

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

P.E. * 20903

"I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE CONDITIONS AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH

"I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL, AND THAT ALL RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL

HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF SEDIMENT AND EROSION BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF THE PROJECT. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC

THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT*

ON-SITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT"

SIGNATURE OF ENGINEER (PRINT NAME BELOW SIGNATURE)

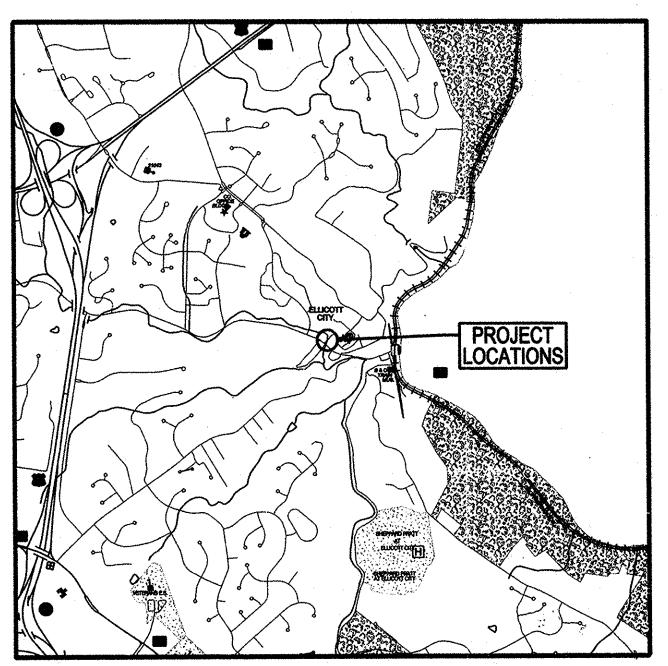
SIGNATURE OF DEVELOPER (PRINT NAME BELOW SIGNATURE)

JAMES G. KESTER, PE

ELLICOTT CITY/8B, RETAINING WALLS 8A, 9A & REPAIR / REPLACE

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DIVISION CAPITAL PROJECT NUMBER D-1165



VICINITY MAP

SCALE: I' = 2000'

ADC MAP COORD. 5052/K7

	HOWARD CO	OUNTY SURVEY (CONTROL	
DESIGNATION	PID	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION
130	N/A	583,454.7300	1,369,009.8300	183.13
132	N/A	583,447.3945	1,368,976.2657	177.29
133	N/A	583,530.5748	1,369,012,1480	184.45
134	N/A	583,621,2677	1,368,889.0547	182.07
305	N/A	583,503.5968	1,369,082.2055	187.72

SITE ANALYSIS DATA CHART

TOTAL PROJECT AREA: 0.29 ACRES.
DISTURBED AREA: 0.29 ACRES (12,633 SF).
DROPOSED LISE FOR THE SITE PETAINING WALL

DISTURBED AREA: 0.29 ACRES (12,633 SF).
PROPOSED USE FOR THE SITE: RETAINING WALL REPAIR
APPLICABLE DPZ FILE REFRENCES: PB07-073, PB08-056, PB09-028A.
AFFECTED LAND OWNERS: NORA ENTERPRISE, LLC.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,	HOWARD COUNTY, MD
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS DATE	2/1/17
CHIEF. BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	//36/17 DATE
Mark S. Schmens CHIEF, STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DIVISION	1/30/17 DATE
DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND	,

PERMIT INFORMATION CHART

SUBDIVISION NAME

SECTION/AREA

PARCEL®

97, 99, 100

PLAT® OF L/F GRID® ZONING TAX MAP NO. ELECT. DISTR. CENSUS TRACT

2 HC 25A 2

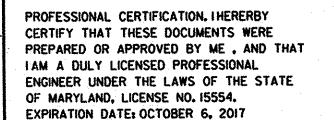
WATER CODE
PUBLIC SEWER CODE
PUBLIC

01/27/2017

THIS DEVELOPMENT IS APPROVED FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

L/ 2/

HOWARD COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
6751 COLUMBIA GATEWAY DRIVE
COLUMBIA, MD 21046
410-313-6444



GENERAL INFORMATION

- THE SUBJECT PROPERTIES ARE ZONED HC PER COMPREHENSIVE ZONING PLAN AND THE COMP-LITE ZONING AMENDMENTS.
- 2. THERE ARE NO BURIAL GROUNDS OR CEMETERY SITES LOCATED ON THE PROJECT SITE.
- 3. ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF HOWARD COUNTY CONTAINED HEREIN PLUS MSHA STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS, IF APPLICABLE.
- 4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF ENGINEERING/ CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION DIVISION AT (410) 313-1880 24 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ANY WORK BEING DONE.
- 5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT 1-800-257-7777 AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION WORK BEING DONE.
- 6. THE COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON HOWARD COUNTY GEODETIC CONTROL, WHICH IS BASED UPON THE MARYLAND STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM. HOWARD COUNTY MONUMENT NUMBERS 17 HA & 17 ID WERE USED FOR THIS SITE.
- 7. WATER IS PUBLIC.
- 8. SEWER IS PUB
- 9. EXISTING UTILITIES ARE BASED ON FIELD SURVEYS AND AVAILABLE RECORD DRAWINGS.
- 10. THE EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY IS TAKEN FROM FIELD RUN SURVEY WITH ONE FOOT CONTOUR INTERVALS PREPARED BY HOWARD COUNTY IN MAY 2016 AND JULY 2016.
- II. ALL WORK SHALL CONFORM TO THE MDE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS AS LISTED IN THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NONTIDAL WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS PERMIT APPROVED ON XX/XX/XX (MDE TRACKING * 201661874).
- 12. NO TRAFFIC STUDY IS REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT.
- OBSTRUCTIONS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE CONTRACTOR ONLY AND KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC. DOES NOT WARRANT OR GUARANTEE THE CORRECTNESS OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION GIVEN. SHOULD THE CONTRACTOR DISCOVER ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE PLANS AND THE FIELD CONDITIONS, THE CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY SUCH INFORMATION TO HIS OWN SATISFACTION. THE ENGINEER SHALL BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY TO RESOLVE THE SITUATION. SHOULD THE CONTRACTOR MAKE FIELD CORRECTIONS OR ADJUSTMENTS WITHOUT NOTIFYING THE ENGINEER, THE CONTRACTOR ASSUMES ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THOSE CHANGES.
- 14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT THE EXISTING UTILITIES AND MAINTAIN UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE. ANY DAMAGE INCURRED DUE TO THE CONTRACTOR'S OPERATION SHALL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
- 15. THE PROPOSED PROJECT IS LOCATED BETWEEN PARKING LOTS E AND F IN HISTORIC ELLICOTT CITY.
- 16. HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT MANAGER IS BRIAN CLEARY, P.E. (410) 313-6455.
- 17. BUREAU OF UTILITY CONTACTS: (410) 313-4900 (WATER AND SANITARY)
 COMCAST: (410) 497-0232
 VERIZON: (301) 282-4508
 - BGE: (410) 470-7863 (GAS) BGE: (410) 470-7868 (ELECTRIC)
- 18. THE STREAM IS NOT TIER II. THE STREAM IS IMPAIRED FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES.

DESIGN NARRATIVE

THIS IS A REATINAING WALL PROJECT THAT WILL STOBILIZE THE BANKS OF HUDSON BRANCH, LOCATED IN ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND. PROJECT IMPROVEMENTS WILL PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES BY RESTORING OR REPLACING FAILED RETAINING WALLS, WHICH WILL AID IN PREVENTING FUTURE BANK DEGRADATION AND TRANSPORT OF SEDIMENT AND STONE DOWNSTREAM. APPROXIMATELY 195 LINEAR FEET OF RETAINING WALL WILL BE RESTORED OR REPLACED. BANK GRADING AND STABILIZATION MATTING.

NO IMPERVIOUS AREA CHANGES ARE PROPOSED; THEREFORE, THERE ARE NO SWM REQUIREMENTS TO SATISFY. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT. WATER HANDLING MEASURES WILL INVOLVE DIVERTING BASEFLOW AROUND THE WORK AREA USING A PUMP-AROUND PRACTICE AND A PORTABLE SEDIMENT TANK.

ACCESS WILL BE VIA A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE FROM COURT AVENUE.

SPECIAL CONTRACTOR NOTES

- 1. APPROXIMATE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN ELEVATION IS 184.5.
- 2. IN-STREAM WORK IS PROHIBITED FROM MARCH I TO JUNE 15, INCLUSIVE. STREAM CLASSIFICATION: USE I.
- 3. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTINUALLY MONITOR WEATHER FORECASTS DURING WORK ACTIVITIES AND SCHEDULE WORK DURING FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.
- 4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXERCISE CARE IN ACTIVITIES INVOLVING EITHER CUT AND FILL OR GRADING IN THE VICINITY OF TREES THAT ARE TO REMAIN AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. ALL EARTH CUTS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE VICINITY OF TREES TO REMAIN SHALL BE MADE IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT DISTURB THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE WITHIN THE DRIPLINE OF THE TREE. PROTECTIVE ORANGE FENCING SHALL BE INSTALLED AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. THE LOCATION OF THE PROTECTIVE ORANGE FENCING SHALL BE APPROVED BY HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DIVISION PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- 5. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT STORE EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND/OR SUPPLIES BEYOND THE ORANGE FENCING SHOWN ON THE PLANS.
- . UPON COMPLETION OF THE WORK, BUT PRIOR TO DE-MOBILIZATION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL REMNANTS OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FROM THE SITE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTORE ALL DISTURBED AREAS TO A CONDITION EQUAL TO OR BETTER THAN THE PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS.
- 7. PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROPOSED WORK AREA AND ACCESS SHALL BE TAKEN.
- 9. ALL TREES TO BE REMOVED SHALL BE CUT AT THE BASE WITH A SAW AND NOT PUSHED OVER. TREE STUMPS MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE, UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED ON THE PLANS.
- 10. ALL MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFFSITE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- II. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO PEDESTRIANS WALKING NEAR THE WORK SITE
- 12. WORKING HOURS ARE 7AM TO 5PM MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY.

AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION
I HEARBY CERTIFY THAT THIS FACILITY SHOWN BY THIS PLAN WAS
CONSTRUCTED AS SHOWN ON THE "AS-BUILT" PLANS AND MEETS
THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

PE NO.

SIGNATURE _

4/13/18 DATÉ NO. REVISIONS DESCRIPTION

ALTERNATE STAGE I & WALL 8B ADDED

STREAM DIVERSION REVISIONS

AS-BUILT

936 RIDGEBROOK ROAD SPARKS, MARYLAND 21152 TELEPHONE: (410) 316-7800 FAX: (410) 316-7818 www.kci.com



LS 8A, 9A & 9B

/ REPLACE

OJECT D-1165

NAGEMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

NAGEMENT DIVISION

GATEWAY DRIVE

MD 21046

CAPITAL PROJECTAND CAPITAL PROJECTAND COUNTY DEPARTMENTER MANAGETES COLUMBIA GARCELS 97.99, 100

TITLE SHEET

AS SHOWN

JANUARY 2017

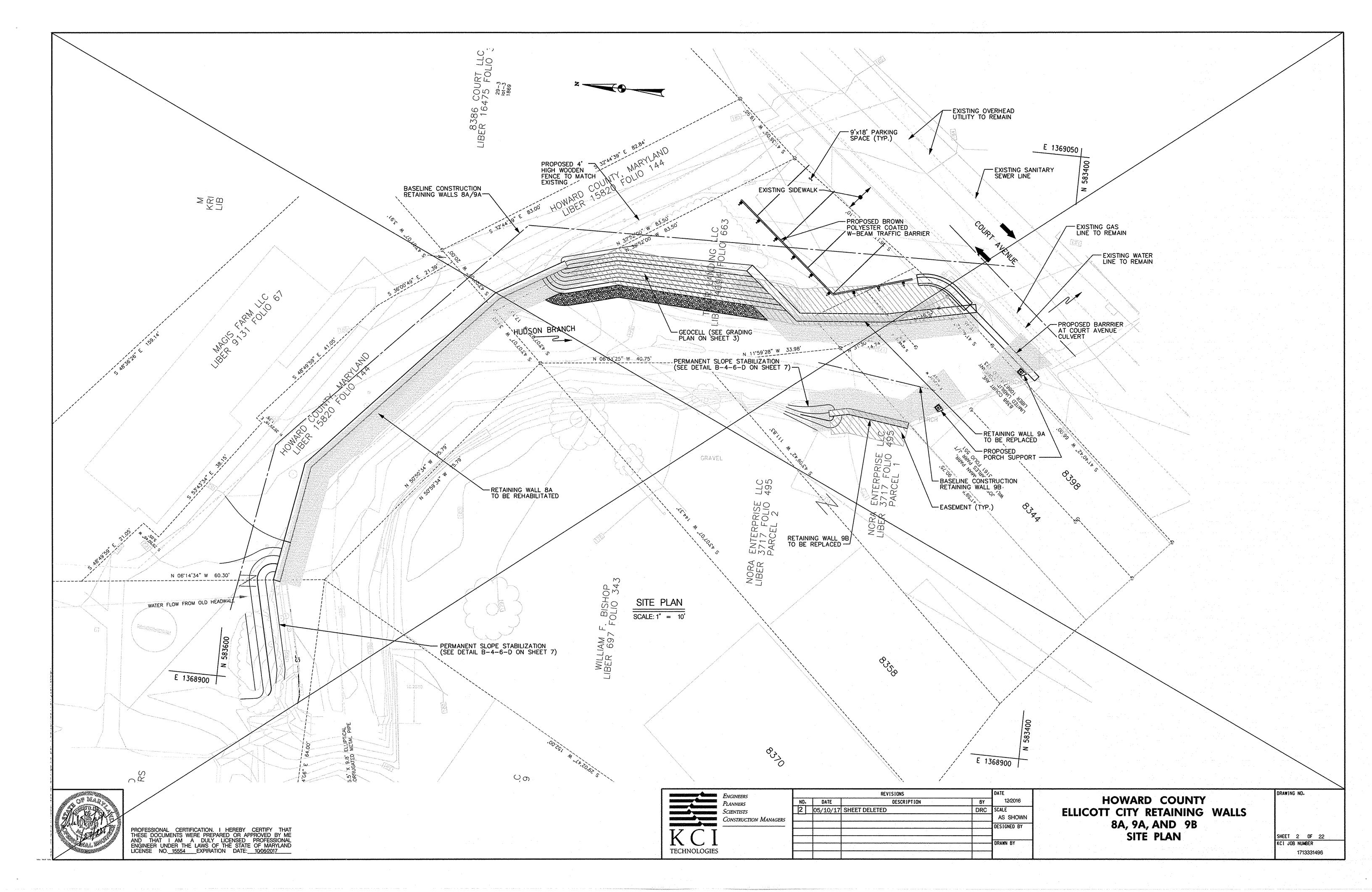
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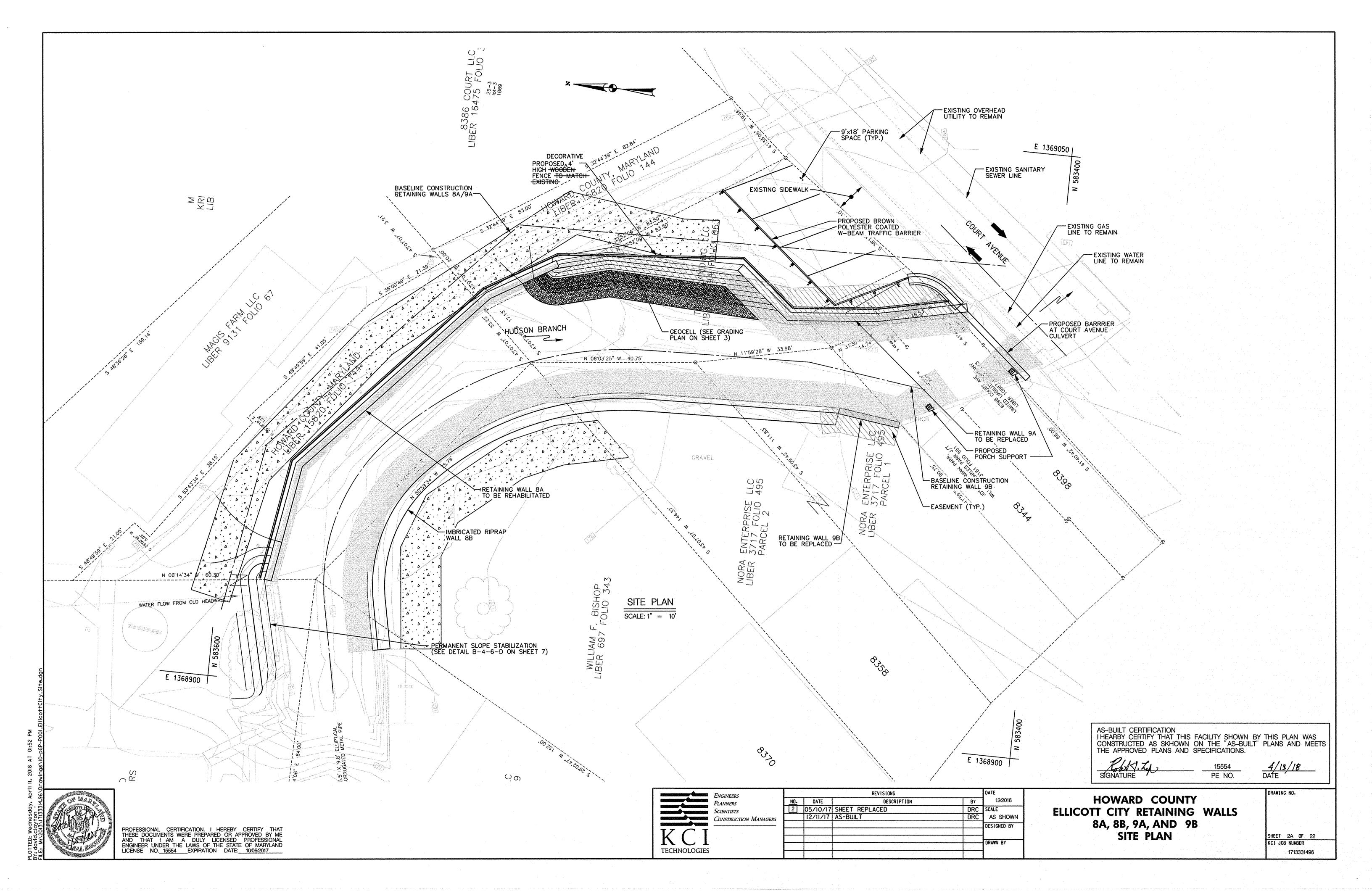
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CAPITAL PROJECT NO.2
D-1165

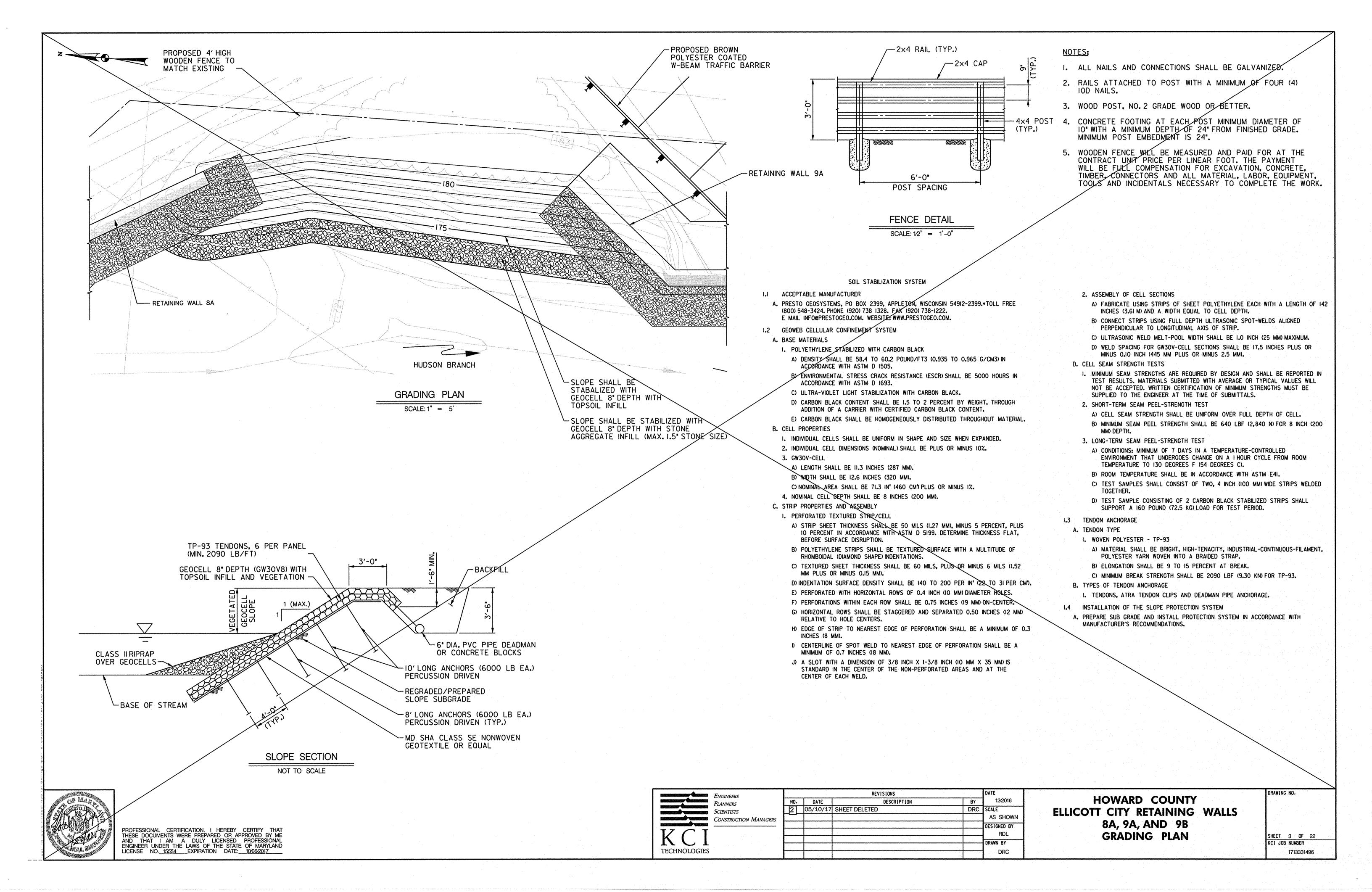
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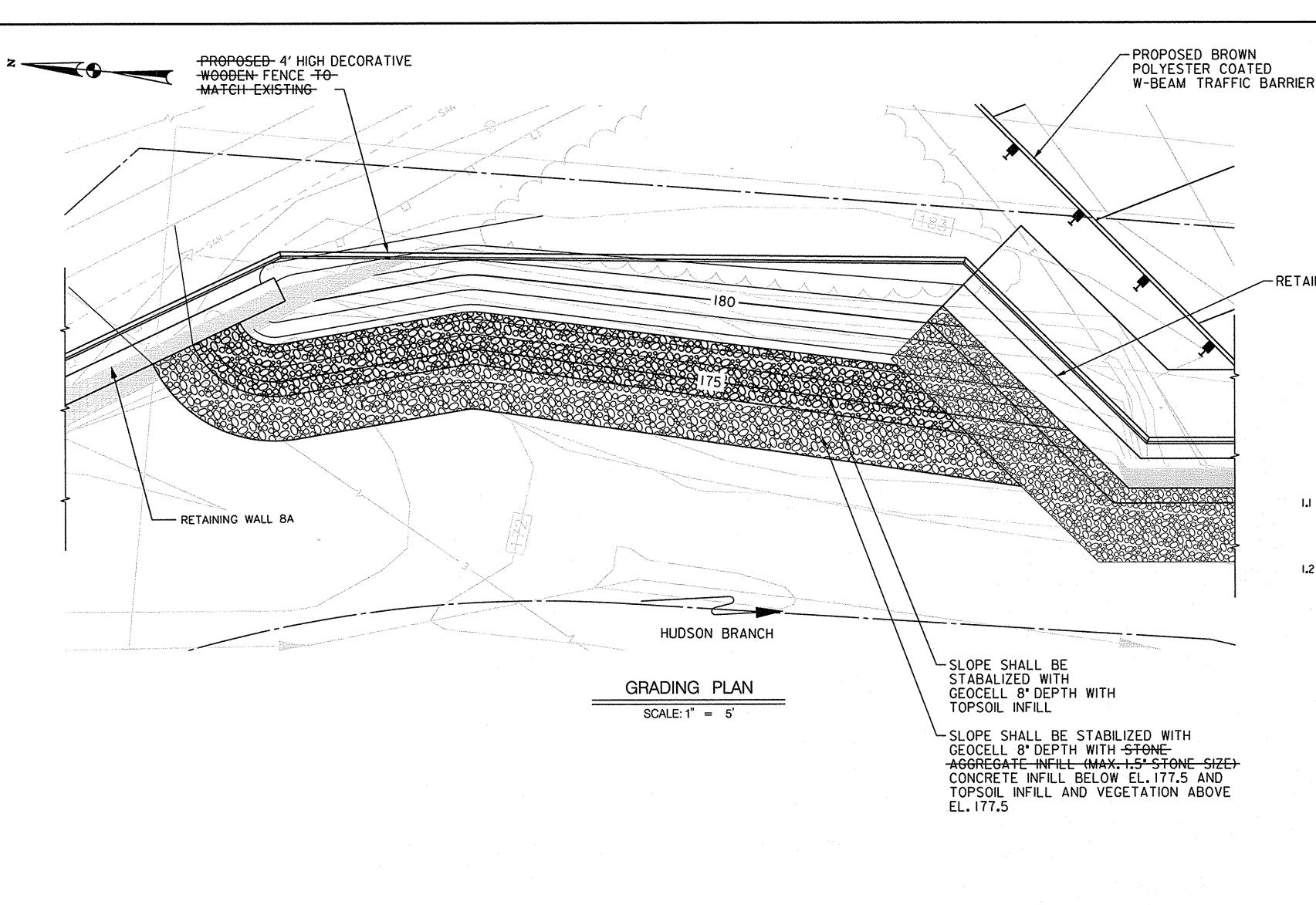
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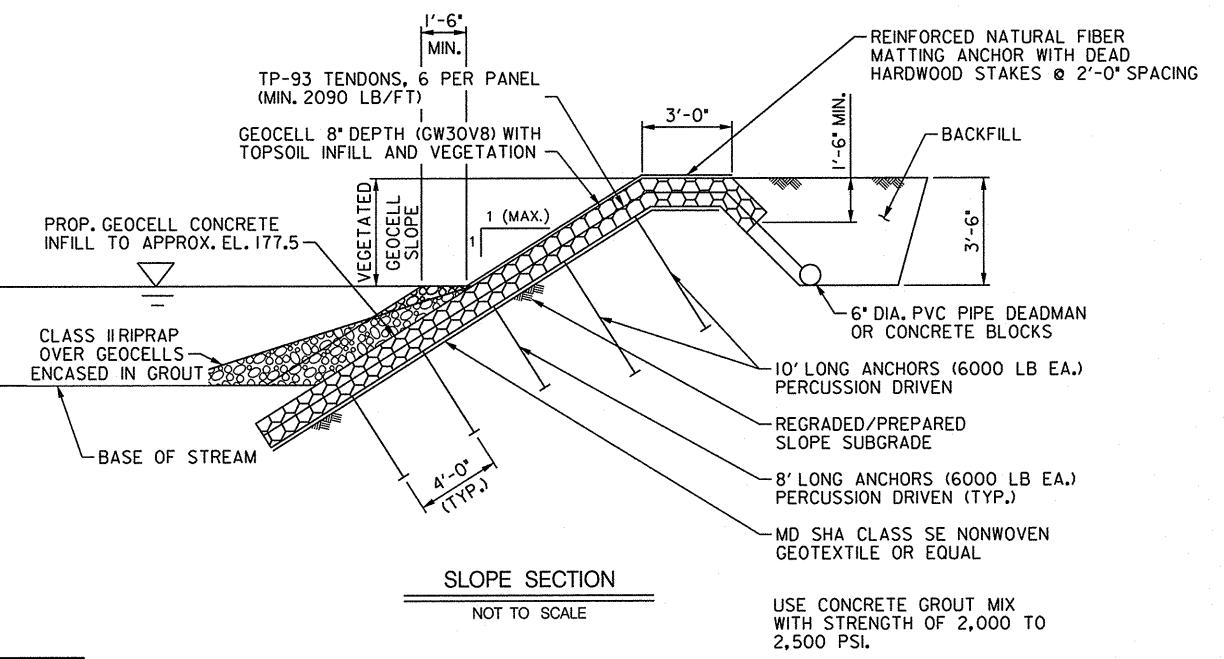
SHEET NO.: 1 OF 22











4x4 POST

(TYP.)

