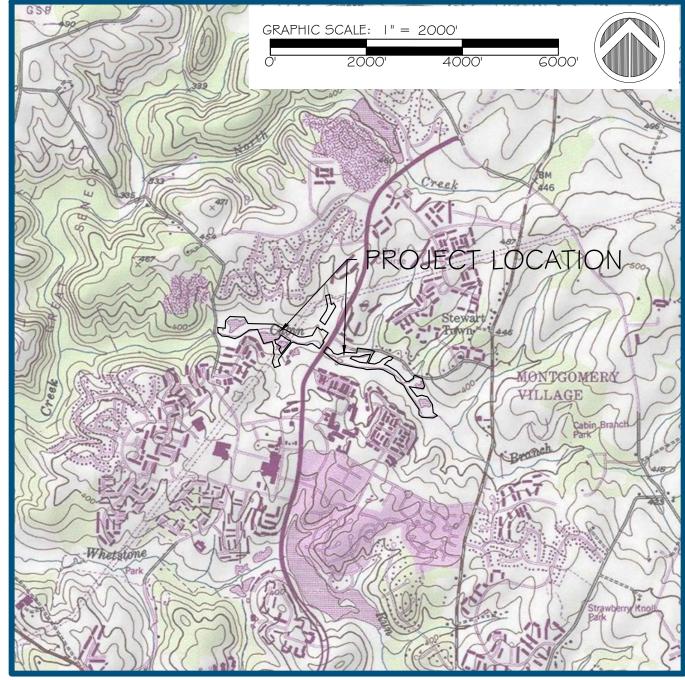
VICINITY MAP PROJECT LOCATION

OCATION MAP

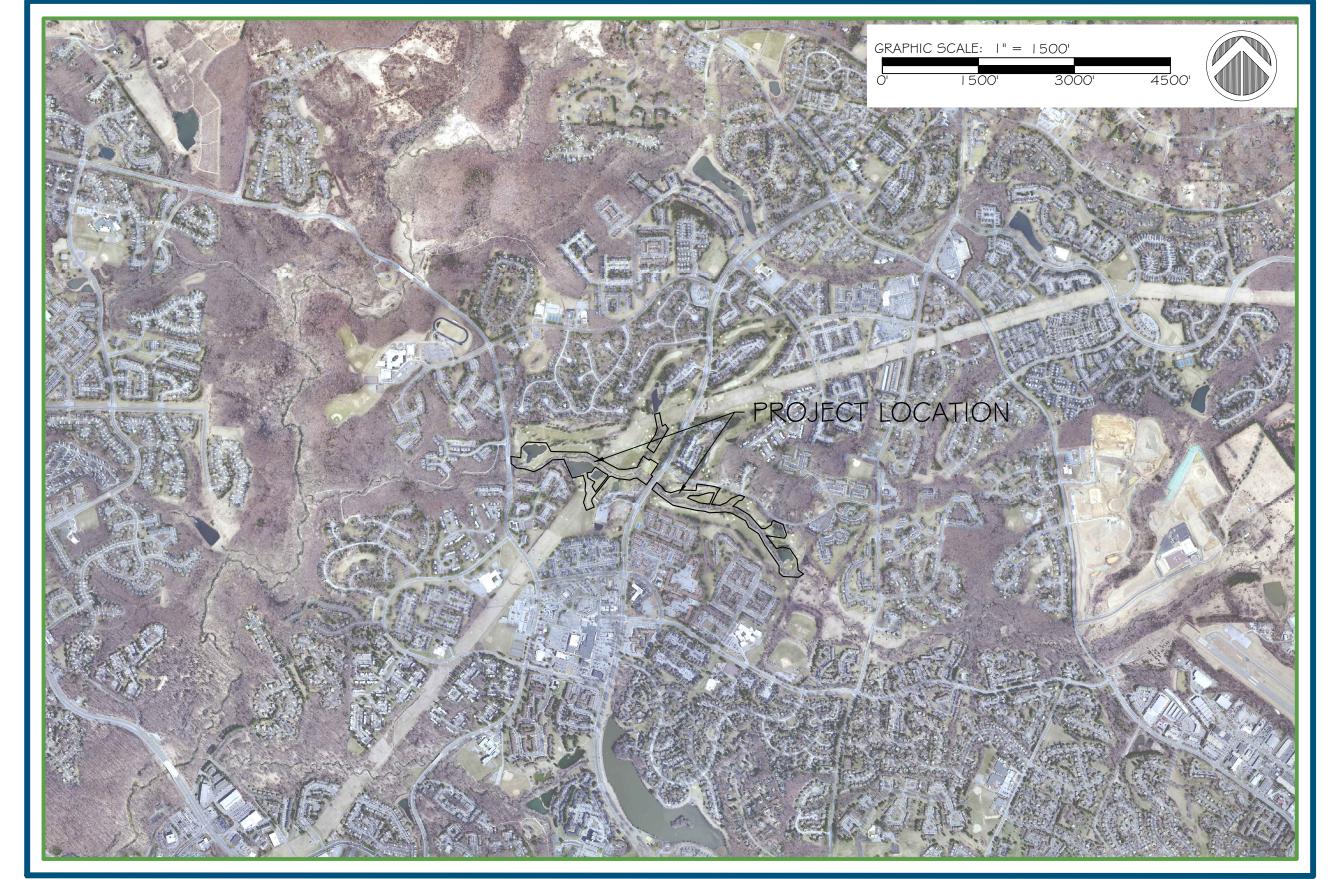


LATITUDE: N 39° 10′ 43″ LONGITUDE: W 77° 12' 08"

RELATED REQUIRED PERMITS						
TYPE OF PERMIT	REQD	NOT REQD	PENDING	APPROVED	NOTES	
U.S. ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS	X					
MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT	X					
LOCAL JURISDICTION (CITY/COUNTY)						
SPECIAL USE		X				
ZONING		X				
LAND DISTURBANCE	X					
FLOODPLAIN	Х					
NRI	Х			Х	#4-20170430	
FCP	Х					

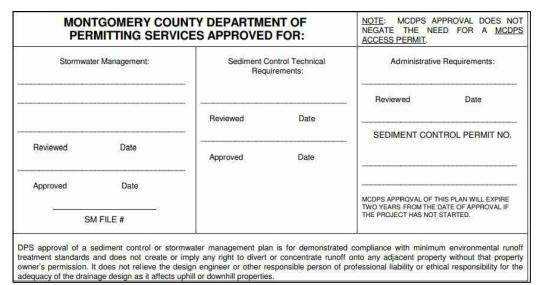
RFP-2 CABIN BRANCH STREAM RESTORATION AND WETLAND MITIGATION PHASE II EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH-PROJECT OVERVIEW



SHEET INDEX:

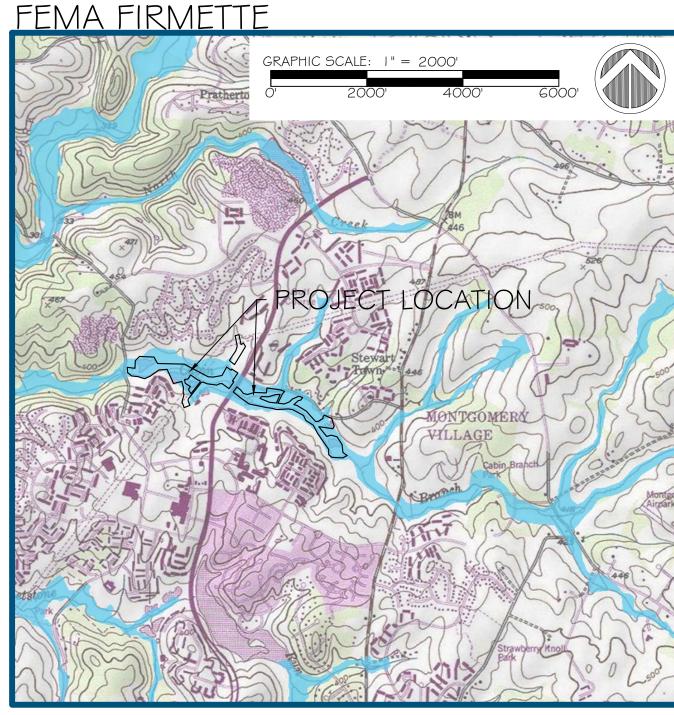
- I COVER SHEET
- 2 KEY SHEET
- 3 COMPOSITE SHEET
- 4 DRAINAGE AREA MAP
- 5-14 EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
- 15 ESC NOTES
- 16-18 ESC DETAILS



FOR ALL WORK WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PARCELS OWNED BY POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY THE FOLLOWING NOTES SHALL APPLY:

GRANTOR's PROPERTIES Workspace Notes

- A. Notify GRANTOR at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to start of work on GRANTOR's PROPERTIES. Notify GRANTOR again at the completion of work. Failure to notify GRANTOR may trigger a stop work order.
- B. Remove all construction debris from GRANTOR's PROPERTIES at the completion of the work.
- . Stabilize all disturbed areas by grading, seeding and/or mulching.



REFERENCE FEMA MAP: 2403 | CO | 87D

APPLICANT/AGENT:

NAME: HGS, LLC A RES COMPANY ADDRESS: 5367 TELEPHONE ROAD WARRENTON, VIRGINIA 20187

PROPERTY OWNER #1:

NAME: USL2 MR MONT VILLAGE BUSINESS TR ADDRESS: 19550 MONTGOMERY VILLAGE AVE

ZONING: TLD, CRN-0.55 ACREAGE: 111.87

PROPERTY OWNER #2:

NAME: POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER CO ADDRESS: C/O CORP TAX DEPT STE 5617 701 9TH ST NW WASHINGTON, DC 20068

ZONING: R-200 ACREAGE: 16.52

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. 52852, EXPIRATION DATE: 6/14/2022

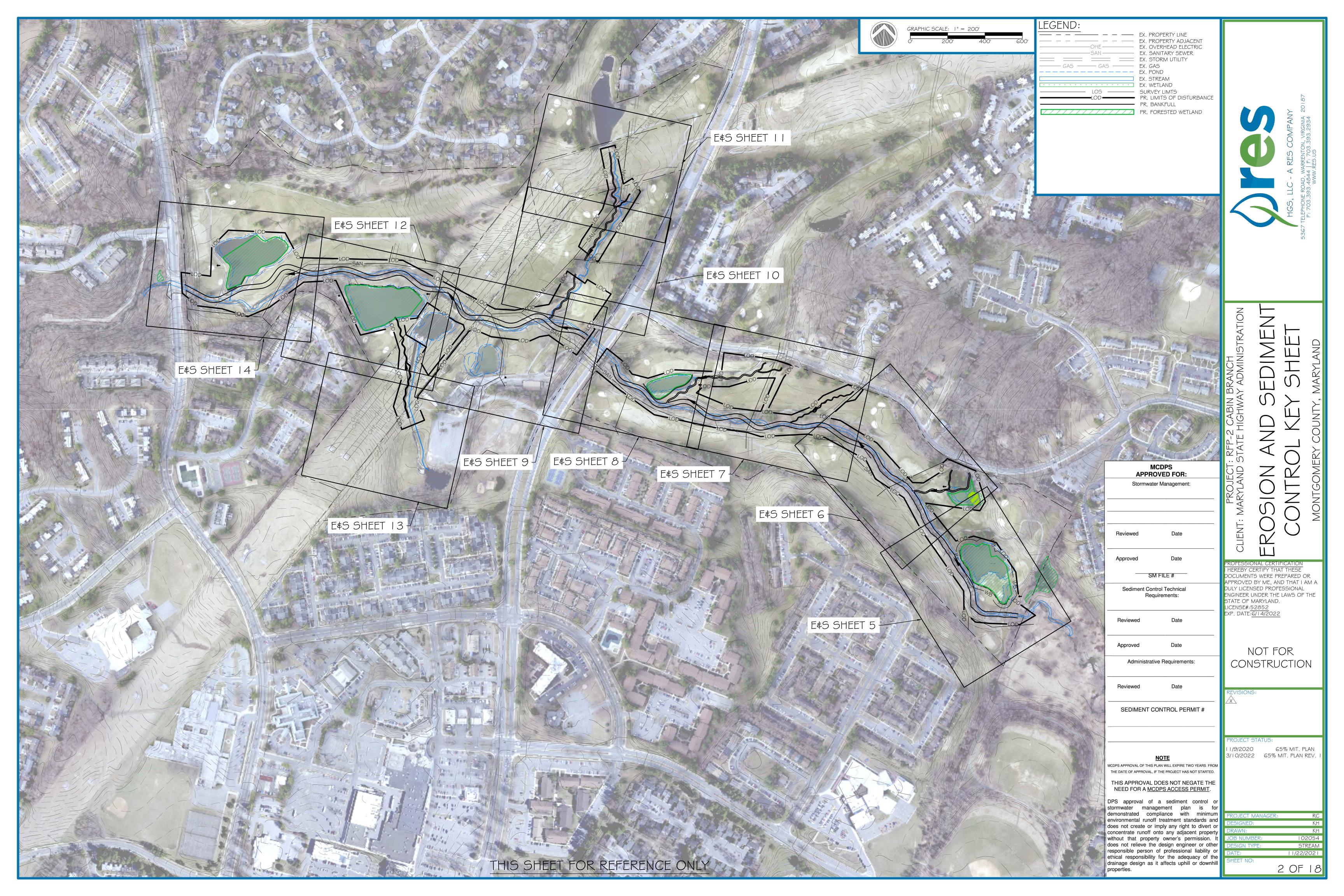
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

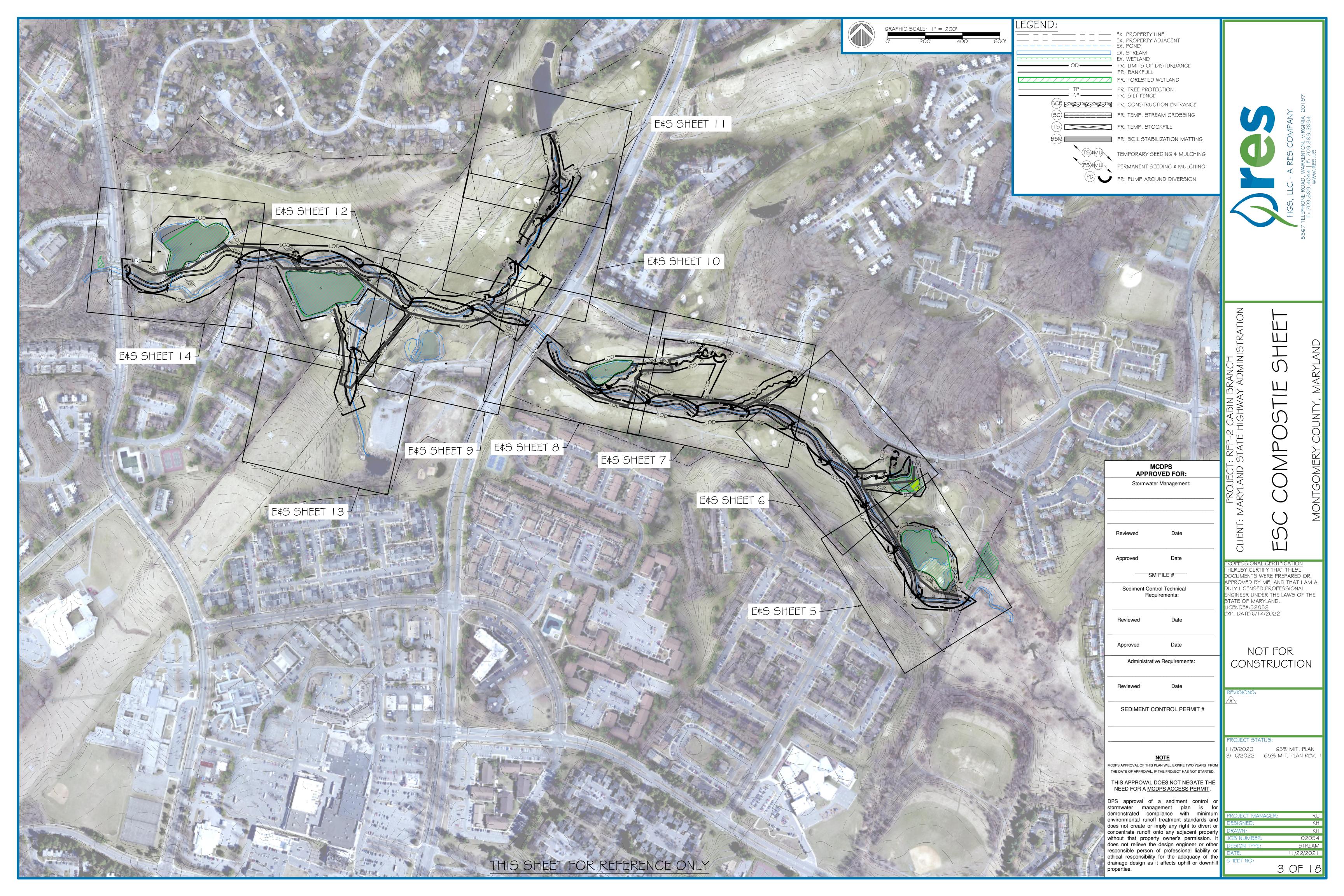
	PROJECT STATUS
DATE	DESCRIPTION
2/15/2021	65% MITIGATION PLAN
9/8/2021	65% MITIGATION PLAN REV.
3/10/2022	65% MITIGATION PLAN REV. I

