor will stockpile top 6" of excavated soil to be utilized for final layer of trench backfill 6" thick minimum. See Technical Specification 02660. Stockpile wetland topsoil separately for reinstallation of

19. Temporary culvert and/or bridge access crossings should be designed and submitted in advance for approval and constructed in accordance with MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION guidelines ISSUED SEPTEMBER 1999, REVISED NOVEMBER, 2000.

SANITARY SEWER MAIN NOTES

1. All sanitary sewer mains shall be FRP, PVC C905, or PVC SDR 25 unless otherwise noted. For pipe to manhole and junction chamber connections, see Sheet 7.

2. Distances shown for the sanitary sewer main in profile are along the centerline of the pipe from manhole centerline to manhole centerline. Estimated quantities shown on the Bill of Materials exclude distances within manhole interiors.

3. Manhole diameters are as indicated on the plans.

4. Manholes designated as W.T. in Plan and Profile shall have watertight frames and covers similar to, Standard Detail G5.52 / G5.53 (and as specified in the Special Provisions). Where watertight frame and cover is used, set top of frame 1'-6" above existing ground unless otherwise noted on Drawings.

HOWARD C	HOWARD COUNTY GEODETIC SURVEY CONTROL										
CONTROL NO.	COORDI	COORDINATES									
	NORTHING	EASTING									
30BA	N 573,149.0857	E 1,357,083.1827	397.124								
30G4	N 567,815.2315	E 1,353,271.2411	360.234								
36DB	N 559,940.8266	E 1,350,945.589	344.632								
36DA	N 560,849.3435	E 1,350,037.4477	363.635								
36EA	N 556,986.8135	E 1,354,535.2071	354.849								

Ī	RAVERSE TABLE
NO.	LOCATION
KCI-215 KCI-216 KCI-217 LPS-15 KCI-220 KCI-221 KCI-222 KCI-223 KCI-225 KCI-226 KCI-227 KCI-228 KCI-229 KCI-230 KCI-231 KCI-232 KCI-233 LPS-12 KCI-536 KCI-537 KCI-536 KCI-535 KCI-535 KCI-536 KCI-527 KCI-528 KCI-527 KCI-528 KCI-529 KCI-529 KCI-521 KCI-525 LPS-07 KCI-520 KCI-518 LPS-05 KCI-515 LPS-05 KCI-515 LPS-05 KCI-515 LPS-05 KCI-516 KCI-515 LPS-04 KCI-515 LPS-05 KCI-506 KCI-507 KCI-508 KCI-509 KCI-509 KCI-500	N 558,017.72 N 558,250.74 N 558,250.74 N 558,429.68 N 558,462.31 N 558,462.31 E 1,353,358.24 N 558,363.76 E 1,353,453.01 N 558,866.84 E 1,353,374.43 N 558,783.12 N 558,907.19 E 1,353,034.33 N 559,414.93 E 1,353,034.33 N 559,681.09 E 1,352,711.75 N 560,080.77 N 560,080.77 E 1,352,554.62 N 560,299.70 N 560,299.70 N 561,067.13 N 561,361.99 E 1,352,318.33 N 561,361.99 E 1,352,444.11 N 560,801.61 E 1,352,554.62 N 561,361.99 E 1,352,647.07 N 561,882.76 E 1,353,103.80 N 562,313.29 N 562,563.90 N 562,563.90 N 562,563.90 N 563,261.94 N 563,536.01 N 563,64.97 N 563,64.97 N 566,646.94 N 566,980.63 N 566,730.00 E 1,355,364.99 N 566,980.63 N 567,364.97 N 568,074.60 E 1,354,322.85 N 566,980.63 N 568,451.37 E 1,354,093.03 N 568,451.37 E 1,354,093.03 N 570,730.00 E 1,355,4669.36 N 569,821.76 E 1,354,377.54 N 569,811.34 E 1,354,361.92 N 569,811.34 E 1,353,973.08 N 570,073.28 E 1,355,460.00 N 570,080.41 E 1,353,973.08 N 570,980.41 E 1,353,993.30 N 571,365.56 N 571,365.56 N 571,374.40 E 1,354,090.39 N 571,365.56 N 571,374.40 E 1,355,3664.85 N 570,980.41 E 1,355,366.99 N 571,374.40 E 1,355,366.99 N 571,365.56 N 571,366.99 N 572,271.68 E 1,355,366.99 N 572,271.68 E 1,355,366.98 N 572,275.68

	·		STRUCTURE SCH	EDULE	· .	
STRUCTURE NUMBER	DETAIL SHEET NO.	TYPE	LOCATION	INV. IN	INV. OUT	RIM ELEV.
мн-1202	SHEET 7	6' PRECAST MANHOLE	N 570,10 4.55 6.54 E 1,353,97 3.42 1.91	298.3 2- 4	298.2 2- 4	316. 99 60
MH-1203	SHEET 7	8' PRECAST MANHOLE	N 570,44 0.23 39.25 E 1,354,133 .32 5.17	€ 298.78¢I	-298.68	31 0.68 1.1 4
MH-1204	SHEET 7	6' PRECAST MANHOLE	N 570,73 0.57 2 . 6 l E 1,353,96 8.86 9 . 6 4	299.2 0 7	299. 10 0	3 18.60 20.3 4
MH-1205	SHEET 7	5' PRECAST MANHOLE	N 570,984 .39 5.94 E 1,354,07 5.50 4.66	299. 56 . 4 2	299.4 6	31 5.23 7.84
MH-1206	SHEET 7	5' PRECAST MANHOLE	N 571,2 69.92 70.03 E 1,354,410. 09 .16	300. 2 3 • 33	299.98 300-17	313. 10
MH-1207	SHEET 7	5' PRECAST MANHOLE	N 571,52 7.54 6.33 E 1,354,71 7.80 8.6]	301. 09	30 0.99 1. 01	313. 61 • 38
MH-1208	SHEET 7	5' PRECAST MANHOLE	N 571,76 6.80 8.09 E 1,354,91 3.81 4.05	301.7 6 0	301.6 6 i	31 4.43 3.94
MH-1209	SHEET 7	5' PRECAST MANHOLE	N 572,006. 00 48 E 1,355,1 09.81 6・46	302.4 5 3	302. 35 • 27	314.6 8 \
MH-1210	SHEET 7	5' PRECAST MANHOLE	N 572,306. 13•,52 E 1,355,43 1.53 2.26	303.3 &	303.2 &5	315. 31 6 4
MH-1210A	SHEET 7	5' DOGHOUSE MANHOLE	N 572,5 37.38 28.31 E 1,355,61 8.35 3.36	304.007	30 3.99 4.04	317. 40
MH-1210B	SHEET 7	5' DOGHOUSE MANHOLE	N 572,6 08.72 16.65 E 1,355,629.57 .40	304.329	304. 3 0 27	317. 5860
JC-1201	SHEETS 8, 9, & 10	JUNCTION CHAMBER	POINT 1, SEE SHEET 6 N 572,589.65 4.24 E 1,355,636.68 21.24 POINT 2, SEE SHEET 6 N 572,504.79 0.97 E 1,355,640.93 19.99	304. 47 . 3.7	30 3.99 - 4.13	31 7.72 8.00
MH 1202 A	SHEET 7	5' DOGHOUS MANHOLE	N 570,137.50	£ (NV. 29	වව.30	316.90

			EV DYEDODEEN TREE
	EX. BUILDING		EX. EVERGREEN TREE
c c	EX. UNDERGROUND CABLE		EX. DECIDUOUS TREE
ε ε	EX. UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC		
OK	EX. OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINES		EX. SPECIMEN TREE (DEWBERRY)
	EX. 100 YR. FLOODPLAIN EASEMENT		EX. SPECIMEN TREE (KCI)
	EX. UTILITY EASEMENT		EX. ELECTRICAL MANHOLE
	EX. CHAIN LINK FENCE	(E)	
	EX. WOOD FENCE	S	EX. SEWER MANHOLE
minima file amount file andminima file andminima file andminima file	EX. 100 YR. FLOODPLAIN	M	EX. WATER METER
	EX. UNDERGROUND GAS MAIN	(W)	EX. AIR RELEASE MANHOLE
<u> </u>	EX. 5 & 10 FOOT CONTOURS	(D)	EX. STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
	EX. 1 FOOT CONTOURS	1	EX. TELEPHONE MANHOLE
	EX. FOOT PATH	\$	EX. LIGHT POLE
	EX. PROPERTY BOUNDARY	©	EX. GAS MANHOLE
	EX. ADJACENT PROPERTY BOUNDARY	<u>.</u>	EX. UTILITY PEDESTAL
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	EX. BRIDGE	Т	EX. UTILITY POLE
	EX. CENTERLINE ROAD	en e	EX. SIGN
	EX. CURB & GUTTER		BENCHMARK
	EX. EDGE OF PAVEMENT		SOIL BORING
	EX. GUARDRAIL	^	
			TRAVERSE
	EX. WATER MAIN, FIRE HYDRANT, VALVE & REDUCER		TEST PIT
		CD ∏	CLAY DAM (SEE DETAIL SHEET 9)
	PROPOSED UTILITY EASEMENT	·	EX. PAVEMENT MARKINGS
V 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION STRIP		EX. ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY
	TEMPODADY ACCESS FASEMENT		EX. RIVER
	TEMPORARY ACCESS EASEMENT	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	EX. RAILROAD TRACKS
S	PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	======================================	EX. SANITARY SEWER
180	PROPOSED 10 FOOT CONTOUR		EX. STORM DRAIN
182	PROPOSED 2 FOOT CONTOUR	1	EX. UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE LINE
	EARTH DIKE		EX. WOODS LINE
100100	LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE		EX. SIDEWALK
	SILT FENCE		EX. WALLS
	SUPER SILT FENCE		EX. STREAM
	TREE PROTECTION FENCE	— W.S. —	EX. WATERS OF THE U.S.
—— ग — ग — ग — —			EV WETLANDS
	ABANDONED EXISTING SEWER		EX. WETLANDS
	ABANDONED EXISTING SEWER		EX. WETLANDS EX. WETLAND BUFFER

LEGEND

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

Dewberry Dewberry & Davis LLC 3106 LORD BALTIMORE DRIVE

SUITE 110 BALTIMORE, MD 21244-2662

410.265.9500

FAX: 410.265.8875



DATE: JUNE 20	12 _{BY}	NO.			REVISIONS		DATE
			<u> </u>	±	1.00	 	
CHK: TND						 	
DIGIT. INC.							
DRN: RLI						 	· · ·
DES: LAL						 <u></u>	

GENERAL NOTES

600' SCALE MAP NO. 30 BLOCK NO. 8, 9, & 14

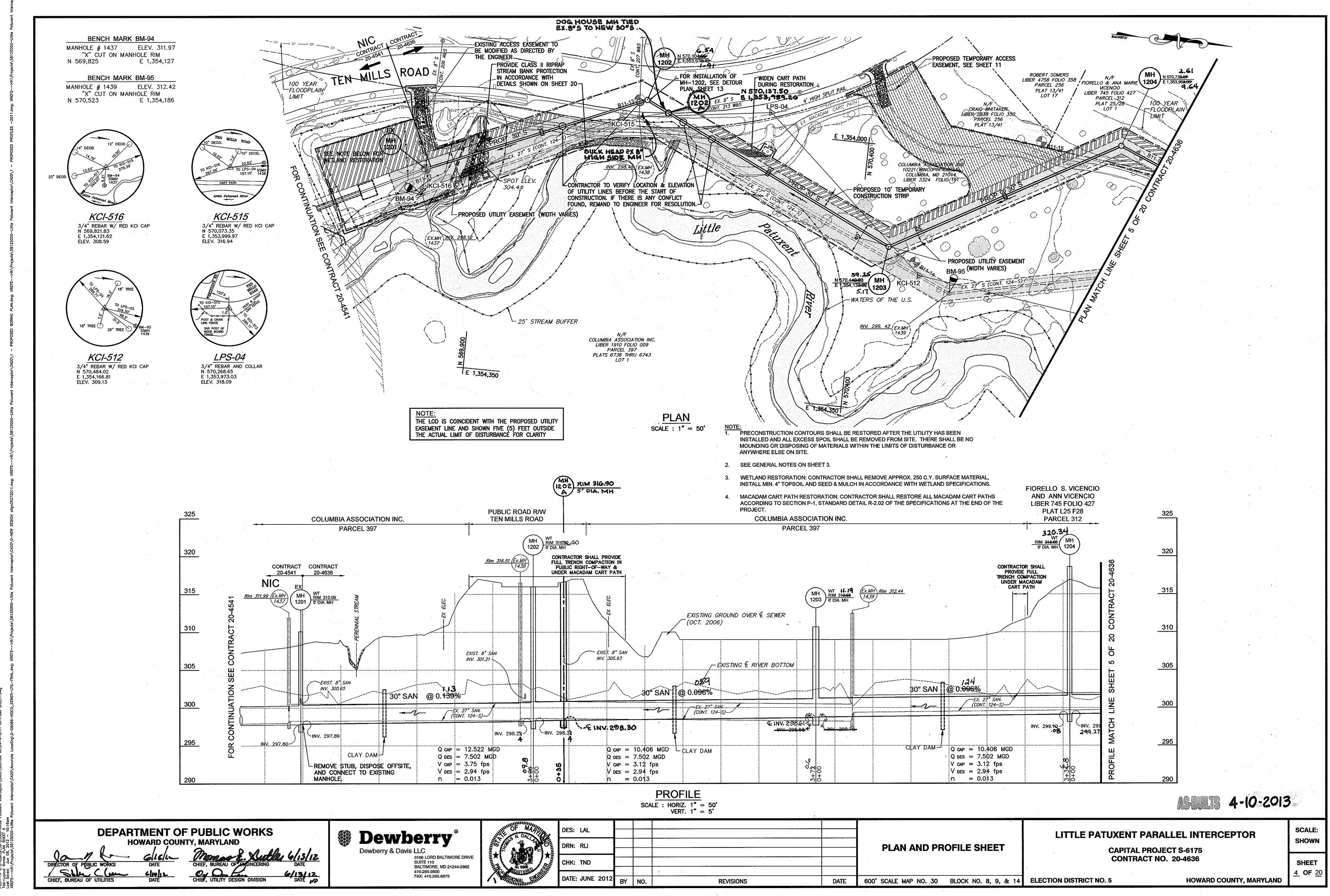
LITTLE PATUXENT PARALLEL INTERCEPTOR

CAPITAL PROJECT S-6175 CONTRACT NO. 20-4636

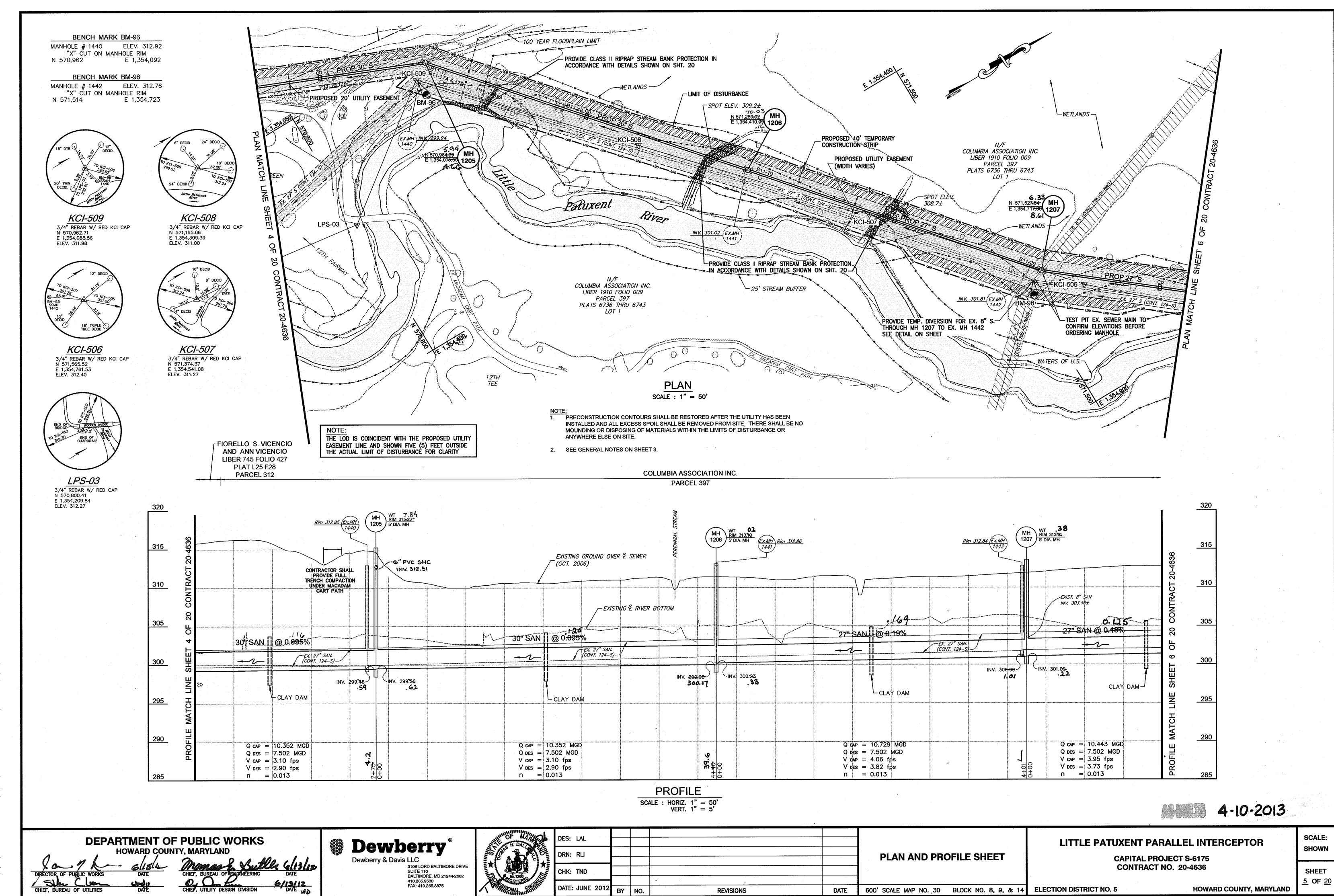
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

