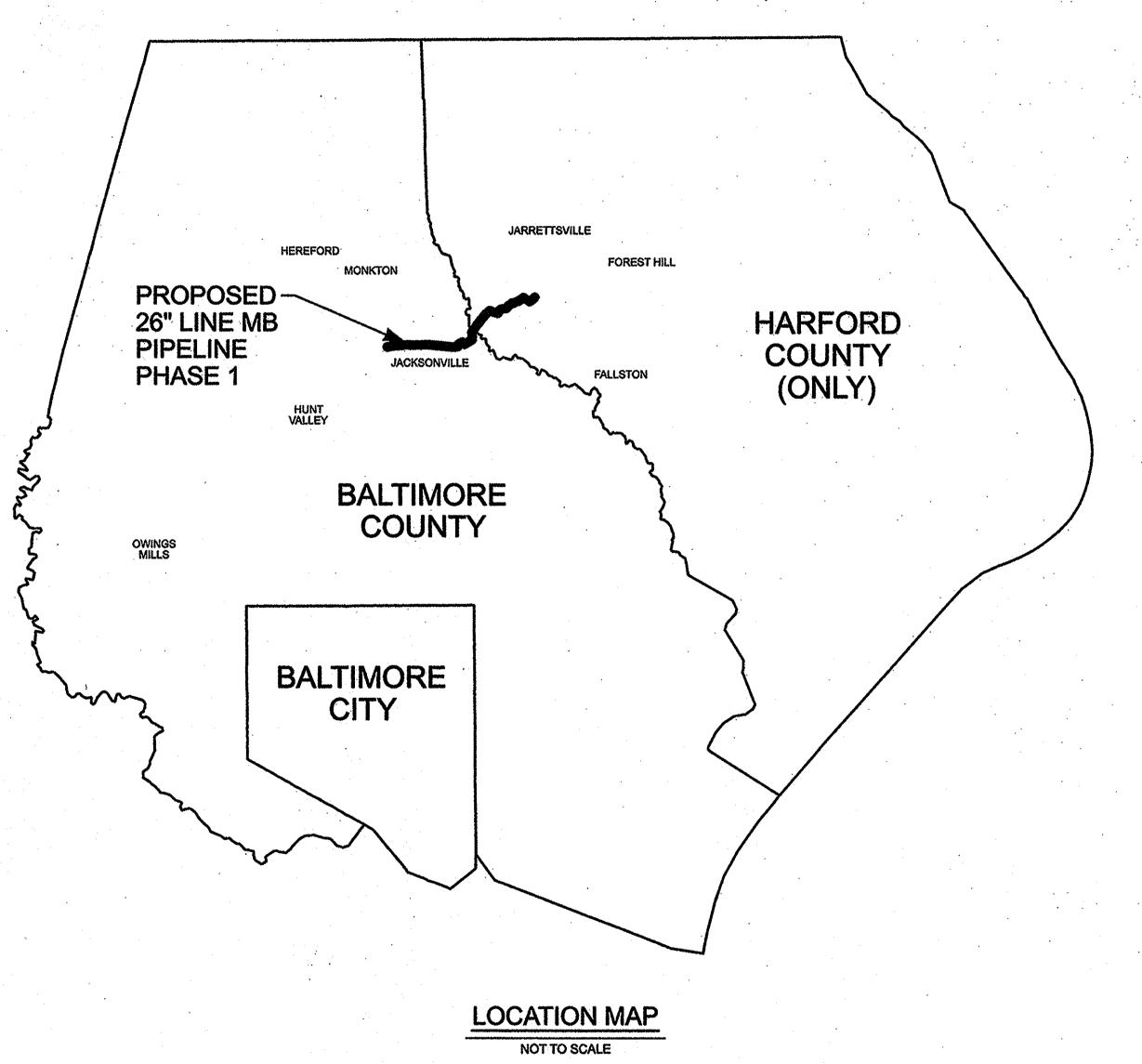
HARFORD COUNTY GRADING \ EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT

BALTIMORE & HARFORD COUNTIES, MARYLAND



GENERAL NOTES

- 1. TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DATA WAS PROVIDED BY BALTIMORE AND HARFORD COUNTIES IN 2012. (BALTIMORE COUNTY TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR DATA FROM 2005.)
 (HARFORD COUNTY TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR DATA FROM 2008.)
- 3. ALL DISTURBED AREA IS INCLUDED WITHIN A TIER II WATERSHED
- THE STREAMSIDE MANAGEMENT ZONE.
- 5. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS FOR 2014 CONSTRUCTION WERE
- 5. PROPERTY TRACT NUMBERS ARE SHOWN ON THE GRADING / EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN DWG. NO'S EC-60 THROUGH EC-72. DETAILED INFORMATION FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES IS PROVIDED ON THE PROPERTY OWNERS CHART DWG. NO. PO-2.0

OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

"I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDIN

NISOURCE/COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATION

"I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MANAGEMENT REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE CONDITIONS AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL."

SIGNATURE NAME (PRINT) KAREN POWELL KCI TECHNOLOGIES INC.

936 RIDGEBROOK ROAD SPARKS, MD 21152 410-316-7800

SWM PLAN NO. 91476

REVISIONS TO THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN APPROVED HSCD TECHNICAL CONCURRENCE HSCD APPROVAL

ORIGINAL APPROVAL DATE OF 2.3/4 HAS NOT CHANGE

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN #: 52275

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

HARFORD COUNTY, DPW

TECHNICAL CONCURRANCE:

HARFORD SOM/CONSERVATION DISTRICT

HARFORD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT



SHEET INDEX

TITLE SHEET - HARFORD COUNTY

GRADING / EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS - HARFORD COUNTY LINE MB PROFILE AT STREAM CROSSINGS - HARFORD COUNTY

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES - HARFORD COUNTY ECD-2.00 TO ECD-2.23A EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS - HARFORD COUNTY

GENERAL LEGEND EX. CLEANOUT EX. OVERHEAD ELECTRIC EX. UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE LINE MB PERMANENT RIGHT-OF-WAY JE MB TEMPORARY WORKSPACE INE MB ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY WORKSPACE EXISTING LINE MA RIGHT-OF-WAY PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD CENTERLINE PROPOSED CONTRACTOR STAGING AREA 100 YEAR FEMA FLOODPLAIN MbB2-B SOILS DELINEATION - HSG SLOPES 15-25% SLOPES 25% OR GREATER FIELD DELINEATED WATERS OF THE U.S. NATURAL RESOURCE DISTRICT NON-TIDAL WETLAND 25' MDE REGULATED WETLAND BUFFER FOREST STAND TREE LINE FOREST BUFFER TIER ILEXPANDED RIPARIAN BUFFER EX. EDGE OF PAVEMENT -LOD LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE HIGHLY ERODIBLE SOILS EX. BUILDING LNMAW0000 WETLAND ID LNMAS0000 AR-0000 ACCESS ROAD ID MILEPOST

OWNER/APPLICANT

MD-HA-001.530

PROPERTY TRACT NUMBER

NISOURCE / COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC 1700 MacCORKLE AVE, SE CHARLESTON, WV 25314 TELE: (304) 357-2040 CONTACT: JENNIFER L. FRANCO



CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS 936 RIDGEBROOK ROAD SPARKS, MARYLAND 21152 TELEPHONE: (410) 316-7800

Columbia Gas Transmission... A NiSource Company

REVISIONS BY JAN. 2014 NO. DATE DESCRIPTION 1 7-2014 REVISED SHEET INDEX RB SCALE AS SHOWN

COLUMBIA SHALL, AT ITS EXPENSE, PREPARE A NEW PLAT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HARFORD COUNTY SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS, OF ANY PROPERTY

IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THE EASEMENT FOR COLUMBIA'S GAS PIPELINE OVERLAPS ANY PORTION OF THE PROPERTY'S SEPTIC RESERVE AREA.

S.W.M. PLAN NO. 91476 SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN NO. 52275

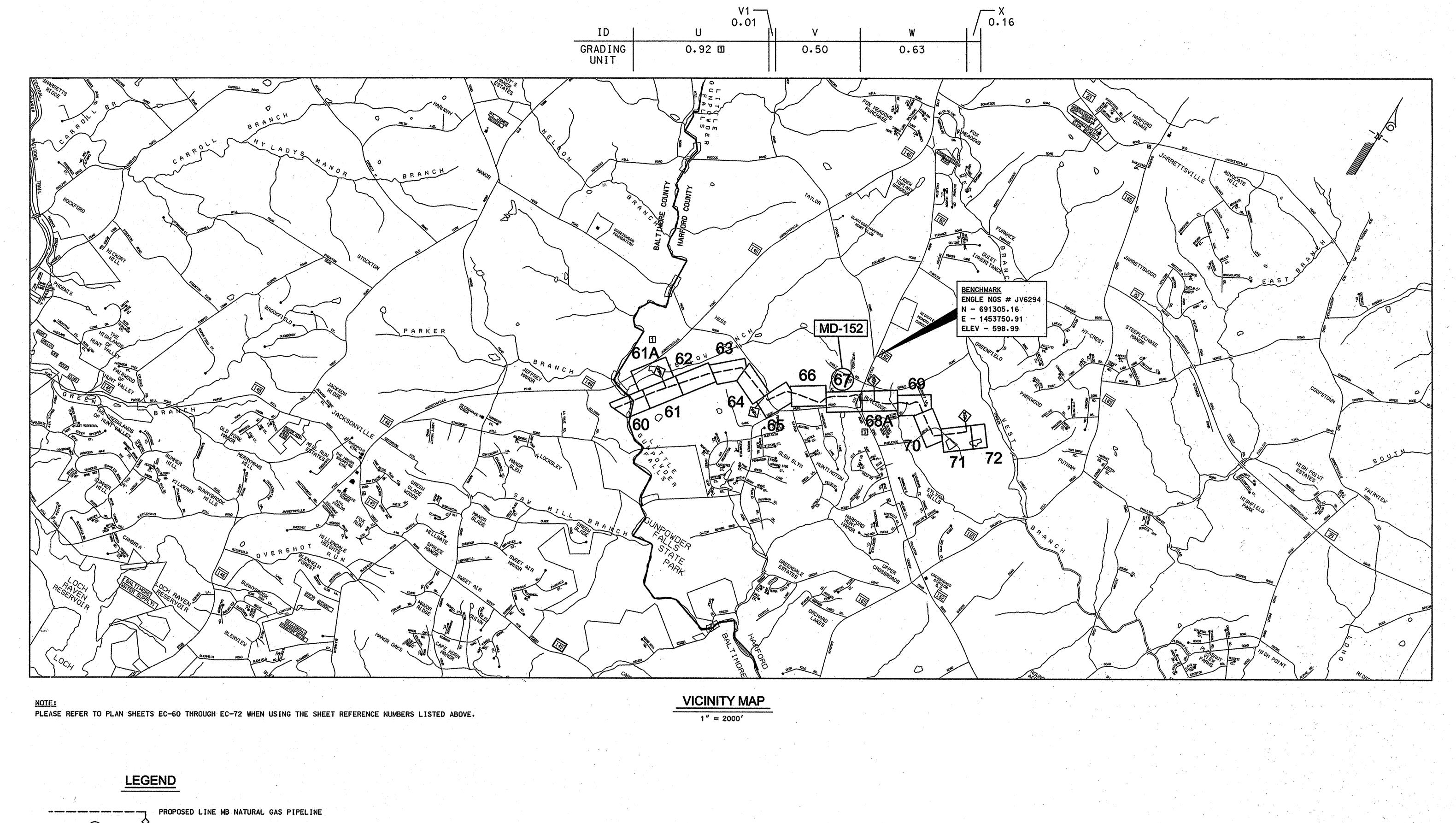
DESIGN & DRAWING BASED ON MARYLAND STATE COORDINATE SYSTEM - HORIZ: NAD 83 (ADJ. '07); VERT.: NAVD 8 HARFORD COUNTY

GRADING / EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT BALTIMORE & HARFORD COUNTIES, MARYLAND

SHEET 1 OF 44 KCI JOB NUMBER

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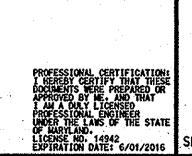
1 PLAN SHEET INCLUDES BOTH STATE AND COUNTY PROPERTY

PLAN SHEET INCLUDES COUNTY PROPERTY ONLY

HDD ALTERNATE

S.W.M. PLAN NO. 91476 SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN NO. 52275













DATE		REVISIONS		
JAN- 2014	BY	DESCRIPTION	DATE	NO.
SCALE	RB	ADDED 61A: REPLACED 68 WITH 68A: REVISED	JULY 2014	
1"= 2000'		GRADING UNIT 'U'		
DESIGNED BY				
JS				
DRAWN BY				
				•
JS				

HARFORD COUNTY
VICINITY MAP
FOR
IBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC

VIC-2.0

COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC

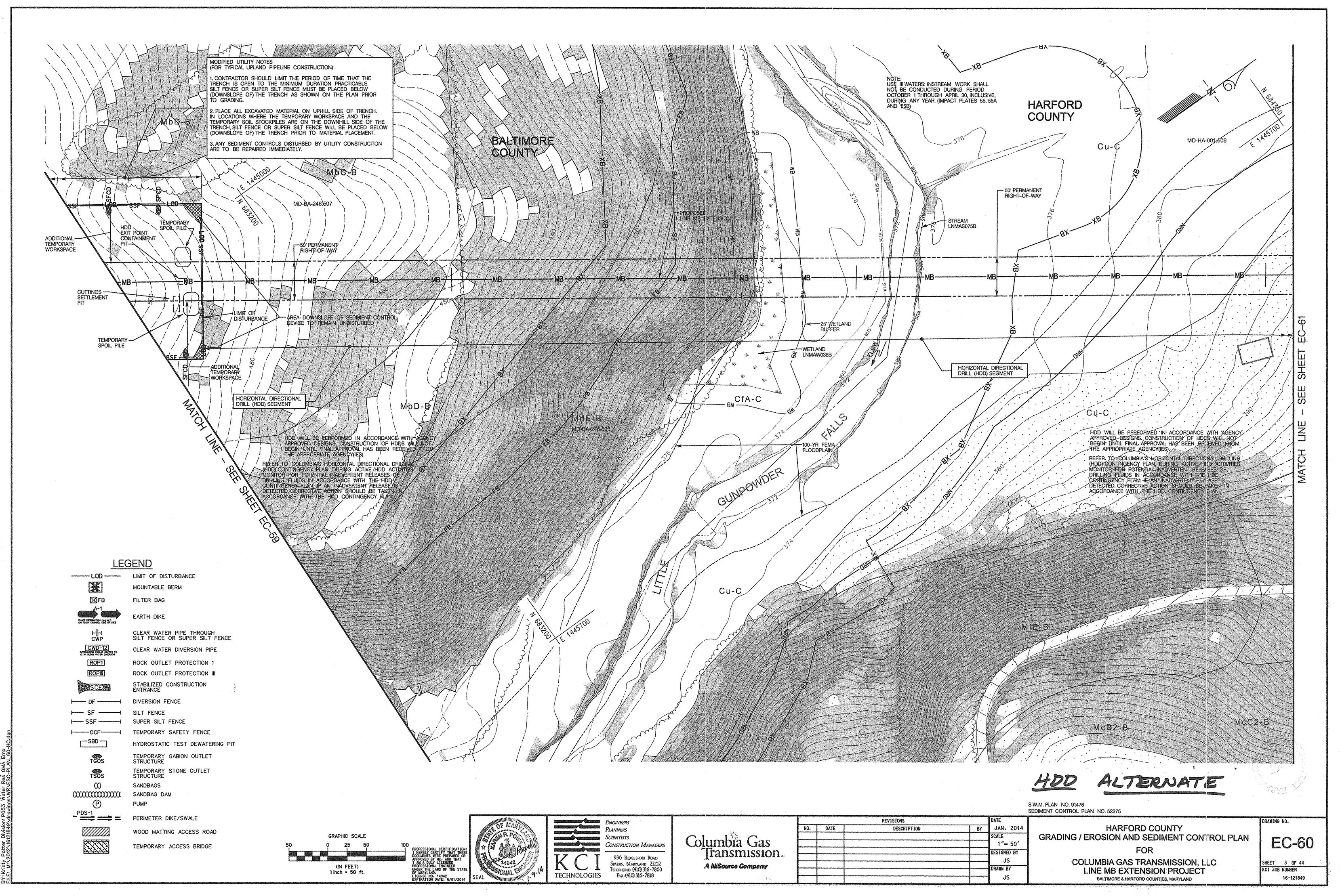
LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT

BALTIMORE & HARFORD COUNTIES, MARYLAND

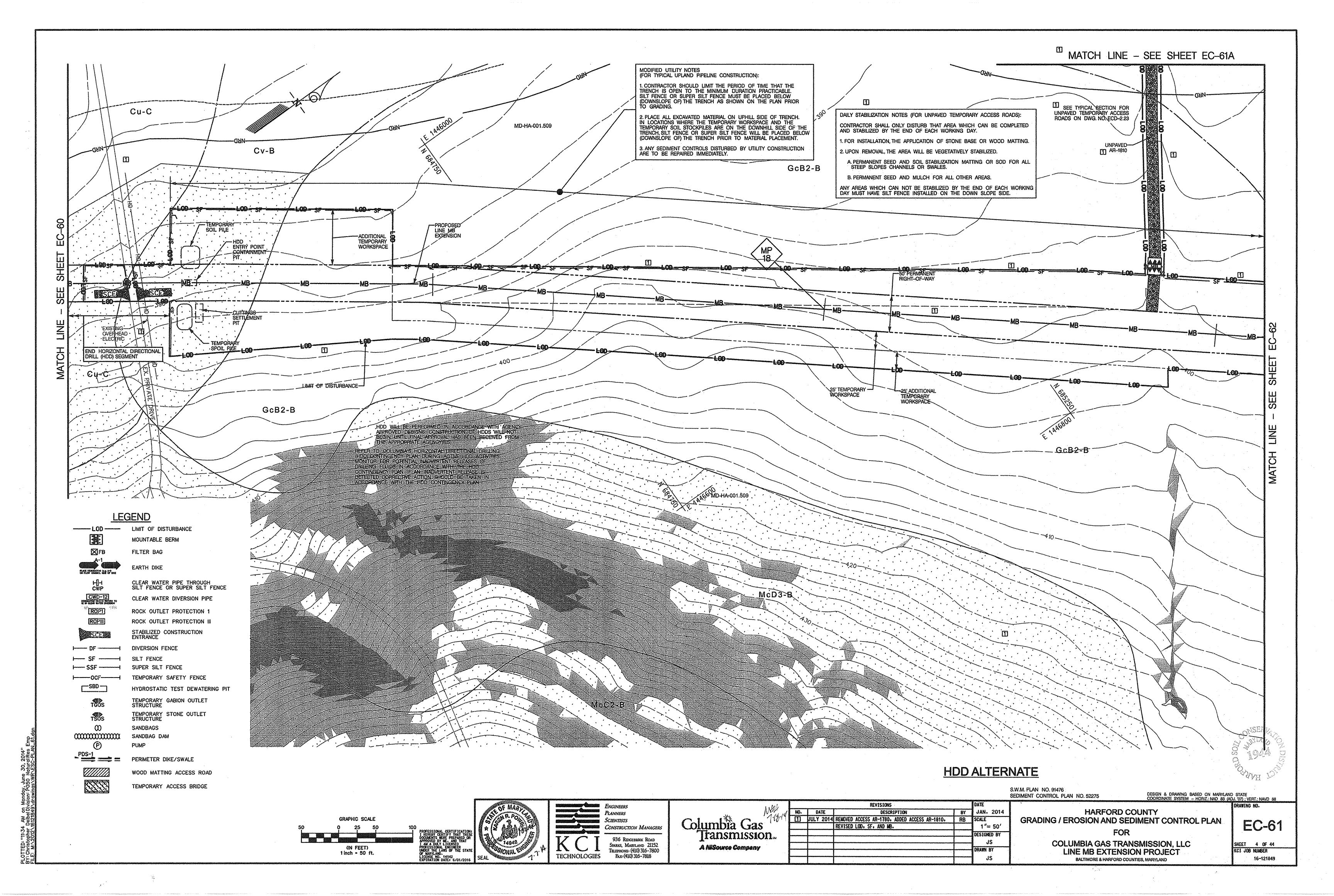
SHEET 2 OF 44

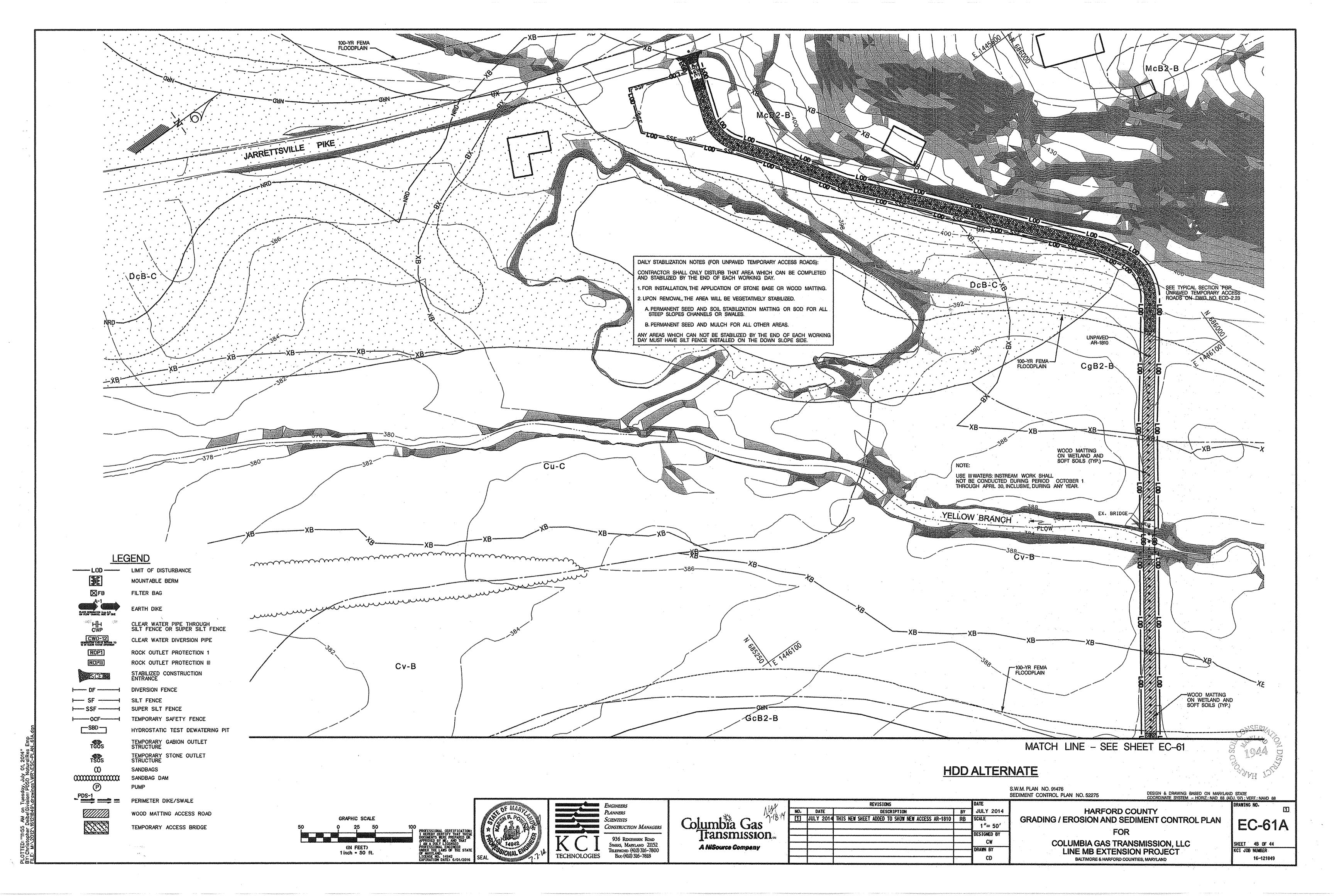
KCI JOB NUMBER

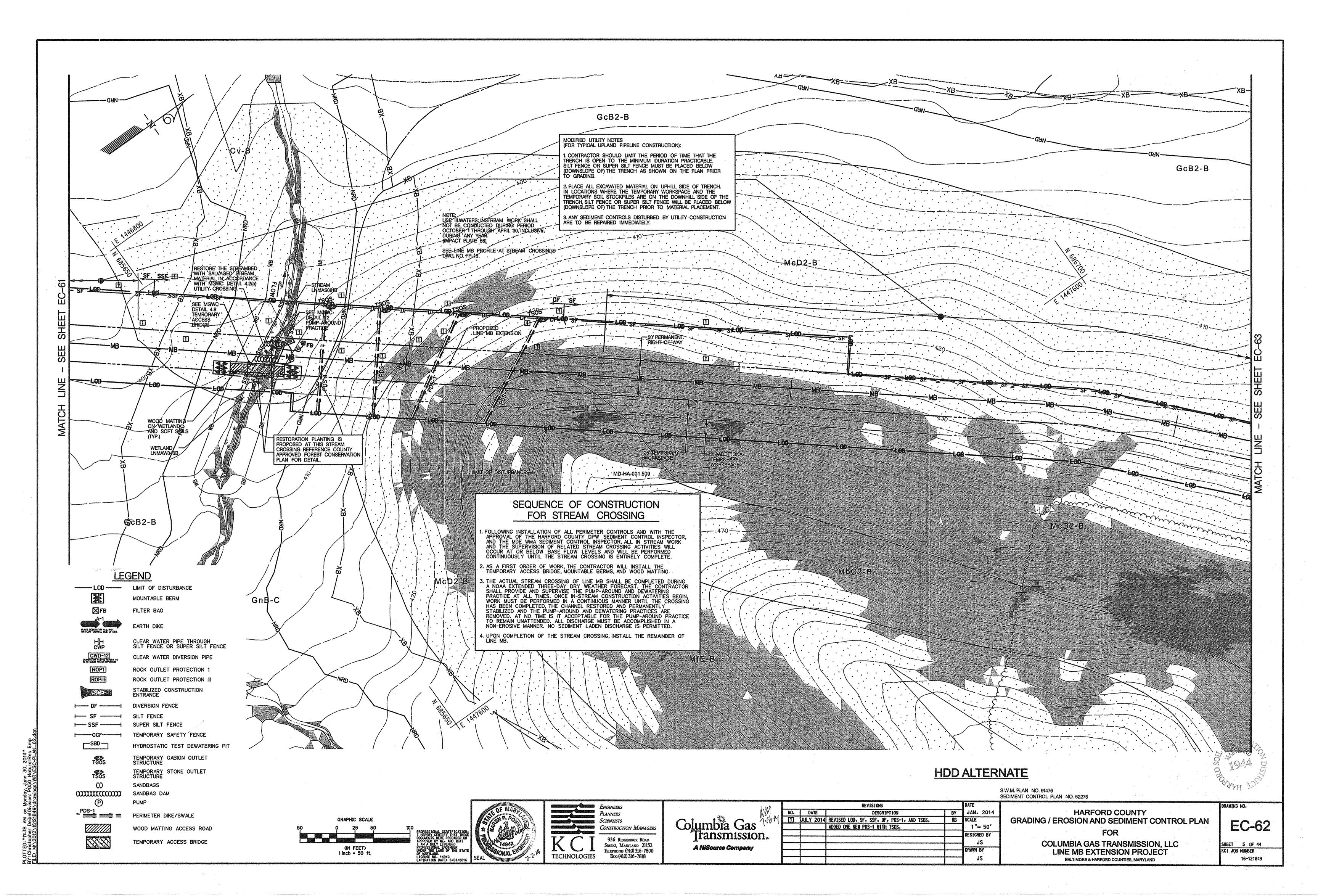
16-121849

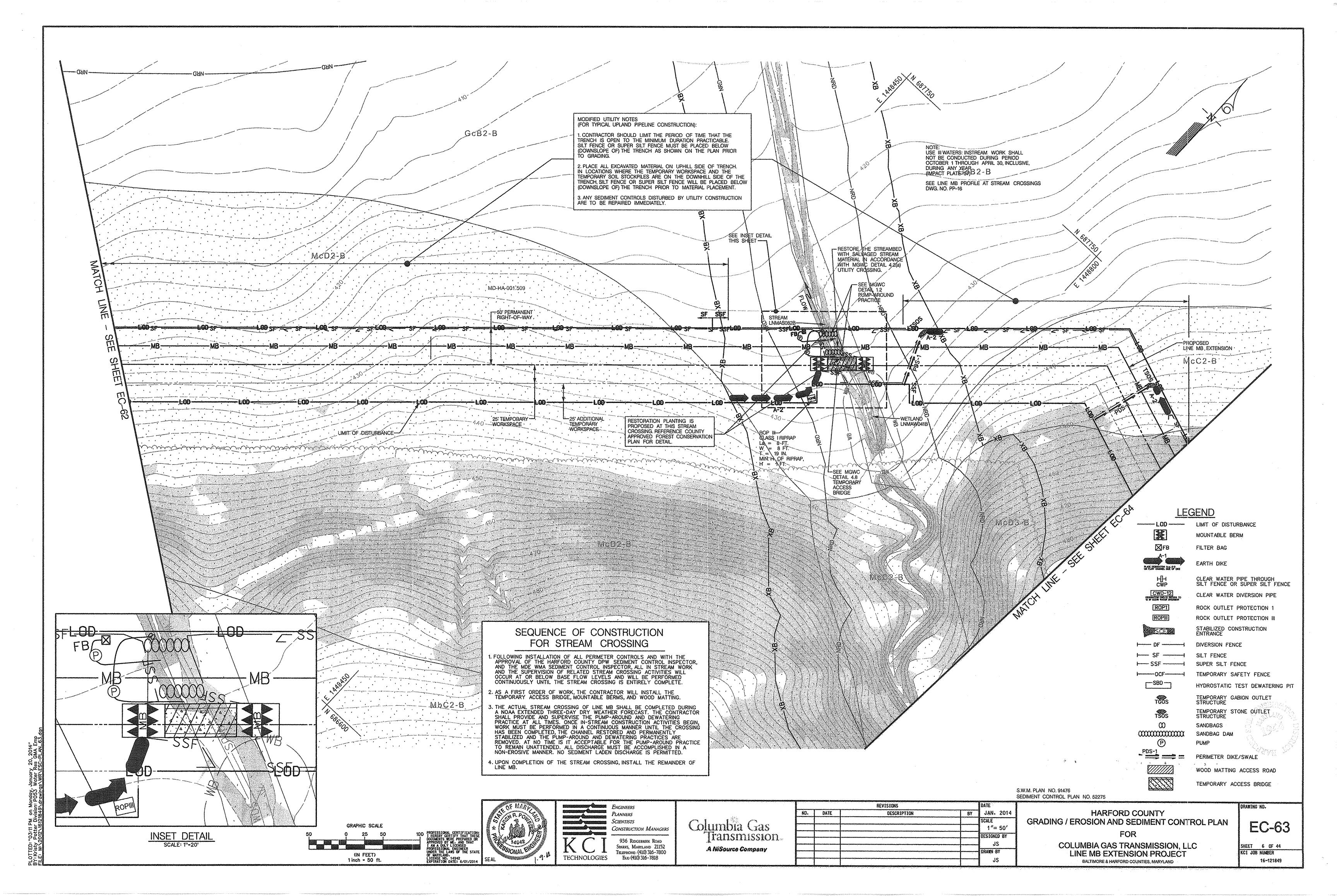


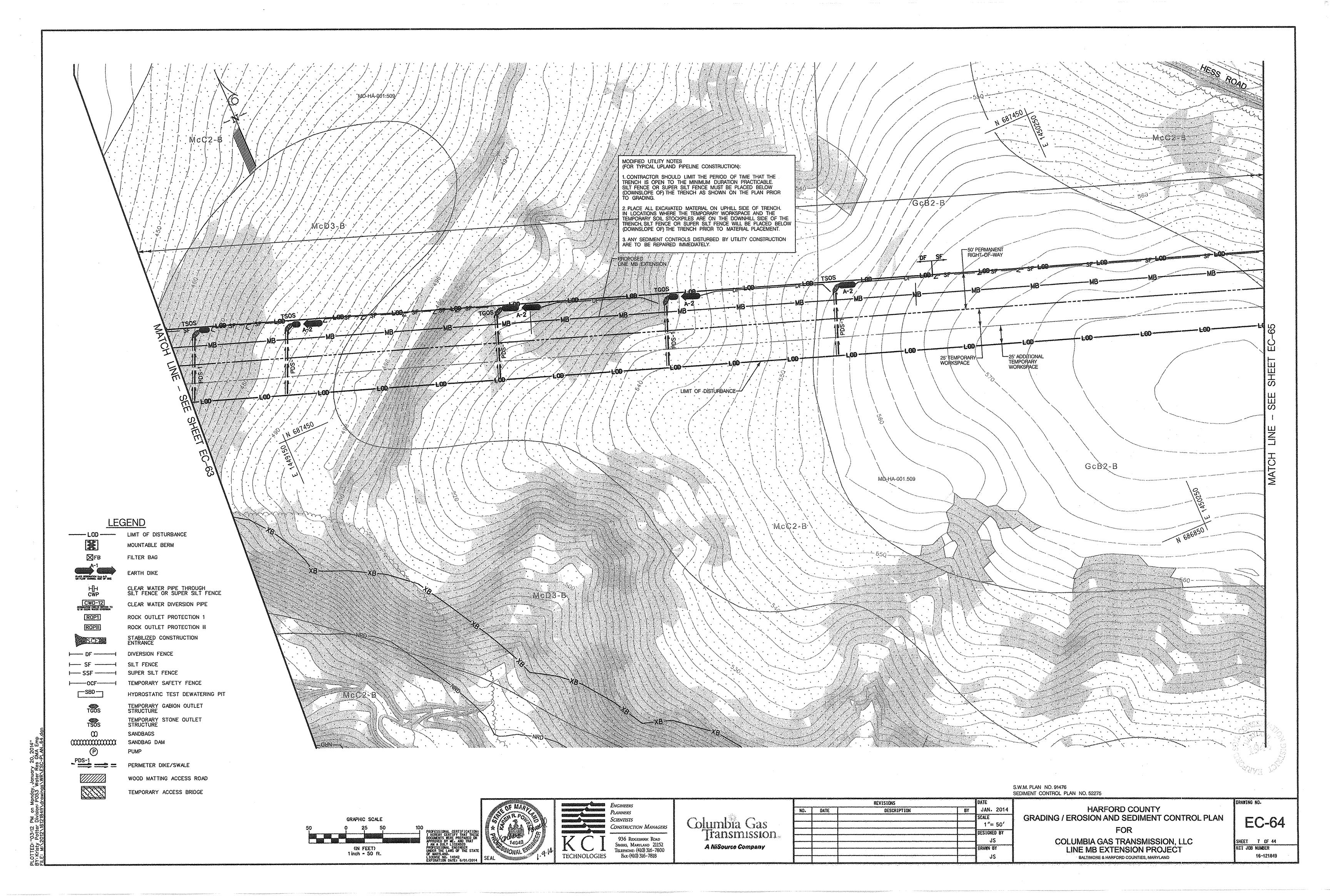
TED: "09:32 AM on Thursday, January 23, 20