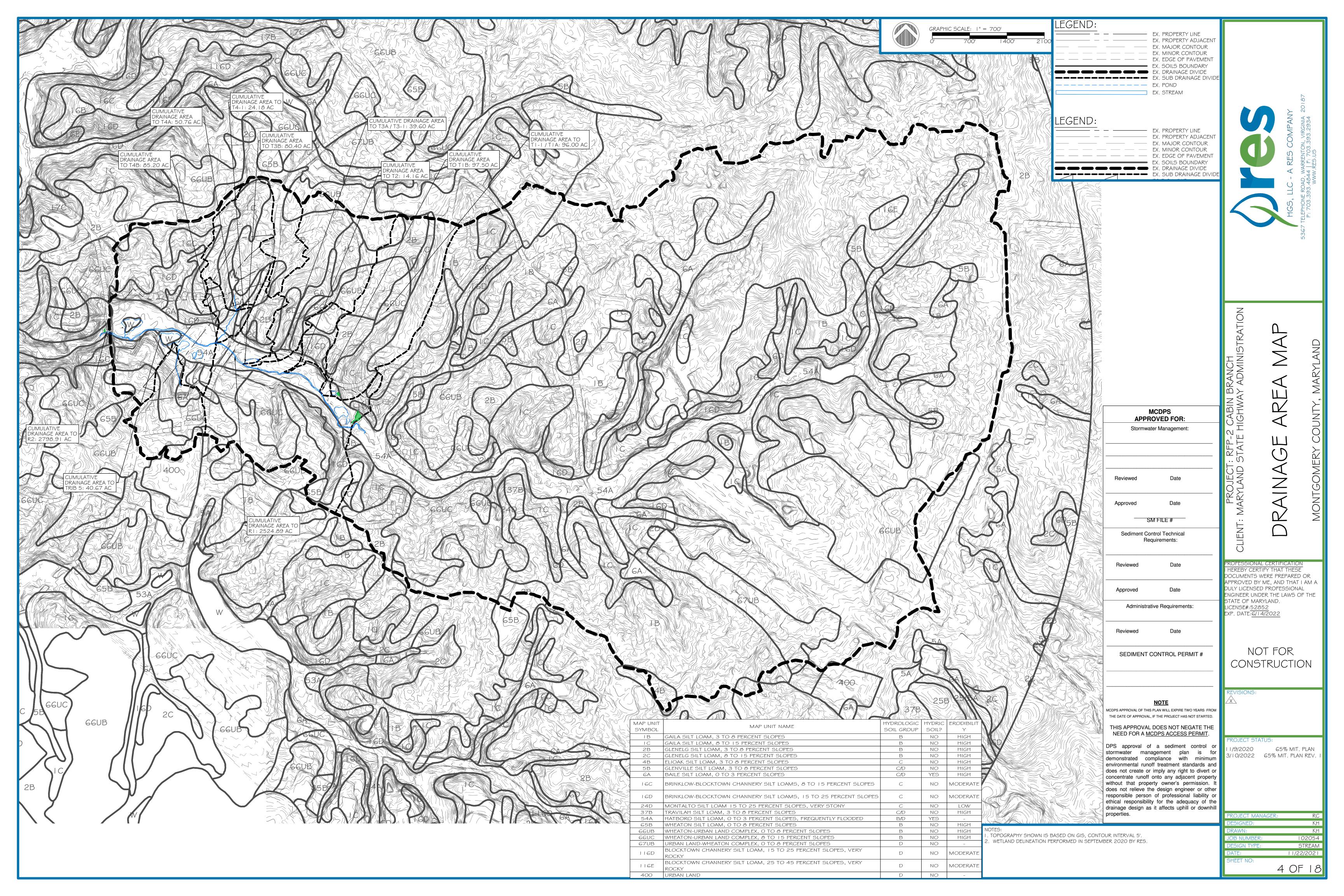
RI	FP-2 CAB	IN BRANCH	
PROJECT MANAGER:		JOB NUMBER:	
	RC		PRJ102054
DESIGNED:		DESIGN TYPE:	
	KH		404 MITIGATION
DRAWN:		PLAN DATE:	
	KH		1/22/202
	N		

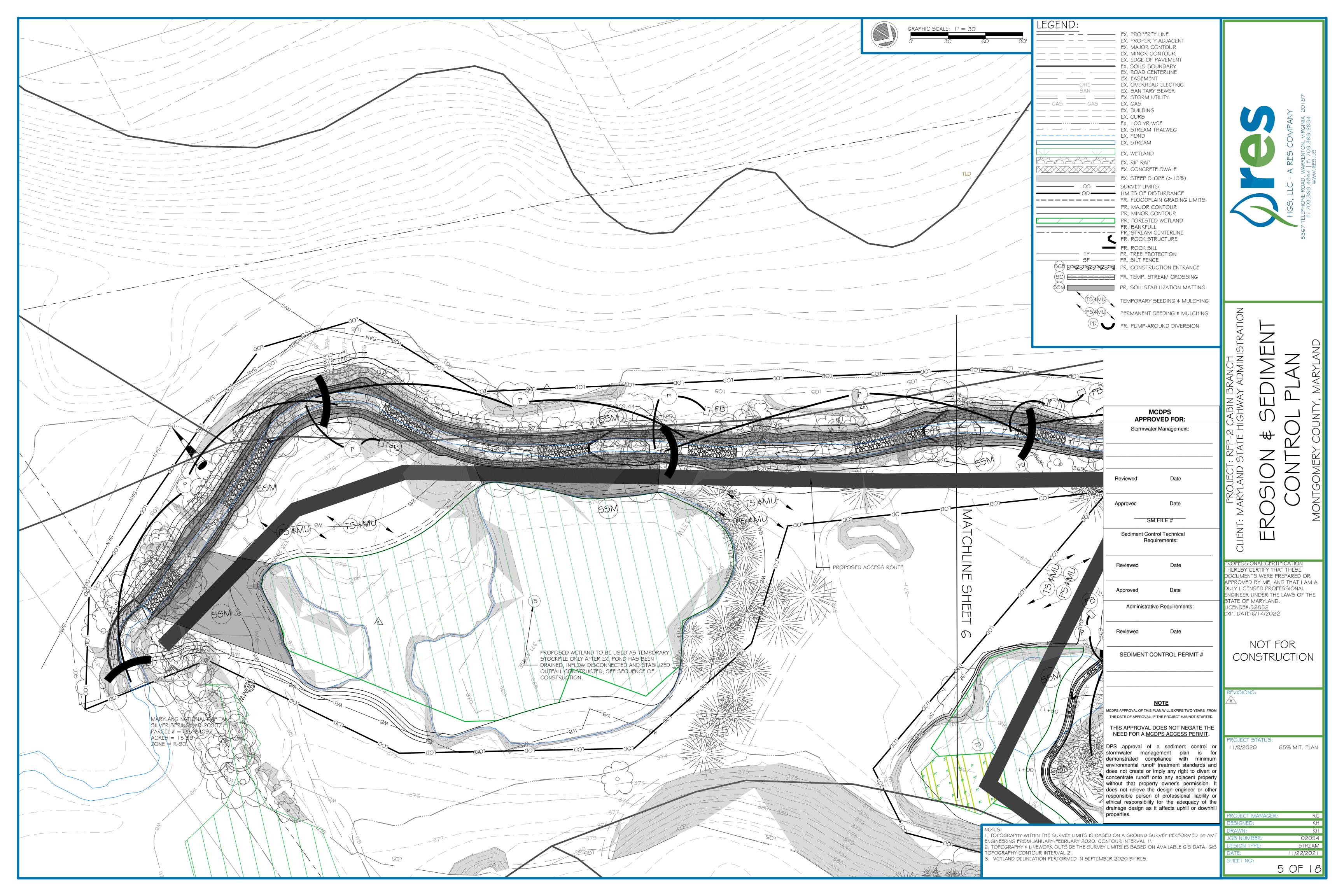


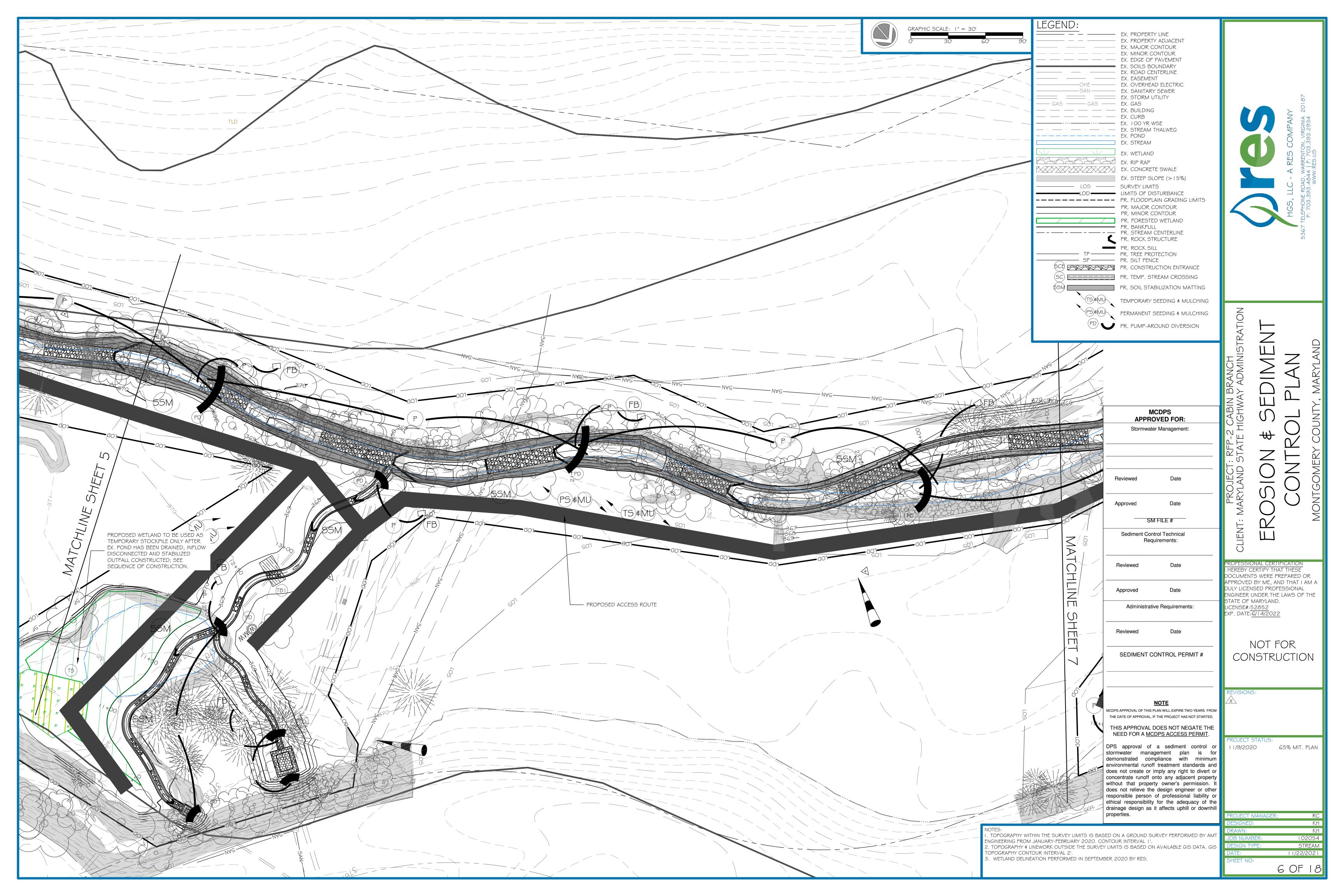
5367 TELEPHONE ROAD, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA 20187 P: 703.393.4844 | F: 703.393.2934 WWW.RES.US