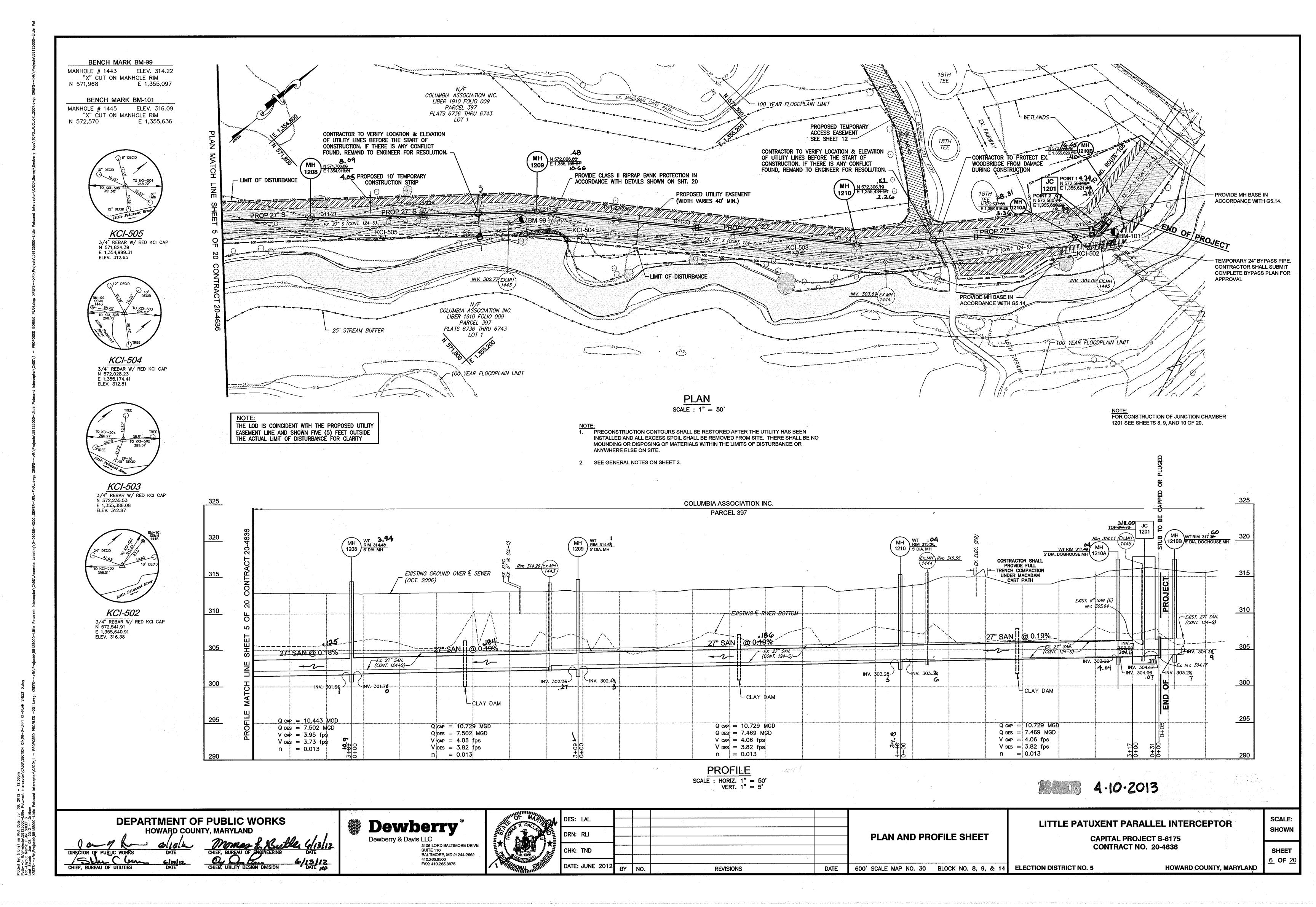
SHOWN SHEET 3 **OF** 20

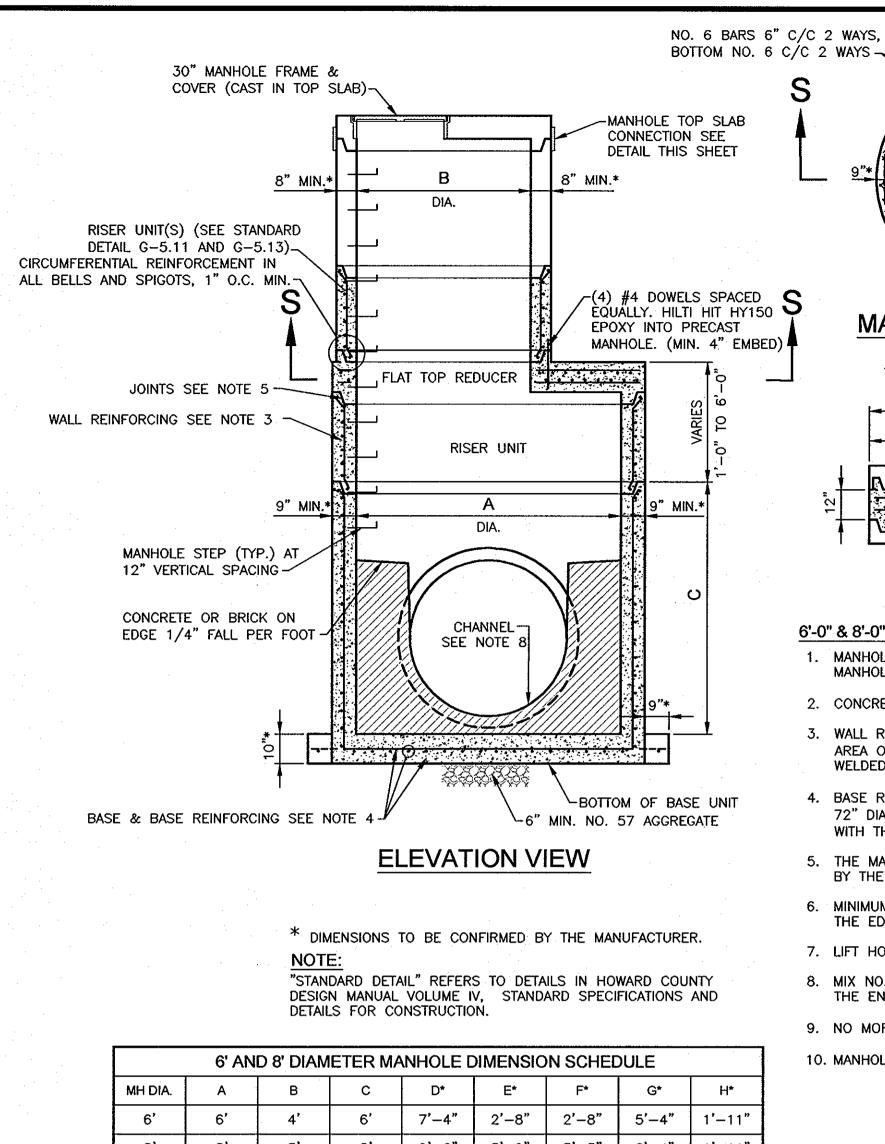
SCALE:



Plotted by: (rlane) on Plot Date: Jun 08, 2012 - 12:34







3'-3" 5' 9'--6" 3'-9" 6'-4" 1'-11"

6'-0" & 8'-0" DIAMETER PRECAST MANHOLE

NO SCALE

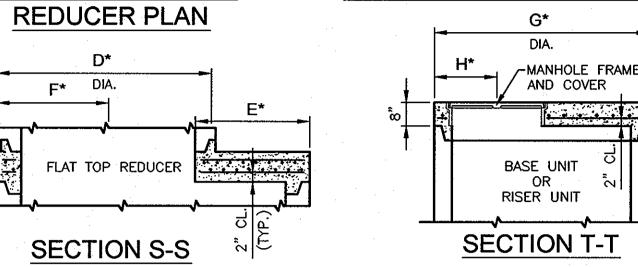
"A" PROP.

INVERT IN

TO BE REMOVED (BY OTHERS)

-NO. 6 BARS 9 C/C 2 WAYS

MANHOLE FLAT TOP SLAB PLAN MANHOLE FLAT TOP



6'-0" & 8'-0" DIAMETER MANHOLE NOTES:

- MANHOLES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM C-478 AND THE GENERAL NOTES APPLICABLE TO PRECAST MANHOLES ON STANDARD DETAIL G-5.11.
- 2. CONCRETE SHALL BE MIX NO. 6 (4500 PSI).
- WALL REINFORCEMENT FOR BASE AND RISER UNITS SHALL BE REINFORCEMENT BARS OR WELDED WIRE FABRIC WITH A MINIMUM AREA OF 0.28 IN2/FT FOR THE 72" DIAMETER MANHOLES AND 0.37 IN2/FT. FOR THE 96" DIAMETER MANHOLES, RESPECTIVELY. WELDED WIRE FABRIC SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A-185 AND A-82. REINFORCEMENT BARS SHALL MEET ASTM A-615, GRADE 60.
- 4. BASE REINFORCEMENT TO BE REINFORCEMENT BARS OR WELDED WIRE FABRIC WITH A MINIMUM AREA OF 0.28 IN2/FT. FOR THE 72" DIAMETER MANHOLES AND 0.37 IN2/FT. FOR THE 96" DIAMETER MANHOLES, RESPECTIVELY. THE BASE SHALL BE MONOLITHIC WITH THE BASE UNIT OR JOINTED PER MANUFACTURER'S DESIGN.
- 5. THE MANUFACTURER SHALL FORM MALE AND FEMALE ENDS OF JOINTS USING THEIR OWN DESIGN. THE JOINTS SHALL BE SEALED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND MADE WATERTIGHT USING RUBBER O-RING GASKETS ASTM A-361 & C-443.
- 6. MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN PIPE OPENINGS IN MANHOLE WALL SHALL BE 12 INCHES FROM THE EDGE OF ONE OPENING TO THE EDGE OF THE NEXT.
- 7. LIFT HOLES OR LIFT EYES SHALL BE PROVIDED IN EACH SECTION FOR HANDLING.
- 8. MIX NO. 6 PRECAST CONCRETE OR BRICK CHANNEL SHALL BE PROVIDED AND SHALL SLOPE TOWARD OUTLET AS DIRECTED BY

REMOVABLE

FIBERGLASS

GRATING -

NO MORE THAN ONE 1' HIGH RISER SECTION MAY BE USED PER MANHOLE.

1-1/4"x 3/8" -BUILD AS MUCH OF FIBERGLASS ANGLE -

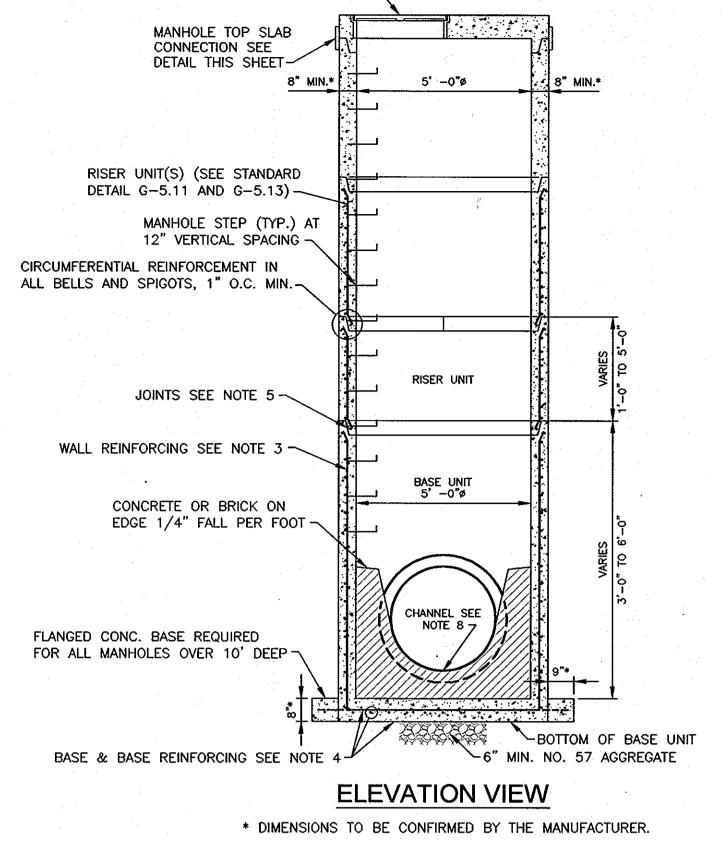
THE CHANNEL AS

POSSIBLE.

10. MANHOLE INTERIOR LINER REQUIRED. REFER TO "SANITARY SEWER MANHOLES" SECTION OF THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

6"x3"x 3/8"

FIBERGLASS I-BEAM -



30" MANHOLE FRAME &

COVER (CAST IN TOP SLAB)

"STANDARD DETAIL" REFERS TO DETAILS IN HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL VOLUME IV, STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

5'-0" DIAMETER PRECAST MANHOLE

TRENCH WIDTH

PLAN VIEW

TRENCH WIDTH

-COMPACTED BACKFILL

-COMPACTED CLAY

CLAY DAM NOTES:

THE INITIAL BACKFILL.

1. CLAY DAM SHALL BE INSTALLED AT

2. CLAY DAM LENGTH SHALL BE 4 FEET

3. PLACE CLAY DAM IN 6" LIFTS, USING CLAY MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF

NO STONE SHALL BE USED IN THE BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH OR IN THE FINAL BACKFILL ZONE ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE DAM.

⊷ 4"х4"х3/8"

ANGLE

1/2" STAINLESS

BOLT FROM E-E DETAIL

SCALE: NTS

STEEL BOLT (TYP.)

FIBERGLASS

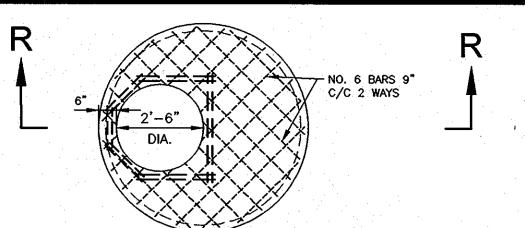
AASHTO M145 SOIL GROUPS A-6 OR A-7 AND COMPACT TO MIN. 92%.

INTERVALS NO GREATER THAN THAN 500

PLACED FROM UNDERCUT SUBGRADE OR

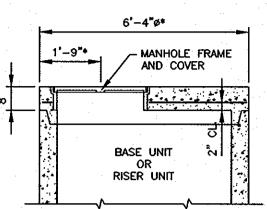
TRENCH SUBGRADE UP TO 1 FOOT OVER

FEET AND AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS.



MANHOLE FLAT TOP SLAB PLAN

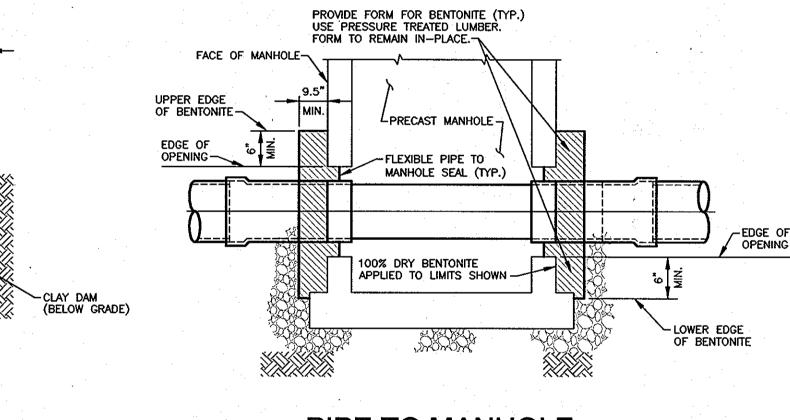
(SHOWN WITHOUT FRAME & COVER)



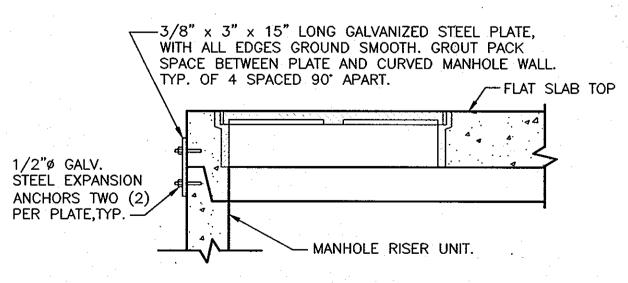
SECTION R-R

5'-0" DIAMETER MANHOLE NOTES:

- 1. MANHOLES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM C--478 AND THE GENERAL NOTES APPLICABLE TO PRECAST MANHOLES ON STANDARD DETAIL G-5.11.
- 2. CONCRETE SHALL BE MIX NO. 6 (4500 PSI).
- 3. WALL REINFORCEMENT FOR BASE AND RISER UNITS SHALL BE REINFORCEMENT BARS OR WELDED WIRE FABRIC WITH A MINIMUM AREA OF 0.23 IN2/FT. FOR THE 60" DIAMETER MANHOLES, WELDED WIRE FABRIC SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A-185 AND A-82. REINFORCEMENT BARS SHALL MEET ASTM A-615, GRADE
- 4. BASE REINFORCEMENT TO BE REINFORCEMENT BARS OR WELDED WIRE FABRIC WITH A MINIMUM AREA OF 0.23 IN2/FT. THE BASE SHALL BE MONOLITHIC WITH THE BASE UNIT OR JOINTED PER MANUFACTURER'S
- 5. THE MANUFACTURER SHALL FORM MALE AND FEMALE ENDS OF JOINTS USING THEIR OWN DESIGN. THE JOINTS SHALL BE SEALED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND MADE WATERTIGHT USING RUBBER O-RING GASKETS
- 6. MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN PIPE OPENINGS IN MANHOLE WALL SHALL BE 12 INCHES FROM THE EDGE OF ONE OPENING TO THE EDGE OF THE NEXT.
- 7. LIFT HOLES OR LIFT EYES SHALL BE PROVIDED IN EACH SECTION FOR HANDLING.
- 8. MIX NO. 6 PRECAST CONCRETE OR BRICK CHANNEL SHALL BE PROVIDED AND SHALL SLOPE TOWARD OUTLET AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
- 9. NO MORE THAN 1' RISER SECTION MAY BE USED PER MANHOLE
- 10. MANHOLE INTERIOR LINER REQUIRED. REFER TO "SANITARY SEWER MANHOLES" SECTION OF THE SPECIAL





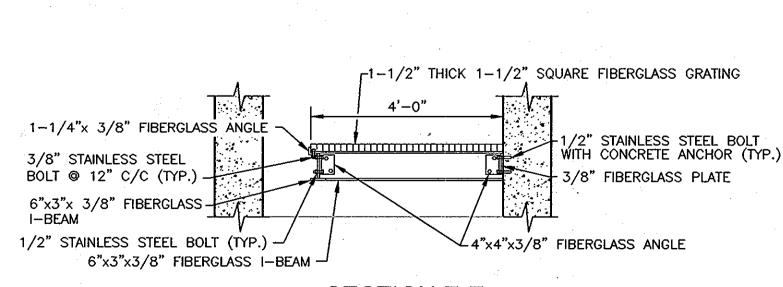


MANHOLE SLAB TOP CONNECTION

NO SCALE

4-10-2013

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND



12" | 12" | 12" | 12" | 12"

VARIES - SEE PLAN FOR DIM.