- ALL NAILS AND CONNECTIONS SHALL BE GALVANIZED,
- 2. RAILS ATTACHED TO POST WITH A MINIMUM OF FOUR (4) IOD NAILS.
- 3. WOOD POST, NO. 2 GRADE WOOD OR BETTER.
- CONCRETE FOOTING AT EACH POST MINIMUM DIAMETER OF 10" WITH A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 24" FROM FINISHED GRADE. MINIMUM POST EMBERMENT IS 24".
- 5. WOODEN FENCE WILL BE MEASURED AND PAID FOR AT THE CONTRACT UNIT PRICE PER LINEAR FOOT. THE PAYMENT WILL BE FULL COMPENSATION FOR EXCAVATION, CONCRETE, TIMBER, CONNECTORS AND ALL MATERIAL, LABOR, EQUIPMENT TOOLS AND INCIDENTALS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE WORK.

SOIL STABILIZATION SYSTEM

-2x4 RAIL (TYP.)

POST SPACING

FENCE DETAIL

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

-2×4 CAP

I.I ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURER

RETAINING WALL 9A

- A. PRESTO GEOSYSTEMS, PO BOX 2399, APPLETON, WISCONSIN 54912-2399. TOLL FREE (800) 548-3424. PHONE (920) 738 1328. FAX (920) 738-1222. E MAIL INFO@PRESTOGEO.COM. WEBSITE: WWW.PRESTOGEO.COM.
- 1.2 GEOWEB CELLULAR CONFINEMENT SYSTEM
- A. BASE MATERIALS
- I. POLYETHYLENE STABILIZED WITH CARBON BLACK
- A) DENSITY SHALL BE 58.4 TO 60.2 POUND/FT3 (0.935 TO 0.965 G/CM3) IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D 1505.
- B) ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS CRACK RESISTANCE (ESCR) SHALL BE 5000 HOURS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D 1693.
- C) ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT STABILIZATION WITH CARBON BLACK.
- D) CARBON BLACK CONTENT SHALL BE 1.5 TO 2 PERCENT BY WEIGHT, THROUGH ADDITION OF A CARRIER WITH CERTIFIED CARBON BLACK CONTENT.
- E) CARBON BLACK SHALL BE HOMOGENEOUSLY DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT MATERIAL.
- I. INDIVIDUAL CELLS SHALL BE UNIFORM IN SHAPE AND SIZE WHEN EXPANDED.
- 2. INDIVIDUAL CELL DIMENSIONS (NOMINAL) SHALL BE PLUS OR MINUS 10%.
- 3. GW3OV-CELL
- A) LENGTH SHALL BE II.3 INCHES (287 MM).
- B) WIDTH SHALL BE 12.6 INCHES (320 MM).
- C) NOMINAL AREA SHALL BE 71.3 IN' (460 CM) PLUS OR MINUS 1%.
- 4. NOMINAL CELL DEPTH SHALL BE 8 INCHES (200 MM).
- C. STRIP PROPERTIES AND ASSEMBLY
- I. PERFORATED TEXTURED STRIP/CELL
- A) STRIP SHEET THICKNESS SHALL BE 50 MILS (1.27 MM), MINUS 5 PERCENT, PLUS IO PERCENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D 5199. DETERMINE THICKNESS FLAT. BEFORE SURFACE DISRUPTION.
- B) POLYETHYLENE STRIPS SHALL BE TEXTURED SURFACE WITH A MULTITUDE OF RHOMBOIDAL (DIAMOND SHAPE) INDENTATIONS.
- C) TEXTURED SHEET THICKNESS SHALL BE 60 MILS, PLUS OR MINUS 6 MILS (1.52 MM PLUS OR MINUS 0.15 MM).
- D) INDENTATION SURFACE DENSITY SHALL BE 140 TO 200 PER IN' (22 TO 31 PER CM).
- E) PERFORATED WITH HORIZONTAL ROWS OF 0.4 INCH (IO MM) DIAMETER HOLES.
- F) PERFORATIONS WITHIN EACH ROW SHALL BE 0.75 INCHES (19 MM) ON-CENTER.
- G) HORIZONTAL ROWS SHALL BE STAGGERED AND SEPARATED 0.50 INCHES (12 MM) RELATIVE TO HOLE CENTERS.
- H) EDGE OF STRIP TO NEAREST EDGE OF PERFORATION SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 0.3 INCHES (8 MM).
- 1) CENTERLINE OF SPOT WELD TO NEAREST EDGE OF PERFORATION SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 0.7 INCHES (18 MM).
- J) A SLOT WITH A DIMENSION OF 3/8 INCH X 1-3/8 INCH (10 MM X 35 MM) IS STANDARD IN THE CENTER OF THE NON-PERFORATED AREAS AND AT THE CENTER OF EACH WELD.

- 2. ASSEMBLY OF CELL SECTIONS
- A) FABRICATE USING STRIPS OF SHEET POLYETHYLENE EACH WITH A LENGTH OF 142 INCHES (3.61 M) AND A WIDTH EQUAL TO CELL DEPTH.
- B) CONNECT STRIPS USING FULL DEPTH ULTRASONIC SPOT-WELDS ALIGNED PERPENDICULAR TO LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF STRIP.
- C) ULTRASONIC WELD MELT-POOL WIDTH SHALL BE I.O INCH (25 MM) MAXIMUM.
- D) WELD SPACING FOR GW30V-CELL SECTIONS SHALL BE 17.5 INCHES PLUS OR MINUS 0.10 INCH (445 MM PLUS OR MINUS 2.5 MM).
- D. CELL SEAM STRENGTH TESTS
- I. MINIMUM SEAM STRENGTHS ARE REQUIRED BY DESIGN AND SHALL BE REPORTED IN TEST RESULTS. MATERIALS SUBMITTED WITH AVERAGE OR TYPICAL VALUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. WRITTEN CERTIFICATION OF MINIMUM STRENGTHS MUST BE SUPPLIED TO THE ENGINEER AT THE TIME OF SUBMITTALS.
- 2. SHORT-TERM SEAM PEEL-STRENGTH TEST
- A) CELL SEAM STRENGTH SHALL BE UNIFORM OVER FULL DEPTH OF CELL.
- B) MINIMUM SEAM PEEL STRENGTH SHALL BE 640 LBF (2,840 N) FOR 8 INCH (200 MM) DEPTH.
- 3. LONG-TERM SEAM PEEL-STRENGTH TEST
- A) CONDITIONS: MINIMUM OF 7 DAYS IN A TEMPERATURE-CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT THAT UNDERGOES CHANGE ON A I HOUR CYCLE FROM ROOM TEMPERATURE TO 130 DEGREES F (54 DEGREES C).
- B) ROOM TEMPERATURE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM E41.
- C) TEST SAMPLES SHALL CONSIST OF TWO, 4 INCH (100 MM) WIDE STRIPS WELDED
- D) TEST SAMPLE CONSISTING OF 2 CARBON BLACK STABILIZED STRIPS SHALL SUPPORT A 160 POUND (72.5 KG) LOAD FOR TEST PERIOD.
- 1.3 TENDON ANCHORAGE
- A. TENDON TYPE
- I. WOVEN POLYESTER TP-93
- A) MATERIAL SHALL BE BRIGHT, HIGH-TENACITY, INDUSTRIAL-CONTINUOUS-FILAMENT. POLYESTER YARN WOVEN INTO A BRAIDED STRAP.
- B) ELONGATION SHALL BE 9 TO 15 PERCENT AT BREAK.
- C) MINIMUM BREAK STRENGTH SHALL BE 2090 LBF (9.30 KN) FOR TP-93.
- B. TYPES OF TENDON ANCHORAGE
- I. TENDONS, ATRA TENDON CLIPS AND DEADMAN PIPE ANCHORAGE.
- 1.4 INSTALLATION OF THE SLOPE PROTECTION SYSTEM
- A. PREPARE SUB GRADE AND INSTALL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION I HEARBY CERTIFY THAT THIS FACILITY SHOWN BY THIS PLAN WAS CONSTRUCTED AS SKHOWN ON THE "AS-BUILT" PLANS AND MEETS THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

SIGNATURE

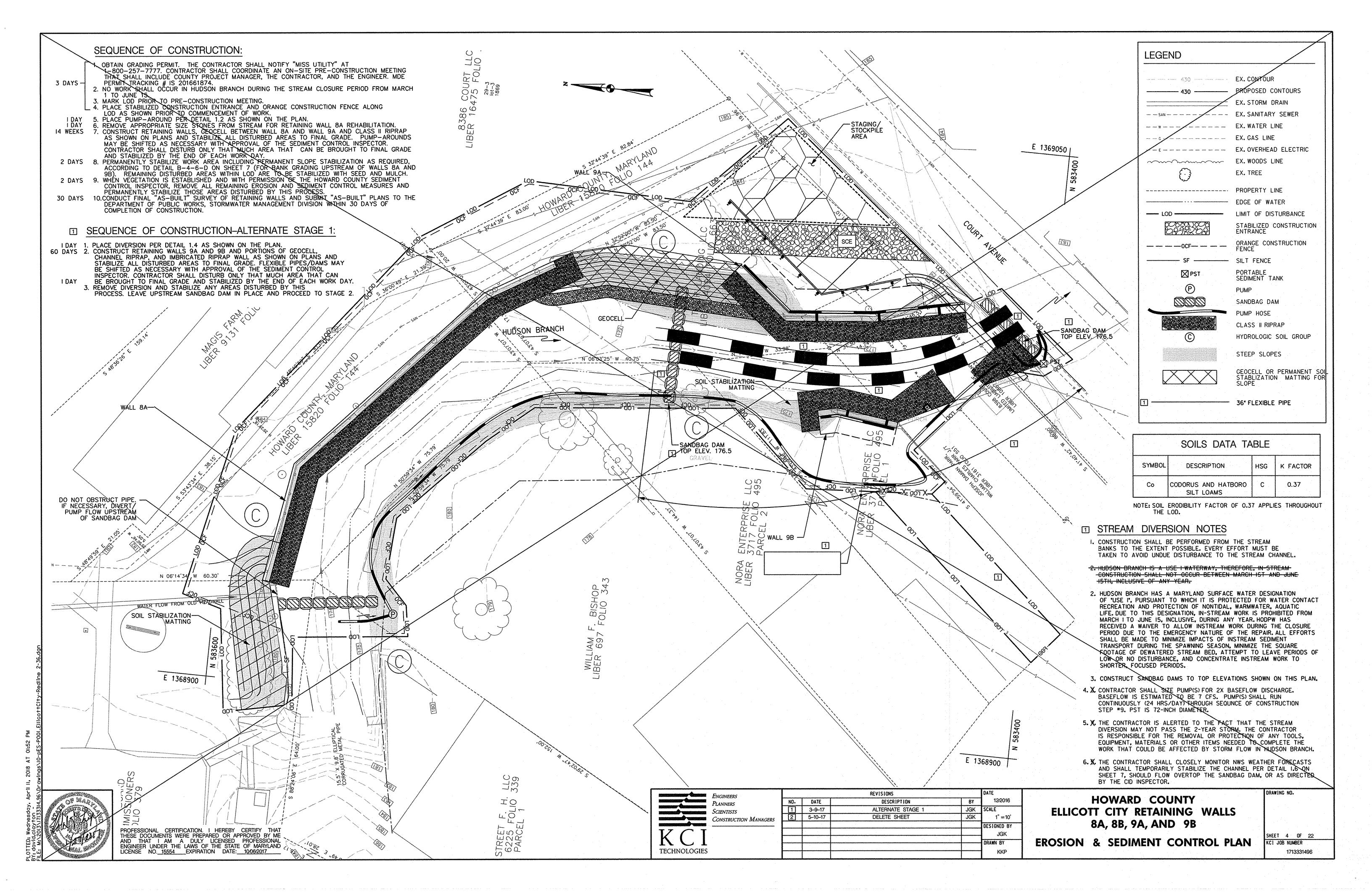
15554 PE NO. 4/13/18 DATE DRAWING NO.

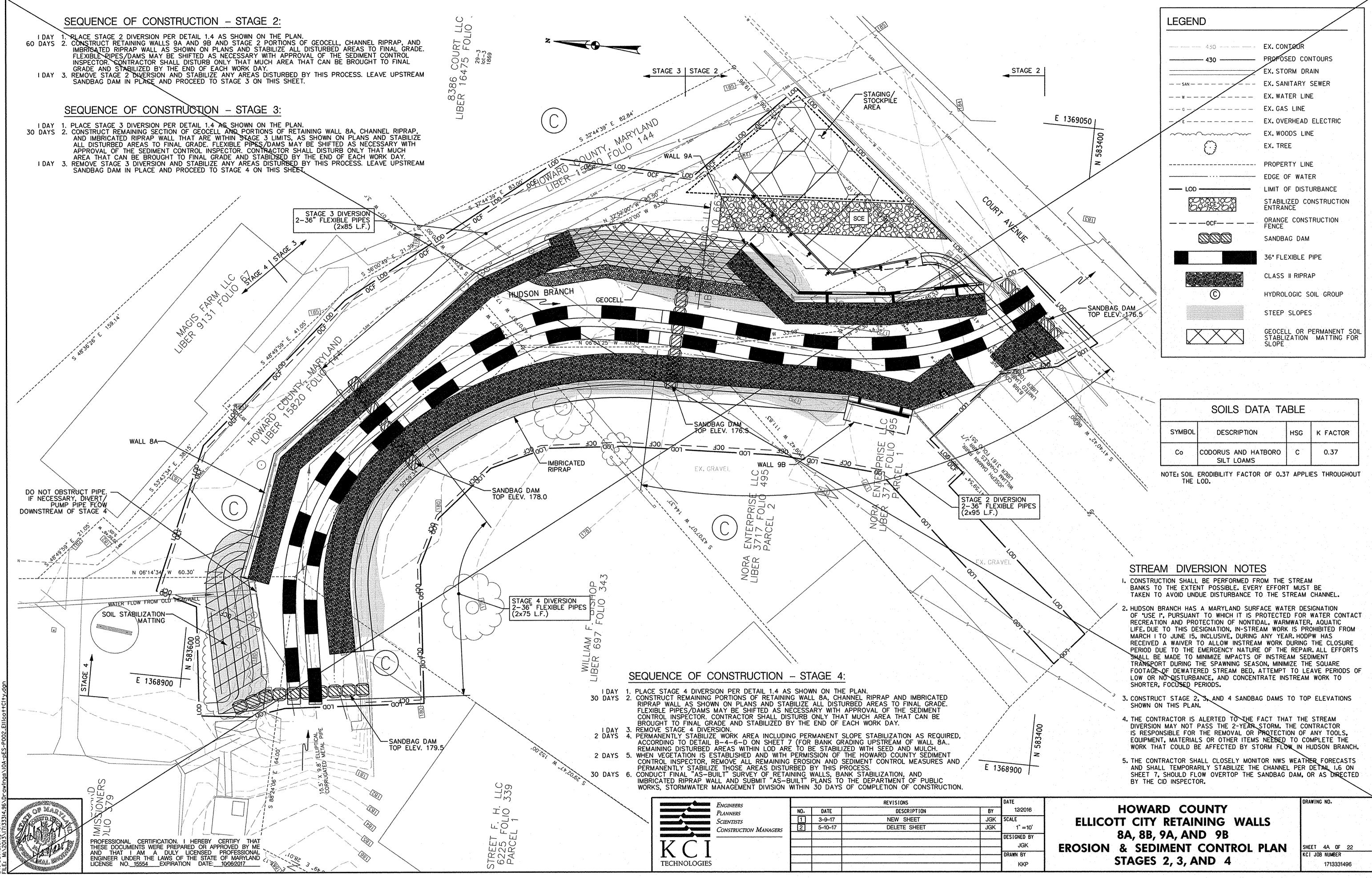
REVISIONS ENGINEERS 12/2016 DESCRIPTION BY NO. DATE **PLANNERS** 2 05/10/17 SHEET REPLACED SCALE SCIENTISTS 12/11/17 AS-BUILT AS SHOWN CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS ESIGNED BY RDL RAWN BY **TECHNOLOGIES** DRC

HOWARD COUNTY ELLICOTT CITY RETAINING WALLS 8A, 8B, 9A, AND 9B GRADING PLAN

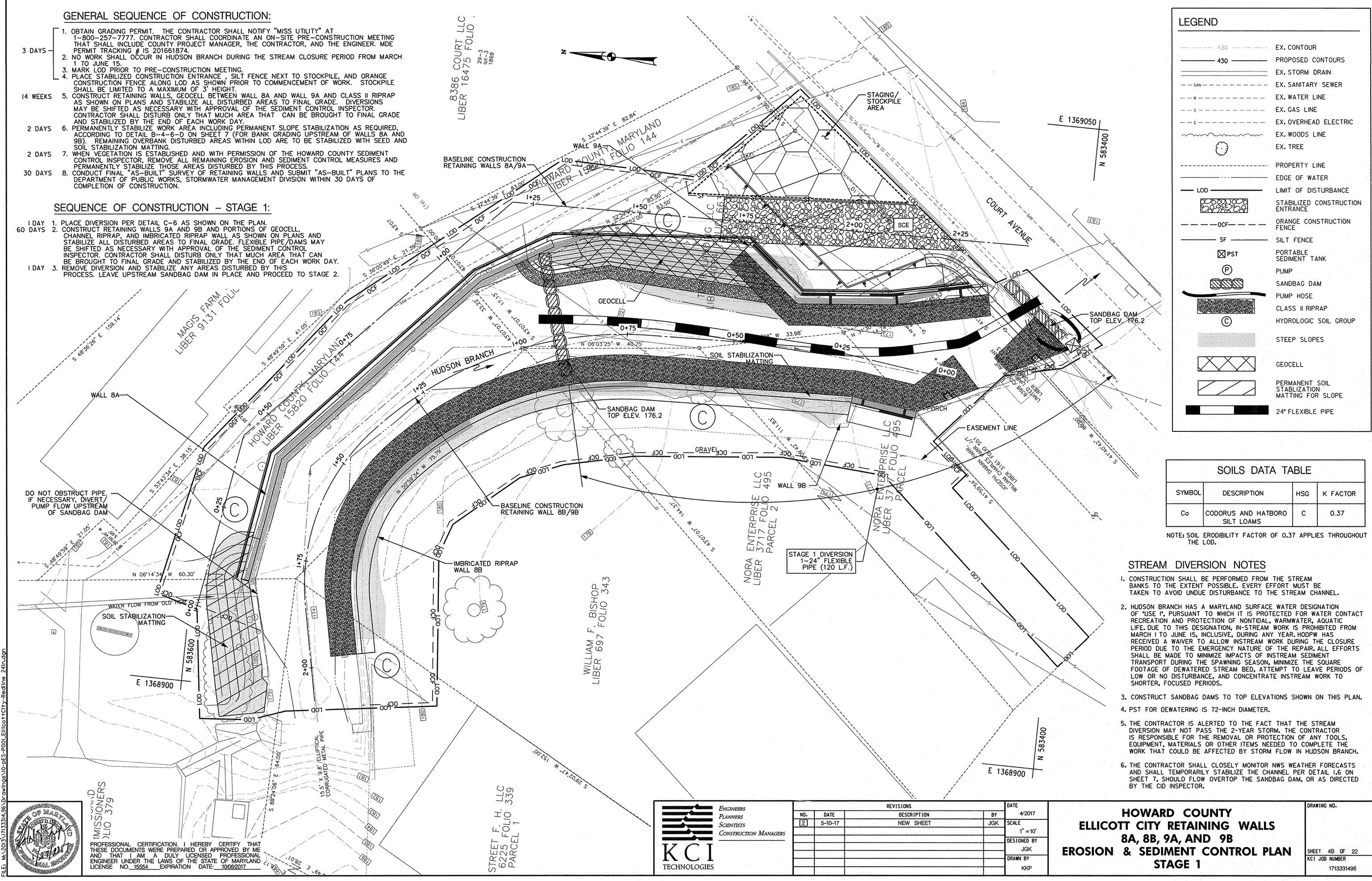
SHEET 3A OF 22 KCI JOB NUMBER 1713331496

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND LICENSE NO. 15554 EXPIRATION DATE: 10/06/2017

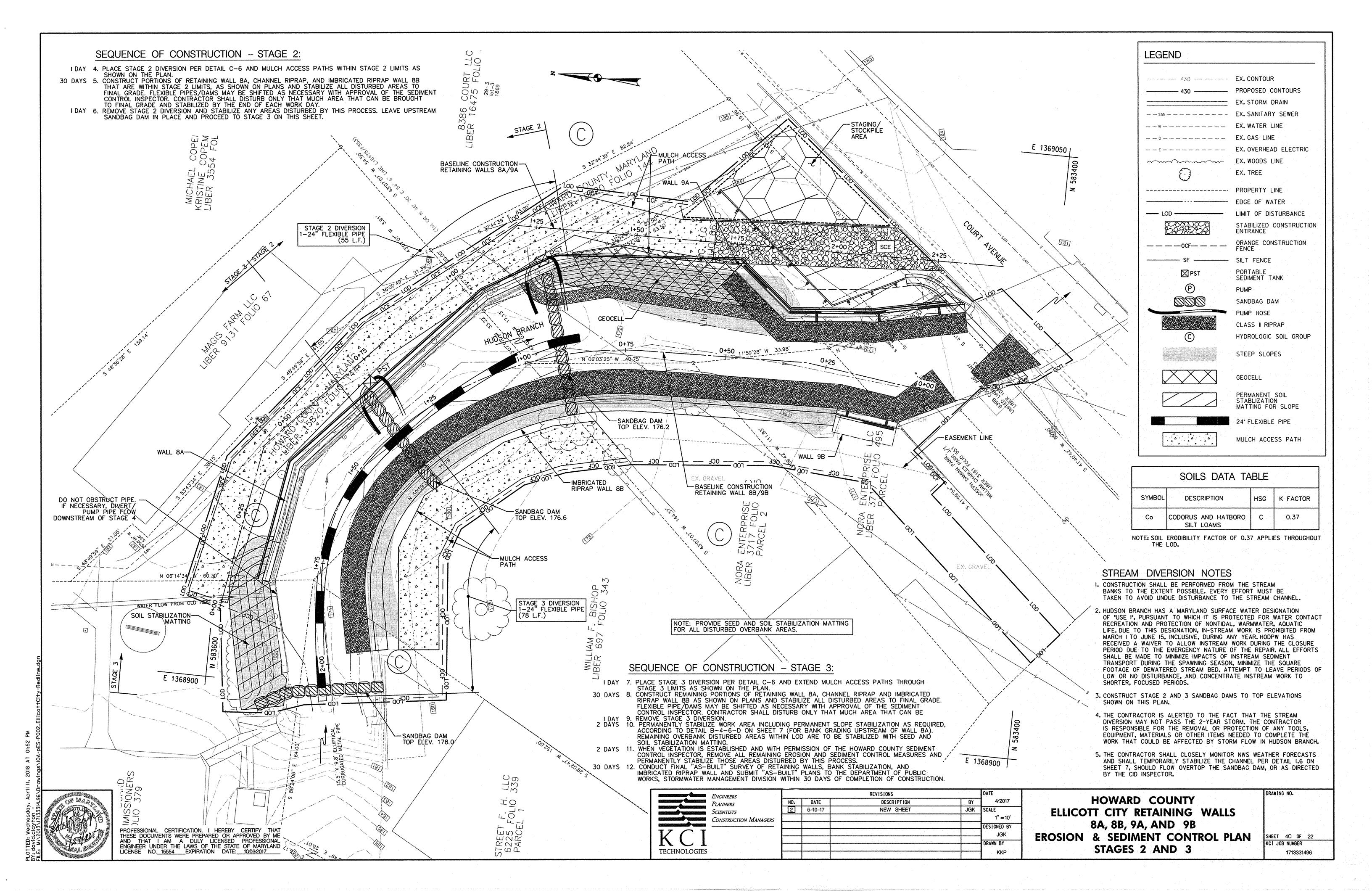




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HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT (HSCD) STANDARD SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

- A pre-construction meeting must occur with the Howard County Department of Public Works. Construction Inspection Division (CID), 410-313-1855 after the future LOD and protected areas are marked clearly in the field. A minimum of 48 hour notice to CID must be given at the following stages:
 - a. Prior to the start of earth disturbance,
 - b. Upon completion of the installation of perimeter erosion and sediment controls, but before proceeding with any other earth disturbance or grading,
 - c. Prior to the start of another phase of construction or opening of another grading unit,
 - d. Prior to the removal or modification of sediment control practices.

Other building or grading inspection approvals may not be authorized until this initial approval by the inspection agency is made. Other related state and federal permits shall be referenced, to ensure coordination and to avoid conflicts with this plan.