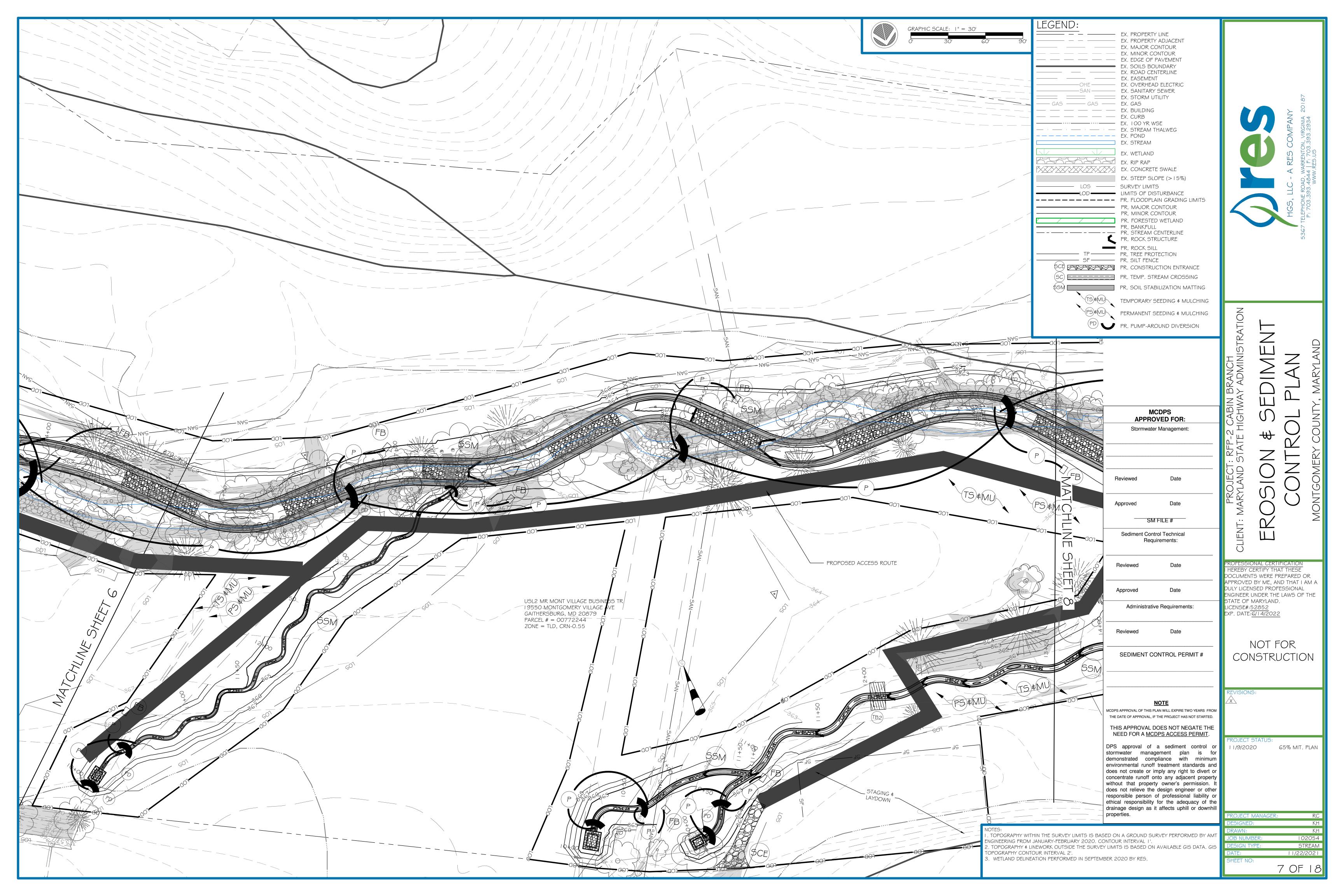


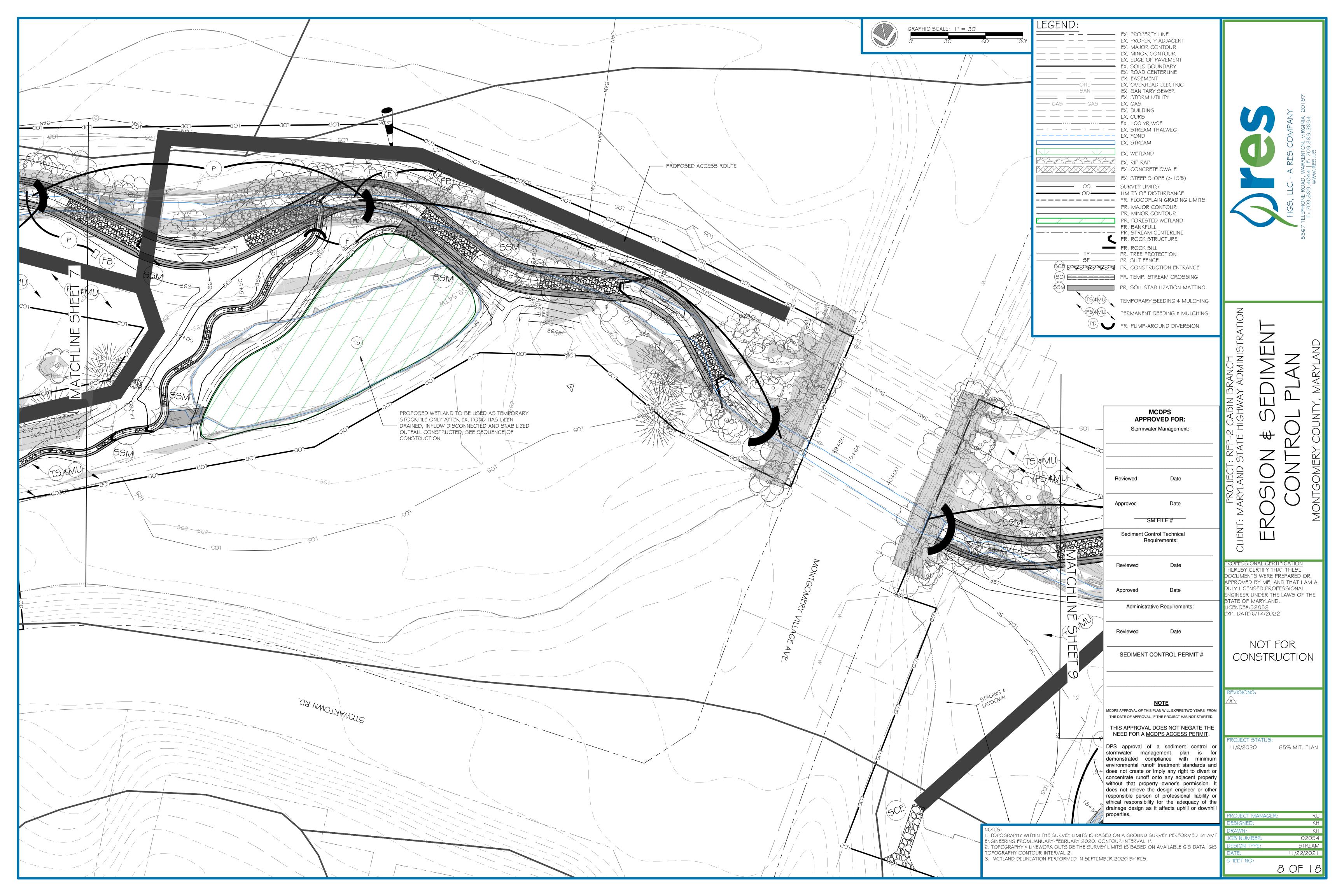


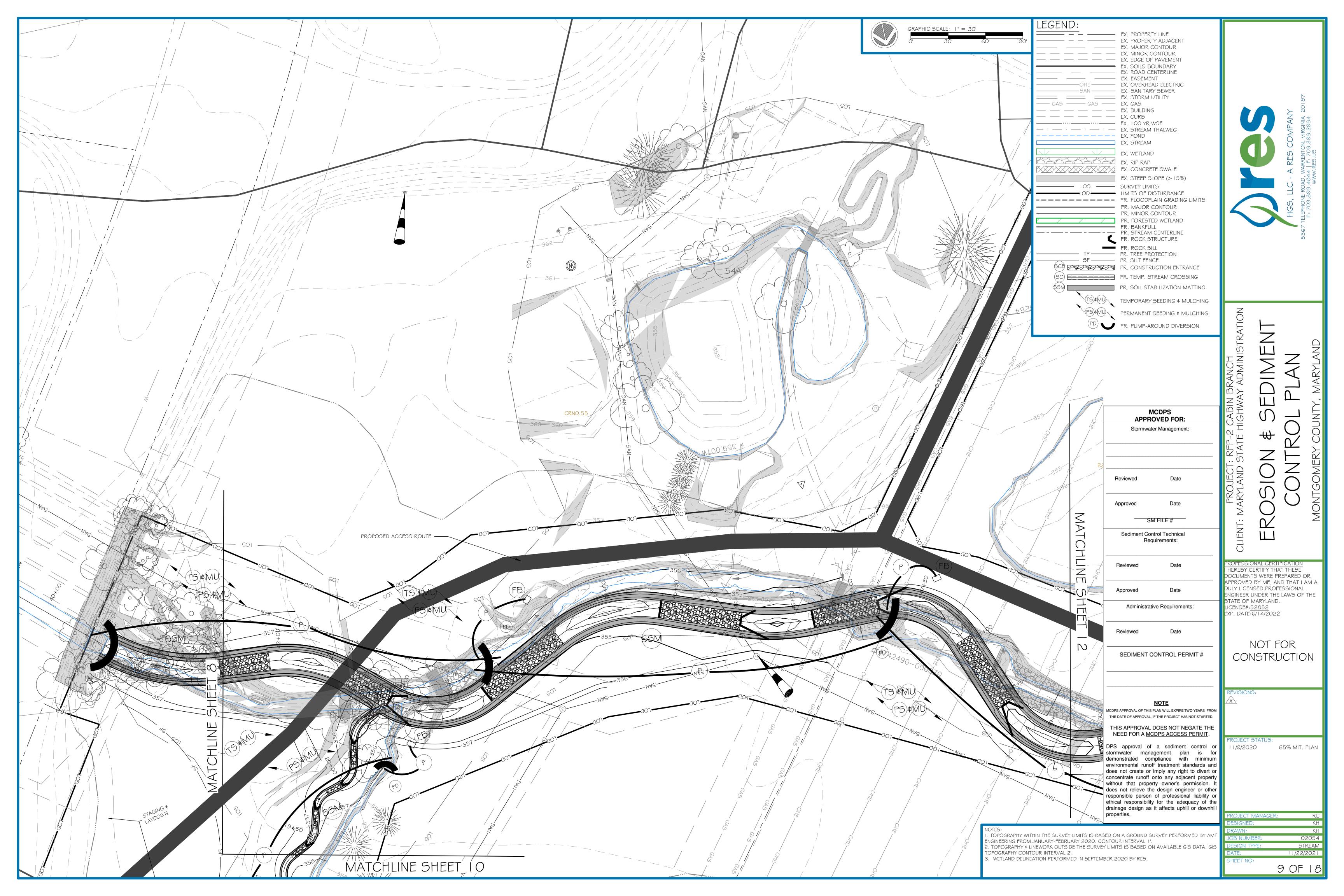


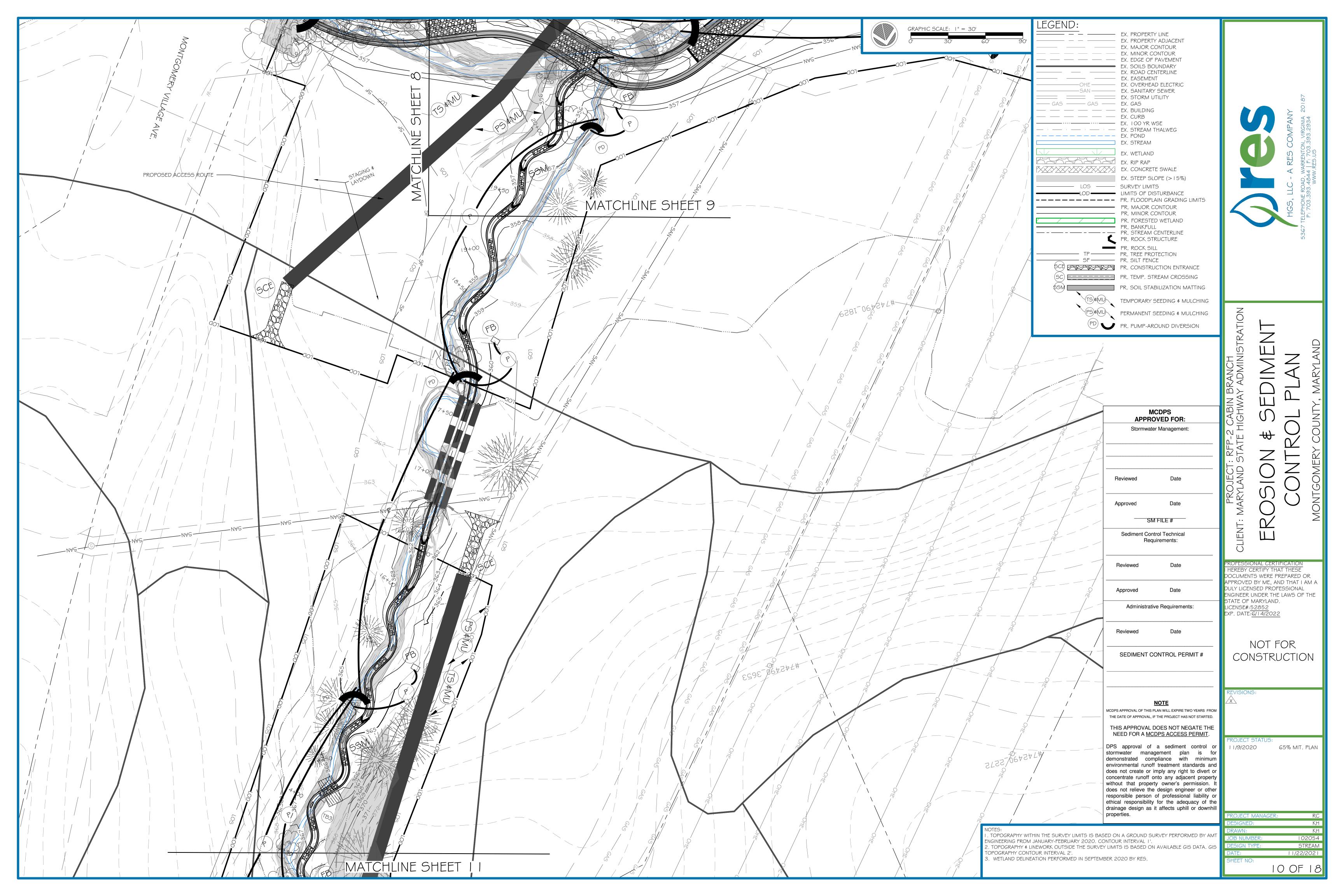


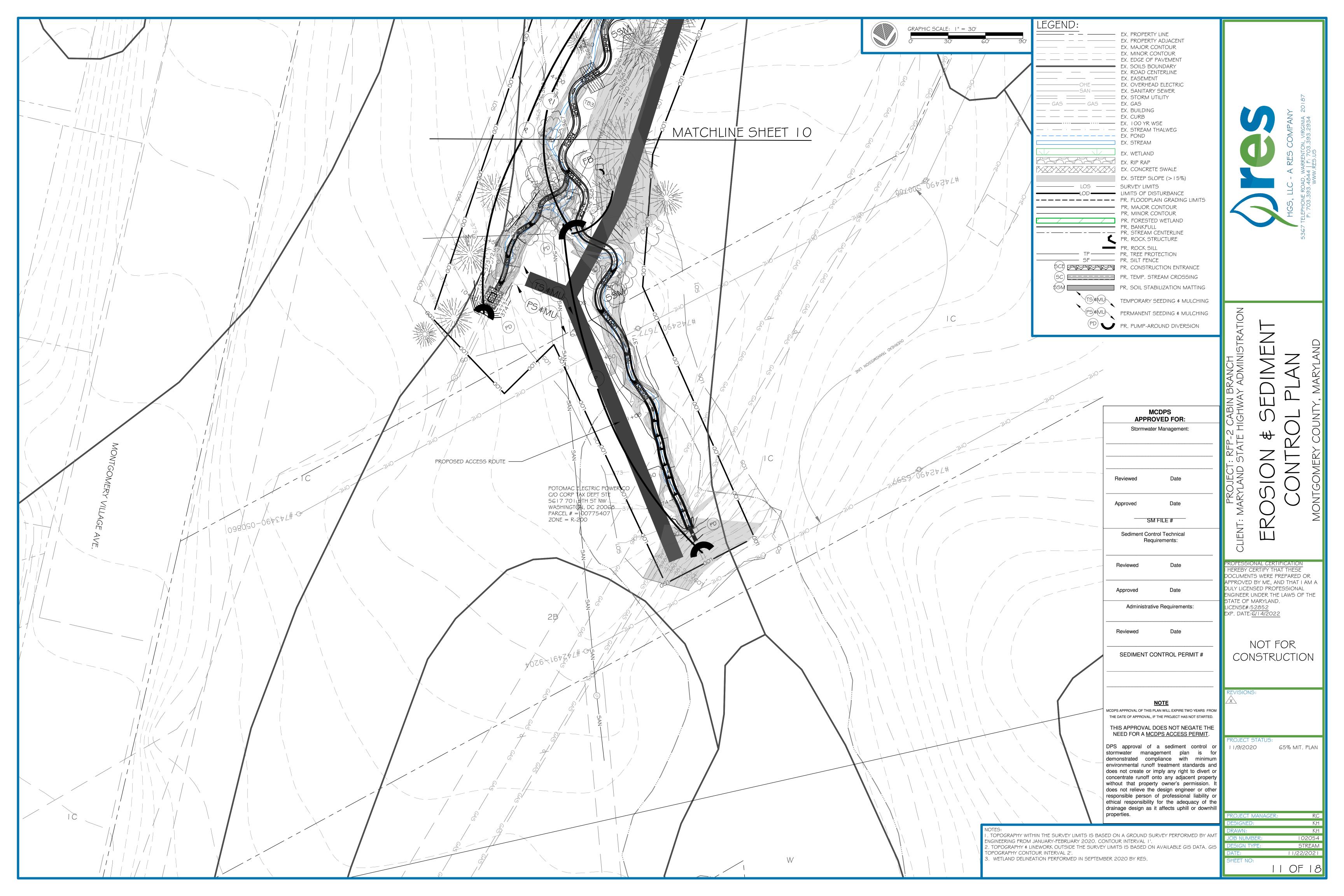


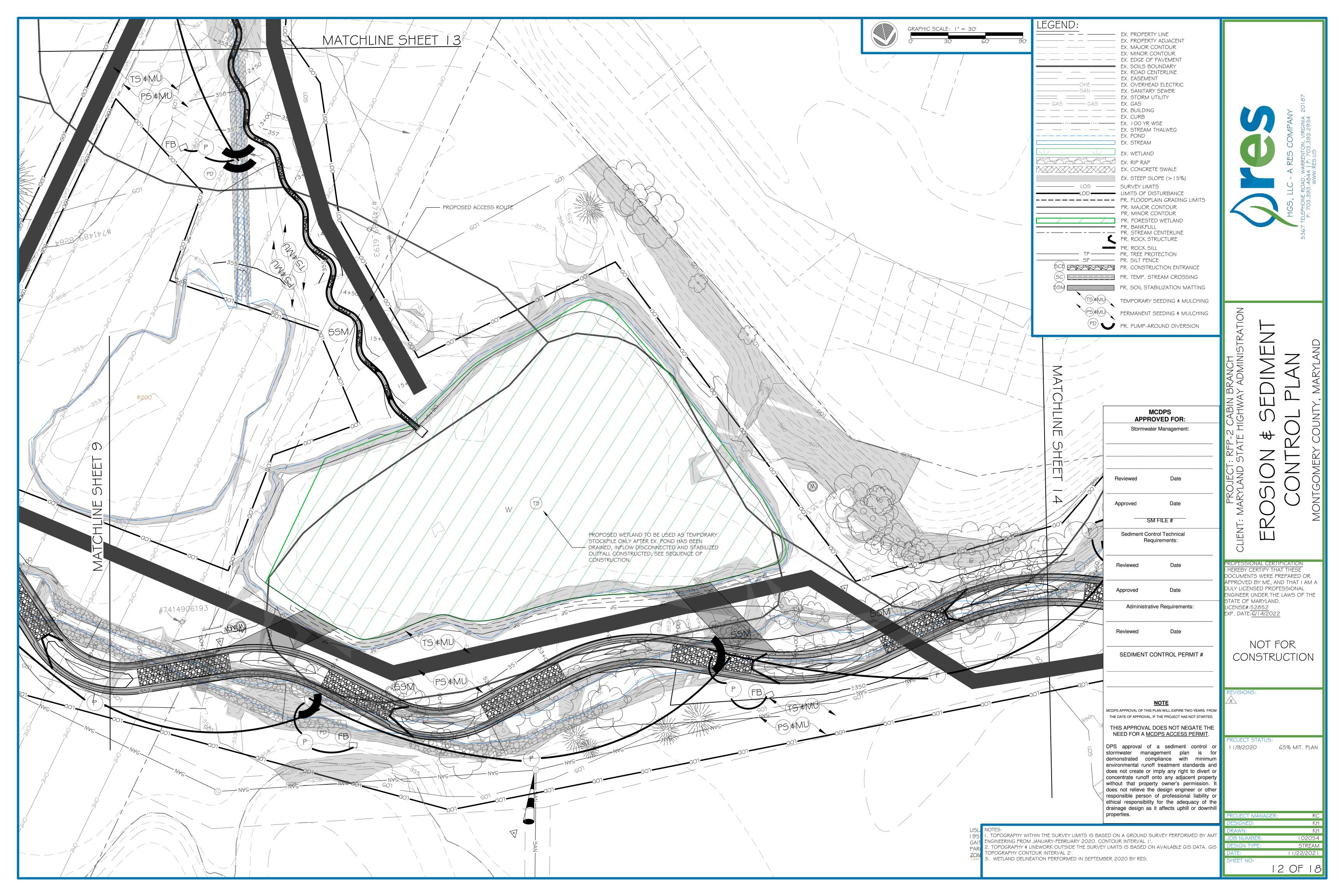


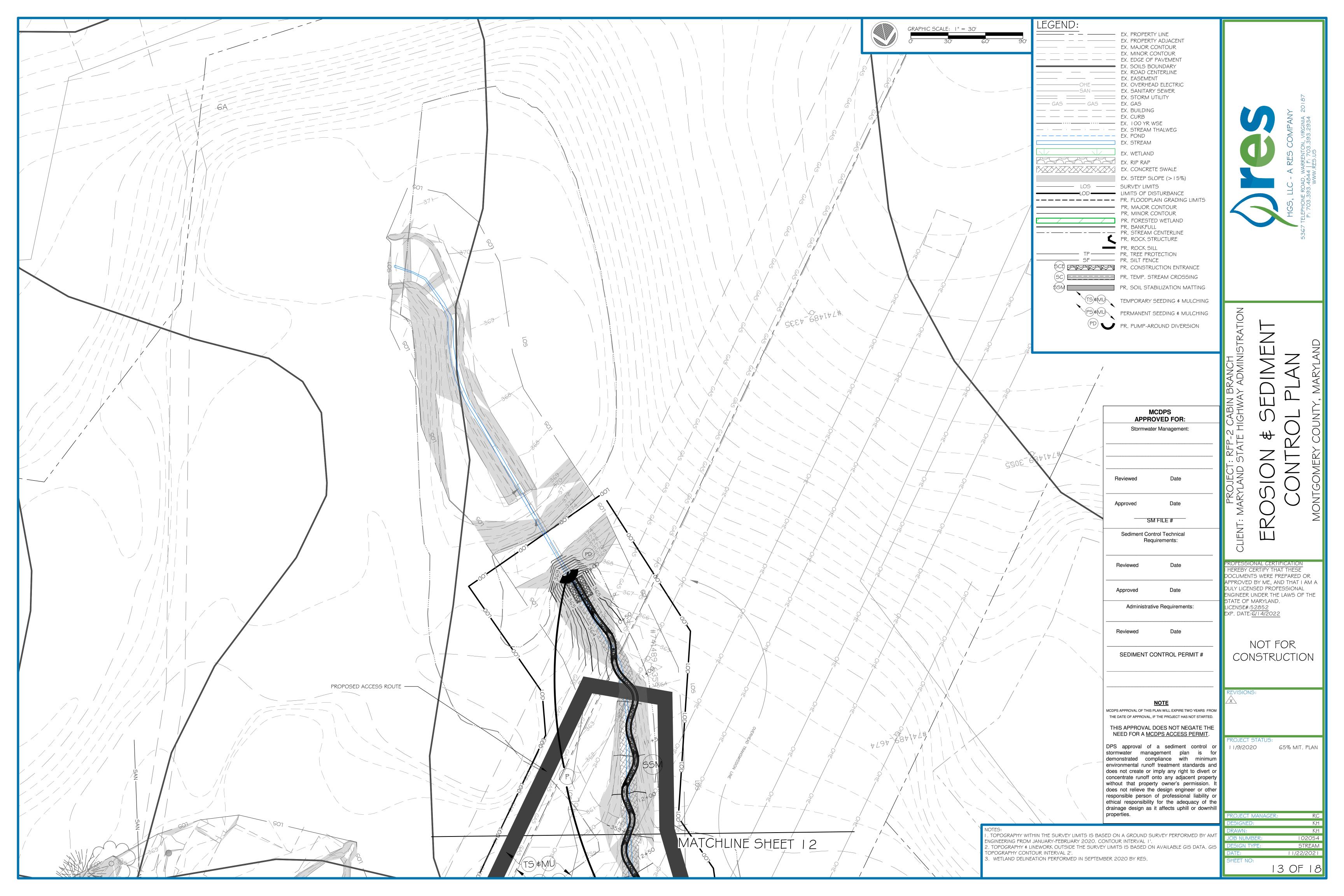


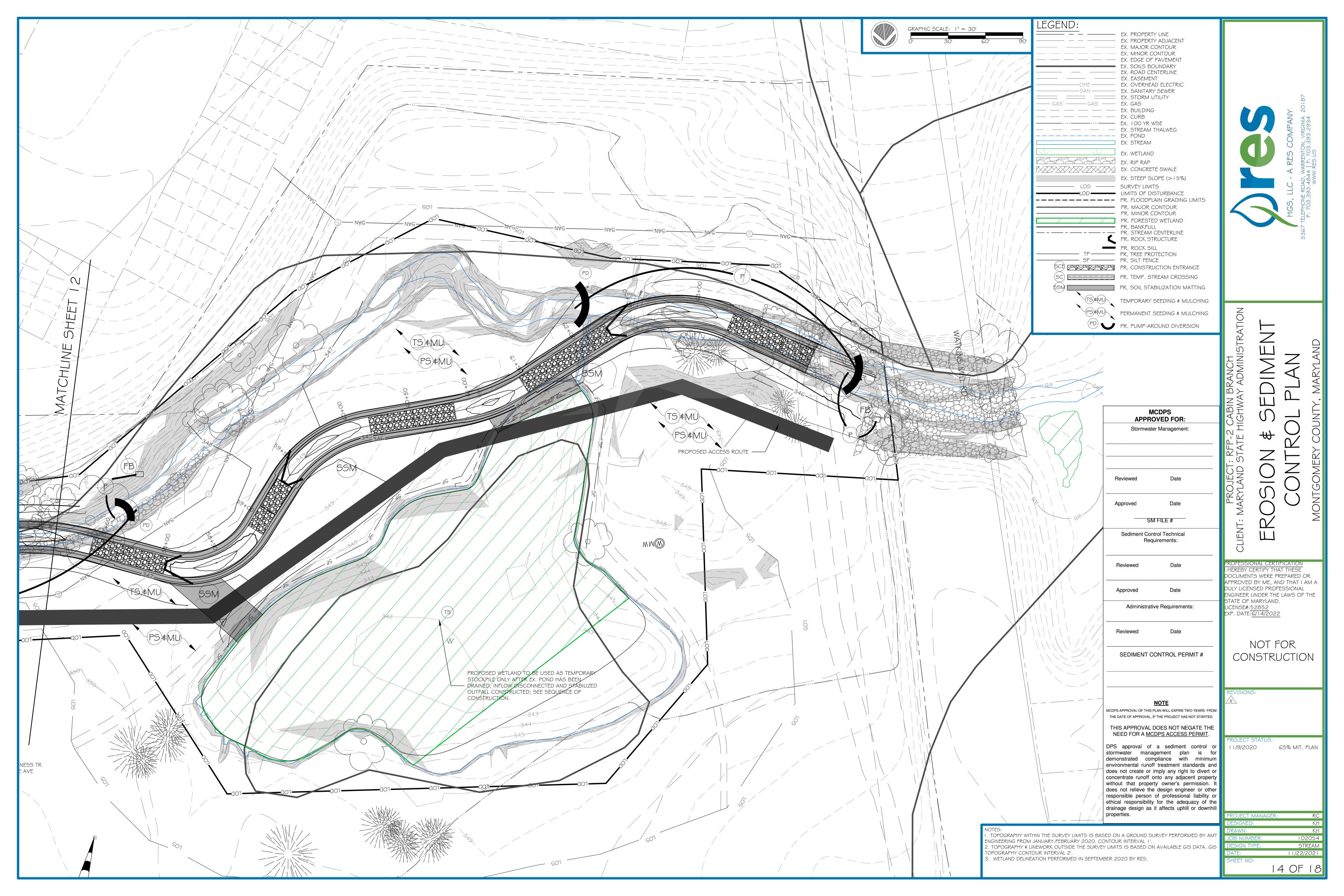












E&S NARRATIVE:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO CREATE A PERMITTEE RESPONSIBLE MITIGATION BANK FOR THE 1-270/495 EXPANSION. THE PROJECT SITE IS LOCATED OFF OF MONTGOMERY VILLAGE AVE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT WILL DISTURB 33.32 ACRES.

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

THE EXISTING SITE IS ON AN ABANDONED GOLF COURSE. THE PROJECT SITE IS BISECTED BY MONTGOMERY VILLAGE AVENUE AND TERMINATES AT WATKINS MILL ROAD. DUE TO THE PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE, THE SITE CONSISTS MOSTLY OF OPEN FIELDS WITH LARGE TREES LINING THE EXISTING STREAM AND NINE GOLF COURSE PONDS IN VARIOUS CONDITIONS. THE SITE IS MOSTLY WITHIN THE FLAT VALLEY FLOODPLAIN, SURROUNDED BY STEEP VALLEY WALLS.

THE PROPERTY IS SURROUNDED BY EXISTING AND PROPOSED URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

NO OFFSITE AREAS WILL BE DISTURBED FOR THIS PROJECT

REFER TO ESC PLAN SHEET FOR SOILS MAP; THE SOILS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE ARE SUMMARIZED BELOW:

MAP UNIT SYMBOL	MAP UNIT NAME	HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP	HYDRIC SOIL?	ERODIBILITY
IB	GAILA SILT LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	В	NO	HIGH
IC	GAILA SILT LOAM, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	В	NO	HIGH
2B	GLENELG SILT LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	В	70	HIGH
2C	GLENELG SILT LOAM, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	В	70	HIGH
4B	ELIOAK SILT LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	С	NO	HIGH