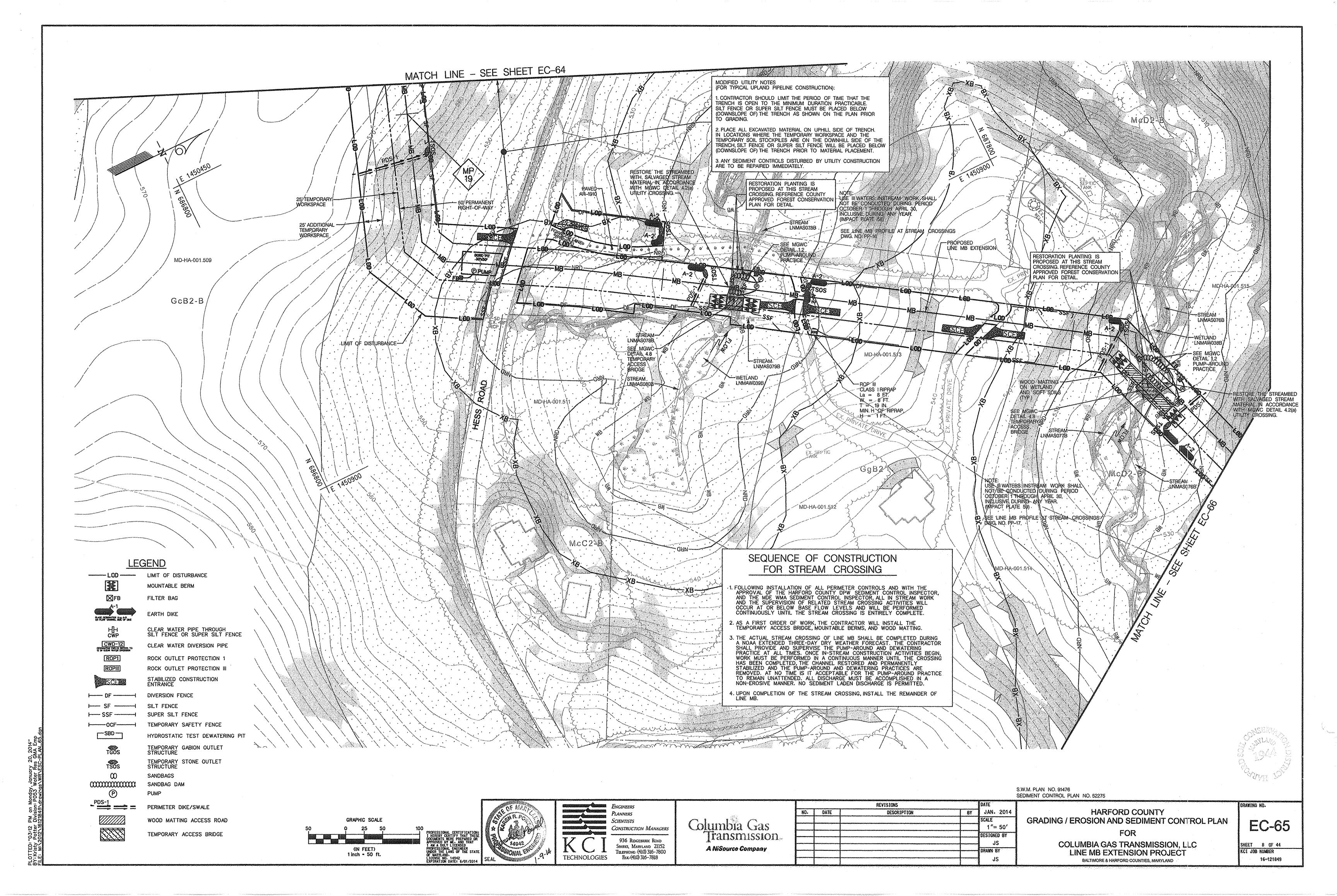


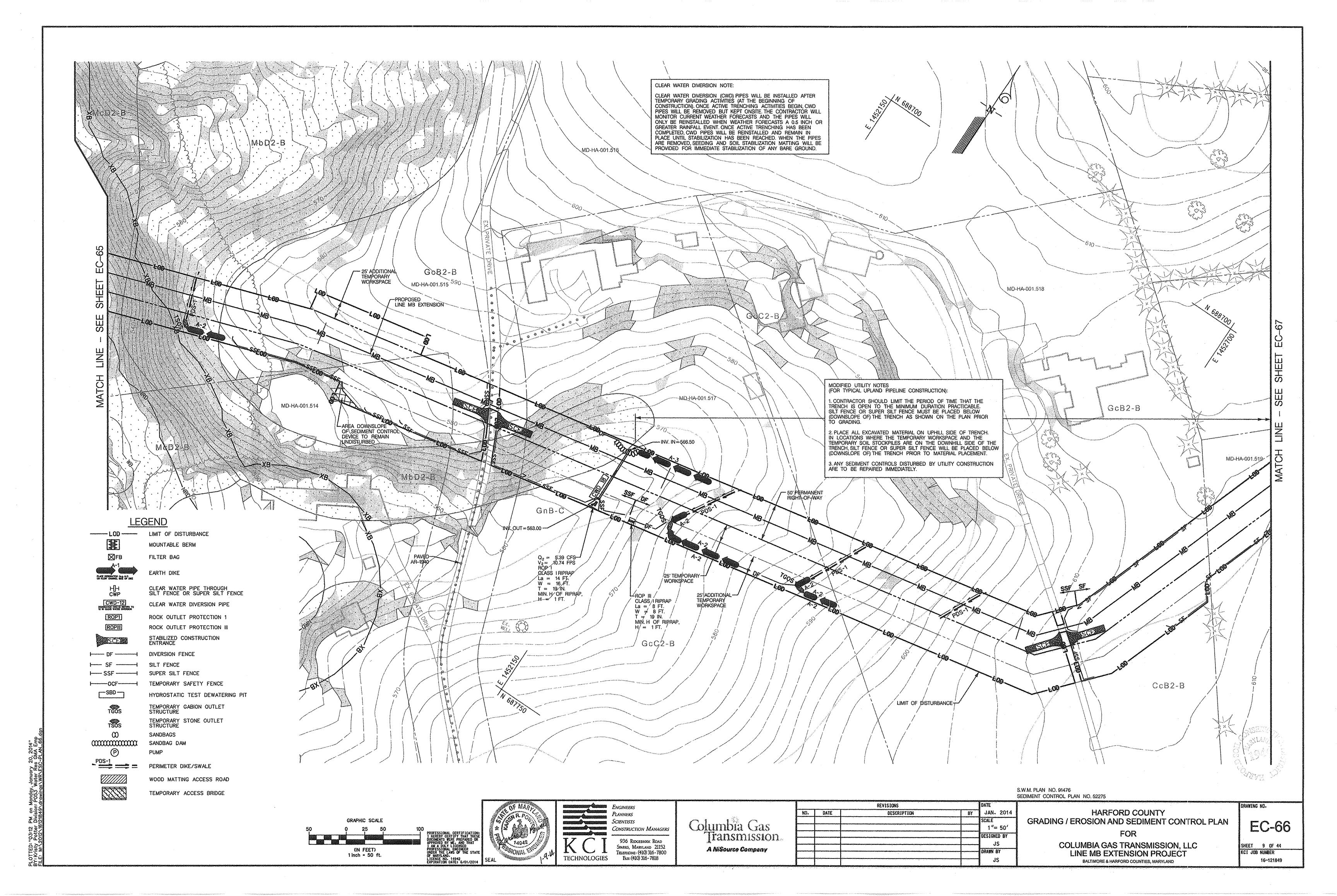


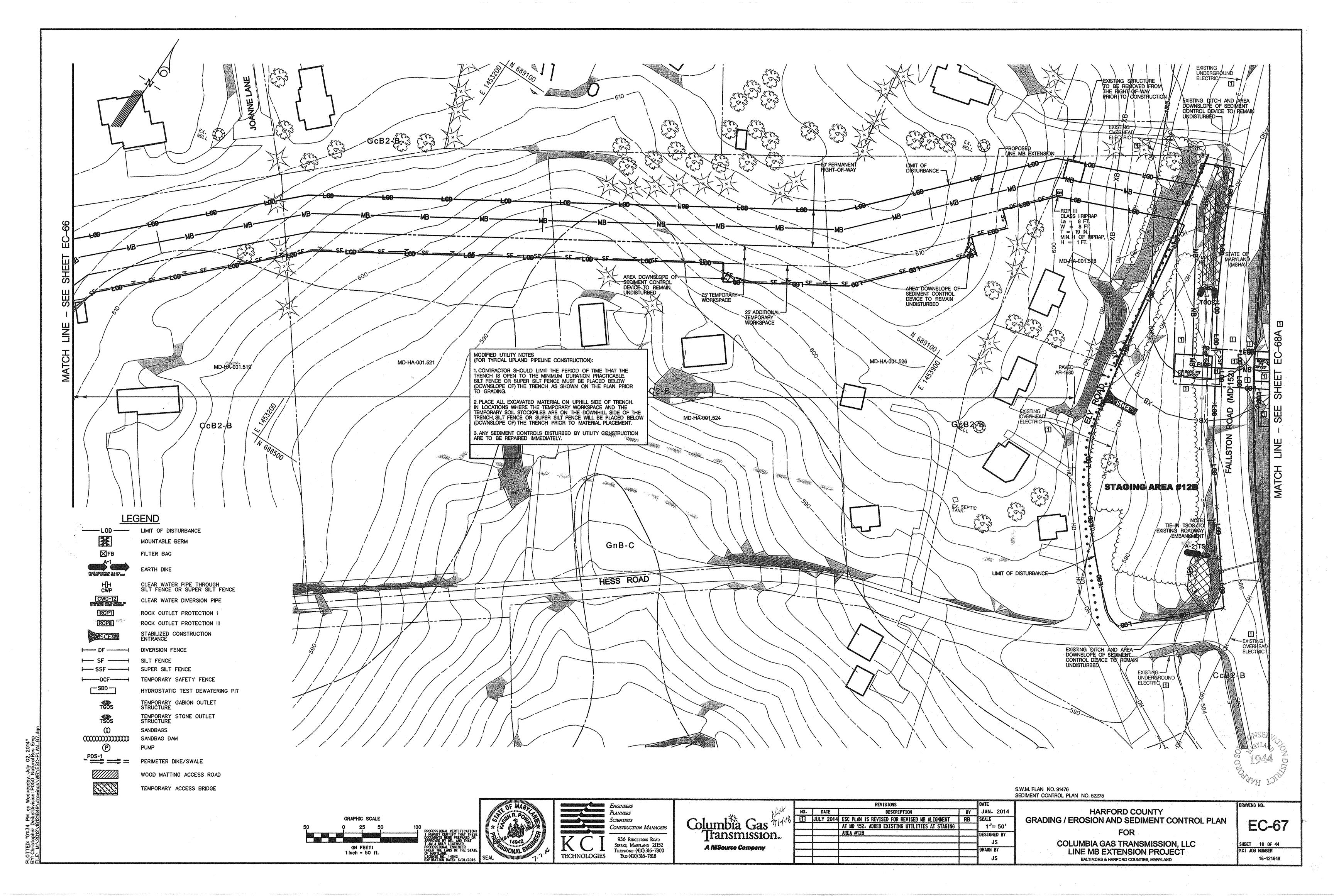


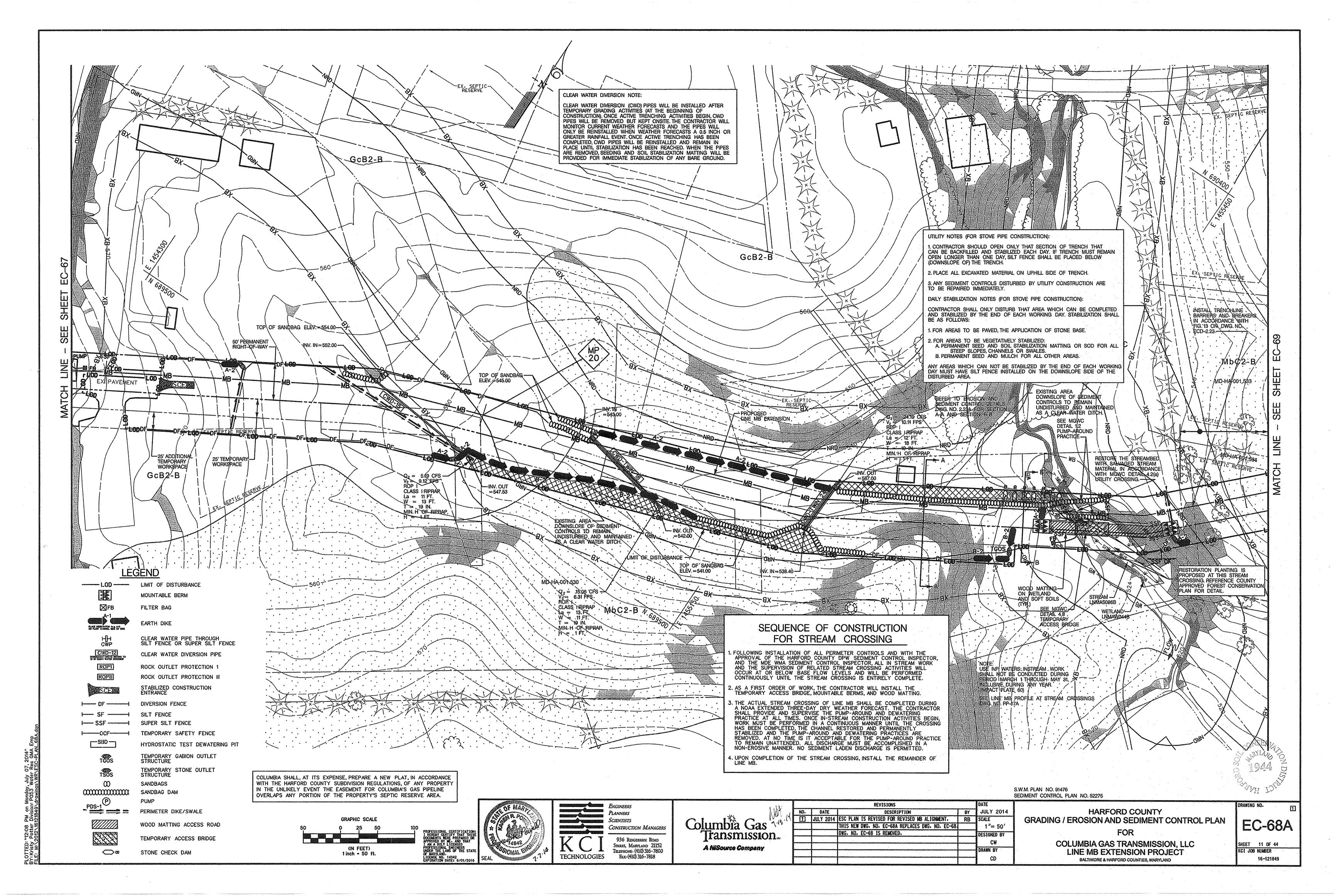


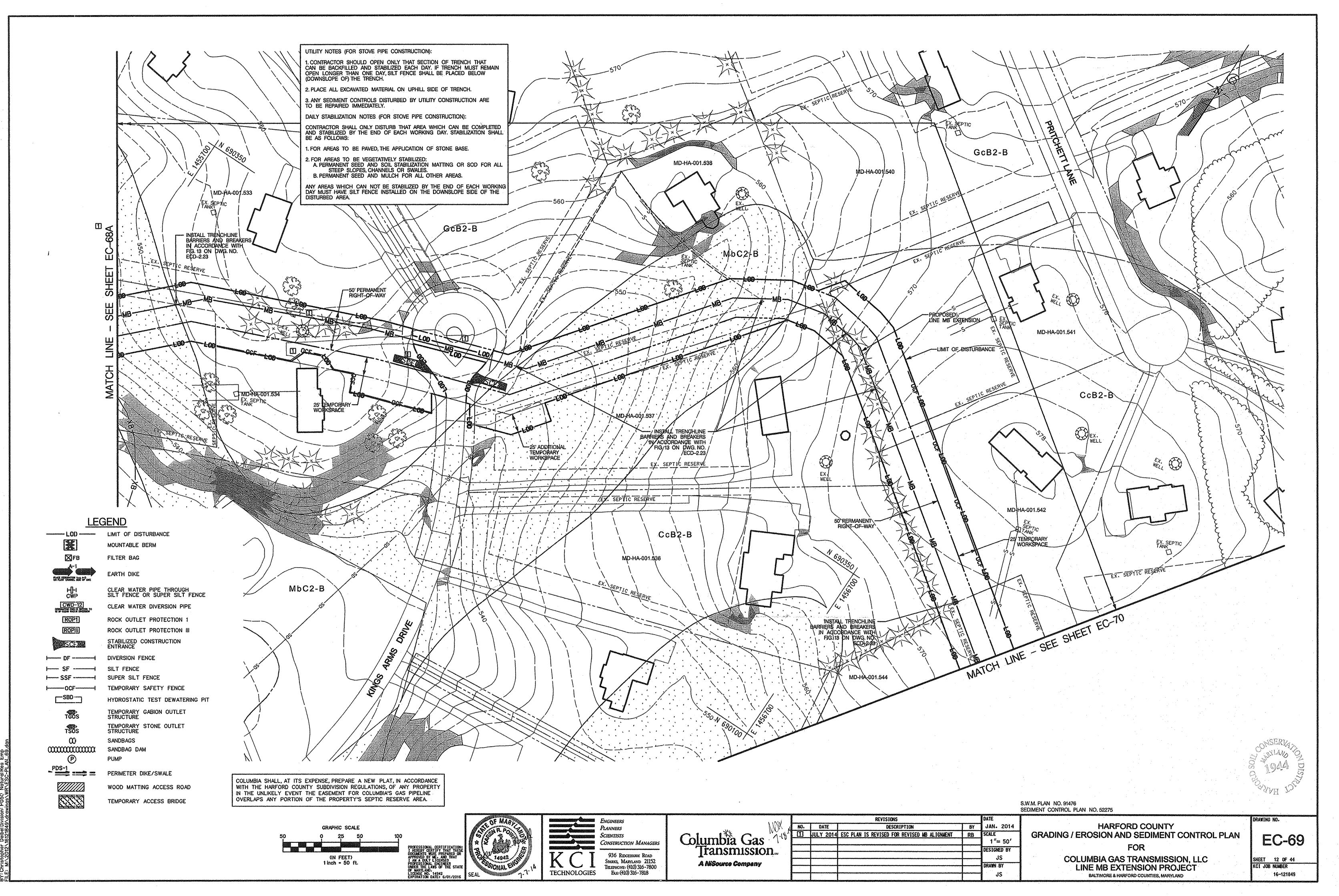




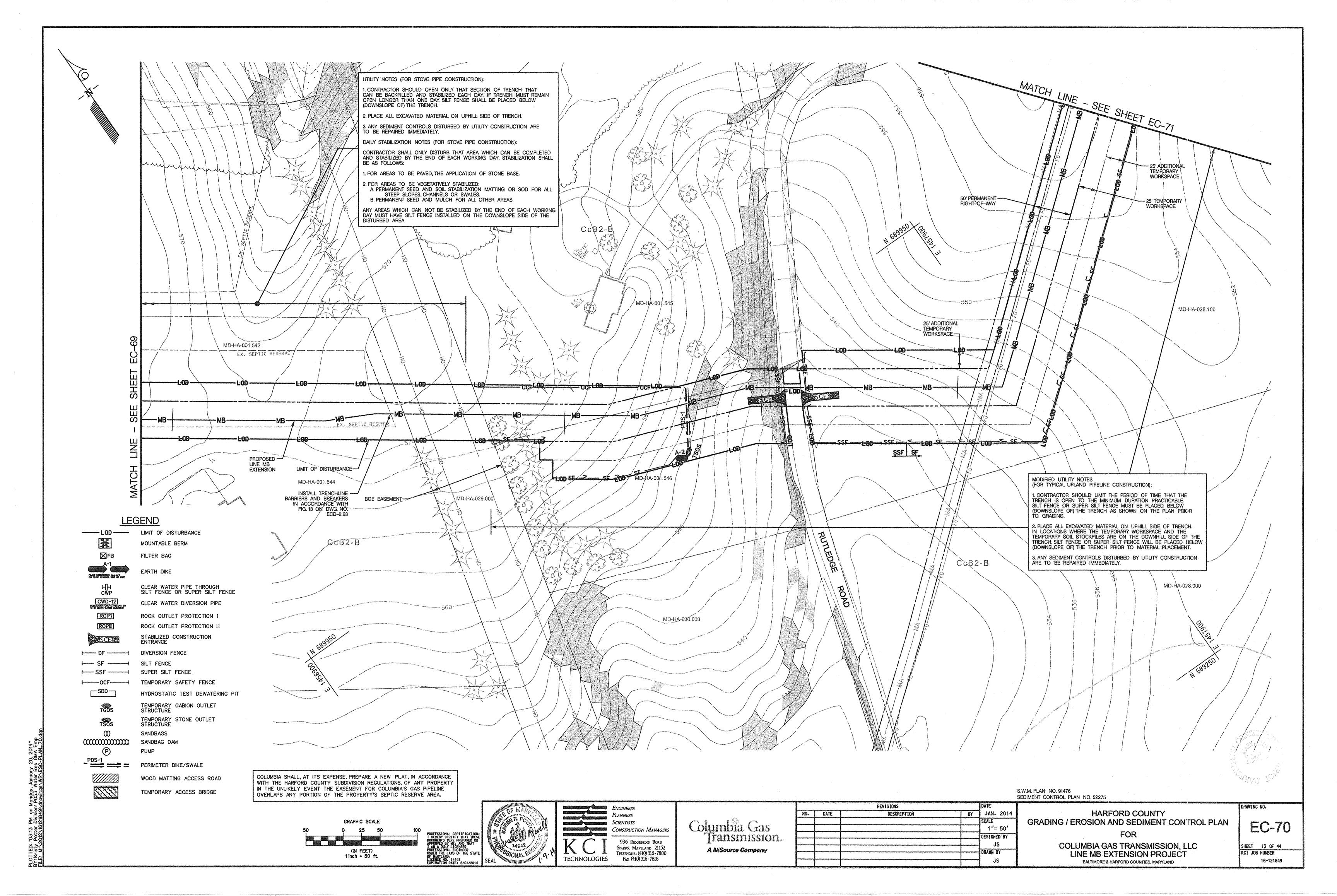


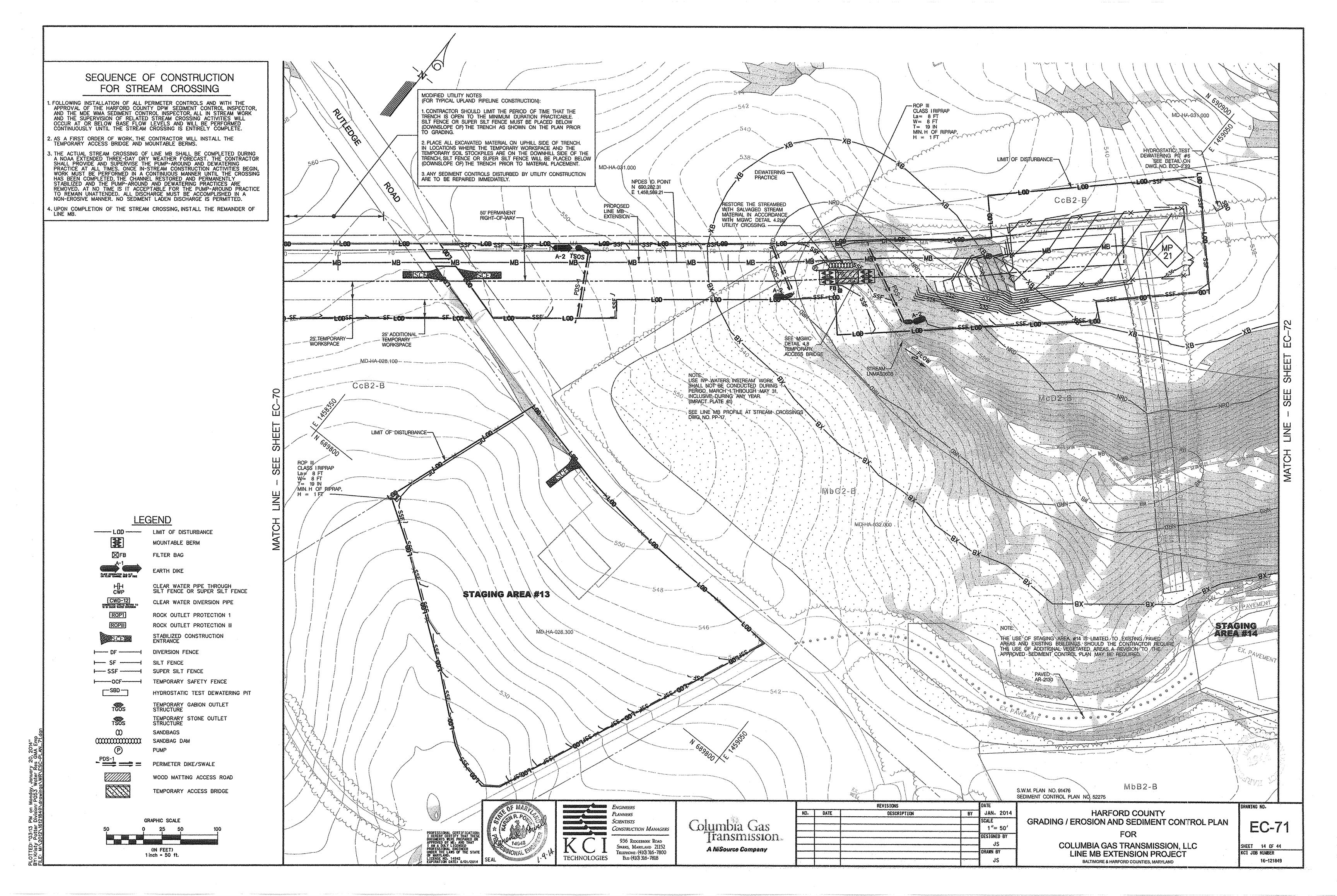


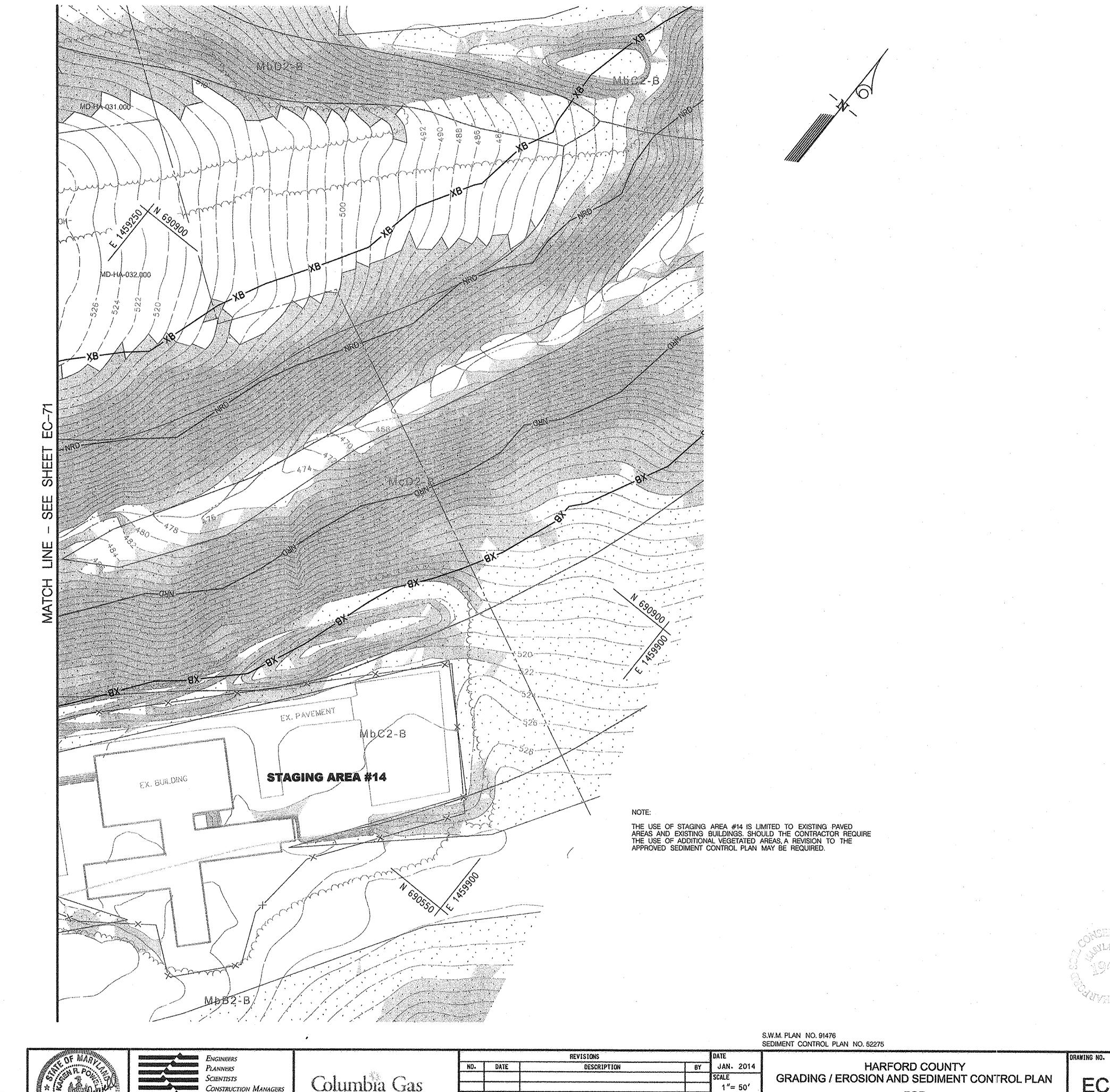




OTTED: "03:10 PM on Tuesday, July 01, 2014"







LEGEND

____LOD ____ LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE MOUNTABLE BERM FILTER BAG

EARTH DIKE

CLEAR WATER PIPE THROUGH SILT FENCE OR SUPER SILT FENCE CWD-12 CLEAR WATER DIVERSION PIPE

ROP1 ROCK OUTLET PROTECTION 1 ROPIII ROCK OUTLET PROTECTION III

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE DIVERSION FENCE SILT FENCE SUPER SILT FENCE TEMPORARY SAFETY FENCE

HYDROSTATIC TEST DEWATERING PIT

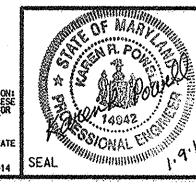
TEMPORARY GABION OUTLET STRUCTURE TEMPORARY STONE OUTLET STRUCTURE

 ∞ SANDBAGS SANDBAG DAM

P PERIMETER DIKE/SWALE

WOOD MATTING ACCESS ROAD TEMPORARY ACCESS BRIDGE

(IN FEET)
1 inch - 50 ft.