- All vegetative and structural practices are to be installed according to the provisions of this plan and are to be in conformance with the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, and revisions thereto.
- Following initial soil disturbance or re-disturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization is required within three (3) calendar days as to the surface of all perimeter controls, dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes, and all slopes steeper than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (3:1); and seven (7) calendar days as to all other disturbed areas on the project site except for those areas under active grading.
- All disturbed areas must be stabilized within the time period specified above in accordance with the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for topsoil (Sec. B-4-2), permanent seeding (Sec. B-4-5), temporary seeding (Sec. B-4-4) and mulching (Sec. B-4-3). Temporary stabilization with mulch alone can only be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates if the ground is frozen. Incremental stabilization (Sec. B-4-1) specifications shall be enforced in areas with >15' of cut and/or fill. Stockpiles (Sec. B-4-8) in excess of 20 ft. must be benched with stable outlet. All concentrated flow, steep slope, and highly erodible areas shall receive soil stabilization matting (Sec. B-4-6).
- All sediment control structures are to remain in place, and are to be maintained in operative condition until permission for their removal has been obtained from the CID.
- Site Analysis:

ialysis.
Total Area of Site:
Area Disturbed:
Area to be roofed or paved:
Area to be vegetatively stabilized:
Total Cut:
Total Fill:

Offsite waste/borrow area location:

0.34 Acres

- Any sediment control practice which is disturbed by grading activity for placement of utilities must be repaired on the same day of disturbance.
- Additional sediment control must be provided, if deemed necessary by the CID. The site and all controls shall be inspected by the contractor weekly; and the next day after each rain event. A written report by the contractor, made available upon request, is part of every inspection and should include:
 - Inspection date
 - Inspection type (routine, pre-storm event, during rain event)
 - Name and title of inspector
 - Weather information (current conditions as well as time and amount of last recorded precipitation)
 - Brief description of project's status (e.g., percent complete) and/or current activities
 - Evidence of sediment discharges Identification of plan deficiencies
 - Identification of sediment controls that require maintenance • Identification of missing or improperly installed sediment controls
 - Compliance status regarding the sequence of construction and stabilization requirements
 - Photographs
 - Monitoring/sampling
 - Maintenance and/or corrective action performed
 - Other inspection items as required by the General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities (NPDES, MDE).
- Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to three pipe lengths or that which can and shall be back-filled and stabilized by the end of each workday, whichever is shorter.
- Any major changes or revisions to the plan or sequence of construction must be reviewed and approved by the HSCD prior to proceeding with construction. Minor revisions may allowed by the CID per the list of HSCD-approved field changes.
- Disturbance shall not occur outside the L.O.D. A project is to be sequenced so that grading activities begin on one grading unit (maximum acreage of 20 ac. per grading unit) at a time. Work may proceed to a subsequent grading unit when at least 50 percent of the disturbed area in the preceding grading unit has been stabilized and approved by the CID. Unless otherwise specified and approved by the CID, no more than 30 acres cumulatively may be disturbed at a given time.
- Wash water from any equipment, vehicles, wheels, pavement, and other sources must be treated in a sediment basin or other approved washout structure.
- Topsoil shall be stockpiled and preserved on-site for redistribution onto final grade.
- All Silt Fence and Super Silt Fence shall be placed on-the-contour, and be imbricated at 25' minimum intervals, with lower ends curled uphill by 2' in elevation.
- Stream channels must not be disturbed during the following restricted time periods (inclusive):
 - Use I and IP March 1 June 15 • Use III and IIIP October 1 - April 30

the site is active.

- Use IV March 1 May 31
- A copy of this plan, the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, and associated permits shall be on-site and available when

B-4-1 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

<u>FOR</u>

INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION

Definition

Establishment of vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes.

<u>Purpose</u>

To provide timely vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes as work progresses.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Any cut or fill slope greater than 15 feet in height. This practice also applies to stockpiles.

<u>Criteria</u>

Incremental Stabilization - Cut Slopes

- 1. Excavate and stabilize cut slopes in increments not to exceed 15 feet in height. Prepare seedbed and apply seed and mulch on all cut slopes as the work progresses.
- 2. Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure B.1):
- a. Construct and stabilize all temporary swales or dikes that will be used to convey runoff around
- b. Perform Phase 1 excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize.
- c. Perform Phase 2 excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as
- d. Perform final phase excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as necessary.

Note: Once excavation 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.

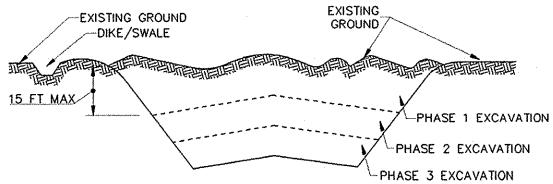


Figure B.1: Incremental Stabilization – Cut

Incremental Stabilization - Fill Slopes

- 1. Construct and stabilize fill slopes in increments not to exceed 15 feet in height. Prepare seedbed and apply seed and mulch on all slopes as the work progresses.
- 2. Stabilize slopes immediately when the vertical height of a lift reaches 15 feet, or when the grading operation ceases as prescribed in the plans.
- 3. At the end of each day, install temporary water conveyance practice(s), as necessary, to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner.
- 4. Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure B.2):
- a. Construct and stabilize all temporary swales or dikes that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct silt fence on low side of fill unless other methods shown on the plans address this area.
- b. At the end of each day, install temporary water conveyance practice(s), as necessary, to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner.
- c. Place Phase 1 fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize.
- d. Place Phase 2 fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize
- e. Place final phase fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as

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.

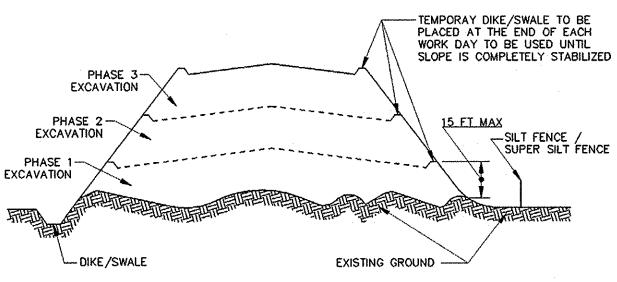


Figure B.2: Incremental Stabilization - Fill

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION, I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND LICENSE NO. 15554 EXPIRATION DATE: 1006/2017

B-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SOIL PREPARATION, TOPSOILING, AND SOIL AMENDMENTS

Purpose

The process of preparing the soils to sustain adequate vegetative stabilization.

To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Where vegetative stabilization is to be established.

<u>Criteria</u>

A. Soil Preparation

- 1. Temporary Stabilization
- a. Seedbed preparation consists of loosening soil to a depth of 3 to 5 inches by means of suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened, it must not be rolled or dragged smooth but left in the roughened condition. Slopes 3:1 or flatter are to be tracked with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.
- b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.
- c. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable

2. Permanent Stabilization

- a. A soil test is required for any earth disturbance of 5 acres or more. The minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment are:
- i. Soil pH between 6.0 and 7.0.
- ii. Soluble salts less than 500 parts per million (ppm).
- iii. Soil contains less than 40 percent clay but enough fine grained material (greater than 30 percent silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception: if lovegrass will be planted, then a sandy soil (less than 30 percent silt plus clay) would be acceptable.
- iv. Soil contains 1.5 percent minimum organic matter by weight.
- v. Soil contains sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration.
- b. Application of amendments or topsoil is required if on-site soils do not meet the above
- c. Graded areas must be maintained in a true and even grade as specified on the approved plan, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3 to 5 inches.
- d. Apply soil amendments as specified on the approved plan or as indicated by the results of a soil
- e. Mix soil amendments into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means. Rake lawn areas to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed application. Loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation. Track slopes 3:1 or flatter with tracked equipment leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. Leave the top 1 to 3 inches of soil loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may be unnecessary on newly disturbed areas.

- 1. Topsoil is placed over prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation. The purpose is to provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth. Soils of concern have low moisture content, low nutrient levels, low pH, materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil gradation.
- 2. Topsoil salvaged from an existing site may be used provided it meets the standards as set forth in these specifications. Typically, the depth of topsoil to be salvaged for a given soil type can be found in the representative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by USDA-NRCS.
- 3. Topsoiling is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where:
- a. The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce vegetative growth.
- b. The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants or furnish continuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients.
- c. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth.
- d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible.
- 4. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design.
- 5. Topsoil Specifications: Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following criteria:
- a. Topsoil must be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, or loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Topsoil must not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and must contain less than 5 percent by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 11/2 inches in diameter.
- b. Topsoil must be free of noxious plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, quack grass, Johnson grass, nut sedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.
- c. Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil.

6. Topsoil Application

- a. Erosion and sediment control practices must be maintained when applying topsoil.
- b. Uniformly distribute topsoil in a 5 to 8 inch layer and lightly compact to a minimum thickness of 4 inches. Spreading is to be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations must be corrected in order to prevent the formation of depressions or water pockets.
- c. Topsoil must not be placed if the topsoil or subsoil is in a frozen or muddy condition, when the subsoil is excessively wet or in a condition that may otherwise be detrimental to proper grading

and seedbed preparation.

- C. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)
 - 1. Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas of 5 acres or more. Soil analysis may be performed by a recognized private or commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses.
 - 2. Fertilizers must be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by appropriate equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers must all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to the applicable laws and must bear the name, trade name or trademark and warranty of the producer.
 - 3. Lime materials must be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted except when hydroseeding) which contains at least 50 percent total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone must be ground to such fineness that at least 50 percent will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 98 to 100 percent will pass through a #20 mesh sieve.
 - 4. Lime and fertilizer are to be evenly distributed and incorporated into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means.
 - 5. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, spread ground limestone at the rate of 4 to 8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil.

B-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FOR

TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

Definition

To stabilize disturbed soils with vegetation for up to 6 months.

To use fast growing vegetation that provides cover on disturbed soils.

permanent stabilization practices are required.

Purpose

Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for a period of 6 months or less. For longer duration of time,

Conditions Where Practice Applies

- 1. Select one or more of the species or seed mixtures listed in Table B.1 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3), and enter them in the Temporary Seeding Summary below along with application rates, seeding dates and seeding depths. If this Summary is not put on the plan and completed, then Table B.1 plus fertilizer and lime rates must be put on the plan.
- 2. For sites having soil tests performed, use and show the recommended rates by the testing agency. Soil tests are not required for Temporary Seeding.
- 3. When stabilization is required outside of a seeding season, apply seed and mulch or straw mulch alone as prescribed in Section B-4-3.A.1.b and maintain until the next seeding season.

Temporary Seeding Summary

	INESS ZONE (FROM) MIXTURE (FROM TA		В		FERTILIZER RATE	LIME
NO.	SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE (LB/AC)	SEED ING DATES	SEED ING DEPTHS	(10-20-20)	RATE
. 1	CEREAL RYE	112	3/15-5/15 8/1-11/15	1 INCH	436 LB/AC (10 LB/1000 SF)	2 tons/ac (90 LB/
2	FOXTAIL MILLET	20	5/16-7/31	1/2 INCH		1000 SF)

1/ Seeding rates for the warm-season grasses are in pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS). Actual planting rates shall be adjusted to reflect percent seed germination and purity, as tested. Adjustments are usually not needed for the cool-season grasses

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

Oats are the recommended nurse crop for warm-season grasses

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

REVISIONS 12/2016 DESCRIPTION NO. DATE BY CALE N/A CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS DESIGNED BY JGK RAWN BY **TECHNOLOGIES**

HOWARD COUNTY ELLICOTT CITY RETAINING WALLS 8A, 8B, 9A, AND 9B

DRAWING NO.

SHEET 5 OF 22 **EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES** KCI JOB NUMBER 1713331496

TOTAL DISTURBED AREA: 0.33 AC.

SEEDING AND MULCHING

Definition

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover.

<u>Purpose</u>

To protect disturbed soils from erosion during and at the end of construction.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

To the surface of all perimeter controls, slopes, and any disturbed area not under active grading.

Criteria

Seeding A.

Specifications

- a. All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed must be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used must have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on any project. Refer to Table B.4 regarding the quality of seed. Seed tags must be available upon request to the inspector to verify type of seed and seeding rate.
- b. Mulch alone may be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates only if the ground is frozen. The appropriate seeding mixture must be applied when the ground thaws.
- c. Inoculants: The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures must be a pure culture of nitrogen fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants must not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculants as directed on the package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.
- d. Sod or seed must not be placed on soil which has been treated with soil sterilants or chemicals used for weed control until sufficient time has elapsed (14 days min.) to permit dissipation of phyto-toxic materials.

2. Application

- a. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.
- i. Incorporate seed into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on Temporary Seeding Table B.1, Permanent Seeding Table B.3, or site-specific seeding summaries.
- ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction. Roll the seeded area with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil
- b. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.
- i. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting.
- ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.
- c. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer).
- i. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates should not exceed the following: nitrogen, 100 pounds per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P2O5 (phosphorous), 200 pounds per acre; K₂O (potassium), 200 pounds per acre.
- ii. Lime: Use only ground agricultural limestone (up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydroseeding at any one time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding.
- iii. Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immediately and without interruption
- iv. When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil.

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

2. Application

- a. Apply mulch to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.
- b. When straw mulch is used, spread it over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons per acre to a uniform loose depth of 1 to 2 inches. Apply mulch to achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. When using a mulch anchoring tool, increase the application rate to 2.5 tons per acre.
- c. Wood cellulose fiber used as mulch must be applied at a net dry weight of 1500 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water to attain a mixture with a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

Anchoring

- a. Perform mulch anchoring immediately following application of mulch to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon the size of the area and erosion hazard:
- i. A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface a minimum of 2 inches. This practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. If used on sloping land, this practice should follow the contour.
- ii. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. Apply the fiber binder at a net dry weight of 750 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water at a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.
- iii. Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used. Follow application rates as specified by the manufacturer. Application of liquid binders needs to be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and on crests of banks. Use of asphalt binders is strictly
- iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4 to 15 feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long.

B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FOR

PERMANENT STABILIZATION

<u>Definition</u>

To stabilize disturbed soils with permanent vegetation.

<u>Purpose</u>

To use long-lived perennial grasses and legumes to establish permanent ground cover on disturbed soils.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for 6 months or more.

<u>Criteria</u>

A. Seed Mixtures

- 1. General Use
- a. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table B.3 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3) and based on the site condition or purpose found on Table B.2. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The Summary is to be placed on the plan.
- b. Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, stream banks, or dunes or for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA-NRCS Technical Field Office Guide, Section 342 - Critical Area Planting.
- c. For sites having disturbed area over 5 acres, use and show the rates recommended by the soil
- d. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply urea form fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 ½ pounds per 1000 square feet (150 pounds per acre) at the time of seeding in addition to the soil amendments shown in the Permanent Seeding Summary.

2. Turfgrass Mixtures

- a. Areas where turfgrass may be desired include lawns, parks, playgrounds, and commercial sites which will receive a medium to high level of maintenance.
- b. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed below based on the site conditions or purpose. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The summary is to be placed on the plan.
- i. Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in areas that receive intensive management. Irrigation required in the areas of central Maryland and Eastern Shore. Recommended Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars Seeding Rate: 1.5 to 2.0 pounds per 1000 square feet. Choose a minimum of three Kentucky bluegrass cultivars with each ranging from 10 to 35 percent of the total mixture by weight.
- ii. Kentucky Bluegrass/Perennial Rye: Full Sun Mixture: For use in full sun areas where rapid establishment is necessary and when turf will receive medium to intensive management. Certified Perennial Ryegrass Cultivars/Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Seeding Rate: 2 pounds mixture per 1000 square feet. Choose a minimum of three Kentucky bluegrass cultivars with each ranging from 10 to 35 percent of the total mixture by weight.
- iii. Tall Fescue/Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in drought prone areas and/or for areas receiving low to medium management in full sun to medium shade Recommended mixture includes; Certified Tall Fescue Cultivars 95 to 100 percent. Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 0 to 5 percent. Seeding Rate: 5 to 8 pounds per 1000 square feet. One or more cultivars may be blended.
- iv. Kentucky Bluegrass/Fine Fescue: Shade Mixture: For use in areas with shade in Bluegrass lawns. For establishment in high quality, intensively managed turf area. Mixture includes Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 30 to 40 percent and Certified Fine Fescue and 60 to 70 percent. Seeding Rate: 1½ to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Select turfgrass varieties from those listed in the most current University of Maryland Publication, Agronomy Memo #77, "Turfgrass Cultivar Recommendations for Maryland"

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

c. Ideal Times of Seeding for Turf Grass Mixtures

Western MD: March 15 to June 1, August 1 to October 1 (Hardiness Zones: 5b, 6a)

Central MD: March 1 to May 15, August 15 to October 15 (Hardiness Zone: 6b)

Southern MD, Eastern Shore: March 1 to May 15, August 15 to October 15 (Hardiness Zones: 7a, 7b)

- d. Till areas to receive seed by disking or other approved methods to a depth of 2 to 4 inches, level and rake the areas to prepare a proper seedbed. Remove stones and debris over 1½ inches in diameter. The resulting seedbed must be in such condition that future mowing of grasses will
- e. If soil moisture is deficient, supply new seedings with adequate water for plant growth (½ to 1 inch every 3 to 4 days depending on soil texture) until they are firmly established. This is especially true when seedings are made late in the planting season, in abnormally dry or hot seasons, or on adverse sites.

Permanent Seeding Summary

ARDINESS ZONE (FROM FIGUR EED MIXTURE (FROM TABLE B				FERTILIZER (10-20-20)	LIME		
NO. SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE (LB/AC)	SEEDING DATES	SEED ING DEPTHS		P205	K20	
SWITCH GRASS 1 CREEPING RED FESCUE BUSH CLOVER	10 15 2	3/1-5/15 5/16-6/15	1/4-1/2 INCH	45 LB/AC	90 lb/cc (2.0 LB/	90 lb/oc (2.0 LB/	2 tons/ac
7 CREEPING RED FESCUE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS	60 15	3/1-5/15 8/1-10/15	1/4-1/2 INCH	1000 SF)	1000 SF)	1000 SF)	1000 SF)

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

General Specifications

- a. Class of turfgrass sod must be Maryland State Certified. Sod labels must be made available to
- b. Sod must be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of ¼ inch, plus or minus ¼ inch, at the time of cutting. Measurement for thickness must exclude top growth and thatch. Broken pads and torn or uneven ends will not be acceptable.
- c. Standard size sections of sod must be strong enough to support their own weight and retain their size and shape when suspended vertically with a firm grasp on the upper 10 percent of the
- d. Sod must not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may adversely affect its survival.
- e. Sod must be harvested, delivered, and installed within a period of 36 hours. Sod not transplanted within this period must be approved by an agronomist or soil scientist prior to its

2. Sod Installation

- a. During periods of excessively high temperature or in areas having dry subsoil, lightly irrigate the subsoil immediately prior to laying the sod.
- b. Lay the first row of sod in a straight line with subsequent rows placed parallel to it and tightly wedged against each other. Stagger lateral joints to promote more uniform growth and strength. Ensure that sod is not stretched or overlapped and that all joints are butted tight in order to prevent voids which would cause air drying of the roots.
- c. Wherever possible, lay sod with the long edges parallel to the contour and with staggering joints. Roll and tamp, peg or otherwise secure the sod to prevent slippage on slopes. Ensure solid contact exists between sod roots and the underlying soil surface.
- d. Water the sod immediately following rolling and tamping until the underside of the new sod pad and soil surface below the sod are thoroughly wet. Complete the operations of laying, tamping and irrigating for any piece of sod within eight hours.

Sod Maintenance

- a. In the absence of adequate rainfall, water daily during the first week or as often and sufficiently as necessary to maintain moist soil to a depth of 4 inches. Water sod during the heat of the day to prevent wilting.
- b. After the first week, sod watering is required as necessary to maintain adequate moisture
- c. Do not mow until the sod is firmly rooted. No more than 1/3 of the grass leaf must be removed by the initial cutting or subsequent cuttings. Maintain a grass height of at least 3 inches unless otherwise specified.

MGWC 1.4: DIVERSION PIPE

Temporary measure for dewatering inchannel construction sites

DESCRIPTION

The work should consist of installing flow diversion pipes in combination with sandbag or stone diversions when construction activaties 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 polyeth lene 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 of local authority. Installation should proceed from upstream to downstream during low flow conditions. If necessary, silt fence or straw bales should be installed around the perimeter of the work area.

Diversion pipes with sandbag or stone barriers should be completed as follows (refer to Detail 1.4):

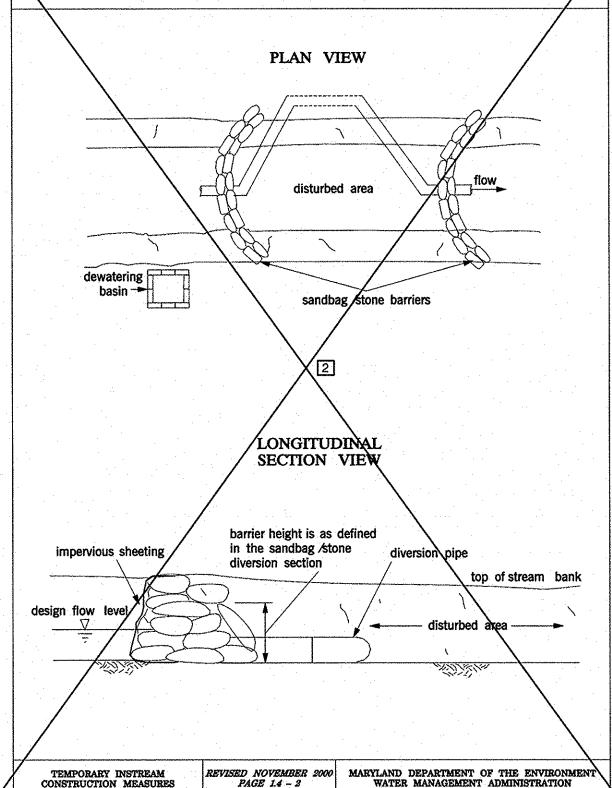
- 1. Sandbag/stone barriers should be sized and installed as detailed in MGVC 1.5: Sandbag/Stone Diversion. The materials should be sized to withstand baseflow velocities.
- 2. All excavated material should be deposited and stabilized in an approved area outside the 100-year floodplain unless otherwise authorized by the WMA.
- 3. Sediment-laden water from the construction area should be pumped to a dewatering basin
- 4. 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 pipa can be reduced accordingly.
- 5. 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 uthority approves their removal.

VEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES

REVISED NOVEMBER 200 PAGE 1.4 - 1

Maryland's Guidelines To Waterway Construction **DETAIL 1.4: DIVERSION PIPE**



REVISIONS 12/2016 DESCRIPTION NO. DATE 2 5-10-17 DETAIL REMOVED JGK SCALE SCIENTISTS CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS ESIGNED BY JGK RAWN BY **TECHNOLOGIES**

HOWARD COUNTY ELLICOTT CITY RETAINING WALLS 8A, 8B, 9A, AND 9B

SHEET 6 OF 22 CI JOB NUMBER

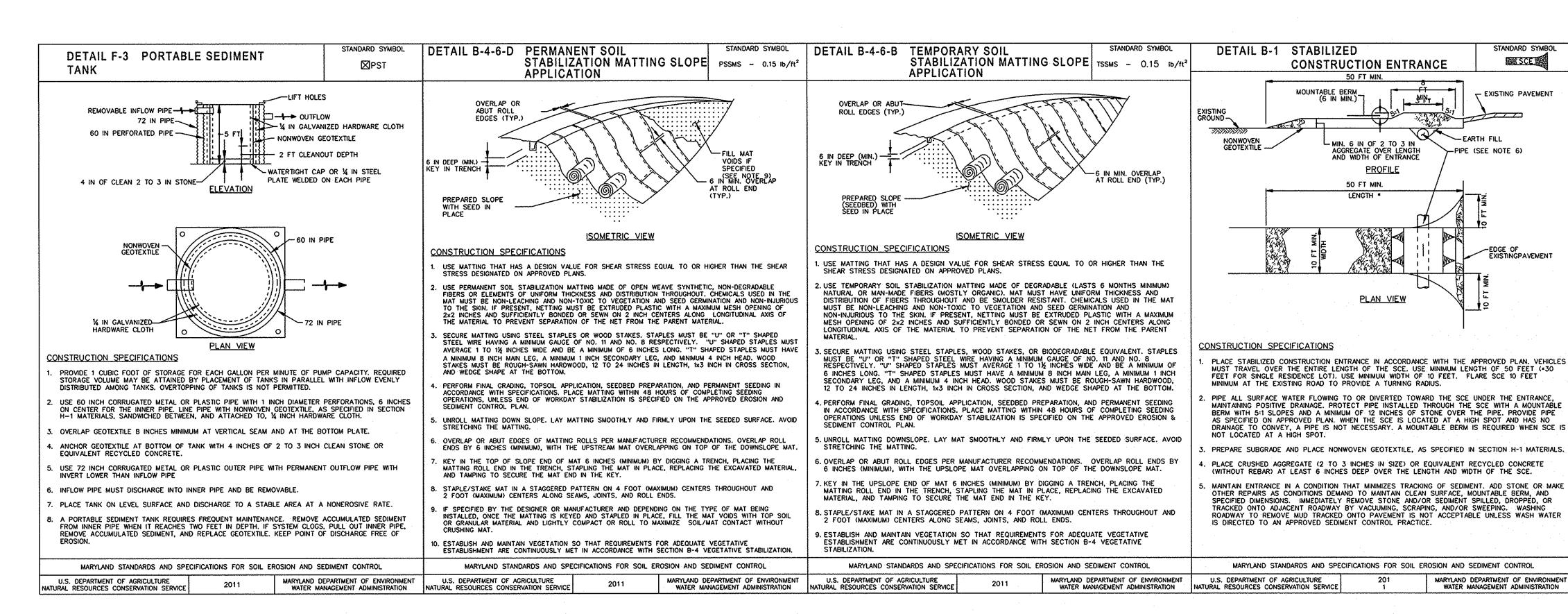
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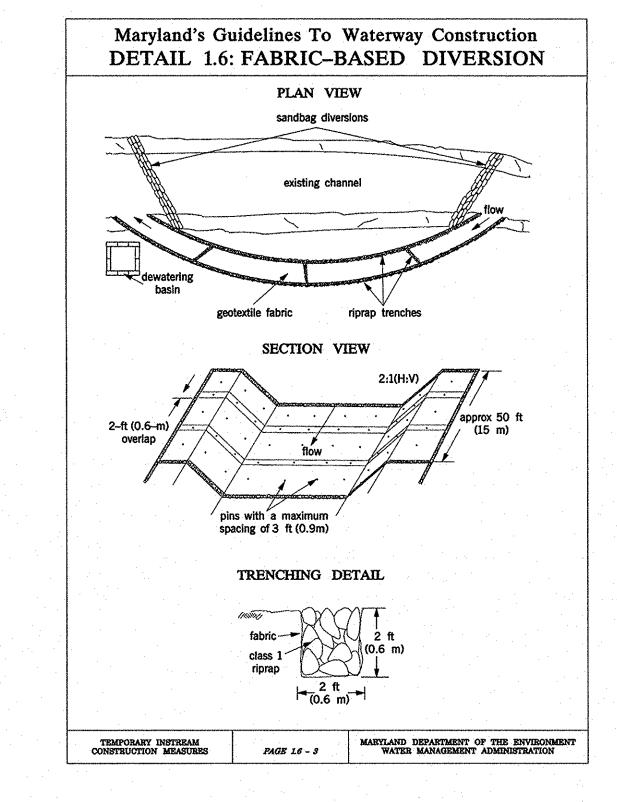
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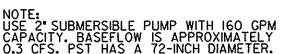
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

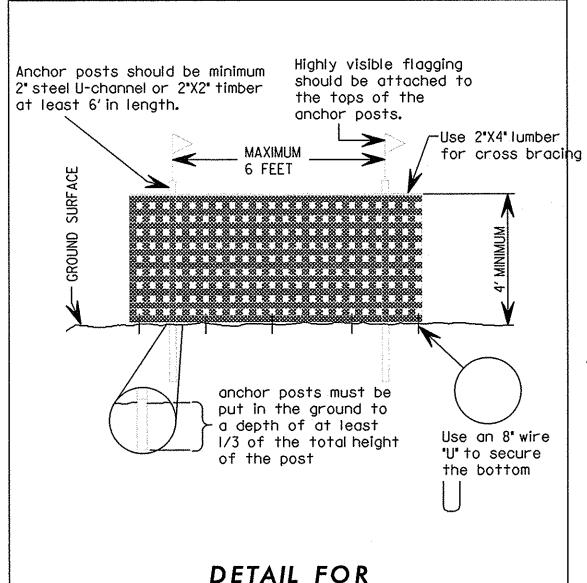
THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND LICENSE NO. 15554 EXPIRATION DATE: 1006/2017

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT



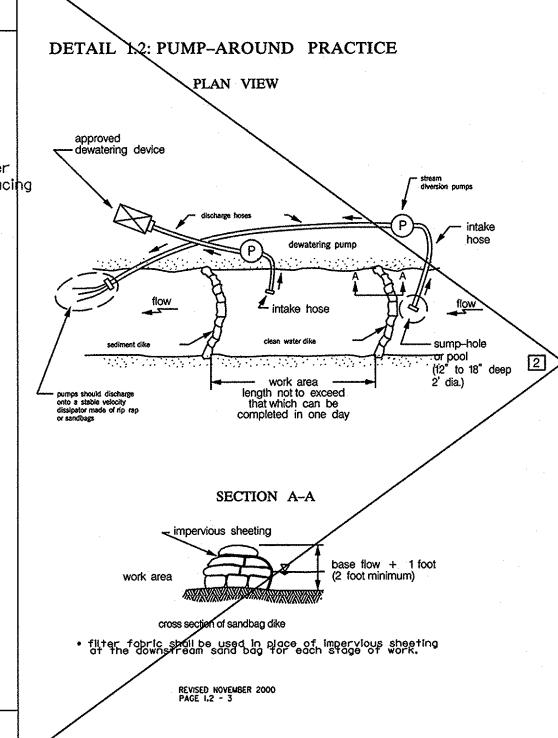






BLAZE ORANGE PLASTIC

MESH SAFETY FENCE



Temporary measure for dewatering in-channel construction sites The work should consist of installing a temporary pump around and supporting measures to divert flow around in-stream construction sites. Sediment control measures, pump—around practices, and associated channel and bank construction should be completed in the following sequence (refer to Detail 1.2):

MGWC 1.2: PUMP-AROUND PRACTICE

Construction activities including the installation of erosion 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 company's satisfaction.