5B	GLENVILLE SILT LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	C/D	20	HIGH
6A	BAILE SILT LOAM, O TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	C/D	YES	HIGH
16C	BRINKLOW-BLOCKTOWN CHANNERY SILT LOAMS, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	С	NO	MODERATE
16D	BRINKLOW-BLOCKTOWN CHANNERY SILT LOAMS, 15 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES	С	70	MODERATE
24D	MONTALTO SILT LOAM 15 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY STONY	С	20	LOW
37B	TRAVILAH SILT LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	C/D	20	HIGH
54A	HATBORO SILT LOAM, O TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	B/D	YES	-
65B	WHEATON SILT LOAM, O TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	В	20	HIGH
66UB	WHEATON-URBAN LAND COMPLEX, O TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	В	20	HIGH
66UC	WHEATON-URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	В	NO	HIGH
67UB	URBAN LAND-WHEATON COMPLEX, O TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	D	NO	-
116D	BLOCKTOWN CHANNERY SILT LOAM, 15 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY ROCKY	D	NO	MODERATE
116E	BLOCKTOWN CHANNERY SILT LOAM, 25 TO 45 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY ROCKY	D	70	MODERATE
400	URBAN LAND	D	NO	_

THERE ARE CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS LOCATED WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA. THESE AREAS INCLUDE STREAMS, FLOODPLAINS, PONDS, AND STEEP SLOPES (> 15%). ADDITIONALLY, THERE ARE EXISTING WETLANDS ADJACENT TO THE WORK AREA. THESE AREAS WILL EXPERIENCE SERIOUS DEGRADATION IF SEDIMENT LEAVES THE SITE AND DRAINS INTO THESE FEATURES. THEREFORE, EXTRA CARE WILL BE TAKEN TO MINIMIZE THE EXPOSURE OF THESE WATER FEATURES TO SEDIMENT AND TO PREVENT EROSION OF THE ADJACENT BANK. ADDITIONALLY, THESE AREAS SHOULD BE INSPECTED MORE FREQUENTLY FOR SIGNS OF EROSION.