Columbia Gas Transmission A NiSource Company

		REVISIONS		DATE	
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	8Y	JAN- 2014	
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				DESIGNED BY	
<u></u>				JS	
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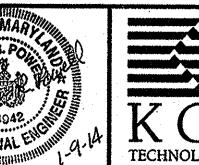
BALTIMORE & HARFORD COUNTIES, MARYLAND

EC-72 FOR COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT

SHEET 15 OF 44 KC1 JOB NUMBER 16-121849

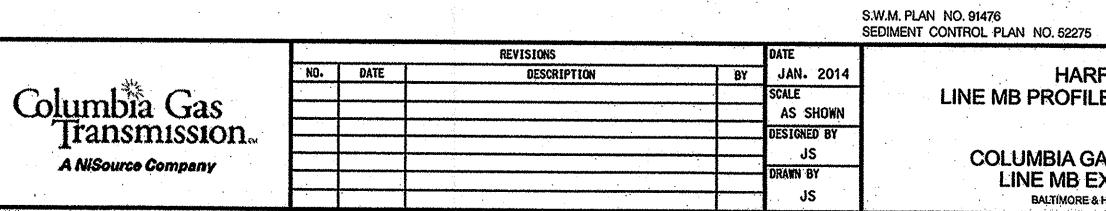
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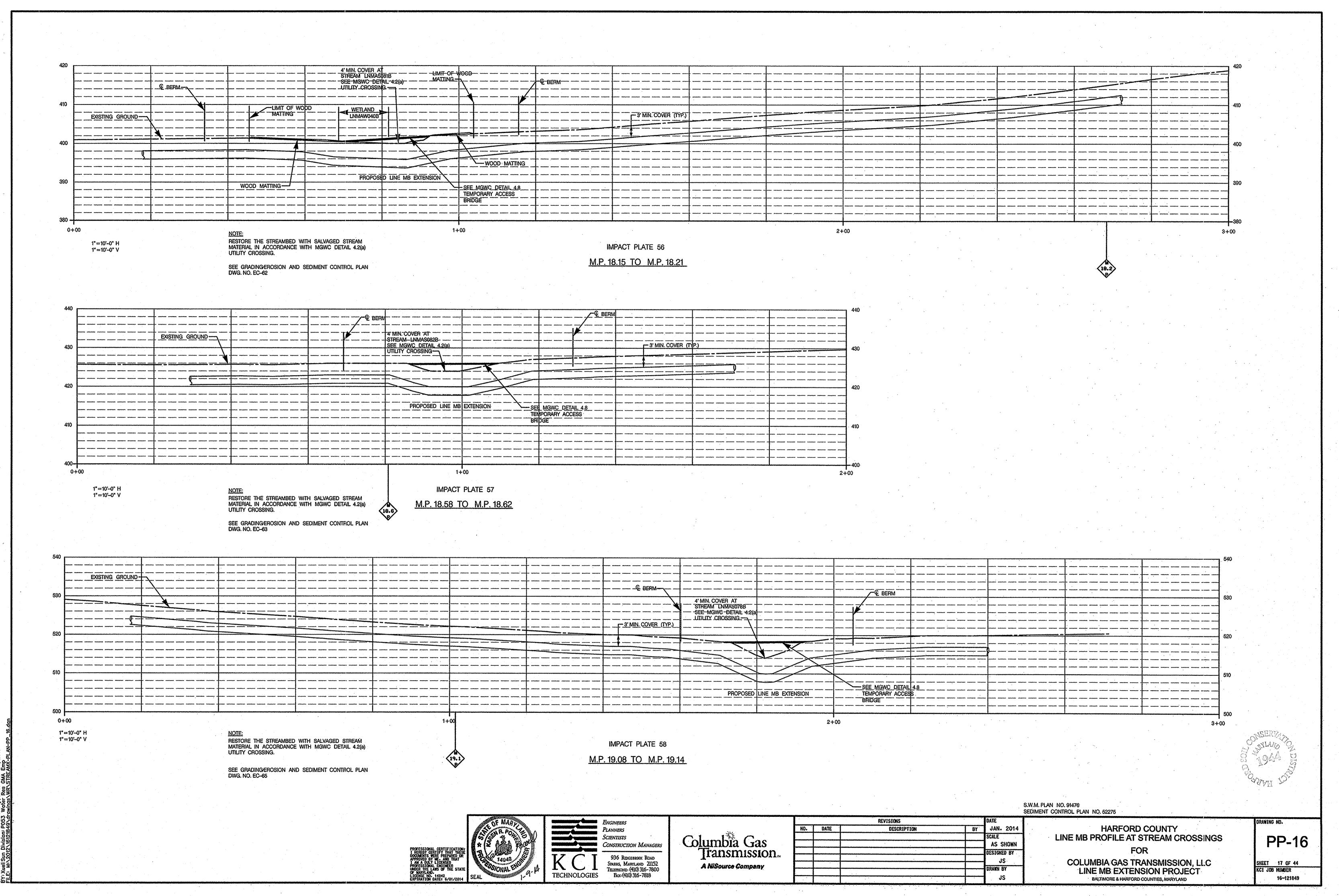




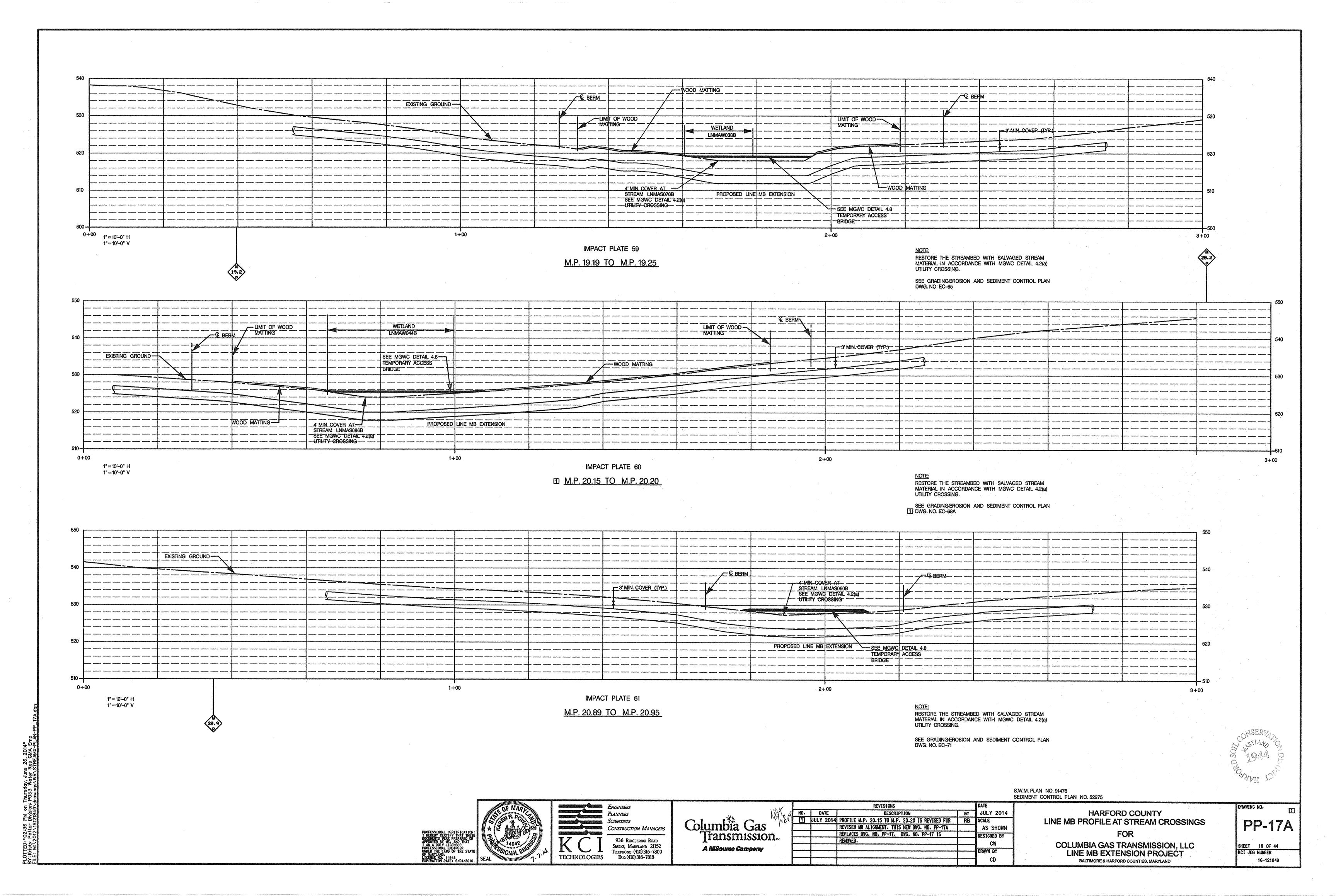
HARFORD COUNTY LINE MB PROFILE AT STREAM CROSSINGS FOR

COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT BALTIMORE & HARFORD COUNTIES, MARYLAND

SHEET 16 OF 44 KCI JOB NUMBER



PLOTTED: "09:45 AM on Monday, December 23, 2013"



HARFORD COUNTY STANDARD SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

- 1. A grading unit of 20 acres is the maximum contiguous area allowed to be graded at a given time.
- 2. A project is to be sequenced so that grading activities begin on one grading unit at a time. Work may proceed to a subsequent grading unit when at least 50 percent of the disturbed area in the proceeding grading unit has been stabilized and approved by DPW. No more than thirty acres cumulatively may be disturbed at any given time.
- 3. The contractor/owner is responsible for obtaining all necessary permits. Further, no construction activity shall take place until all required permits have been obtained.
- 4. The limits of disturbance shall be clearly delineated in the field prior to grading of the site to ensure compliance with approved plans. All Forest Retention areas will be delineated with Blaze Orange Fence as well as any SWM infiltration practice prior to any clearing. Work beyond the limits of disturbance and in any area inside the Forest Retention and SWM infiltration area is considered to be a violation of this plan.
- 5. All sediment control practices must be installed prior to any construction activity. Upon completion of the installation of perimeter sediment control practices the site must be inspected by the Department of Public Works (DPW). No additional construction activity will be authorized without the approval from DPW.
- 6. All points of ingress and egress shall be protected to prevent tracking of mud into public ways. During construction, every means will be taken to control soil erosion and siltation. If necessary a wash rack may
- 7. Earth dikes, sediment traps, etc. will be located as shown on these drawings. Field changes and minor adjustments are permissible as long as the installation functions and conforms to specifications. The site inspector prior to installation must approve all such changes. Major changes to the approved plan will require re-approval by the Harford Soil Conservation District.
- 8. Following initial soil disturbance or re-disturbance permanent or temporary stabilization shall be completed within: a) Three calendar days on slopes greater than 3:1, all waterways and to the surface of all perimeter controls. b) Seven calendar days as to all other disturbed or graded areas of the project site.
- 9. Dust Control must be managed as part of all Sediment Control plans. Failure to do so is a violation of this plan.
- 10. Sediment basins must be built to design specifications shown on the plan. If the basin is to be used as a future SWM facility, the basin will be built in accordance with the latest MD-378 standards and specifications. Specified materials must be used. No changes or modifications will be made without written authorization of the Harford Soil Conservation District.
- 11. Temporary fencing shall be placed around all sediment basins, traps, and ponds during construction and site grading.
- 12. At the end of each working day all sediment control practices will be inspected and left operational. A weekly log will be kept in accordance with NOI/NPDES regulations. A copy of the approved sediment control plans shall be available at the site at all times.
- 13. Ensure positive drainage to all road inlets during all phases of road construction to ensure positive flow to traps and or basins.
- 14. Cut and/or fill shall be done in conformance with 2011 Erosion and Sediment Control Standards and Specifications for land grading.
- 15. Surface flows over cut and fill slopes shall be controlled by either redirecting flows from traversing the slopes or by installing mechanical devices to safely convey water down slopes without causing erosion.
- 16. Off-site waste or borrow areas shall have an approved erosion and sediment control plan prior to the import or export of material to/from the project site.
- 17. All material originating from the development of the property and deposited on the public right-of-way shall be immediately removed.
- 18. Storm drain inlets and outlets shall be protected per 2011 Erosion and Sediment Control standards and specifications.
- 19. Topsoil, liming, fertilizing, seeding, mulching, sod, etc. are all essential parts of the sediment control plan and must be completed along with all other practices.
- 20. Traps to be removed shall be dewatered as per the 2011 Erosion and Sediment Control standards and specifications.
- 22. Sediment control practices will be maintained until all disturbed areas for which the practices were installed

21. Prior to removal of traps or conversion of sediment basins to SWM facilities, the storm drains will be flushed

have been stabilized. Sediment control practices may be removed only with the authorization of the DPW inspector. All disturbed areas resulting from the removal of sediment control devices shall be stabilized immediately. Removal prior to inspector*s approval constitutes a violation.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (SCE) NOTE:

THE LOCATIONS OF THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHOWN ON THE PLAN SHEETS ARE APPROXIMATE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DETERMINE EXACT LOCATIONS IN THE FIELD AND RELOCATE AS NEEDED. IN ACCORDANCE WITH HARFORD COUNTY STANDARD SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTE NO. 6 AND WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.

FILTER BAG NOTES

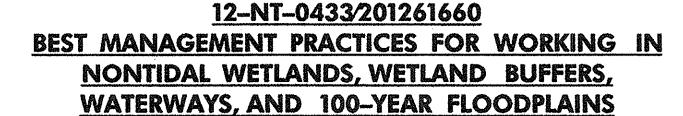
- APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS OF FILTER BAGS ARE SHOWN AT ALL STREAM CROSSINGS ON THE PLAN SHEETS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DETERMINE EXACT LOCATIONS IN THE FIELD AND RELOCATE AS NEEDED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILTER BAG DETAIL NOTE 2 AND WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE HARFORD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.
- 2. SHOULD IT BECOME NECESSARY TO DEWATER THE TRENCH IN UPLAND AREAS, A STANDARD F-4 FILTER BAG WILL TREAT THE DISCHARGE PRIOR TO RELEASE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DETERMINE EXACT LOCATIONS IN THE FIELD AND RELOCATE AS NEEDED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILTER BAG DETAIL NOTE 2 AND WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE HARFORD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR. TRENCH DEWATERING SHALL BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT CAUSE EROSION, DOES NOT RESULT IN SILT-LADEN WATER DISCHARGING FROM THE WORK AREA, AND WHERE WATER WILL NOT DRAIN TO DISTURBED AREAS.

Site Analysis:

2.062.566.00/ 47.35 Sq. Ft./Ac. 1.925.711.69/ 44.21 Sq. Ft./Ac. M Total Site Area 1 Total disturbed Area NONE Sq. Ft./Ac. Area to be paved 1,925,711.69/ 44.21 Sq. Ft./Ac. Area to be stabilized <u>387</u> Cu. Yd. 1.691 Cu. Yd. FILL Topsoil <u>307</u> Cu. Yd.

NPDES ID PT. N: 690.282.31 E: 1,458,589,21

The purpose of this plan is to address sediment control for mass grading, road and utility construction only. Individual or collective home/commercial building construction will require a separate sediment control plan. The developer/contractor shall comply with all stabilization requirements of this plan. Temporary buildings may be permitted with the approval of the Harford County DPW.



1. 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.

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 MATERIAL FREE OF WASTE METAL PRODUCTS, UNSIGHTLY DEBRIS, TOXIC

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

6. RECTIFY ANY NONTIDAL WETLANDS, WETLAND BUFFERS, WATERWAYS, OR 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN

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 31 FESCUE SHALL NOT BE UTILIZED IN WETLAND OR BUFFER AREAS. THE AREA SHOULD BE SEEDED AND MULCHED TO REDUCE EROSION AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

8. AFTER INSTALLATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED, MAKE POST-CONSTRUCTION GRADES AND ELEVATIONS THE SAME AS THE ORIGINAL GRADES AND ELEVATIONS IN TEMPORARILY IMPACTED AREAS.

9. TO PROTECT AQUATIC SPECIES, IN-STREAM WORK IS PROHIBITED AS DETERMINED BY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE STREAM:

USE I WATERS: IN-STREAM WORK SHALL NOT BE CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD MARCH 1 THROUGH JUNE 15, INCLUSIVE, DURING ANY YEAR. USE III WATERS: IN-STREAM WORK SHALL NOT BE CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1 THROUGH APRIL 30, INCLUSIVE, DURING ANY YEAR. USE IV WATERS: IN-STREAM WORK SHALL NOT BE CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD MARCH 1 THROUGH MAY 31, INCLUSIVE, DURING ANY YEAR.

10. STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM IMPERVIOUS SURFACES SHALL BE CONTROLLED TO PREVENT THE WASHING OF DEBRIS INTO THE WATERWAY.

11. 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.

COLUMBIA GAS

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

1. DISCONNECT OR OTHERWISE PROTECT ALL HOSES FROM DAMAGE BY CROSSING EQUIPMENT. FILTER BAG FOR DEWATERING MUST BE PLACED WITHIN THE LOD.

2. STREAMS WITH NO PERCEIVABLE FLOW AT THE TIME OF CROSSING WILL BE CROSSED USING THE OPEN-CUT CROSSING METHOD WITH NO WATER DIVERSION. A DIVERSION PIPE WILL BE KEPT ON SITE AND INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MGWC 1.4 IF FLOW BEGINS. THE CONTRACTOR WILL UTILIZE THE DAM AND PUMP (PUMP-AROUND) METHOD FOR ALL PERENNIAL STREAMS AND INTERMITTENT STREAMS. WITH SIGNIFICANT FLOW IN ACCORDANCE WITH MGWC 1.2.

3. THE PLACEMENT OF TIMBER MATS WITHIN THE 100-YEAR FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) FLOODPLAIN IS SHOWN ON THE PLAN. HOWEVER, COLUMBIA MAY REQUEST THAT THE APPROVING AGENCIES REDLINE THE PLAN TO INDICATE THAT NO MATTING IS NEEDED.

4. STREAMS IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT SURVEY CORRIDOR ARE NOT DESIGNATED AS TIER II OR TIER III STREAMS BY THE CODE OF MARYLAND REGULATIONS (COMAR) SECTIONS 26.08.02.04-1. AS OUTLINED IN THE COMAR, ALL WATERBODIES NOT LISTED AS TIER II OR TIER III WATERS ARE TIER I. AS SUCH, ALL WATERBODIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT SURVEY CORRIDOR ARE TIER ISTREAMS. HOWEVER, THE PROPOSED PROJECT WILL CROSS TIER II WATERSHEDS. IN ORDER TO LIMIT POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO TIER II WATERSHEDS, COLUMBIA WILL USE CONSTRUCTION AND EROSION CONTROL METHODS AS SPECIFIED IN THE FERC PLAN AND PROCEDURES AND COLUMBIA'S ECS MANUAL. ADDITIONALLY, COLUMBIA WILL UTILIZE ENHANCED BMPS AS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN TIER II WATERSHEDS. EXAMPLES OF ENHANCED BMPS INCLUDE ACCELERATED STABILIZATION, ENHANCED SCHEDULING (E.G., REVIEWING THE WEATHER FORECAST TO AVOID WORK DURING TIMES OF HIGH SEDIMENT TRANSPORT RISK), ENHANCED INSPECTIONS, AND USING SUPER SILT FENCE IN PLACE OF SILT FENCE. ENHANCED BMPS HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THE PROJECT PLAN WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED TO MDE FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL.

5. BLASTING WILL BE CONDUCTED UNDER A SPECIFIC BLASTING PLAN AS APPROVED BY MDE, WHICH INCLUDES INFORMATION ON AVOIDING AND STRICTLY MINIMIZING SURFACE DISTURBANCE. BLASTING WILL BE OVERSEEN BY A CERTIFIED PERSON/PROJECT MANAGER, BLASTING DESIGN, BMPS, AND MONITORING WILL ENSURE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT VIBRATIONS, EXCESSIVE SOUND WAVES, OR DISTURBANCES OF SIGNIFICANCE OCCUR WITHIN THE WATER COLUMN OF THE STREAM. STREAM DIVERSIONS, DRILLING PROCEDURES, CAPPING OF HOLES, MATTING, ETC. WILL BE UTILIZED TO AVOID BLASTING IMPACTS TO

6. UTILITY STREAM CROSSINGS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MARYLAND GUIDELINES FOR WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION (MGWC) DETAIL 4.2(a). SEE DWG. NO. ECD-2.19

	SUMMARY OF GRADING UNITS											
ID.		FROM		то	LOD Area (sf)	LOD Area(ac)	GRADING UNIT (20 ac)					
ן נ			EC-60	Hess Rd	EC-65	798,806.00						
1 [7	Hess Rd	EC-65	SR 152 (Fallston Rd)	EC-67	431,853.00		0.50				
1	V1			Foxwood Lane	EC-65	5,645.35	0.13	0.01				
1 [N	SR 152 (Fallston Rd)	EC-67	MP 21.0	EC-71	552,206.00	12.68	0.63				
>	K			Staging Area #13	EC-71	137,201.34	3.15	0.16				
1				TOTAL		1,925,711.69	44.21	2.21				

GENERAL SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

- 1. A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING SHALL BE HELD WITH THE HARFORD COUNTY DPW; MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, COMPLIANCE PROGRAM (410-537-3510) AND NONTIDAL WETLANDS DIVISION (410-537-3911); AND US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (410-962-6080) PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY.
- 2. CLEAR THE WORKSPACE AS NECESSARY.
- 3. INSTALL AND STABILIZE ALL PERIMETER CONTROLS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING TREE CLEARING.
- 4. UPON COMPETION OF THE INSTALLATION AND STABILIZATION OF PERIMETER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS, AND WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE HARFORD COUNTY DPW INSPECTOR, BEGIN GRADING AND TRENCHING THE REMAINDER OF THE SITE. ONCE UTILITY INSTALLATION REACHES A STREAM CROSSING, INSTALL THE PUMP-AROUND SYSTEM. WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE COUNTY INSPECTOR, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT COMPLIANCE INSPECTOR, 410-537-3510 AND US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 410-962-6080, BEGIN UTILITY INSTALLATION ACROSS THE STREAM. IN-STREAM CONSTRUCTION SHALL INCLUDE 24-HOUR PUMPING UNTIL WORK WITHIN THE STREAM IS COMPLETED.
- 5. INSTALL LINE MB.
- 6. BACKFILL THE TRENCH, FINE GRADE AND PERMANENTLY STABILIZE ALL DISTURBED AREAS.
- 7. WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DPW INSPECTOR, REMOVE ALL SEDIMENT CONTROLS AND STABILIZE ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY THIS PROCESS.

ENHANCED BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR WORKING IN TIER II WATERSHEDS

- 1. AT A MINIMUM, THE CONTRACTOR MUST INSPECT ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AND DEVICES ONCE EVERY SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS, AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE OCCURRENCE OF A STORM EVENT OF 0.25 INCHES OR GREATER. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PREPARE A WRITTEN INSPECTION REPORT FOR EACH INSPECTION, AND MAINTAIN A LOG BOOK FOR ALL REPORTS. ALL CORRECTIVE ACTION SHOULD BE INITIATED WITHIN 24 HOURS AND COMPLETED WITHIN 72 HOURS OF BEING NOTED.
- 2. THE CONTRACTOR MUST INSPECT ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AND DEVICES PRIOR TO A NOAA FORCASTED EVENT OF 0.25 INCHES OR GREATER. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE TO ASSURE ALL DEVICES ARE IN GOOD WORKING ORDER PRIOR TO THE EVENT.
- 3. ALL POINTS OF INGRESS AND EGRESS TO THE TIER II WATERSHED WILL BE CLEARLY MARKED AS SUCH.
- 4. ALL WETLANDS, WATERWAYS, AND 100-YR FLOODPLAINS SHALL BE CLEARLY MARKED AS SUCH. VEHICLES OPERATING WITHIN 100 FT OF THESE AREAS SHALL CARRY EMERGENCY SPILL KITS.
- 5. ALL FOREST CONSERVATION AREAS SHALL BE CLEARLY MARKED AS SUCH.
- 6. WITHIN THE EXPANDED RIPARIAN BUFFER (XB), CUT VEGETATION OFF JUST ABOVE GROUND LEVEL, LEAVING THE EXISTING ROOT SYSTEMS IN PLACE, AND REMOVE VEGETATION FROM THE XB FOR DISPOSAL MINIMIZE GRADING WITHIN THE XB TO ONLY WHAT IS REQUIRED TO SAFELY AND EFFICIENTLY OPERATE EQUIPEMENT LIMIT PULLING OF TREE STUMPS AND GRADING ACTIVITIES TO DIRECTLY OVER THE TRENCHLINE EXCEPT WHERE THE CHIEF INSPECTOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTOR DETERMINE THAT SAFETY RELATED CONSTRUCTION CONSTRAINTS REQUIRE REMOVAL OF TREE STUMPS FROM UNDER THE WORKING SIDE OF THE CONSTRUCTION WORK AREA.
- 7. MULCH DEPTH APPLICATION SHALL NOT EXCEED 6 INCHES.
- 1 8. STOCKPILES WILL BE LOCATED WITHIN THE LOD AND SHALL DRAIN TO AN APPROPRIATE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE (I.E., SILT FENCE). STOCKPLILES THAT ARE LOCATED WITHIN 100 FT. OF STREAM RESOURCES AND ARE INACTIVE (THOSE UNTOUCHED FOR SEVEN (7) DAYS OR LONGER) WILL BE SEEDED OR COVERED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE COVER WHEN INACTIVE.
- 9. REDUNDANT CONTROLS SHALL BE USED FOR DEWATERING DISCHARGES WITHIN THE XB (I.E., FILTER BAG SURROUNDED WITH SILT FENCE OR HAY BALE STRUCTURE).
- 10. HYDROSEEDING SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITH LIQUID MULCH BINDERS IN AREAS OF 15% SLOPE OR GREATER. WITHIN 100-FT OF WETLANDS OR WATERBODIES, BINDER MUST BE CERTIFIED ENVIRONMENTALLY NON-TOXIC BY THE APPROPRIATE STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCY.

HDD ALTERNATE

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL WILL BE STRICTLY ENFORCED

S.W.M. PLAN NO. 91476

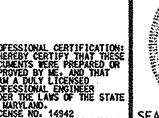
SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN NO. 52275

HARFORD COUNTY **EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES**

COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT BALTIMORE & HARFORD COUNTIES, MARYLAND

ECN-2.0

KCI JOB NUMBER 16-121849









PLANNERS SCIENTISTS CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS 936 RIDGEBROOK ROAD Sparks, Maryland 21152 TELEPHONE: (410) 316-7800

Transmission... A NiSource Company

Columbia Gas !

NO. DATE

JULY 2014 REVISED SITE ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY OF GRADING RB -NITS: REVISED NOTE 8 FOR STOCKPILES

REVISIONS

DESCRIPTION

8Y

JAN- 2014

N.T.S.

