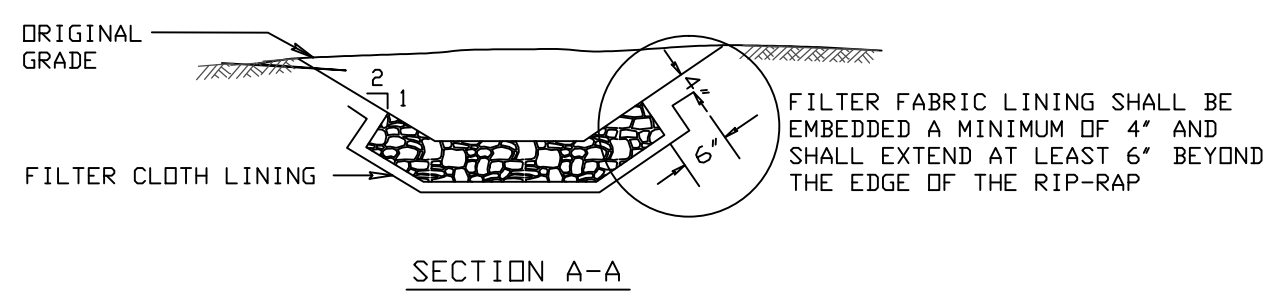
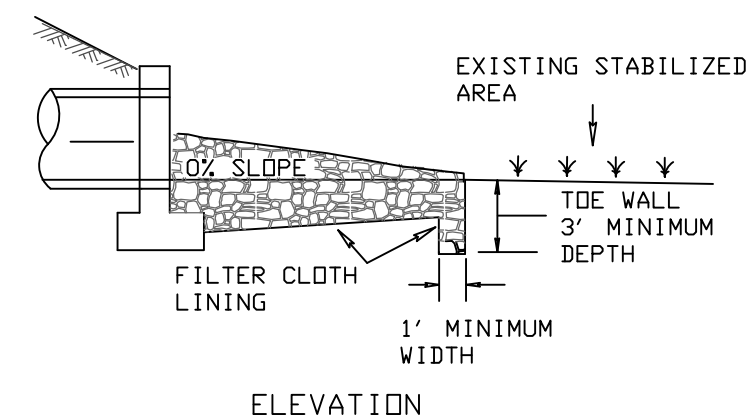
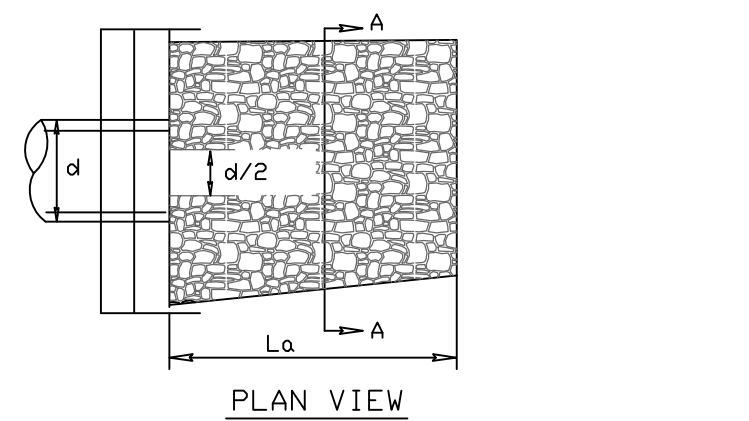