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES:

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED ACCORDING TO MINIMUM STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL. THE MINIMUM STANDARD OF THE 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL AND EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL SHALL BE ADHERED TO UNLESS OTHERWISE WAIVED OR APPROVED BY A VARIANCE. THE E&S INSPECTOR HAS THE AUTHORITY TO ADD OR DELETE E&S CONTROLS AS NECESSARY IN THE FIELD AS SITE CONDITIONS CHANGE. IN ADDITION, NO E&S CONTROLS, INCLUDING SEDIMENT BASINS OR TRAPS, CAN BE REMOVED WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION. ADDITIONALLY, NO EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED UNTIL ALL UPSLOPE AREAS HAVE BEEN STABILIZED.

SAFETY FENCING EITHER POLYETHYLENE SECURED TO CONVENTIONAL METAL T OR U POSTS OR CHAIN LINK METAL SAFETY FENCING SHALL BE INSTALLED AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS. SIGNS NOTING POTENTIAL HAZARDS SHALL BE USED AND POSTED SUCH THAT THEY ARE EASILY VISIBLE TO ANYONE APPROACHING THE PROTECTED AREA. FENCES AND GATES SHOULD BE CHECKED REGULARLY TO ENSURE STABILITY AND LOCKS USED WHEN THE SITE IS CLOSED.

ABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL BE INSTALLED WHERE INDICATED ON THE PLANS. IT WILL BE NEEDED TO CLEAN THE TIRES OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT DURING WET CONDITIONS IN ORDER TO PREVENT MUD/ROCKS/DEBRIS FROM BEING TRACKED OFF SITE OR INTO PUBLIC ROADWAYS.

FILT FENCE SEDIMENT BARRIERS WITHOUT WIRE BACKING SHALL BE INSTALLED ON THE DOWNSLOPE SIDE OF AREAS WITH MINIMAL GRADES TO FILTER SEDIMENT-LADEN RUNOFF FROM SHEET FLOW.

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION:

CULVERT INLETS WILL NEED TO BE PROTECTED TO PREVENT SEDIMENT-LADEN RUNOFF FROM DRAINING INTO THE CULVERT DURING CONSTRUCTION. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SHOULD BE USED AT EACH INLET UNTIL UPLAND AREAS ARE STABILIZED.

PUMP-AROUND PRACTICE (THE MARYLAND GUIDELINES TO WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION; MGWC 1.2

A PUMP-AROUND SYSTEM SHALL BE INSTALLED TO TEMPORARILY DIVERT FLOW AROUND IN-STREAM CONSTRUCTION SITES. THIS FORM OF DIVERSION IS NECESSARY WHEN RESTORATION PRACTICES SPAN THE ENTIRE WIDTH OF THE STREAM CHANNEL AND/OR A LINEAR REACH OF STREAM SEGMENT IS TO BE SIMULTANEOUSLY WORKED ON. THIS PRACTICE ALSO LIMITS POTENTIAL FOR DOWNSTREAM SEDIMENTATION BECAUSE IN-STREAM WORK WILL BE COMPLETED IN THE DRY AND ALL DENUDED AREAS WILL BE STABILIZED BEFORE RE-INTRODUCTION OF WATER BACK INTO STREAM CHANNEL. THE TOTAL WORK AREA OF THE PUMP-AROUND SHOULD NOT EXCEED THE LENGTH OF AREA THAT CAN BE COMPLETED AND STABILIZED IN ONE (I) WORKING DAY. THE PUMP-AROUND LOCATIONS SHOWN ON THE PLAN ARE SCHEMATIC AND SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE FIELD BASED ON THE CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE. THE COFFERDAM RESTRICTING BASEFLOW SHOULD BE REMOVED AT THE END OF EACH DAY: IF TIME TO COMPLETE WORK AREA WILL EXCEED ONE (I) DAY ALTERNATIVE PRACTICES SHOULD BE USED. THIS PRACTICE SHOULD ALSO BE LIMITED TO BASE OR LOW FLOW CONDITIONS WERE APPLICABLE TO ENSURE ADEQUACY OF PUMP EQUIPMENT. PRACTICE IS MOST APPLICABLE IN SMALL TO MEDIUM WATERSHEDS WITH RELATIVELY SMALL BASE FLOW DISCHARGES. THIS ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE PUMPING OPTIONS AND EQUIPMENT TO SUFFICIENTLY HANDLE NECESSARY PUMP CAPACITY. USE OF PRACTICE NOT LIMITED TO WATERSHED SIZE BUT BY CAPACITY OF PUMP AND HEIGHT OF IN-STREAM BARRIERS. PUMP SELECTION SHALL BE SIZED TO ADEQUATELY PUMP BASE FLOW AT A HEAD GREATER THAN THE IN-STREAM BARRIER HEIGHT. DOWN STREAM GEOTEXTILE LINED FLOW TRANSITION POINT MAY BE USED. THIS FEATURE ALLOWS FOR DISPERSION OF PUMP DISCHARGE TO A NON-EROSIVE VELOCITY WITHIN THE EXISTING STREAM CHANNEL. ALL OTHER APPLICABLE ESC MEASURES SHALL BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH PUMP AROUND.

TEMPORARY ACCESS BRIDGE SHOULD BE INSTALLED WHEN IT IS NECESSARY FOR CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC TO CROSS A WATERCOURSE. A STRUCTURAL CROSSING IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT VEHICLES FROM DAMAGING STREAMBANKS AND CONTINUALLY TRACKING SEDIMENT AND OTHER POLLUTANTS INTO THE FLOW REGIME. HOWEVER, THESE STRUCTURES ARE CONSIDERED CHANNEL CONSTRICTIONS AND SHOULD BE PLANNED TO BE IN SERVICE FOR THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME AND REMOVED AS SOON AS THEIR FUNCTION IS COMPLETED.

ALL DISTURVED AREAS OUTSIDE OF THE STREAM AREA TO BE PERMANENTLY SEEDED UPON THE REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY STABILIZATION PRACTICES. PERMANENT SEEDING PER B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEEDING AND MULCHING AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH B-4-5 PERMANENT SEEDING SHALL BE UTILIZED IN UPLAND AREAS. STREAM BANKS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH A RIPARIAN SEED MIX PER THE TABLE PROVIDED.

COIR 700 SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKETS \$ MATTING (B-4-6):

SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKETS/MATTING SHALL BE INSTALLED WHERE INDICATED ON THE PLANS TO AID IN CONTROLLING EROSION IN CRITICAL AREAS AS WELL AS AIDING IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION FOR PERMANENT STABILIZATION ON PREVIOUSLY DISTURBED SLOPES. BLANKETS/MATTING SHALL BE INSTALLED PER SPECIFICATION B-4-G.

A FENCE BARRIER IS TO BE PLACED AROUND THE TREES AND VEGETATED AREAS WHICH WILL NOT BE DISTURBED TO PROTECT THE

TREES AND OTHER VEGETATION FROM CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND SOIL COMPACTION.

- CONSTRUCTION WILL BE SEQUENCED SO THAT GRADING OPERATIONS CAN BEGIN AND END AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. 2. SEDIMENT TRAPPING / DIVERTING MEASURES WILL BE INSTALLED AS A FIRST STEP IN GRADING AND WILL BE SEEDED # MULCHED
- IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING INSTALLATION. TEMPORARY SEEDING OR OTHER STABILIZATION WILL FOLLOW IMMEDIATELY AFTER GRADING.
- . AREAS WHICH ARE NOT TO BE DISTURBED WILL BE CLEARLY MARKED BY FLAGS, SIGNS, ETC
- 4. THE JOB SUPERINTENDENT SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES.
- 5. AFTER ACHIEVING ADEQUATE STABILIZATION OF PERMANENT SEEDING, THE TEMPORARY E&S CONTROLS WILL BE CLEANED UP AND REMOVED.

ALL DISTURBED AREAS ARE TO BE STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT SEEDING AND MULCHING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SITE SPECIFIC PLANTING PLAN AFTER LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ARE COMPLETED.

IN GENERAL, ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE CHECKED DAILY AND AFTER EACH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL. THE SILT FENCE BARRIERS WILL BE CHECKED REGULARLY FOR UNDERMINING OR DETERIORATION OF THE FABRIC. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE LEVEL OF SEDIMENT DEPOSITION REACHES HALF WAY TO THE TOP OF THE BARRIER. FILTERING DEVICES WILL BE INSPECTED FREQUENTLY AND REPAIRED/REPLACED ONCE THE SEDIMENT BUILD-UP PREVENTS THE STRUCTURE FROM FUNCTIONING AS DESIGNED. ALL SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING SHOULD BE INSPECTED PERIODICALLY FOLLOWING INSTALLATION, PARTICULARLY AFTER RAINSTORMS TO CHECK FOR EROSION AND UNDERMINING. ANY DISLOCATION OR FAILURE SHOULD BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY. IF WASHOUTS OR BREAKAGE OCCURS, REINSTALL THE MATERIAL AFTER REPAIRING THE DAMAGE TO THE SLOPE OR DITCH. SEEDED AREAS WILL BE CHECKED REGULARLY TO ENSURE THAT A GOOD STAND IS MAINTAINED. AREAS SHOULD BE FERTILIZED AND RESEEDED AS

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE:

- . PRIOR TO CLEARING OF TREES, INSTALLING SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES, OR GRADING, A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING MUST BE CONDUCTED ON-SITE WITH THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR (48 HOURS' NOTICE REQUIRED), THE OWNER'S
- REPRESENTATIVE, AN MDE NON-TIDAL REPRESENTATIVE AND THE ENGINEER. 2. THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE MUST BE FIELD MARKED PRIOR TO CLEARING OF TREES, INSTALLATION OF SEDIMENT CONTROL
- MEASURES, CONSTRUCTION, OR OTHER LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES. WITH APPROVAL OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR STEPS 3-8 CAN BE PHASED ACROSS THE LIMITS OF
- 3. CLEAR AND GRUB AS NECESSARY FOR THE INSTALLATION OF PERIMETER CONTROLS.
- 4. CONSTRUCT AND STABILIZE PERIMETER CONTROLS. 5. CLEAR, GRUB, AND GRADE FOR INSTALLATION OF SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES.
- 6. ONCE THE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES ARE INSTALLED, THE PERMITTEE MUST OBTAIN WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE INSPECTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY ADDITIONAL CLEARING, GRUBBING, OR GRADING.
- 7. PERFORM REMAINING CLEARING/GRUBBING AS NECESSARY TO INSTALL REMAINING EROSION & SEDIMENT (E&S) MEASURES AND PERFORM CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS.
- 8. STAKE OUT THE PROPOSED ALIGNMENT OF THE STREAM CHANNEL IN THE FIELD AND REVIEW WITH THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO GROUND DISTURBANCE. THE DOWNSTREAM \$UPSTREAM TIE-IN TO THE EXISTING STREAM SHOULD BE REVIEWED TO DETERMINE IF MODIFICATIONS ARE REQUIRED TO ADJUST THE DESIGN TO CURRENT STREAM CONDITIONS.
- 9. WETLAND AND STREAM RESTORATION COORDINATION:
 - a. STREAM RESTORATION AND WETLAND RESTORATION ARE EXPECTED TO HAPPEN SIMULTANEOUSLY. b. SOIL STOCKPILES ARE SHOWN WITHIN THE PROPOSED WETLAND FOOTPRINTS, THESE STOCKPILES CAN NOT BE UTILIZED UNTIL
- THE COMPLETION OF STEP 10.D FOR ANY GIVEN STOCKPILE/PROPOSED WETLAND LOCATION. 10. PERFORM WETLAND RESTORATION OPERATION:
- NOTE: THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE SHOULD BE REPEATED FOR EACH WETLAND LOCATION. ALL WETLAND CONSTRUCTION MUST BE COMPLETED "IN THE DRY."
- a. INSTALL DEWATERING PUMP AND SILT BAG TO DEWATER EXISTING POND.
- b. DISCONNECT UPSTREAM STORMWATER INFLOWS, CONNECT TO PROPOSED STREAM CHANNELS.
- c. DEWATER POND AND EXCAVATE SUMP HOLE IN WETLAND CELL ADJACENT TO STABILIZED OVERFLOW WEIR TO PLACE PUMP FOR MAINTENANCE OF DEWATERED CONDITION OF THE WETLAND CELL DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- A.RIP CLAY BOTTOM OF POND TO DEPTH NECESSARY TO RESTORE FREE GROUNDWATER MOVEMENT; WETLAND DESIGNER TO PROVIDE APPROVAL PRIOR TO FILLING WITHIN THE PROPOSED WETLAND.
- e. FILL POND BOTTOM WITH SOIL SALVAGED FROM ON SITE TO ACHIEVE SUBGRADE ELEVATIONS 6" BELOW FINAL GRADE ELEVATION
- IN THE WETLAND PLANTING ZONES. ALL OTHER AREAS TO BE FILLED/EXCAVATED AND GRADED TO FINAL ELEVATIONS. h. PROVIDE WETLAND DESIGNER WITH SURVEY OF SUB GRADE ELEVATIONS OF THE WETLAND PLANTING ZONES PRIOR TO
- SPREADING OF TOPSOIL AND INCORPORATION OF ORGANIC COMPOST INTO THE SOIL. 1. CONSTRUCT AND STABILIZE PASSIVE OVERFLOW WEIRS TO ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THE PLANS / CONNECT WITH ADJACENT
- STREAM RESTORATION AND GRADING. I. UPON APPROVAL OF SUB GRADES BY WETLAND DESIGNER, PLACE 6" OF CLASS A TOPSOIL ACROSS THE WETLAND PLANTING
- ZONES TO ACHIEVE FINAL GRADE. ONLY LOW-GROUND PRESSURE EQUIPMENT TO BE USED TO SPREAD TOPSOIL. k. SPREAD ORGANIC COMPOST ON SURFACE OF WETLAND PLANTING ZONES AT A QUANTITY OF 60 CY PER ACRE, AND INCORPORATE INTO THE SOIL TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 8" BY DISKING OR RIPPING. USING ONLY LOW GROUND PRESSURE
- I. PLACE LARGE WOODY DEBRIS IN THE WETLAND CELL AS SHOWN IN THE DESIGN PLANS.
- M.IF CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED OUTSIDE OF THE RECOMMENDED PLANTING SEASON, ALL AREAS OF DISTURBED SOIL ARE TO BE SEEDED WITH TEMPORARY SEED MIXES SPECIFIED IN THE PLANTING PLANS. NO SEEDING OF THE PERMANENT WETLAND SEED MIX OR PLANTING OF THE WETLAND PLANTS SHALL BE CONDUCTED UNTIL THE APPROPRIATE SEASON, AS APPROVED BY THE WETLAND DESIGNER.
- n. WETLAND PLANTING AND PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES AND DETAILS ARE INCLUDED IN THE DESIGN PLANS.
- 11. PERFORM STREAM RESTORATION OPERATION:

EQUIPMENT.