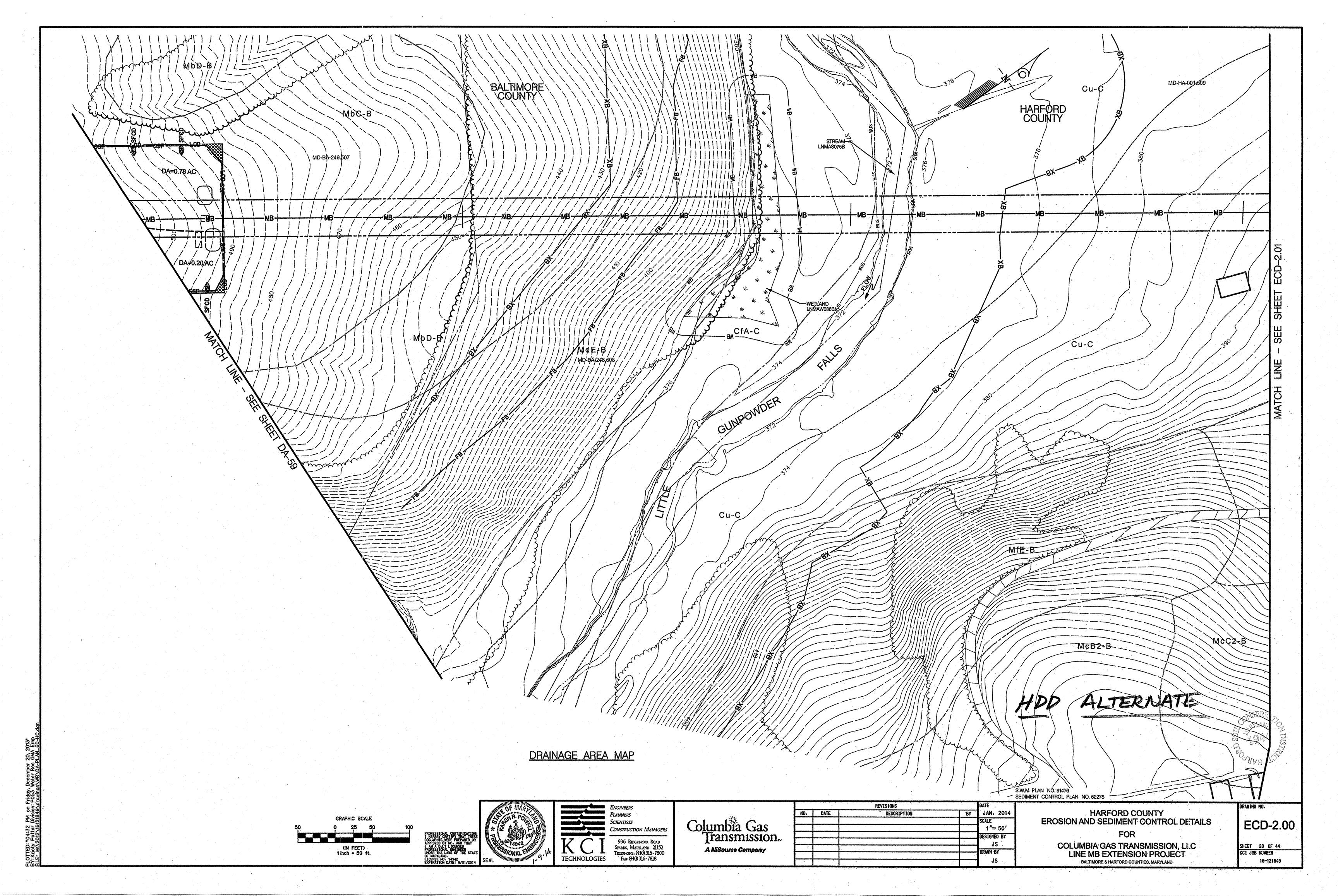
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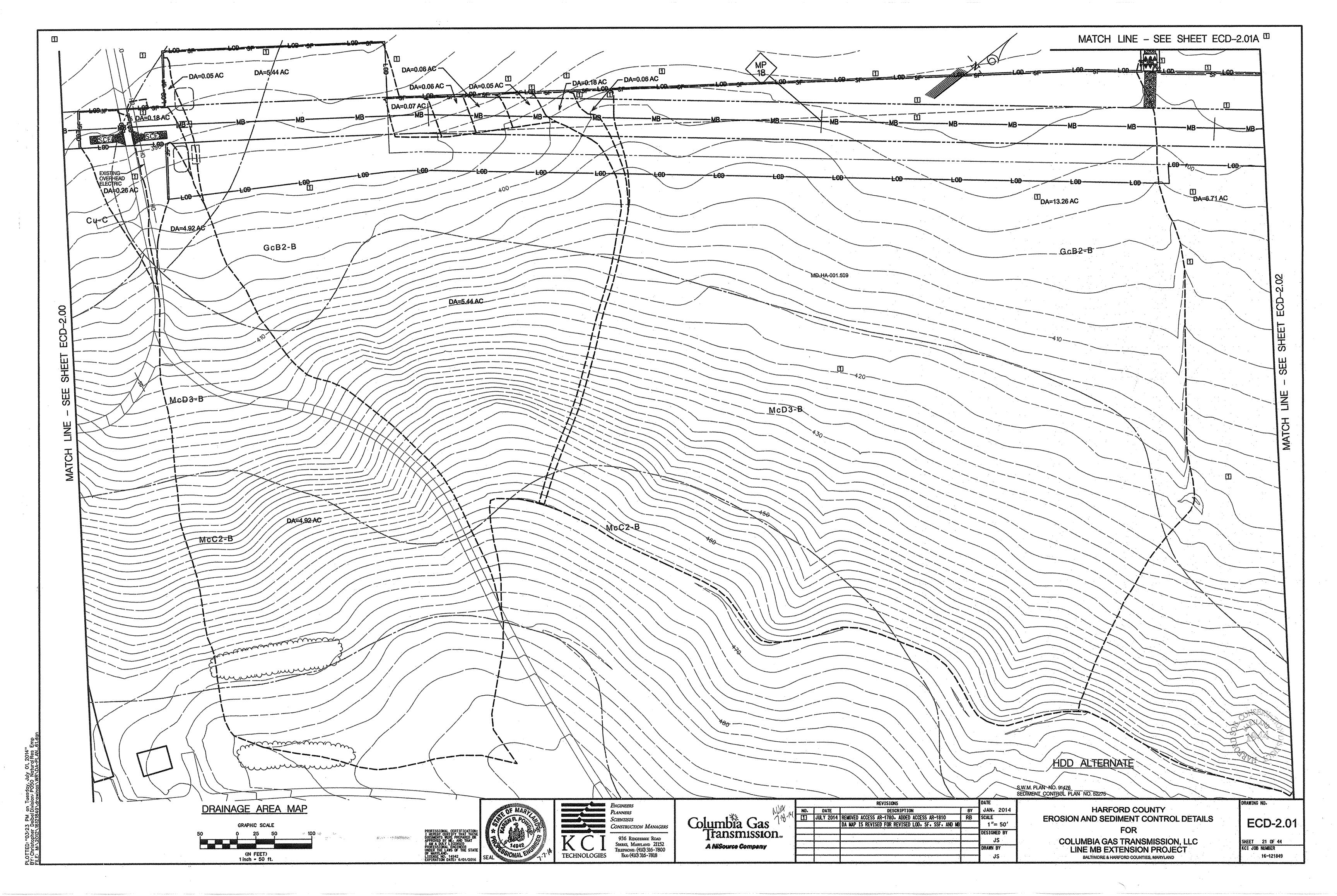
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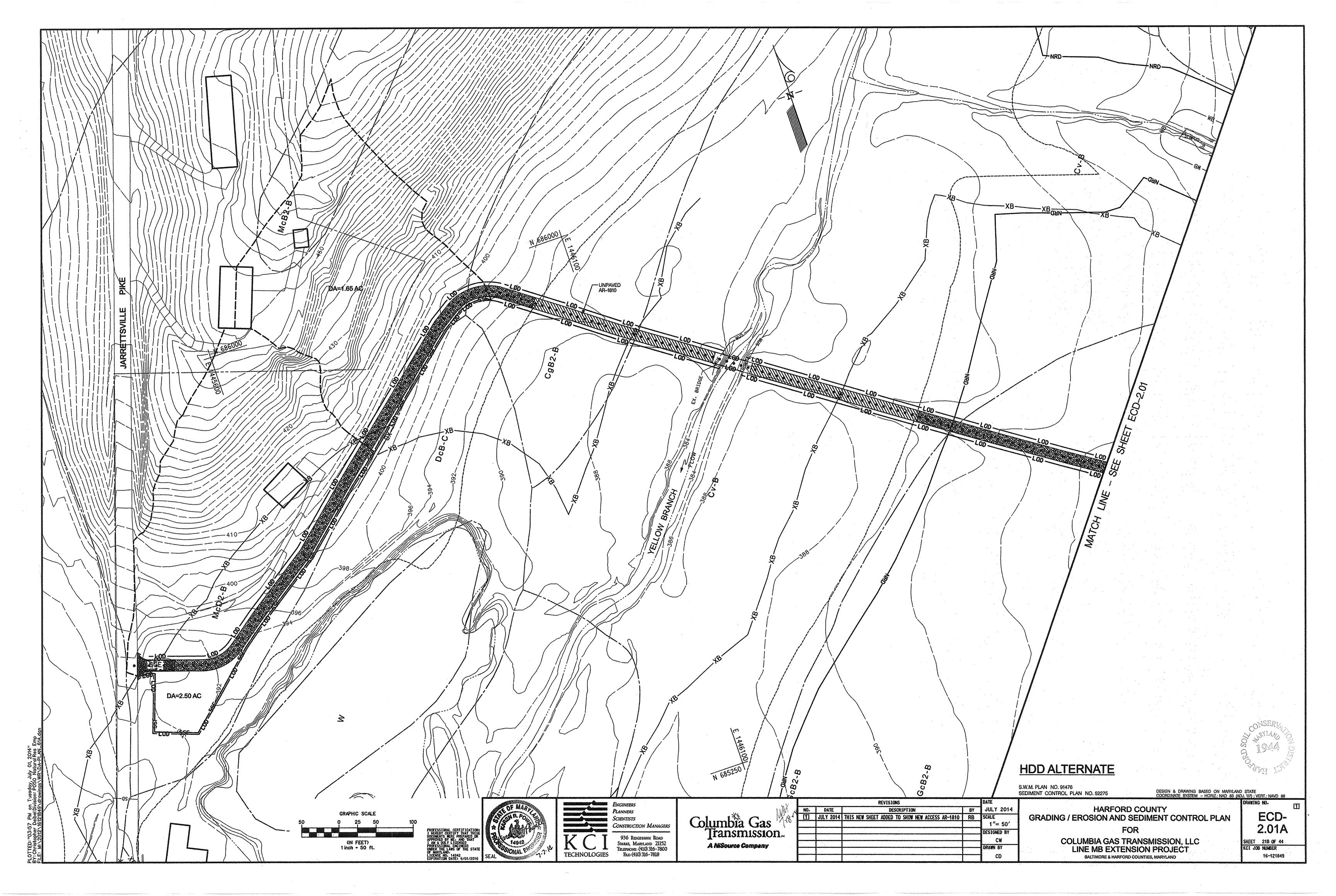
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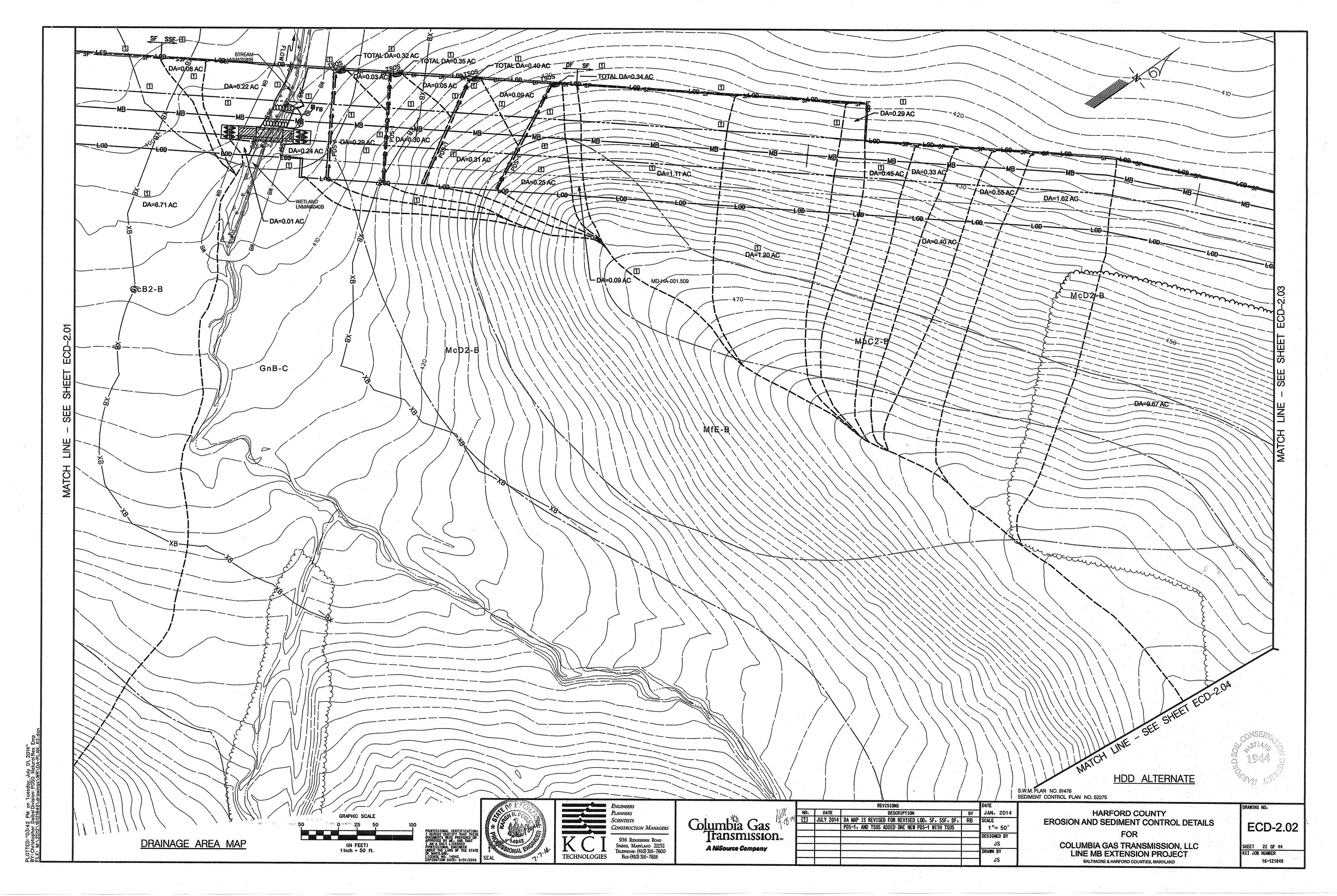
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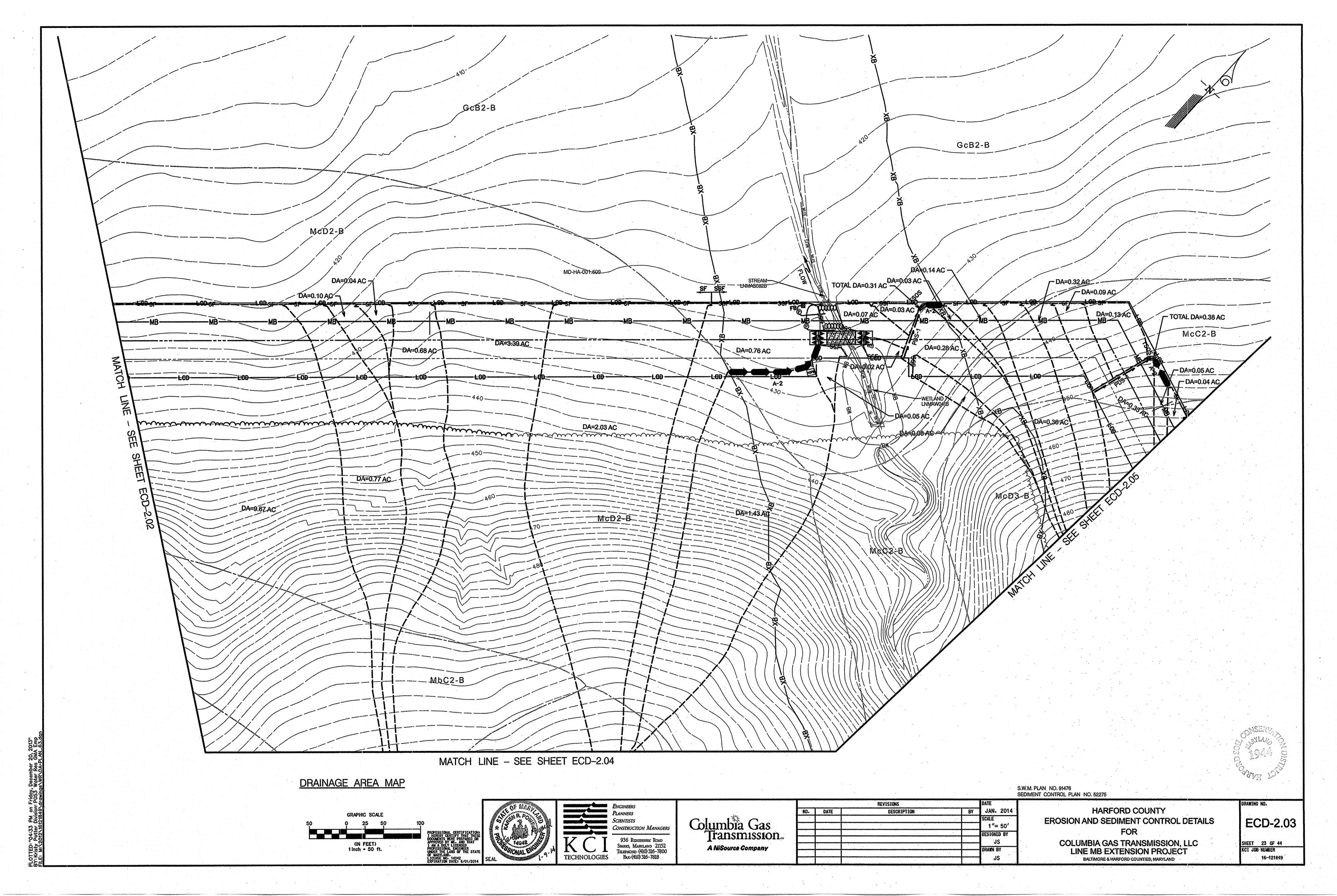
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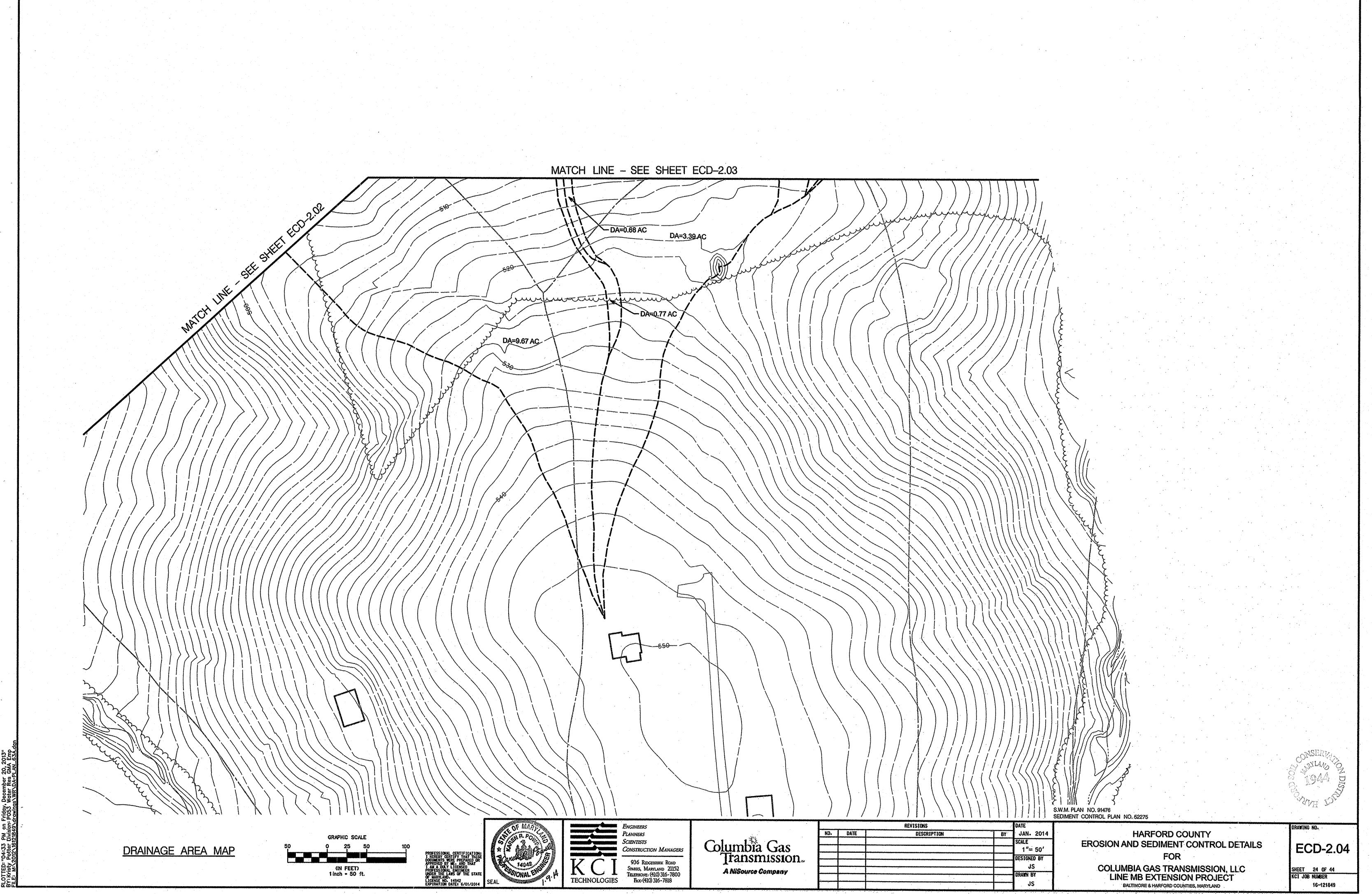