DETAIL 27 - ROCK OUTLET PROTECTION III



NOTE: FILTER CLOTH SHALL BE GEOTEXTILE CLASS C

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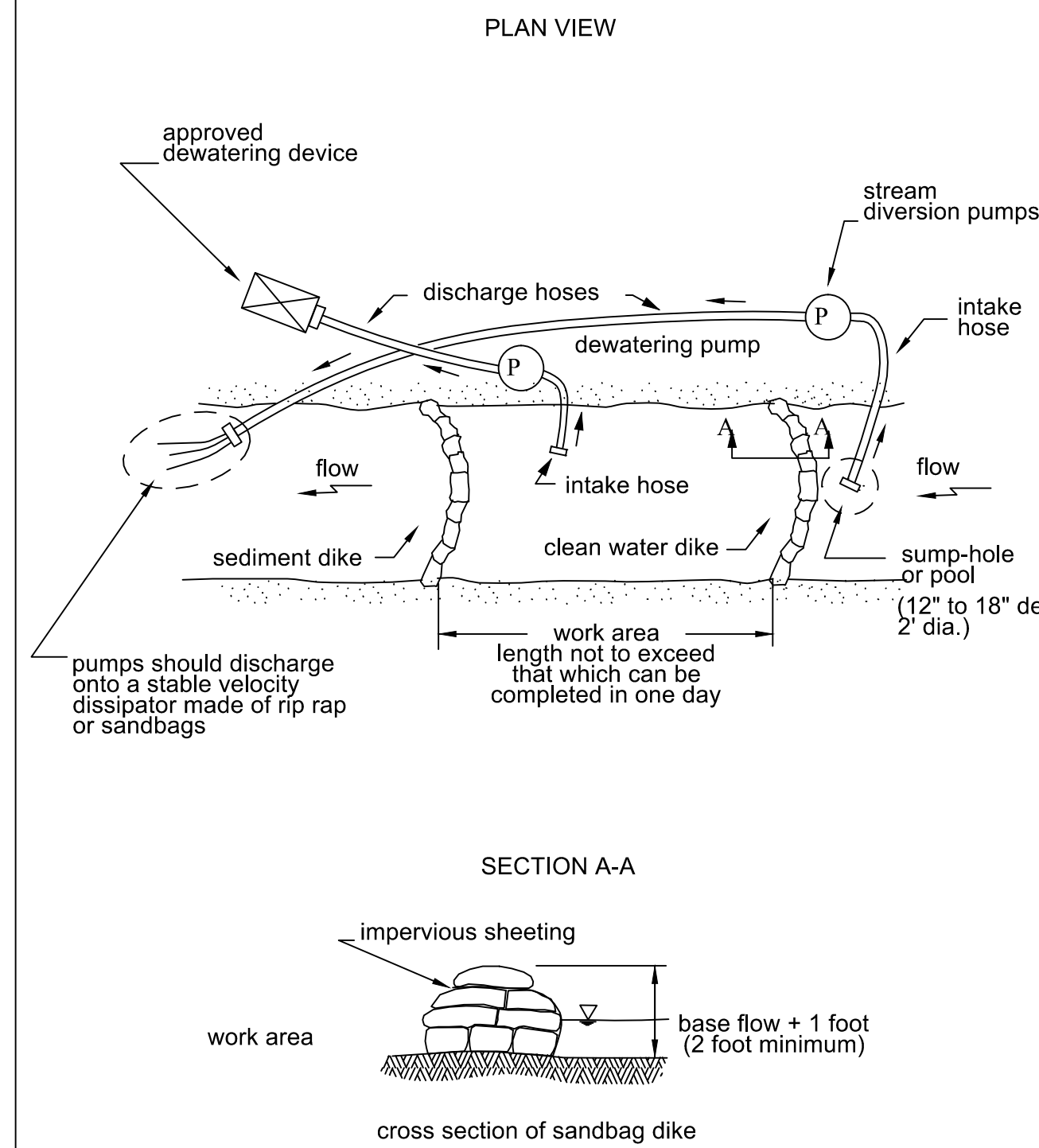
ROCK OUTLET PROTECTION