2. 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. 5. 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 porticipants 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 workday, 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 riprop or sandbags.

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.

Troversing 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).

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.

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 steam 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 work area in the main stem.

13. The contractor is responsible for providing access to and maintaining all erosion and sedime control devices until the sediment control inspector approves their removal. 4. After construction, all disturbed areas should be regraded and revegetated as per the planting plan.

MGWC 1.6: FABRIC-BASED CHANNEL DIVERSION

Temporary measure for dewatering inchannel construction sites

The work should consist of installing fabric-based diversion channels for the purpose of crosion control when

EFFECTIVE USES & LIMITATIONS

Diversions are used to divert flow during construction of in-stream projects. 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. MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

Materials for fabric-based channel diversions should meet the following requirements:

• Riprap: Class I riprap should be used with fabric-based channel diversions. • 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, and mildew and should be rot resistant. Anchor Pins: Hold down pins should have a minimum length of 18 inches (0.45 meters), and accompanying

washers should have a minimum diameter of 1 inch (2.5 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 periods of low flow.

Construction of fabric-based channel diversions involves channel excavation, placement of geotextile fabric, and installation of flow diverters for both the main channel and all tributaries contributing flow to the work area (refer to

Channel Excavation

1. All disturbances resulting from construction of the channel should be contained by appropriate sediment control

2. Excavation of the channel should begin at the downstream end and proceed upstream. The channel 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, channels should have a capacity sufficient to convey bankfull flow. All excavated materials should be stockpiled outside of the 100 year flood plain and temporarily stabilized to

TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES PAGE 1.6 - 1

MGWC 1.6: FABRIC-BASED CHANNEL DIVERSION

prevent re-entry into the stream channel.

3. The process of excavation and stabilization with fabric should be a continuous and uninterrupted operation. All materials should be on-site prior to channel construction.

4. The downstream and upstream connection to the natural channel should be constructed under dry conditions. The stream should be contained by sandbags along the opposing bank during the process of cutting the diversion channel into the natural stream channel. Excavation and stabilization should be a continuous and uninterrupted

5. All debris such as rocks, sticks, etc. should be removed and the channel surfaces made smooth so that the fabric will rest flush with the channel at all sides and bottom.

Stabilization with Geotextile Fabric

1. The fabric should have a minimum width such that it is keyed in and anchored at the top of stream bank.

2. Fabric should be placed so that it rests flush with the channel at all points of contact

3. Fabric should be placed such that one piece will line the entire channel. If this is not possible, fabric should be placed so that transverse overlapping occurs in accordance with the detail. Longitudinal overlaps should not be allowed. Upstream sections should overlap downstream sections. Overlap width should equal 2 feet (0.6

4. The fabric should be keyed into 2 by 2-foot (0.6 by 0.6-meter) trenches located at the upstream edge and at 50foot (15.25-meter) intervals with the overlap placed nearest to each 50 feet increment. The key-in should be from top of channel to top of channel. Class I riprap should be carefully placed into the trench with zero drop

5. The fabric sections should be secured with hold down pins and washers. Overlaps should be pinned along transverse and longitudinal axes with spacing equal to 3 feet (0.9 meters) maximum.

6. Sediment from surrounding areas of disturbance should not be allowed to enter the diversion channel.

Alternate Methods of Placing the Fabric

1. The above design may be modified to allow sewing of the geotextile fabric. Sewing of the geotextile fabric, rather than overlapping, should eliminate the requirement for transverse placement of the fabric. Either transverse or longitudinal placement should work equally well.

2. The spacing of the pins could be either larger or smaller depending on the anticipated velocities and thickness and type of geotextile fabric.

3. The entire bottom of the channel could be riprapped if high velocities are anticipated. When the area is

riprapped, it is not required that the geotextile fabric underneath the riprap be pinned.

1. Water should not be allowed through the natural stream until all construction is completed.

After redirecting the flow through the natural channel, all fabric should be removed from the temporary diversion. The diversion should then be backfilled and stabilized. Points of tie-in to the natural channel should be protected with riprap according to the riprap guidelines.

PAGE 1.6 - 2

TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES REVISED NOVEMBER 2000

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND LICENSE NO. 15554 EXPIRATION DATE: 1006/2017



SCIENTISTS CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS

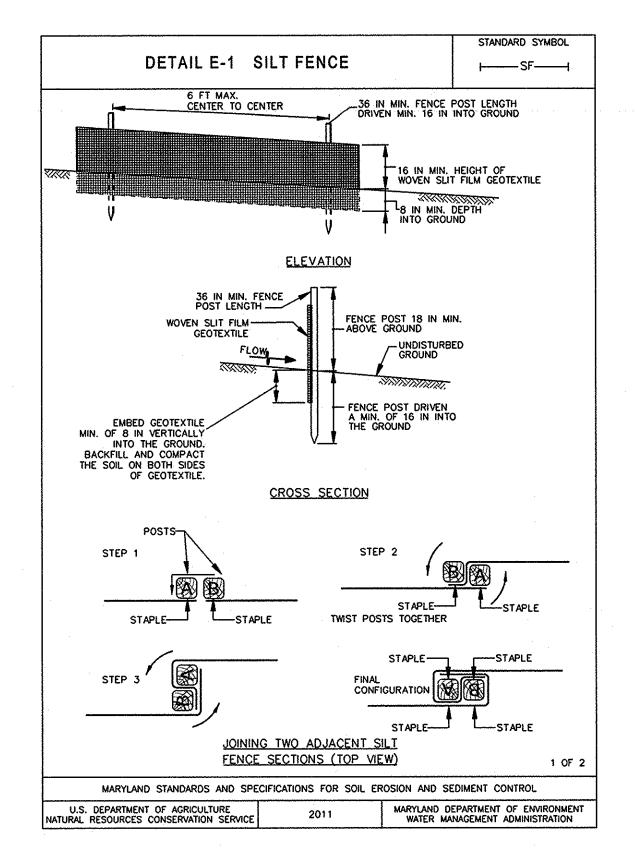
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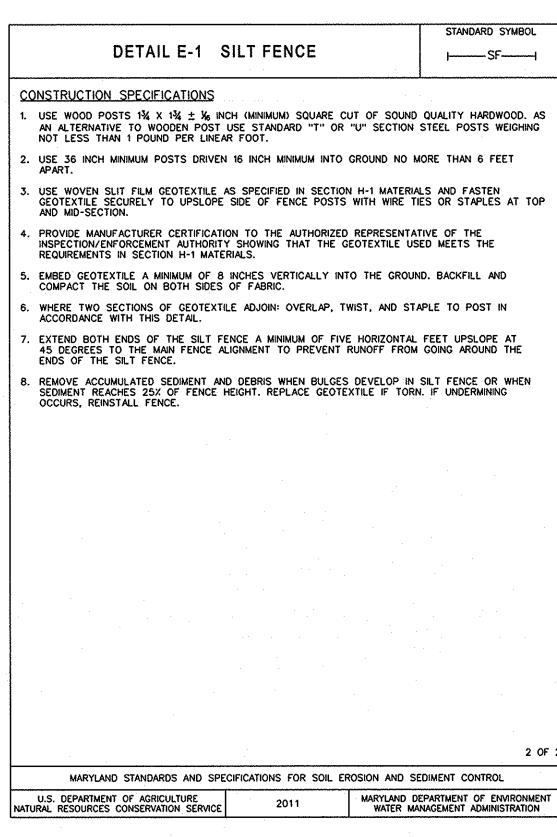
HOWARD COUNTY **ELLICOTT CITY RETAINING WALLS** 8A, 8B, 9A, AND 9B EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS KCI JOB NUMBER

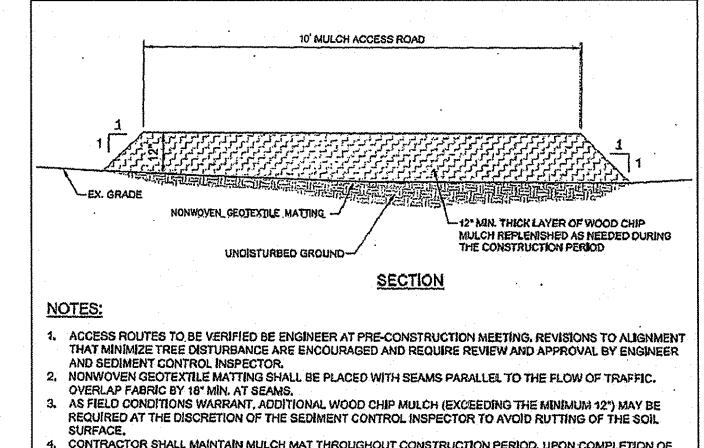
SHEET 7 OF 22

DRAWING NO.

1713331496







CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN MULCH MAT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION PERIOD. UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT, NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE IS TO BE REMOVED. MULCH CAN REMAIN ONSITE, BEING SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE SITE AT A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 2". THE CONTRACTOR MUST ENSURE THAT THIS PROCESS IS DONE THROUGHOUT THE GRADING PROCESS, IN A MANOR WHICH ENSURES PROPOSED GRADES ARE MET AND MAINTAINED, WITHOUT DISTURBANCE TO FINAL SEEDING AND PLANTING OF THE SITE.

SCARIFICATION OF COMPACTED MULCH TO OCCUR UPON REMOVAL OF HAUL ROAD AT DIRECTION OF THE ENGINEER. IF SOILS ARE EXPOSED AND RUTTED BELOW MULCH MATTING, CONTRACTOR TO ADDRESS ACCORDINGLY TO RESTORE NATURAL CONDITIONS. STABILIZE ALL EXPOSED SOIL WITH SEED AND SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING.

I. THE HAUL ROAD IS DESIGNED TO PREVENT COMPACTION OF EXISTING SOILS USING LOW PRESSURE EQUIPMENT WHICH EXERTS NO MORE THAN 12 PSI. IF THE CONTRACTOR INTENDS TO USE ANY EQUIPMENT WITH HIGHER LOADS, ADDITIONAL PROTECTION MEASURES MUST BE PROVIDED, AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE COUNTY, AND THOSE MEASURES MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION,

MULCH ACCESS ROAD DETAIL

C-6 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

CLEAR WATER DIVERSION PIPE

A temporary pipe installed in conjunction with sandbag dikes. Use of flexible pipe is preferred.

To convey channel or pipe flow around a work area.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

This practice is used when the proposed work is located in a drainage way.

Design Criteria

Table C.6: Clear Water Diversion Pipe Design Criteria

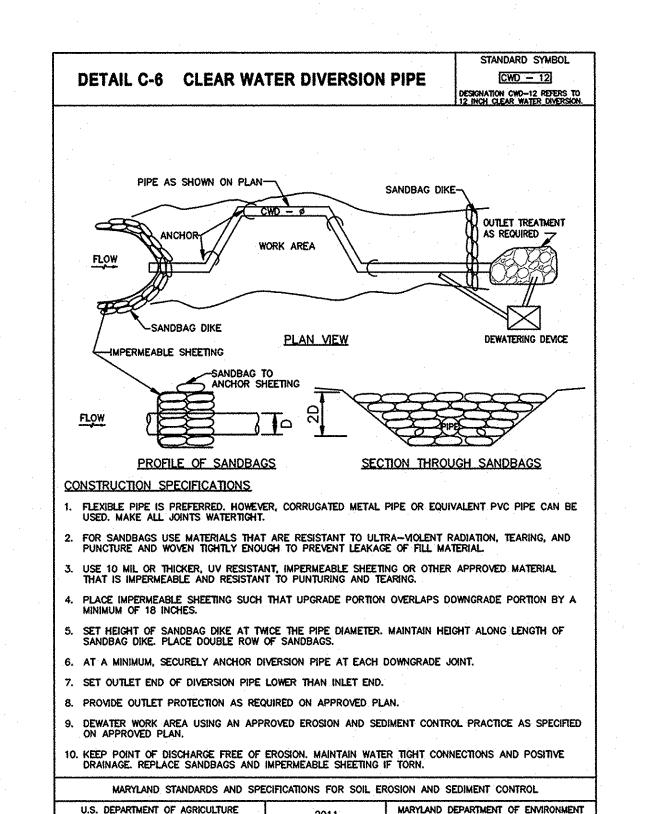
Maximum Drainage Area (acres)	Pipe Diameter (inches)
0.5	12
1.5	18
2.5	21
3.5	24
50	twin 24

- 1. The height of the sandbag dike must be a minimum of twice the diameter of the diversion pipe.
- 2. The diversion pipe must outlet onto a stable area at a non-erosive velocity. Provide outlet protection, if necessary, in accordance with Section D - Erosion Control.
- 3. If the drainage area to the pipe diversion exceeds 5 acres, an engineering design must be used and based on the two-year storm event.

Note: A waterway construction permit is required when this practice is used to convey base flow for areas designated as waters of the State.

The point of discharge must be kept free of erosion. Water tight connections and positive drainage must be maintained. Sandbags and impermeable sheeting must be replaced if torn.

C.19



C.20

REVISIONS

DESCRIPTION

NEW SHEET

4/2017

AS SHOWN

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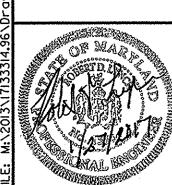
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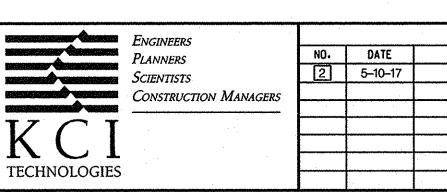
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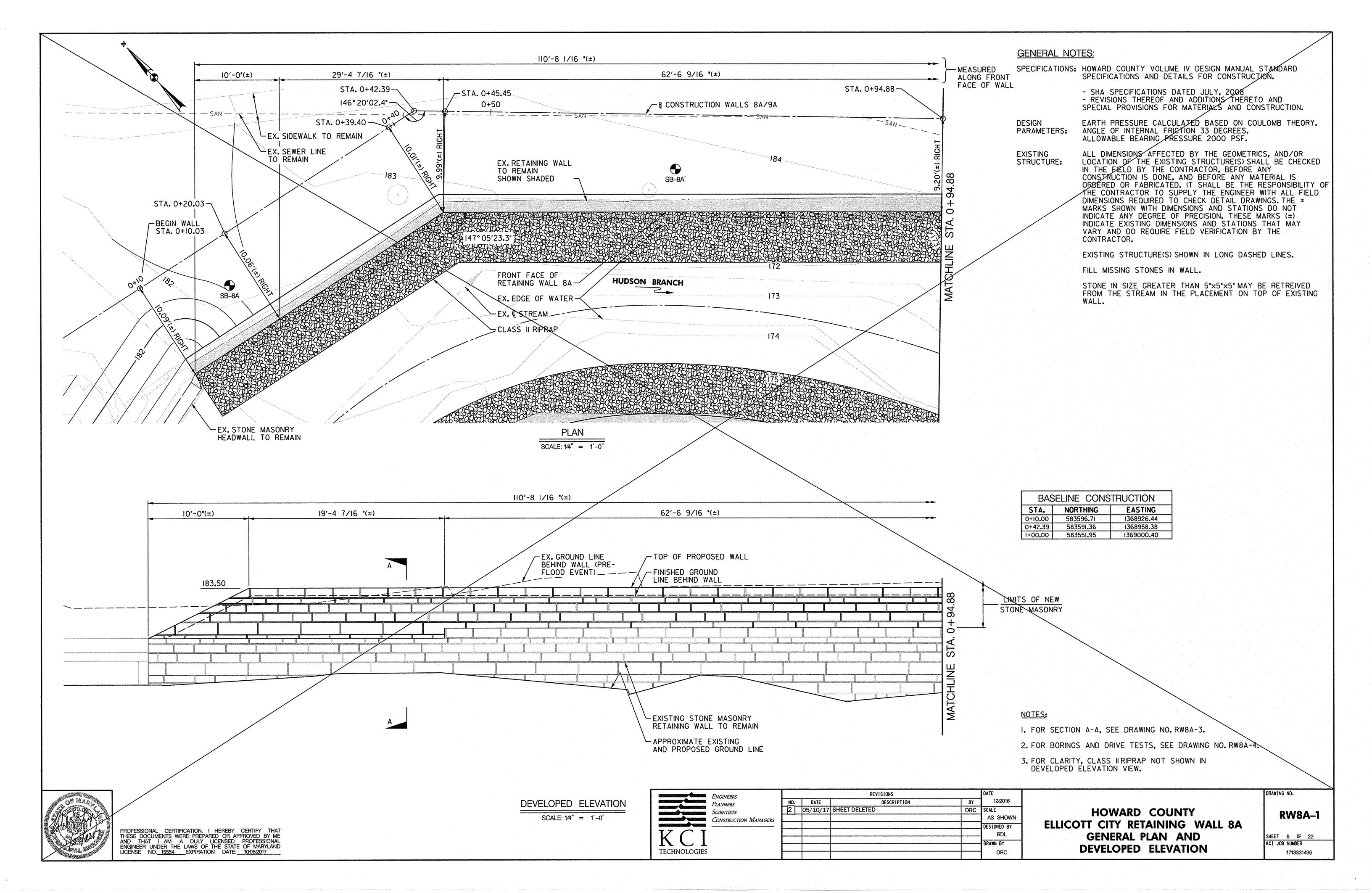


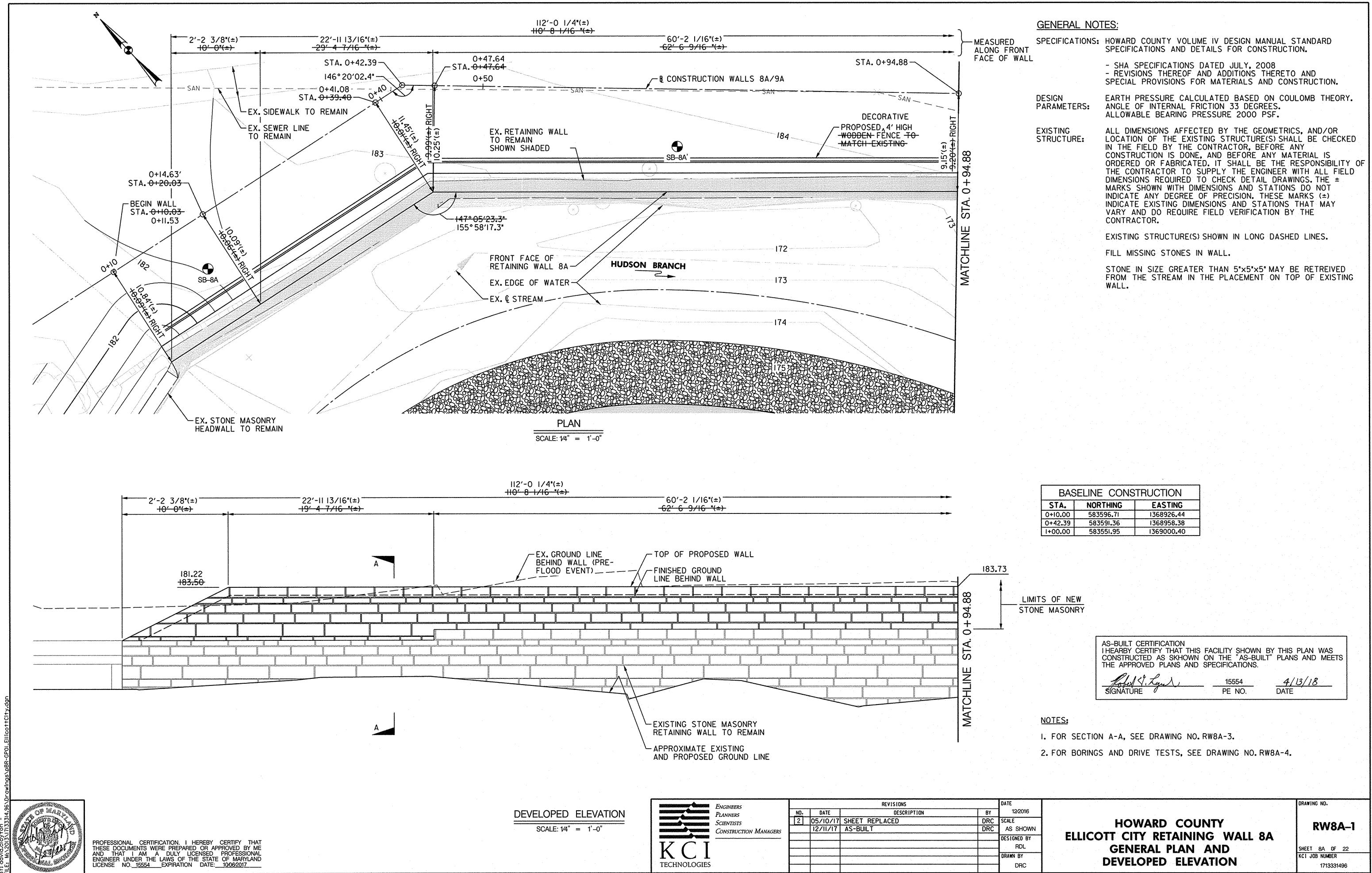
HOWARD COUNTY **ELLICOTT CITY RETAINING WALLS** 8A, 8B, 9A, AND 9B **EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS II**