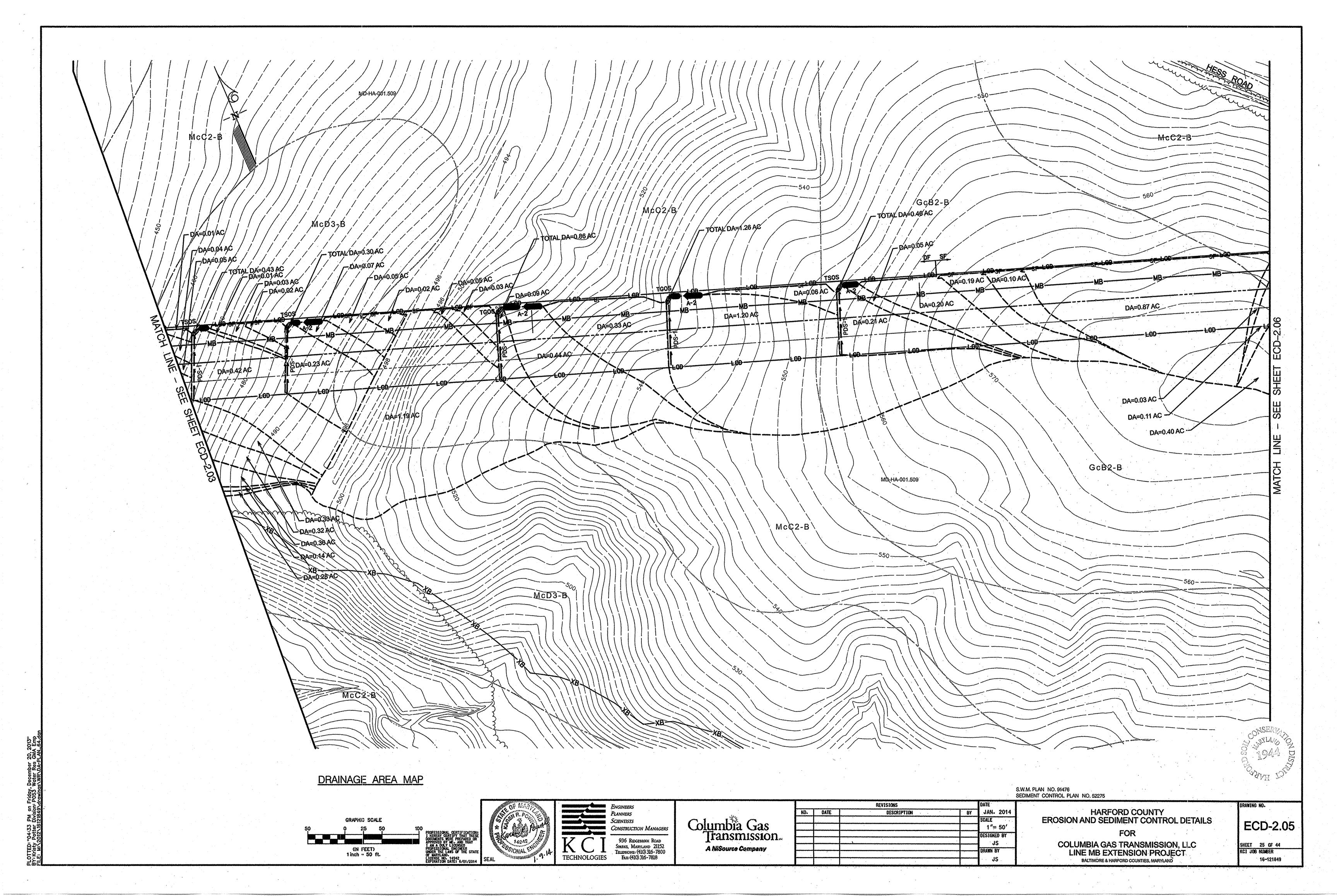


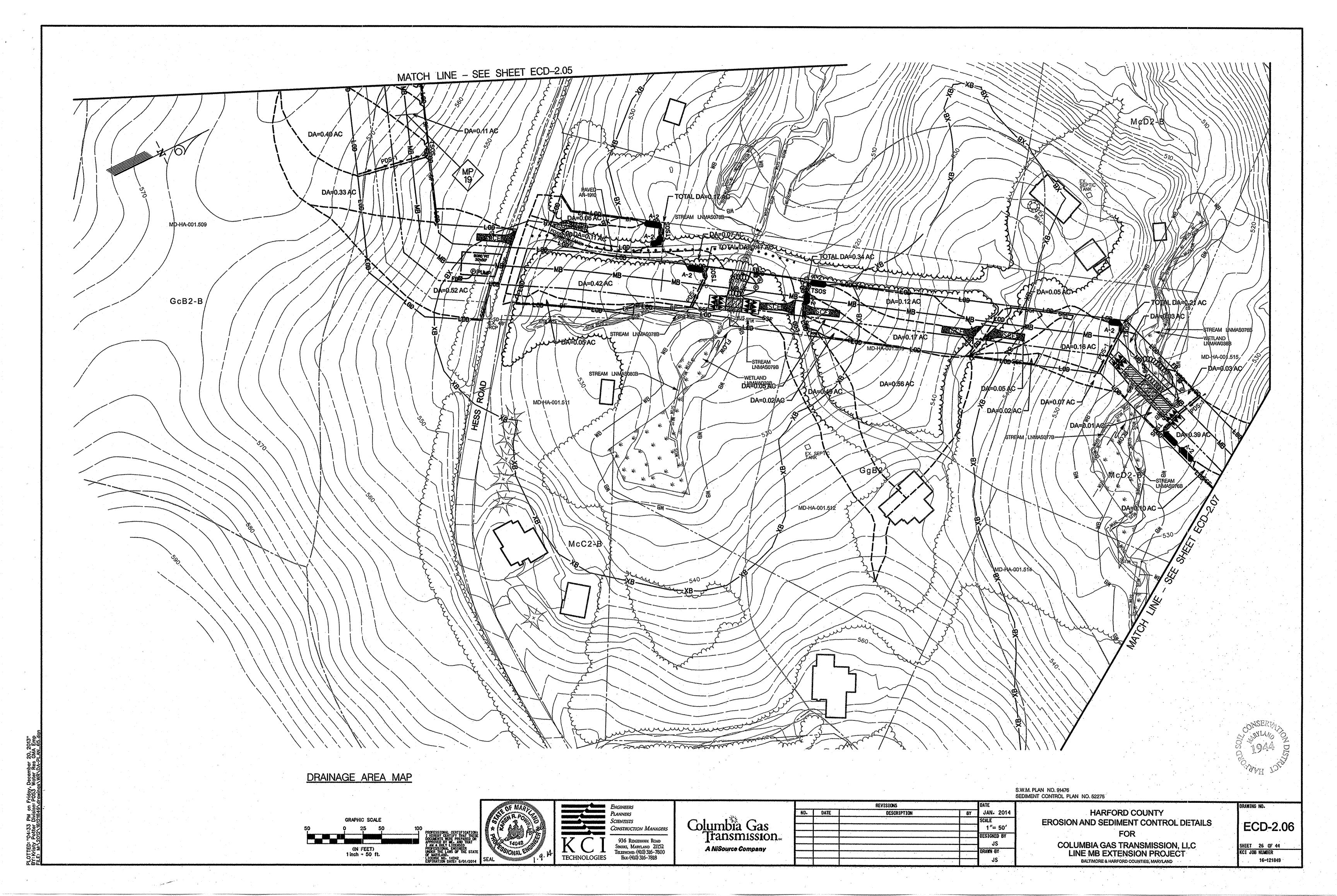


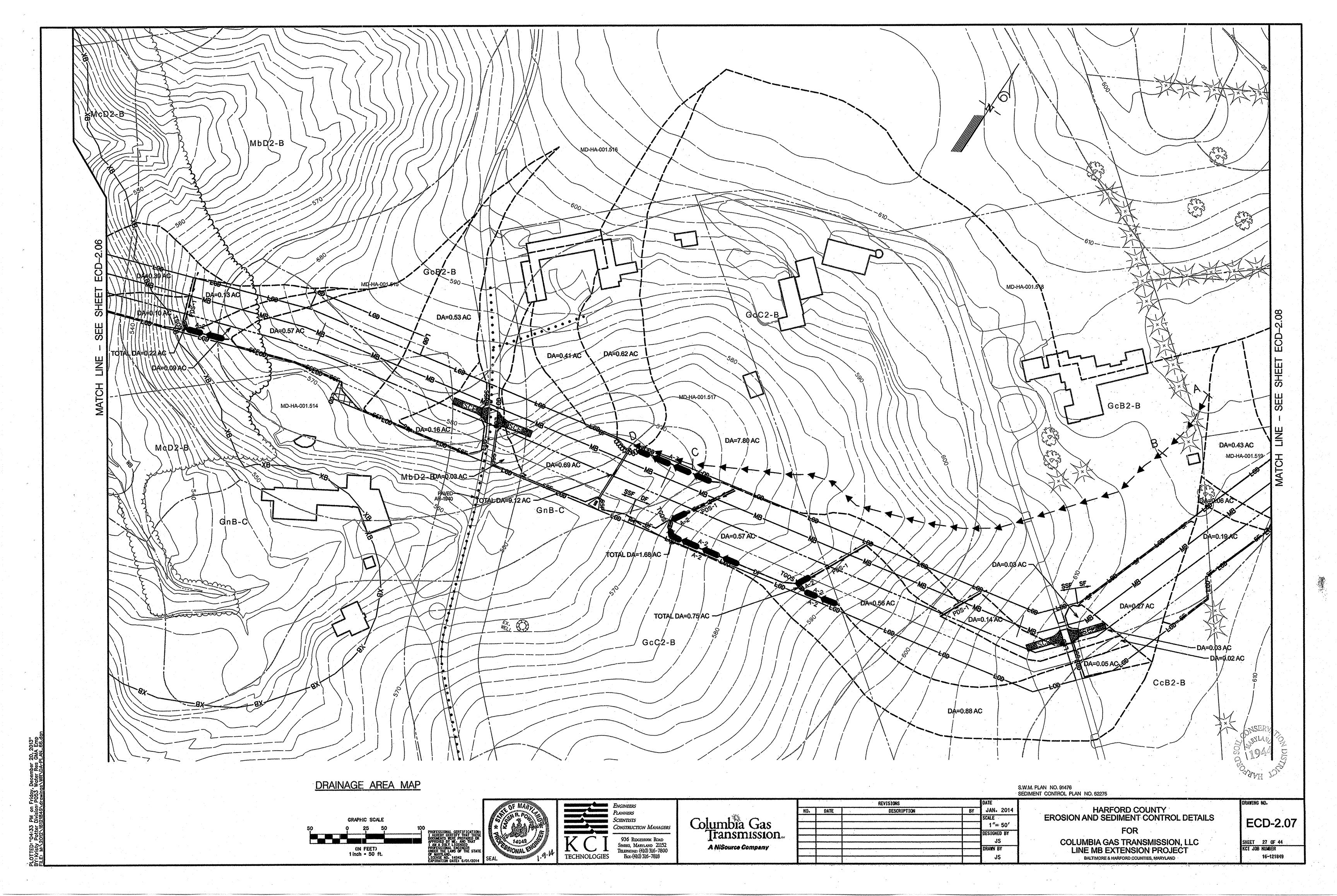


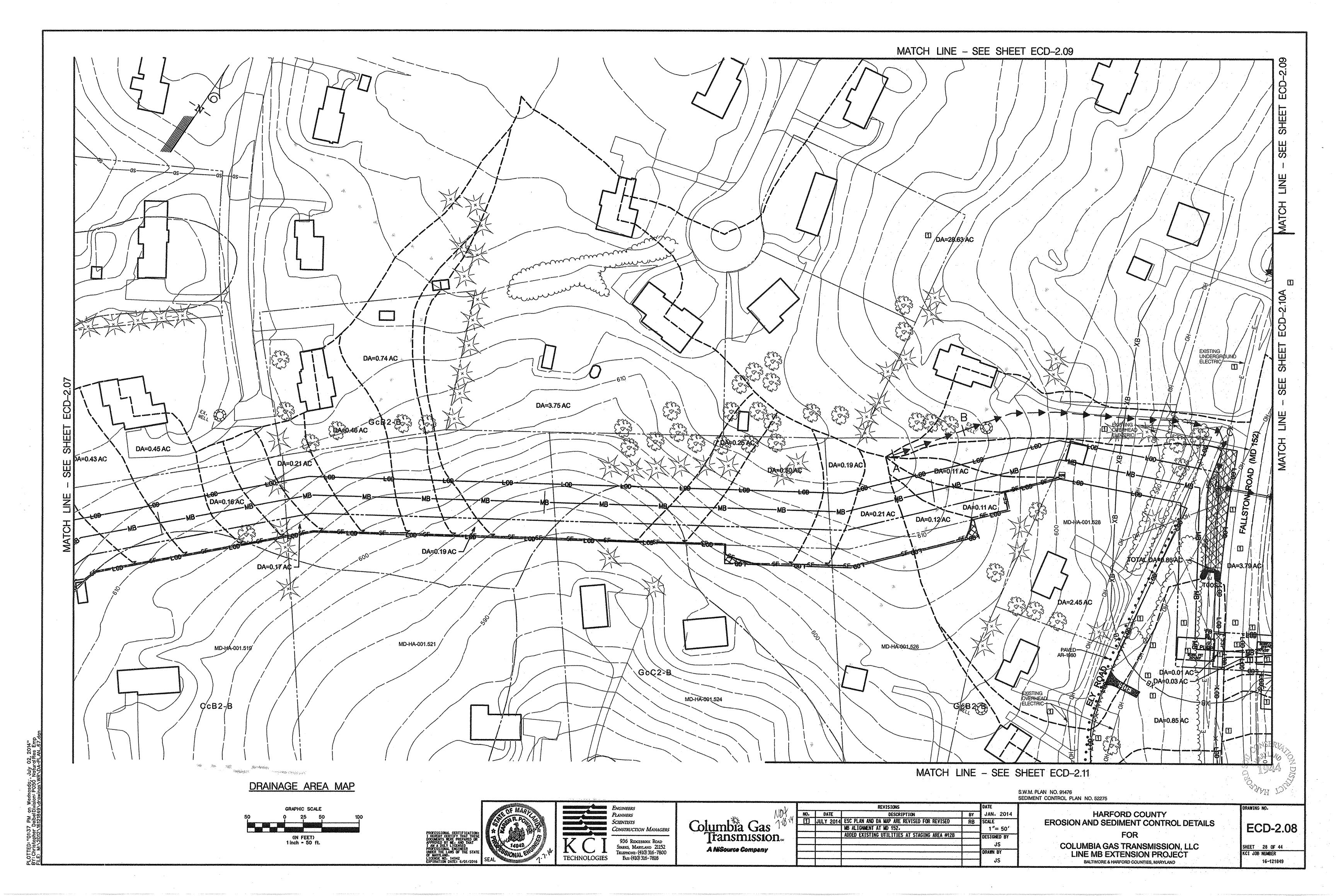


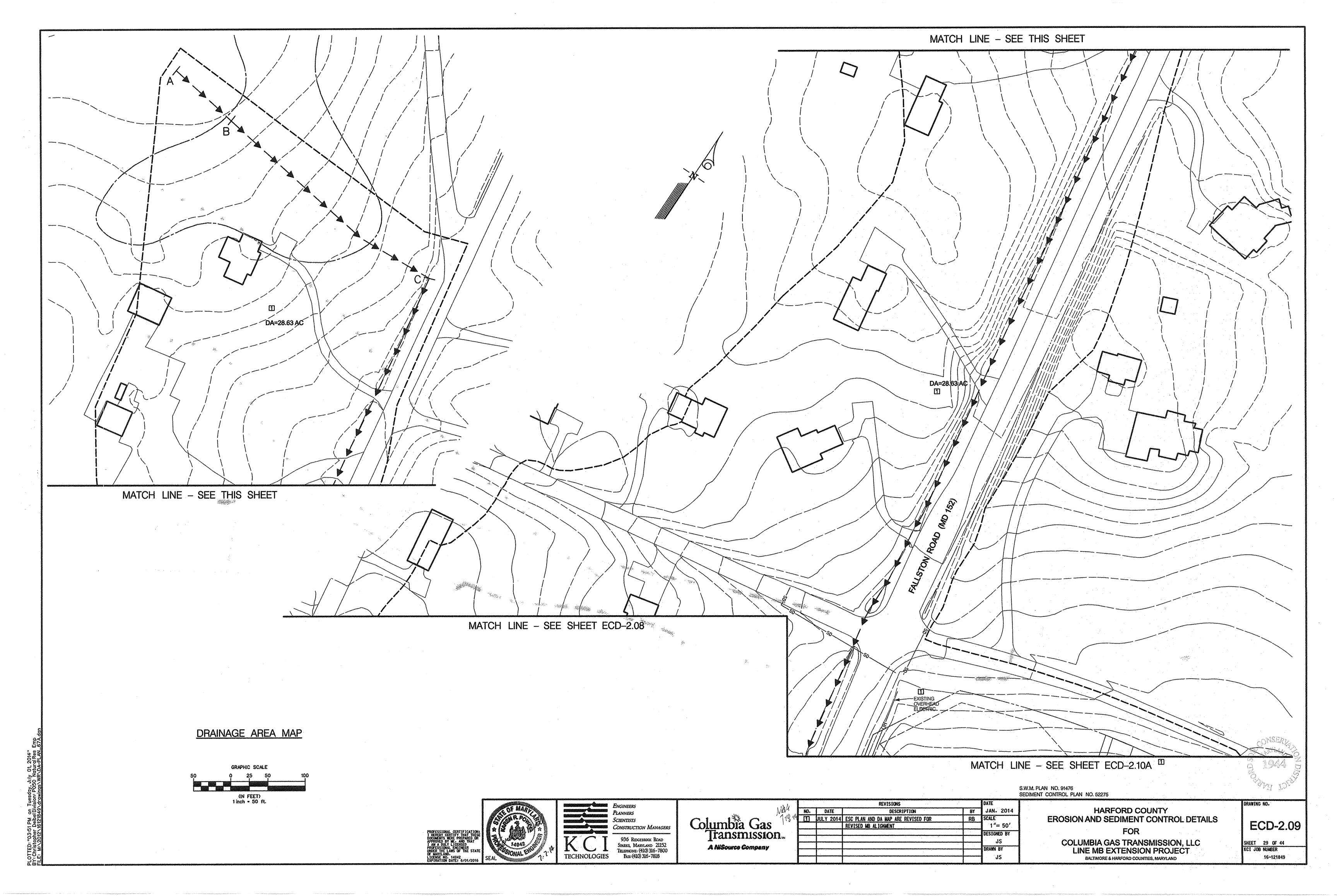
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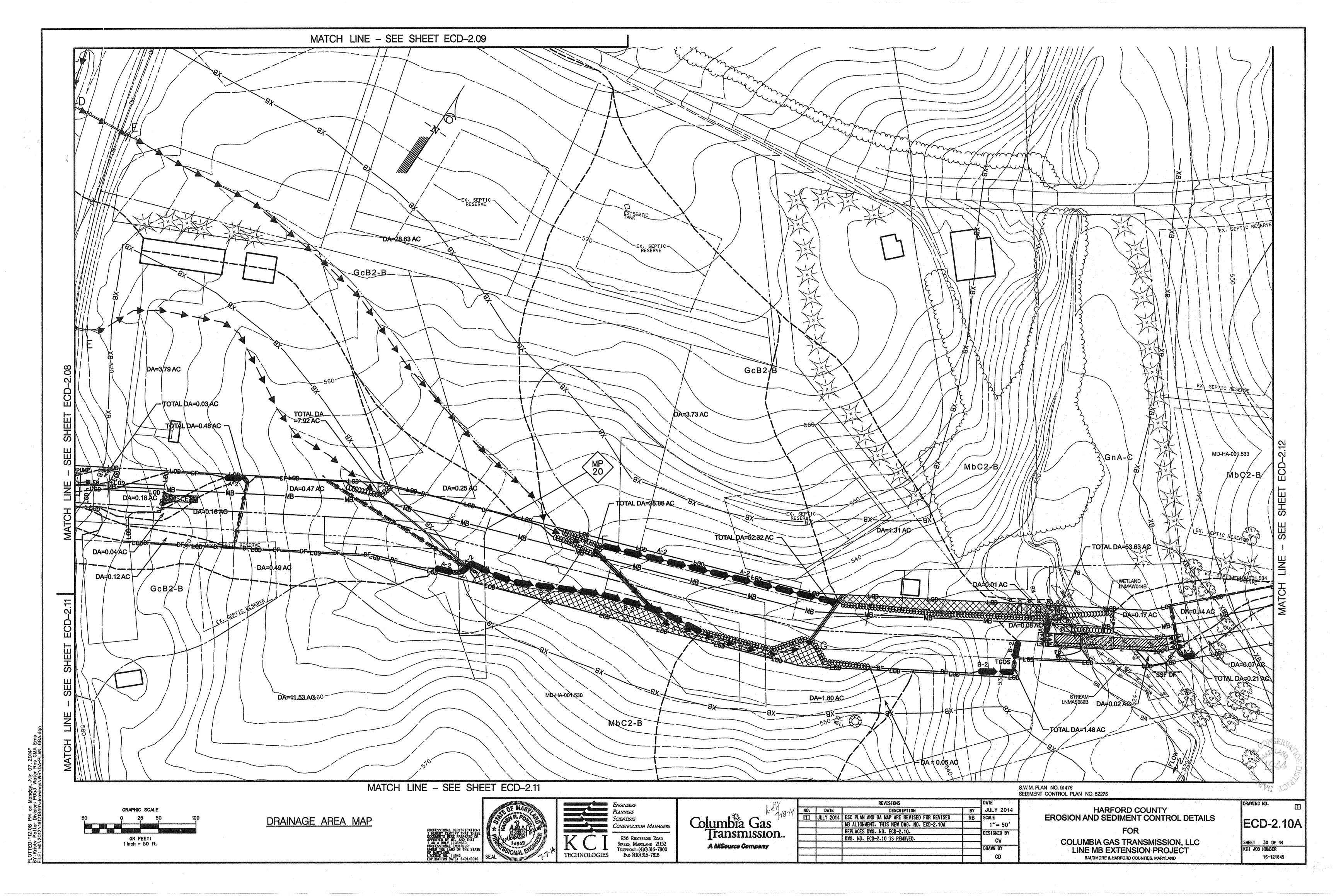


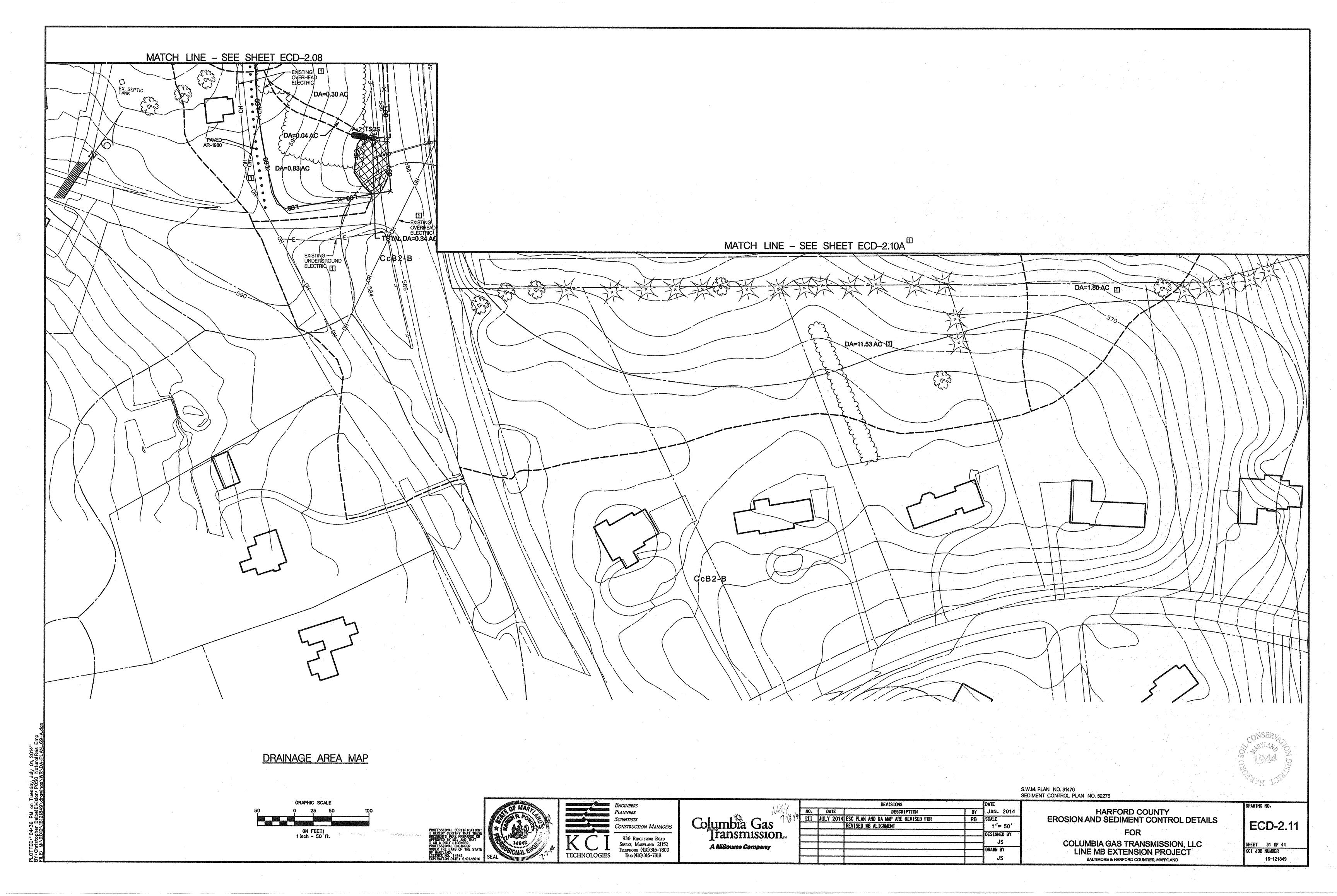


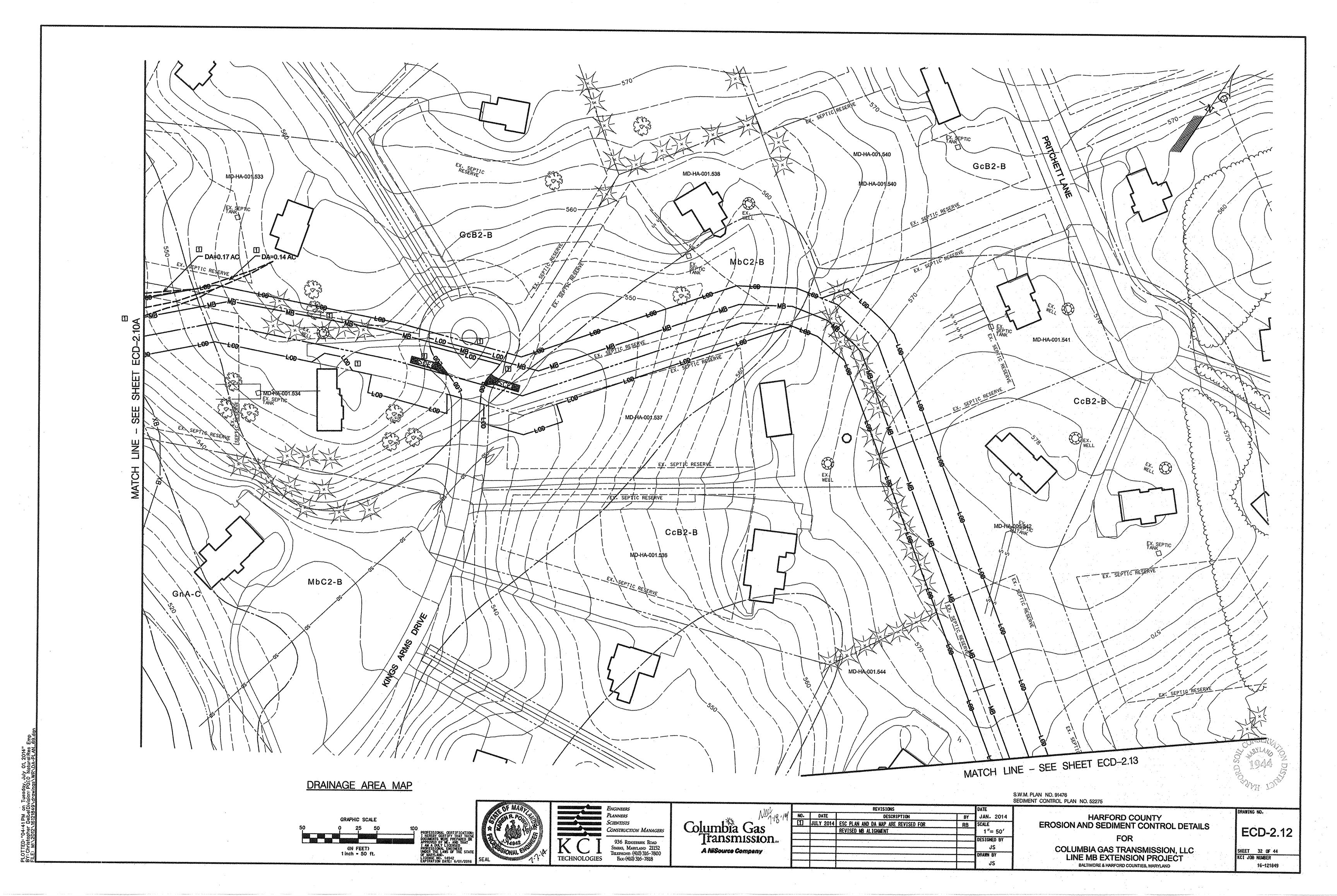


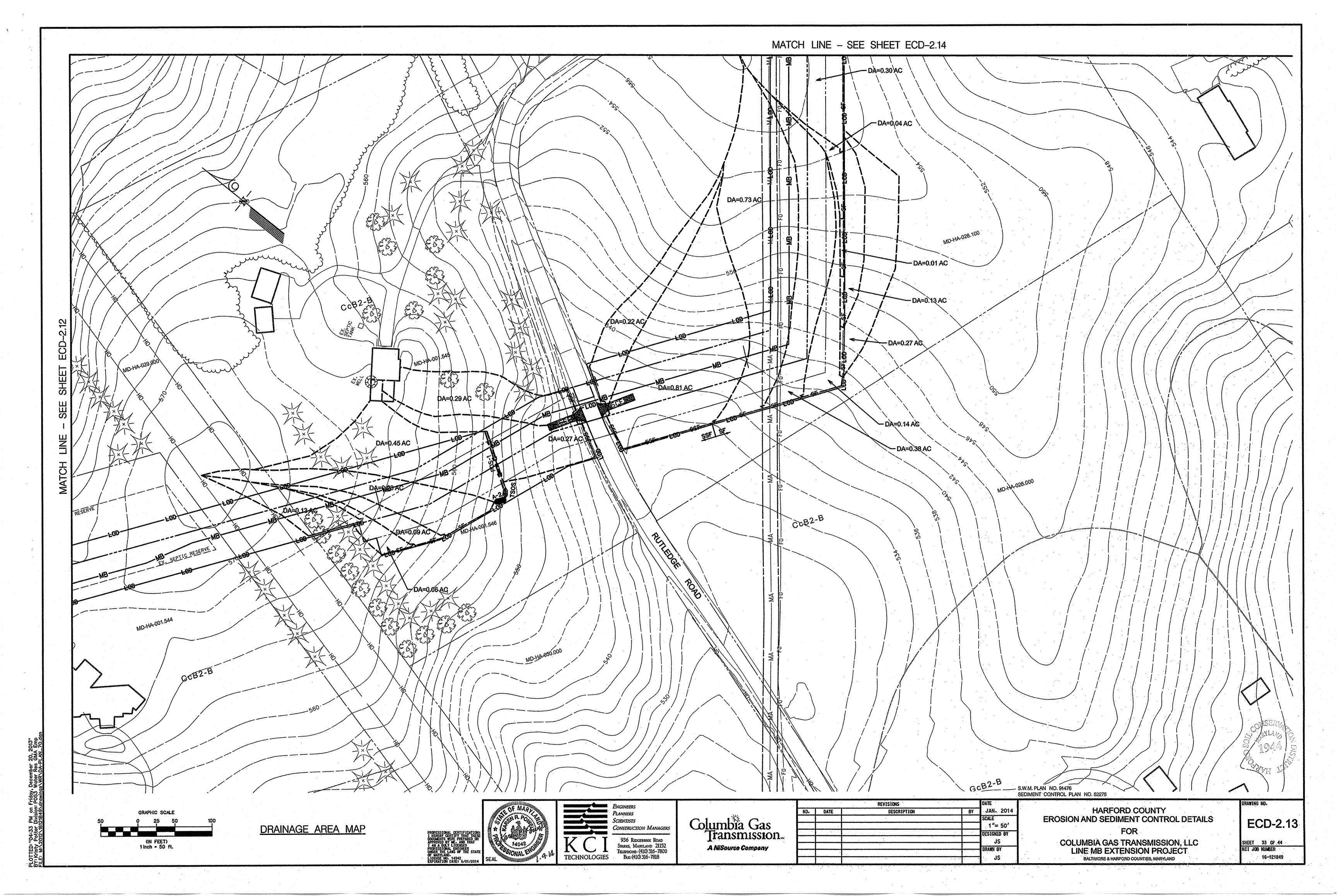


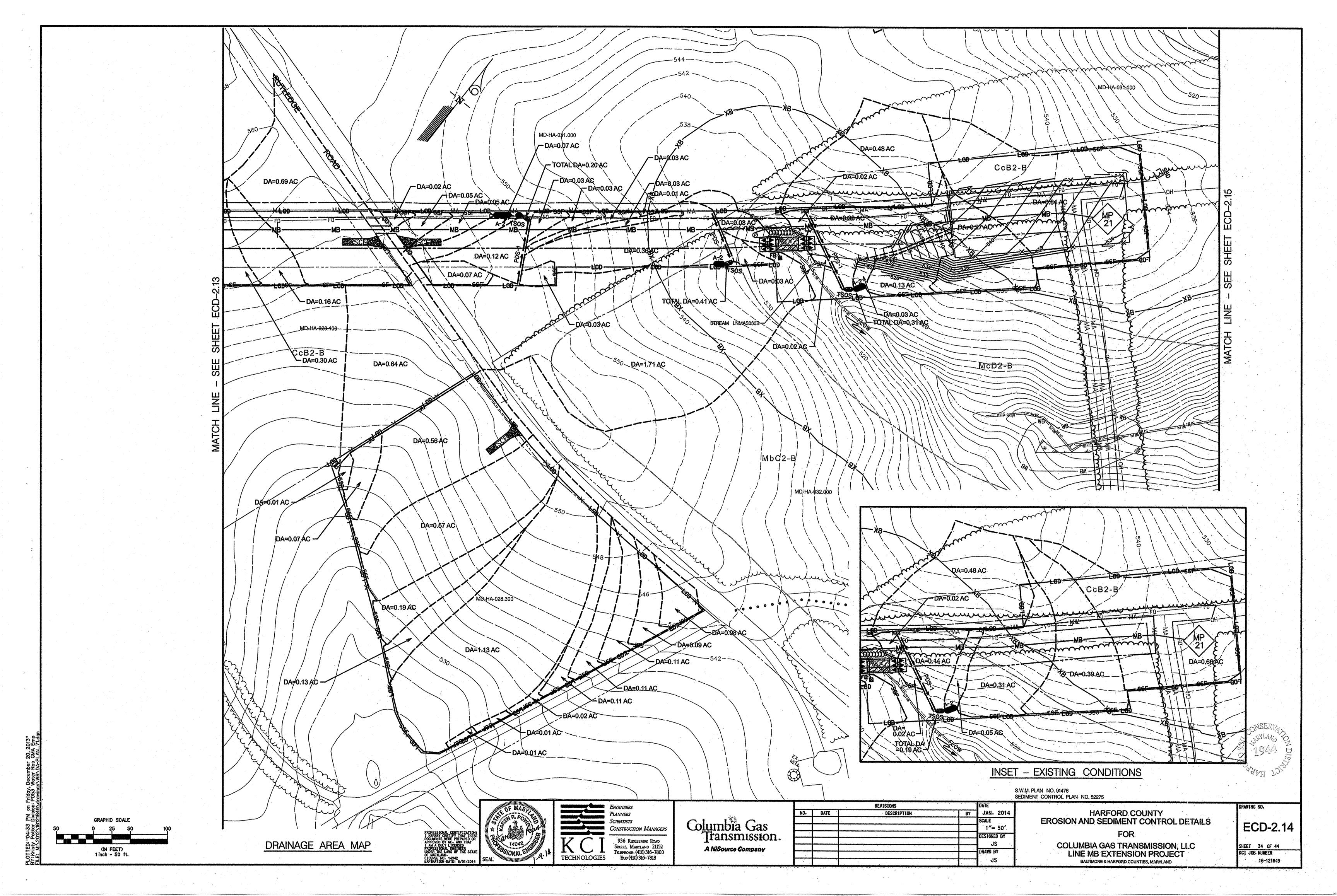


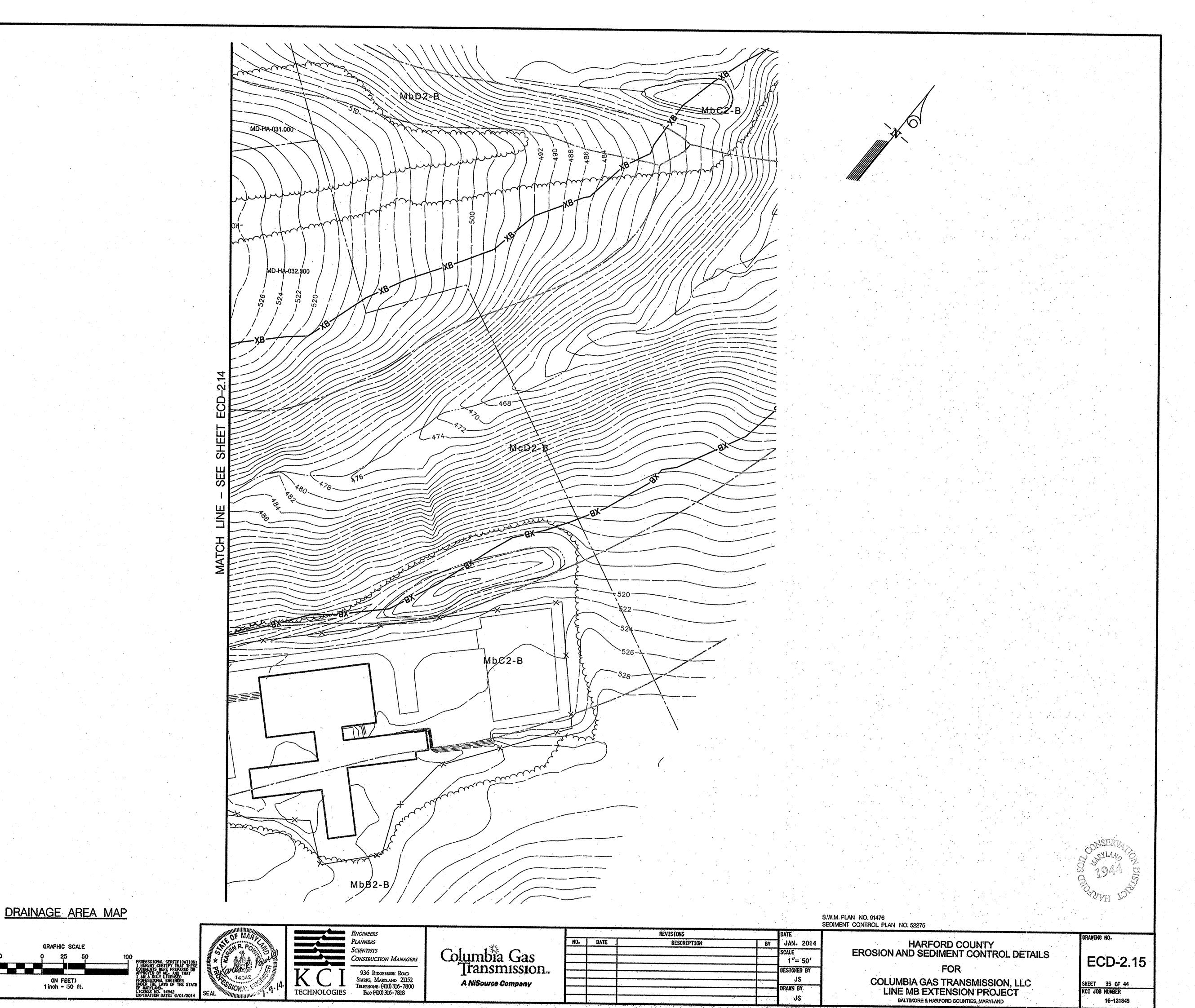












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B-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

Using vegetation as cover to protect exposed soil from erosion

Purpose

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 most 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

B-4-1 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION

Establishment of vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes

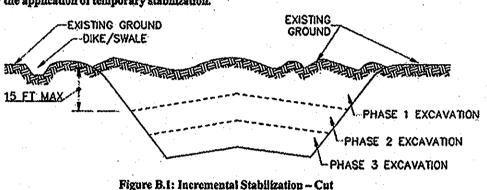
To provide timely vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes as work progresses.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

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

- A. 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

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.



B. Incremental Stabilization - Fill Stopes

- 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-crosive 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 nunoff around the fill. Construct silt fence on low side of fill unless other methods shown on the plans address
- 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-crosive manner.
- c. Place Phase I 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.

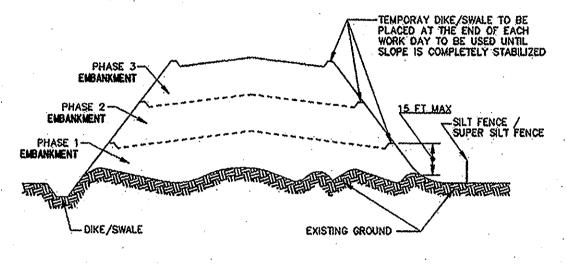


Figure B.2: Incremental Stabilization - Fill

B.11

B-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SOIL PREPARATION, TOPSOILING, AND SOIL AMENDMENTS

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.

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,
- 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.

gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 11/2 inches in diameter.

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

B.13

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-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SEEDING AND MULCHING

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover.

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.

- 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 clapsed (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
- c. Hydrosceding: Apply seed uniformly with hydrosceder (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
- without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings. iv. WCFM material must not contain elements or compounds at concentration levels that will

and percolation properties and must cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil

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.

S.W.M. PLAN NO. 91476 SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN NO. 52275

HARFORD COUNTY **EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS**

ECD-2.16 SHEET 36 OF 44

COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION. LLC LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT BALTIMORE & HARFORD COUNTIES, MARYLAND

FOR



CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS 936 RIDGEBROOK ROAD SPARKS, MARYLAND 21152

Columbia Gas A NiSource Company

NO. DATE JAN- 2014 DESCRIPTION BY N.T.S. ESIGNED BY JS

REVISIONS

TELEPHONE: (410) 316-7800

KCI JOB NUMBER 16-121849

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.

- 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

B-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

<u>Definition</u>

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

Purpose

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

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

permanent stabilization practices are required.

- 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

٠	Hardiness Zon Seed Mixture (Per tilizer Rate	Lime Rate		
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Secding Depths	(10-20-20)	onno nato	
	Annual Ryegrass	40	May 1-May 15; Aug 1-Oct 15	0.5 in.	436 lb/ac	2 tons/ac	
	Pearl Millet	20	May 16-July 31	0.5 in.	(10 1b/1000 sf)	(90 JP/1000 et)	

Permanent Seeding Summary

	Hardin Seed W	l	Lime Rate						
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	•Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	И	P206	K 20	unte nate	
	Deer tongue	20	Mar 1-June 15	1/4-1/2 in	1.				
Mix #3	Canada Wild Rye	3	Nar 1-June 15	1/4-1/2 in					
MIX TO	Redtop	1	Mar 1-June 15	1/4-1/2 in		·	·		
	Common Lespedeza	10	Mar 1-June 15	1/4-1/2 in	45 pounds per acre (1.0 lb/				
	Orchard Grass	25	Mar 1-May 15 Aug 1-Oct 15	1/4-1/2 in					
	Creeping Red Fescue	10	Mar i-May 15 Aug 1-Oct 15	1/4-1/2 in		90 lb/ac	90 lb/ac	2 tons/ac	
Mix #10	Redtop	1	Mar 1-May 15 Aug 1-Oct 15	1/4-1/2 in			(2 lb/ 1000 sf)	(2 lb/ 1000 sf)	(90 lb/ 1000 si)
	Alsike Clover	3	Mar 1-May 15 Aug 1-Oct 15	1/4-1/2 in	1000 sf)				
	White Clover	3	Mar 1-May 15 Aug 1-Oct 15	1/4-1/2 in					
	Creeping Red Fescue	25	Mar 1-May 15 Aug 1-Oct 15	1/4-1/2 in	1.		* •		
	Hard Fescue	25	Mar 1-May 15 Aug 1-Oct 15	1/4-1/2 in					
Nix #12	Sheep Pescue	25	Mar 1-May 15 Aug 1-Oct 15	1/4-1/2.in				·	
	White Clover	3	Mar 1-May 15 Aug 1-Oct 15	1/4-1/2 in					
ŕ	Red Clover	3	Mar 1-May 15 Aug 1-Oct 15	1/4-1/2 in					

*For the period May 16-July 31, add either Poxtail or Pearl Millet to the permanent mix

- 2 lbs./acre to mix #10 - 4 lbs./acre to mix #12

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

- 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 % inch, plus or minus % 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
- 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.

3. 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 1/2 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.

B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

PERMANENT STABILIZATION **Definition**

To stabilize disturbed soils with permanent vegetation.

Purpose

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

A. Seed Mixtures

- 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 testing agency.
- 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

runoff of these areas.

- a. Areas where turigrass 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

<u>FOR</u>

HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION

The stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by surfacing with suitable materials (e.g., mulch and

To provide a stable, non-eroding surface for areas frequently used and to improve the water quality from the

Conditions Where Practice Applies

This practice applies to intensively used areas (e.g., equipment and material storage, staging areas, heavily used

over nonwoven geotextile should be provided as specified in Section H-1 Materials.

the flow length of runoff or crosive velocities need to be considered.

material, as specified on the approved plans, to maintain a clean surface.

1. A minimum 4-inch base course of crushed stone or other suitable materials including wood chips

2. Select the stabilizing material based on the intended use, desired maintenance frequency, and runoff

3. The transport of sediments, nutrients, oils, chemicals, particulate matter associated with vehicular

4. Surface erosion can be a problem on large heavy use areas. In these situations, measures to reduce

Additional control measures may be necessary to control some of these potential pollutants.

The heavy use areas must be maintained in a condition that minimizes erosion. This may require adding suitable

traffic and equipment, and material storage needs to be considered in the selection of material.

NO. DATE

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: 11/2 to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet.

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

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 11/2 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 (% to I 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.