FIBERGLASS GRATING DETAIL

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

SECTION E-E

TEMPORARY PIPE DIVERSION THROUGH PROPOSED MANHOLES NOT TO SCALE

SEAL PIPE TO MANHOLE OPENINGS WITH NON-SHRINK GROUT

NEW SEWER IS PLACED IN-SERVICE

IN PROPOSED MANHOLE AS NECESSARY, KEEPING A STRAIGHT ALIGNMENT

PROVIDE FORM FOR BENTONITE (TYP.) USE PRESSURE TREATED

LUMBER. FORM TO

REMAIN IN-PLACE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND



BALTIMORE, MD 21244-2662

410.265.9500

FAX: 410.265.8875

PRECAST MANHOLE-

PROP. 36"

EX. SAN.-

TEMPORARILY REMOVE EXISTING SANITARY SEWER AND RE-LAY PIPE THROUGH PRE-CAST OPENINGS

REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY DIVERSION THROUGH MANHOLE WILL BE BY OTHERS WHEN ALL DOWNSTREAM

4. ALL EXISTING SEWER PIPE INVERTS SHALL BE CHECKED BY TEST PIT PRIOR TO ORDERING MANHOLES.



		SCAL	E: 1/2	" = 1'-0"								NO S	CALE			
a.	DES: LAL														•	T
	DRN: RLI/CD								MIS	SCEL	LANE	ous E	ETA	ILS		
★	CHK: TND															:
	DATE: JUNE 2012	BY	NO.		REVISIONS	•	DATE	600'	SCAL	E MAP	NO. 30	BLOCK	NO. 8	, 9,	& 1	4

FIBERGLASS

FIBERGLASS

1-1/4"x 3/8"

FIBERGLASS,

3/8" STAINLESS ~

STEEL BOLT @ 12"

6"x3"x 3/8"

FIBERGLASS

I-BEAM

ANGLE

C/C (TYP.)

GRATING

ANGLE

ELEVATION VIEW

CLAY DAM TYPICAL

PIPE BEDDING DETAIL

NO SCALE

LITTLE PATUXENT PARALLEL INTERCEPTOR

CAPITAL PROJECT S-6175

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5

CONTRACT NO. 20-4636

SHOWN SHEET 7 **OF** 20

SCALE:

"B" PROP.

INVERT OUT

TEMPORARY PIPE

DIVERSION

INVERT SCHEDULE

MH-1207

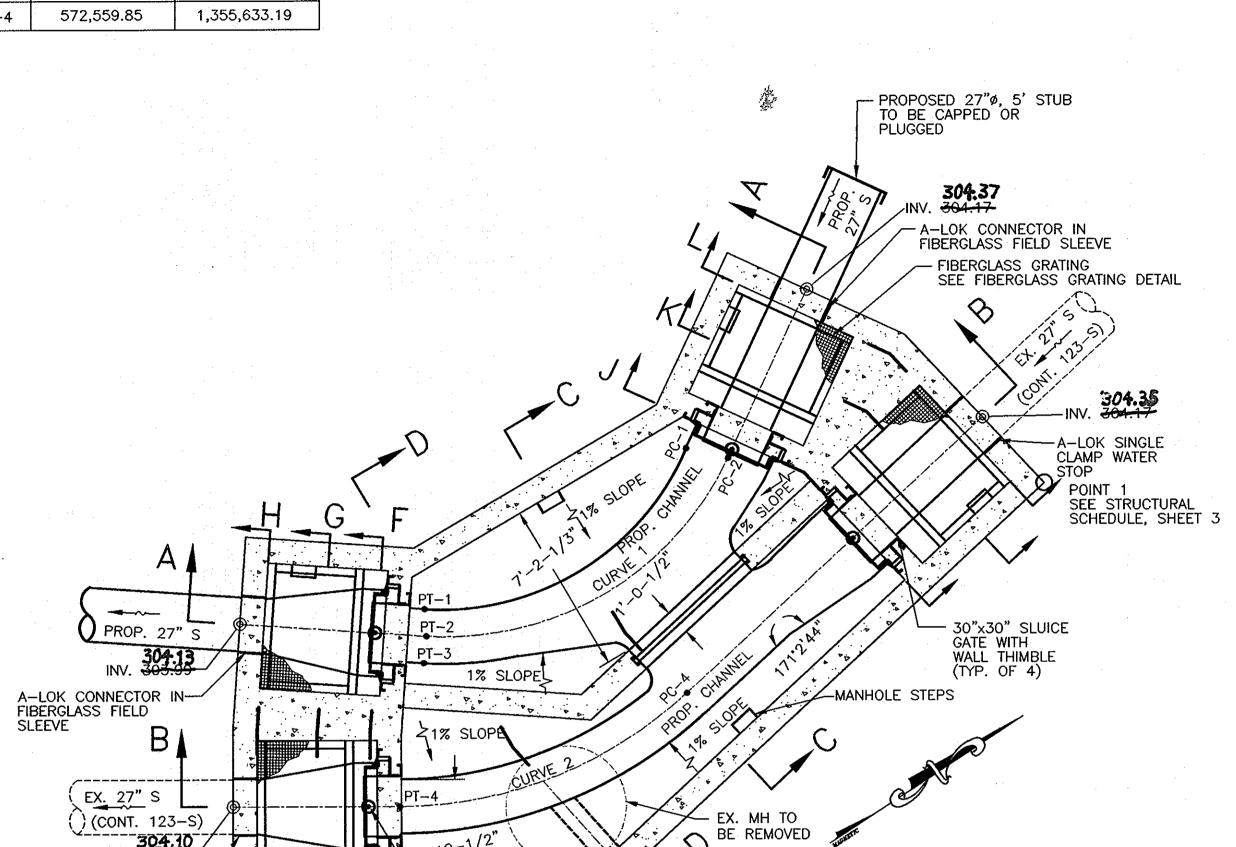
301.09 300.99 303.4± 303.4±

27" 27"

A-LOK SINGLE CLAMP_/ WATER STOP (TYP.)

6" DIA. OPENING WITH SEALED KEY NUT OPERATOR AND $^{\Delta}$ FLOOR BOX IN TOP SLAB. SEE NOTE 3 THIS SHEET.

CURVE DATA										
CURVE NO.	RADIUS	TANGENT	LENGTH	Δ						
1	1 11.00' 7.83'		13.61'	70.52,40"						
2			15.49'	68*53'02"						
3	14.00	6.62'	12.37'	50'38'14"						
4	17.50	6.86'	13.07	42*47'04"						



POINT 2 SEE STRUCTURAL SCHEDULE, SHEET 3

PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

1. SLUICE GATES SHALL BE FONTAINE SERIES 20 MODEL 202-WALL MOUNTED (COMPLETE WITH WALL THIMBLE) AND NON-RISING STEM (NRI) OR APPROVED EQUAL.

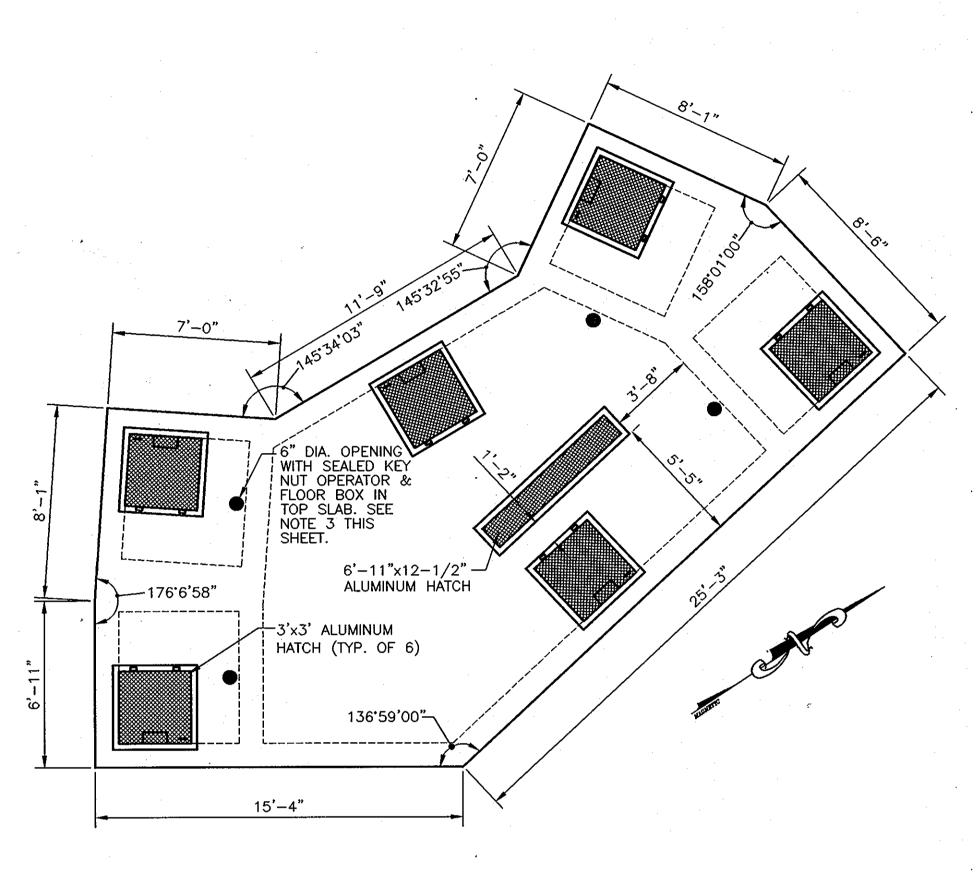
2. A-LOK SINGLE CLAMP WATER STOPS SHALL BE USED AT PIPE ENTRY/EXIT POINTS OF THE DIVERSION STRUCTURE, AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS.

3. GROUND LEVEL POSITION INDICATOR SHALL BE A SEALED UNIT WITH A STAINLESS STEEL SEALED FLOOR BOX. KEY NUT OPERATOR AND POSITION INDICATOR SHALL BE GPI-S SERIES AS MANUFACTURED BY DYNATORQUE, INC. OR APPROVED EQUAL.

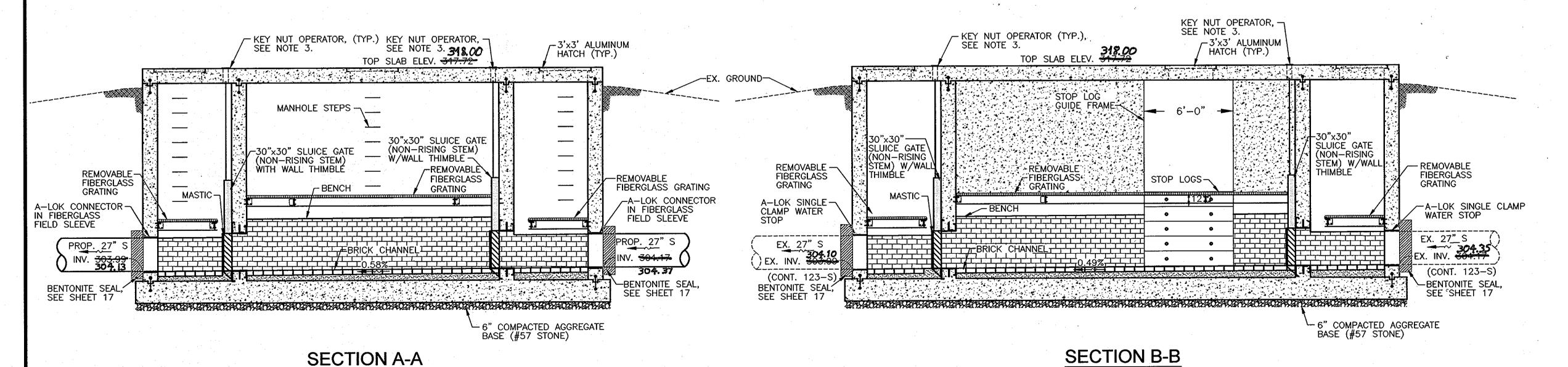
4. SEWAGE SHALL NOT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, BE DISCHARGED TO THE NEW SEWER UNTIL WRITTEN PERMISSION IS PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY.

5. THE JUNCTION CHAMBER REQUIRES AN INTERIOR LINER & EXTERIOR WATERPROOFING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS.

6. ALL ALUMINUM SURFACES IN CONTACT WITH CONCRETE SHALL BE COATED WITH A BITUMINOUS/ASPHALTIC COMPOUND, MINIMUM 10 MIL. THICK.



TOP SLAB PLAN SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



- 3 3/4" X 8 5/8" BLOCKOUT 7 (BLOCKOUT & GROUT BY OTHERS) 5 5/8" -1/4" X 2" PLATE

T-304 S/S 10/24 X 5/8" FHCS (FLAT HEAD CAP SCREW)

(ULTRA HIGH MOLECULAR NEOPRENE SEAL

-1/4" X 2" PLATE

BLOCKOUT

BY OTHERS)

6 5/8" LONG (FOR

KEYING TO CONCRETE)

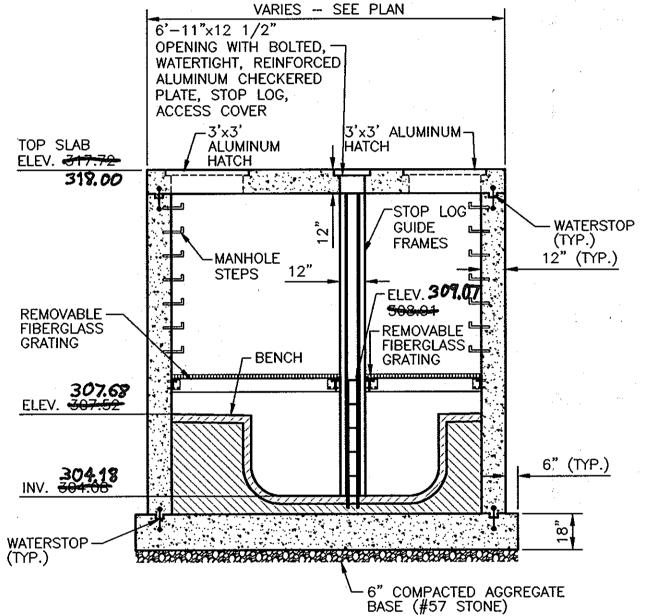
- 3 3/4" X 8 5/8"

(BLOCKOUT & GROUT

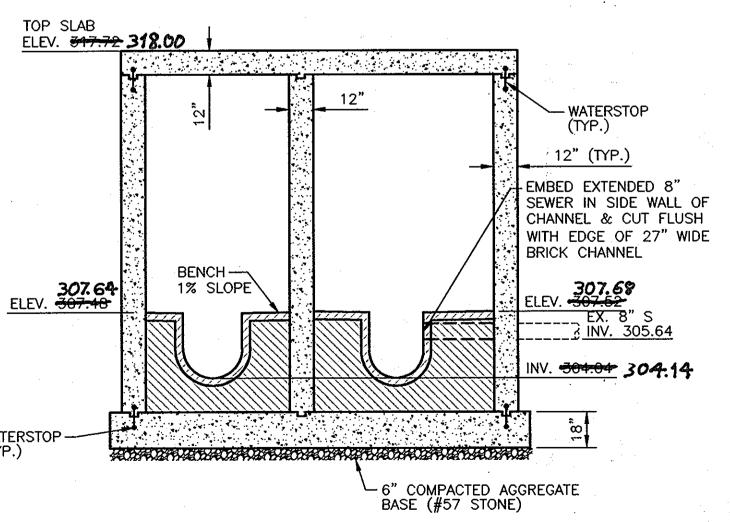
1/4" X 7/8" UHMW WEAR STRIP

STOP LOG GUIDE FRAME DETAILS

SCALE: NTS



SECTION C-C SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION D-D SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

4-10-2013

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

Dewberry Dewberry & Davis LLC 3106 LORD BALTIMORE DRIVE

SUITE 110

410.265.9500 FAX: 410.265.8875



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	DATE: JUNE 2012	BY	NO.		REVISIONS		

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

JUNCTION CHAMBER 1201 PLAN AND SECTIONS

600' SCALE MAP NO. 30 BLOCK NO. 8, 9, & 14

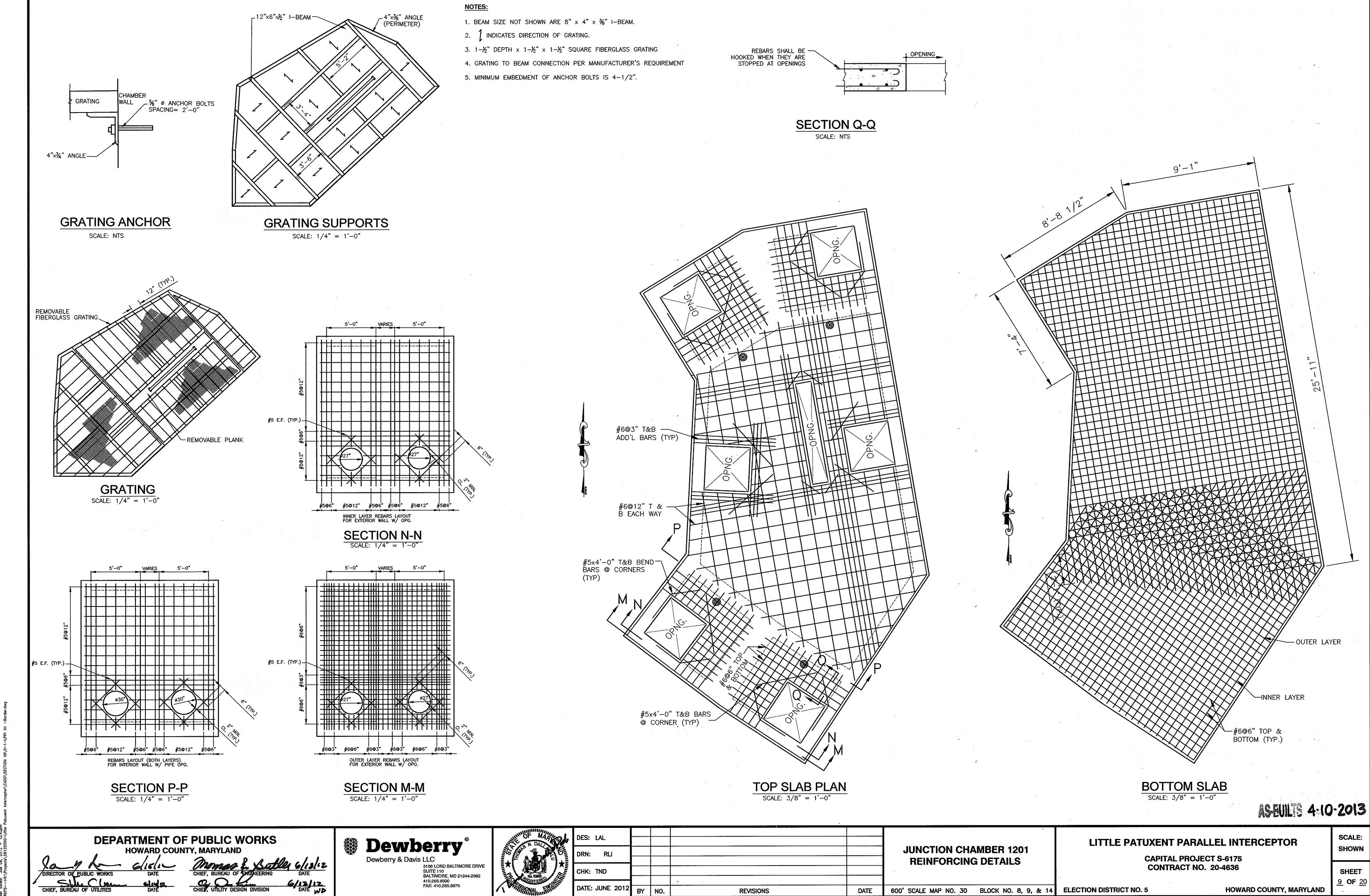
LITTLE PATUXENT PARALLEL INTERCEPTOR **CAPITAL PROJECT S-6175 CONTRACT NO. 20-4636**