Construction Specifications

- The subgrade for the filter, rip-rap, or gabion shall be prepared to the required lines and grades. Any fill required in the subgrade shall be compacted to a density of approximately that of the surrounding undisturbed material.
- The rock or gravel shall conform to the specified grading limits when installed respectively in the rip-rap or filter.
- Geotextile shall be protected from punching, cutting, or tearing. Any damage other than an occasional small hole shall be repaired by placing another piece of geotextile over the damaged part or by completely replacing the geotextile. All overlaps whether for repairs or for joining two pieces of geotextile shall be a minimum of one foot.
- Stone for the rip-rap or gabion outlets may be placed by equipment. They shall be constructed to the full course thickness in one operation and in such a manner as to avoid displacement of underlying materials. The stone for rip-rap or gabion outlets shall be delivered and placed in a manner that will ensure that it is reasonably homogeneous with the smaller stones and spalls filling the voids between the larger stones. Rip-rap shall be placed in a manner to prevent damage to the filter blanket or geotextile. Hand placement will be required to the extent necessary to prevent damage to the permanent works.
- The stone shall be placed so that it blends in with the existing ground. If the stone is placed too high then the flow will be forced out of the channel and scour adjacent to the stone will occur.

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



TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES REVISED NOVEMBER 2000 PAGE 1.2-3 MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