B-4-8 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

STOCKPILE AREA

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

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

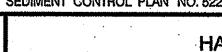
Conditions Where Practice Applies

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

- 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

S.W.M. PLAN NO. 91476 SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN NO. 52275

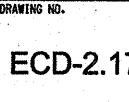


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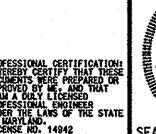
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HARFORD COUNTY **EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS**

COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT



16-121849





CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS 936 RIDGEBROOK ROAD SPARKS, MARYLAND 21152

Columbia Gas Transmission... A NiSource Company

TELEPHONE: (410) 316-7800 Fax: (410) 316-7818

N.T.S. ESIGNED BY

DESCRIPTION

BALTIMORE & HARFORD COUNTIES, MARYLAND

SHEET 37 OF 44 KCI JOB NUMBER

MGWC 1.2: PUMP-AROUND PRACTICE

Temporary measure for dewatering inchannel construction sites

DESCRIPTION

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

IMPLEMENTATION SEQUENCE

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

- 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.
- 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 MEASURE

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMEN WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINE

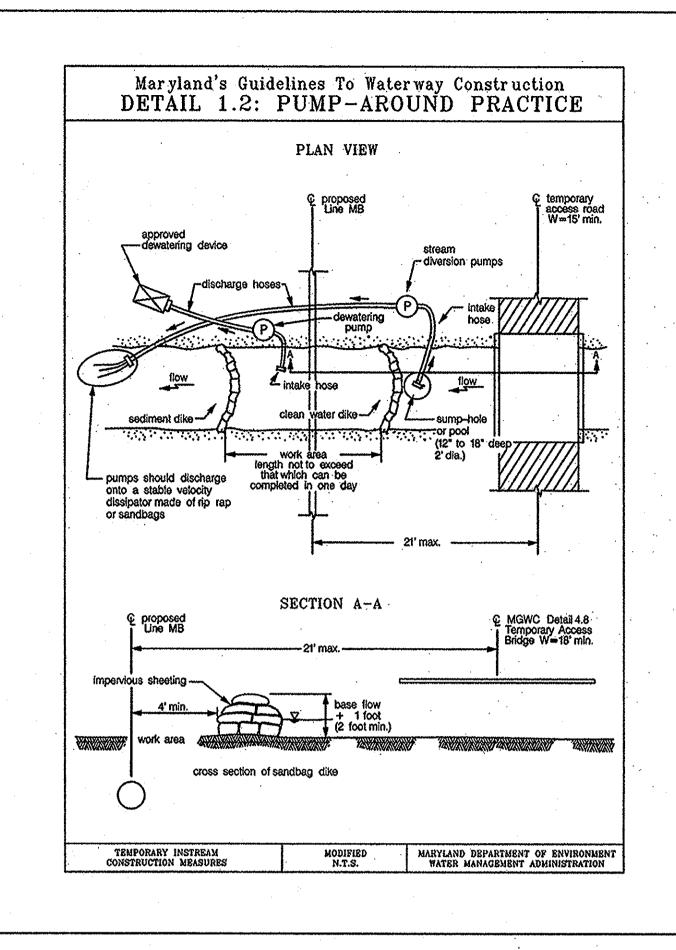
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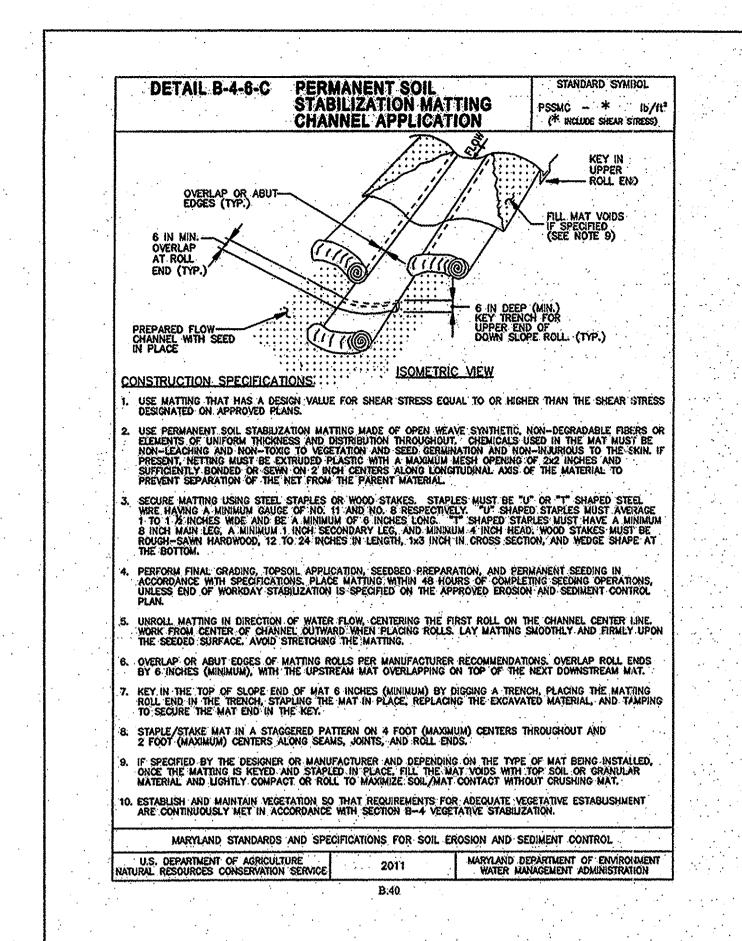
MGWC 1.2: Pump-Around Practice

- 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

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MGWC 1.5: SANDBAG/STONE CHANNEL DIVERSION

Temporary measure for dewatering inchannel construction sites

DESCRIPTION

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

EFFECTIVE USES & LIMITATIONS

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

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

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

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

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

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

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

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

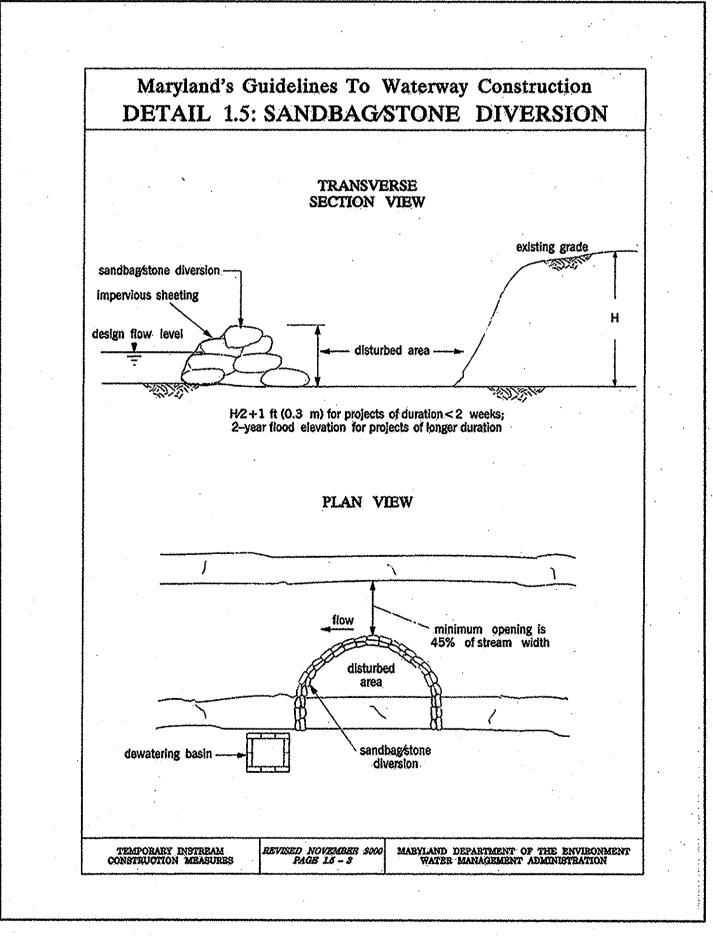
TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

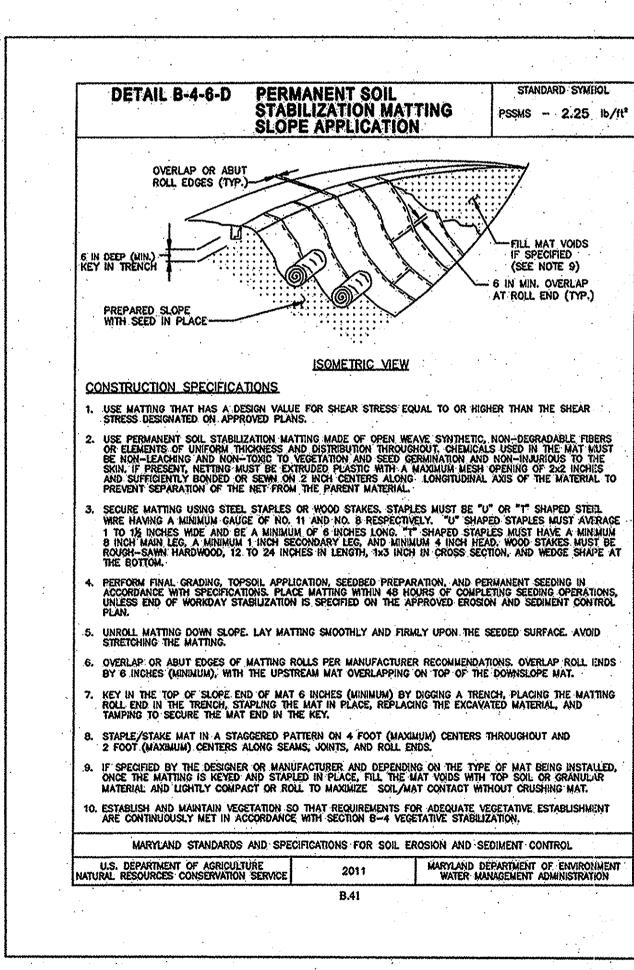
WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINE

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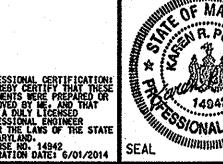
MGWC 1.5: SANDBAG/STONE CHANNEL DIVERSION

- 5. Sheeting on the diversion should be positioned such that the upstream portion covers the downstream portion with at least a 18-inch (0.45 meters) overlap.
- 6. Sandbag or stone diversions should not obstruct more than 45% of the stream width. Additionally, bank stabilization measures should be placed in the constricted section if accelerated erosion and bank scour are observed during the construction time or if project time is expected to last more than 2 weeks.
- 7. Prior to removal of these temporary structures, any accumulated sediment should be removed, deposited and stabilized in an approved area outside the 100-year floodplain unless authorized by the WMA.
- 8. Sediment control devices are to remain in place until all disturbed areas are stabilized in accordance with an approved sediment and crosion control plan and the inspecting authority approves their removal.





TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMEN WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINE PAGE 1.5 - 2





SCIENTISTS CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS 936 RIDGEBROOK ROAD Sparks, Maryland 21152 TELEPHONE: (410) 316-7800

Fax: (410) 316-7818



REVISIONS JAN. 2014 NO. DATE DESCRIPTION SCALE N.T.S. ESIGNED BY · JS RAWN BY

S.W.M. PLAN NO. 91476 SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN NO. 52275

> HARFORD COUNTY **EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS**

COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION. LLC LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT

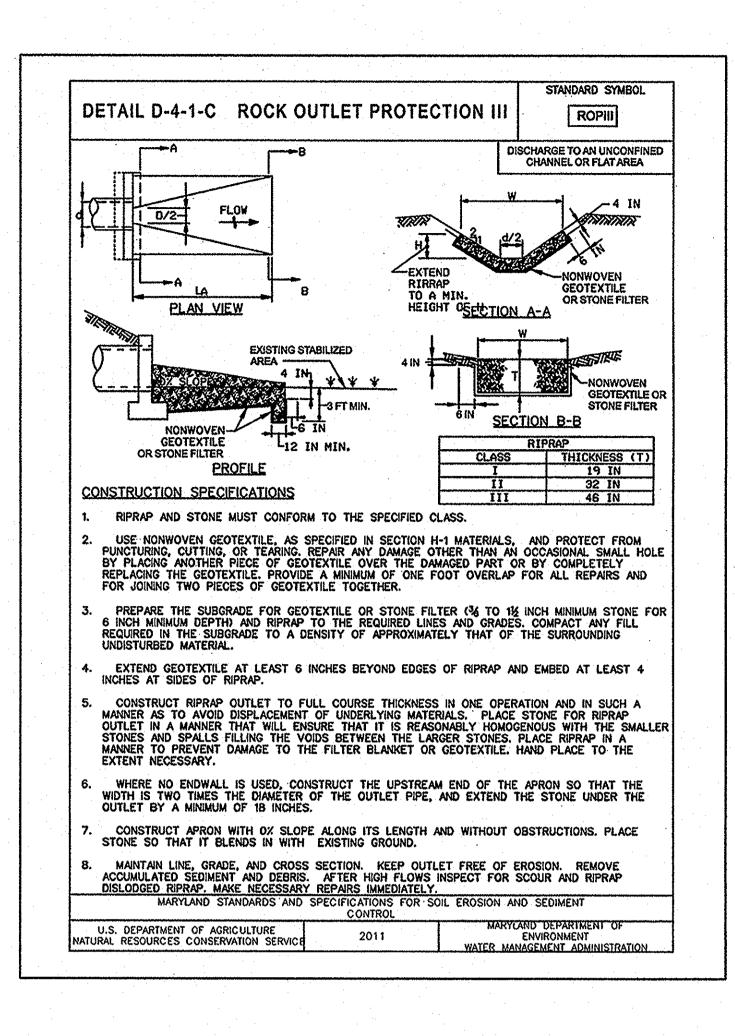
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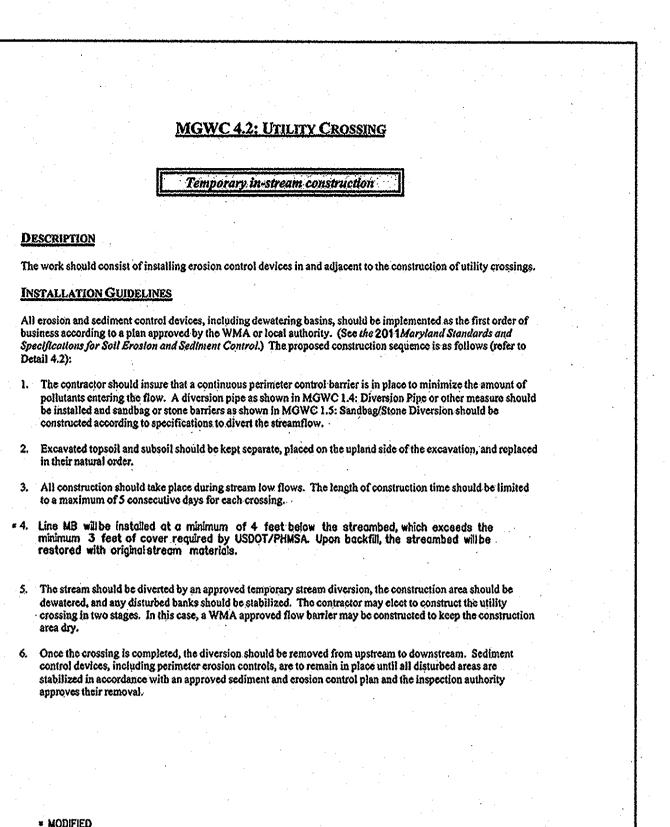
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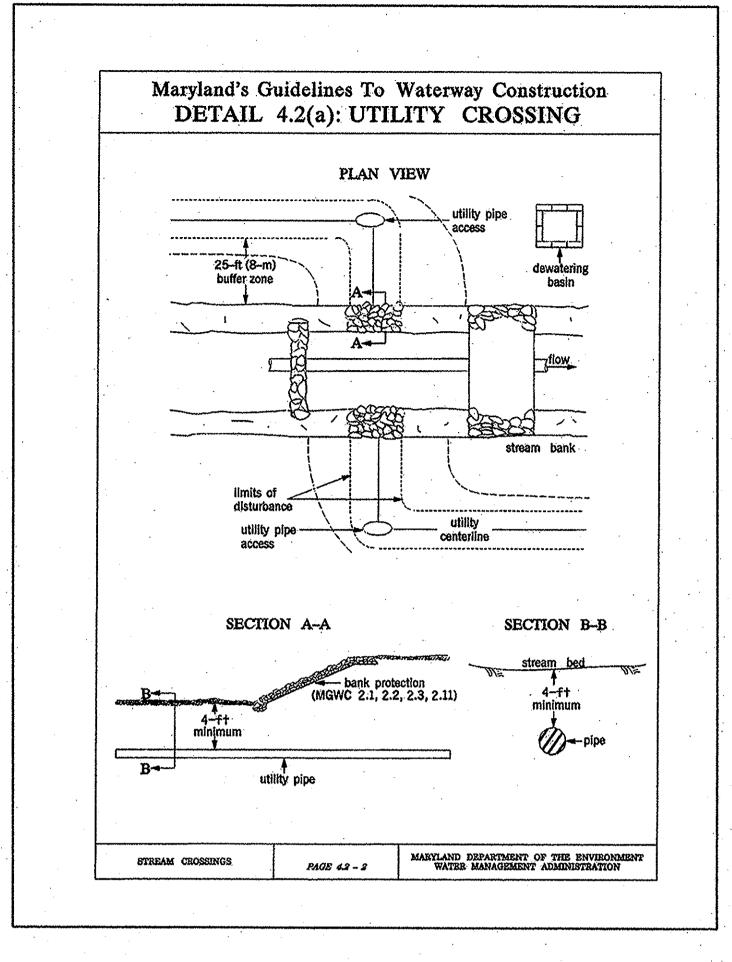
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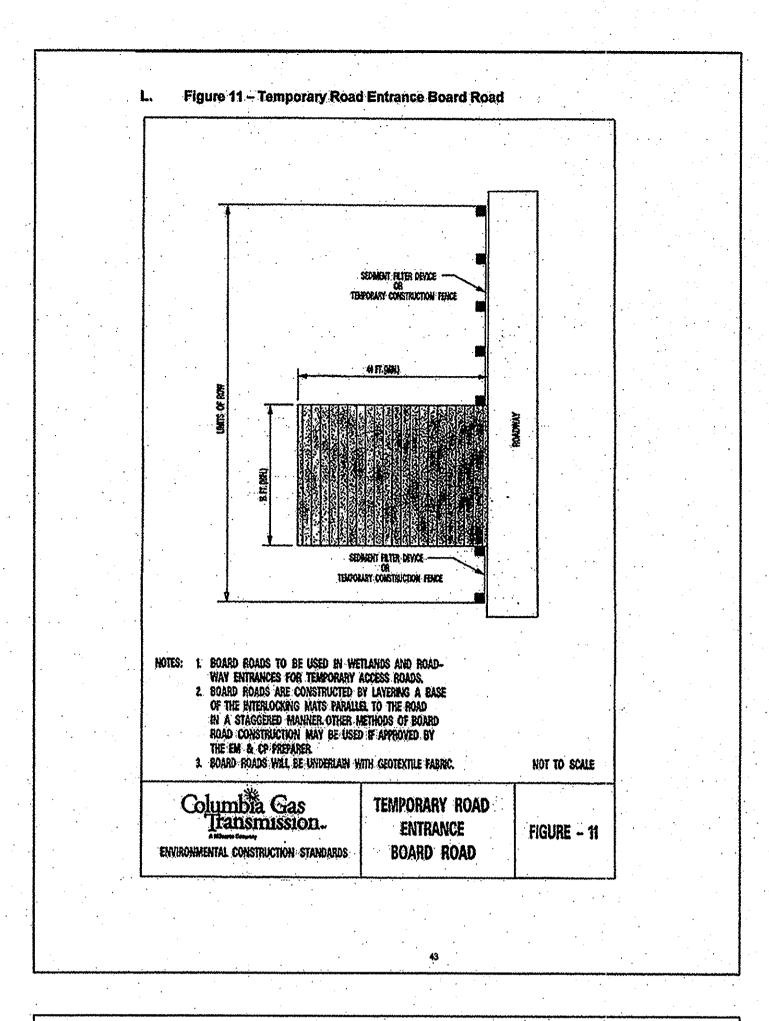




MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES REVISED NOVEMBER 2000







PAGE 4.2 - 1

minimum corridor disturbance

* MODIFIED

STREAM CROSSINGS

DESCRIPTION

A temporary access bridge is a stream crossing made of wood, metal, or other materials designed to limit the amount of disturbance to the stream banks and bed.

EFFECTIVE USES & LIMITATIONS

Temporary access bridges are the preferred method of waterway crossing since they typically cause the least disturbance to the waterway bed and banks, pose the least chance for interference with fish migration, and can be

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

• Stringers: Stringers should either be logs, sawn timber, prestressed concrete beams, metal beams, or other

approved materials. Deck Materials: Deck materials should be of sufficient strength to support the anticipated load.

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

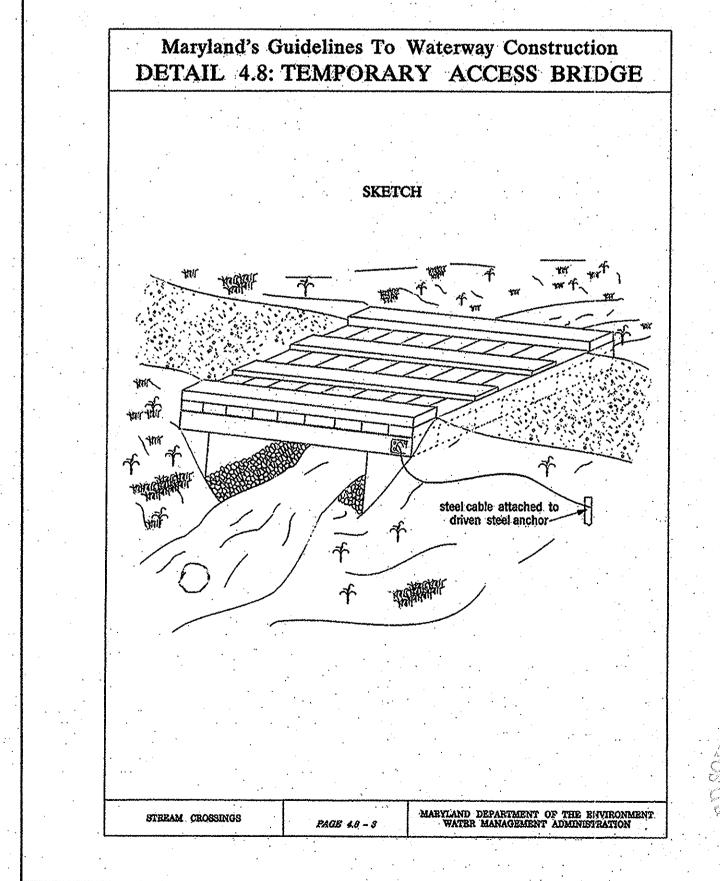
All erosion and sediment control devices, including stream diversions, should be implemented as the first order of business according to a plan approved by the WMA or local authority. Dewatering basins should be built as needed and swales or ditches should be used to prevent surface drainage from entering the stream via the bridge crossing. (See the 2011 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control.) The proposed construction, maintenance, and removal sequence is as follows:

- 1. Abutments should be placed parallel to, and on, stable banks such that the structure is at or above bankfull depth to prevent the entrapment of floating materials and debris.
- 2. Temporary access bridges should be constructed to span the entire channel. If the bankfull channel width exceeds 8 feet (2.5 meters), then a footing, pier, or other bridge support may be constructed within the waterway. No support will be permitted within the channel for waterways less than 8 feet wide. One additional bridge support will be permitted for each additional 8-foot width of the channel.
- 3. All decking members should be placed perpendicularly to the stringers, butted tightly, and securely fastened to the stringers. Decking materials must be butted tightly to prevent any soil material tracked onto the bridge from falling into the waterway.
- 4. Although run planks are optional, they may be necessary to properly distribute loads. One run plank should be provided for each track of the equipment wheels and should be securely fastened to the length of the span.
- 5. Curbs or fenders may be installed along the outer sides of the deck to provide additional safety.
- 6. Bridges should be securely anchored at one end using steel cable or chain to prevent the bridge from floating downstream and possibly causing an obstruction to the flow. Anchoring at only one end will prevent channel obstruction in the event that flood waters float the bridge. Acceptable anchors are large trees, boulders, or

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MGWC 4.8: TEMPORARY ACCESS BRIDGE 7. All areas disturbed during installation should be stabilized within 14 calendar days in accordance with a

- revegetation plan approved by the WMA.
- 8. Periodic inspection should be performed by the user to ensure that the bridge, streambed, and stream banks are maintained and not damaged.
- 9. Maintenance should be performed as needed to ensure that the structure complies with all standards and specifications. This should include the removal of trapped sediment and debris which should then be disposed of and stabilized outside the floodplain.
- 10. When the temporary bridge is no longer needed, all structures including abutments and other bridging materials should be removed within 14 calendar days. In all cases, the bridge materials should be removed within 1 year of installation. Removal of the bridge and clean-up of the area, including protection and stabilization of disturbed stream banks, should be accomplished without the use of construction equipment in the waterway.





MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMEN

S.W.M. PLAN NO. 91476

SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN NO. 52275

HARFORD COUNTY **EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS**

COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT

BALTIMORE & HARFORD COUNTIES, MARYLAND

SHEET 39 OF 44 KCI JOB NUMBER

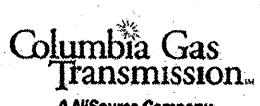






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REVISIONS NO. DATE JAN. 2014 DESCRIPTION BY N.T.S. ESIGNED BY JS

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MGWC 1.4: DIVERSION PIPE

Temporary measure for dewatering inchannel construction sites:

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

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

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

Materials for stream diversions should meet the following requirements:

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

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

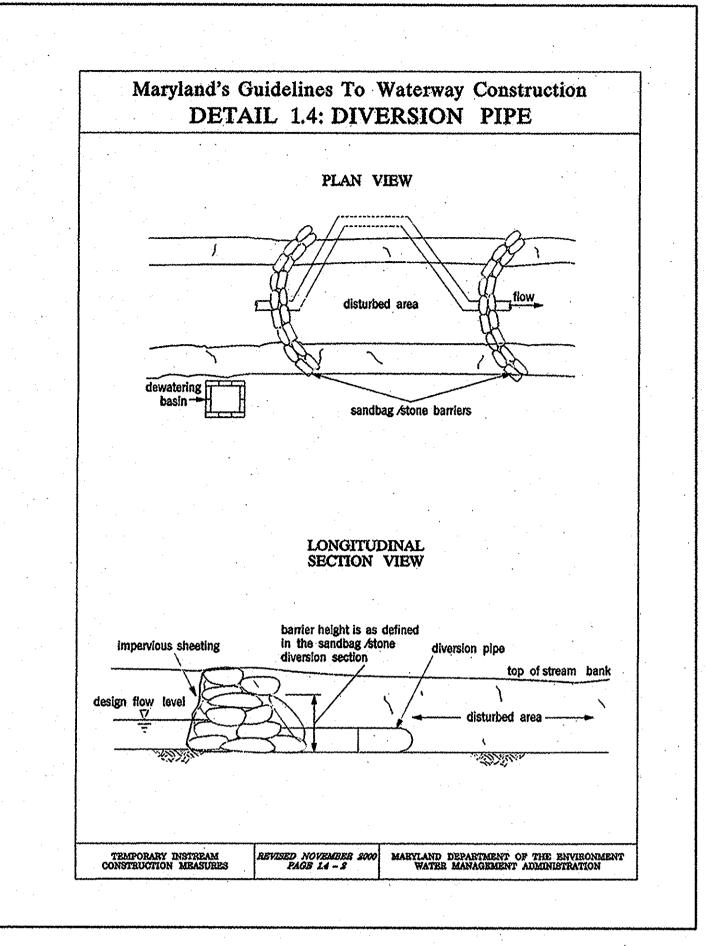
Diversion pipes with sandbag or stone barriers should be completed as follows (refer to Detail 1.4):

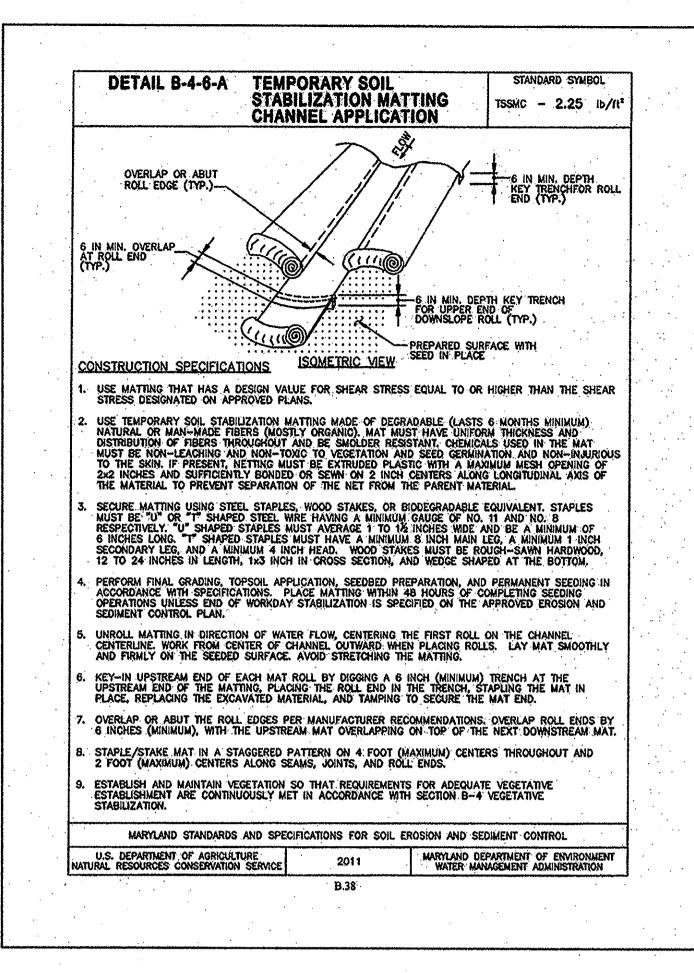
- Sandbag/stone barriers should be sized and installed as detailed in MGWC 1.5: Sandbag/Stone Diversion. The
 materials should be sized to withstand baseflow velocities.
- 2. All excavated material should be deposited and stabilized in an approved area outside the 100-year floodplain unless otherwise 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 pipe can be reduced
- 5. If necessary, silt fence or straw bales should be installed around the perimeter of the work area.
- 6. Sediment control devices are to remain in place until all disturbed areas are stabilized and the inspecting

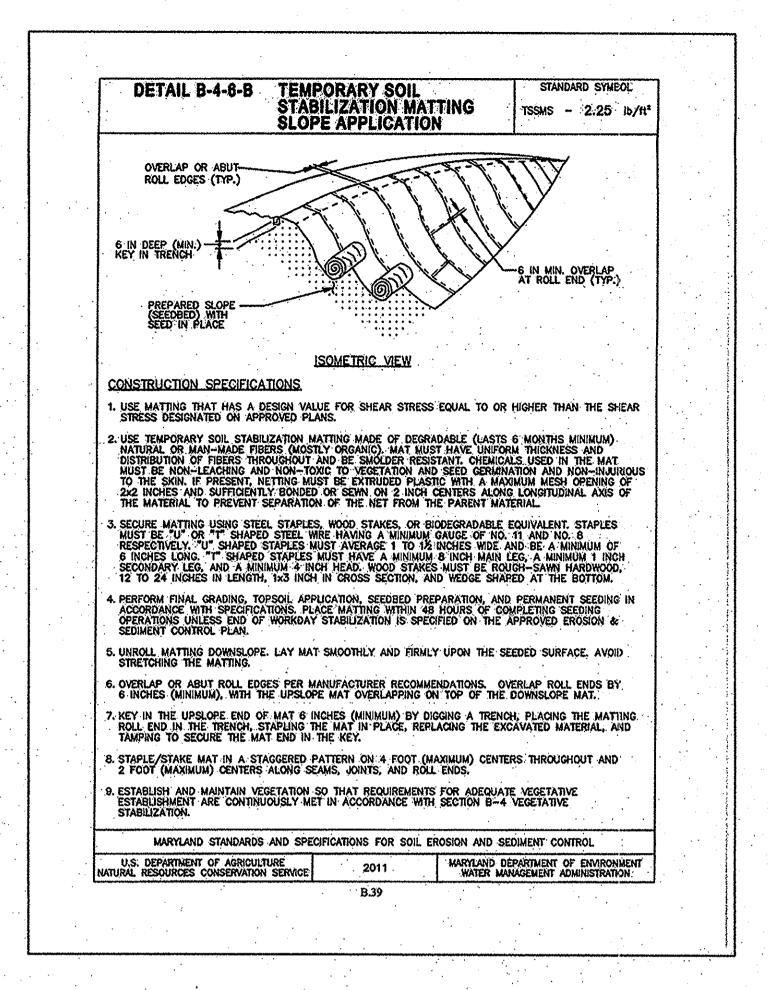
TEMPORARY INSTREAM CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

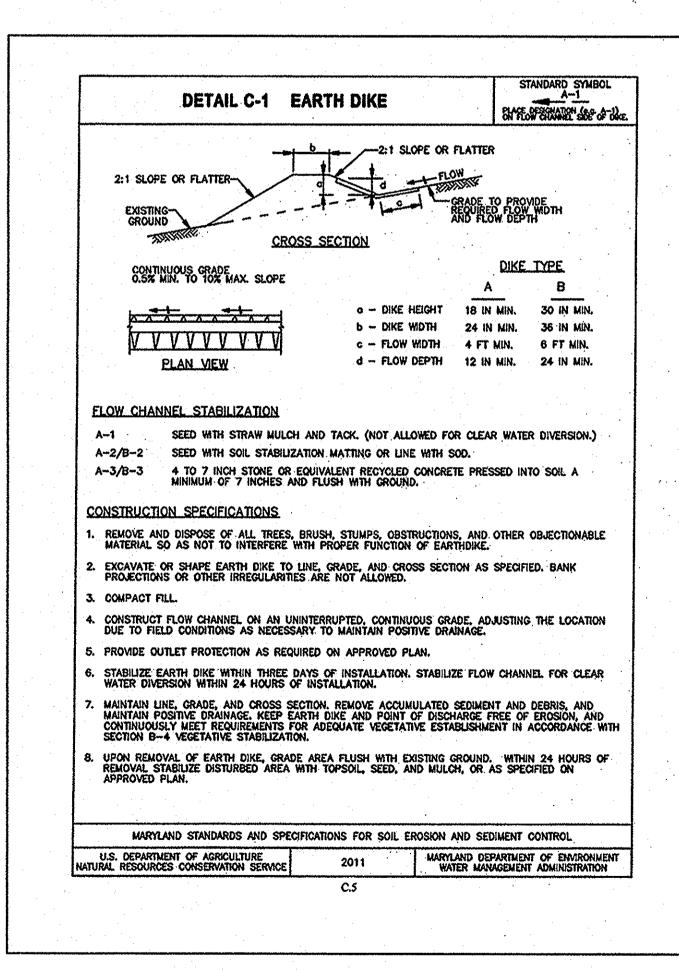
MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES

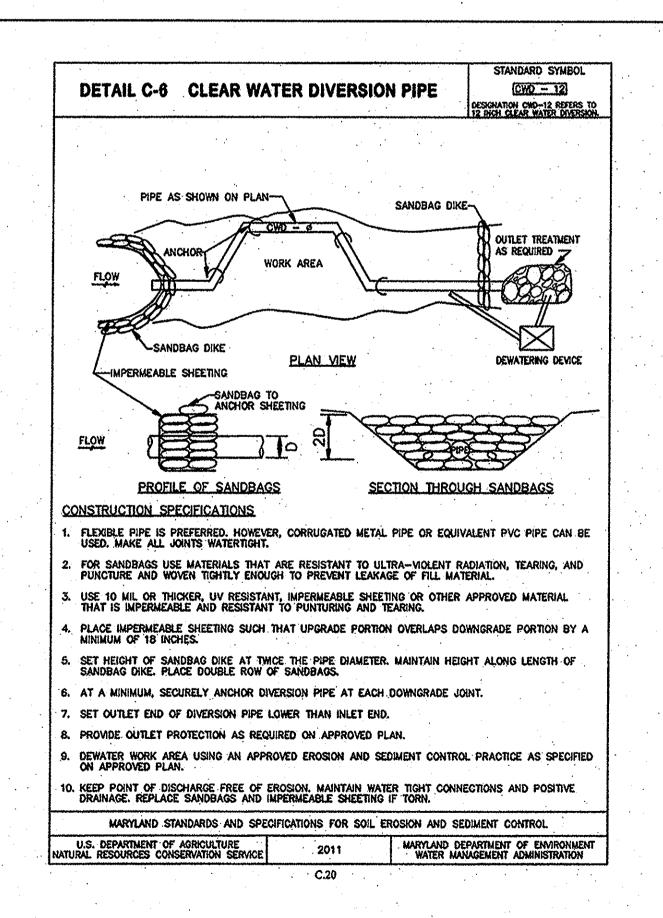
PAGE 1.4 - 1

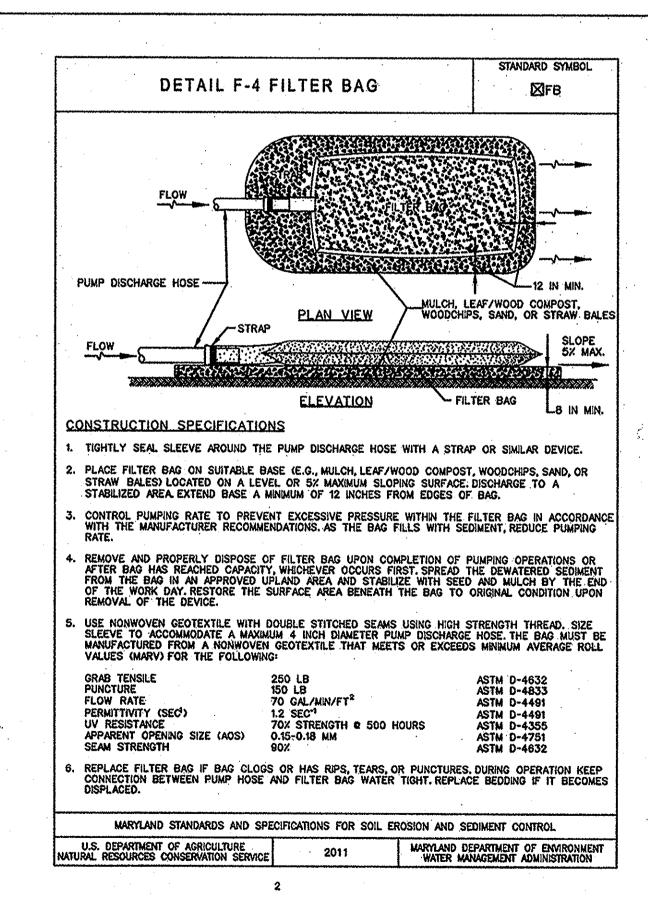


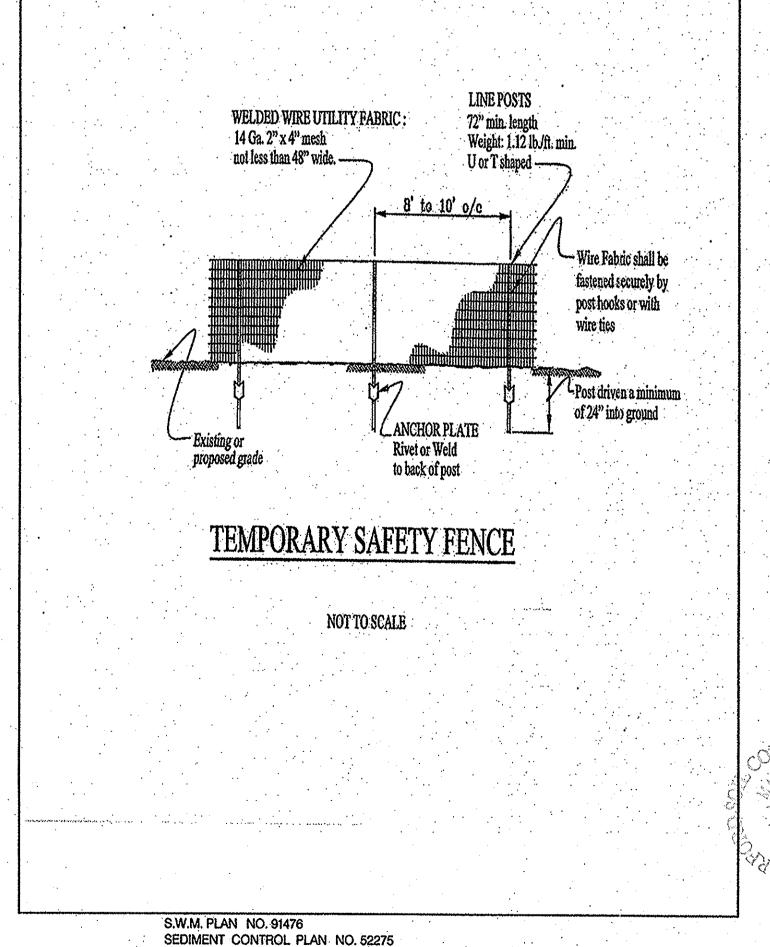


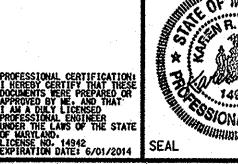














SCIENTISTS CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS Sparks, Maryland 21152 Telephone: (410) 316-7800

Fax: (410) 316-7818

Columbia Gas Transmission... A NiSource Company

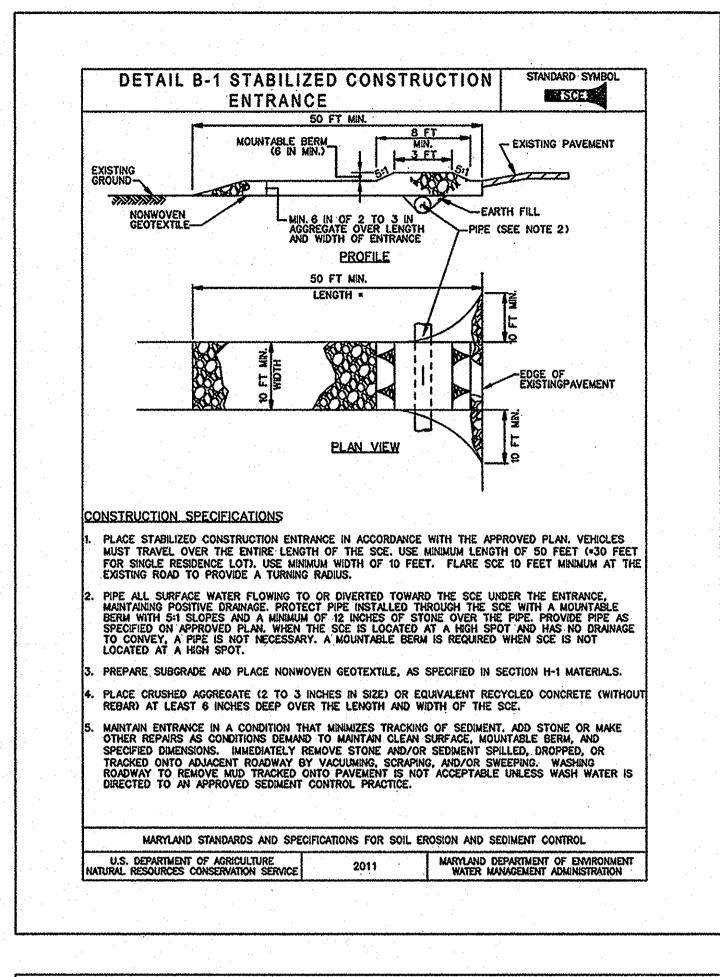
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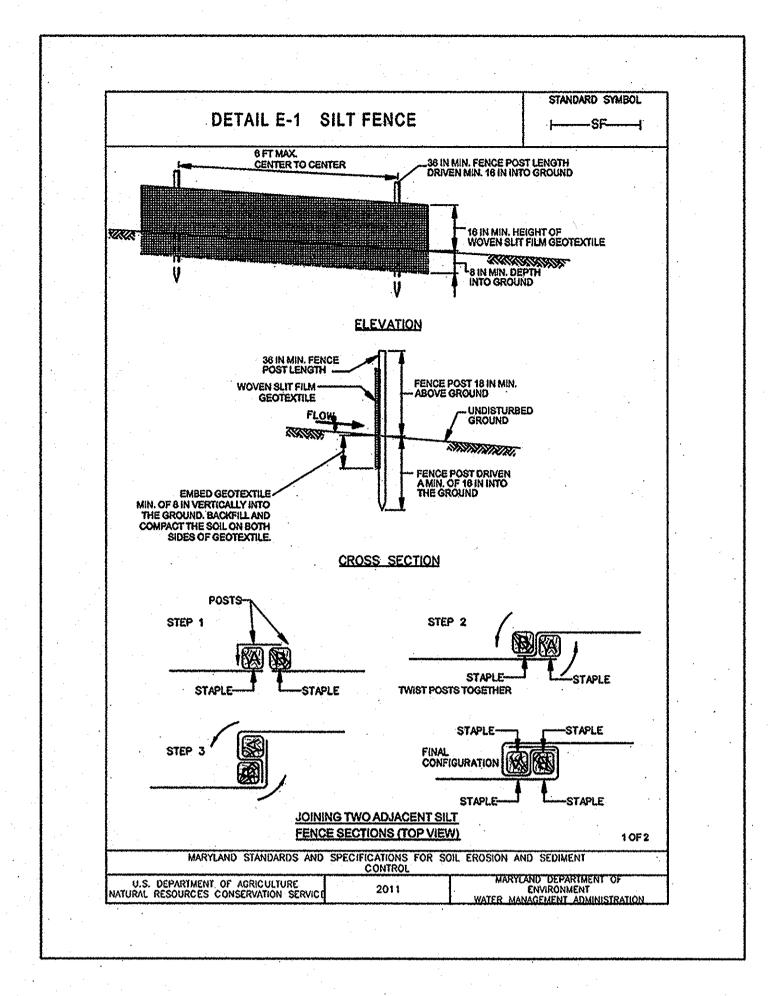
HARFORD COUNTY **EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS**

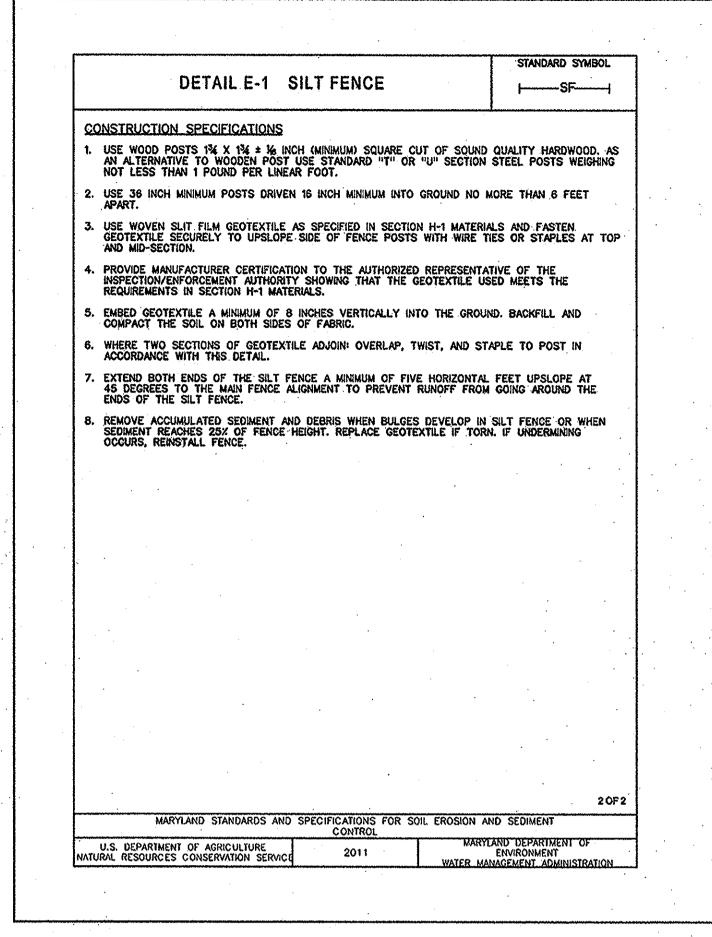
BALTIMORE & HARFORD COUNTIES, MARYLAND

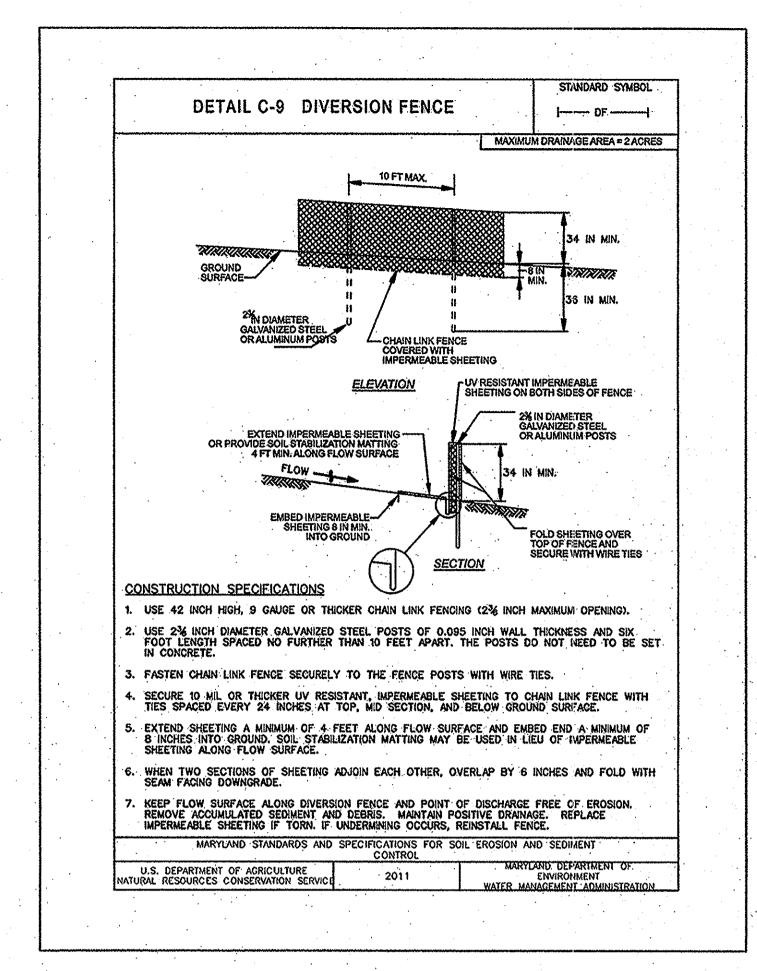
ECD-2.20 COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT

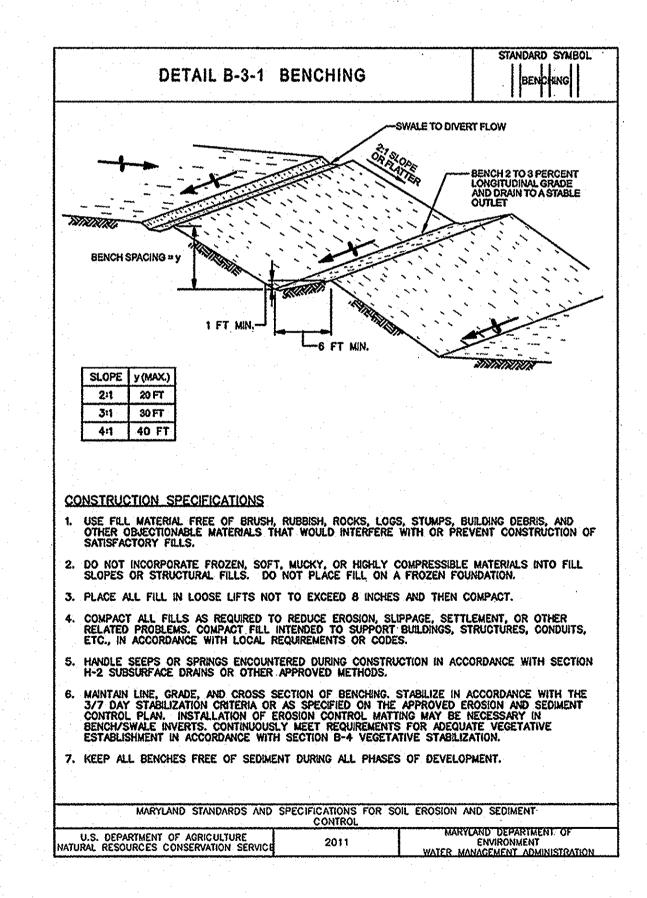
SHEET 40 OF 44 KCI JOB NUMBER 16-121849

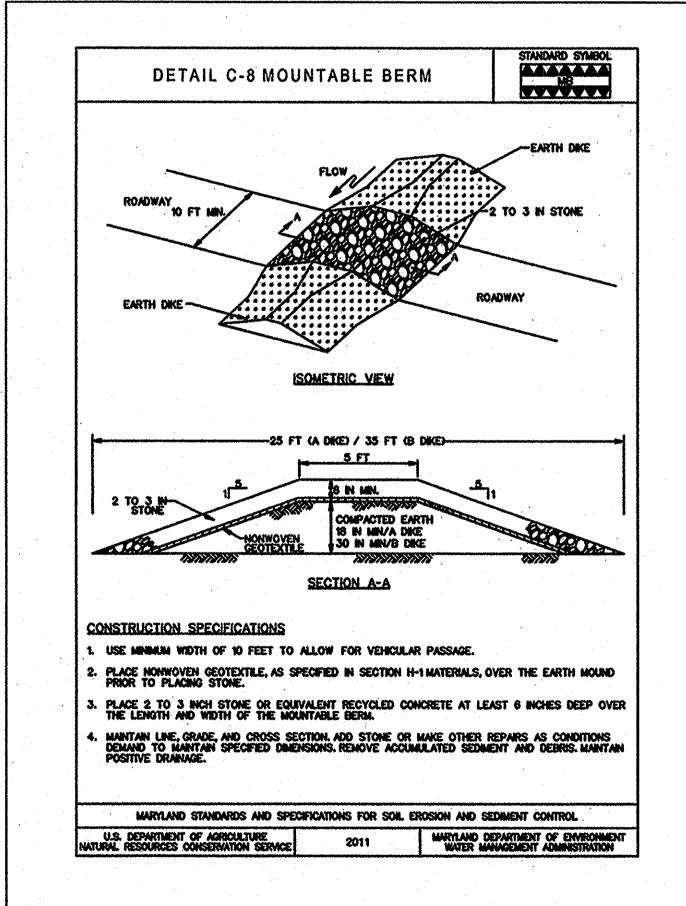


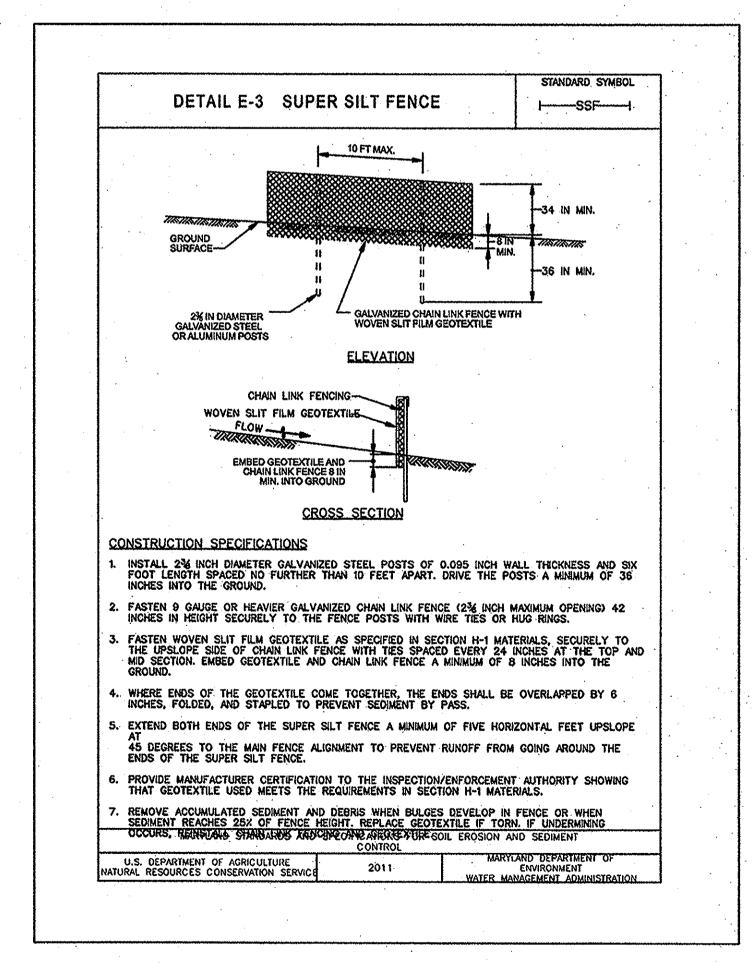


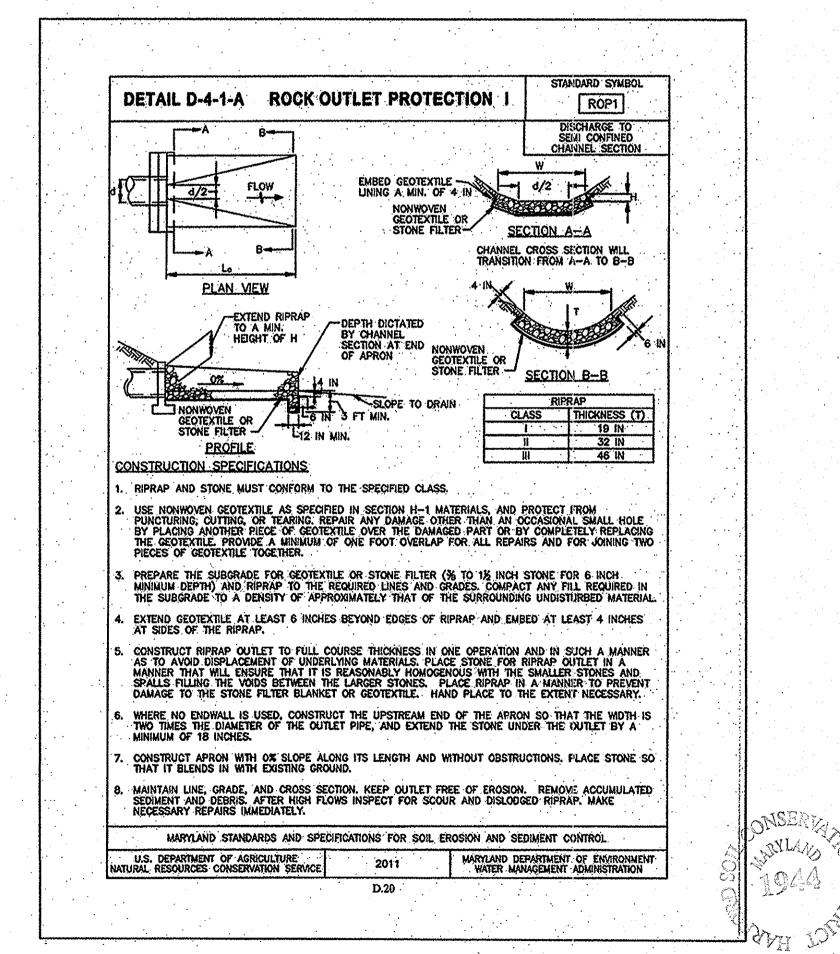


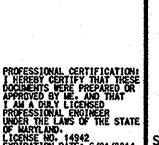
















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HARFORD COUNTY **EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS**

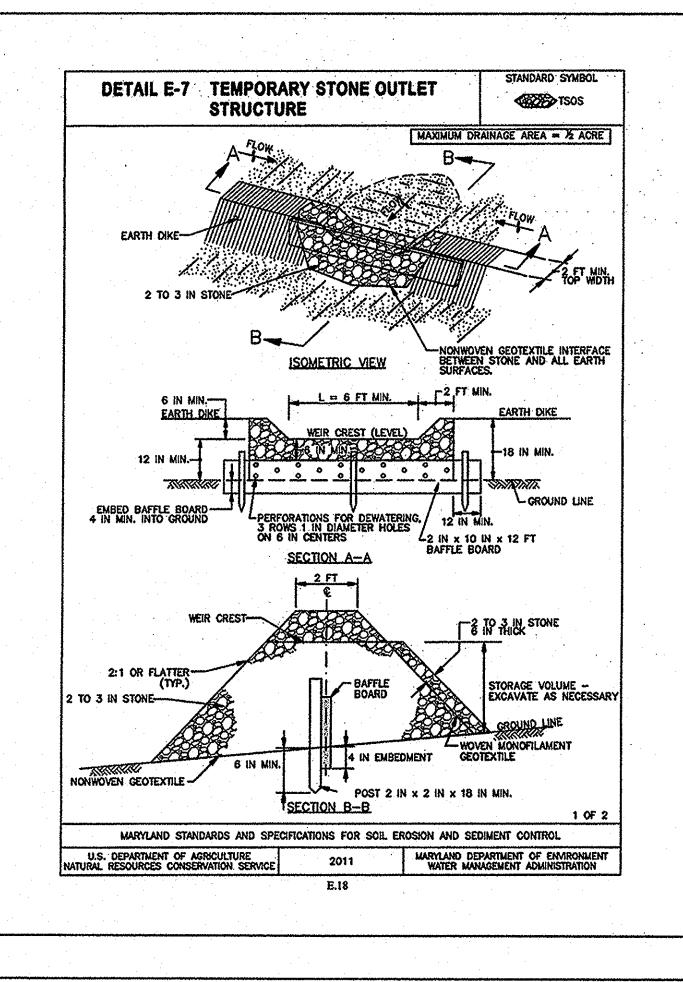
LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT

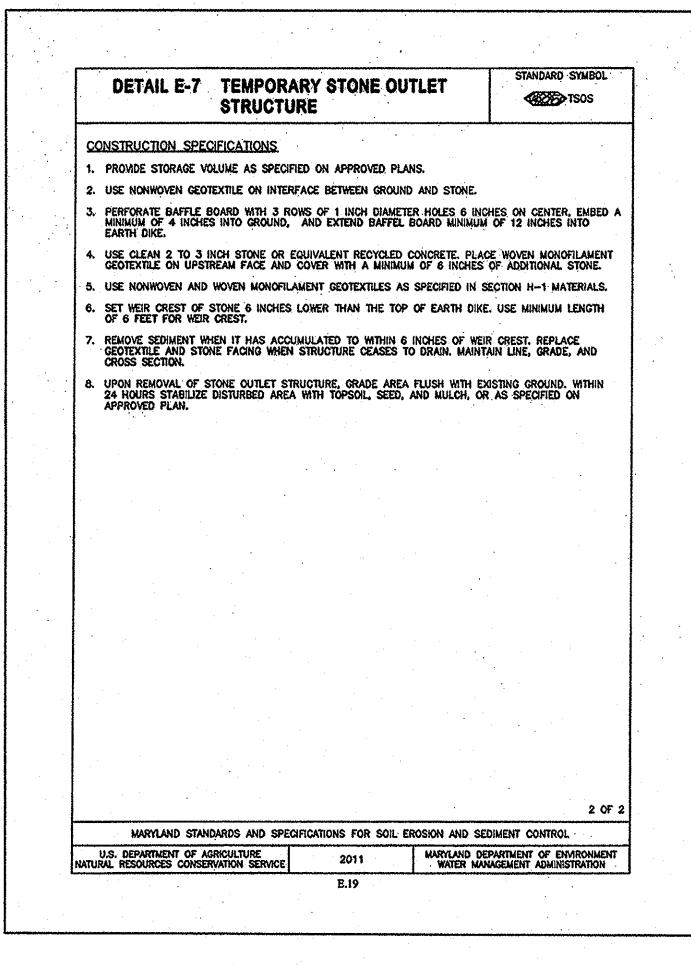
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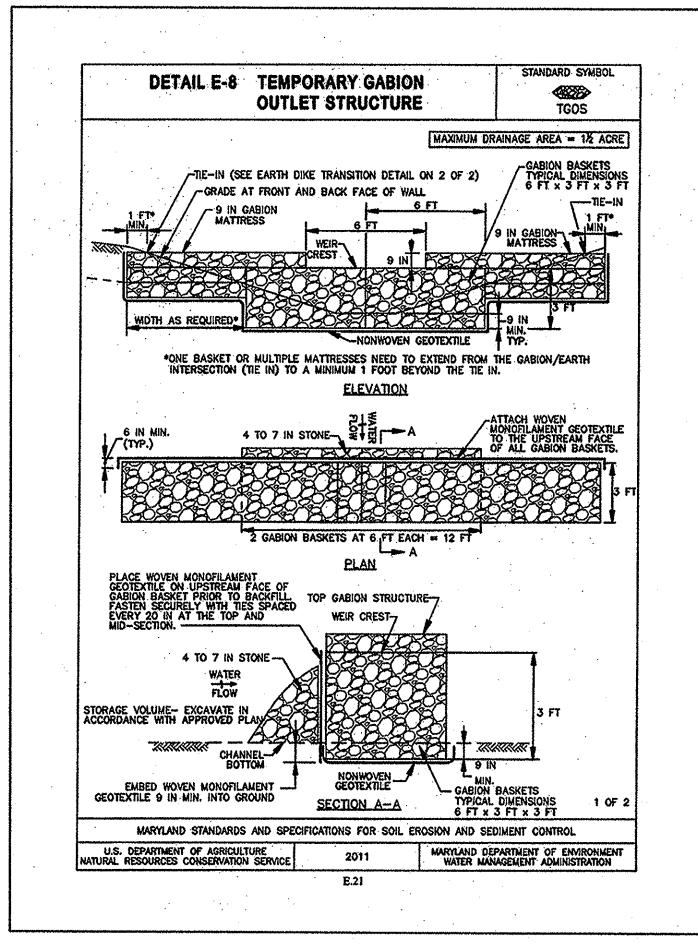
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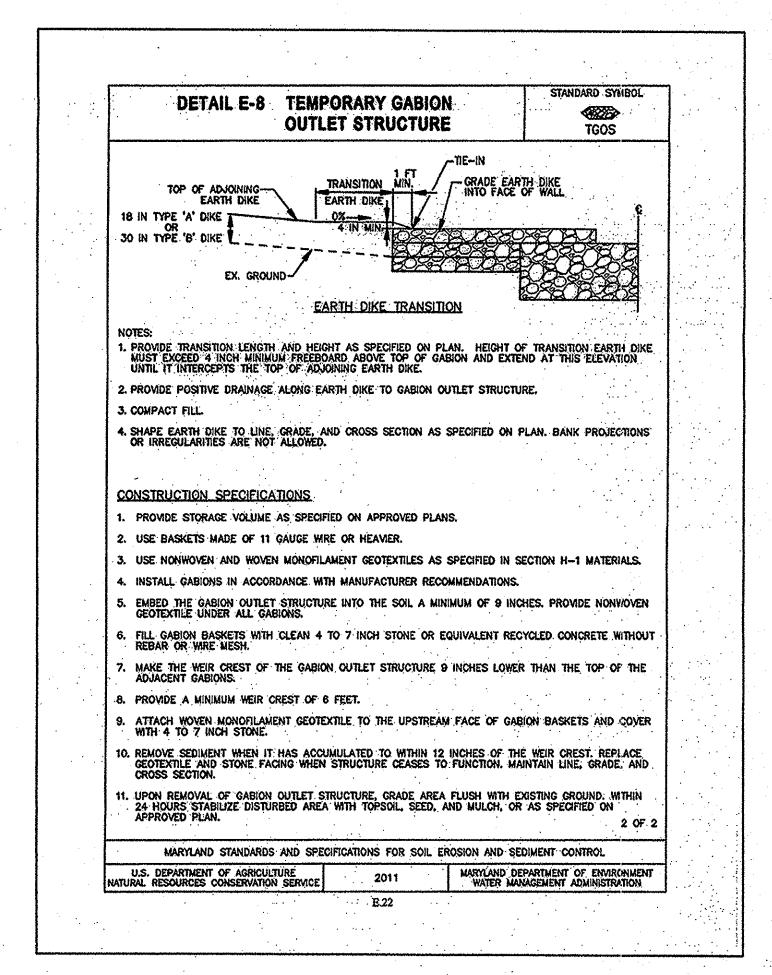
SHEET 41 OF 44 KCI JOB NUMBER 16-121849

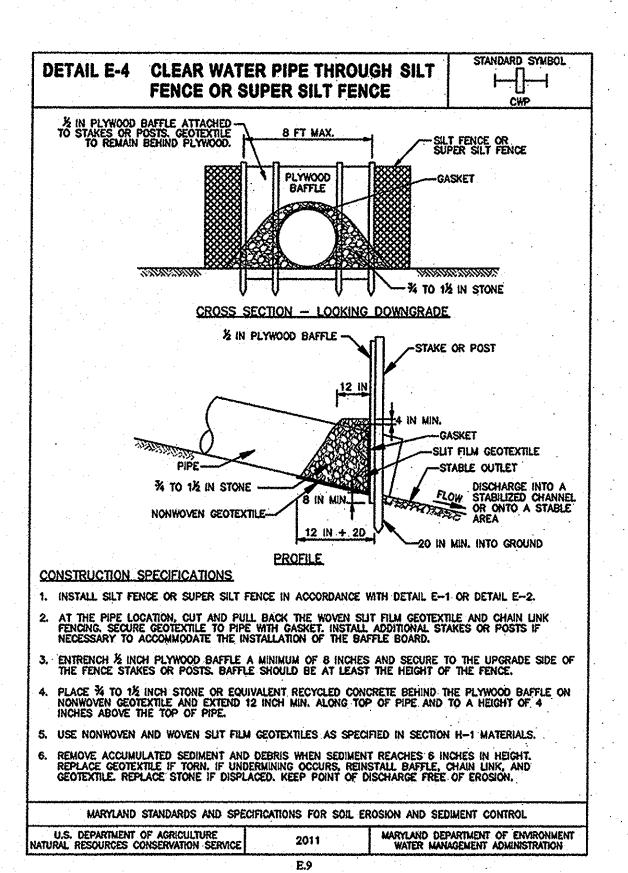
S.W.M. PLAN NO. 91476 SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN NO. 52275











H-1 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

MATERIALS

Table H.1: Geotextile Fabrics

,		SLIT	ven Film Extile	MONOFII GEOTE	Lament XTILE	GEOTI	oven Extile
			MINIMU	M AVERA	GE ROLL 1	/ALUE'	
PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	MD	CD .	MD	CD	MD	CD
Grab Tensile Strength	ASTM D-4632	200 lb	200 lb	370 lb	250 lb	200.16	200 Ib
Grab Tensile Blongation	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) Ib	900	lb.	450) lb
Apparent Opening Size ²	ASTM D-4751	U.S. Si (0.59		U.S. Si (0.21		U.S. Sieve 70 (0.21 mm)	
Permittivity	ASTM D-4491 .	0.05 sec		0.28	sec ⁻¹	1.1	ec-I
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.