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5

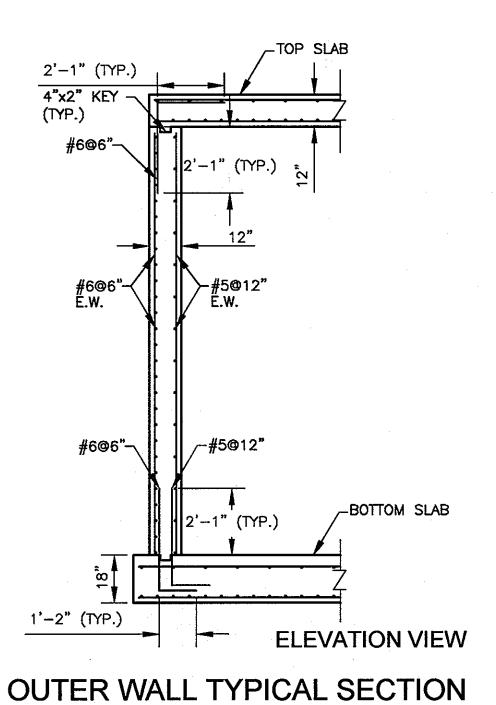
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

SHOWN SHEET 8 **OF** 20

SCALE:

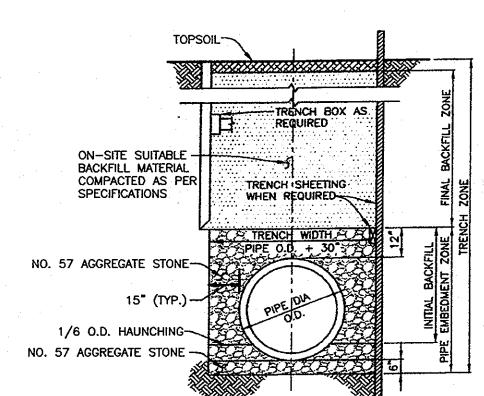


Piotted by: (riane) on Piot Date: Jun 08, 2012 -- 12:43pm Path--> R:\Projects\58125000-Little Patuxent Interceptor\CADD\SECTION XII\07-10-0-LPPI XII-MISC DE Tab-Layout Name: JC-1201 DETALS2 SHT 9 INNER WALL TYPICAL SECTION SCALE: 1/3" = 1'-0"



SCALE: 1/3" = 1'-0"

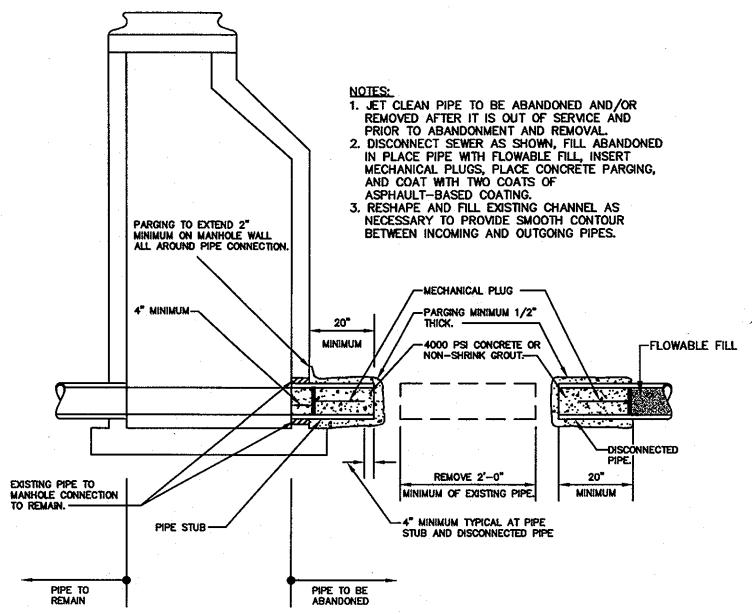
DESIGN LOADS * DEAD LOADS __ ACTUAL WEIGHT OF STRUCTURE WEIGHT OF SOIL 100 P.C.F. TO RESIST UPLIFT 120 P.C.F. DEAD LOAD IN AREAS NOT OCCUPIED BY EQUIPMENT OR SUBJECT TO TRUCK LOADING LIVE LOAD FLOOR 100 P.S.F. EQUIPMENT - ACTUAL WEIGHT - 150 P.S.F. MINIMUM TRUCK - H20-44 AASHTO LOADING WALKWAYS - 100 P.S.F. STAIRWAY - 100 P.S.F. ROOF - 30 P.S.F. SNOW LOAD GROUND SNOW LOAD - 20 P.S.F. WND LOAD BASIC WIND SPEED - 90 MPH (EXPOSURE C) SEISMIC LOAD DESIGN CATEGORY B EARTH PRESSURES - LATERAL EARTH PRESSURES ARE BASED ON A FRICTION ANGLE OF 30'. BACKFILL MATERIAL SHALL NOT BE PLACED AGAINST FOUNDATION WALLS UNTIL THE UPPER BRACING COMPONENTS ARE IN PLACE FOR AT LEAST 7 DAYS.



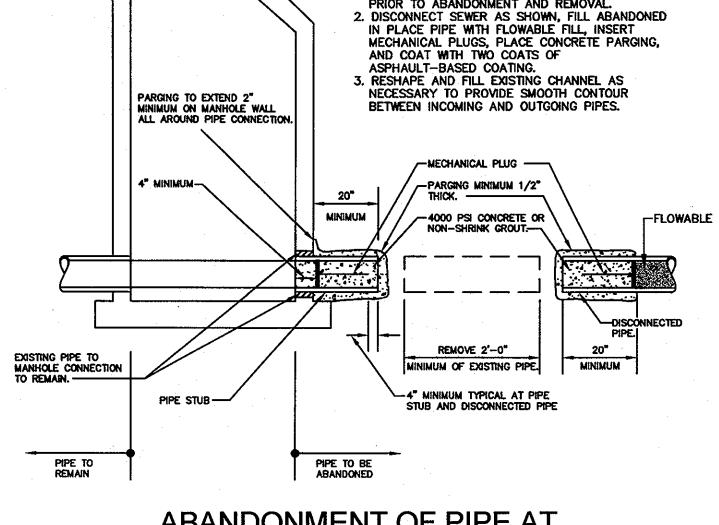
NOTES:

- 1. CONTRACTOR TO STRICTLY ADHERE TO SECTION 1000.03.05, "EXCAVATION AND SUBGRADE PREPARATION", OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION, VOLUME
- 2. PRIOR TO PLACING INITIAL BACKFILL, CONTRACTOR SHALL PLACE A MAXIMUM 12-INCH LIFT OF No. 57 STONE FOR THE 1/6 O.D. HAUNCHING AREA ON EACH SIDE OF THE PIPE AND COMPACT THE STONE BY "SHOVEL SLICING" UNTIL STONE COMPLETELY FILLS ALL VOIDS ON THE UNDERSIDE OF THE PIPE.
- TRENCH BACKFILL IN THE FINAL BACKFILL ZONE, FROM 12 INCHES ABOVE THE CROWN OF PIPE TO 6 INCHES BELOW THE FINAL GRADE, SHALL CONSIST OF ON-SITE SUITABLE BACKFILL MATERIAL AS MUCH AS PRACTICABLE AND MAY, BEGINNING AT A DEPTH 24 INCHES ABOVE THE CROWN OF PIPE, CONTAIN STONES NO LARGER THAN 12 INCHES IN

TRENCH DETAIL NO SCALE



ABANDONMENT OF PIPE AT MANHOLE & LEFT IN PLACE NO SCALE



SECTION F - INLET **CROSS SECTIONS**

303.47

WALL OR SLAB

OPENING DETAIL

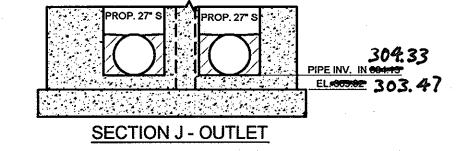
SCALE: NTS (2'-4" SQ. MAX.)

304.13 <u>IT 600.00-</u> <u>EL. 600.02-</u> 303.47

306.38 TOP BENCH 400.400

303. 47

BETWEEN INLET & OUTLET



SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

ADDITIONAL BARS 1/2
QUANTITY OF INTERRUPTED
BARS EACH SIDE FULL LENGTH

303.47

<u>INV. 484-15-304</u>

303.47

4-10-2013

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

−#5 @ 12 O.C.

-SEE SECTIONS FOR

TYPICAL INTERSECTION DETAIL

DIAMETER 3'-0"

SCALE: NTS

WALL OR SLAB

OPENING DETAIL

SCALE: NTS (3' Ø MAX.)

SECTION L - INLET

SECTION K - MIDPOINT

BAR SPACING AND SIZE

PLAN VIEW

-Additional Bars ½ Quantity of Interrupted Bars Each Side Full Length

303.47

-BRICK CHANNEL, FORM SMOOTH TRANSITION BETWEEN INLET & OUTLET

INV. -904.15 304.35

EL. 303.47

_2" CLR. COVER (TYP)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HOWARD COUNTY. MARYLAND





2	DES: LAL						LITTLE PATUX
	DRN: RLI/CD					JUNCTION CHAMBER 1201 WALL SECTIONS AND DETAILS	CA
Muni	CHK: TND					WALL SECTIONS AND DETAILS	C
	DATE: JUNE 2012	BY	NO.	REVISIONS	DATE	600' SCALE MAP NO. 30 BLOCK NO. 8, 9, & 14	ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5

−#5 @ 12 O.C.

-SEE SECTIONS FOR

TYPICAL CORNER DETAIL

SCALE: NTS

(1) # 5x4'-0" -EACH FACE @ EACH CORNER

ADDITIONAL BARS & QUANTITY OF INTERRUPTED BARS EACH SIDE FULL LENGTH

ADDITIONAL BARS ½ QUANTITY— OF INTERRUPTED BARS EACH SIDE FULL LENGTH

SECTION H - OUTLET

SECTION G - MIDPOINT

SLOPE 1:1

303.47

PLAN

BAR SPACING AND SIZE

PLAN VIEW

CUT TOP & BOTTOM BARS --AS REQUIRED. HOOK BARS © OPENING. ALL 4 SIDES

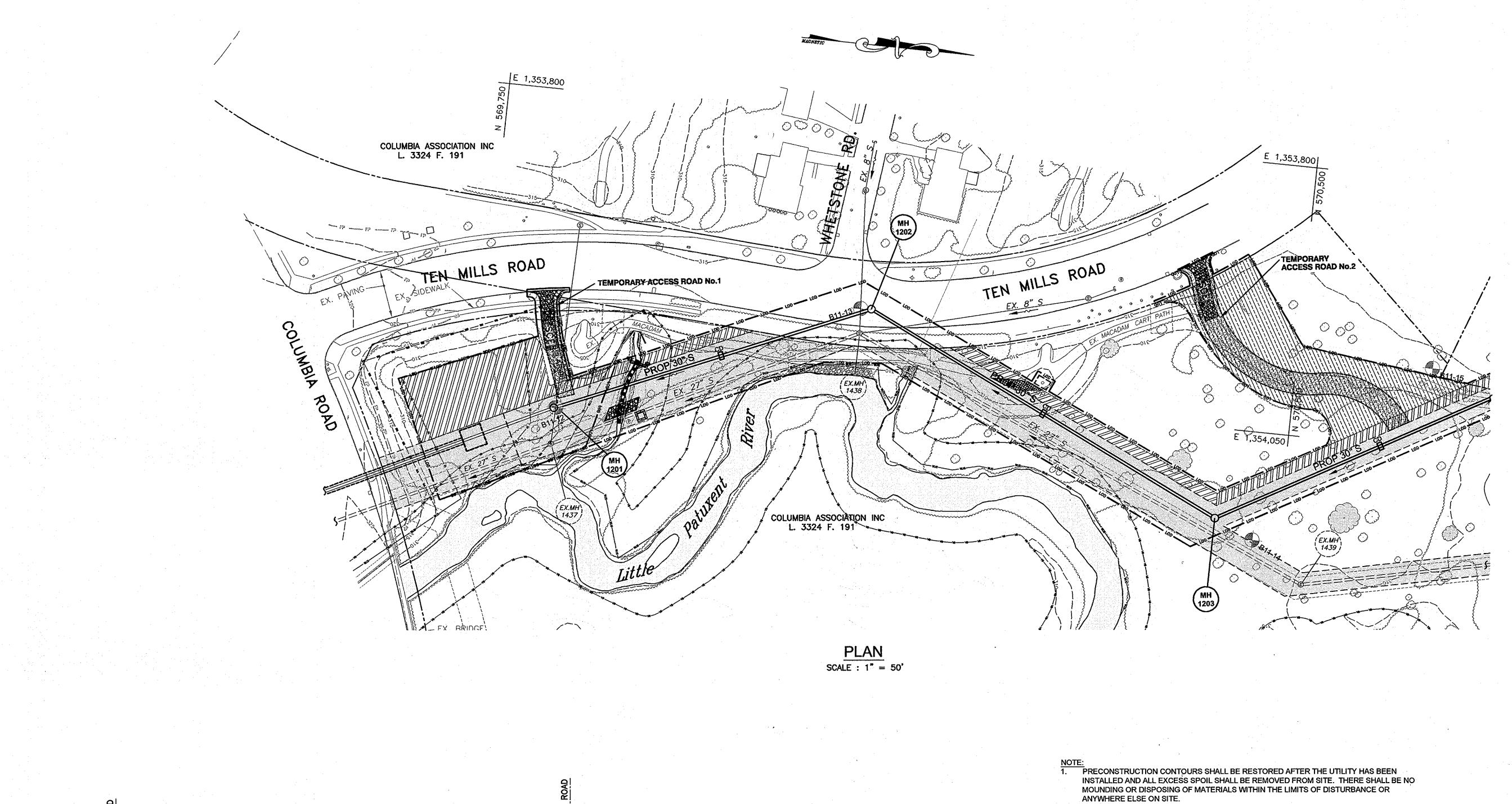
__2" CLR. COVER (TYP)

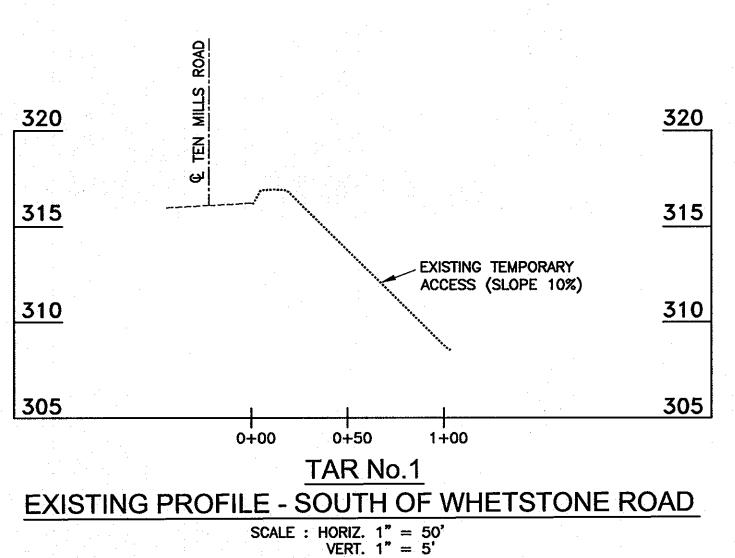
LITTLE PATUXENT PARALLEL INTERCEPTOR

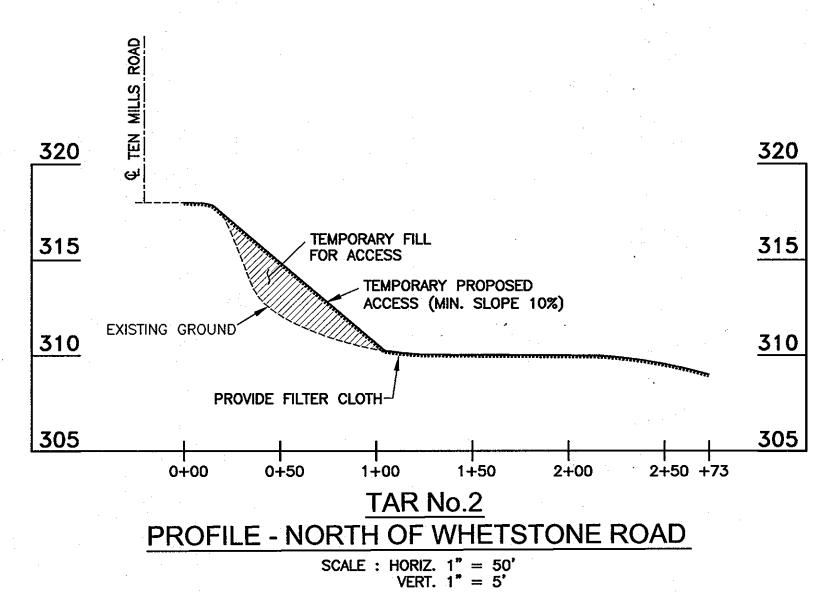
CAPITAL PROJECT S-6175 CONTRACT NO. 20-4636

SHEET 10 OF 20

SCALE: SHOWN







- 2. SEE GENERAL NOTES ON SHEET 3.
- 3. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS (TAR) AT CONCLUSION OF PROJECT AS FOLLOWS:
- A. TAR No.1 IN PUBLIC R/W: COMPLETELY REMOVE AND GRADE TO PRE-EXISTING CONTOURS. REPLACE CONCRETE SIDEWALK AND CURB AS NECESSARY. TOPSOIL, SEED, AND MULCH DISTURBED LAWN
 - TAR No.1 IN CA LAND: LEAVE MOST OF STONE ACCESS ROAD IN PLACE. REMOVE JERSEY BARRIERS, WOOD BEAMS, AND FENCING. GRADE AND SHAPE SHOULDERS, TOPSOIL, SEED, & MULCH UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ENGINEER
- THE DIRECTION OF THE ENGINEER.