- NOTE: THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE SHOULD BE REPEATED DAILY ALONG A SECTION OF STREAM THAT CAN BE COMPLETED WITHIN ONE DAY. ALL STREAM CONSTRUCTION MUST BE COMPLETED "IN THE DRY," WHEN POSSIBLE NEW SEGMENTS OF CHANNEL SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OFF-LINE AND STREAM FLOW WILL BE MAINTAINED IN THE ORIGINAL STREAM CHANNEL WHILE THE PROPOSED CHANNEL IS BEING CONSTRUCTED. THE PROPOSED STREAM CHANNEL MUST BE GRADED, SEEDED AND MATTED TO CONTROL EROSION PRIOR TO INTRODUCTION OF FLOW INTO THE PROPOSED CHANNEL. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPOSED CHANNEL SHALL GENERALLY FOLLOW THE SEQUENCE BELOW:
- a. SETUP PUMP-AROUND DIVERSION: INSTALL PUMP AROUND DIVERSION FOR THE SECTION OF STREAM UNDER ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION. DIVERTING ONLY THE NECESSARY PORTION OF THE STREAM AS NEEDED TO EXPOSE THE CONSTRUCTION AREA. THE PUMP INTAKE MUST BE FLOATED ABOVE THE STREAM BOTTOM AT ALL TIMES, THE OUTFALL OF THE PIPE MUST BE STABILIZED AND ALL SEDIMENT LADEN WATER SHALL BE PUMPED THROUGH AN APPROVED FILTERING DEVICE. WORK SHALL BE PLANNED SUCH THAT PUMP-AROUNDS ARE SET UP BEFORE WORK EACH DAY AND TAKEN OUT AFTER ALL WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED FOR THAT DAY, SO THAT FLOW MAY RETURN TO A STABILIZED CHANNEL.
- b. SALVAGE TOPSOIL: STRIP TOPSOIL FROM AREA TO BE GRADED AND STOCKPILE FOR REUSE ACROSS THE DISTURBED STREAM BANKS & RIPARIAN AREAS.
- c. CHANNEL EXCAVATION: EXCAVATE THE CHANNEL PER THE PLANS. DURING EXCAVATION OF THE CHANNEL ANY ACCUMULATION OF GROUND WATER SHALL BE PUMPED OUT OF THE CHANNEL THROUGH AN APPROVED FILTERING DEVICE ONTO A STABILIZED AREA ENSURING NO EROSION OCCURS AROUND THE OUTFALL OF THE FILTERING DEVICE.
- d.INSTALLATION OF STRUCTURES (LOG OR ROCK): USING LOGS (SALVAGED FROM SITE CLEARING IF AVAILABLE) OR ROCKS INSTALL THE STRUCTURES PER THE PLANS, ENSURING THAT THE TOP OF THE LOG/HEADER ROCK EXPOSED IN THE CHANNEL IS EVEN WITH THE INVERT OF THE STREAM CHANNEL.
- e. BANK STABILIZATION: INSTALL TOPSOIL, SEEDING & COIR MATTING ON THE STREAM BANKS, AS SHOWN IN THE PLANTING/STREAM DETAILS SECURING THE MATTING AS SHOWN.
- f. CHANNEL STABILIZATION: STABILIZE THE STREAM BED WITH STONE AS INDICATED IN THE PLANS, ENSURING THAT THE SURFACE OF THE STONE MATCHES THE PROFILE ELEVATION.
- 4. DOWNSTREAM TIE-IN: COMPLETE THE GRADING OF THE CHANNEL ON THE DOWNSTREAM END, ENSURING A GRADUAL TRANSITION INTO THE DIMENSIONS OF THE EXISTING STREAM CHANNEL. INSTALL TOPSOIL, SEEDING, COIR MATTING \$ BED MATERIAL TO STABILIZE CHANNEL TIE-IN.
- h. UPSTREAM TIE-INS: AFTER THE COMPLETION ALL OTHER DOWNSTREAM GRADING, GRADE THE STREAM CHANNEL UPSTREAM TO THE EXISTING STREAM CHANNEL (OR PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED SECTION), ENSURING A GRADUAL TRANSITION FROM THE DIMENSIONS OF THE EXISTING STREAM CHANNEL TO THE PROPOSED CHANNEL. INSTALL TOPSOIL, SEEDING, COIR MATTING & BED MATERIAL TO STABILIZE CHANNEL TIE-IN.
- . RETURNING FLOW TO CHANNEL: AFTER THE ENTIRE STREAM CHANNEL (OR SECTION) HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED AND STABILIZED, AND ALL TIE-INS COMPLETED, OPEN THE PROPOSED CHANNEL TO STREAM FLOW REMOVING COFFERDAMS AND STREAM
- I. TOPSOILING AND SEEDING FLOODPLAIN: APPLY SALVAGED TOPSOIL, SPREAD SEEDING AS SPECIFIED ON THE PLANTING PLAN, AND INSTALL MATTING WHERE SHOWN TO THE DISTURBED RIPARIAN \$ UPLAND AREA.
- k. PLANTING: IN THE APPROVED PLANTING SEASON, INSTALL ADDITIONAL TREE/SHRUB PLANTINGS AS INCLUDED IN THE PLANTING PLAN.
- 12. INSPECT AND PERFORM MAINTENANCE (AS REQUIRED) OF E\$S CONTROLS ON A WEEKLY BASIS AND THE NEXT DAY AFTER EACH RAIN
- 13. OBTAIN WRITTEN APPROVAL OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR TO REMOVE E¢S CONTROLS. 14. INSTALL PERMANENT SEEDING AND MULCH IN DISTURBED AREAS NOT ALREADY STABILIZED.
- 15. DAILY INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PERMANENT SEEDING AND MULCHING IS REQUIRED UNTIL PERMANENT SEEDING IS ESTABLISHED, AND A GOOD STAND IS MAINTAINED.
- ALL WORK SITES AND THE NECESSARY PERMITS ARE OBTAINED AND ABIDED BY. **ANY CHANGES OR REVISIONS TO THE SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION MUST BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION.

IN GENERAL, ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE CHECKED DAILY AND AFTER EACH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL. THE

SILT FENCE BARRIERS WILL BE CHECKED REGULARLY FOR UNDERMINING OR DETERIORATION OF THE FABRIC. SEDIMENT SHALL BE

*CONCURRENT WORK IN DIFFERING AREAS MAY TAKE PLACE AS LONG AS THE CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE IS FOLLOWED PROPERLY FOR

REMOVED WHEN THE LEVEL OF SEDIMENT DEPOSITION REACHES HALF WAY TO THE TOP OF THE BARRIER. FILTERING DEVICES WILL BE INSPECTED FREQUENTLY AND REPAIRED/REPLACED ONCE THE SEDIMENT BUILD-UP PREVENTS THE STRUCTURE FROM FUNCTIONING AS DESIGNED. ALL SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING SHOULD BE INSPECTED PERIODICALLY FOLLOWING INSTALLATION, PARTICULARLY AFTER RAINSTORMS TO CHECK FOR EROSION AND UNDERMINING. ANY DISLOCATION OR FAILURE SHOULD BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY. IF WASHOUTS OR BREAKAGE OCCURS, REINSTALL THE MATERIAL AFTER REPAIRING THE DAMAGE TO THE SLOPE OR DITCH. SEEDED AREAS WILL BE CHECKED REGULARLY TO ENSURE THAT A GOOD STAND IS MAINTAINED. AREAS SHOULD BE FERTILIZED AND RESEEDED AS

DISTURBED SURFACE AREA: 33.32 AC VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED AREA: 33.32 AC VOLUME OF SPOIL MATERIAL: 12,672.28 CY VOLUME OF CUT: 21,454.29 CY VOLUME OF BORROW MATERIAL: O CY

VOLUME OF FILL: 34,126.57 CY

Printed Name and Title

Printed Name and Title

SEDIMENT CONTROL/STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATIONS

CERTIFICATIONS ON THIS SHEET MUST BE ON EVERY SEDIMENT CONTROL/STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.

OWNER'S/DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATION

I/We hereby certify that all clearing, grading, construction, and or development will be done pursuant to this plan and that any responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department of Natural Resources approved training program for the control of sediment and erosion before beginning the project.

Signature

hereby certify that this plan has been prepared in accordance with the "2011 Maryland Standards and Specification for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control," Montgomery County Department of Permitting Services Executive Regulations 5-90, 7-02AM and 36-90, and Montgomery County Department of Public Works and Transportation "Storm Drain Design Criteria" dated August 1988.

DESIGN CERTIFICATION

Design Engineer Signature Printed Name Registration Number

CERTIFICATION OF THE QUANTITIES

hereby certify that the estimated total amount of excavation and fill as shown on these plans has been computed to _____ cubic yards of excavation, ____ cubic yards of fill and the total area to be disturbed as shown on these plans has been determined to be _____

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR WORKING IN NONTIDAL WETLANDS, WETLAND BUFFERS, WATERWAYS, AND 100-YEAR FLOODPLAINS

- I. NO EXCESS FILL, CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL, OR DEBRIS SHALL BE STOCKPILED OR STORED IN NONTIDAL
- WETLANDS, NONTIDAL WETLAND BUFFERS, WATERWAYS, OR THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN. 2.PLACE MATERIALS IN A LOCATION AND MANNER WHICH DOES NOT ADVERSELY IMPACT SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE WATER FLOW INTO OR OUT OF NONTIDAL WETLANDS, NONTIDAL WETLAND BUFFERS, WATERWAYS, OR THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN.

Registration Number

- 3.DO NOT USE THE EXCAVATED MATERIAL AS BACKFILL IF IT CONTAINS WASTE METAL PRODUCTS, UNSIGHTLY DEBRIS, TOXIC MATERIAL, OR ANY OTHER DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCE. IF ADDITIONAL BACKFILL IS REQUIRED, USE CLEAN MATERIALS FREE OF WASTE METAL PRODUCTS, UNSIGHTLY DEBRIS, TOXIC MATERIAL, OR ANY OTHER DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCE.
- 4.PLACE HEAVY EQUIPMENT ON MATS OR SUITABLY OPERATE THE EQUIPMENT TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO NONTIDAL WETLANDS, NONTIDAL WETLAND BUFFERS, WATERWAYS, OR THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN.
- 5.REPAIR AND MAINTAIN ANY SERVICEABLE STRUCTURE OR FILL SO THERE IS NO PERMANENT LOSS OF NONTIDAL WETLANDS, NONTIDAL WETLAND BUFFERS, OR WATERWAYS, OR PERMANENT MODIFICATION OF THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN IN EXCESS OF THAT LOST UNDER THE ORIGINALLY AUTHORIZED STRUCTURE OR FILL.
- 6.RECTIFY ANY NONTIDAL WETLANDS, WETLAND BUFFERS, WATERWAYS, OR 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN TEMPORARILY IMPACTED BY ANY CONSTRUCTION.

7.ALL STABILIZATION IN THE NONTIDAL WETLAND AND NONTIDAL WETLAND BUFFER SHALL CONSIST OF THE

- FOLLOWING SPECIES: ANNUAL RYEGRASS (LOLIUM MULTIFLORUM), MILLET (SETARIA ITALICA), BARLEY (HORDEUM SP.), OATS (UNIOLA SP.) AND/OR RYE (SECALE CEREALE). THESE SPECIES WILL ALLOW FOR THE STABILIZATION OF THE SITE WHILE ALSO ALLOWING FOR THE VOLUNTARY REVEGETATION OF NATURAL WETLAND SPECIES. OTHER NON-PERSISTENT VEGETATION MAY BE ACCEPTABLE, BUT MUST BE APPROVED BY THE NONTIDAL WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS DIVISION. KENTUCKY 3 I FESCUE SHALL NOT BE UTILIZED IN WETLAND OR BUFFER AREAS. THE AREA SHOULD BE
- SEEDED AND MULCHED TO REDUCE EROSION AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED. 8.AFTER INSTALLATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED, MAKE POST CONSTRUCTION GRADES AND ELEVATIONS THE SAME AS THE ORIGINAL GRADES AND ELEVATIONS IN TEMPORARILY IMPACTED AREAS.
- 9.TO PROTECT AQUATIC SPECIES, IN-STREAM WORK IS PROHIBITED AS DETERMINED BY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE STREAM:
- A. USE I WATERS (WITHOUT YELLOW PERCH): IN-STREAM WORK SHALL NOT BE CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD MARCH I THROUGH JUNE 15, INCLUSIVE DURING ANY YEAR.
- B. USE I WATERS (WITH YELLOW PERCH): IN-STREAM WORK SHALL NOT BE CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD FEBRUARY 15 THROUGH JUNE 15, INCLUSIVE DURING ANY YEAR. C. USE III WATERS: IN-STREAM WORK SHALL NOT BE CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER | THORUGH
- APRIL 30, INCLUSIVE, DURING ANY YEAR. D. USE IV WATERS: IN-STREAM WORK SHALL NOT BE CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD MARCH I THROUGH MAY 31, INCLUSIVE, DURING ANY YEAR.
- DEBRIS INTO THE WATERWAY. II. CULVERTS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AND ANY RIPRAP PLACED SO AS NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE MOVEMENT OF

AQUATIC SPECIES, UNLESS THE PURPOSE OF THE ACTIVITY IS TO IMPOUND WATER.

IO. STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM IMPERVIOUS SURFACES SHALL BE CONTROLLED TO PREVENT THE WASHING OF

APPROVED FOR: Stormwater Management:

Date

Date

Reviewed

Approved

Approved Date SM FILE # Sediment Control Technical

Administrative Requirements:

Date Reviewed

SEDIMENT CONTROL PERMIT #

DPS approval of a sediment control or stormwater management plan is for demonstrated compliance with minimum environmental runoff treatment standards and does not create or imply any right to divert or concentrate runoff onto any adjacent property without that property owner's permission. It does not relieve the design engineer or other responsible person of professional liability or ethical responsibility for the adequacy of the drainage design as it affects uphill or downhill

ROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION 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. ICENSE#:52852 XP. DATE:<u>6/14/2</u>022

> NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

THE DATE OF APPROVAL, IF THE PROJECT HAS NOT STARTED. THIS APPROVAL DOES NOT NEGATE THE NEED FOR A MCDPS ACCESS PERMIT.

65% MIT. PLAN 3/10/2022 65% MIT. PLAN REV. MCDPS APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN WILL EXPIRE TWO YEARS FROM STREAM 15 OF 18

MGWC 1.2: PUMP-AROUND PRACTICE

Temporary measure for dewatering inchannel construction sites

DESCRIPTION

The work should consist of installing a temporary pump around and supporting measures to divert flow around in-

IMPLEMENTATION SEQUENCE

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

- 1. 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.
- 3. The contractor should conduct a pre-construction meeting on site with the WMA sediment control inspector, the county project manager, and the engineer to review limits of disturbance, erosion and sediment control requirements, and the sequence of construction. The contractor should stake out all limits of disturbance prior to the pre-construction meeting so they may be reviewed. The participants will also designate the contractor's staging areas and flag all trees within the limit of disturbance which will be removed for construction access. Trees should not be removed within the limit of disturbance without approval from the WMA or local authority.
- 4. 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.
- 5. Upon installation of all sediment control measures and approval by the sediment control inspector and the local environmental protection and resource management inspection and enforcement division, the contractor should begin work at the upstream section and proceed downstream beginning with the establishment of stabilized construction entrances. In some cases, work may begin downstream if appropriate. The sequence of construction must be followed unless the contractor gets written approval for deviations from the WMA or local authority. The contractor should only begin work in an area which can be completed by the end of the day including grading adjacent to the channel. At the end of each work day, the work area must be stabilized and the pump around removed from the channel. Work should not be conducted in the channel during rain events.
- 6. Sandbag dikes should be situated at the upstream and downstream ends of the work area as shown on the plans, and stream flow should be pumped around the work area. The pump should discharge onto a stable velocity dissipater made of riprap or sandbags.

TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES REVISED NOVEMBER 2000

PAGE 1.2 - 1

MGWC 1.2: PUMP-AROUND PRACTICE

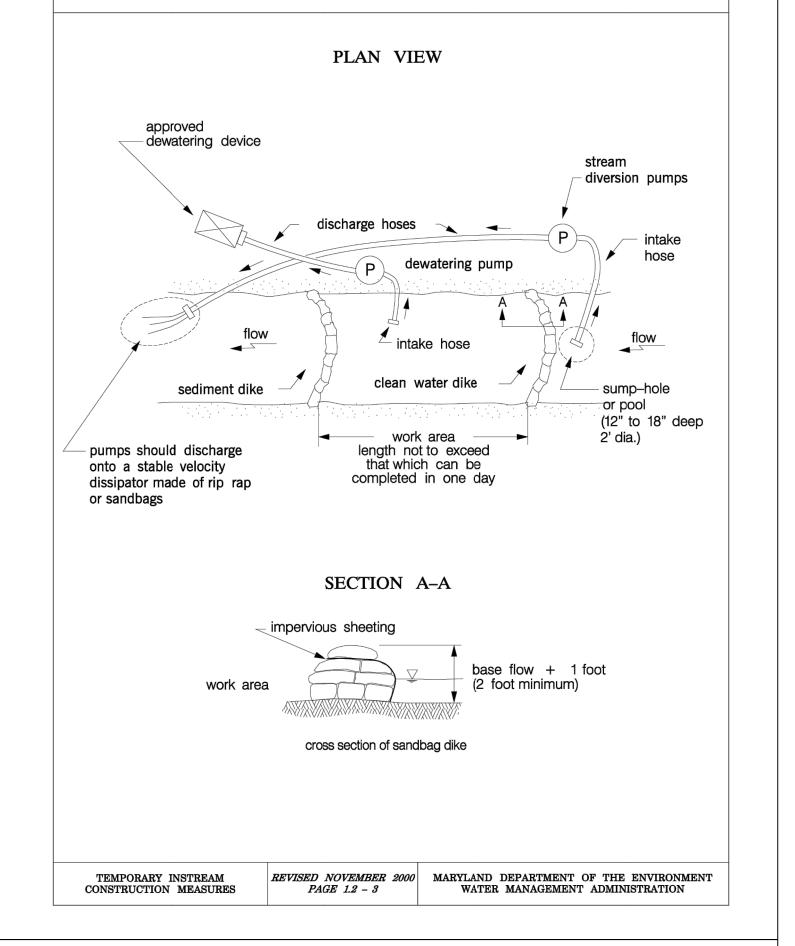
- 7. Water from the work area should be pumped to a sediment filtering measure such as a dewatering basin, sediment bag, or other approved source. The measure should be located such that the water drains back into the channel below the downstream sandbag dike.
- 8. Traversing a channel reach with equipment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

TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES REVISED NOVEMBER 2000

PAGE 1.2 - 2

Maryland's Guidelines To Waterway Construction DETAIL 1.2: PUMP-AROUND PRACTICE



B-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FOR

LAND GRADING

Definition

Reshaping the existing land surface to provide suitable topography for building facilities and other site

<u>Purpose</u>

To provide erosion control and vegetative establishment for extreme changes in grade.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Earth disturbances or extreme grade modifications on steep or long slopes.

Design Criteria

The grading plan should be based on the incorporation of building designs and street layouts that fit and utilize existing topography and desirable natural surroundings to avoid extreme grade modifications. Information submitted must provide sufficient topographic surveys and soil investigations to determine limitations that must be imposed on the grading operation related to slope stability, adjacent properties, drainage patterns, measures for water removal, and vegetative treatment, etc.

Many jurisdictions have regulations and design procedures already established for land grading that must be followed. The plan must show existing and proposed contours for the area(s) to be graded including practices for erosion control, slope stabilization, and safe conveyance of runoff (e.g., waterways, lined channels, reverse benches, grade stabilization structures). The grading/construction plans are to include the phasing of these practices and consideration of the following:

- 1. Provisions to safely convey surface runoff to storm drains, protected outlets or stable water courses to ensure that surface runoff will not damage slopes or other graded areas.
- 2. Cut and fill slopes, stabilized with grasses, no steeper than 2:1. (Where the slope is to be mowed, the slope should be no steeper than 3:1, but 4:1 is preferred because of safety factors related to mowing steep slopes.) Slopes steeper than 2:1 require special design and stabilization considerations to be shown on the plans.
- 3. Benching per Detail B-3-1 whenever the vertical interval (height) of any 2:1 slope exceeds 20 feet; for 3:1 slopes, when it exceeds 30 feet; and for 4:1 slopes, when it exceeds 40 feet. Locate benches to divide the slope face as equally as possible and to convey the water to a stable outlet. Soils, seeps, rock outcrops, etc. are to be taken into consideration when designing benches.
- a. Provide benches with a minimum width of six feet for ease of maintenance.
- b. Design benches with a reverse slope of 6:1 or flatter to the toe of the upper slope and with a minimum of one foot in depth. Grade the longitudinal slope of the bench between 2 percent and 3 percent, unless accompanied by appropriate design and computations.

B.5

- c. The maximum allowable flow length within a bench is 800 feet unless accompanied by appropriate design and computations.
- 4. Diversion of surface water from the face of all cut and fill slopes using earth dikes or swales. Convey surface water down slope using a designed structure, and:
- a. Protect the face of all graded slopes from surface runoff until they are stabilized.
- b. Do not subject the slope's face to any concentrated flow of surface water such as from natural drainage ways, graded swales, downspouts, etc.
- c. Protect the face of the slope by special erosion control materials to include, but not be limited to, approved vegetative stabilization practices, riprap or other approved stabilization methods.
- 5. Serrated slope as shown in Detail B-3-2. The steepest allowable slope for ripable rock is 1.5:1. For non rock surfaces, the slopes are to be 2:1 or flatter. These steps will weather and act to hold moisture, lime, fertilizer and seed thus producing a much quicker and longer lived vegetative cover and better slope stabilization.
- 6. Subsurface drainage provisions. Provide subsurface drainage where necessary to intercept seepage that would otherwise adversely affect slope stability or create excessively wet site conditions.
- 7. Proximity to adjacent property. Slopes must not be created close to property lines without adequate protection against sedimentation, erosion, slippage, settlement, subsidence, or other related damages.
- 8. Quality of fill material. Fill material must be free of brush, rubbish, logs, stumps, building debris, and other objectionable material. Do not place frozen materials in the fill nor place the fill material
- 9. Stabilization. Stabilize all disturbed areas structurally or vegetatively in compliance with Section B-4 Standards and Specifications for Stabilization Practices.

<u>Maintenance</u>

The line, grade, and cross section of benching and serrated slopes must be maintained. Benches and serrated slopes must continuously meet the requirements for Adequate Vegetative Establishment in accordance with Section B-4 Vegetative Stabilization.

B-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FOR

VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

Definition

Using vegetation as cover to protect exposed soil from erosion.

<u>Purpose</u>

To promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

On all disturbed areas not stabilized by other methods. This specification is divided into sections on incremental stabilization; soil preparation, soil amendments and topsoiling; seeding and mulching; temporary stabilization; and permanent stabilization.

Effects on Water Quality and Quantity

Stabilization practices are used to promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. When soil is stabilized with vegetation, the soil is less likely to erode and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall, thereby reducing sediment loads and runoff to downstream areas.

Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of runoff, infiltration, evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Over time, vegetation will increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent plant growth.

Vegetation will help reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, and other chemicals carried by runoff to receiving waters. Plants will also help protect groundwater supplies by assimilating those substances present within the root zone.

Sediment control practices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching, and vegetative establishment.

Adequate Vegetative Establishment

Inspect seeded areas for vegetative establishment and make necessary repairs, replacements, and reseedings within the planting season.

- 1. Adequate vegetative stabilization requires 95 percent groundcover.
- 2. If an area has less than 40 percent groundcover, restabilize following the original recommendations for lime, fertilizer, seedbed preparation, and seeding.
- 3. If an area has between 40 and 94 percent groundcover, over-seed and fertilize using half of the rates originally specified.
- 4. Maintenance fertilizer rates for permanent seeding are shown in Table B.6.

B.9

CLIEN-HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE OOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR PPROVED BY ME, AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. LICENSE#:52852 EXP. DATE:<u>6/14/2</u>022

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

1/9/2020 65% MIT. PLAN 3/10/2022 65% MIT. PLAN REV.

MCDPS APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN WILL EXPIRE TWO YEARS FROM THE DATE OF APPROVAL, IF THE PROJECT HAS NOT STARTED. THIS APPROVAL DOES NOT NEGATE THE

MCDPS APPROVED FOR:

Stormwater Management:

Reviewed

Approved

Reviewed

Approved

Reviewed

properties.

Date

Date

Date

Date

Date

SM FILE #

Requirements:

Administrative Requirements:

SEDIMENT CONTROL PERMIT #

Sediment Control Technical

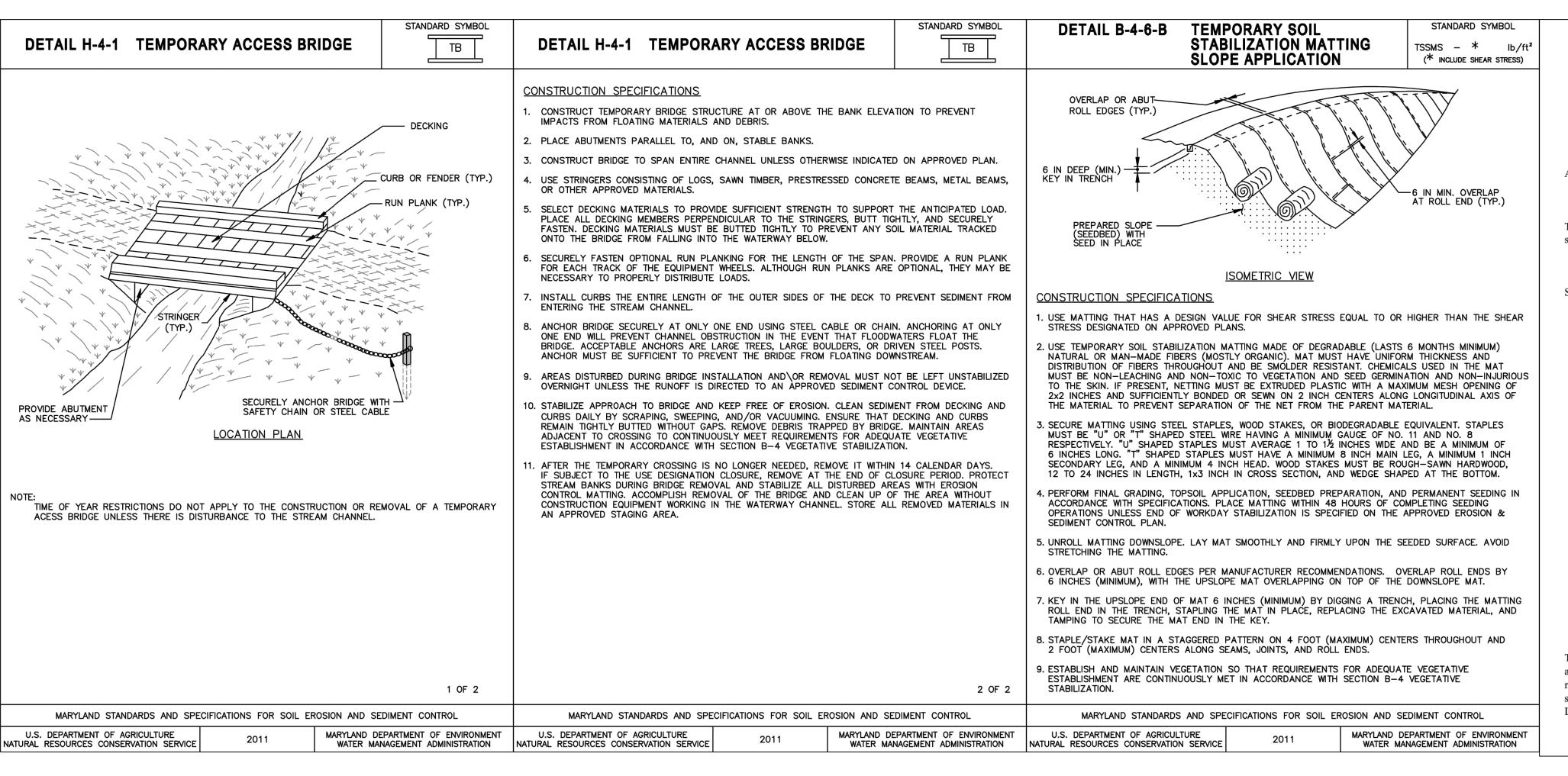
DPS approval of a sediment control or stormwater management plan is for demonstrated compliance with minimum PROJECT MANAGER: environmental runoff treatment standards and does not create or imply any right to divert or concentrate runoff onto any adjacent property without that property owner's permission. It does not relieve the design engineer or other DESIGN TYPE: responsible person of professional liability or DATE ethical responsibility for the adequacy of the drainage design as it affects uphill or downhill

NEED FOR A MCDPS ACCESS PERMIT.

STRFAM

16 OF 18

B.6





FOR

STOCKPILE AREA

<u>Definition</u>

A mound or pile of soil protected by appropriately designed erosion and sediment control measures.

<u>Purpose</u>

To provide a designated location for the temporary storage of soil that controls the potential for erosion, sedimentation, and changes to drainage patterns.

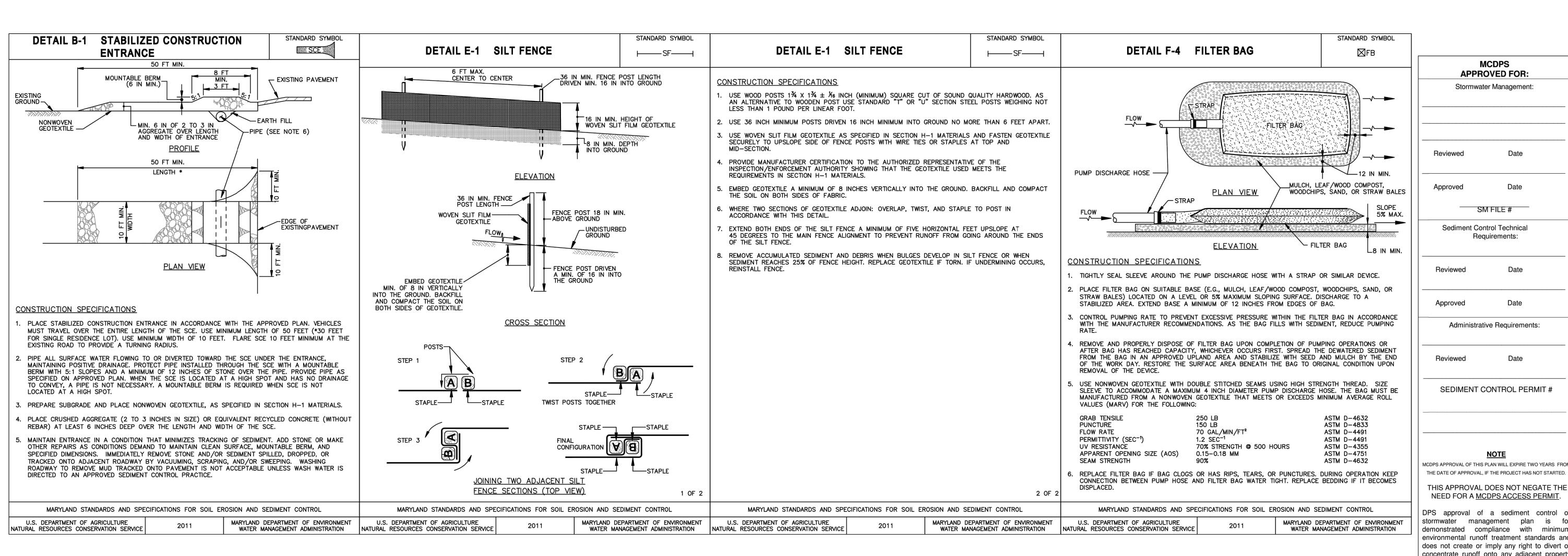
Conditions Where Practice Applies

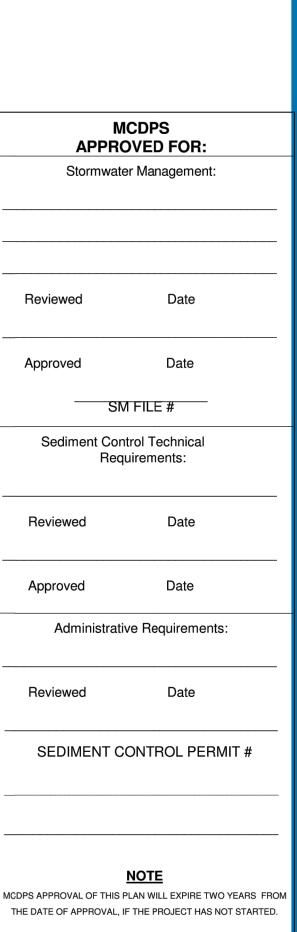
Stockpile areas are utilized when it is necessary to salvage and store soil for later use.