SHEET 7A OF 22 KC1 JOB NUMBER 1713331496

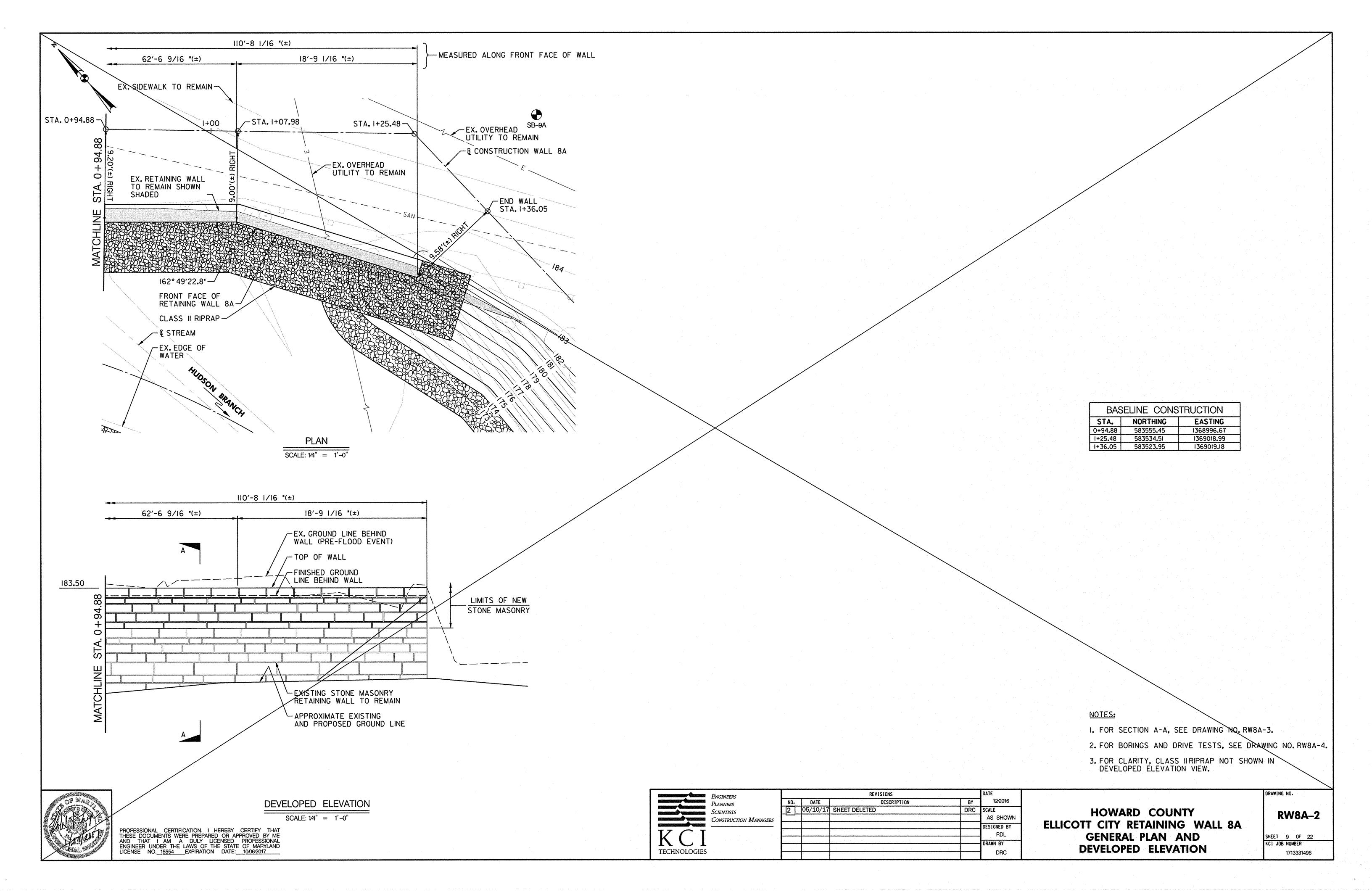
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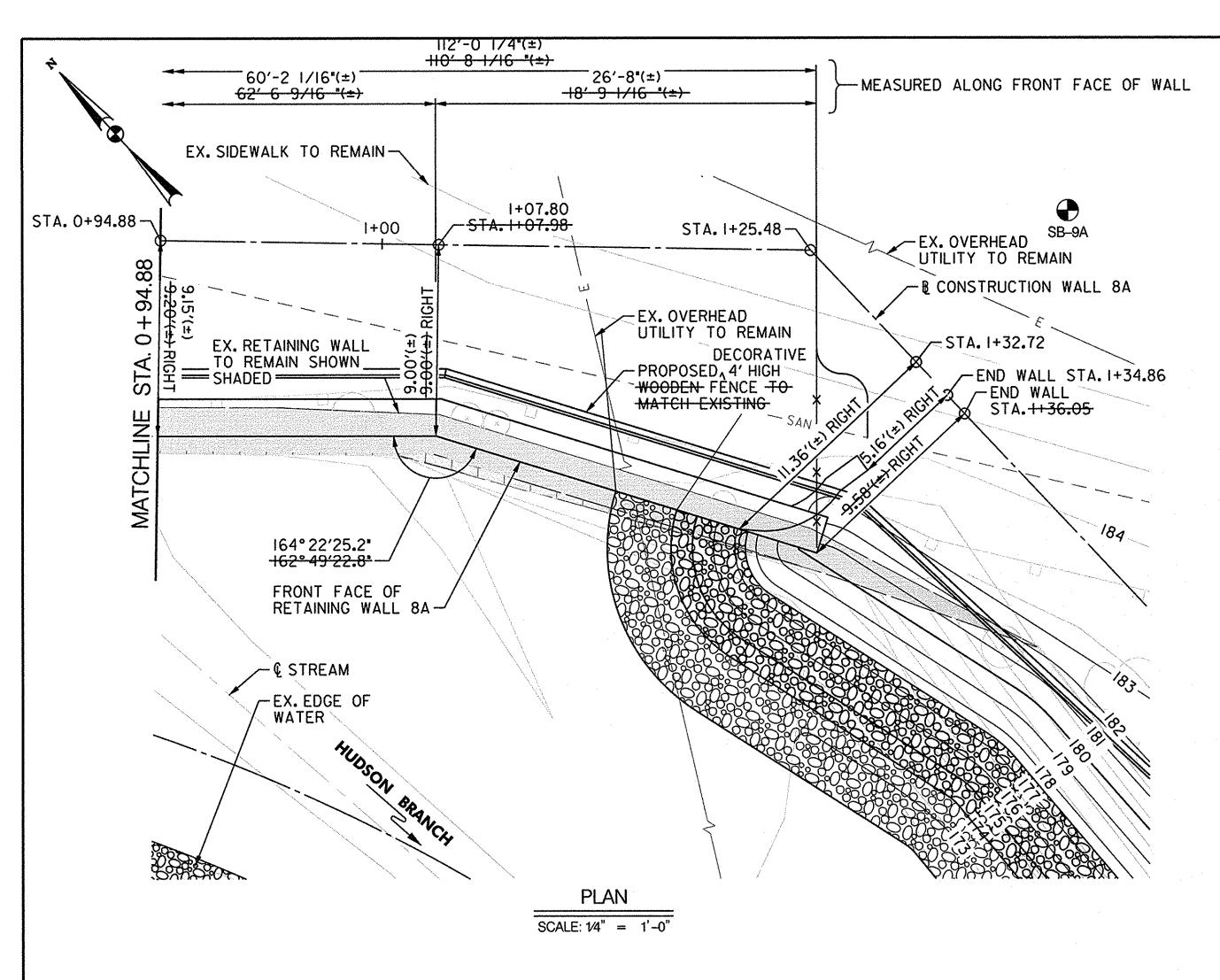
PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION, I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND LICENSE NO. 15554 EXPIRATION DATE: 1006/2017

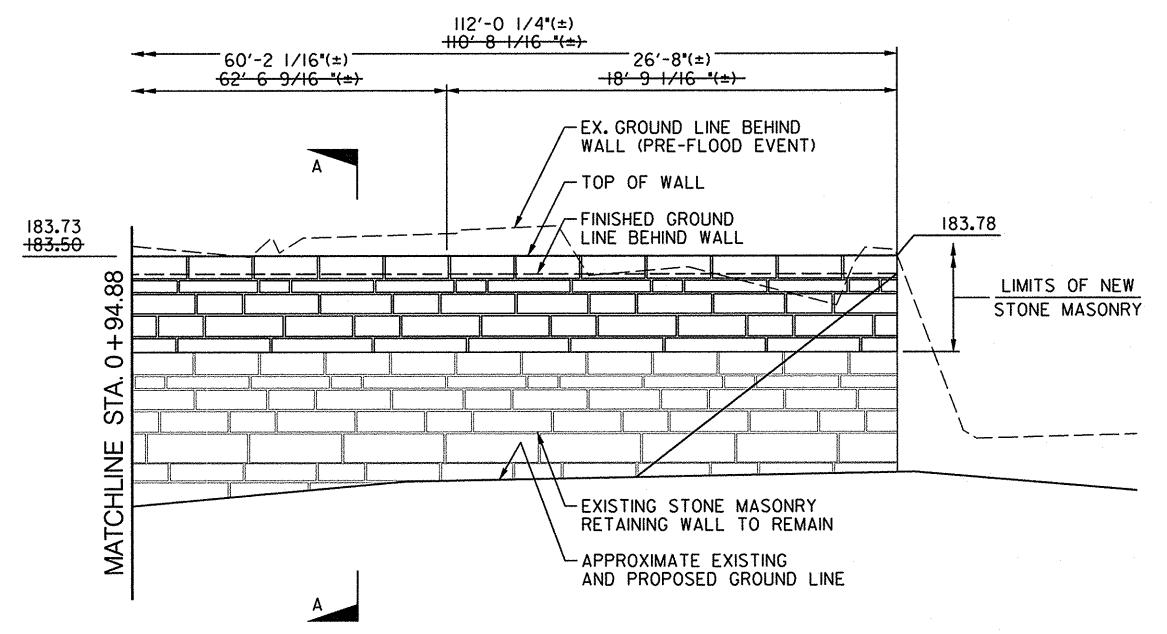




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1+36.05	583523.95	1369019.18

AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION
I HEARBY CERTIFY THAT THIS FACILITY SHOWN BY THIS PLAN WAS
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THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

SIGNATURE SIGNATURE

15554 PE NO. 4/13/18

NOTES:

- I. FOR SECTION A-A, SEE DRAWING NO. RW8A-3.
- 2. FOR BORINGS AND DRIVE TESTS, SEE DRAWING NO. RW8A-4.

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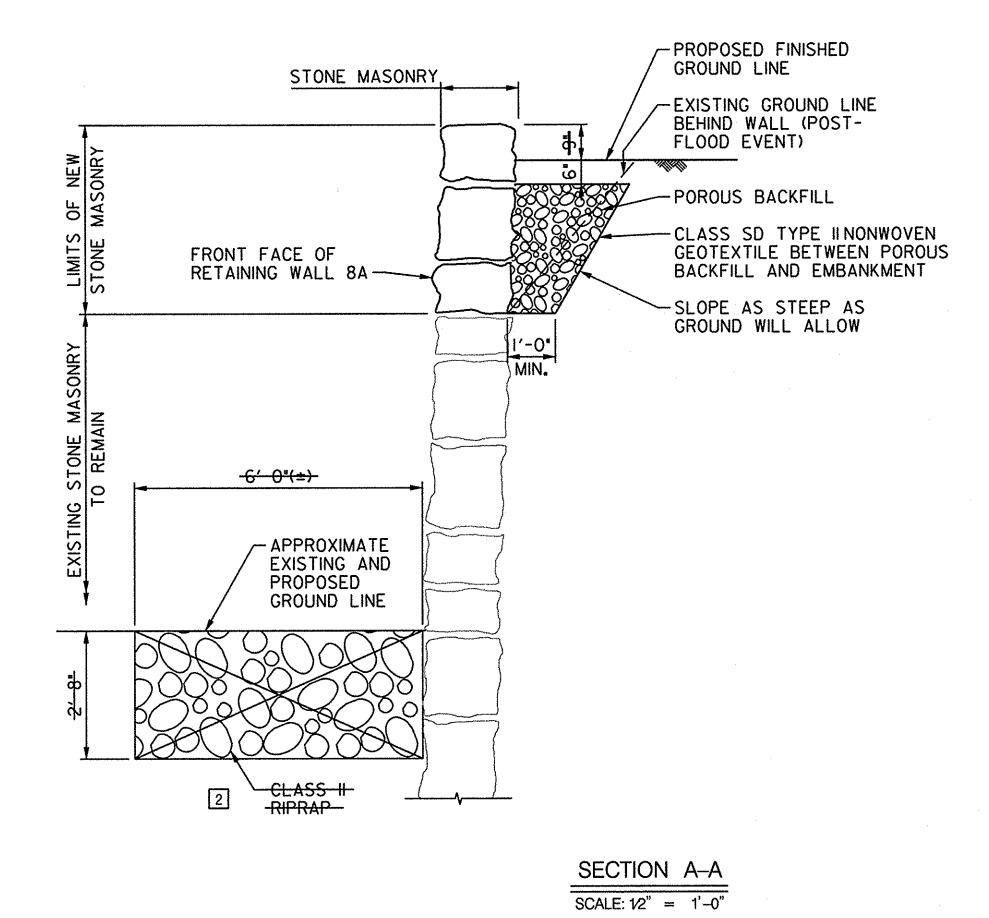
HOWARD COUNTY
ELLICOTT CITY RETAINING WALL 8A
GENERAL PLAN AND
DEVELOPED ELEVATION

RW8A-2

SHEET 9A OF 22

KC1 JOB NUMBER

1713331496



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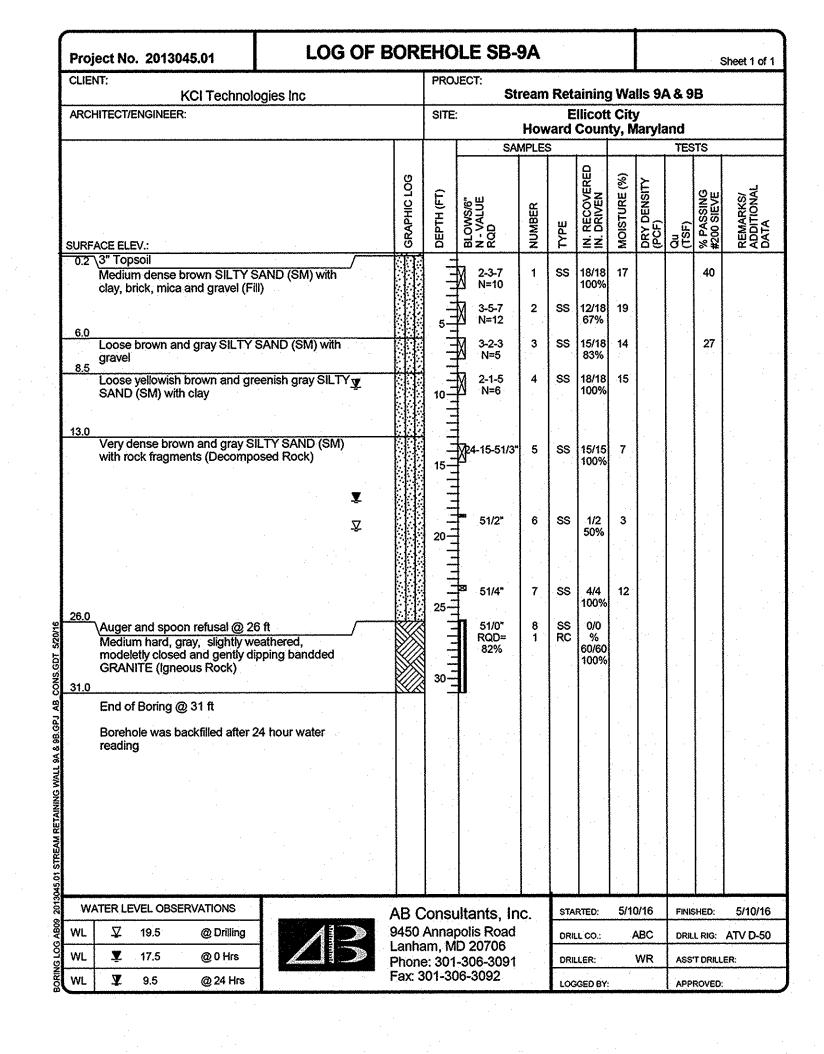
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HOWARD COUNTY
ELLICOTT CITY RETAINING WALL 8B
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SHEET 10 OF 22 KCI JOB NUMBER 1713331496

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BORINGS AND DRIVE TESTS

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B CONSTRUCTION WALLS 8A/9A

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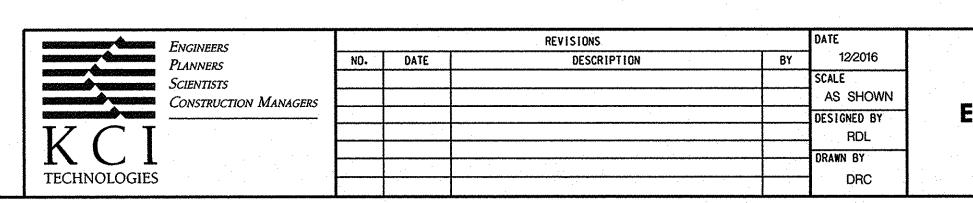
- I. THE BORINGS AND DRIVE TESTS WERE TAKEN IN MAY, 2016 BY AB CONSULTANTS, INC.
- 2. N = BLOWS ON A 2 INCH OD SAMPLING SPOON BY 140 LB. DRIVE-WEIGHT FALLING 30 INCHES INDICATING SUCCESSIVE 6 INCH INCREMENTS OF PENETRATION IN LIEU OF BLOWS PER FOOT. PENETRATIONS GREATER THAN 6 INCHES OR LESS THAN 6 INCHES ARE INDICATED BY WOH, WOR, OR THE DEPTH OF THE PENETRATION OVER 50 (OR NUMBER OF BLOWS IF OTHER THAN 50) OVER THE NEAREST INCH.
 - WOR = STATIC WEIGHT OF DRILL ROD AND SAMPLING SPOON.
- WOH = STATIC WEIGHT OF SAMPLING SPOON DRIVE-WEIGHT ASSEMBLY, DRIVE-WEIGHT, ANVIL (WHEN AN AUTOMATIC HAMMER IS USED), DRILL ROD(S) AND SAMPLING SPOONS.

- 3. C = DEPTH OF HOLLOW-STEM CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER WITH A 3 1/4 INCH ID.
- 4. W.L. = WATER LEVEL READING. THE FIGURE IN PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE READING IN HOURS AFTER COMPLETION OF BORING.
- 5. BORINGS AND SAMPLINGS CONFORM TO AASHTO DESIGNATIONS T-206 AND T-306.
- 6. THE SOIL SYMBOLS REFLECT ONLY THE MAJOR SOIL CONSTITUENT, FOR MORE COMPLETE SOIL CHARACTERISTIC REFER TO THE SOIL DESCRIPTIVE TEXT.
- 7. THE FIELD BORING LOGS RECORD SAMPLE SPOON RECOVERY. THE LOGS ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST. THE MATERIAL RECOVERED FROM THE SITE INVESTIGATION IS AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW. CONTACT THE GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATIONS DIVISION AT 1-800-637-1290.
- 8. THE SOIL HAS BEEN VISUALLY CLASSIFIED BY THE DRILLER.

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BORINGS AND DRIVE TESTS LOCATION PLAN

NO SCALE

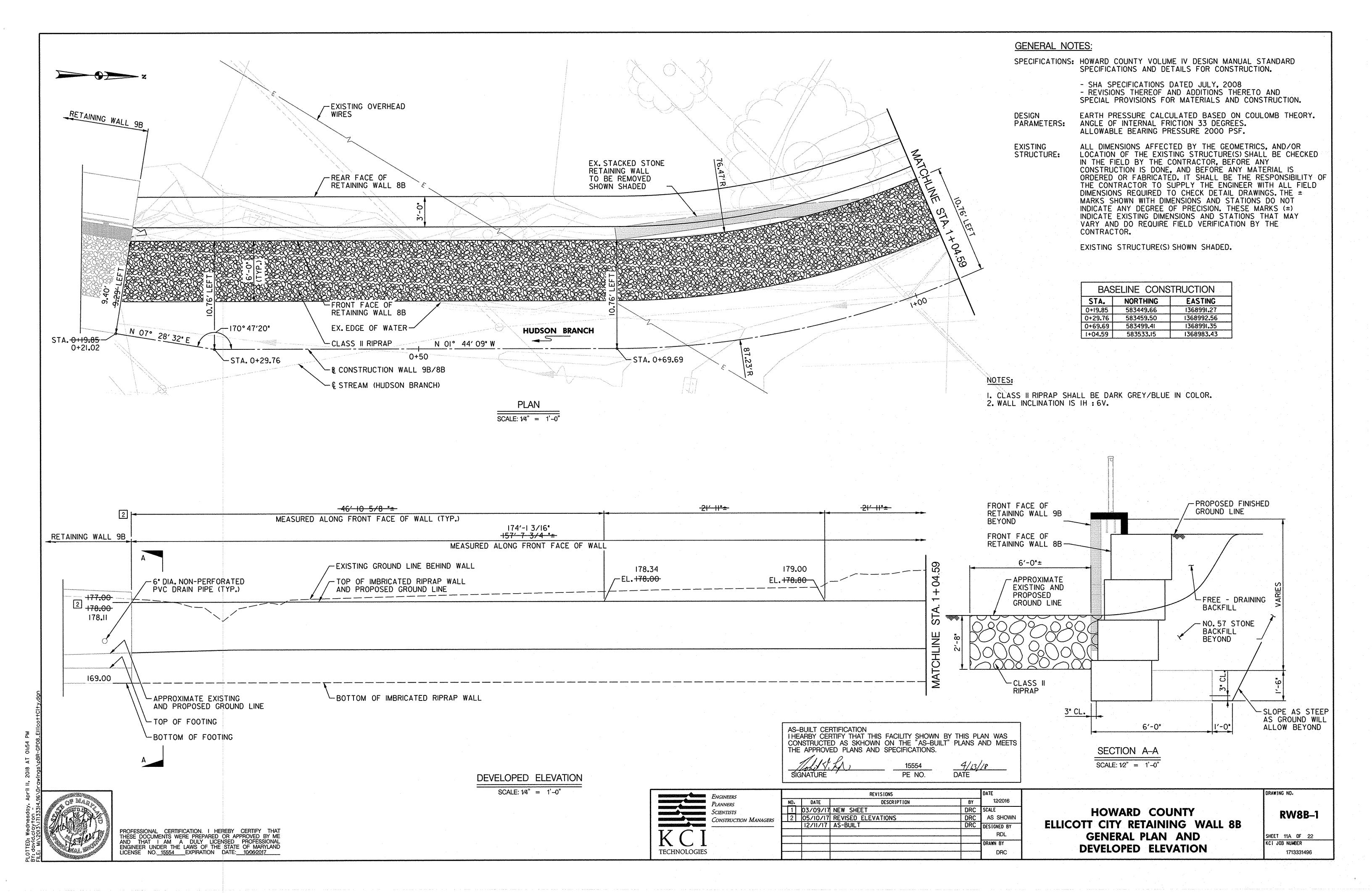


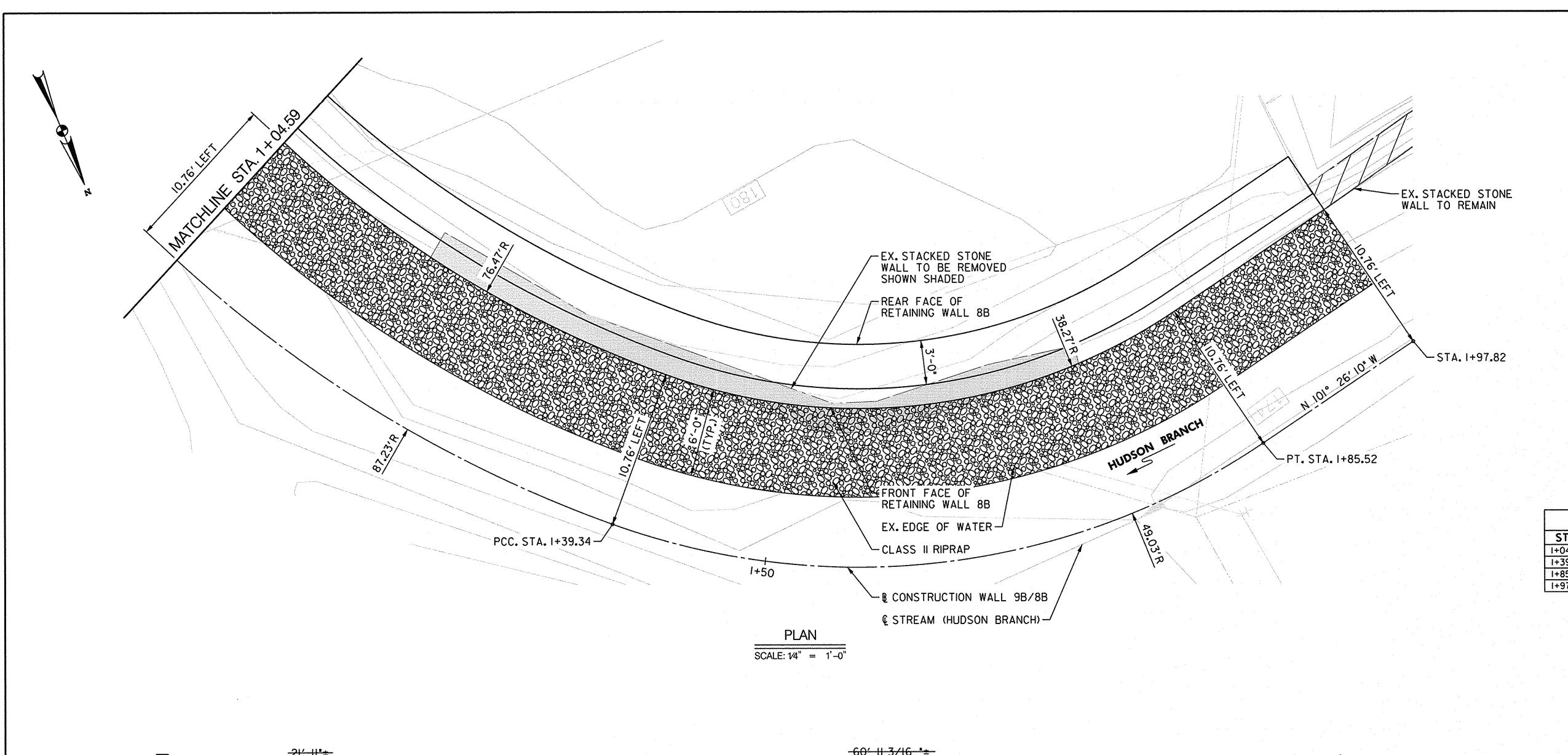
HOWARD COUNTY **ELLICOTT CITY RETAINING WALL 8A BORINGS AND DRIVE TESTS**

RW8A-4

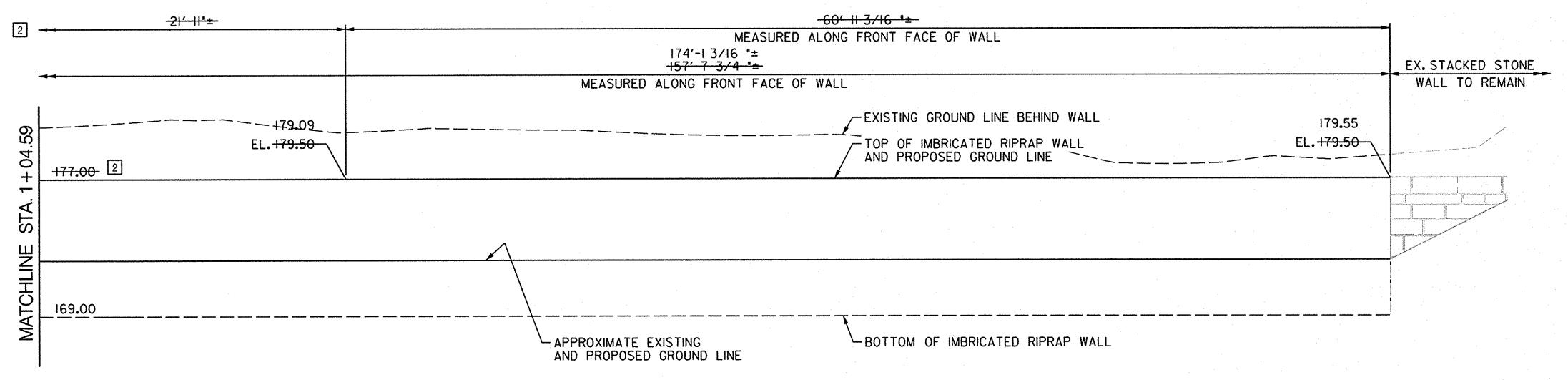
DRAWING NO.

SHEET 11 OF 22 KCI JOB NUMBER 1713331496





BAS	ELINE CONS	TRUCTION
STA.	NORTHING	EASTING
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1+39.34	583561.05	1368963.10
1+85.52	583572.99	1368920.22
1+97.82	583570.55	1368908.18



AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION
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CONSTRUCTED AS SKHOWN ON THE "AS-BUILT" PLANS AND MEETS
THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

15554 PE NO. 4/13/18 DATE

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DEVELOPED ELEVATION SCALE: 1/4'' = 1'-0''

TECHNOLOGIES

REVISIONS 12/2016 DESCRIPTION BY NO. DATE 1 03/09/17 NEW SHEET DRC SCALE 2 05/10/17 REVISED ELEVATIONS 12/11/17 AS-BUILT AS SHOWN CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS DRC DESIGNED BY RDL RAWN BY

HOWARD COUNTY ELLICOTT CITY RETAINING WALL 8B GENERAL PLAN AND **DEVELOPED ELEVATION**

RW8B-2

SHEET 11B OF 22 KCI JOB NUMBER 1713331496

Rigid engineering technique for bank stabilization

DESCRIPTION

Imbricated riprap is used to protect and stabilize embankment soils from the erosive forces of flowing water and piping forces resulting from groundwater seepage. A well-engineered imbricated riprap revetment should consist of

- a filter layer of gravel or cloth designed to prevent soil movement into or through the riprap layer while allowing water to drain from the embankment, and
- a stone wall of appropriate size and positioning to resist the shearing forces of channelized water and the lateral earth pressures of the enveloped bank.

EFFECTIVE USES & LIMITATIONS

When properly designed and installed, imbricated riprap revetments resist lateral earth pressures to some extent and can be an effective method of bank armoring where soil conditions, water turbulence and velocity, expected vegetative cover, and groundwater conditions are such that the soil may erode under the design flow conditions and threaten infrastructure or personal property.