 B. TAR No.2 IN PUBLIC RW: COMPLETELY REMOVE ACCESS ROAD AND GRADE TO PRE-EXISTING CONTOURS.
- B. TAR No.2 IN PUBLIC RW: COMPLETELY REMOVE ACCESS ROAD AND GRADE TO PRE-EXISTING CONTOURS.

 REPLACE CONCRETE CURB AS NECESSARY. TOPSOIL, SEED, AND MULCH DISTURBED LAWN AREAS.

ND: COMPLETELY REMOVE ACCESS ROAD AND GRADE TO PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTOURS.
REPLACE MACADAM CART PATH TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR PAVING SECTION P-1, STD
DETAIL B-2.01. REPLACE TOPSOIL TO ALL DISTURBED AREAS, INSTALL SOD IN STRIPS 10
FEET WIDE ALONG BOTH SIDES OF THE NEW MACADAM CART PATH. SEED AND MULCH ALL
REMAINING DISTURBED AREAS.

AS-BUILTS 4-10-2013

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

DIRECTOR OF RUBLIC WORKS

DATE

CHIEF, BUREAU OF BIGN

CHIEF, BUREAU OF UTILITIES

DATE

CHIEF, UTILITY DESIGN DI

Dewberry & Davis LLC

Dewberry & Davis LLC

7IS LLC 3106 LORD BALTIMORE DRIVE SUITE 110 BALTIMORE, MD 21244-2662 410.265,9500 FAX: 410.265,8875

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ACCESS ROAD PLAN AND PROFILE

600' SCALE MAP NO. 30 BLOCK NO. 8, 9, & 14 ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5

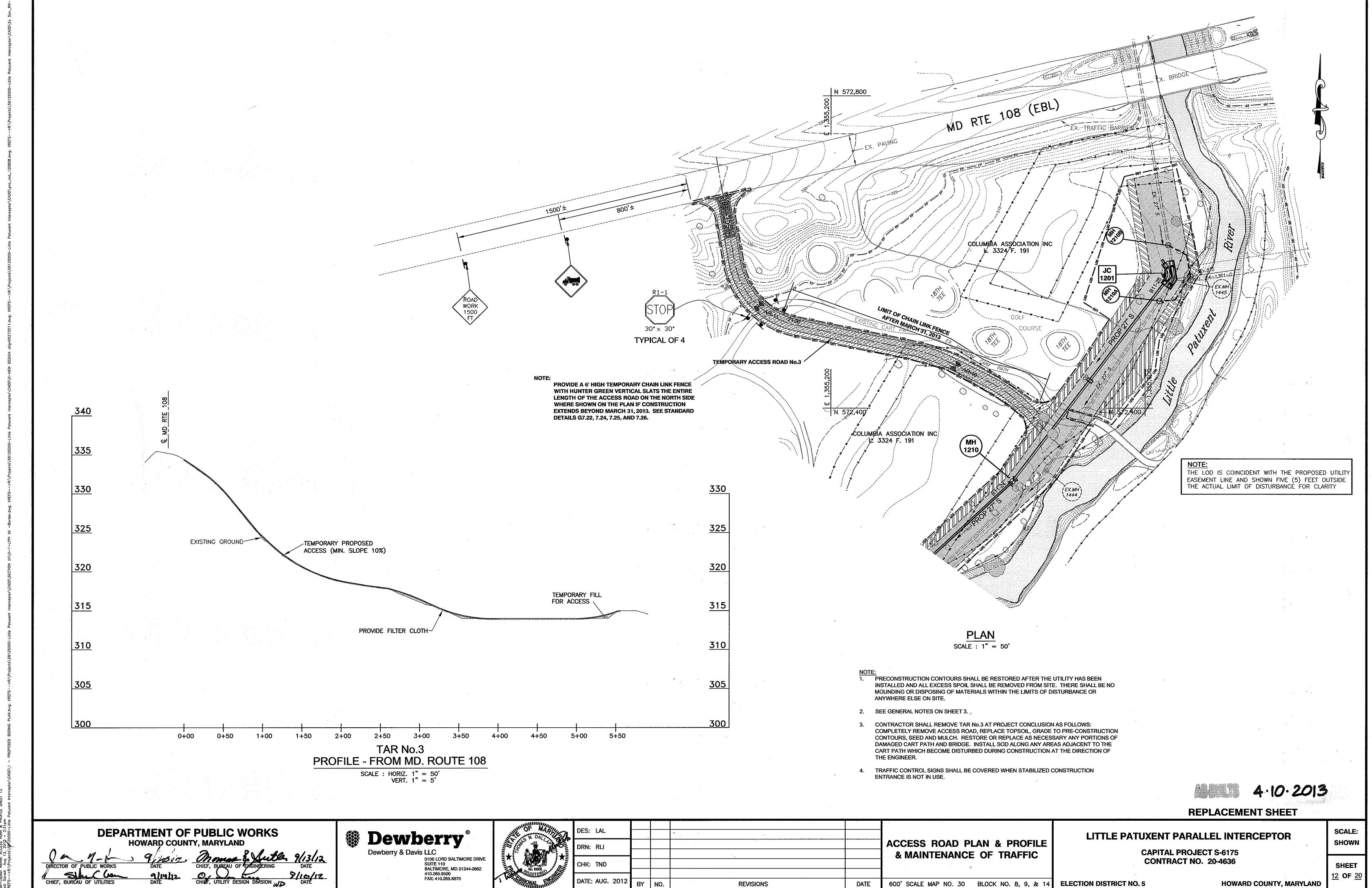
LITTLE PATUXENT PARALLEL INTERCEPTOR

CAPITAL PROJECT S-6175 CONTRACT NO. 20-4636

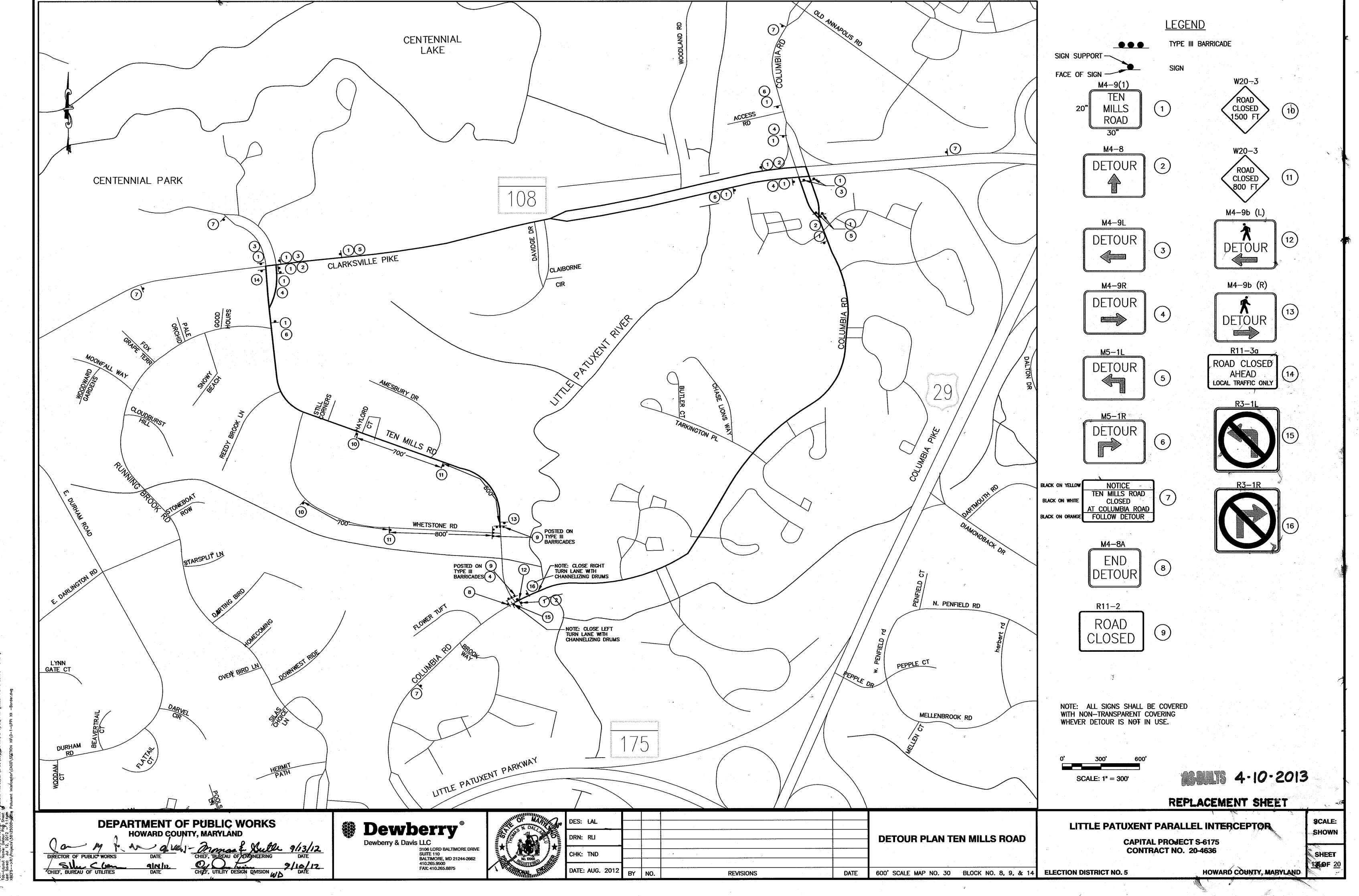
SHOWN

SCALE:

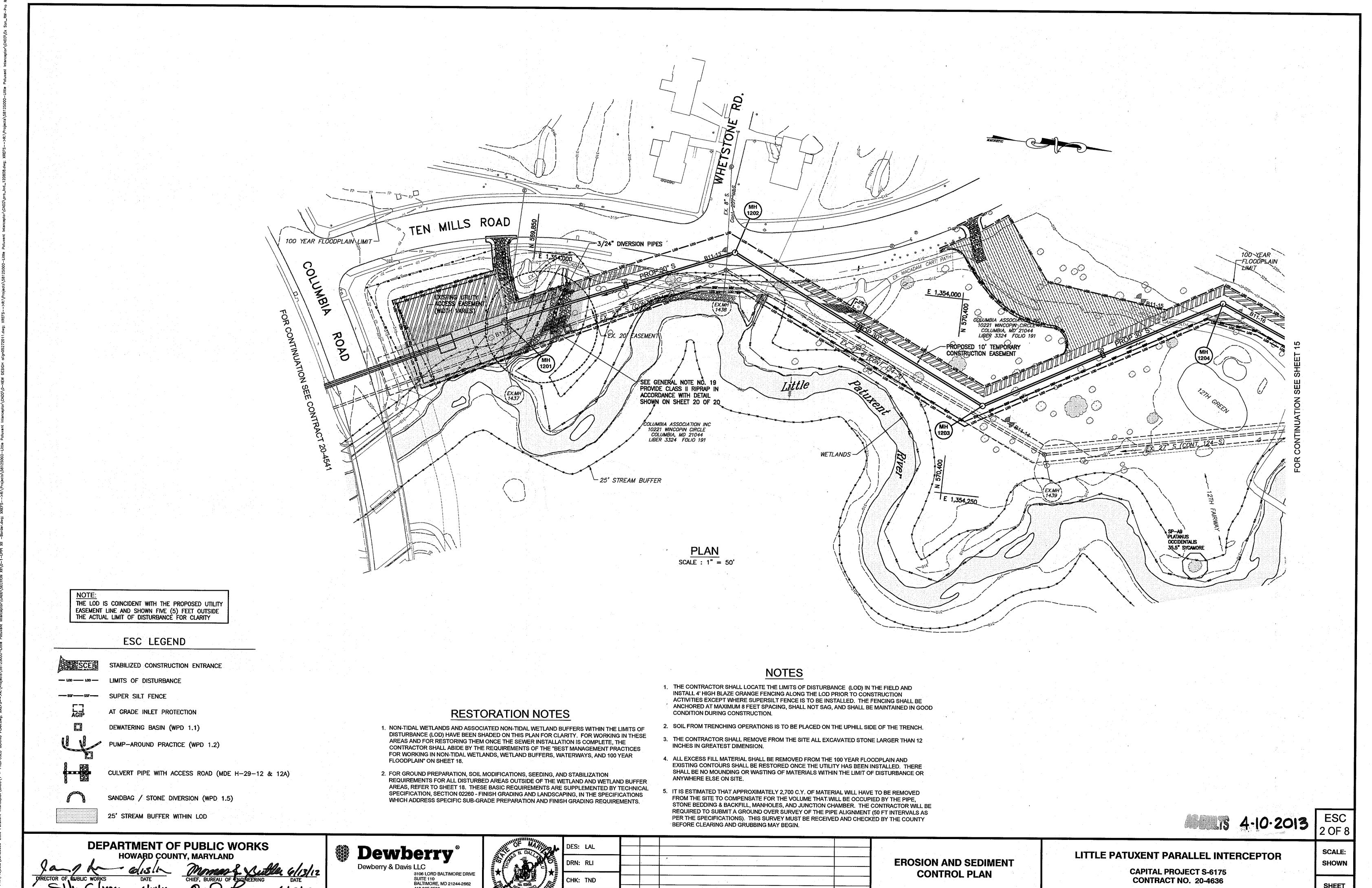
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND 11 OF 20



HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND



Plotted by: (flane) on Riot Doie: Aug 09, 2012 Path——> R:\Projects\581250\current{60}\current{1.11} Pgtuxent Path—Lyout Name: Defour Plop Sheet (flant Saved: Jul 12, 2012 — 1:19pm XREFS——>R:\Projects\58125000\current{1.19}



BY NO.

REVISIONS

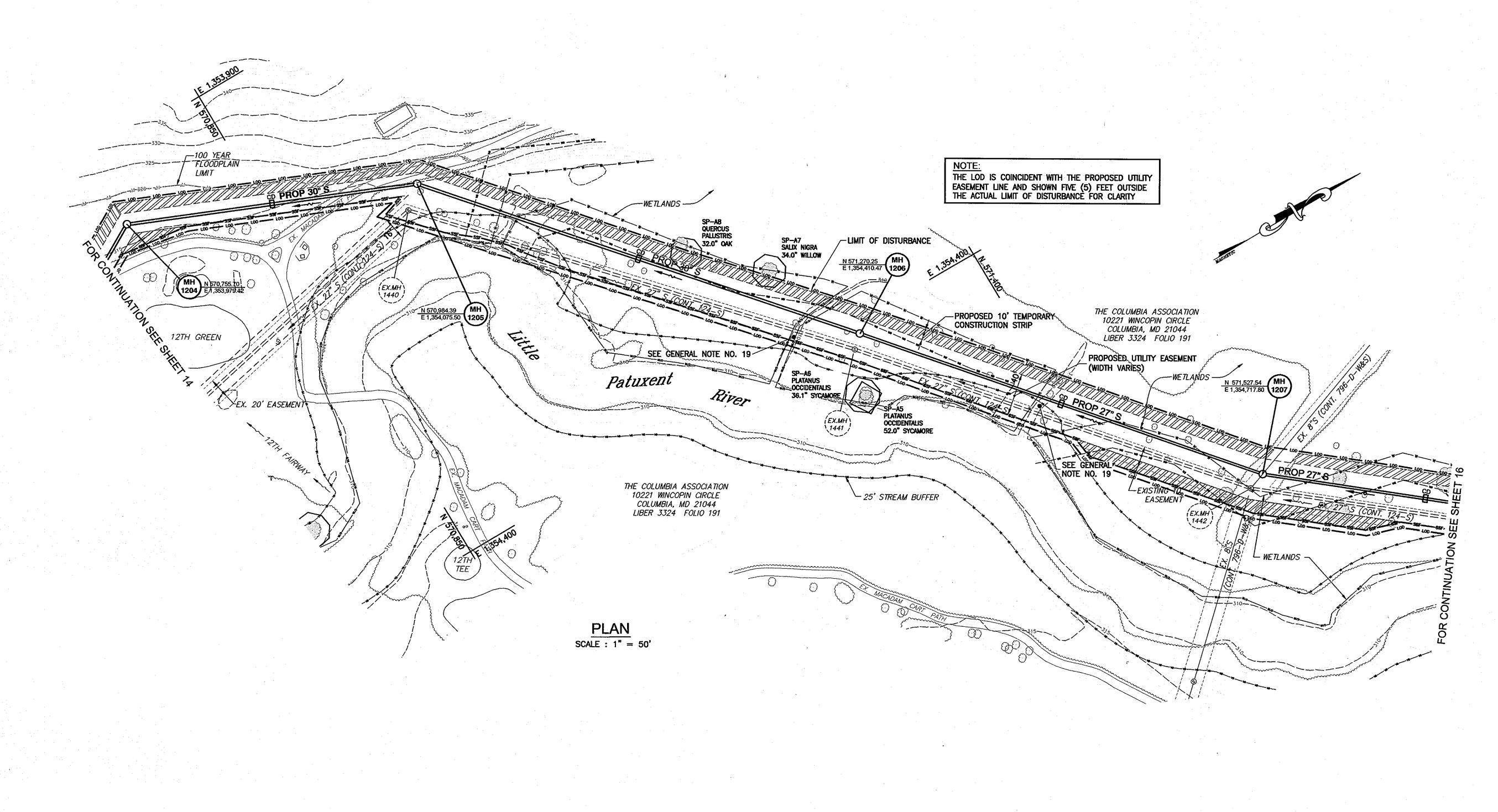
FAX: 410.265.8875

SHEET

<u>14</u> **OF** <u>20</u>

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

600' SCALE MAP NO. 30 BLOCK NO. 8, 9, & 14 ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5



ESC LEGEND

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE



DEWATERING BASIN (WPD 1.1)



CULVERT PIPE WITH ACCESS ROAD (WPD 1.3)



SANDBAG / STONE DIVERSION (WPD 1.5)

PUMP-AROUND PRACTICE (WPD 1.2)



25' STREAM BUFFER WITHIN LOD

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

RESTORATION NOTES

- 1. NON-TIDAL WETLANDS AND ASSOCIATED NON-TIDAL WETLAND BUFFERS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE (LOD) HAVE BEEN SHADED ON THIS PLAN FOR CLARITY. FOR WORKING IN THESE AREAS AND FOR RESTORING THEM ONCE THE SEWER INSTALLATION IS COMPLETE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ABIDE BY THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE "BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR WORKING IN NON-TIDAL WETLANDS, WETLAND BUFFERS, WATERWAYS, AND 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN" ON SHEET 18.
- 2. FOR GROUND PREPARATION, SOIL MODIFICATIONS, SEEDING, AND STABILIZATION REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL DISTURBED AREAS OUTSIDE OF THE WETLAND AND WETLAND BUFFER SPECIFICATION, SECTION 02260 - FINISH GRADING AND LANDSCAPING, IN THE SPECIFICATIONS

NOTES

- 1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL LOCATE THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE (LOD) IN THE FIELD AND INSTALL 4' HIGH BLAZE ORANGE FENCING ALONG THE LOD PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES EXCEPT WHERE SUPERSILT FENCE IS TO BE INSTALLED. THE FENCING SHALL BE ANCHORED AT MAXIMUM 8 FEET SPACING, SHALL NOT SAG, AND SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD CONDITION DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- 2. SOIL FROM TRENCHING OPERATIONS IS TO BE PLACED ON THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE TRENCH.
- 3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE FROM THE SITE ALL EXCAVATED STONE LARGER THAN 12 INCHES IN GREATEST DIMENSION.
- 4. ALL EXCESS FILL MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN AND EXISTING CONTOURS SHALL BE RESTORED ONCE THE UTILITY HAS BEEN INSTALLED. THERE SHALL BE NO MOUNDING OR WASTING OF MATERIALS WITHIN THE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE OR ANYWHERE ELSE ON SITE.
- 5. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT APPROXIMATELY 2,700 C.Y. OF MATERIAL WILL HAVE TO BE REMOVED STONE BEDDING & BACKFILL, MANHOLES, AND JUNCTION CHAMBER. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT A GROUND OVER SURVEY OF THE PIPE ALIGNMENT (50 FT INTERVALS AS PER THE SPECIFICATIONS). THIS SURVEY MUST BE RECEIVED AND CHECKED BY THE COUNTY BEFORE CLEARING AND GRUBBING MAY BEGIN.