<u>Criteria</u>

- 1. The stockpile location and all related sediment control practices must be clearly indicated on the erosion and sediment control plan.
- 2. The footprint of the stockpile must be sized to accommodate the anticipated volume of material and based on a side slope ratio no steeper than 2:1. Benching must be provided in accordance with Section B-3 Land Grading.
- 3. Runoff from the stockpile area must drain to a suitable sediment control practice.
- 4. Access the stockpile area from the upgrade side.
- 5. Clear water runoff into the stockpile area must be minimized by use of a diversion device such as an earth dike, temporary swale or diversion fence. Provisions must be made for discharging concentrated flow in a non-erosive manner.
- 6. Where runoff concentrates along the toe of the stockpile fill, an appropriate erosion/sediment control practice must be used to intercept the discharge.
- 7. Stockpiles must be stabilized in accordance with the 3/7 day stabilization requirement as well as Standard B-4-1 Incremental Stabilization and Standard B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization.
- 8. If the stockpile is located on an impervious surface, a liner should be provided below the stockpile to facilitate cleanup. Stockpiles containing contaminated material must be covered with impermeable

The stockpile area must continuously meet the requirements for Adequate Vegetative Establishment in accordance with Section B-4 Vegetative Stabilization. Side slopes must be maintained at no steeper than a 2:1 ratio. The stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile exceeds 20 feet for 2:1 slopes, 30 feet for 3:1 slopes, or 40 feet for 4:1 slopes, benching must be provided in accordance with Section B-3 Land Grading.





COFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE OCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR PPROVED BY ME, AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. ICENSE#:52852

XP. DATE:<u>6/14/2</u>022

NOT FOR

CONSTRUCTION

65% MIT. PLAN /10/2022 65% MIT. PLAN REV.

DPS approval of a sediment control or stormwater management plan is for demonstrated compliance with minimum environmental runoff treatment standards and does not create or imply any right to divert or concentrate runoff onto any adjacent property without that property owner's permission. It does not relieve the design engineer or other responsible person of professional liability or ethical responsibility for the adequacy of the

NEED FOR A MCDPS ACCESS PERMIT.

STRFAN drainage design as it affects uphill or downhill 17 OF 18

3 in (75 mm), 100% passing 1 in (25 mm), 90 – 100% passing 0.75 in (19 mm), 70 – 100% passing 0.25 in (6.4 mm), 30 – 60% passing	Table H.3: Compost				
Moisture content 30% - 60%, wet weight basis 25% - 65%, dry weight basis % passing a selected mesh size, dry weight bas 3 in (75 mm), 100% passing 1 in (25 mm), 90 – 100% passing 0.75 in (19 mm), 70 – 100% passing 0.25 in (6.4 mm), 30 – 60% passing	Parameters ¹	Acceptable Range			
Organic matter content 25% - 65%, dry weight basis % passing a selected mesh size, dry weight bas 3 in (75 mm), 100% passing 1 in (25 mm), 90 – 100% passing 0.75 in (19 mm), 70 – 100% passing 0.25 in (6.4 mm), 30 – 60% passing	pН	5.0 - 8.5			
% passing a selected mesh size, dry weight bas 3 in (75 mm), 100% passing 1 in (25 mm), 90 – 100% passing 0.75 in (19 mm), 70 – 100% passing 0.25 in (6.4 mm), 30 – 60% passing	Moisture content	30% - 60%, wet weight basis			
3 in (75 mm), 100% passing 1 in (25 mm), 90 – 100% passing 0.75 in (19 mm), 70 – 100% passing 0.25 in (6.4 mm), 30 – 60% passing	Organic matter content	25% - 65%, dry weight basis			
0.04 in (1 mm), 30% min. passing	Particle size	1 in (25 mm), 90 – 100% passing 0.75 in (19 mm), 70 – 100% passing			

Adapted from AASHTO Standards Specs for Compost Filter Socks and EPA Example Compost Filter Parameters.

<1% dry weight basis

Physical contaminants

(manmade inerts)

¹ Recommended test methodologies are provided in Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost (TMEC, The U.S Composting Council).

Table H.2: Stone Size

ТҮРЕ	SIZE RANGE	d ₅₀	$\mathbf{d_{100}}$	AASHTO	MIDSIZE WEIGHT ³
NUMBER 57 ¹	3/8 to 1 ½ inch	½ in	1 ½ in	M-43	N/A
NUMBER 1	2 to 3 inch	2 ½ in	3 in	M-43	N/A
RIPRAP ² (CLASS 0)	4 to 7 inch	5 ½ in	7 in	N/A	N/A
CLASS I	N/A	9 ½ in	15 in	N/A	40 lb
CLASS II	N/A	16 in	24 in	N/A	200 lb
CLASS III	N/A	23 in	34 in	N/A	600 lb

¹ This classification is to be used on the upstream face of stone outlets and check dams.

² This classification is to be used for gabions.

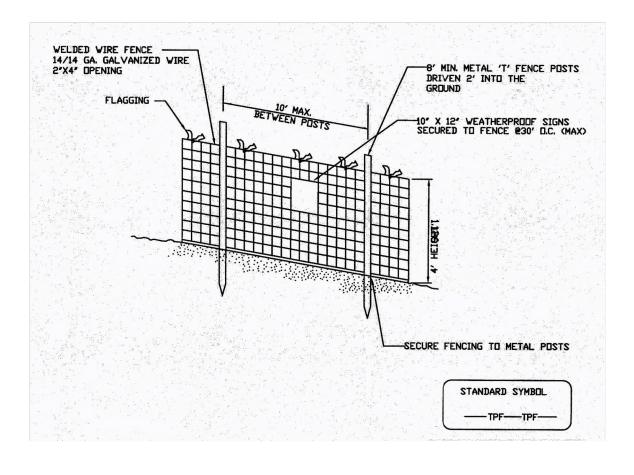
³ Optimum gradation is 50 percent of the stone being above and 50 percent below the midsize.

Stone must be composed of a well graded mixture of stone sized so that fifty (50) percent of the pieces by weight are larger than the size determined by using the charts. A well graded mixture, as used herein, is defined as a mixture composed primarily of larger stone sizes but with a sufficient mixture of other sizes to fill the smaller voids between the stones. The diameter of the largest stone in such a mixture must not exceed the respective d_{100} selected from Table H.2. The d_{50} refers to the median diameter of the stone. This is the size for which 50 percent, by weight, will be smaller and 50 percent will be larger.

Note: Recycled concrete equivalent may be substituted for all stone classifications for temporary control measures only. Concrete broken into the sizes meeting the appropriate classification, containing no steel reinforcement, and having a minimum density of 150 pounds per cubic foot may be used as an equivalent.

Tree Protection Fence Detail

Not to scale



NOTES

- Practice may be combined with sediment control
- Location and limits of fencing should be coordinated in field with arborist.
- 3. Boundaries of protection area should be staked prior to installing protective device.
- Root damage should be avoided.
- Protection signage is required.
- Fencing shall be maintained throughout construction.

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H-1 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

MATERIALS

Table H.1: Geotextile Fabrics

		WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE		WOVEN MONOFILAMENT GEOTEXTILE		NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE	
			MINIMU	M AVERAC	ERAGE ROLL VALUE ¹		
PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	MD	CD	MD	CD	MD	CD
Grab Tensile Strength	ASTM D-4632	200 lb	200 lb	370 lb	250 lb	200 lb	200 lb
Grab Tensile Elongation	ASTM D-4632	15%	10%	15%	15%	50%	50%
Trapezoidal Tear Strength	ASTM D-4533	75 lb	75 lb	100 lb	60 lb	80 lb	80 lb
Puncture Strength	ASTM D-6241	450 lb		900 lb		450 lb	
Apparent Opening Size ²	ASTM D-4751	U.S. Sieve 30 (0.59 mm)		U.S. Sieve 70 (0.21 mm)		U.S. Sieve 70 (0.21 mm)	
Permittivity	ASTM D-4491	0.05 sec ⁻¹		0.28 sec ⁻¹		1.1 sec ⁻¹	
Ultraviolet Resistance Retained at 500 hours	ASTM D-4355	70% strength		70% strength		70% strength	

All numeric values except apparent opening size (AOS) represent minimum average roll values (MARV). MARV is calculated as the typical minus two standard deviations. MD is machine direction; CD is cross

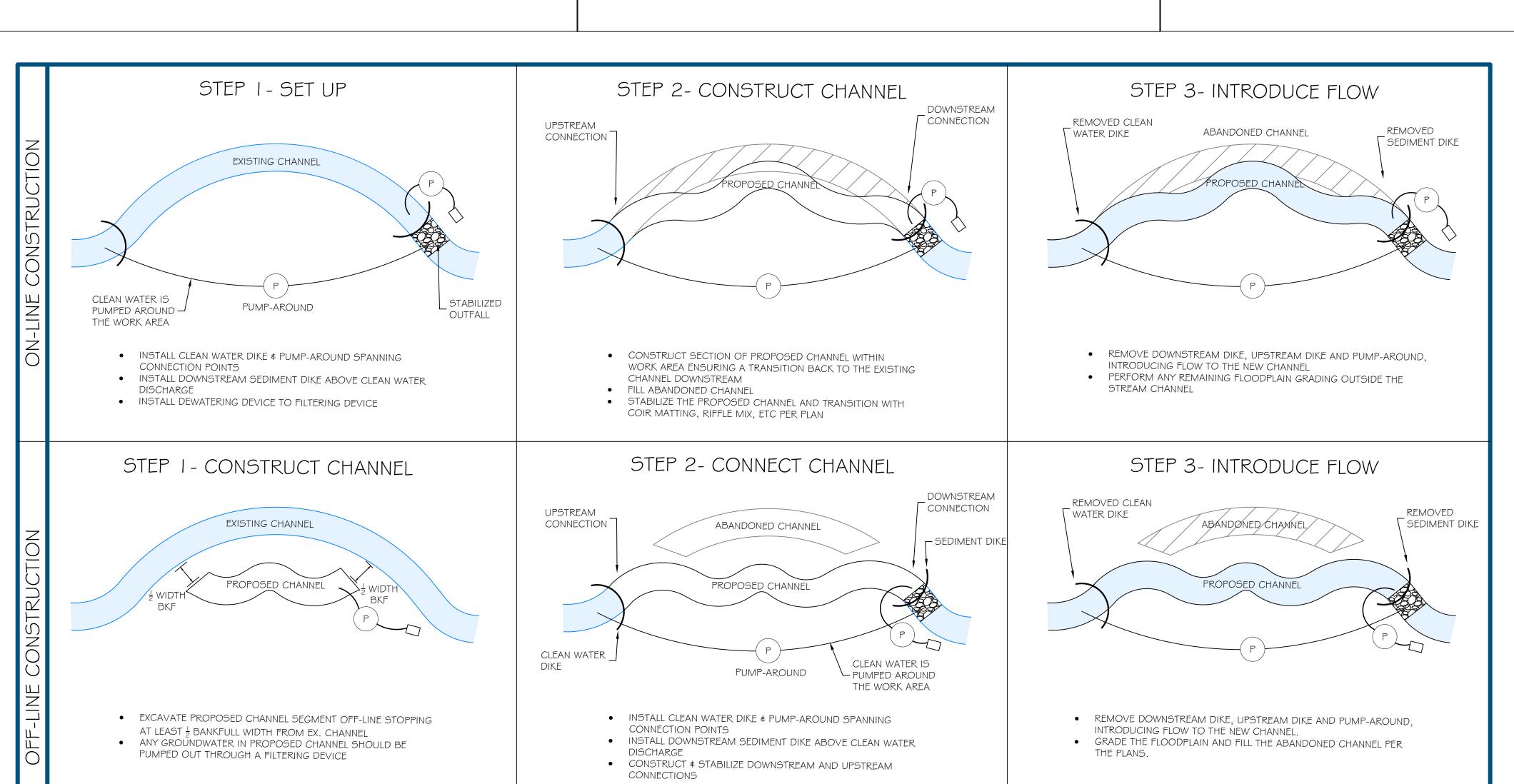
² Values for AOS represent the average maximum opening.

Geotextiles must be evaluated by the National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP) and conform to the values in Table H.1.

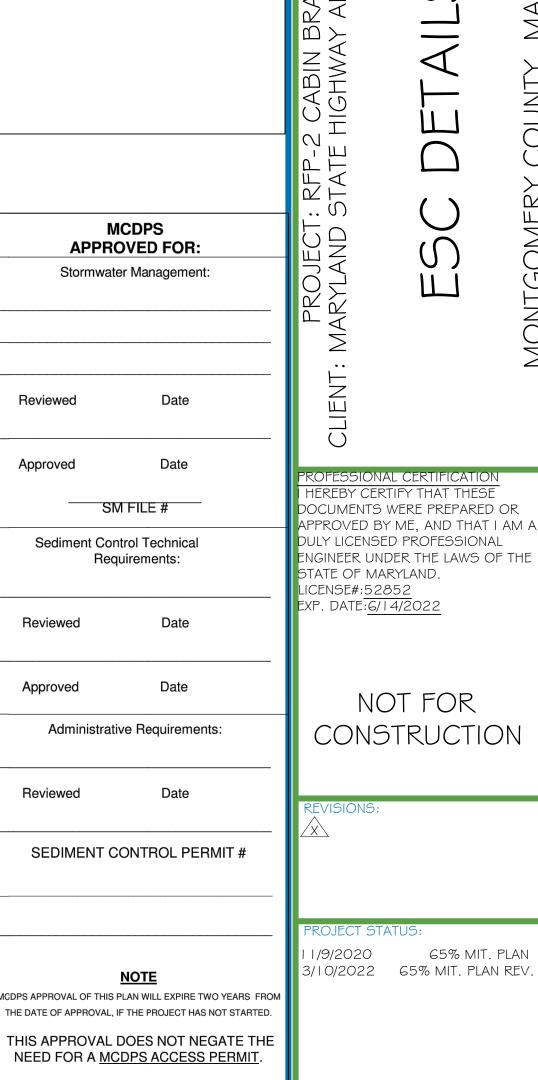
The geotextile must be inert to commonly encountered chemicals and hydrocarbons and must be rot and mildew resistant. The geotextile must be manufactured from fibers consisting of long chain synthetic polymers and composed of a minimum of 95 percent by weight of polyolefins or polyesters, and formed into a stable network so the filaments or yarns retain their dimensional stability relative to each other, including selvages.

When more than one section of geotextile is necessary, overlap the sections by at least one foot. The geotextile must be pulled taut over the applied surface. Equipment must not run over exposed fabric. When placing riprap on geotextile, do not exceed a one foot drop height.

H.2



ONLINE/OFFLINE CONSTRUCTION



ROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR PPROVED BY ME, AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL

NOT FOR

3/10/2022 65% MIT. PLAN REV.

DPS approval of a sediment control or stormwater management plan is for demonstrated compliance with minimum environmental runoff treatment standards and does not create or imply any right to divert or concentrate runoff onto any adjacent property without that property owner's permission. It does not relieve the design engineer or other responsible person of professional liability or ethical responsibility for the adequacy of the drainage design as it affects uphill or downhill properties.

STREAM

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