MGWC 1.2: PUMP-AROUND PRACTICE

Temporary measure for dewatering in-channel construction sites

DESCRIPTION

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

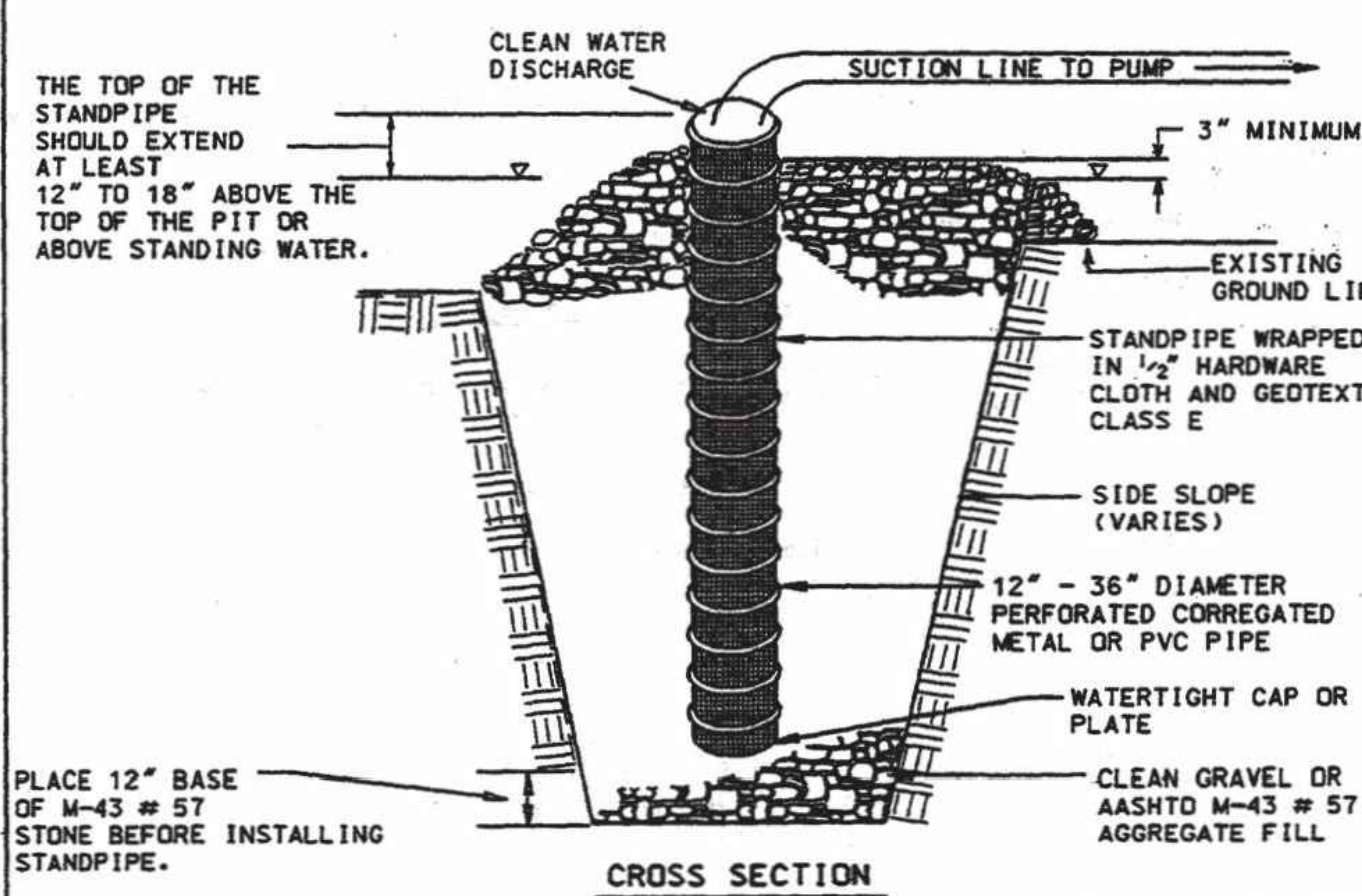
IMPLEMENTATION SEQUENCE

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

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

TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES REVISED NOVEMBER 2000 PAGE 1.2-3

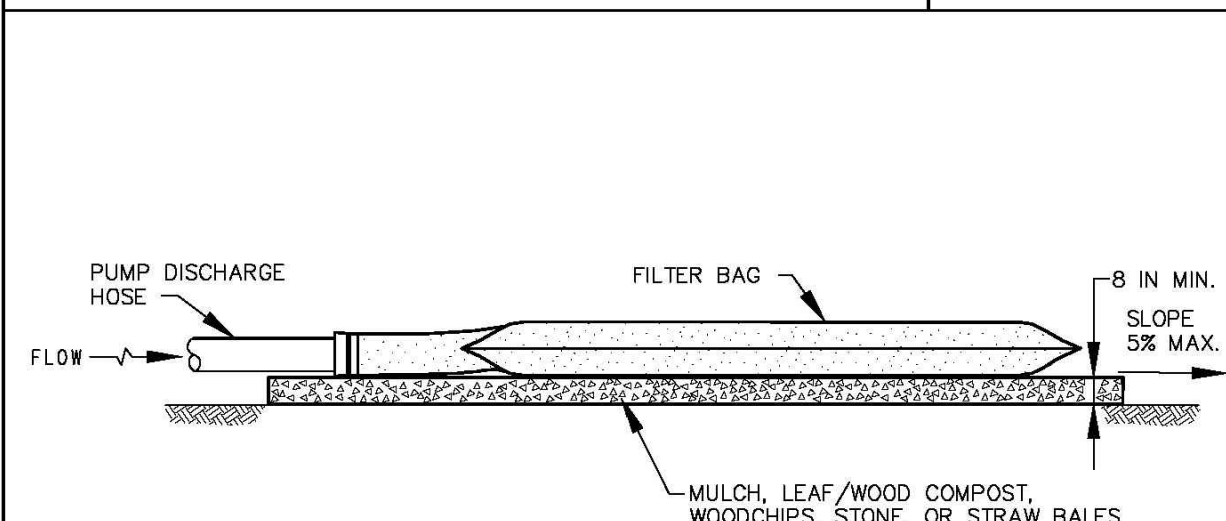
DETAIL 20B - SUMP PIT



- Construction Specifications
- Pit dimensions are variable, with the minimum diameter being 2 times the standpipe diameter.
 - The standpipe should be constructed by perforating a 12" to 24" diameter corrugated or PVC pipe. Then wrapping with 1/2" hardware cloth and Geotextile Class E. The perforations shall be 1/2" x 6" slits or 1" diameter holes.
 - A base of filter material consisting of clean gravel or #57 stone should be placed in the pit to a depth of 12". After installing the standpipe, the pit surrounding the standpipe should then be backfilled with the same filter material.
 - The standpipe should extend 12" to 18" above the lip of the pit or the riser crest elevation (basin dewatering only) and the filter material should extend 3" minimum above the anticipated standing water elevation.