SAMIS 4-10-2013

LITTLE PATUXENT PARALLEL INTERCEPTOR **CAPITAL PROJECT S-6175**

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

CONTRACT NO. 20-4636

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

Dewberry Dewberry & Davis LLC



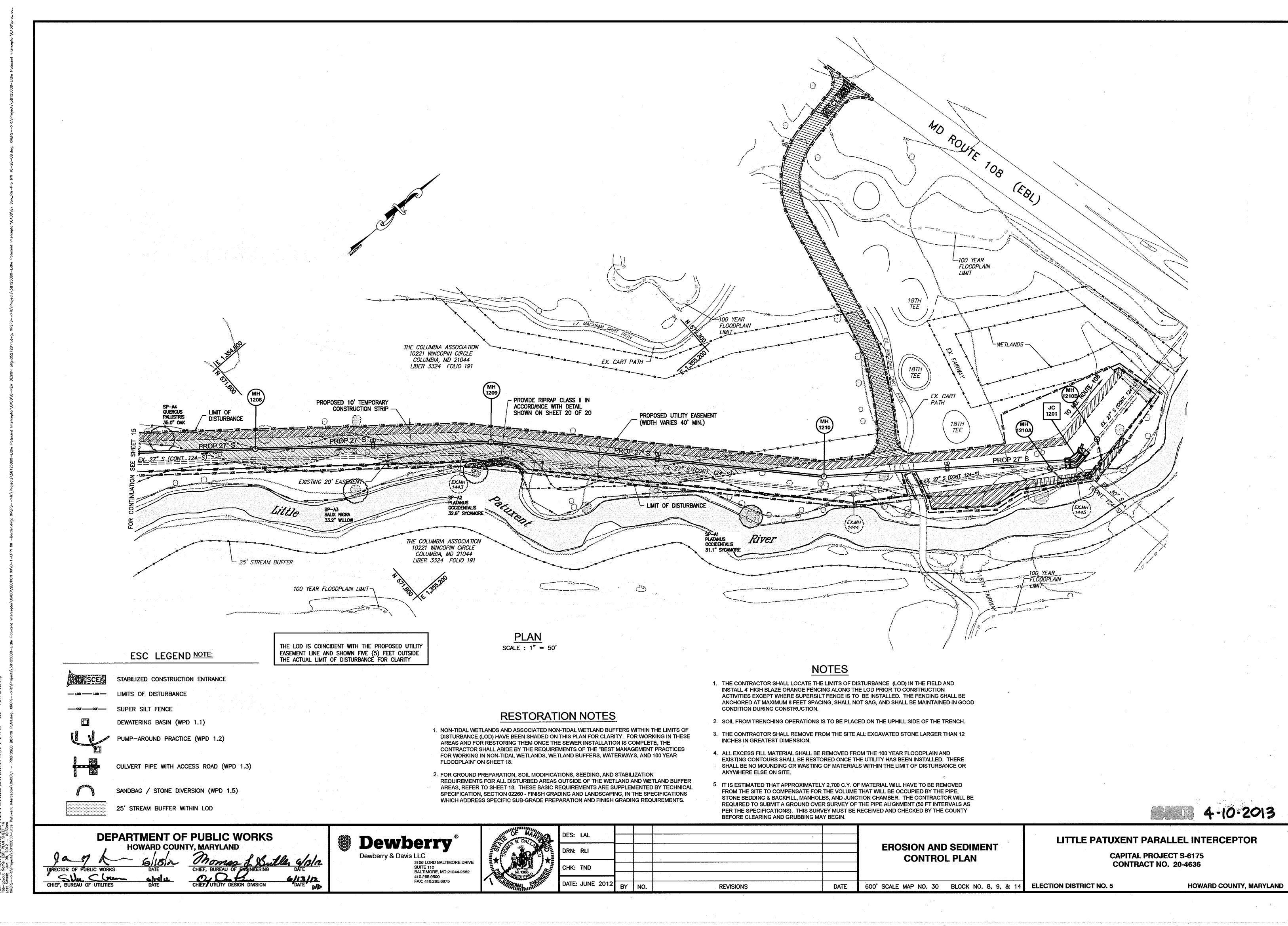
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600' SCALE MAP NO. 30 BLOCK NO. 8, 9, & 14 ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5

SHEET 15 **OF** 20

SCALE:

SHOWN



ESC

SCALE:

SHOWN

SHEET <u>16</u> **OF** <u>20</u>

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 ot usually necessary for temporary seeding.
- iii. Schedule required soil tests to determine soil amendment composition and application ates for sites having disturbed area over 5 acres.
- B. 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 over 5 acres. Soil analysis may be performed by the University of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses
 - ii. Fertilizers shall be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by approved equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers shall all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to the applicable state fertilizer laws and shall bear the name trade name or trademark and warrantee of the producer.
 - iii. Lime materials shall be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted) which contains at least 50% total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone shall be ground to such fineness that at least 50% will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 98-100% will pass through a #20 mesh sieve.
 - iv. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.

C. Seedbed Protection

- i. Temporary Seeding
- a. Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3" to 5" by means of suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened if 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 rregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.
- b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.

1. Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0.

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

ii. Permanent Seeding

- a. Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:
- Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm). The soil shall contain less than 40% clay but enough fine grained materia (>30% silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lovegrass or serecia lespedeza is to be planted, then a sandy soil (<30% silt plus clay) would be acceptable
- 4. Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight.
- 5. Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root
- If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required in accordance with Section 21 Standard and Specification for Topsoil. 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
- Apply soil amendments as per soil tests or as included on the plans

check slots to prevent topsoil from sliding down a slope.

d. Mix soil amendments into the top 3-5" of topsoil by disking or other suitable means. Lawn areas should be raked to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed application. Where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation, loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface. Steep slopes (steeper than 3:1) 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 areas.

- i. All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed shall be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used shall have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job.
- Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used. ii. Inoculant — The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures shall be a pure culture of nitrogen—fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants shall not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculant as directed on

I. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer),

can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.

a. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rate amounts will not exceed the following: nitrogen; maximum of 100 lbs. per acre total of

package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75-80° F

- 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
- Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.
- ii. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.
- 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
- 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
 - 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.
 - 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) WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform
 - WCFM shall be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformly spread slurry.
 - WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors. 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
 - of the grass seedlings. WCFM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

that will be phyto—toxic. 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.

on application having moisture absorption and percolation properties and shall

cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth

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.
- When straw mulch is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Mulch shall be applied to a uniform loose depth of between 1" and 2". 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 of 50 lbs. of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons 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 grea and erosion hazard
 - i. A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into soil surface a minimum of two (2) inches. This practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. If used on sloping land, this practice should be used on the contour if possible.
- ii. Wood Cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. The fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 pounds/acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.
- Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and on crests of banks. The remainder of area should be appear uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders— such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70, Petroset. Terra Tax II. Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch.
- iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer's recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4' to 15' feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long.

I. Incremental Stabilization — Cut Slopes

- i. All cut slopes shall be dressed, prepared, seeded and mulched as the work progresses. Slopes shall be excavated and stabilized in equal increments not to exceed 15'.
- ii. Construction sequence (refer to Figure 4 below):
- Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to convey runoff from the excavation.
- b. Perform phase 1 excavation, dress and stabilize.
- c. Perform phase 2 excavation, dress, and stabilize. Overseed phase I areas as necessary. d. Perform final phase excavation, dress, and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas

Note: Once excavation has begun, the operation should be continuous from grubbing through completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.

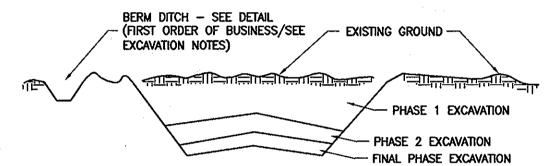


Figure 4 Incremental Stabilization - Cut

- J. Incremental Stabilization of Embankments Fill Slopes
 - i. Embankments shall be constructed in lifts as prescribed on the plans.
 - ii. Slopes shall be stabilized immediately when the vertical height of the multiple lifts reaches 15', or when the grading operation cease as prescribed in the plans
 - iii. At the end of each day, temporary berms and pipe slope drains should be constructed along the top edge of the embankment to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner to a sediment trapping device.
 - iv. Construction sequence: Refer to Figure 5 (below):
 - a. Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct Slope Silt Fence on low side of fill as shown in Figure 4, unless other methods shown on the plans address this area.
 - b. Place phase 1 embankment, dress and stabilize
 - c. Place phase 2 embankment, dress and stabilize.
 - d. Place final phase embankment, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded
- Note: Once the placement of fill has begun, the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.

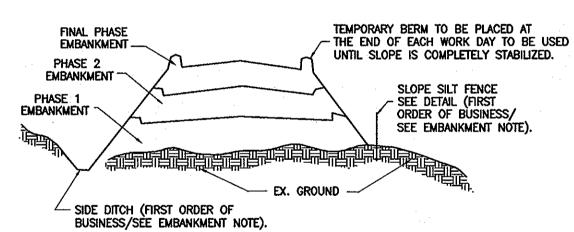


Figure 5 Incremental Stabilization - Embankment Fill Comply with MD 378 Specifications.

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.

- Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 26 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 5) and enter them in the Temporary Seeding Summary below, along with application rates, seeding dates and seeding depths. If this Summary is
- not put on the plans and completed, then Table 26 must be put on the plans. For sites having soil tests performed, the rates shown on this table shall be deleted and the rates recommended by the testing agency shall be written in. Soil tests are not required for

TEMPORARY SEEDING SUMMARY

	SEED MI FROM TA	IXTURE (HARDIN ABLE 26)	FERTILIZER RATE	LIME RATE	
NO.	SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE (LB/AC)	SEEDING DATES	SEEDING DEPTHS	(10-10-10)	LIME IVIE
	ANNUAL RYEGRASS	50 LB/AC	3/1 - 4/30 8/15 - 11/1	1/4"-1/2"	600 LB/AC	2 TONS/AC
	MILLET	50 LB/AC	5/1 - 8/14	1/2*	(15 LB/ /1000 SF)	(100 ĹB /1000 SF)
		·				

Section III: Permanent Seeding

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

A. Seed Mixtures - Permanent Seeding

- i. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 25 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 5) and enter them in the Permanent Seed Summary below, along with application rates and seeding dates. Seeding depths can be estimated using Table 26. If this Summary is not put on the construction plans and completed, then Table 25 must be put on the plans. Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, streambanks, or dunes or for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA-SCS Technical Field Office Guide, Section 342 - Critical Area Planting. For special lawn maintenance areas, see Section IV Sod and V Turfgrass.
- ii. For sites having disturbed area over 5 acres, the rates shown on this table shall be deleted and the rates recommended by the soil testing agency shall be written in.
- iii. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply ureaform fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 1/2 lbs/1000 sq. ft. (150 lbs/ac), in addition to the above soil amendments shown in the table below, to be performed at the time of seeding.

PERMANENT SEEDING SUMMARY

	SEED MIXTURE FRO		RTILIZER RA (10-20-20		LIME			
NO.	SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE(LB/AC)	SEEDING DATES	SEEDING DEPTHS	N	P205	K20	RATE
1	CREEPING RED FESCUE (30%) CHEWINGS FESCUE (30%) ROUGH BLUE GRASS (20%) CATALINA PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (20%)	200	3/1 - 5/15 AND 8/15 - 10/15	1"				2 TONS/AC
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				(2 LB/ 1000 SF)	(4 LB/ 1000 SF)	(4 LB/ 1000 SF)	(100 LB/ 1000 SF)

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 the time of cutting. Measurement for thickness shall exclude top growth and thatch. Individual pieces of sod shall be cut to the suppliers width and length. Maximum allowable deviation from standard widths and lengths shall be 5 percent. Broken pads and torn or uneven ends will
- 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
- 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

B. Sod Installation

- i. During periods of excessively high temperature or in areas having dry subsoil, the subsoil shall be lightly irrigated immediately prior to laying the sod.
- ii. The first row of sod shall be laid in a straight line with subsequent rows placed parallel to and tightly wedged against each other. Lateral joints shall be staggers 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
- iv. Sod shall be watered immediately following rolling or tamping until the underside of the new sod pad and soil surface below the sod are thoroughly wet. The operations of laying, tamping and irrigating for any piece of sod shall be completed within eight hours.

- 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
- 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 cutting or subsequent cuttings. Grass height shall be maintained between 2" and 3" unless otherwise specified.

Areas where turfgrass may be desired include lawns, parks, playgrounds, and commercial sites which will receive a medium to high level of maintenance. Areas to receive seed shall be tilled by disking or other approved methods to a depth of 2 to 4 inches, leveled and raked to prepare a proper seedbed. Stones and debris over 1 1/2 inches in diameter shall be removed. The resulting seedbed shall be in such condition that future mowing of grasses will pose no difficulty.

Note: Choose certified material. Certified material is the best guarantee to cultivar purity. The certification program of the Maryland Department of Agriculture, Turf and Seed Section, provides a reliable means of consumer protection and assures a pure genetic line.

A. Permanent Seeding

- i. Kentucky Bluegrass Full sun mixture For use in greas that receive intensive Irrigation required in the areas of central Maryland and eastern shore. Recommended Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars Seeding Rate: 1.5 to 2.0 pounds/1000 sauare feet. A minimum of three bluegrass cultivars should be chosen
- ranging from a minimum of 10% to a maximum of 35% of the mixture by weight. ii. Kentucky Bluegrass/Perennial Rye — Full sun mixture — For use in full sun areas where rapid establishment is necessary and when turf will receive medium to intensive management. Certified Perennial Ryegrass Cultivars/Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Seeding rate: 2 pounds mixture/1000 square feet. A minimum of 3 Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars must be chosen, with each cultivar ranging from 10% to 35% of the mixture by
- 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 95-100%, certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 0 - 5%. Seeding rate: 5 to 8 lb/1000 sf. One or more cultivars may be blended.
- Kentucky Bluegrass/Fine Fescue Shade Mixture For use in areas with shade in Bluegrass lawns. For establishment in high quality, intensively managed turf area. Mixture includes; certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 30—40% and certified Fine Fescue and 60—70%. Seeding rate: 1 1/2 - 3 lbs/1000 square feet. A minimum of 3 Kentucky bluegrass cultivars must be chosen, with each cultivar ranging from a minimum of 10% to a maximum of 35% of the mixture by weight.
- Note: Turfgrass varieties should be selected from those listed in the most current University of Maryland Publication, Agronomy Mimeo #77, "Turfgrass Cultivar Recommendations for Maryland

B. Ideal times of seeding

Western MD: March 15 - June 1, August 1 - October 1 (Hardiness Zones - 5b, 6a) Central MD: March 1 - May 15, August 15 - October 15 (Hardiness Zone - 6b) Southern MD, Eastern Shore: March 1 - May 15, August 15 - October 15 (Hardiness Zones - 7a,7b)

If soil moisture is deficient, supply new seedings with adequate water for plant growth (23/64 "0 1" 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

D. Repairs and Maintenance

Inspect all seeded areas for failures and make necessary repairs, replacements, and reseedings

- within the planting season.
- i. Once the vegetation is established, the site shall have 95% around cover to be considered adequately stabilized
- ii. If the stand provides less than 40% ground coverage, reestablish following original lime.
- fertilizer, seedbed preparation and seeding recommendations.
- iii. If the stand provides between 40% and 94% ground coverage, overseeding and fertilizing
- half of the rates originally applied may be necessary. Maintenance fertilizer rates for permanent seedings are shown in table 24. For lawns and other medium to high maintenance turfgrass areas, refer to the University of Maryland publication "Lawn Care n Maryland" Bulletin No. 171.

SEDIMENT CONTROL GENERAL NOTES

Total Area of Site

Area to be paved

Area to be Vegetatively Stabilized

Area Disturbed

Total Cut

Total Fill

- 1. A minimum of 48 hours notice must be given to Howard County Construction Inspection Division, Sediment Control Division prior to the start of any construction. 410-313-1855.
- 2. All vegetative and structural practices are to be installed according to the provisions of the plan and are to be in conformance with the most current Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control and revisions thereto.
- 3. Following initial soil disturbance or re-disturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization shall be completed within: a) 7 calendar days for all perimeter sediment control structures, dikes, perimeter slopes and all slopes greater than 3:1. b) 14 days as to all other disturbed or graded greas on the project site.
- 4. All disturbed greas must be stabilized within the time period specified above in accordance with the 1994 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control for permanent seeding (Sec. III), sod (Sec. III) temporary seeding (Sec. II) and mulching (Sec. I). Temporary stabilization with mulch alone can only be done when recommended seeding dates do not allow for proper germination and establishment of grasses.
- 5. All sediment control structures are to remain in place and are to be maintained in operative condition until permission for their removal has been obtained from the Howard County Sediment Control Inspector.

6. Site Analysis Site is defined as areas involving

any improvement. <u>6.01</u> <u>6.01</u> Acres Sq. Yds. 0 Acres 11,130 Cu. Yds. 11,130 Cu. Yds.

Offsite waste/borrow area location To be determined by contractor.