Filter cloth should only be utilized when the bank material is a noncohesive material such as sand or gravel.

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

Materials for imbricated riprap construction and installation should meet the following requirements:

• Filters: Synthetic filter fabric may be used cautiously based on the 1994 MD Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control. Whenever possible, however, granular filters with a minimum thickness of 6 inches (15 cm) should be used with a gradation as found in Table 2.2.

<i>Table 2.2:</i>	Granular	Filter l	Material	Grading	Spec	ification	\$
T	Daniel T a	as The			TIC	Ctandan	. 2 C

Percent Less Than	U.S. Standard Sieve Size	
100	2 1/2 in (64 mm)	
85 - 100	1 in (25 mm)	
60 - 100	1/2 in (13 mm)	
35 - 70	No. 10	
20 - 50	No. 40	
3 - 20	No. 200	

- Toe Riprap: The maximum diameter or weight of stone for toe riprap should be based upon the bankfull stream channel velocity as detailed in the MGWC 2.1: Riprap and Figure 2.1.
- Imbricated Stones: Imbricated riprap should be angular and blocky in shape such that they are stackable and should be sufficiently large to resist displacement by both the design storm event and the site-specific lateral earth stresses. Therefore, the length of the longest axis of each stone should be the greater of 1/3 the height of the proposed wall and the size necessary to resist the design stream flow according to MGWC 2.1: Riprap. A typical minimum axis length is 24 inches (0.6 meters).

SLOPE PROTECTION AND STABILIZATION TECHNIQUES

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES REVISED NOVEMBER 2000

PAGE 2.2 - 1

MGWC 2.2: IMBRICATED RIPRAP

Approximate Cost (\$1999): \$90 per linear ft

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. The recommended construction procedure for imbricated riprap is as follows (refer to Detail 2.2):

- I. The stream should be diverted according to a WMA recommended procedure (see Section 1, Temporary Instream Construction Measures, Maryland's Guidelines to Waterway Construction), and the construction area should be dewatered.
- 2. All excavation should be made in reasonably close conformity with the existing stream slope and bed. The slope of the cut face should be in the range of 1H:6V to 2H:6V. Loose material at the toe of the embankment should be excavated until a stable foundation is reached, usually within 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 meters) of the surface. The subgrade should be smooth, firm, and free from protruding objects or voids that would effect the proper positioning of the first layer of stones.
- 3. A graded granular filter or filter fabric should be placed on the face of the cut slope to prevent the migration of fine materials through the revetment. If filter fabric is used, it should be carefully and loosely placed on the prepared slope and secured. Adjacent strips should overlap a minimum of 8 inches (0.20 meters). If the filter fabric is torn or damaged, it should be repaired or replaced.
- 4. The rock layers should be neatly stacked with staggered joints so that each stone rests firmly on two stones in the tier below. Additionally, smaller stones should be used to fill voids so that each rock rests solidly on the previous rock layer with minimal opportunity for movement. Upon completion of the first layer of stone, the toe trench should be filled with Class III riprap sized according to MGWC 2.1: Riprap or additional imbricated stone. Two footer stones should be used where high potential for channel incision exists. The height of the imbricated revetment is dictated by the size of the stone used, and the height should not exceed 3 times the length of the longest axis and should not be greater than 10 feet (3 meters).
- 5. Placement of the granular backfill should occur concurrently with the stone placement. The backfill slope angle should be 2H:1V or flatter but should be greater than 0 degrees to facilitate drainage. Once all of the backfill is in place, it should be covered with a filter layer and a layer of topsoil sufficient to support a native vegetative
- 6. The disturbed sections of the channel, including the slopes and stream bed, should be stabilized with methods

Note: The use of rock vanes (MGWC 3.3: Rock Vanes) should be considered to dissipate excessive toe velocities.

SLOPE PROTECTION AND STABILIZATION TECHNIQUES

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

PAGE 2.2 - 2

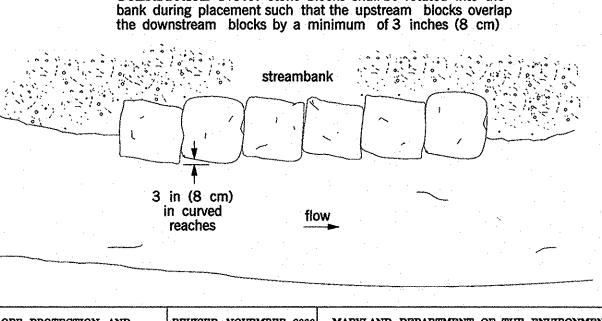
Maryland's Guidelines To Waterway Construction DETAIL 2.2: IMBRICATED RIPRAP

DEFINITION SKETCH

| backfill slope angle (2H:1V or flatter but 10-ft (3-m) greater than 0°) $\mathbb{O}(1)$ = inclination of wall from horizontal (1H:6V to 2H:6V) SECTION VIEW topsoil (depth shall be sufficient to support stabilizing vegetation) existing bankline rocks shall be angular and have a minimum width equal to 1/3 the vertical height of the wall degree of imbrication shall depend on design stone size pumping of fines stable cut face toe trench and footer rock minimum toe trench depth below free - draining backfill channel invert should be designed composed of gravel (max. of 5% fines) based on site charcteristics and to

PLAN VIEW

Construction Note: stone blocks shall be rotated into the



SLOPE PROTECTION AND STABILIZATION TECHNIQUES

prevent failure due to scour

REVISED NOVEMBER 2000 MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

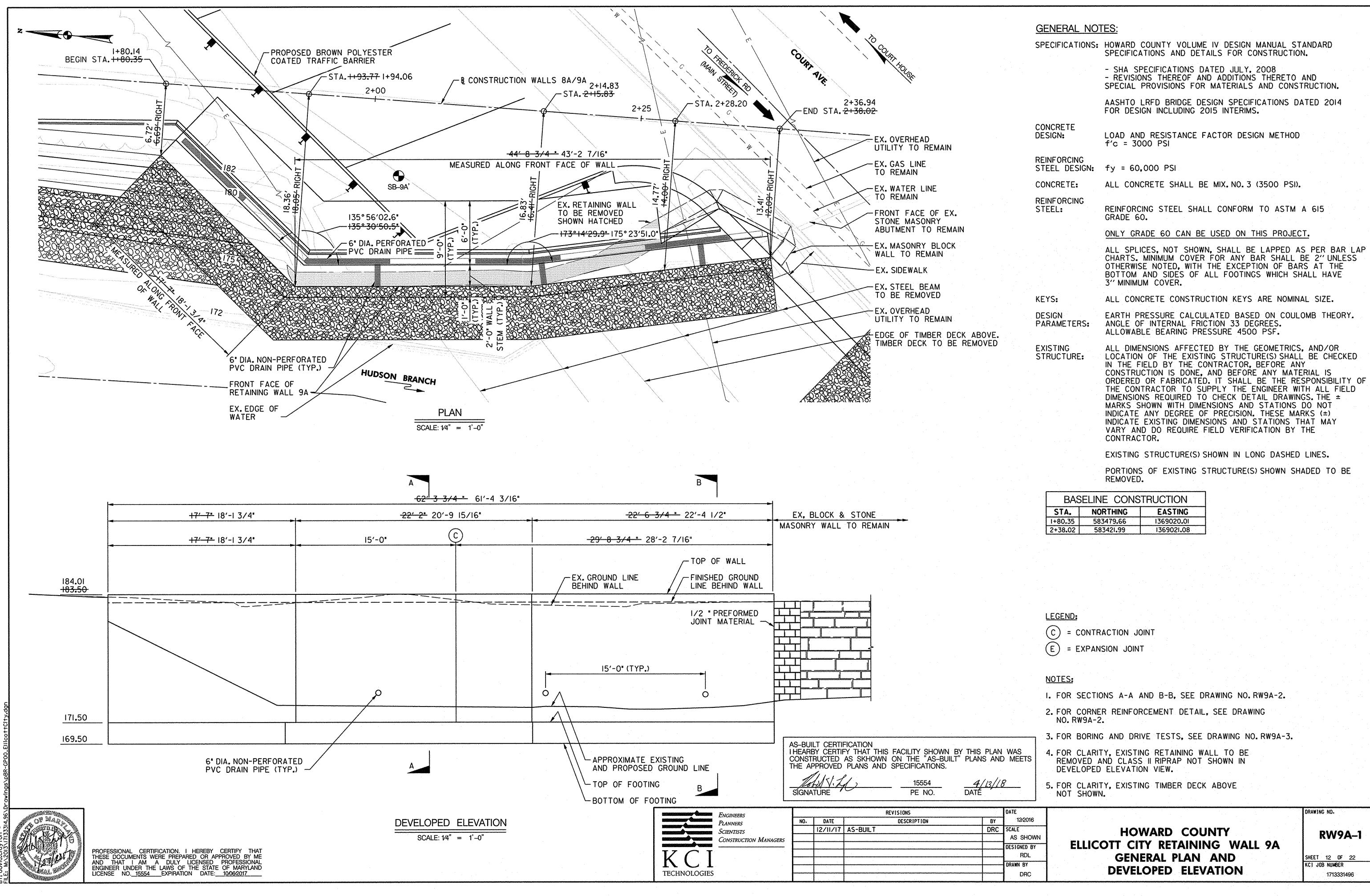
REVISIONS BY 1 03/09/17 NEW SHEET SCALE AS SHOWN ESIGNED BY RDL DRAWN BY

HOWARD COUNTY ELLICOTT CITY RETAINING WALL 8B STANDARD DETAILS

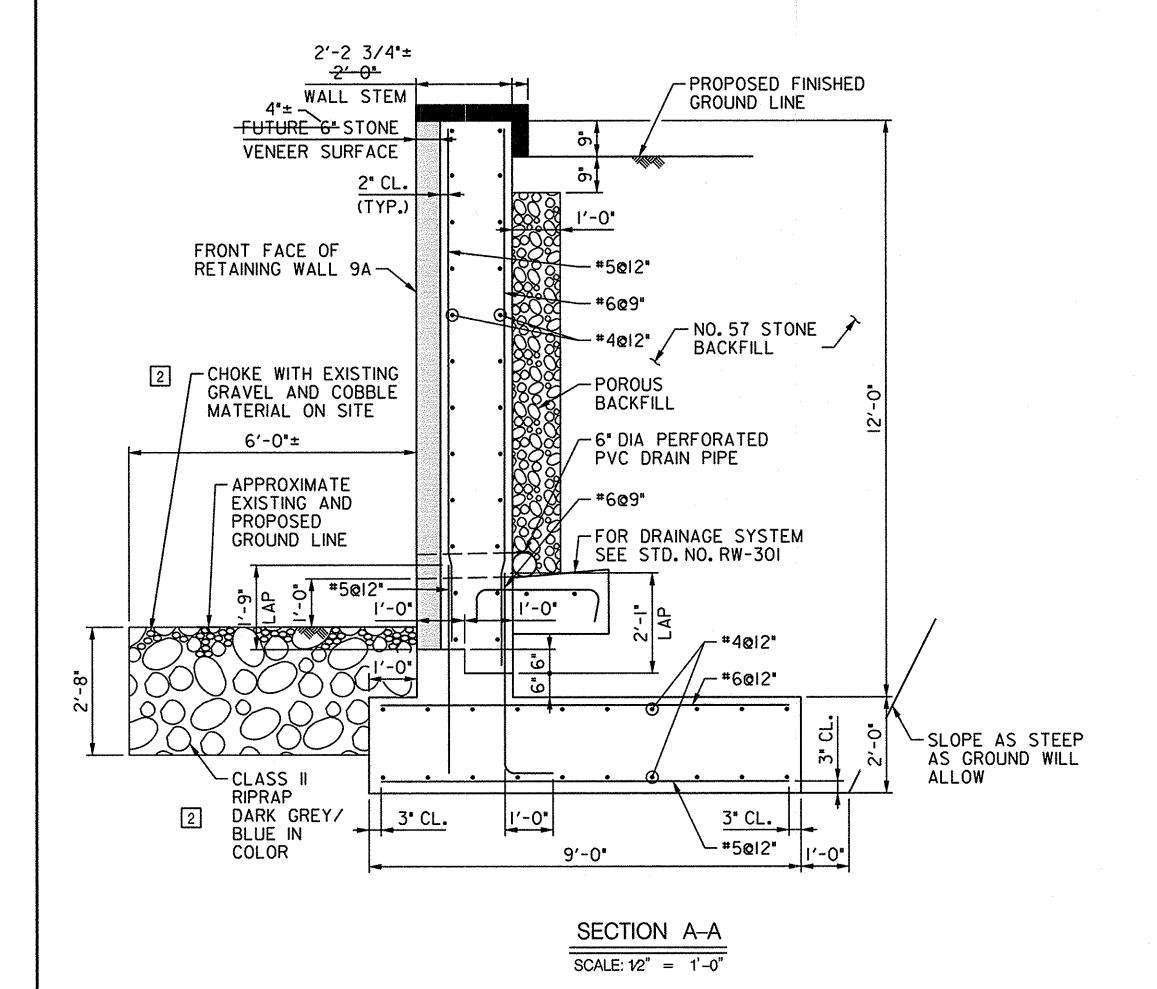
RW8B-3

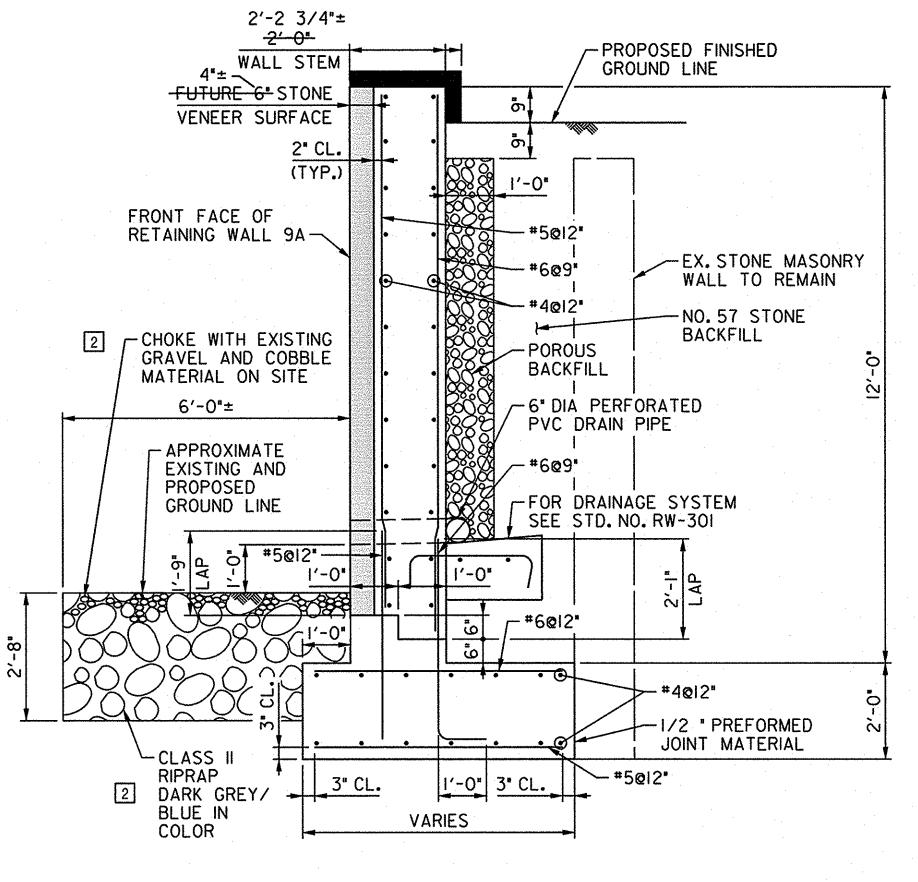
DRAWING NO.

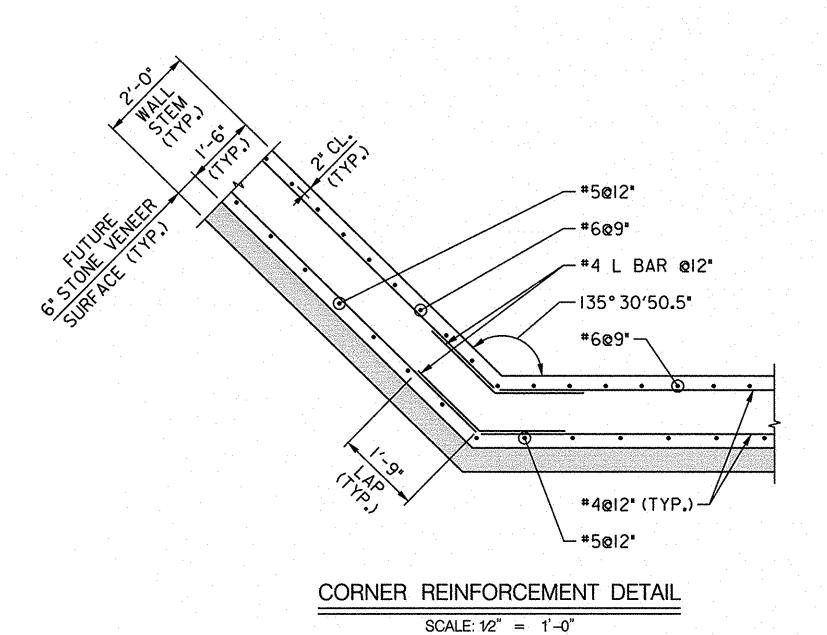
SHEET 11C OF 22 KCI JOB NUMBER 1713331496



adnesday, April II, 2018 AT 01:54 PM







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

AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION
I HEARBY CERTIFY THAT THIS FACILITY SHOWN BY THIS PLAN WAS
CONSTRUCTED AS SKHOWN ON THE "AS-BUILT" PLANS AND MEETS
THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

<u>4/13/18</u> DATE 15554 PE NO.

TECHNOLOGIES

REVISIONS 12/2016 DESCRIPTION NO. DATE BY 2 05/10/17 RIPRAP DETAIL 12/11/17 AS-BUILT DRC SCALE
DRC AS SH AS SHOWN CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS ESIGNED BY RDL DRAWN BY

HOWARD COUNTY **ELLICOTT CITY RETAINING WALL 9A SECTIONS**

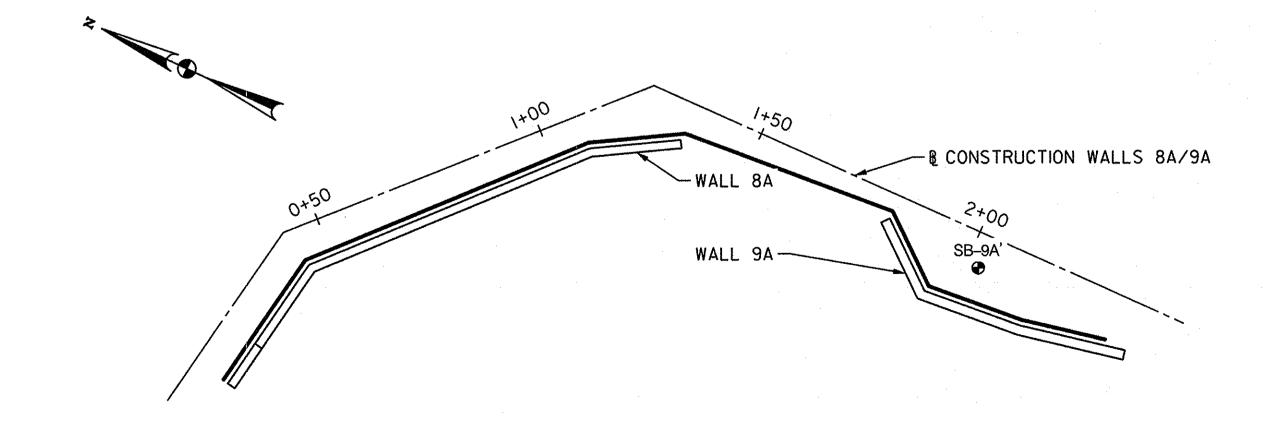
RW9A-2

DRAWING NO.

SHEET 13 OF 22 KCI JOB NUMBER 1713331496

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND LICENSE NO. 15554 EXPIRATION DATE: 1006/2017

BORINGS AND DRIVE TESTS NO SCALE



NOTES:

- I. THE BORINGS AND DRIVE TESTS WERE TAKEN IN MAY, 2016 BY AB CONSULTANTS, INC.
- 2. N = BLOWS ON A 2 INCH OD SAMPLING SPOON BY 140 LB. DRIVE-WEIGHT FALLING 30 INCHES INDICATING SUCCESSIVE 6 INCH INCREMENTS OF PENETRATION IN LIEU OF BLOWS PER FOOT. PENETRATIONS GREATER THAN 6 INCHES OR LESS THAN 6 INCHES ARE INDICATED BY WOH, WOR, OR THE DEPTH OF THE PENETRATION OVER 50 OR NUMBER OF BLOWS IF OTHER THAN 50) OVER THE NEAREST INCH.

WOR = STATIC WEIGHT OF DRILL ROD AND SAMPLING SPOON.

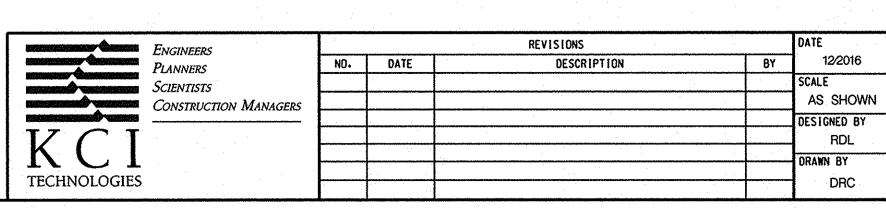
WOH = STATIC WEIGHT OF SAMPLING SPOON DRIVE-WEIGHT ASSEMBLY, DRIVE-WEIGHT, ANVIL (WHEN AN AUTOMATIC HAMMER IS USED), DRILL ROD(S) AND SAMPLING SPOONS.

- 3. C = DEPTH OF HOLLOW-STEM CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER WITH A 3 1/4 INCH ID.
- 4. W.L. = WATER LEVEL READING. THE FIGURE IN PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE READING IN HOURS AFTER COMPLETION OF BORING.
- 5. BORINGS AND SAMPLINGS CONFORM TO AASHTO DESIGNATIONS T-206 AND T-306.
- 6. THE SOIL SYMBOLS REFLECT ONLY THE MAJOR SOIL CONSTITUENT, FOR MORE COMPLETE SOIL CHARACTERISTIC REFER TO THE SOIL DESCRIPTIVE TEXT.
- 7. THE FIELD BORING LOGS RECORD SAMPLE SPOON RECOVERY. THE LOGS ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST. THE MATERIAL RECOVERED FROM THE SITE INVESTIGATION IS AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW. CONTACT THE GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATIONS DIVISION AT 1-800-637-1290.
- 8. THE SOIL HAS BEEN VISUALLY CLASSIFIED BY THE DRILLER.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND LICENSE NO. 15554 EXPIRATION DATE: 1006/2017

BORINGS AND DRIVE TESTS LOCATION PLAN

NO SCALE



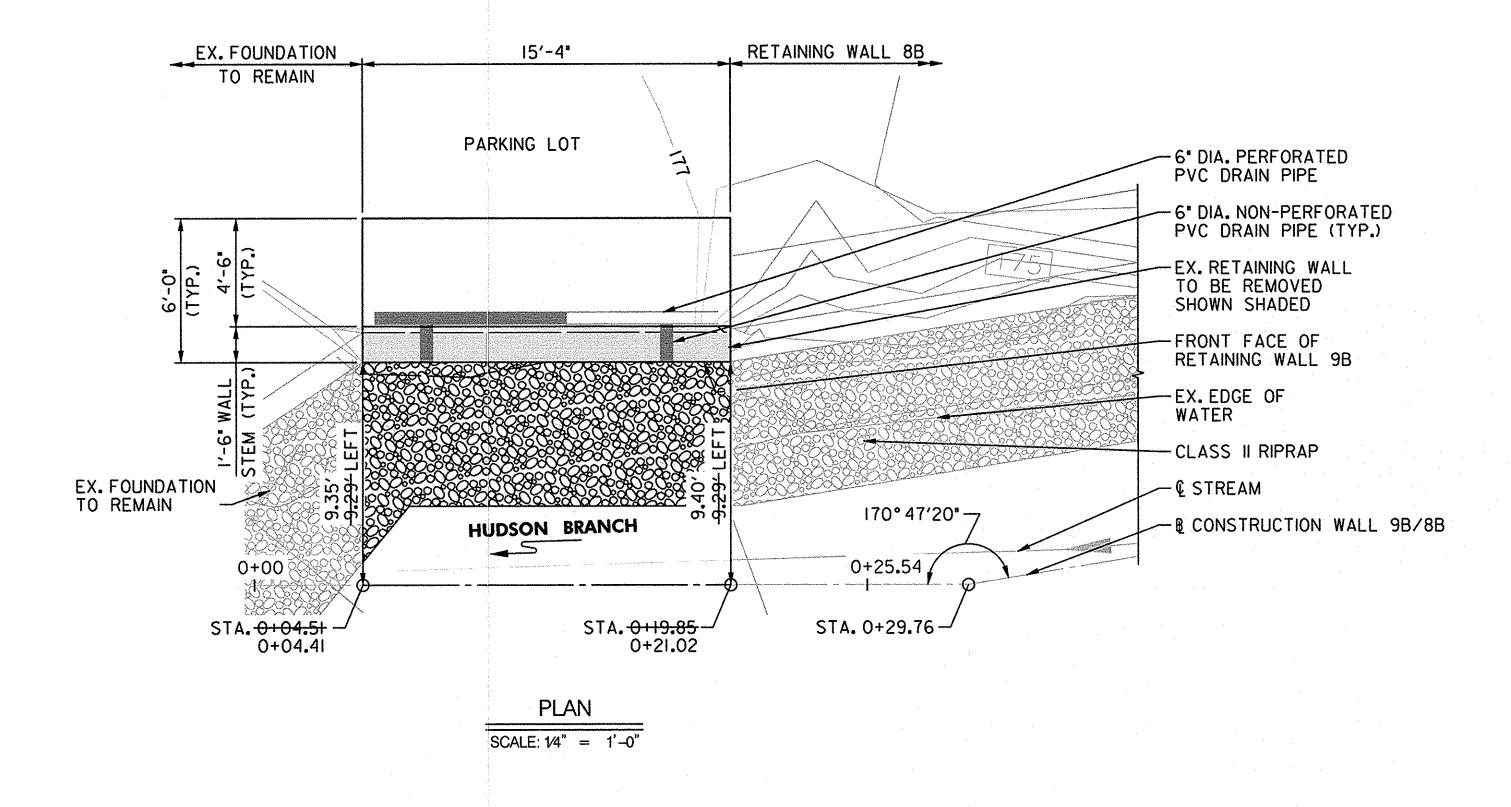
HOWARD COUNTY **ELLICOTT CITY RETAINING WALL 9A BORINGS AND DRIVE TESTS**

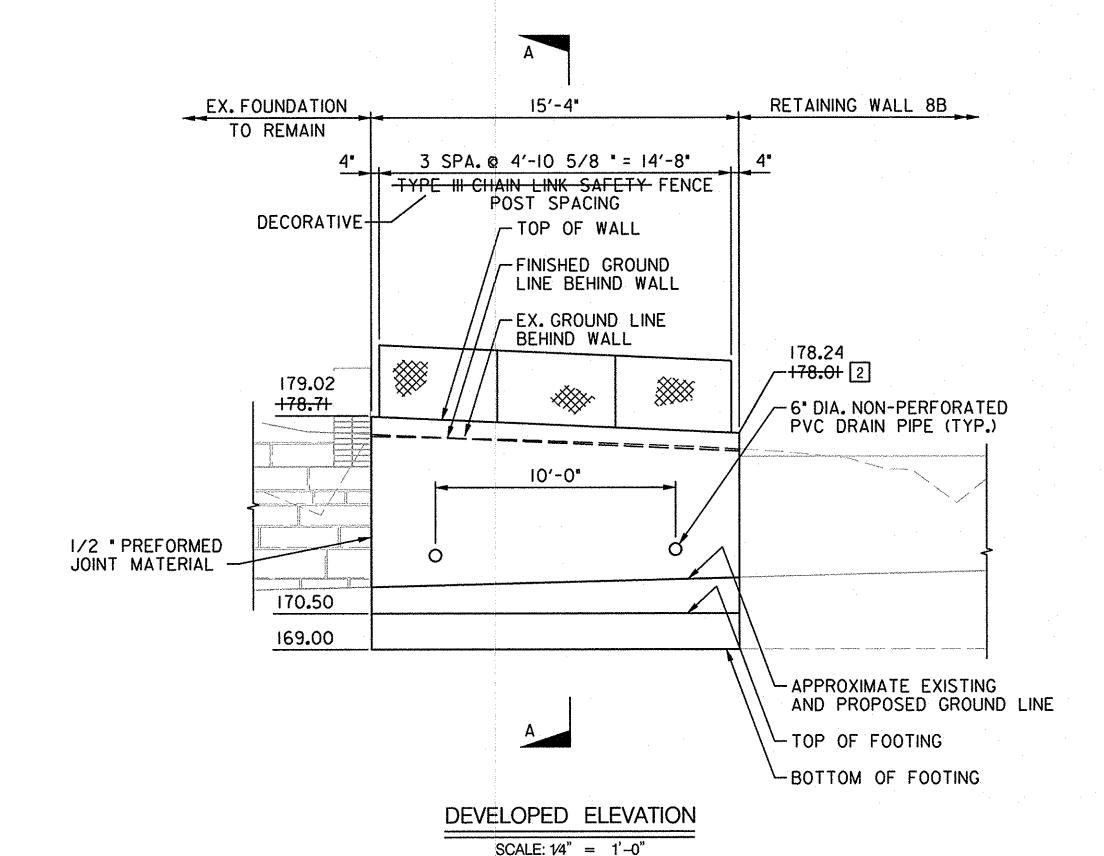
RW9A-3

DRAWING NO.