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DETAIL F-4 FILTER BAG

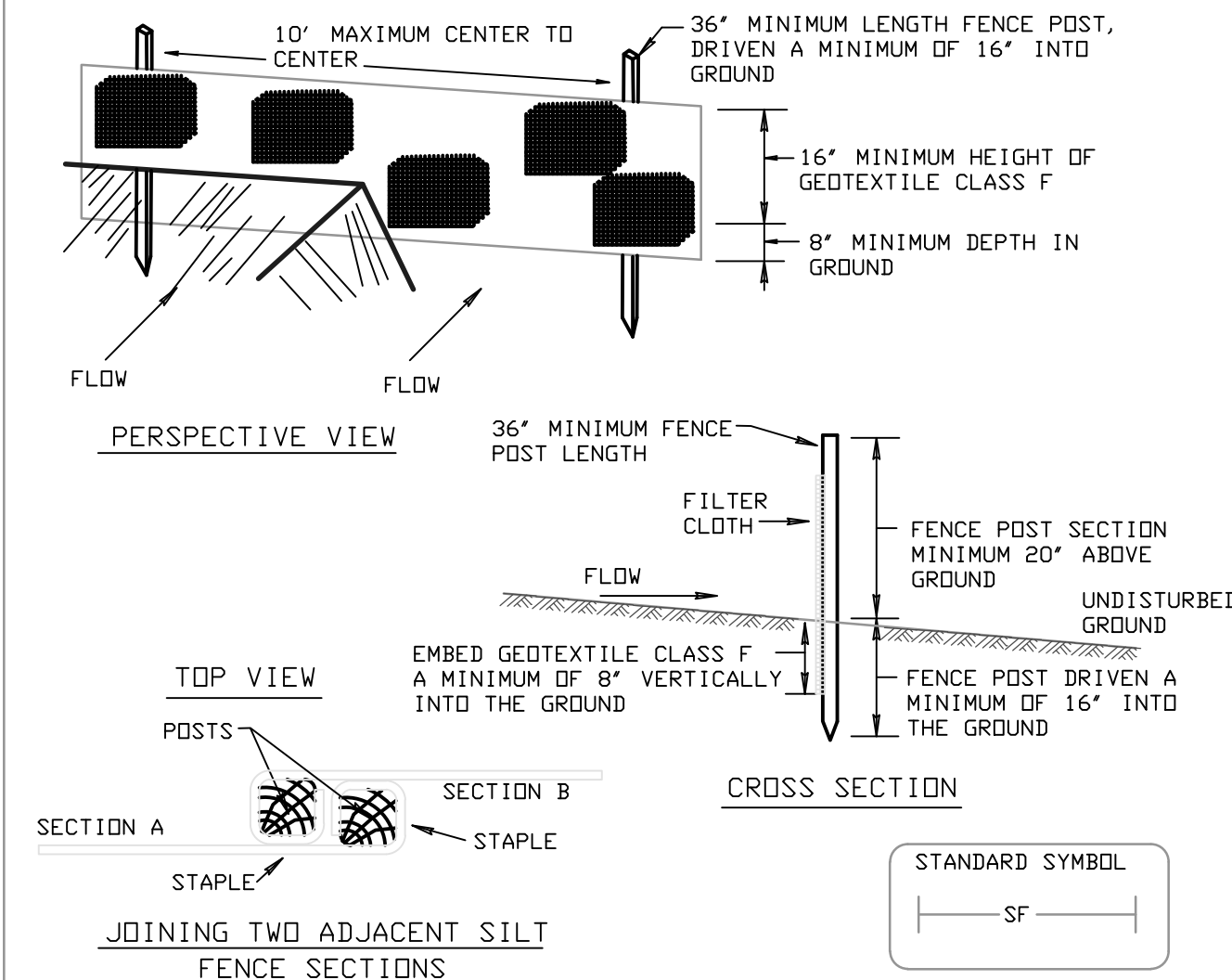


CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- TIGHTLY SEAL SLEEVE AROUND THE PUMP DISCHARGE HOSE WITH A STRAP OR SIMILAR DEVICE.
 - PLACE FILTER BAG ON SUITABLE BASE (E.G., MULCH, LEAF/WOOD COMPOST, WOODCHIPS, STONE, OR STRAW BALES) LOCATED ON A LEVEL OR 5% MAXIMUM SLOPING SURFACE, DISCHARGE TO A STABILIZED AREA.
 - CONTROL PUMPING RATE TO PREVENT EXCESSIVE PRESSURE WITHIN THE FILTER BAG, AS THE BAG FILLS WITH SEDIMENT, REDUCE PUMPING RATE.
 - REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF FILTER BAG UPON COMPLETION OF PUMPING OPERATIONS OR AFTER BAG HAS REACHED CAPACITY, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST. SPREAD THE DEWATERED SEDIMENT FROM THE BAG IN AN APPROVED UPLAND AREA AND STABILIZE BY THE END OF THE WORK DAY, RESTORE THE SURFACE AREA BENEATH THE BAG TO ORIGINAL CONDITION UPON REMOVAL OF THE DEVICE.
 - USE NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE WITH A MINIMUM SURFACE AREA OF 225 SQUARE FEET PER SIDE AND WITH DOUBLE STITCHED SEAMS USING HIGH STRENGTH THREAD, SIZE SLEEVE TO ACCOMMODATE A MAXIMUM 4 INCH DIAMETER PUMP DISCHARGE HOSE. THE BAG MUST BE MANUFACTURED FROM A NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE THAT MEETS OR EXCEEDS MINIMUM AVERAGE ROLL VALUES (MARV) FOR THE FOLLOWING:
- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| GRAB TENSILE | 250 LB | ASTM D-4632 |
| PUNCTURE | 150 LB | ASTM D-4633 |
| FLOW RATE | 70 GAL/MIN/FT ² | ASTM D-4491 |
| PERMITTIVITY (SEC ⁻¹) | 1.2 SEC ⁻¹ | ASTM D-4491 |
| UV RESISTANCE | 70% STRENGTH @ 500 HOURS | ASTM D-4355 |
| APPARENT OPENING SIZE (AOS) | 0.15-0.18 MM | ASTM D-4751 |
| SEAM STRENGTH | 90% | ASTM D-4632 |