- 7. Any sediment control practices which is disturbed by grading activity for placement of utilities must be repaired on the same day of disturbance.
- 8. Additional sediment control must be provided, if deemed necessary by the Howard County Sediment Control Inspector.
- 9. On all sites with disturbed areas in excess of 2 acres, approval of the inspection agency shall be requested upon completion of installation of perimeter erosion and sediment controls, but before proceeding with any other earth disturbance or grading. Other building or grading inspection approvals may not be authorized until this initial approval by the inspection agency is made.
- 10. Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to that which shall be back-filled and stabilized by the end of each work day.
- 11. Spoil from trench excavation shall be place on the uphill side of the excavation.
- 12. Site grading will begin only after all perimeter sediment control measures have been installed and are in a functioning condition.
- 13. Cut and fill quantities provided under site analysis do not represent bid quantities. These quantities do not distinguish between topsoil, structural fill or embankment material, nor do they reflect consideration of undercutting or removal of unsuitable material. The contractor shall familiarize himself with site conditions which affect the work.

4-10-2013

LITTLE PATUXENT PARALLEL INTERCEPTOR

CAPITAL PROJECT S-6175

CONTRACT NO. 20-4636

SHEET

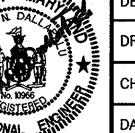
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND



410.265.9500 FAX: 410.265.8875





DES: LAL DRN: RLI DATE: JUNE 201

REVISIONS

600' SCALE MAP NO. 30 BLOCK NO. 8, 9, & 14 ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5

EROSION AND SEDIMENT

CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS

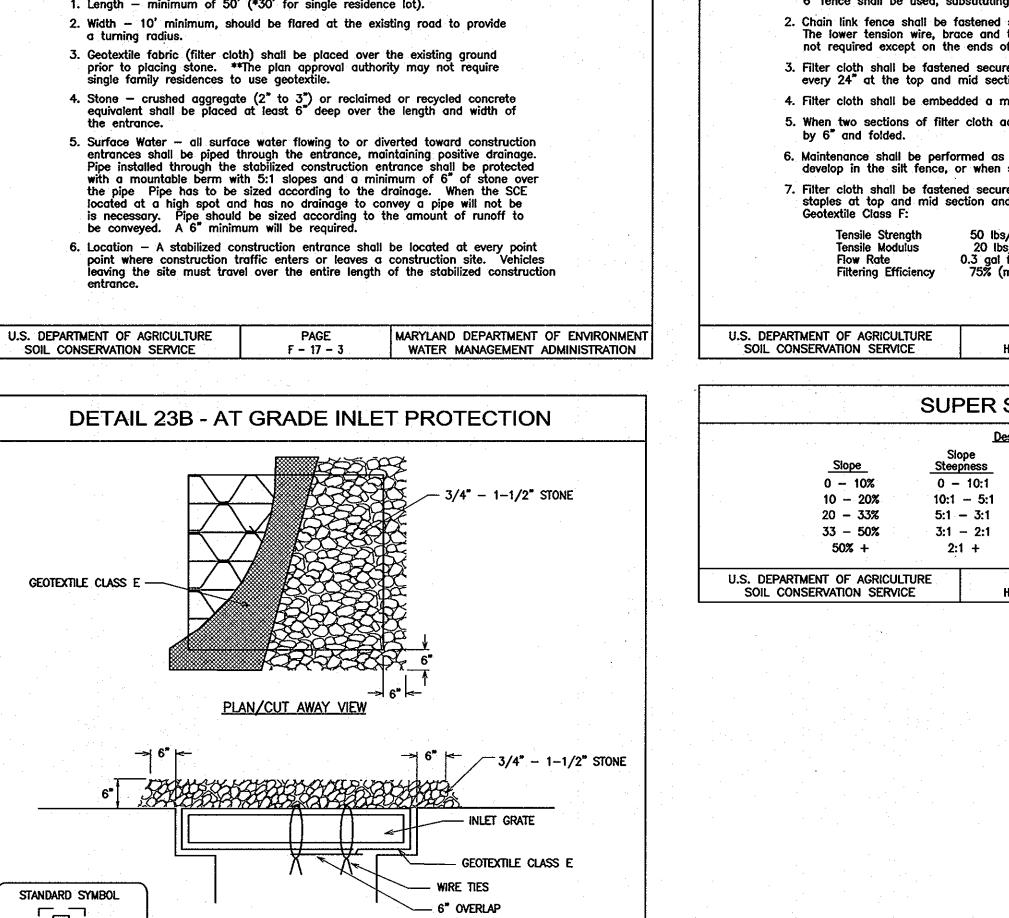
17 **OF** 20

ESC

5 OF 8

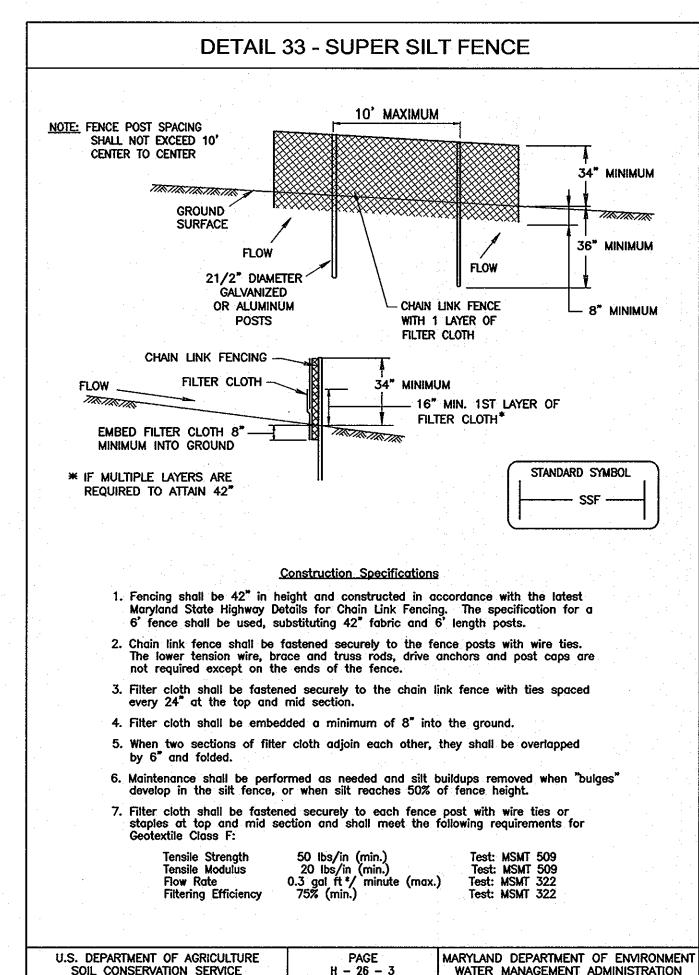
SCALE:

SHOWN



MAX. DRAINAGE AREA = 1/4 ACRE

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION



	<u>Desi</u> c	n Criteria		
Slope	Slope Steepness	Slope Length (maximum)	Silt Fence Length (maximum)	
0 - 10%	0 - 10:1	Unlimited	Unlimited	
10 - 20%	10:1 - 5:1	200 feet	1,500 feet	
20 - 33%	5:1 - 3:1	100 feet	1,000 feet	-
33 - 50%	3:1 - 2:1	100 feet	500 feet	
50% +	2:1 +	50 feet	250 feet	

PROJECT SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

- 1. Notify Miss Utility (1-800-257-7777) at least 48 hours prior to beginning work.
- 2. Notify Howard County Construction Inspection Division (1-410-313-3800) at least 48 hours prior to beginning work on-site and obtain grading permit.
- 3. Clear and grub for sediment and erosion control measures or devices only. (7 days)
- 4. Install all sediment and erosion control measures or devices including stabilized construction entrance(s). (10 days)
- 5. Notify Howard County Construction Inspection Division upon completion of the installation work noted above. (1 day)
- 6. With the approval of the Howard County Construction Inspection Division, clear and grub the remainder of the site and stabilize immediately. (21 days)
- Begin excavation and installation of utilities. Work shall be limited to that which can be backfilled and stabilized in one day per Standard Sediment Control Note No. 10. Stabilize work area at the end of each work day. (100 days)
- 8. Connect to existing utilities where applicable. (7 days)
- 9. With permission from the Sediment Control Inspector, remove stabilized construction entrance(s). (2 days)
- 10. Stabilize all disturbed areas. (14 days)
- 11. Following approval from the Howard County Construction Inspection Division Inspector, remove all remaining sediment control measures and stabilize any remaining areas. (7 days)

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR WORKING IN NON-TIDAL WETLANDS. WETLAND BUFFERS, WATERWAYS, AND 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN

- 1. No excess fill, construction material, or debris shall be stockpiled or stored in non-tidal wetlands, non-tidal wetlands buffers, waterways, or the 100-year floodplain.
- 2. Place materials in a location and manner which does not adversely impact surface or subsurface water flow into or out of non-tidal wetlands, non-tidal wetland buffers, waterways, or 100-year
- 3. Do not use excavated material as backfill if it contains waste metal products, unsightly debris, toxic material, or any other deleterious substance. If additional backfill is required, use clean material free of waste metal products, unsightly debris, toxic material, or any other deleterious substance.

 4. Place heavy equipment on mats or suitably operate the equipment to prevent damage to non—tidal wetlands, non—tidal wetland buffers, waterways, or the 100—year floodplain.
- 5. Repair and maintain any serviceable structure or fill so there is no permanent loss of non-tidal wetlands, non-tidal wetland buffers, waterways, or permanent modification of the 100-year floodplain
- in excess of that lost under the originally authorized structure or fill.

 6. Rectify any non-tidal wetlands, non-tidal wetland buffers, waterways, or the 100-year floodplain
- temporarily impacted by any construction.
- 7. All stabilization in the non-tidal wetland and non-tidal wetland buffer shall consist of the following species: Annual Ryegrass (Lolium multiflorium), Millet (Setaria italica), Barley (Hordeum sp.), Oats (Uniola sp.), and/or Rye (Secale cereale). These species will allow for stabilization of the site while also allowing for the voluntary revegetation of natural wetland species. Other non-persistent vegetation may be acceptable, but must be approved by the Non-tidal Wetlands and Waterways Division. Kentucky 31 fescue shall not be utilized in wetland or buffer areas. The area should be seeded and mulched to reduce erosion after construction activities have been completed.
- 8. After installation has been completed, make post-construction grades and elevations the same as the original grades and elevations in temporarily impacted areas.
- 9. To protect aquatic species, in-stream work is prohibited as determined by classification of the
 - Use 1 waters: in-stream work shall not be conducted during the period of March 1

aquatic species, unless the purpose of the activity is to impound water.

- through June 15, inclusive, during any year. 10. Stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces shall be controlled to prevent the washing of debris into
- 11. Culverts shall be constructed and any riprap placed so as not to obstruct the movement of the

4-10-2013

SCALE: SHOWN

ESC

6 OF 8

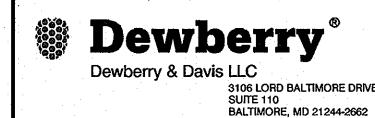
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction Specifications

PAGE E - 16 - 5A

2. Place 3/4" to 1-1/2" stone, 4"-6" thick

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE



410.265.9500

FAX: 410.265.8875



1	DATE: JUNE 2012	BY	NO.	REVISIONS	DATE	6
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	DEC : 41				w. T	

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS LITTLE PATUXENT PARALLEL INTERCEPTOR

CAPITAL PROJECT S-6175 CONTRACT NO. 20-4636

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

SHEET <u>18</u> **OF** <u>20</u>

600' SCALE MAP NO. 30 BLOCK NO. 8, 9, & 14 **ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5**

MGWC 1.1: DEWATERING BASINS

Temporary measure for filtering sediment-laden water

The work should consist of installing dewatering basins jointly with channel diversion measures to filter sediment-laden water from in-stream construction sites before the water re-enters the downstream reach.

EFFECTIVE USES & LIMITATIONS

Undersized dewatering basins will not adequately filter sediment-laden water from the construction site.

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

Materials for dewatering basins should meet the following requirements:

- Riprap: Riprap should be washed and have a diameter ranging from 4 to 6 inches (10 to 15 centimeters). • Filter Cloth: Filter cloth should be a woven or non-woven fabric consisting only of continuous chain polymeric filaments or yarns of polyester. The fabric should be inert to commonly encountered chemicals, hydro-carbons, ultraviolet light, and mildew and should be rot resistant.
- Straw Bales/Silt Fence: Straw bales should meet the criteria as specified in the 1994 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control.

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

Due to the danger of overtopping by events greater than the design flow, dewatering basins require a vegetative buffer strip to filter sediment-laden overflow. A 50-foot (15-meter) minimum grass-covered buffer width is required for slopes less than 20 degrees (1:2.7) when right-of-way is not limited. For slopes greater than 20 degrees, basins should have a 100-foot (30-meter) minimum buffer width when practical.

All erosion and sediment control devices should be installed as the first order of business according to a plan approved by the Water Management Administration (WMA) or local authority. Dewatering basins should be constructed as follows (refer to Detail 1.1):

- 1. Excavated subsoil and topsoil should be stored separately and replaced in their natural order. Additionally, the excavated sediments should be prevented from entering the waterway by using sediment perimeter controls or
- The dewatering basin should have a minimum depth of 3 feet (1 meter) where basin depth is measured from the top of the straw bales to the bottom of the excavation.
- 3. Once the dewatering basin becomes filled to one-half of the excavated depth, accumulated sediment should be removed and disposed of in an approved area outside the 100-year floodplain unless otherwise authorized by the
- Sediment control devices should remain in place until all disturbed areas are stabilized and the inspecting authority approves their removal. All disturbed ground contours should be returned to their original condition unless otherwise approved by the WMA or local authority.

TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES REVISED NOVEMBER 2000

PAGE 1.1 - 1

Maryland's Guidelines To Waterway Construction DETAIL 1.2: PUMP-AROUND PRACTICE PLAN VIEW approved device stream _diversion pumps dewatering sediment dike----sump-hole deep 2' dia.) —— work area — length not to exceed that which can be pumps should discharge. onto a stable velocity dissipator made of rip rap completed in one day or sandbags SECTION A-A = impervious sheeting cross section of sandbag dike MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

MGWC 1.3: CULVERT PIPE WITH ACCESS ROAD

5. Velocity dissipation measures should be provided at the outfall to prevent aggravated erosion of the stream

 Sediment control devices should remain in place until all disturbed areas have been stabilized in accordance with an approved sediment and erosion control plan and the inspecting authority approves their removal.

channel. If riprap is utilized, it should be sized according to MGWC 2.1; Riprap.

MGWC 1.2: PUMP-AROUND PRACTICE

Temporary measure for dewatering inchannel construction sites

DESCRIPTION

The work should consist of installing a temporary pump around and supporting measures to divert flow around instream construction sites.

IMPLEMENTATION SEQUENCE

Sediment control measures, pump-around practices, and associated channel and bank construction should be completed in the following sequence (refer to Detail 1.2):

- Construction activities including the installation of crosion and sediment control measures should not begin until all necessary easements and/or right-of-ways have been acquired. All existing utilities should be marked in the field prior to construction. The contractor is responsible for any damage to existing utilities that may result from construction and should repair the damage at his/her own expense to the county's or utility
- The contractor should notify the Maryland Department of the Environment or WMA sediment control inspector at least 5 days before beginning construction. Additionally, the contractor should inform the local environmental protection and resource management inspection and enforcement division and the provider of local utilities a minimum of 48 hours before starting construction.
- The contractor should conduct a pre-construction meeting on site with the WMA sediment control inspector, the county project manager, and the engineer to review limits of disturbance, erosion and sediment control requirements, and the sequence of construction. The contractor should stake out all limits of disturbance prior to the pre-construction meeting so they may be reviewed. The participants will also designate the contractor's staging areas and flag all trees within the limit of disturbance which will be removed for construction access. Trees should not be removed within the limit of disturbance without approval from the WMA or local authority.
- Construction should not begin until all sediment and erosion control measures have been installed and approved by the engineer and the sediment control inspector. The contractor should stay within the limits of the disturbance as shown on the plans and minimize disturbance within the work area whenever possible.
- Upon installation of all sediment control measures and approval by the sediment control inspector and the local environmental protection and resource management inspection and enforcement division, the contractor should begin work at the upstream section and proceed downstream beginning with the establishment of stabilized construction entrances. In some cases, work may begin downstream if appropriate. The sequence of construction must be followed unless the contractor gets written approval for deviations from the WMA or local authority. The contractor should only begin work in an area which can be completed by the end of the day including grading adjacent to the channel. At the end of each work day, the work area must be stabilized and the pump around removed from the channel. Work should not be conducted in the channel during rain events.
- Sandbag dikes should be situated at the upstream and downstream ends of the work area as shown on the plans, and stream flow should be pumped around the work area. The pump should discharge onto a stable velocity dissipater made of riprap or sandbags.

PAGE 1.2 - 1

TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES

7. Water from the work area should be pumped to a sediment filtering measure such as a dewatering basin, sediment bag, or other approved source. The measure should be located such that the water drains back into the channel below the downstream sandbag dike.

MGWC 1.2: Pump-Around Practice

- 8. Traversing a channel reach with equipment within the work area where no work is proposed should be avoided. If equipment has to traverse such a reach for access to another area, then timber mats or similar measures should be used to minimize disturbance to the channel. Temporary stream crossings should be used only when necessary and only where noted on the plans or specified. (See Section 4, Stream Crossings, Maryland Guidelines to Waterway Construction).
- 9. All stream restoration measures should be installed as indicated by the plans and all banks graded in accordance with the grading plans and typical cross-sections. All grading must be stabilized at the end of each day with seed and mulch or seed and matting as specified on the plans.
- 10. After an area is completed and stabilized, the clean water dike should be removed. After the first sediment flush, a new clean water dike should be established upstream from the old sediment dike. Finally, upon establishment of a new sediment dike below the old one, the old sediment dike should be removed.
- 11. A pump around must be installed on any tributary or storm drain outfall which contributes baseflow to the work area. This should be accomplished by locating a sandbag dike at the downstream end of the tributary or storm drain outfall and pumping the stream flow around the work area. This water should discharge onto the same velocity dissipater used for the main stem pump around.
- 12. If a tributary is to be restored, construction should take place on the tributary before work on the main stem reaches the tributary confluence. Construction in the tributary, including pump around practices, should follow the same sequence as for the main stem of the river or stream. When construction on the tributary is completed, work on the main stem should resume. Water from the tributary should continue to be pumped around the
- 13. The contractor is responsible for providing access to and maintaining all erosion and sediment control devices until the sediment control inspector approves their removal.
- 14. After construction, all disturbed areas should be regraded and revegetated as per the planting plan.

TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

work area in the main stem.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES

PAGE 1.2 - 2

MGWC 1.3: CULVERT PIPE WITH ACCESS ROAD

Temporary measure for providing access to stream enhancement sites

The work should consist of installing a culvert pipe and associated access road for the purpose of erosion control when construction activities occur within the stream corridor.

EFFECTIVE USES & LIMITATIONS

Culvert pipes with access roads can be used effectively for installation of utility lines at stream crossings. Diversions which have an insufficient flow capacity can fail and severely crode the disturbed channel section under construction. Therefore, in-channel construction activities should occur only during periods of low rainfall.