SHEET 14 OF 22 KC1 JOB NUMBER 1713331496







REVISIONS 12/2016 DESCRIPTION NO. DATE BY **PLANNERS** 2 05/10/17 ADDED ELEVATION DRC SCALE 12/11/17 AS-BUILT AS SHOWN CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS DESIGNED BY RDL RAWN BY **TECHNOLOGIES**

GENERAL NOTES:

SPECIFICATIONS: HOWARD COUNTY VOLUME IV DESIGN MANUAL STANDARD

SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

- SHA SPECIFICATIONS DATED JULY. 2008 - REVISIONS THEREOF AND ADDITIONS THERETO AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION.

AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS DATED 2014 FOR DESIGN INCLUDING 2015 INTERIMS.

CONCRETE

DESIGN:

LOAD AND RESISTANCE FACTOR DESIGN METHOD

f'c = 3000 PSI

REINFORCING STEEL DESIGN: fy = 60,000 PSI

CONCRETE:

ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE MIX. NO. 3 (3500 PSI).

REINFORCING STEEL:

REINFORCING STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A 615

GRADE 60.

ONLY GRADE 60 CAN BE USED ON THIS PROJECT.

ALL SPLICES, NOT SHOWN, SHALL BE LAPPED AS PER BAR LAP CHARTS. MINIMUM COVER FOR ANY BAR SHALL BE 2" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BARS AT THE BOTTOM AND SIDES OF ALL FOOTINGS WHICH SHALL HAVE 3" MINIMUM COVER.

KEYS:

ALL CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION KEYS ARE NOMINAL SIZE.

PARAMETERS:

EARTH PRESSURE CALCULATED BASED ON COULOMB THEORY. ANGLE OF INTERNAL FRICTION 33 DEGREES.

ALLOWABLE BEARING PRESSURE 4500 PSF.

EXISTING STRUCTURE:

ALL DIMENSIONS AFFECTED BY THE GEOMETRICS, AND/OR LOCATION OF THE EXISTING STRUCTURE(S) SHALL BE CHECKED IN THE FIELD BY THE CONTRACTOR, BEFORE ANY CONSTRUCTION IS DONE, AND BEFORE ANY MATERIAL IS

ORDERED OR FABRICATED. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO SUPPLY THE ENGINEER WITH ALL FIELD DIMENSIONS REQUIRED TO CHECK DETAIL DRAWINGS. THE ± MARKS SHOWN WITH DIMENSIONS AND STATIONS DO NOT INDICATE ANY DEGREE OF PRECISION. THESE MARKS (±) INDICATE EXISTING DIMENSIONS AND STATIONS THAT MAY VARY AND DO REQUIRE FIELD VERIFICATION BY THE

CONTRACTOR.

EXISTING STRUCTURE(S) SHOWN IN LONG DASHED LINES.

PORTIONS OF EXISTING STRUCTURE(S) SHOWN SHADED TO BE

REMOVED.

BASELINE CONSTRUCTION				
STA.	NORTHING	EASTING		
0+00.00	583429.98	1368988.68		
0+04.51	583434.46	1368989.27		
0+19.85	583449.66	1368991.27		
0+29.76	583459.50	1368992.56		

AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION I HEARBY CERTIFY THAT THIS FACILITY SHOWN BY THIS PLAN WAS CONSTRUCTED AS SKHOWN ON THE "AS-BUILT" PLANS AND MEETS THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

4/13/18 DATE PE NO.

NOTES:

I. FOR SECTION A-A. SEE DRAWING NO. RW9B-2.

2. FOR CLARITY, EXISTING RETAINING WALL TO BE REMOVED AND CLASS II RIPRAP NOT SHOWN IN DEVELOPED ELEVATION VIEW.

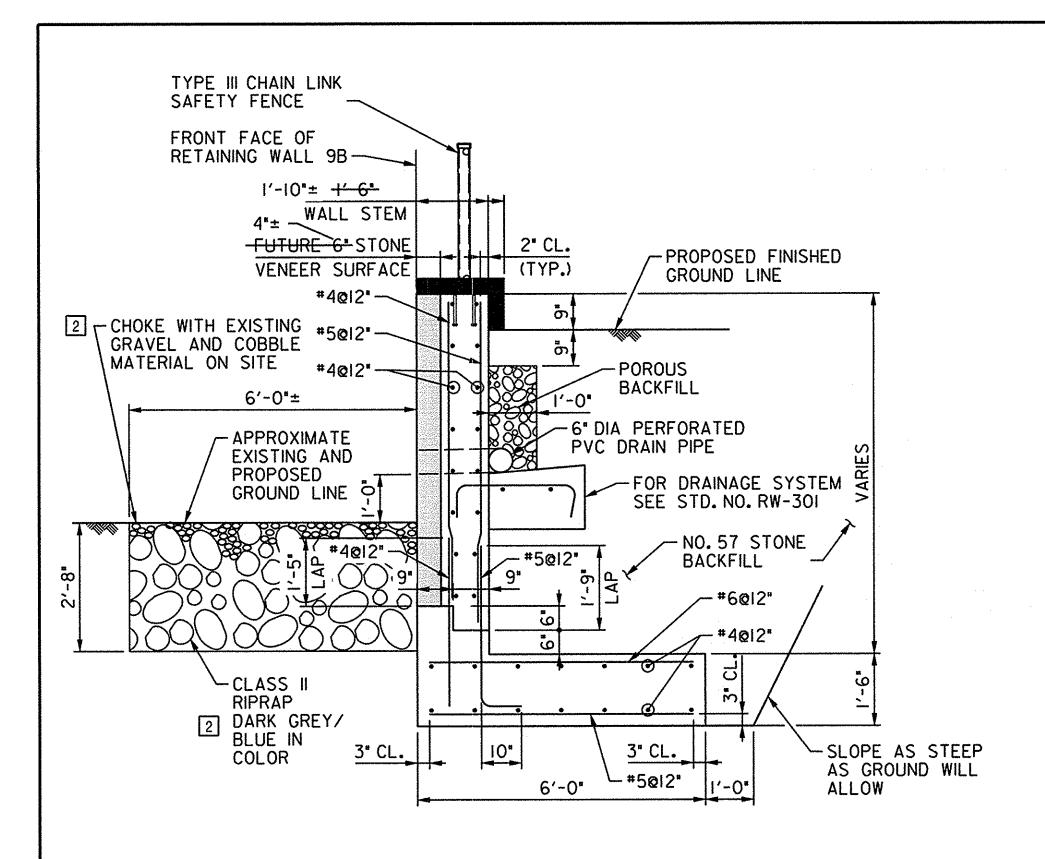
DRAWING NO.

HOWARD COUNTY **ELLICOTT CITY RETAINING WALL 9B** GENERAL PLAN AND **DEVELOPED ELEVATION**

SHEET 15 OF 22 KC1 JOB NUMBER 1713331496

RW9B-1

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND LICENSE NO. 15554 EXPIRATION DATE: 1006/2017



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

AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION
I HEARBY CERTIFY THAT THIS FACILITY SHOWN BY THIS PLAN WAS
CONSTRUCTED AS SKHOWN ON THE "AS-BUILT" PLANS AND MEETS
THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

15554

PE NO.

DRAWING NO.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND LICENSE NO. 15554 EXPIRATION DATE: 1006/2017

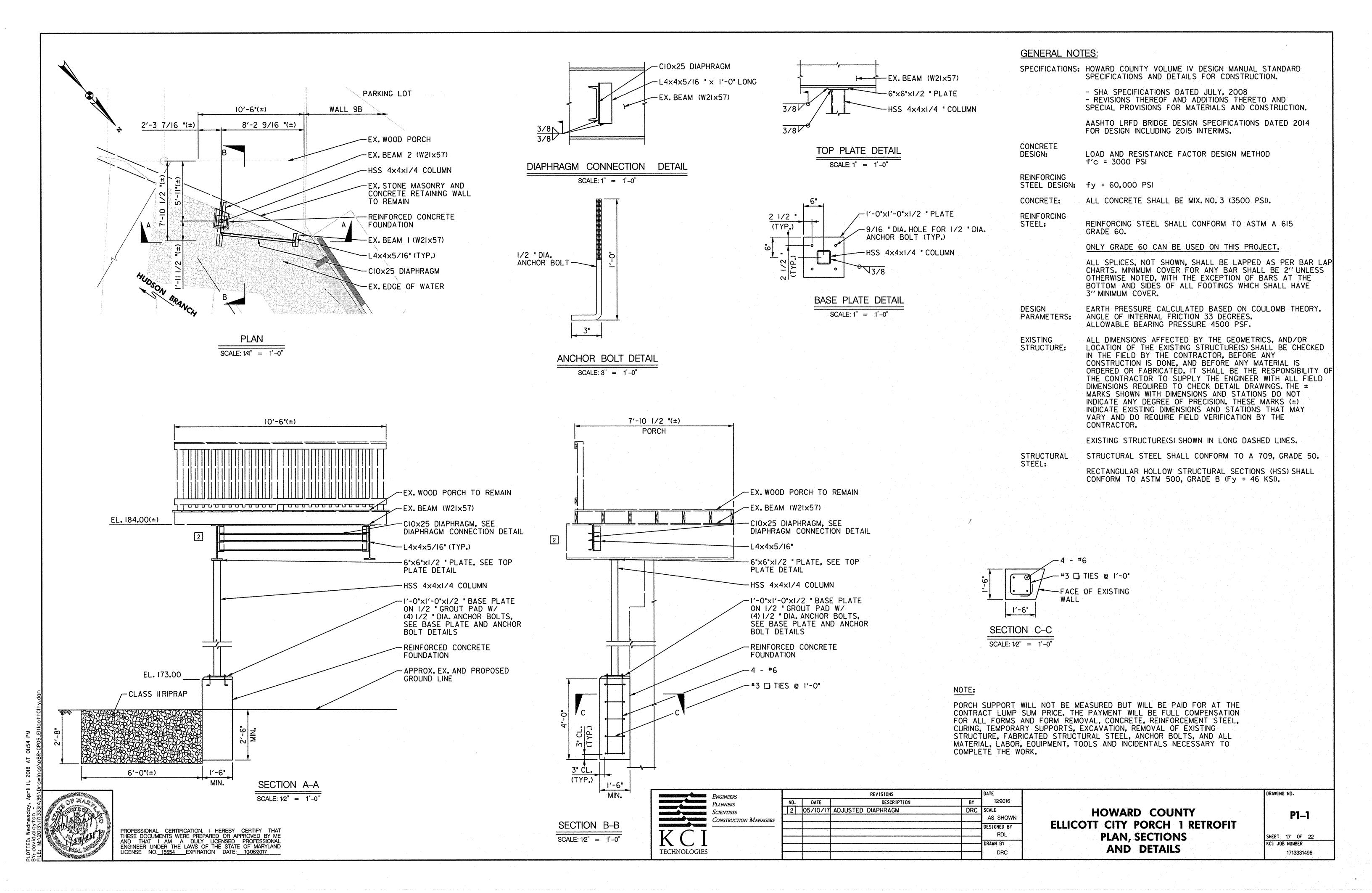


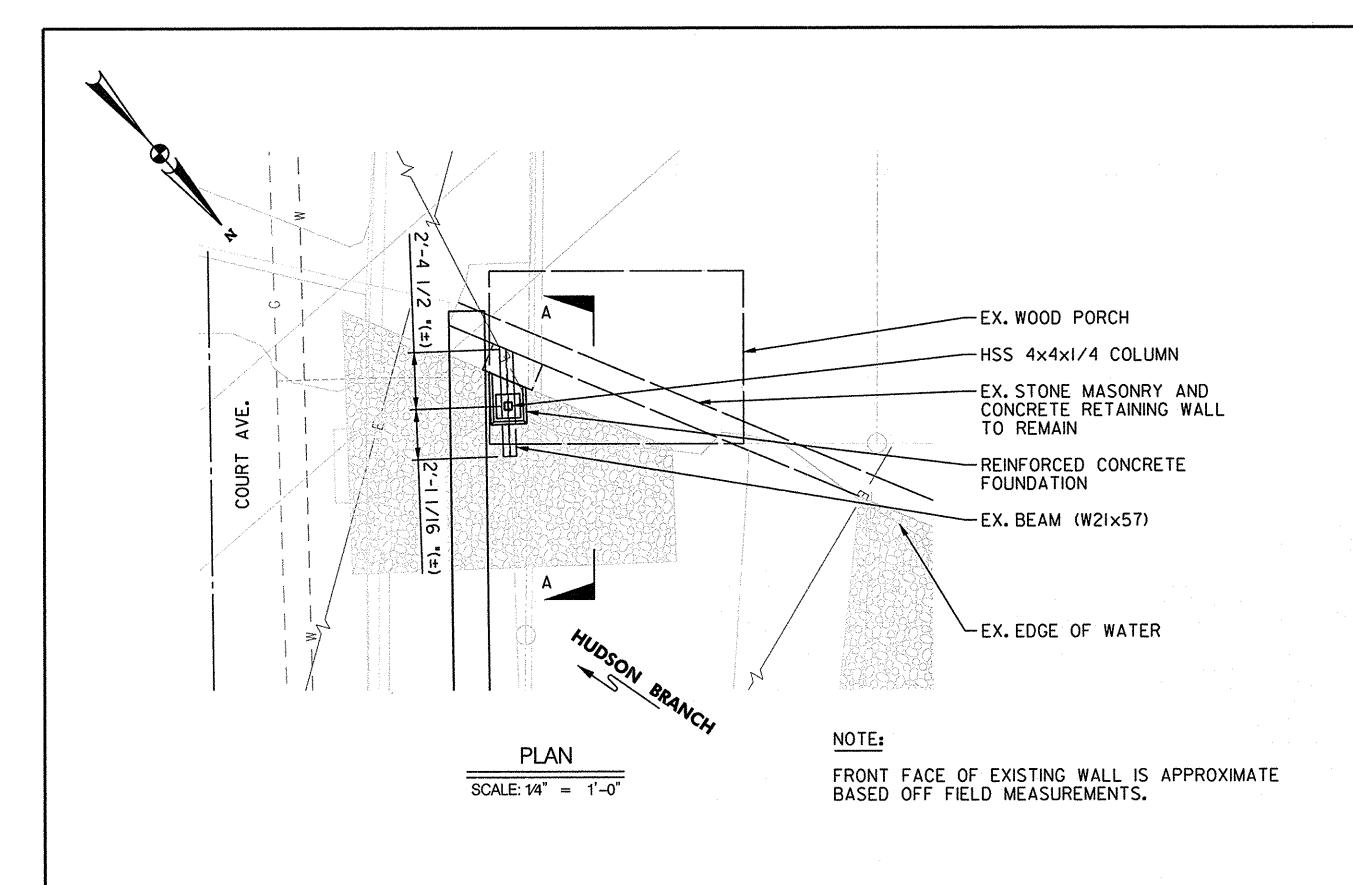
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LANNERS	NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	12/2016	
CIENTISTS	2	05/10/17	RIPRAP DETAIL	DRC	SCALE	
CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS		12/11/17	AS-BUILT	DRC	AS SHOWN	
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					DRAWN BY	
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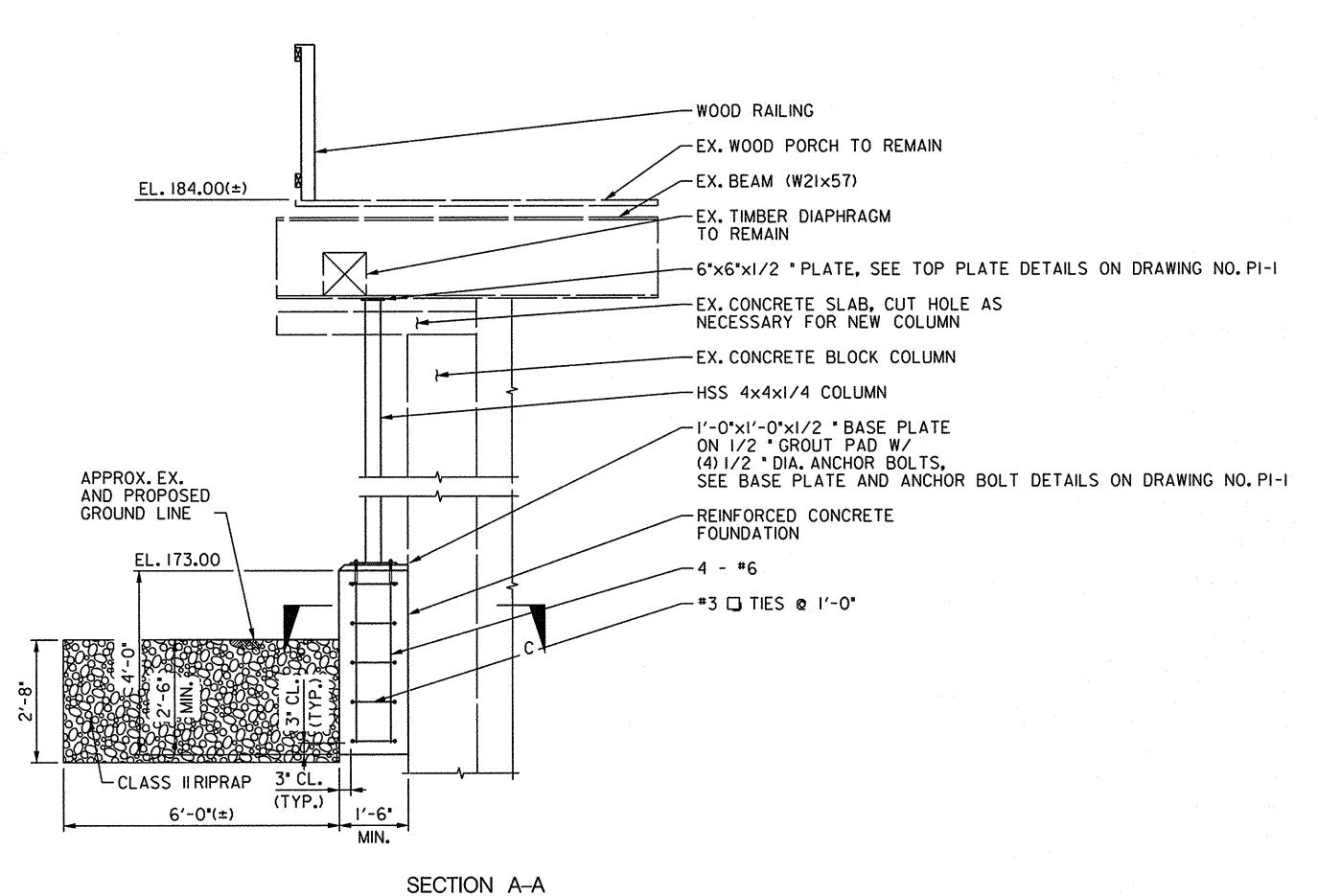
HOWARD COUNTY **ELLICOTT CITY RETAINING WALL 9B** SECTION

RW9B-2

SHEET 16 OF 22 KCI JOB NUMBER 1713331496







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

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND LICENSE NO. 15554 EXPIRATION DATE: 10062017

GENERAL NOTES:

SPECIFICATIONS: HOWARD COUNTY VOLUME IV DESIGN MANUAL STANDARD

SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

- SHA SPECIFICATIONS DATED JULY, 2008
- REVISIONS THEREOF AND ADDITIONS THERETO AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION.

AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS DATED 2014

FOR DESIGN INCLUDING 2015 INTERIMS.

CONCRETE DESIGN:

LOAD AND RESISTANCE FACTOR DESIGN METHOD

f'c = 3000 PSI

REINFORCING

STEEL DESIGN: fy = 60,000 PSI

ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE MIX. NO. 3 (3500 PSI).

REINFORCING STEEL:

CONCRETE:

REINFORCING STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A 615

GRADE 60.

ONLY GRADE 60 CAN BE USED ON THIS PROJECT.

ALL SPLICES, NOT SHOWN, SHALL BE LAPPED AS PER BAR LAP CHARTS. MINIMUM COVER FOR ANY BAR SHALL BE 2" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BARS AT THE BOTTOM AND SIDES OF ALL FOOTINGS WHICH SHALL HAVE

3" MINIMUM COVER.

DESIGN PARAMETERS: EARTH PRESSURE CALCULATED BASED ON COULOMB THEORY.
ANGLE OF INTERNAL FRICTION 33 DEGREES.

ALLOWABLE BEARING PRESSURE 4500 PSF.

EXISTING STRUCTURE:

ALL DIMENSIONS AFFECTED BY THE GEOMETRICS, AND/OR LOCATION OF THE EXISTING STRUCTURE(S) SHALL BE CHECKED IN THE FIELD BY THE CONTRACTOR, BEFORE ANY

CONSTRUCTION IS DONE, AND BEFORE ANY MATERIAL IS ORDERED OR FABRICATED. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO SUPPLY THE ENGINEER WITH ALL FIELD DIMENSIONS REQUIRED TO CHECK DETAIL DRAWINGS. THE ± MARKS SHOWN WITH DIMENSIONS AND STATIONS DO NOT INDICATE ANY DEGREE OF PRECISION. THESE MARKS (±) INDICATE EXISTING DIMENSIONS AND STATIONS THAT MAY VARY AND DO REQUIRE FIELD VERIFICATION BY THE

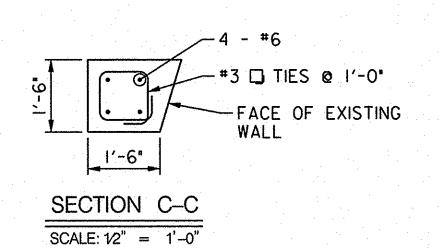
CONTRACTOR.

EXISTING STRUCTURE(S) SHOWN IN LONG DASHED LINES.

STRUCTURAL STEEL:

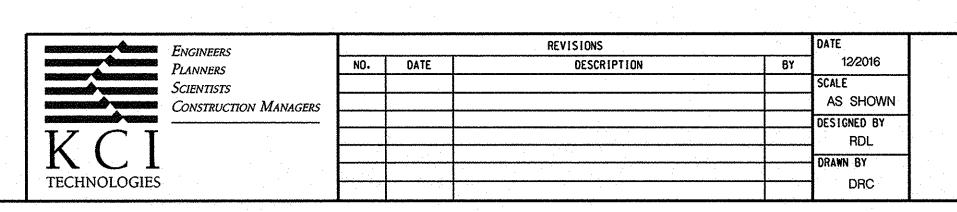
STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO A 709, GRADE 50.

RECTANGULAR HOLLOW STRUCTURAL SECTIONS (HSS) SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM 500. GRADE B (Fy = 46 KSI).



NOTE:

PORCH SUPPORT WILL NOT BE MEASURED BUT WILL BE PAID FOR AT THE CONTRACT LUMP SUM PRICE. THE PAYMENT WILL BE FULL COMPENSATION FOR ALL FORMS AND FORM REMOVAL, CONCRETE, REINFORCEMENT STEEL, CURING, TEMPORARY SUPPORTS, EXCAVATION, REMOVAL OF EXISTING STRUCTURE, FABRICATED STRUCTURAL STEEL, ANCHOR BOLTS, AND ALL MATERIAL, LABOR, EQUIPMENT, TOOLS AND INCIDENTALS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE WORK.