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE PAGE F-9 MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

DETAIL 22 - SILT FENCE



- Construction Specifications
- Fence posts shall be a minimum of 36" long driven 16" minimum into the ground. Wood posts shall be 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" square (minimum cut), or 1 3/4" diameter (minimum) round and shall be of sound quality hardwood. Steel posts will be standard T or U section weighting not less than 1.00 pound per linear foot.
 - Geotextile shall be fastened securely to each fence post with wire ties or staples at top and mid-section and shall meet the following requirements for Geotextile Class F:
- | | | |
|----------------------|--|----------------|
| Tensile Strength | 50 lbs/in (min.) | Test: MSMT 509 |
| Tensile Modulus | 20 lbs/in (min.) | Test: MSMT 509 |
| Flow Rate | 0.3 gal ft ² /minute (max.) | Test: MSMT 322 |
| Filtering Efficiency | 75% (min.) | Test: MSMT 322 |
- Where ends of geotextile fabric come together, they shall be overlapped, folded and stapled to prevent sediment bypass.
 - Silt Fence shall be inspected after each rainfall event and maintained when bulges occur or when sediment accumulation reached 50% of the fabric height.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE PAGE E-15-3 MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Designed GWS 12/11
Drawn GWS 12/11
Checked

COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION
WATER QUALITY FACILITY "CLOUDLEAP CT."
COLUMBIA, MD.
LOT 2, OPEN SPACE, VILLAGE OF LONG REACH 1/5

Approved _____ Date _____
Title _____ Job Class _____

Howard Soil Conservation District

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

REVISIONS	Approved
Description	
Date	

File No. *.DWG
Drawing No.
Sheet 3 of 3