Materials for culverts with temporary access roads should meet the following requirements:

- Riprap: Riprap should be sized to resist a stream's baseflow if the duration of the project is less than one month. Otherwise, the riprap should be design to resist bankfull discharge.
- · Nandhags: Sandbags should consist of materials which are resistant to ultra-violet radiation, tearing, and puncture and should be woven tightly enough to prevent leakage of fill material (i.e., sand, fine gravel, etc.). Sheeting: Sheeting should consist of polyethylene or other material which is impervious and resistant to

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

All erosion and sediment control devices including mandatory dewatering basins should be installed as the first. order of business according to a plan approved by the WMA or local authority. Installation should proceed from upstream to downstream during low flow conditions. Additionally, all excavated material should be deposited and stabilized in an approved area outside the 100-year floodplain unless otherwise authorized by the WMA or local

- A culvert pipe with a temporary access road should be constructed as follows (refer to Detail 1.3):
- 1. Culverts should have a minimum capacity sufficient to convey the stream's base flow for projects with duration of 2 weeks or less. For projects of longer duration, culverts should have a capacity sufficient to convey the 2-
- 2. Sandbag or stone flow barriers should be sized and installed as detailed in MGWC 1.5: Sandbag/Stone Channel Diversion. The materials should be sized to withstand normal streamflow velocities.
- 3. All sediment laden flow from the construction site should be pumped to a dewatering basin built according to MGWC 1.1: Dewatering Basins prior to re-entering the stream.
- 4. Temporary culvert crossings should be constructed in accordance with the 1994 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (refer to Section 4, Stream Crossings, Maryland's Guidelines to Waterway Construction).

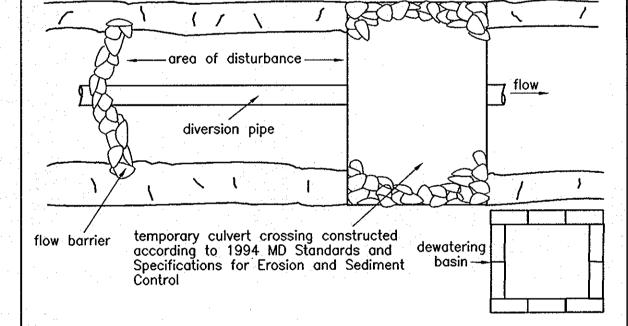
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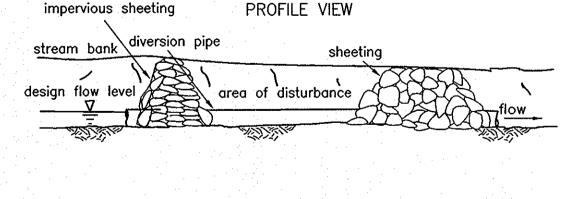
TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES MARYLAND DEPAREMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT Waterway Construction Guidelines

TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENTRONMENT Waterway Construction Guidelines PAGE 13 - 2

Maryland's Guidelines To Waterway Construction DETAIL 1.3: CULVERT PIPE W/ ACCESS ROAD



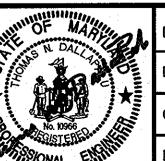


DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

HOWARD COUNTY. MARYLAND

Dewberry **Dewberry & Davis LLC**

3106 LORD BALTIMORE DRIVE BALTIMORE, MD 21244-2662 410.265.9500 FAX: 410.265.8875



- REVISED NOVEMBER 2000

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EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS

600' SCALE MAP NO. 30 BLOCK NO. 8, 9, & 14

LITTLE PATUXENT PARALLEL INTERCEPTOR

CAPITAL PROJECT S-6175 CONTRACT NO. 20-4636

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5 HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

4-10-2013

SHEET

SCALE:

SHOWN

SUITE 110

Temporary measure for dewatering inchannel construction sites

MGWC 1.4: DIVERSION PIPE

The work should consist of installing flow diversion pipes in combination with sandbag or stone diversions when construction activities occur within the stream channel.

EFFECTIVE USES & LIMITATIONS

Diversion pipes with an insufficient flow capacity can cause the channel diversion to fail thereby resulting in severe erosion of the disturbed channel section under construction. Therefore, in-channel construction activities should occur only during periods of low flow.

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

Materials for stream diversions should meet the following requirements:

- Riprap: Stone should be washed and have a minimum diameter of 6 inches (15 centimeters). • Sandbags: Sandbags should consist of materials which are resistant to ultra-violet radiation, tearing, and puncture and should be woven tightly enough to prevent leakage of fill material (i.e., sand, fine gravel, etc.).
- Sheeting: Sheeting should consist of polyethylene or other material which is impervious and resistant to

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

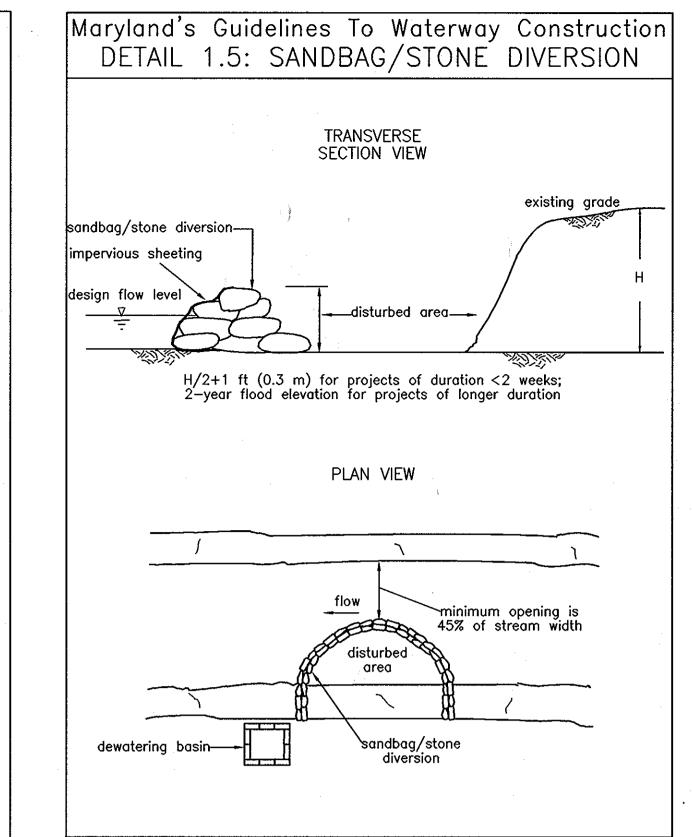
All erosion and sediment control devices including mandatory dewatering basins should be installed as the first order of business according to a plan approved by the WMA or local authority. Installation should proceed from upstream to downstream during low flow conditions. If necessary, silt fence or straw bales should be installed

- Diversion pipes with sandbag or stone barriers should be completed as follows (refer to Detail 1.4):
- Sandbag/stone barriers should be sized and installed as detailed in MGWC 1.5: Sandbag/Stone Diversion. The materials should be sized to withstand baseflow velocities.
- . All excavated material should be deposited and stabilized in an approved area outside the 100-year floodplain unless otherwise authorized by the WMA.
- Sediment-laden water from the construction area should be pumped to a dewatering basin.
- The diversion pipe should have a minimum capacity sufficient to convey the 2-year flow for projects with a duration of two weeks or greater. For projects of shorter duration, the capacity of the pipe can be reduced
- If necessary, silt fence or straw bales should be installed around the perimeter of the work area.
- Sediment control devices are to remain in place until all disturbed areas are stabilized and the inspecting authority approves their removal.

TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES.

PAGEI.4 - I

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES REVISED NOVEMBER 2000



MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

MGWC 1.5: SANDBAG/STONE CHANNEL DIVERSION

Temporary measure for dewatering inchannel construction sites

DESCRIPTION

The work should consist of installing sandbag or stone flow diversions for the purpose of erosion control when construction activities occur within the stream channel.

EFFECTIVE USES & LIMITATIONS

Diversions are used to isolate work areas from flow during the construction of in-stream projects. Diversions which have an insufficient flow capacity can fail and severely erode the disturbed channel section under construction. Therefore, in-channel construction activities should occur only during periods of low rainfall. This temporary measure may not be practical in large channels.

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

Materials for sandbag and stone stream diversions should meet the following requirements:

- Riprap: Riprap should be washed and have a minimum diameter of 6 inches (0.15 meters). · Sandbags: Sandbags should consist of materials which are resistant to ultra-violet radiation, tearing, and
- puncture and should be woven tightly enough to prevent leakage of the fill material (i.e., sand, fine gravel, etc.). • Sheeting: Sheeting should consist of polyethylene or other materials which are impervious and resistant to
- INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

All erosion and sediment control devices, including dewatering basins, should be implemented as the first order of business according to a plan approved by the WMA or local authority. Installation should proceed from upstream to downstream during periods of low flow. If necessary, silt fence or straw bales should be installed around the perimeter of the work area

Sandbag/stone diversions can be used independently or as components of other stream diversion techniques. Installation of this measure should proceed as follows (refer to Detail 1.5):

- . The diversion structure should be installed from upstream to downstream.
- 2. The height of the sandbag/stone diversion should be a function of the duration of the project in the stream reach. For projects with a duration less than 2 weeks, the height of the diversion should be one half the streambank height, measured from the channel bed, plus 1 foot (0.3 meters) or bankfull height, whichever is greater. For projects of longer duration, the top of the sandbag or stone diversion should correspond to bankfull height. For diversion structures utilizing sandbags, the stream bed should be hand prepared prior to placement of the base layer of sandbags in order to ensure a water tight fit. Additionally, it may be necessary to prepare the bank in a
- All excavated material should be deposited and stabilized in an approved area outside the 100-year floodplain unless otherwise authorized by the WMA.
- Sediment-laden water from the construction area should be pumped to a dewatering basin.

TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES

PAGE 1.5 - 1

MGWC 1.5: SANDBAG/STONE CHANNEL DIVERSION

- Sheeting on the diversion should be positioned such that the upstream portion covers the downstream portion with at least a 18-inch (0.45 meters) overlap.
- Sandbag or stone diversions should not obstruct more than 45% of the stream width. Additionally, bank stabilization measures should be placed in the constricted section if accelerated erosion and bank scour are
- Prior to removal of these temporary structures, any accumulated sediment should be removed, deposited and stabilized in an approved area outside the 100-year floodplain unless authorized by the WMA.

observed during the construction time or if project time is expected to last more than 2 weeks.

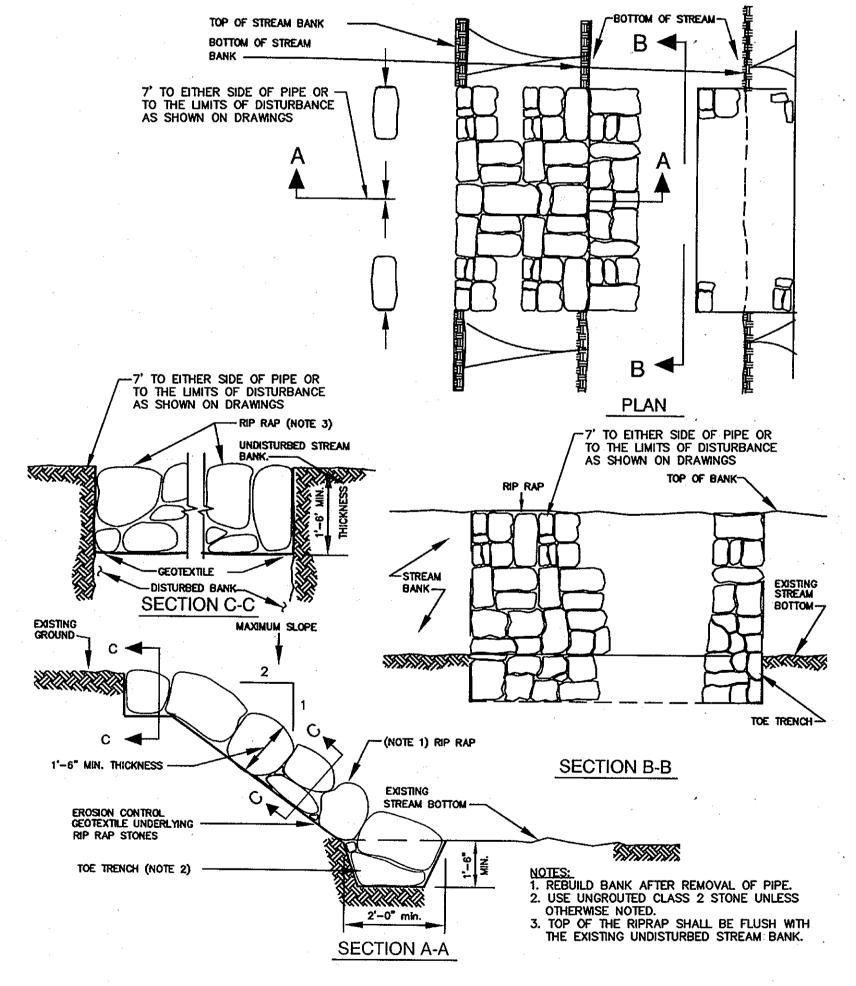
8. Sediment control devices are to remain in place until all disturbed areas are stabilized in accordance with an approved sediment and erosion control plan and the inspecting authority approves their removal.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

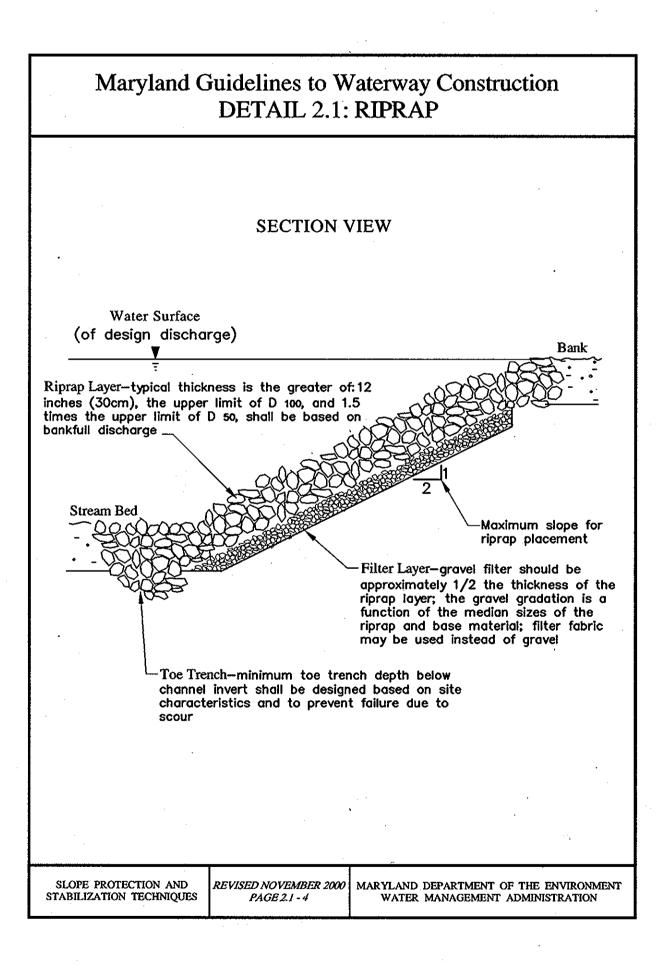
WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES

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STREAM BANK PROTECTION

NO SCALE



MGWC 2.1: RIPRAP

10 MAX.

TABLE 3.1b: STONE GRADATIONS FOR RIPRAP STONE CLASSES

150 LB (70 KG) 2 LB (1 KG)

10 MAX. 20 LB (10 KG)

40 LB (20 KG)

*UNIFORM GRADE RIPRAP SHOULD INCORPORATE ANGULAR ROCK TO PROMOTE INTERLOCKING.

ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES, INCLUDING DEWATERING BASINS, SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED AS THE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS ACCORDING TO A PLAN APPROVED BY THE WMA OR LOCAL AUTHORITY. ONCE A SLOPE STABILIZATION PROJECT IS INITIATED, PREPARATION AND PLACEMENT OF THE RIPRAP SHOULD IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THE INITIAL DISTURBANCE TO MINIMIZE THE CHANCES FOR FURTHER SLOPE DEGRADATION. THE RECOMMENDED CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURE FOR RIPRAP IS AS FOLLOWS BEGINNING WITH INITIAL SLOPE PREPARATIONS (REFER TO DETAIL 2.1):

- 1. THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD INSTALL ALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AS THE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS.
- 2. EXCAVATION SHOULD BE MADE IN REASONABLY CLOSE CONFORMITY WITH THE EXISTING STREAM SLOPE
- 3. ALL FILL IN THE SUBGRADE SHOULD BE COMPACTED TO A DENSITY APPROXIMATING THAT OF THE
- SURROUNDING UNDISTURBED MATERIAL. 4. PROVISIONS MUST BE MADE TO ANCHOR THE RIPRAP AT THE STREAM BED SO AS TO PROVIDE PROTECTION AGAINST UNDERMINING, IF THIS CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED BY CREATING A TOE TRENCH, AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF PROTECTION MUST RECEIVE PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE WMA OR
- 5. THE FILTER LAYER OR BLANKET SHOULD BE PLACED IMMEDIATELY AFTER SLOPE PREPARATION.
 THE STONE FOR GRANULAR FILTERS SHOULD BE SPREAD IN A UNIFORM LAYER TO THE SPECIFIED DEPTH.
 WHEN MORE THAN ONE LAYER IS EMPLOYED, THEY SHOULD BE SPREAD SUCH THAT THERE IS MINIMAL WHEN CLOTH FILTERS ARE USED, SPECIAL CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE THE FABRIC DURING RIPRAP PROTECTION.
- 6. RIPRAP PLACEMENT SHOULD BEGIN WITH THE TOE. THE LARGER STONES, AS SPECIFIED BY THE DESIGN GRADATION, SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE TOE AND ALONG THE PERIMETER OF THE SLOPE AND CHANNEL PROTECTION. THE RIPRAP SHOULD BE PLACED WITH SUITABLE EQUIPMENT IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO PRODUCE A REASONABLY GRADED MASS OF STONES WITH ZERO DROP HEIGHT. THE PLACING OF STONES THAT CAUSE EXTENSIVE SEGREGATION IS NOT ALLOWED. WHERE APPROPRIATE, A LOW FLOW CHANNEL SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED THROUGH THE RIPRAP...
- 7. ANY EXCAVATION VOIDS EXISTING ALONG THE EDGES OF THE COMPLETED SLOPE AND CHANNEL PROTECTION SHOULD BE BACKFILLED AND COMPACTED.
- 8. ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHOULD BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN APPROVED SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

4-10-2013

SCALE:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

Dewberry Dewberry & Davis LLC



ES: LAL				
RN: RLI				
HK: TND				
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600' SCALE MAP NO. 30 BLOCK NO. 8, 9, & 14

CAPITAL PROJECT S-6175 CONTRACT NO. 20-4636

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SHEET 20 **OF** 20

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