Table H.2: Stone Size

TYPE	SIZE RANGE	ď _{SO}	d ₁₀₀	AASHTO	MIDSIZE WEIGHT ³
NUMBER 57	3/8 to 1 1/2 inch	. 1/2 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 în	24 in	N/A	200 lb
CLASS III	N/A	23 in	34 in	N/A	600 Ib

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 dico selected from Table H.2. The dso 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.

H-S STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

DUST CONTROL

Controlling the suspension of dust particles from construction activities.

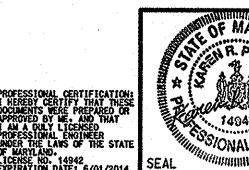
To prevent blowing and movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces to reduce on and off-site damage including health and traffic hazards.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Areas subject to dust blowing and movement where on and off-site damage is likely without treatment.

- Mulches: See Section B-4-2 Soil Preparation, Topsoiling, and Soil Amendments, Section E-4-3 Seeding and Mulching, and Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization. Mulch must be anchored to
- 2. <u>Vegetative Cover</u>: See Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization.
- Tillage: Till to roughen surface and bring clods to the surface. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12 inches apart, spring-toothed harrows, and similar plows are examples of equipment that may produce the desired effect.
- Irrigation: Sprinkle site with water until the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. The site must not be irrigated to the point that runoff occurs.
- Barriers: Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and sirailar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing.
- Chemical Treatment: Use of chemical treatment requires approval by the appropriate plan

S.W.M. PLAN NO. 91476







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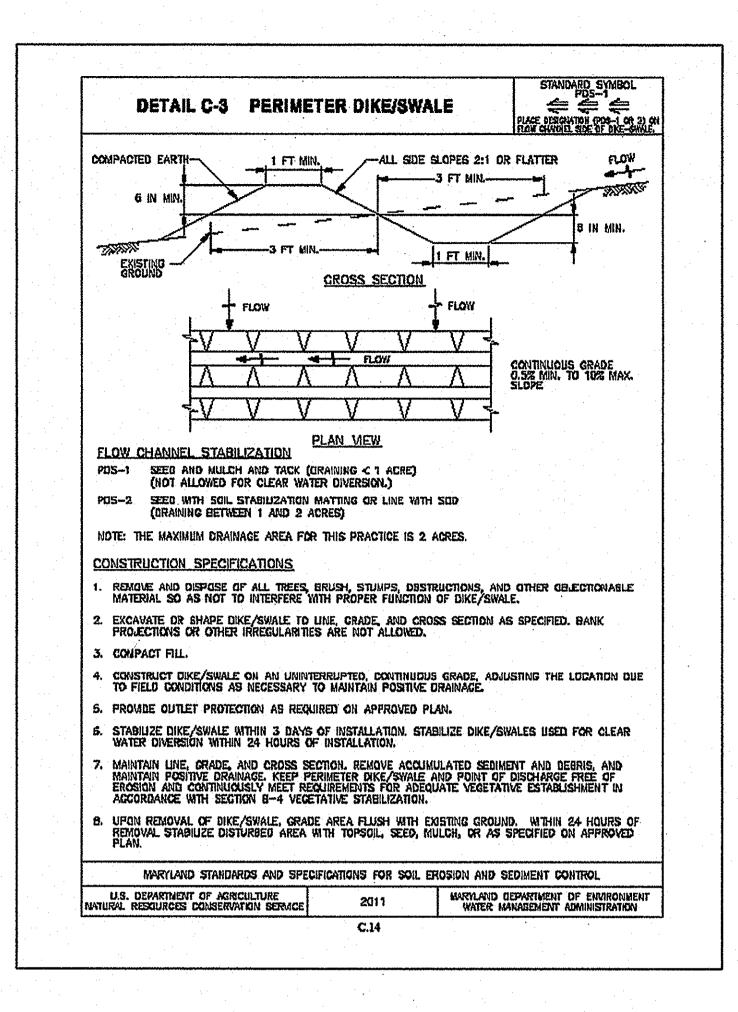
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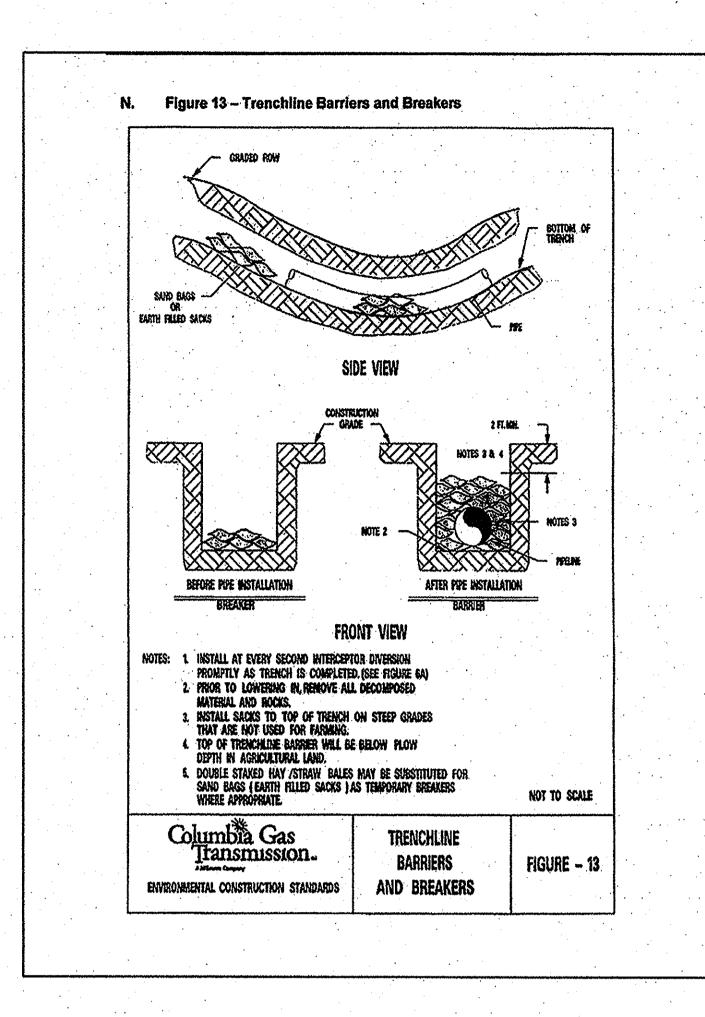
HARFORD COUNTY **EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS** FOR

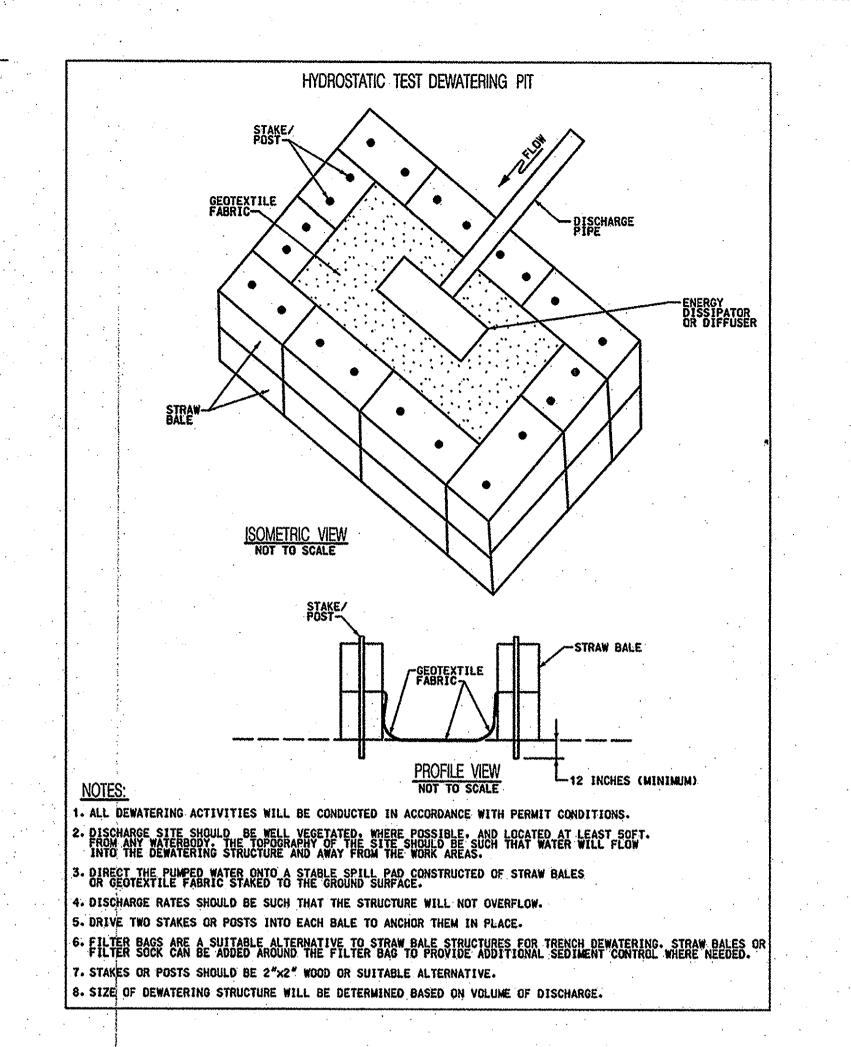
COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT BALTIMORE & HARFORD COUNTIES, MARYLAND

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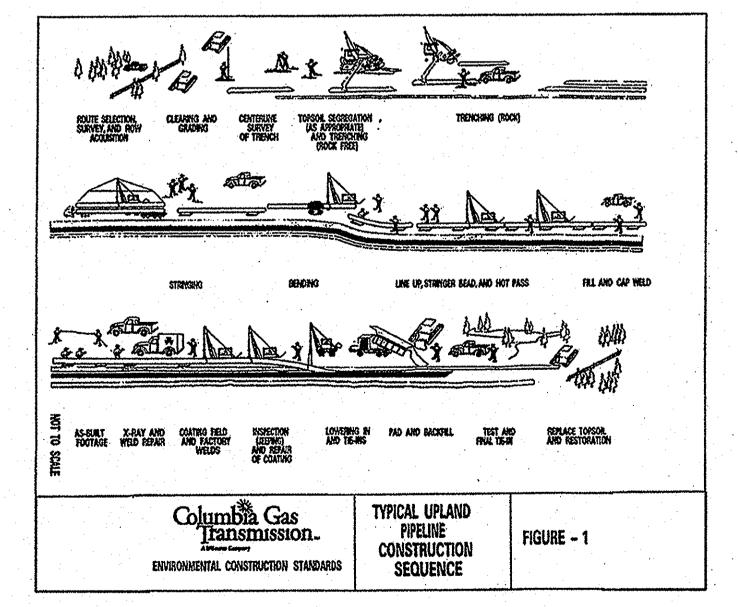
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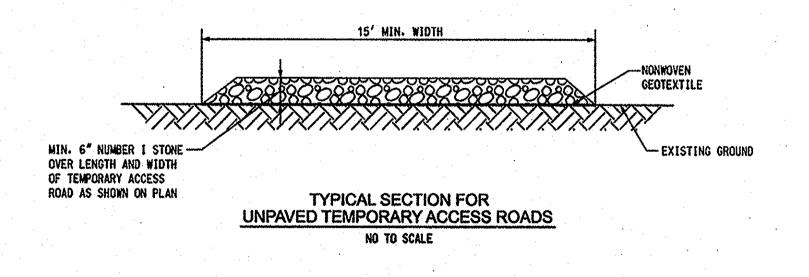




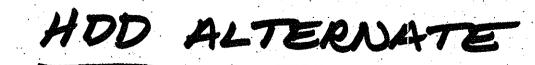












S.W.M. PLAN NO. 91476 SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN NO. 52275

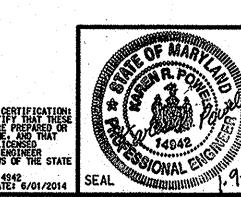
HARFORD COUNTY
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT
BALTIMORE & HARFORD COUNTIES, MARYLAND

SHEET 43 OF 44 KCI JOB NUMBER 16-121849

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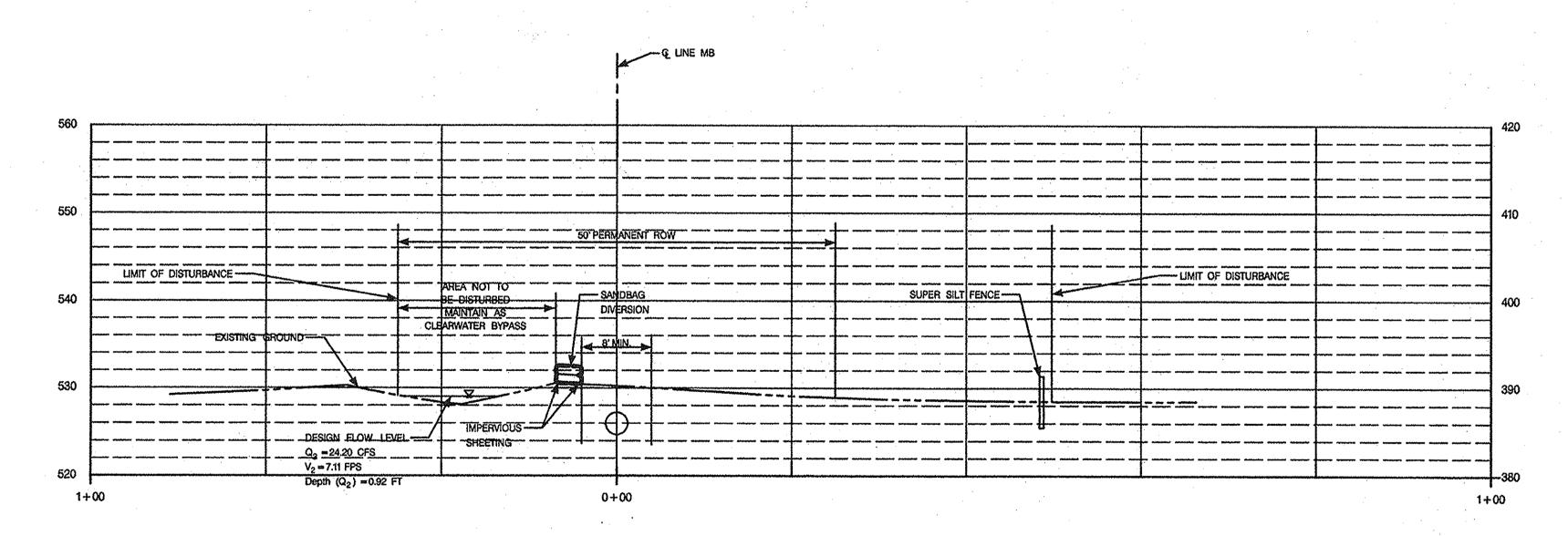


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SECTION A-A'

NOTE: SEE GRADING /EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN DWG. NO. EC-68A



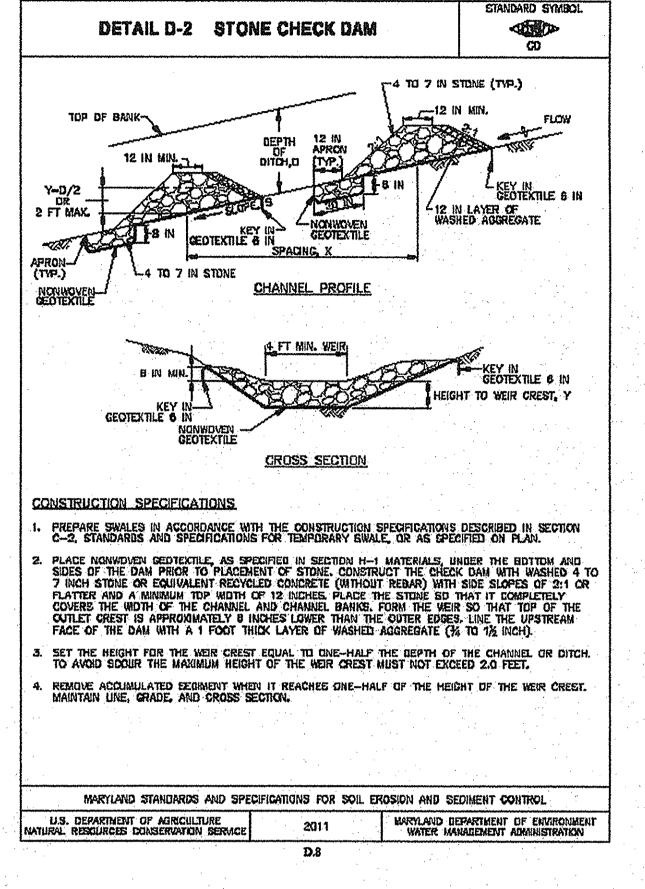
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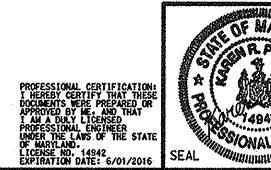
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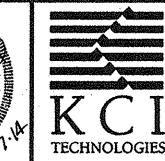
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SECTION B-B'

NOTE: SEE GRADING /EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN DWG. NO. EC-68A











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HARFORD COUNTY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT BALTIMORE & HARFORD COUNTIES, MARYLAND

SHEET 43B OF 44 KCI JOB NUMBER 16-121849

ECD-2.23A

	DISTRICT - ACCOUNT #	OWNER	CONTACT ADDRESS	TAX MAP	GRID	PARCEL	LOT	DEED REFERENCE / PLAT REF.	ZONING
MD-HA-			EC 60 3103 JARRETTSVILLE PIKE MONKTON				,	1	,
001.509	04 - 065409	CAROLINE C STAUTBERG	MD 21111-2310 EC 61	43	1C	2		08972/ 00074 / N/A	AG
MD-HA~ 001.509	04 - 065409	CAROLINE C STAUTBERG	3103 JARRETTSVILLE PIKE MONKTON MD 21111-2310	43	1C	2	,	08972/ 00074 / N/A	AG
			EC 62		L			<u> </u>	
MD-HA- 001.509	04 - 065409	CAROLINE C STAUTBERG	3103 JARRETTSVILLE PIKE MONKTON MD 21111-2310	43	1C	2		08972/ 00074 / N/A	AG
MD-HA-	la. 205.400	OATOLINE O OTALITOTO	EC 63 3103 JARRETTSVILLE PIKE MONKTON	40	40			00070100074 1114	1 40
001.509	04 - 065409	CAROLINE C STAUTBERG	MD 21111-2310 EC 64	43	1C	2		08972/ 00074 / N/A	AG
MD-HA- 001.509	04 - 065409	CAROLINE C STAUTBERG	3103 JARRETTSVILLE PIKE MONKTON MD 21111-2310	43	10	2		08972/ 00074 / N/A	AG
MD-HA-	04 - 065409	TOADOLNE O STAUTDEDO	EC 65 3103 JARRETTSVILLE PIKE MONKTON	43	1C			08972/ 00074 / N/A	AG
001.509 MD-HA-		CAROLINE C STAUTBERG	MD 21111-2310 2608 HESS ROAD FALLSTON MD 21047-			2			
001.511 MD-HA-	04 - 007840	GERALD J & WF BROOKHART	1126 3305 FOXWOOD LN FALLSTON MD 21047-	38	4E	80		00884/ 00997 / N/A	AG
001.512	04 - 037499	MARGARET H KENNEY	1130 3305 FOXWOOD LN FALLSTON MD 21047-	38	3E	133	3	01697/ 00046 / N/A	AG
MD-HA- 001.513	04 - 037502	MARGARET H KENNEY	1130	38	3E	133	2	03107/ 00480 N/A	AG
MD-HA- 001.514	04 - 075412	ROBERT K DE GRAW DEBORAH DE GRAW	2520 HESS RD FALLSTON 21047-1125	38	4E	98		02729/ 00319 / N/A	AG
MD-HA- 001.515	04 - 075420	ROBERT E BOYER JR	3623 ROCKBERRY ROAD BALTIMORE MD 21234-4248	38	3E	99	7	01304/ 00677 / N/A	AG
			EC 66						
MD-HA- 001.514	04 - 075412	ROBERT K DE GRAW DEBORAH DE GRAW	2520 HESS RD FALLSTON 21047-1125	38	4E	98		02729/ 00319 / N/A	AG
MD-HA- 001.515	04 - 075420	ROBERT E BOYER JR	3623 ROCKBERRY ROAD BALTIMORE MD 21234-4248	38	3E	99	7	01304/ 00677 / N/A	AG
MD-HA- 001.516	04 - 069641	WILFRED L & NACY E TURK JR	2510 HESS RD FALLSTON MD 21047- 1125	38	3E	135		00958/ 00739 / N/A	AG
MD-HA-	04 - 069668	WILFRED L & NANCY E TURK JR	2510 HESS RD FALLSTON MD 21047-	38	3E	58		00917/ 00354 / N/A	AG
001.517 MD-HA-	04 - 072901	LAMBERT G BOYCE JR	1125 2500 HESS RD FALLSTON MD 21047-	38	3E	36	4	01850/00131 /	AG.
001.518 MD-HA-	04 - 056949	DONALD J ROCKER	1143 2440 HESS RD FALLSTON MD 21047-	38	3E	16		917202 01065/ 00888 / N/A	AG
001.519	100000	DOROTHY J ROCKER	EC 67					0.000, 00,000	.,,,,
MD-HA-	04 - 056949	DONALD J ROCKER	2440 HESS RD FALLSTON MD 21047-	38	3E	16	· .	01065/ 00888 / N/A	AG
001.519 MD-HA-	04 - 070534	JOHN THOMAS REED	1128 2430 HESS RD FALLSTON MD 21047-	38	3D	130		03322/ 00708 / N/A	AG
001.521 MD-HA-	 	KATHERINE GAYLE REED	1128 2420 HESS RD FALLSTON MD 21047-		3F		·		
001.524 MD-HA-	04 - 026683	JOHN H HAGAN	1138 2217 SA SADA WA ST SE OLYMPIA WA	38		115		01139/ 00199 / N/A	AG
001.526 MD-HA-	04 - 044703	JACQUELINE MAE ANDERSON JOHN'S CLOTWORTHY	98513-9441 3306 ELY ROAD FALLSTON MD 21047-	38	3F	79		04832/ 00664 / N/A	AG
001.528	04 - 025857	LOU ANN IRWIN CLOTWORTHY	1120	38	3F	51		02185/ 00166 / N/A	AG
MD-HA-	Ta		EC 68		T	4.00		09709/ 00208 / 130/	·
001.530 MD-HA-	04 - 058224	MGM FARMS LLC	21047-1247 2306 KING'S ARMS DR FALLSTON MD	38	3F	156	5	100 08316/ 00350 /	KK
001.533 MD-HA-	04 - 080181	WILLIAM R COLE FRANK A TEDESCHI	21047-1247 2308 KING'S ARMS DRIVE FALLSTON MD	38	3F	154	8	52117 02383/ 00098 /	AG
001.534	04 - 080173	SUSAN M TEDESCHI	21047-1247	38	3F	154	7	52117	AG
MD-HA-	04 - 080181	WILLIAM R COLE	EC 69 2306 KING'S ARMS DR FALLSTON MD	38	3F	154	8	08316/ 00350 /	AG
001.533 MD-HA-		FRANK A TEDESCHI	21047-1247 2308 KING'S ARMS DRIVE FALLSTON MD					52117 02383/ 00098 /	
001.534 MD-HA-	04 - 080173	SUSAN M TEDESCHI ARTHUR A SHELLHOUSE, JR	21047-1247 2305 KING'S ARMS DRIVE FALLSTON MD	38	3F	154		52117 02025/ 00394 /	AG
001.536 MD-HA-	04 - 080262	ARLENE SHELLHOUSE	21047-1248 2303 KING'S ARMS DRIVE FALLSTON MD		3F	154	14	52117 02041/ 00594 /	AG
001.537	04 - 080254	MARIA G ZAMORA	21047-1248	38	3F	154	13	52117	AG
MD-HA- 001.538	04 - 080246	JAMES A QUICK SUSAN W QUICK	2301 KINGS ARMS DR FALLSTON MD 21047-1248	38	3F	154	12	06432/ 00664 / 52117	AG
MD-HA- 001.540	04 - 087968	EDWARD W O'LOUGHLIN DIANA L O'LOUGHLIN	3306 PRITCHETT LANE FALLSTON MD 21047-1054	38	2F	42	3	01910/ 00916 / 71004	RR
MD-HA- 001.541	04 - 087976	JOSEPH VINCENT ZITO KLARA W ZITO	3304 PRITCHETT LN FALLSTON MD 21047-1054	38	2F	42	4	02724/ 00368 / 71004	RR
MD-HA- 001.542	04 - 087984	ANTHONY LEE NASCO MICHELE ANN NASCO	3302 PRITCHETT LN FALLSTON MD 21047-1054	38	2F	42	5	02334/ 00430 / 71004	RR
MD-HA-	04 - 080114	BRENDA K RUSH	2309 KINGS ARMS DR FALLSTON MD	38	3F	153	16	04536/ 00354 /	AG
001.544	1	JERRY F RUSH	21047-1248 EC 70	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	64009	
MD-HA- 001.542	04 - 087984	ANTHONY LEE NASCO MICHELE ANN NASCO	3302 PRITCHETT LN FALLSTON MD 21047-1054	38	2F	42	5	02334/ 00430 /	RR
MD-HA-	04 - 080114	BRENDA K RUSH	2309 KINGS ARMS DR FALLSTON MD	38	3F	153	16	04536/ 00354 /	AG
001.544 MD-HA-	04 - 005503	JERRY F RUSH NEALE R BIERER	21047-1248 2238 RUTLEDGE RD FALLSTON MD	38	3A	329	1	64009 03232/ 00459 /	AG
001.545 MD-HA-	04 - 097815	JAMES R BIERER NEALE R BIERER	21047-1242 2238 RUTLEDGE RD FALLSTON MD	39	3A	329	PAR B	99090 03232/ 00465 /	AG
001.546 MD-HA-		JAMES R BIERER BLANE M. TREBES	21047-1242 7400 MILARDO DR KINGSVILLE MD				, VV D	99090 08324/00458 /	
028.100 MD-HA-	04 - 107020	PATRICIA A. TREBES BALTIMORE GAS & ELECTRIC	21087-1710	39	0003A	232	1	132040	AG
029.000	04 - 003314	COMPANY	PO BOX 1475 BALTIMORE MD 21203	24	0	0		00693/00462 / N/A	AG
MD-HA-	04 - 407000	BLANE M. TREBES	FC 71 7400 MILARDO DR KINGSVILLE MD	20	00000	000		08324/00458 /	
028.100 MD-HA-	04 - 107020	PATRICIA A. TREBES BLANE M. TREBES	21087-1710 2009 RUTLEDGE RD FALLSTON MD	39	0003A	232	1	132040 08166/00358 /	AG
028.300	04 - 091191	PATRICIA A. TREBES	21047-1253	.39	0003A	32	3	77022	AG
MD-HA- 031.000	04 - 079140	JOAN G. PARRIS MARK R. PARRIS	2226 RUTLEDGE RD FALLSTON MD 21047-1242	39	0002A	135	3	07587/00410 / 51055	AG
MD-HA- 032.000	04 - 076060	COLUMBIA GAS TRASMISSION CORPORATION	PO BOX 10146 FAIRFAX VA 22030-8046	39	0003A	28	1	01161/00100 / 77005	AG
MD-UA		JOAN G. PARRIS	EC 72 2226 RUTLEDGE RD FALLSTON MD					07587/00410 <i>/</i>	
MD-HA- 031.000	04 - 079140	MARK R. PARRIS	21047-1242	39	0002A	135	3	51055	AG
MD-HA- 032.000	04 - 076060	COLUMBIA GAS TRASMISSION CORPORATION	PO BOX 10146 FAIRFAX VA 22030-8046	39	0003A	28	1	01161/00100 / 77005	AG
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NOTE:
REFER TO GRADING / EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
DWG. NOS. EC-60 THROUGH EC-72 FOR THE PROPERTY TRACT
NUMBERS AND THE LOCATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES.







FAX: (410) 316-7818

Columbia Gas Transmission A NiSource Company

DATE	REVISIONS			
JAN. 2014	BY	DESCRIPTION	DATE	NO.
SCALE	·			
]	•			
DESIGNED BY				·
JS				
DRAWN BY				
JS				
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HARFORD COUNTY PROPERTY OWNERS CHART

S.W.M. PLAN NO. 91476 SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN NO. 52275

COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC LINE MB EXTENSION PROJECT BALTIMORE & HARFORD COUNTIES, MARYLAND

PO-2.0