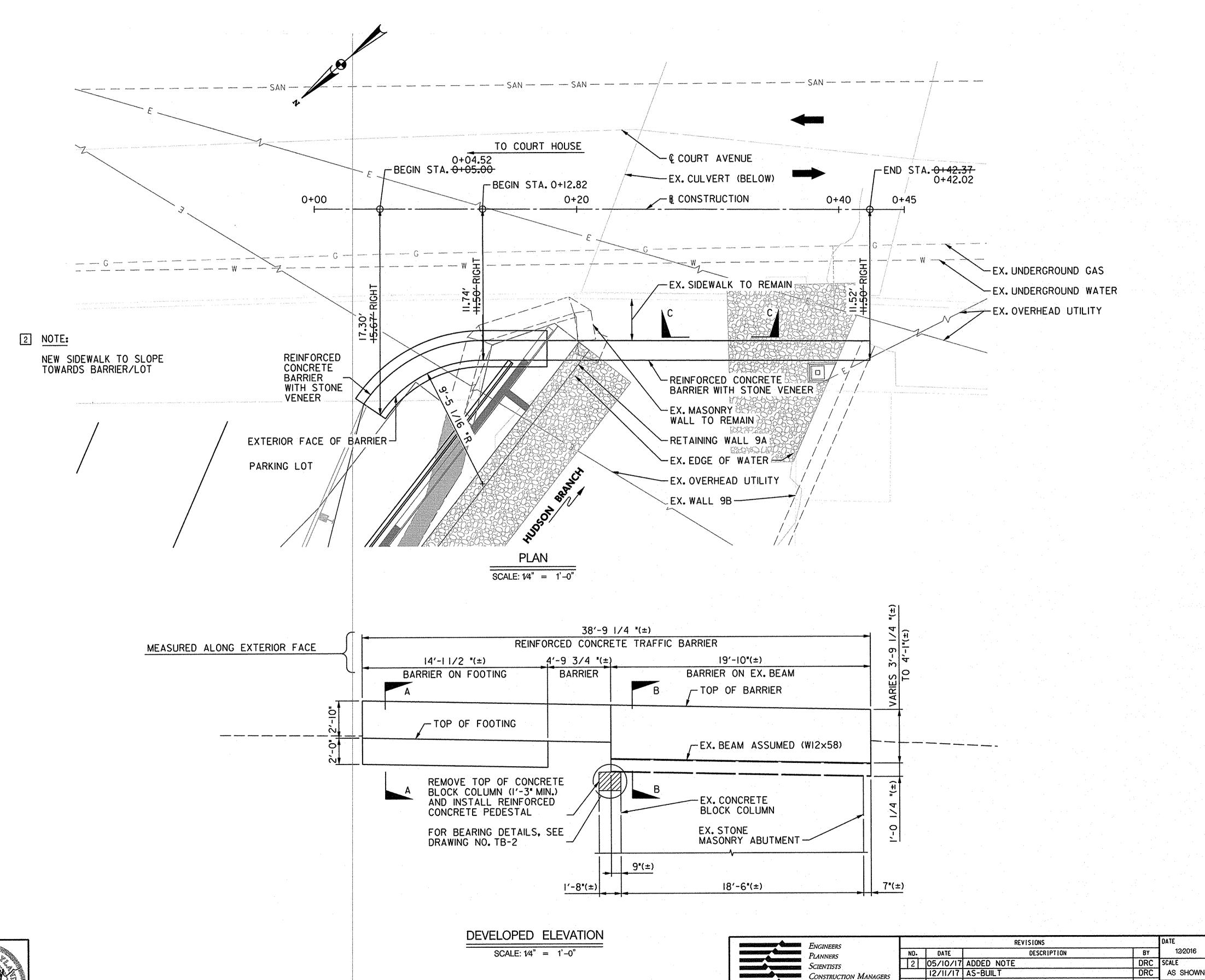
HOWARD COUNTY
ELLICOTT CITY PORCH 2 RETROFIT
PLAN AND SECTIONS

P2-1

DRAWING NO.

SHEET 18 OF 22 KC1 JOB NUMBER 1713331496

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TECHNOLOGIES

GENERAL NOTES:

SPECIFICATIONS: HOWARD COUNTY VOLUME IV DESIGN MANUAL STANDARD

SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

- SHA SPECIFICATIONS DATED JULY, 2008
- REVISIONS THEREOF AND ADDITIONS THERETO AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION.

AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS DATED 2014 FOR DESIGN INCLUDING 2015 INTERIMS.

FOR DESIGN INCLUDING 2015 INTERIM

CONCRETE DESIGN:

LOAD AND RESISTANCE FACTOR DESIGN METHOD

f'c = 3000 PSI

REINFORCING

STEEL DESIGN: fy = 60,000 PSI

ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE MIX. NO. 3 (3500 PSI).

REINFORCING STEEL:

CONCRETE:

REINFORCING STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A 615

GRADE 60.

ONLY GRADE 60 CAN BE USED ON THIS PROJECT.

ALL SPLICES, NOT SHOWN, SHALL BE LAPPED AS PER BAR LAF CHARTS. MINIMUM COVER FOR ANY BAR SHALL BE 2"UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BARS AT THE BOTTOM AND SIDES OF ALL FOOTINGS WHICH SHALL HAVE

3" MINIMUM COVER.

STRUCTURAL STEEL:

KEYS:

STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A 709,

GRADE 50.

ALL CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION KEYS ARE NOMINAL SIZE.

DESIGN PARAMETERS: EARTH PRESSURE CALCULATED BASED ON COULOMB THEORY.

ANGLE OF INTERNAL FRICTION 33 DEGREES. ALLOWABLE BEARING PRESSURE 2000 PSF.

ALLOWABLE BEARING PRESSURE

EXISTING STRUCTURE:

ALL DIMENSIONS AFFECTED BY THE GEOMETRICS, AND/OR LOCATION OF THE EXISTING STRUCTURE(S) SHALL BE CHECKED IN THE FIELD BY THE CONTRACTOR, BEFORE ANY CONSTRUCTION IS DONE, AND BEFORE ANY MATERIAL IS ORDERED OR FABRICATED. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO SUPPLY THE ENGINEER WITH ALL FIELD DIMENSIONS REQUIRED TO CHECK DETAIL DRAWINGS. THE ± MARKS SHOWN WITH DIMENSIONS AND STATIONS DO NOT INDICATE ANY DEGREE OF PRECISION. THESE MARKS (±) INDICATE EXISTING DIMENSIONS AND STATIONS THAT MAY VARY AND DO REQUIRE FIELD VERIFICATION BY THE

CONTRACTOR.

EXISTING STRUCTURE(S) SHOWN IN LONG DASHED LINES.

PORTIONS OF EXISTING STRUCTURE(S) SHOWN SHADED TO BE REMOVED.

BASELINE CONSTRUCTION						
STA. NORTHING EASTING						
0+00.00	583430.59	1369029.75				
0+45.00	583396.27	1369000.64				

AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION
I HEARBY CERTIFY THAT THIS FACILITY SHOWN BY THIS PLAN WAS CONSTRUCTED AS SKHOWN ON THE "AS-BUILT" PLANS AND MEETS THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

15554
PE NO.
DATE

NOTES:

DESIGNED BY

DRAWN BY

RDL

I. FOR SECTION A-A. B-B AND C-C. SEE DRAWING NO. TB-2.

2. FOR CLARITY, RETAINING WALL 9B AND CLASS II RIPRAP NOT SHOWN IN DEVELOPED ELEVATION VIEW.

COURT AVENUE
TRAFFIC BARRIER
GENERAL PLAN AND
DEVELOPED ELEVATION

DRAWING NO.

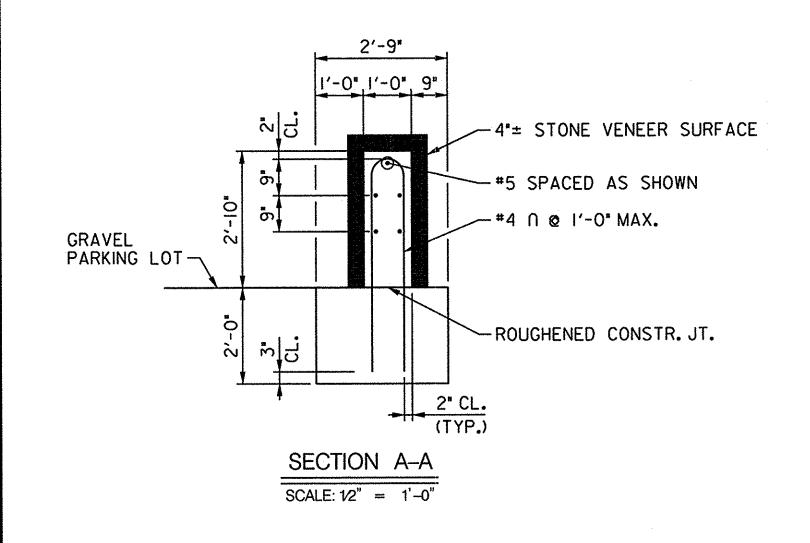
SHEET 19 OF 22 KC1 JOB NUMBER 1713331496

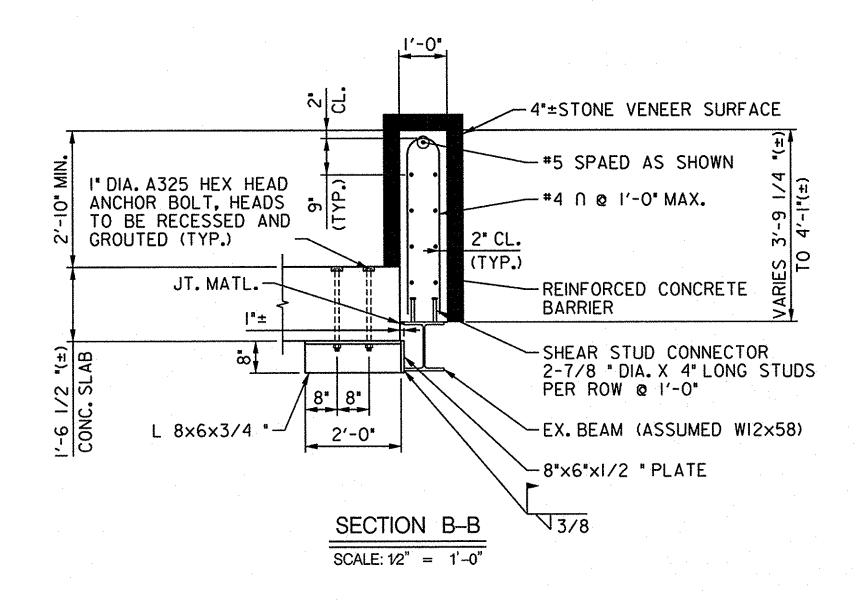
TB-1

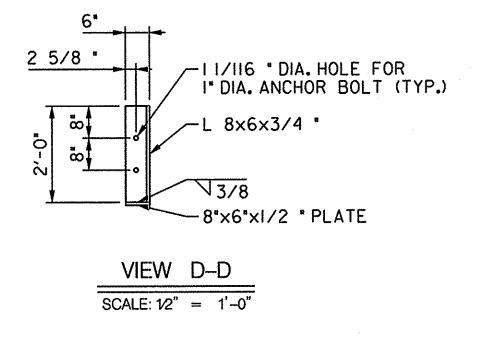
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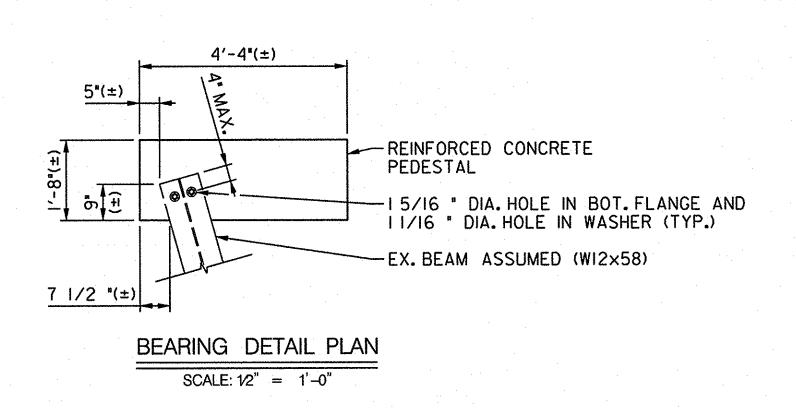
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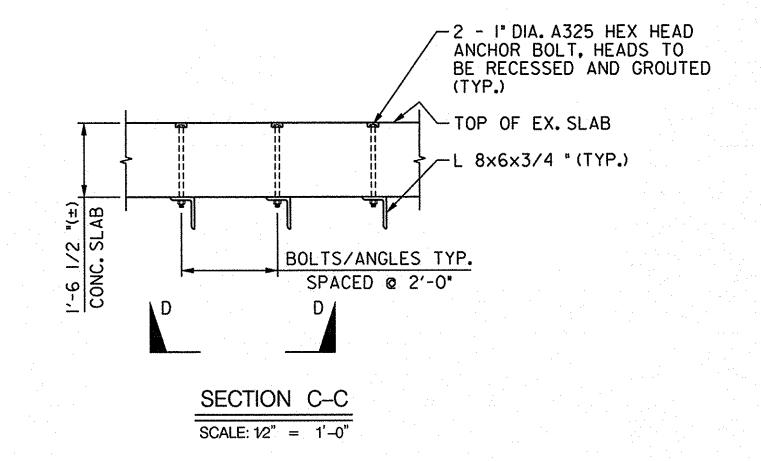
PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND LICENSE NO. 15554 EXPIRATION DATE: 1006/2017

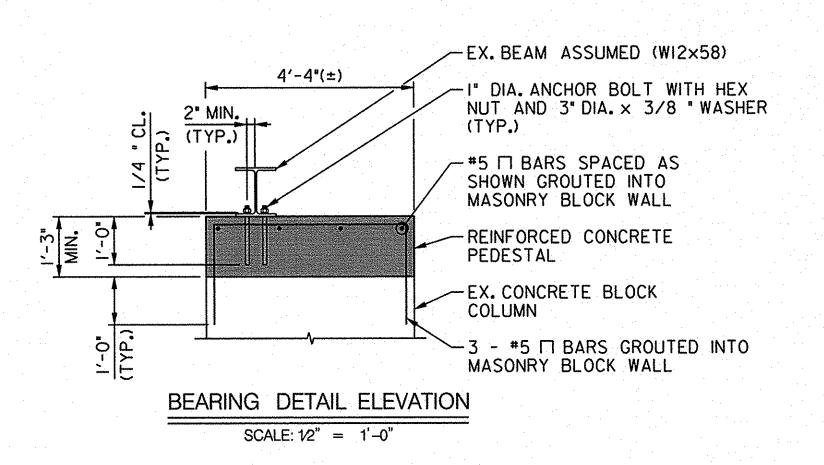












12/2016

AS SHOWN

RDL

DESIGNED BY

DRC SCALE

NOTE:

TRAFFIC BARRIER WILL NOT BE MEASURED BUT WILL BE PAID AT THE CONTRACT LUMP SUM PRICE. THE PAYMENT WILL BE FULL COMPENSATION FOR ALL FORMS AND FORM REMOVAL, CONCRETE, REINFORCEMENT STEEL, CURING, TEMPORARY SUPPORTS, EXCAVATION, REMOVAL OF EXISTING STRUCTURE, FABRICATED STRUCTURAL STEEL, ANCHOR BOLTS, STEEL STUD SHEAR DEVELOPERS, AND ALL MATERIAL, LABOR, EQUIPMENT, TOOLS AND INCIDENTALS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE WORK.

AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION
I HEARBY CERTIFY THAT THIS FACILITY SHOWN BY THIS PLAN WAS
CONSTRUCTED AS SKHOWN ON THE "AS-BUILT" PLANS AND MEETS
THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

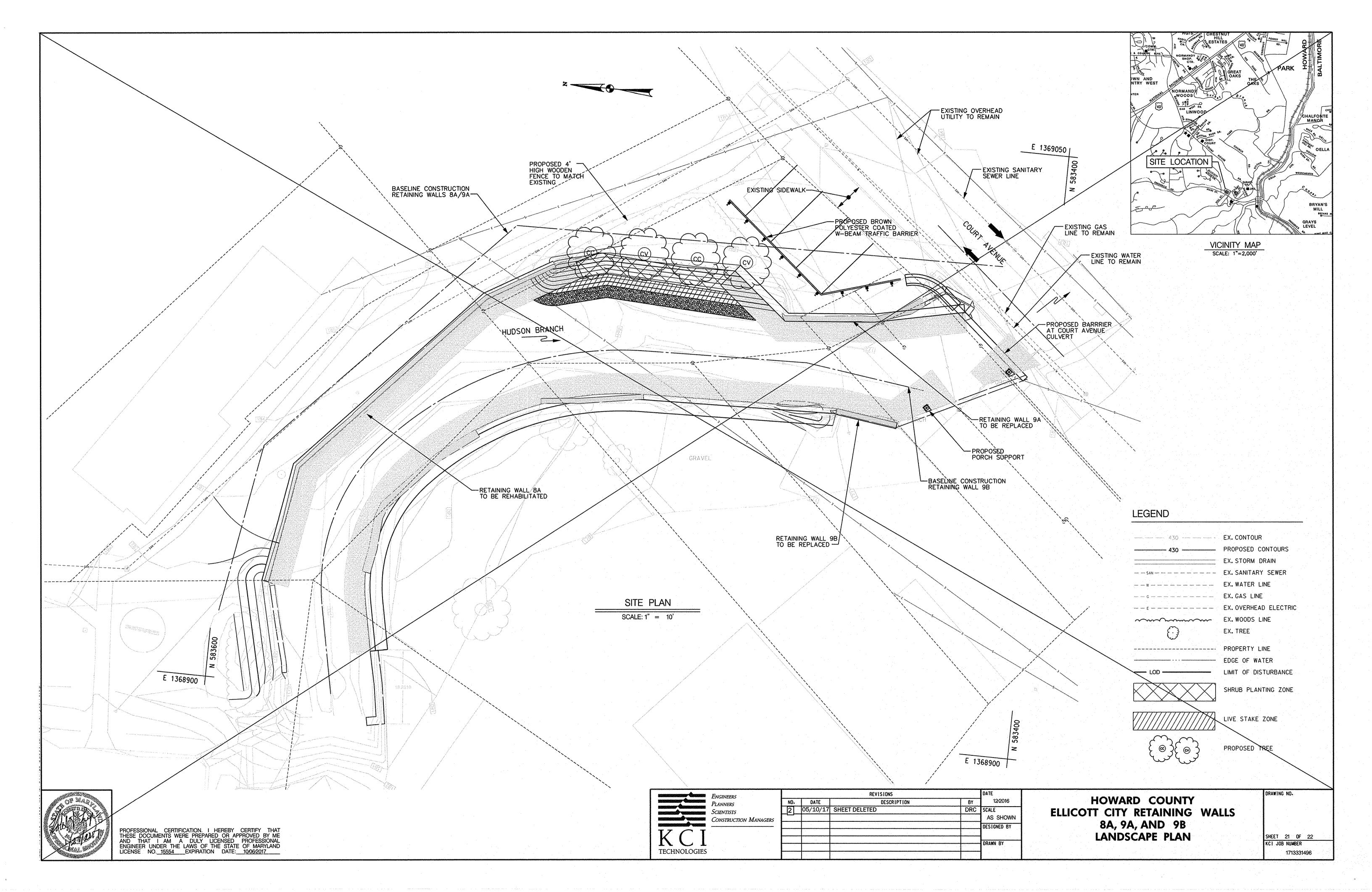
SIGNATURE 15554 4/15
PE NO. DATE

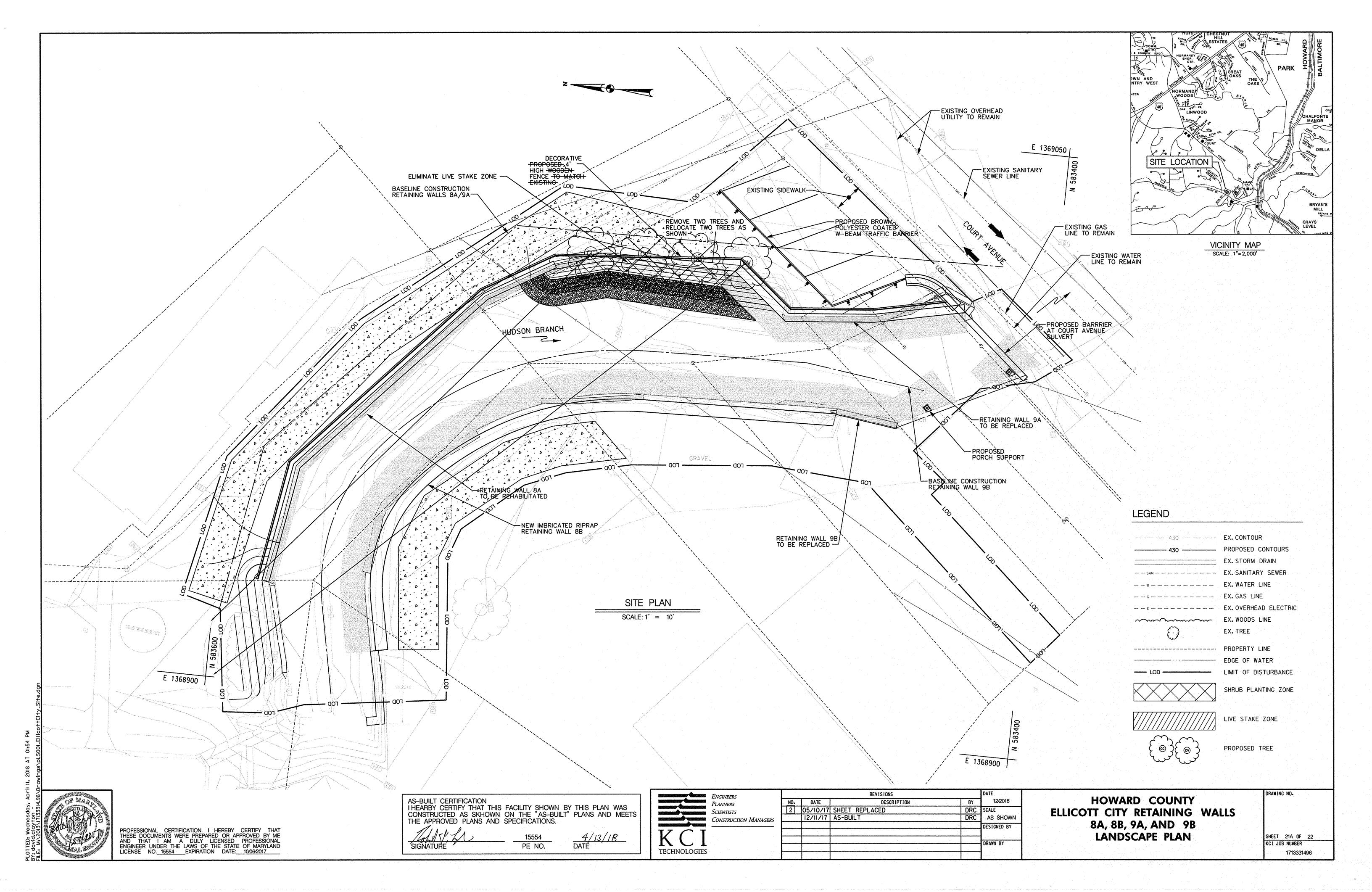
Engineers		-		REVISIONS
PLANNERS	NO.	DATE		DESCRIP
SCIENTISTS		12/11/17	AS-BUILT	
CONSTRUCTION MANAGE	ERS			
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ECHNOLOGIES				

1713331496

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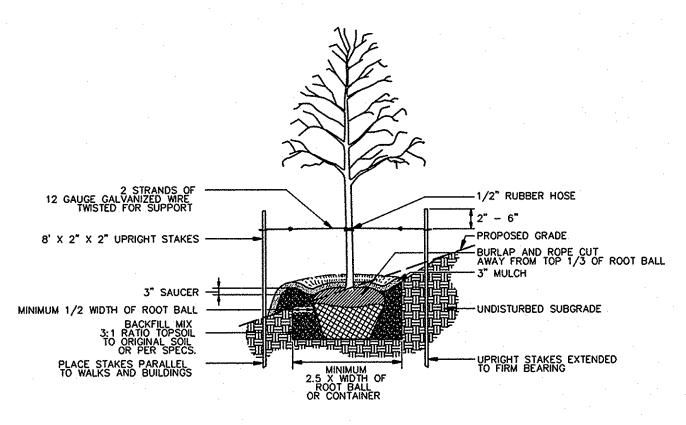
oril II, 2018 AT 01:54 PM S\Drawings\pBR-DE04_EI





PLANT SCHEDULE

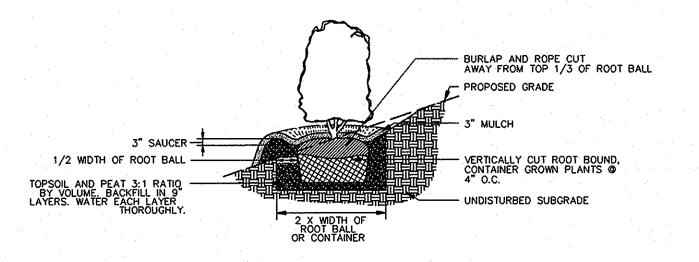
\sim	Trees	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
507507	Qty	Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Form	Spacing/Rate
{ (co) } { (cv) }	1 2	Cercis canadensis (CC)	Eastern redbud	5' height	Container	10' O.C.
	1 8	Chioanthus virginicus (CV)	White Fringetree	5' height	Container	10' O.C.
	Note: Trees	are not to be planted in the Ge	ocell material. Plant at t	op of bank.		
		·				
	Shrubs					
XX	(496 SF)					
	Qty	Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Form	Spacing/Rate
	7	Cephalantus occidentalis	Common Buttonbush	3' height	Container	6' O.C.
	7	Sambucus canadensis	Common Elderberry	3' height	Container	6' O.C.
_		Antonios, ja valda ja valda valda kana kana kana kana kana kana kana ka	50 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		n and de traver a retrainment Commercial Com	
	Live Stake	Zone	and the second s			
	(181 SF)					
V//////	Qty	Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Form	Spacing/Rate
	16	Salix nigra	Black Willow	3' length	Dormant stems	2' O.C.
	16	Cornus sericea	Red Osier Dogwood	3' length	Dormant stems	2' O.C.
		Cornus amomum	Silky Dogwood	3' length	Dormant stems	2' O.C.
	Note: Dorm	ant stems must be planted bety	ween November 1 and Ap	ril 30		



SLOPE PLANTING DETAIL FOR TREES

B & B NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:
1. OMIT STAKES FOR TREES IN THE RIPARIAN FOREST ZONE.
2. FLOOD ALL PLANTS IN THE RIPARIAN FOREST ZONE AND LIVE STAKE ZONE TWICE WITHIN THE FIRST 24 HOURS.
3. TREE SHELTERS SHALL BE ADDED TO ALL TREES.

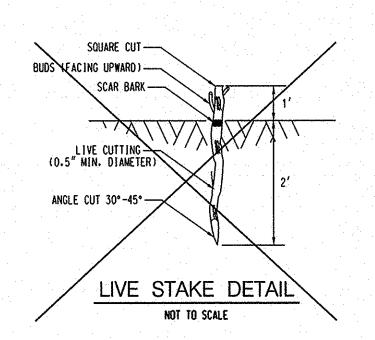


SLOPE PLANTING DETAIL FOR SHRUBS

B & B AND CONTAINER GROWN NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:

1. FLOOD ALL PLANTS IN THE RIPARIAN FOREST ZONE AND LIVE STAKE ZONE TWICE WITHIN THE FIRST 24 HOURS.



AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION
I HEARBY CERTIFY THAT THIS FACILITY SHOWN BY THIS PLAN WAS
CONSTRUCTED AS SKHOWN ON THE "AS-BUILT" PLANS AND MEETS
THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

SIGNATURE SIGNATURE

15554 PE NO. 4/13/18 DATE

DRAWING NO.

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Comment Comment	Engineers			DATE		
	PLANNERS	NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	12/2016
	SCIENTISTS		12/11/17	AS-BUILT	DRC	SCALE
Secretaria de Company	CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS					N.T.S.
						DESIGNED BY
$V \cap I$						DRAWN BY
TECHNOLOGIES						